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1. V.N.A's INTERVIEW WITH FOREIGN MINISTER NGUYEN CO THACH.

Hanoi, VNA July 8 - Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has granted the following interview to Vietnam News Agency on the Indochinese Foreign Ministerial Conference :

Question : How did the conference assess the Southeast Asian situation over the past few years ?

Answer : Over the past four years the reactionary elements in the Beijing leadership in collusion with U.S imperialism and reactionary forces in the ASEAN countries have resorted to all plots-economic, political, diplomatic and military - to reverse the revival of the Kampuchean people and to subdue the three Indochinese countries. However, they have failed in these plots and the ASEAN countries are being caught in deadlock.

The Kampuchean situation has developed satisfactorily in all economic, political, military and diplomatic fields. Laos and Vietnam have step by step solved their economic problems caused by 35 (Three five) years of war and natural calamity. In spite of innumerable difficulties, the three Indochinese countries have stood firm and closely united.

Public opinion has seen more and more clearly that the so-called "threat from Vietnam and the Soviet Union to the ASEAN countries" is merely a slander made by the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles to cover up the real danger to Southeast Asia, namely, China's policy of expansion and hegemony. Evidently China has continued using the pro-Chinese rebels to interfere in the internal affairs of the Southeast Asian countries and to pit the Asean countries against the Indochinese countries with the aim of fomenting trouble in the region.

Public opinion now sees clearly that far from solving any problems in Southeast Asia, the creation of confrontation only harms peace and stability in the region, runs counter to the aspirations and interests of the Southeast Asian peoples, and serves China's scheme of expansion and hegemony in the region.

The only correct way to solve the problems in Southeast Asia is that of reconciliation, peace and cooperation between the Southeast Asian countries. This is also the only way to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Question : Why do the people's Republic of Kampuchia and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam declare to partially withdraw Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea ?

Answer : Everyone knows that the history of the past 35 (Three five) years has shown that nobody can bring pressure to bear on Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam. At this Conference of the three Foreign Ministers, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam declared to withdraw a number of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea in July 1982 and might consider a further withdrawal if Thailand gives practical acts in response. Our first steps show that the situation in Kampuchea is ever being consolidated and the Indochinese countries have the goodwill of living in peace, friendship and cooperation with Asean countries.

Question : Formerly the three Indochinese countries had proposed to convene a regional conference to discuss regional problems. Now, they propose the convening of an International Conference on Southeast Asia, would you elaborate on the significance of this new proposal?

Answer : Recently, the Indochinese countries proposed the convening of a regional conference to discuss regional problems, and ASEAN countries proposed the convening of an International conference on Kampuchea. The new proposal of the three Indochinese countries on an International Conference on Southeast Asia proves that the Indochinese countries have goodwill and have taken into account the proposals of the other parties to settle all problems on the basis of equality, mutual respect and non-imposition of one party's views upon the other.

Question : Could you tell us how the Indochinese Ministerial Conference consider the so-called "Kampuchean tripartite alliance" ?

Answer : This is merely a farce aimed at covering up the genocidal nature of Polpot . In fact, the Polpot clique still control military and diplomatic affairs, and whenever there are differences between the three parties they will decide everything in the name of the so-called "Democratic Kampuchea".

The formation of this alliance by China, the United States and ASEAN constitutes a gross interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs, and only renders the situation in Southeast Asia more tense. This move is aimed at coping with public opinion's demand for expulsion of the Polpot clique from the United Nations.

To facilitate the United Nations's work and enable it to contribute to the cause of peace in Southeast Asia, the People's Republic of Kampuchea has taken a constructive stand by declaring its willingness to leave Kampuchea's seat at the U.N. vacant in case the U.N expels the genocidal Polpot clique or any disguised Polpot clique from this International organization".

2. PARTIAL WITHDRAWAL OF VIETNAMESE TROOPS FROM KAMPUCHEA

Hanoi, V.N.A July 17 : Implementing the joint communique of the recent Sixth Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Indo-chinese countries, a number of units of the Vietnamese People's Army have left for home after fulfilling their international duty in Kampuchea. A farewell meeting was held on July 14 by the local administration at a border area in Northern Kampuchea.

Present on the occasion were Bou Thong, Political Bureau Member of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of National Defence, representatives of the local party organizations, armed forces and population. Also present were Ngo Dien, Vietnamese Ambassador to Kampuchea, and representatives of the departing Vietnamese army units.

Addressing the Meeting, the Kampuchean Defence Minister said : " This partial repatriation of the Vietnamese armed forces bespeaks the vigorous growth of the Kampuchean Revolution and the goodwill of the Kampuchean and Vietnamese Governments. At the same time it brings out the pure internationalism and generous assistance

of the Vietnamese People's Army to the Kampuchean people and their revolutionary armed forces". He stressed : "The Vietnamese army has proven its worth as an army of the people, from the people and for the people, an army of the great President Ho Chi Minh, an army on high internationalism". After expressing gratitude to the Party, the Government and the people of Vietnam, Bou Thong said : "Despite their continual defeats, our enemies are pursuing and even pushing ahead their sinister and wicked schemes in an attempt to annex Kampuchea. With the devoted assistance and close coordination from the Vietnamese armed forces, the revolutionary armed forces of Kampuchea will firmly defend their homeland and the fruit of their revolution, thus making active contributions to the defence of national independence and socialism of the three Indochinese nations, and to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. On behalf of the Kampuchean Council of State, Defence Minister Bou Thong pinned the National Defence Order, first class, on the flags of the six departing units of the Vietnamese People's Army. He also presented the "Unity and alliance on fulfilling noble internationalist duty" souvenir insignia to the six units and conferred the "January 7" badge on their officers and men.

Speaking at the meeting, representatives of the local armed forces, administrations, youth and young pioneers and the local population expressed their deep feelings toward the Vietnamese officers and soldiers, and their gratitude for Vietnam's wholehearted assistance to the Kampuchean People's national defence and construction. Gifts were then presented to the departing Vietnamese units by a representative of the local administration.

A representative of the Vietnamese units who are staying on to continue their internationalist duty in the area, voiced his joy at the steady growth of the Kampuchean revolution, and his belief in the irreversibility of the situation in Kampuchea. He stressed that so long as there are threats from the Beijing Authorities on collusion with U.S imperialism and other reactionary forces, the Vietnamese People's Army will have to carry on their internationalist duty and to side with the Kampuchean people and their armed forces in firmly defending the fraternal Kampuchea.

On the morning of July 15, large numbers of the population at the Northern border of Kampuchea lined the roads, waving flags and flowers to bid farewell to the departing Vietnamese armed units. Among the crowds were Defence Minister Bou Thong and local administration officials.

3. PHNOM PENH FAREWELLS HOME - GOING VIETNAMESE TROOPS

Hanoi, VNA July 19 : Tens of thousands of Kampucheans lined avenues in Phnom Penh on July 17 to bid farewell to Vietnamese troops who were leaving Kampuchea.

The well-wishers carried flowers and big streamers reading "Hurrah to the noble internationalism of the Vietnamese Armed Forces" in the Vietnamese and Khmer languages.

Present on this occasion were Bou Thong, Political Bureau Member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of National Defence, other Kampuchean Party and State leaders, leading officials of the Phnom Penh Administration and mass organisations, Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien and other Foreign Diplomatic envoys, and many foreign journalists.

Gathered around the Independence Monument were thousands of public servants, budhist nuns and monks, students, Kampuchean revolutionary soldiers, and Vietnamese troops who were staying. The convoy carrying the departing Vietnamese army units entered the capital city to the exalting cheers of flower-and-flag carrying crowds and the drum-beats of a military band. When the commanding car drove up at the Independence Monument, the Commander of the units came up to report to Kampuchean Defence Minister Bou Thong and Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien. Then beautiful girls put garland around the necks of the commander and the other Vietnamese officers and soldiers.

Applause rang out as the detachment passed the Monument and many times it stopped to receive bouquets of flowers from the well-wishers.

From Phnom Penh the convoy moved to the Neak Luong ferry in Kandal province to the Southeast. At the ferry as well as along the roads, large crowd had waited from early morning to bid farewell to the Vietnamese army units, shouting every now and then "Kampuchea - Vietnam samaki" (solidarity) and "Vietnam - Kampuchea samaki".

The same moving scenes were seen in all other places where Vietnamese units were leaving.

A deputation was warmly welcomed by Defence Minister Bou Thong, Deputy Defence Minister Tea Banh, other high-ranking Kampuchean army officers, and representatives of the Phnom Penh administration, public offices and mass organisations.

Bouthong expressed his deep gratitude to the Communist Party, the Government, the people and the armed forces of Vietnam for having helped the Kampuchean people smash the genocidal Polpot-Ieng Sary - Khieu Samphan regime, stooge of the Chinese expansionists and build the People's Republic of Kampuchea. At present, he said, the Kampuchean people have been revived and the People's Republic of Kampuchea is becoming stronger and firmer with each passing day.

The Kampuchean Defence Minister presented the deputation with a painting of the Angkor Vat Temple to the defence of which the departing units had made outstanding contributions .

4. AGREEMENT ON HISTORICAL WATERS OF VIETNAM AND KAMPUCHEA

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea desirous of further consolidating and developing the special Vietnam -Kampuchea relations in the spirit of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea signed on February 18, 1979,

Considering the reality that the maritime zone situated between the coast of Kien Giang Province, Phu Quoc Island and the Tho Chu Archipelago of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the

one side and the coast of Kampot province, and the Poulowai group of islands of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the other, encompasses waters which by their special geographical conditions and their great importance for the national defence and the economy of both countries have long belonged to Vietnam and Kampuchea, have agreed on the following :

Article 1 :

The waters located between the coast of Kien Giang province Phu Quoc island and the Tho Chu Archipelago of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the one side and the coast of Kampot province and the Poulowai group of islands of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the other form the historical waters of the two countries placed under the juridical regime of their internal waters and are delimited (according to the Greenwich East longitude) :

To the Northwest by a straight line stretching from coordinates 09 degrees 54'2 North latitude - 102 degrees 55'2 East longitude and coordinates 09 degrees 54'5 North latitude - 102 degrees 57'2 East longitude of Poulowai islands (Kampuchea) to coordinates 10 degrees 24'1 North latitude - 103 degrees 48'0 East longitude and 10 degrees 25'6 North Latitude - 103 degrees 49'2 East longitude of the Kohses Island (Kampuchea) to coordinates 10 degrees 30'0 North latitude 103 degrees 47'4 East longitude of Kohthmei Island (Kampuchea) to coordinates 10 degrees 32'4 North latitude - 103 degrees 48'2 East longitude on the coast of Kampot province (Kampuchea).

To the North by the coast of Kampot province stretching from coordinates 10 degrees 32'4 North latitude - 103 degrees 48'2 East longitude on the terminus of the land border between Vietnam and Kampuchea on the coast.

To the South - East by a line stretching from the terminus of the bank border between Vietnam and Kampuchea on the coast to coordinates 10 degrees 04'42 North latitude - 104 degrees 02'3 East longitude from the An Yen point of Phu Quoc Island (Vietnam) and along the Northern coast of this island to the Dat Do point situated at coordinates 10 degrees 02'8 North latitude 103 degrees

59'1 East longitude and from there to coordinates 09 degrees 10'1 North latitude - 103 degrees 26'4 East longitude of Tho Chu Island (Vietnam) to coordinates 09 degrees 15'0 latitude - 103 degrees 27'0 East longitude of Ho Nhan island in the Tho Chu Archipelago (Vietnam).

To the South West by a straight line stretching from coordinates 09 degrees 55'0 north latitude - 102 degrees 53'5 East longitude from Poulowai islands (Kampuchea) to coordinates 09 degrees 15'0 North latitude - 103 degrees 27'0 East longitude of Ho Nhan island in the Tho Chu Archipelago (Vietnam).

Article 2 :

The two sides will hold at a suitable time negotiations in the spirit of equality, friendship and respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the legitimate interests of each side in order to delimitate the maritime frontier between the two countries in the historical waters mentioned in article 1.

Article 3 :

Pending the settlement of the maritime border between the two states in the historical waters mentioned in article 1 :

The meeting point of the two base lines used for measuring the width of the territorial waters of each country situated on the high sea on the straight line linking the Tho Chu Archipelago and Poulowai island will be termed by mutual agreement.

The two sides continue to regard the 1939 line drawn in 1939 as dividing line for the islands in this zone patrolling and surveillance in these historical waters will be jointly conducted by the two sides.

The local populations will continue to conduct their fishing operations and the catch of other sea products in this zone according to the habits that have existed so far.

The exploitation of natural resources in this zone will be decided by common agreement.

Done in Ho Chi Minh City on the 7th of July 1982, in two languages, Vietnamese and Khmer, both being equally valid.

For

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam
Nguyen Co Thach, Minister for Foreign Affairs of
the Socialist Republic of Vietnam

For

The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea
Hun Sen , Minister for Foreign Affairs of the
People's Republic of Kampuchea.

5. PRESS CONFERENCE ON CIA - COMMANDED SPY GROUP

Hanoi, VNA July 13 - A Press Conference was held at the International Club here this afternoon by the Information Department of the Ministry of Culture of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the counter-revolutionary activities of a spy group led by Vo Dai Ton (Vo Dai Ton) an Agent of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Hundreds of Vietnamese and Foreign news, photo and television reporters and press attaches of foreign embassies in Hanoi attended the Conference.

Le Thanh Cong, Vice-Minister of Culture in charge of information, presided over the conference. He said that on his way of infiltration from Thailand via Laos into the Central Highlands of Vietnam to conduct his counter-revolutionary activities against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries, Vo Dai Ton, commander-in-chief of the so-called "Overseas volunteer Force For the Restoration of Vietnam" who headed a group of CIA-trained spies was captured in an area on the Vietnamese-Lao border in early November 1981.

Before the liberation of South Vietnam in 1975, Vo Dai Ton was director of the Public Service Department of the Ministry of Information and Open Arms of the Saigon administration. Before the

national and international press, Vo Dai Ton confessed that he headed a reactionary politico-military organisation which tried to infiltrate into Vietnam to sabotage the revolution in Vietnam and the Indochinese countries in general. He told the press that he had arrived in Thailand to study the roads of infiltration into Vietnam via Laos. His first trip took place in May 1981, starting from Thailand. But at the Mekong River he had to turn back and return to Thailand. In their second trip made in mid-September 1981 Vo Dai Ton and his followers started from Thailand in the direction of Attapeu (Laos) and the Central Highlands (Vietnam). One of the group, Vu Dinh Khoa (Vu Dinh Khoa) was shot dead on Lao soil. Abandoned by their guides who are agents of the Lao bandit general Vangpao, Vo Dai Ton and his companions tried to continue the trip but they were captured at the Lao-Viet border in early November 1981. Vo Dai Ton confessed that he had established contact and received assistance from a number of foreign espionage organisations and reactionary groups. He said that since his detention he has "received kind treatment by the Vietnamese Government".

Winding up the conference, Vice-Minister Le Thanh Cong said: "The so-called "Overseas Volunteer Force for the Restoration of Vietnam" headed by Vo Dai Ton, like the other reactionary political organisations set up by the reactionary Vietnamese exiles in various countries, under the signboard of faked "Patriotism" was all instruments of the U.S. imperialists in collusion with the Chinese reactionaries and their henchmen who organise, supply and direct them for the purpose of opposing the revolution in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

The group of spies led by Vo Dai Ton planned to enter the central Vietnam highlands from Thailand via Laos with a view to linking up with the remnant reactionaries inside the country in an attempt to rally forces and build bases to oppose the Vietnamese revolution. This group has received active assistance and support in its infiltration plan from the Thai authorities and the Lao reactionary exiles.

In spite of quite careful planning, their programs and methods of operation have been unable to escape failure because of the stable situation in Indochina and in face of the high vigilance of the people.

6. FOREIGN MINISTER NGUYEN CO THACH ON RESULT OF SINGAPORE VISIT

Hanoi, VNA July 22 - Nguyen Co Thach, Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, has given the following interview to Vietnam News Agency on the result of his visit to the Republic of Singapore from July 18 to July 20, 1982.

Question 1 : Would you please tell us about the result of your visit to Singapore ?

Answer : I had talks with Deputy Prime Minister Rajaratnam and Foreign Minister Dhanabalan, the two sides agreed that it is of common interest to build South East Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. The two sides, however, differ as to the cause of tension in the region, and in the way to solve it. Each side retains its view point. Nevertheless, the two sides held that their exchange of views was frank and useful. They have better understood each other's position and agreed to continue the dialogue, and Foreign Minister Dhanabalan has accepted my invitation to visit Vietnam.

Question 2 . The Singaporean Press has spoken about a "Vietnamese threat to ASEAN countries". What is the truth about it ?

Answer : They said that the possibility of China and Vietnam normalizing their relations is aimed at threatening ASEAN, they also said that Vietnam threatens to take retaliatory action against the ASEAN States.

This is a complete distortion. In our talks Singapore demanded that the "Kampuchea problem" be settled first, that is to say all Vietnamese forces must be withdrawn from Kampuchea according to the U.N. resolution. It also said that after Kampuchea is solved, ASEAN would cooperate with Indochina to contain China. I made it clear that Vietnam will repatriate all its troops from Kampuchea as soon as China stops its threat. I also told them that we want friendship and cooperation with them, that we respect the solidarity of the ASEAN countries and hope that they also respect the solidarity of the Indochinese countries.

During the past three years, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have repeatedly warned Thailand and the other ASEAN countries that having taken part in the U.S war of aggression against the three Indochinese countries, they should now discontinue their hostile actions against the Indochinese countries and their intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and the Indochinese countries in general. We have the right to take self-defence measures against their actions. However, during the past three years we have not yet made use of this right, and in the future, we do not want to use this right either. But, if they continue their hostile actions and continue to interfere in the internal affairs of the Indochinese countries, then we will be compelled to reconsider our attitude towards them.

Question 3 : Would you comment on the claim of Singapore and some other ASEAN countries that Vietnam has broken Premier Pham Van Dong's promise in 1978 not to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, and that because Vietnam has lost its credit, it should restore it among the ASEAN ?

Answer : During his visit to Southeast Asian countries in 1978, Premier Pham Van Dong declared Vietnam's policy of respecting the independence and sovereignty of other countries and not interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. That is our consistent policy. Only the ASEAN countries have forgotten that no country has committed itself not to fight back if invaded. The Vietnamese armed forces exercised their right to self-defence when they hit back at the Polpot forces just as the Soviet Union, the United States and France had exercised their right when they fought against the German fascists and brought their forces up to Berlin.

As for the question of credit- it is the ASEAN countries and not Vietnam which have to restore it because for several decades in the past ASEAN countries took part in the U.S war of aggression against the Indochinese countries and now they are colluding with China to oppose the Indochinese countries. So far Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have done nothing that can be constructed as an hostile act against ASEAN.

Our policy is to stand ready to cooperate with the ASEAN countries in order to make South East Asia a region of peace, stability and cooperation. If this desire cannot be promptly realized it is necessary to move step by step. If differences can not be levelled overnight we should leave them aside for the moment and should not let them hinder our efforts towards stronger bilateral ties in other fields.

Their concern is to get Vietnamese forces out of Kampuchea. The concern of the Indochinese countries is to end China's threat. We pay attention to their concern, so they must also take our concern into consideration. I have told them that the situation might evolve according to the following five possibilities :

1/. China in collusion with the United States and the ASEAN countries continues opposing the Indochinese countries, and ASEAN carries on its present policy of confrontation with the Indochinese countries.

2/. The Indochinese and ASEAN countries and China improve their relations.

3/. China in collusion with the United States and ASEAN launches a large-scale war against the three Indochinese countries

4/. The ASEAN and Indochinese countries improve their relations while China continues opposing the Indochinese countries and,

5/. China and the Indochinese countries improve their relations while ASEAN continues its hostile policy towards Indochina.

I made it clear that we strive for the second possibility and try to make to most of the positive aspect and limit the negative aspect of the fourth and fifth possibilities, but at the same time are determined to cope with the worst, the Singaporean press has distorted my words. Saying that the mention of the fifth possibility is a threat against them, as a matter of fact, this is nothing new. We have repeatedly and openly

spoken of the three first possibilities, namely while resisting China's multi-faced sabotage war, we have always struggled for the restoration of peace and stability in South East Asia and at the same time are prepared to cope with a possible large-scale aggressive war by China, the fourth and fifth possibilities derive from the proposals of the successive conferences of the three Indochinese Foreign Ministers since early last year. We have proposed that the Indochinese and ASEAN countries hold a regional conference to solve questions relating to peace and stability in South East Asia.

We have also proposed that China and the Indochinese countries sign treaties of non-aggression and non-intervention in each other's internal affairs. ASEAN's response will lead to possibility 4, and China's response will lead to possibility 5. Over the past few years we have done all we could to negotiate a cease-fire and normalize the relations between the two sides. This is our policy and not intimidation. Consideration of the various possibilities and eventualities give us more choices in coping with all eventualities, only too "sensitive" people could interpret this as a threat on our part.

I have also told the Singaporean side that the ASEAN countries' and China's hostile actions against the Indochinese countries, their support to the Polpot clique, and their rigging up a so-called "coalition government" of the Khmer reactionaries against the Kampuchean people will provide a dangerous precedent for countries to interfere in others' internal affairs.
