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I- LAO FOREIGN MINISTER SENDS LETTER TO ASEAN COUNTERPARTS

Hanoi, VNA, September 24 - Phoun Sipaseut, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Laos has sent the following letter to his counterparts in the ASEAN countries :

"I have the pleasure to inform you on behalf of the Foreign Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and in my capacity as Foreign Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos that an atmosphere of dialogue and detente has been setting in the relations between our countries owing to the efforts of the countries in the area and many peace-loving nations in the world. The proposals for peace put forward by the Conference of the Lao, Vietnamese and Kampuchean Foreign Ministers on July 7, 1982 and the withdrawal of a part of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea are welcomed by world opinion. What is encouraging us is that the ASEAN countries also find these new elements and express their intention to carry on studying these proposals. With the desire to boost conciliation and cooperation between the two groups of countries, I wish to expatiate on the recent proposals of the three Indochinese countries.

1- China's policy of hegemony is the major threat to the three Indochinese countries, and at the same time, the major threat to peace and stability in South East Asia. The realities of the past three years have shown that China strives to oppose dialogue and conciliation between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries. It is determined to resort to military means through the Pol Pot clique to oppose the revival of the Kampuchean people and at the same time, it is mustering its troops along the border to put pressure to bear upon Vietnam, Laos, nurturing the Vietnamese, Laotian and Kampuchean reactionary elements for interventionist and subversive activities with a view to overthrowing the legal governments of these three countries. It is urging other countries to encircle and isolate them and striving to maintain tension in South - East Asia.

The presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea is aimed at countering this threat by China. A number of ASEAN countries also realise that the Kampuchean problem is essentially one between China and the Indochinese countries and not one between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries.

The three Indochinese countries clearly understand the concern of the ASEAN countries for the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. The concern of the three Indochinese countries is to end China's threat to them. We hold that the three Indochinese and the five ASEAN countries should heed the concern and legitimate interests of each other. In the past three years the ASEAN countries only asked for the unilateral withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea without respecting the security interests of the three Indochinese countries. We are ready to meet the concern of the ASEAN countries for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea should the interests of the three Indochinese countries in ending China's threat be met. The three Indochinese countries have proposed to China to sign treaties of non aggression and non intervention. However, there has been no positive response on the part of China so far.

2- The Thai side regards the presence of units of the Vietnamese army near the Kampuchean - Thai border as a threat to Thailand's security. Meanwhile, Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos consider the use of their territory by China and the Pol Pot clique together with other reactionary Khmer forces against the revival of the Kampuchean people to be a constant threat to the security of Kampuchea and the other Indochinese countries. The realities of the past three years have shown that the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea does not threaten in any way Thailand's security. Many a time the Thai side has stated that there is no need to sign non-aggression treaties between Thailand and the three Indochinese countries since there is no danger of aggression by Vietnam against Thailand. On the contrary, the activities of the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionaries based in Thailand have seriously threatened Kampuchea's security, causing a continually explosive situation

on the Thai - Kampuchean border. The recent founding of a so-called "tripartite coalition government" is aimed at helping the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionaries step up activities against the People's Republic of Kampuchea, undermining the revival of the Kampuchean people, and aggravating the tension on the Kampuchean - Thai border.

To maintain and to give it their support the ASEAN countries can not avoid running further counter to their objective of "finding a political solution" as declared by themselves. This will create a dangerous antecedent for foreign intervention against independent and sovereign nations and violate the principles of the U.N. charter and the non-aligned movement.

We deem it necessary to heed the security interests of Thailand and at the same time to heed the security interests of Kampuchea. To this end, there should be effective measures to check the use of the territory of one country against another. Proceeding from this basic stand, the People's Republic of Kampuchea proposed in July 1980 to establish a demilitarized zone along the Kampuchean - Thai border. But the Thai side did not agree saying that it cannot withdraw its troops from a part of its own territory.

At the recent conference of the Lao, Kampuchean and Vietnamese Foreign Ministers, the three Indochinese countries took notice of Thailand's stand on a demilitarized zone and put forward a new proposal to set up a safety zone along the Kampuchean - Thai border. This proposal meets Thailand's concern that troops of the Thai Kingdom should not withdraw from a part of its territory. The new proposal only asks for the withdrawal of forces which do not belong to Thailand or the People's Republic of Kampuchea from the safety zone. The three Indochinese countries voice their readiness to discuss and reach agreement with the Thai side on such concrete matters as the width of the safety zone, the scope of Vietnamese troops withdrawal from the Kampuchean - Thai border as well as the agreement on the transfer of the Polpotist and other Khmer reactionaries and refugee camps from this border. The three Indochinese countries deem it necessary to agree on a form of international supervision of the safety zone. To show their goodwill, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and Vietnam have of late made

a first step by unilaterally withdrawing some units of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. If the Thai side gives a positive response to this goodwill act the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will withdraw more units of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

In case Thailand refuses to establish the safety zone the three Indochinese countries are ready to discuss and reach agreement with the Thai side on any measures to strictly respect the Kampuchean - Thai border, as well as any measures including a form of international supervision to ensure peace and stability there.

Many a time the People's Republic of Kampuchea has stated that the agreement on this question is not related to the de jure recognition of each other. The People's Republic of Kampuchea will not let the question of mutual recognition hinder the discussion and agreement on the safety zone. The realities of the past 30 years have shown that the United States and Thailand have signed with Vietnam and China the 1961 - 1962 Geneva agreement on Laos, and the United States and Vietnam has signed the Paris Agreement on Vietnam in 1973 without subsequent mutual recognition.

3- The ASEAN countries have stood for the convening of an international conference in the U.N.O framework to settle the Kampuchean problem. They have unilaterally convened this conference in disregard of the three Indochinese countries' protest. This is an imposition from one side. The three Indochinese countries have put forward a proposal to convene a regional conference between the two groups of ASEAN and Indochinese countries. This has not been agreed upon by the ASEAN countries and such a regional conference has not been convened.

The realities of the past three years have shown that an international conference is fruitful only when it is agreed on and attended by the directly related parties. The International Conference convened by the U.N.O. in July 1981 only ended in an impasse. With the goodwill to find an issue for this abnormal situation, and taking into consideration the ASEAN countries' proposal for an international conference and the three Indochinese countries' proposal for a regional conference the recent conference of the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean Foreign Ministers

put forwards a proposal for an international conference on South East Asia with the participation of nine countries inside and six others outside the area. The nine former are the three Indochinese countries, the five ASEAN countries and Burma. The six latter are the Soviet Union, the United States, China, France, Britain, and India.

This conference will be convened only when agreement is reached between the directly related countries, the ASEAN and the Indochinese countries, on the composition of participants, agenda, place and time of the conference.

Regarding the composition of participants, there may be disagreement on the countries taking part, particularly on the representation of Kampuchea. I think that this matter can be discussed and a formula acceptable to all can be found. It should not hinder the convening of the conference. The three Indochinese countries welcome the U.N.O contribution to peace, stability in South East Asia. But the U.N.O maintenance of the Pol Pot genocidal clique has inhibited its positive role. Concerning the agenda, there may be also disagreement. I think that the conference can discuss all the problems in the region raised by each side on the principle of complete equality. For us there are many ways : an agreed agenda, and open agenda or, an agenda with agreed - upon problems and open problems...

About the place, I think that the conference can meet in a South East ASIAN country, a neutral country in Asia or Europe, may be Rangoon, New Delhi, Paris, Stockholm, Vienna... as agreed upon by the two groups of countries.

As for the time of the conference, I think that the problems of peace and stability in South - East Asia are most urgent and need to be settled the sooner the better. Therefore I think that it should be convened in the last three months of this year or early next year.

4- The realities of the past three years have shown that the ASEAN and Indochinese countries have a great common interest to maintain peace, stability and cooperation in this region. The disagreements between the two groups of countries can perfectly be settled through dialogue and negotiations on the following principles :

A- Mutual respect for each other's legitimate interests,

B- Equality and mutual agreement without any imposition
what soever and without interference from outside.

I am very glad that a dialogue has now been established between the two groups of countries in South East Asia. I hope that the two sides will further strive to maintain and promote the present atmosphere of detente and dialogue at least not to do anything to deteriorate the situation. I also hope all the countries outside area which wish to have peace and stability in Southeast Asia will do likewise so as to create favourable conditions for the exchange of views with a spirit of understanding and cooperation, and step by step, to settle all problems in the relations between the two groups of countries and regional issues. It is also our hope that the U.N.O. will make a positive contribution to the cause of peace and stability in South East Asia.

With this spirit I sincerely hope more understanding for the three Indochinese countries' proposals. I suggest a meeting to exchange views between the countries in this area, or between representatives of the two groups of countries during the 37th Session of the U.N.O General Assembly./.

II- HUN SEN'S INTERVIEW WITH SPK

Question 1 : The Monsoon season in Kampuchea is going to end soon, Will you please, give a general assessment of the current situation in Kampuchea ?

Answer : In comparison with the ~~Monsoon~~ season in 1981, the Monsoon season in 1982 marked a new step of setback on the part of the Polpot - Ieng Sary - Khieu Samphan and other Khmer reactionaries supported by Beijing and Washington in their manoeuvre of sabotage and fomenting trouble. Along the Kampuchea-Thai border, all their land - grabbing raids were repelled. Inside Kampuchea, a number of "underground army" groups planted by the enemies have been detected and wiped out by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces.

With the security and social order being obviously improved the Kampuchean people are enthusiastically boosting their production. Due to better distribution of rain, crop is expected to have a better yield than that of last year. In spite of difficulties still facing Kampuchea, hunger or starvation no longer poses any threat to our people. More than ever before, the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible.

Question 2 : Beijing and Bangkok said that the Vietnamese withdrawal of troops in July was a fake , not a real withdrawal. Can you give some comments on this ?

Answer : When the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam made public their decision to take a first step by withdrawing part of Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea in order to show their goodwill, they rejected this gesture even before the withdrawal did take place. Later, when we really carried out this withdrawal, they, on the one hand, distorted the truth in the world public opinion by saying that it was a false withdrawal with a view to maintaining the Polpot clique on the international arena. On the other hand, they stepped up activities of psychological warfare inside Kampuchea alledging that Vietnam was forced by international pressure to pull out its troops from Kampuchea. But as a matter of fact, to millions

of people throughout the world who have seen motion pictures of this withdrawal and to the Kampuchean people who have emotionally bid goodbye to their Vietnamese brothers, this withdrawal was a demonstration of the strength of militant solidarity between the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples. The Kampuchean Revolutionary Army enthusiastically relieved the Vietnamese fighters in the task of defending their country handed over by them. This is the truth that no slanderous allegations can blur. This partial withdrawal of troops also proved that all the attempts to reverse the situation in Kampuchea have failed. But Beijing and the Polpot clique are trying to distort the truth and mislead public opinion to the extent that the Polpot clique is winning victories. This is designed to keep its seat at the United Nations .

Question 3 : the so-called "coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea" has come into existence for nearly 3 months. Will you please make some comments on this "government" ?

Answer : The realities of the past three months, have proved that our assessment right from the beginning was correct. It is nothing but a mask designed to cover up the repugnant face of the genocidal Polpot - Ieng Sary - Khieu Samphan clique. Externally, the Beijing rulers, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, made use of this "Government" to beautify the sanguinary regime of "Democratic Kampuchea" in an attempt to maintain its seat at the United Nations and other international forums. Internally, the Polpot - Ieng Sary - Khieu Samphan executioners make use of it to fool the Kampucheans and to seduce them into restoring the previous genocidal regime. But the Kampuchean people who were the victims of the genocidal crimes, and have experienced over 3 years of living under the regime of the People's Republic of Kampuchea can, in no way, be fooled by them. Now , there are day after day more and more people who are disillusioned after being misled into following the Polpot - Ieng Sary - Khieu Samphan clique and clearly understanding the policy of leniency of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, have returned to the new regime and enjoyed full right of citizenship.

To all these people, I deem it necessary to reaffirm again the policy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea as follows : those Kampucheans who are still in the ranks of the Polpot - Ieng Sary - Khieu Samphan, or collaborating directly or indirectly with them in opposing the revival of the Kampuchean people and in serving the schemes of the Chinese hegemonists, if now leave the ranks of the Polpot - Ieng Sary - Khieu Samphan clique, cease collaborating with them, respect the constitution of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, will be entitled to enjoy their right of citizenship, the right to and stand for election in the Free General Elections as stipulated by the constitution. Foreign observers will be invited to witness the General Elections in Kampuchea.

PHNOM PENH, SEPTEMBER 18, 1982

III- A BALANCE SHEET OF OUR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam drew an overall balance-sheet of the activities of the party and the nation, the economy in particular. It stressed the need to make a close scrutiny of our economic activities and to draw necessary lessons therefrom.

In implementation of the resolutions adopted at the Congress, the Party Secretariat issued a directive to the various branches and echelons asking them to review their economic activities, a retrospective assessment of party policies concerning socialist transformation and economic building and of the forms of socio-economic organization and management. The surveys will help guide the programmes of action of the Central Committee and prepare for the next (6th) Congress of the Party.

The work will be done in successive stages from now to the end of 1982, the following will be examined :

- 1/ The re-adjustment of the economy in the fields of production and investment for both the infrastructure and consumer goods, the development of agriculture (emphasis being laid on food produc-

tion), manpower redistribution and organization of new economic zones, the development of industry (especially consumer-goods industry), export trade and transport and communications,

2- The implementation of the resolutions of the 6th plenum of the Central Committee, particularly concerning the intensification of production, the improvement of management, new planning methods at the grassroots level, the division of managerial work between the centre and the localities,

3- The implementation of resolution No.26 and directive No.100 of the Political Bureau on the circulation and distribution of goods,

4- The socialist transformation of agriculture, industry and commerce in South Vietnam and the strengthening of economic relations of production in the North,

5- The strengthening of the district as an administrative echelon,.

In 1983, other economic problems involving greater difficulties will be examined and summed up.

This review will be conducted on the basis of the general line and the economic line of the Party as embodied in the resolutions of the Fourth and Fifth Congresses.

Each branch and each echelon will review the problems under their jurisdiction. This scrutiny will bring out the strengths and weaknesses of our economic work and will assist in overcoming the present difficulties, stabilizing the situation, and pushing forward our socio-economic activities.

IV- NEW RULES IN FOREIGN TRADE

In implementation of resolutions taken at the 6th plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Council of Ministers issued in 1980 and 1981 decisions No. 40-CP and 200-CP which authorized certain branches, provinces, cities, and production units to engage in foreign trade. positive results have been obtained but some abuses have been committed, hence some modifications pro-

mulgated by decision No. 113-CP taken in July this year by the Council of Ministers.

As the Vietnamese economy advances from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, an extension of the right to engage in foreign trade has proved judicious. It makes it possible to take account of the country's economic potentials and to step up exports. The principle remains, however, that the socialist state holds the monopoly of foreign trade : the central administration controls foreign trade operations on the planes of both policy and organization.

The new rules provide for a division of work between the centre and the localities. They contain a list of 25 products whose export is exclusively reserved for the central administration. these are major products which represent a high export value. So, whatever their origins, their export is in the hands of central authorities. They are to be delivered to the latter by the localities according to pre-fixed quotas. If these quotas are over-fulfilled, the surplus is still to be exported by the central authorities but is credited to the localities concerned. Only when the central administration refuses to take care of their export will the localities be authorized to do it themselves, after obtaining a permit from the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Products which are not on the above list can be freely exported by the localities, which may co-operate with each other in the conduct of such operations. But all attempts to purchase products from another province or city with a view to export are prohibited without prior authorization of the People's Committee of that province or city. All unfair competition to obtain products for export is banned.

The rules also contain a list of banned imports. The import of some products is either encouraged or discouraged by means of a system of taxes.

On the organizational plane, state control over foreign trade is ensured through the exclusive right given to the Ministry of Foreign Trade to deliver import and export permits. The permit system is flexible enough to avoid creating hindrances for the localities, branches of production units.

V- LAND DISTRIBUTION IN NAM BO READJUSTED

In late 1981 a survey was conducted on land distribution in Nam Bo (Formerly Cochín-China). It covered 60 villages in 13 provinces, including those growing subsidiary food crops or industrial crops as well as those growing rice. Some were possessed of large areas of fields, others were much less richly endowed with land.

The survey yielded the following results :

In 68.25% of the households, land per capita is averaged 2,000-3,600 square metres, in 29.32% of the households, it was only 275-658 square metres. This average differed from one province to another, and within any given province, from one district or even one village to another.

In the period since the August Revolution (1945) the number of landless households had greatly decreased : at the time of the survey only 5% of the peasant households (9.5% if households with occupations other than farming are included) had no land. However, members of 24.5% of the households had to hire themselves out because they had not enough land.

Since early 1982, land distribution has been readjusted in various ways in almost all provinces of Nam Bo, in the Mekong delta in particular. The basic principle is the free consent of owners of too much land to cede the surplus to other farmers. At the same time, there has been a redistribution of manpower, and production collectives have been organized.

Between 1975 and 1981, there had already been one such readjustment drive, in which 213,000 hectares of land had been allocated to peasants with no land or too little land. This drive was resumed in early 1982 and within six months 39,000 hectares of land have been redistributed.

VI- CHINA'S OIL CONTRACTS IN EASTERN TONKIN GULF PROTESTED

Hanoi - VNA, Sept, 25 - According to foreign sources the Chinese authorities have made contracts with foreign oil companies for the prospection and extraction of oil and gas in the Eastern part of the

Bac Bo (Tonkin) gulf and will conduct geological surveys around the Vietnamese Archipelagoes of Hoang Sa and Truong sa.

Vietnam News Agency is authorized to declare the following :
"The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam , basing on valid historical and legal grounds^{has} many times affirmed its sovereignty over Hoang Sa and Truong Sa and the entire territorial waters and continental shelf of Vietnam.

Vietnam will firmly defend its sacred sovereignty, and will not tolerate any encroachment on the resources held in its territorial waters and continental shelf.

Those foreign companies prospecting for oil in Vietnam's territorial waters and continental shelf without permission from the Vietnamese Government will have to bear full responsibility for all consequences arising from their illegal activities.

VII- VNA REJECTS FABRICATION

Hanoi, VNA Sept, 25 - Radio Beijing yesterday quoted an allegation by the Thai Supreme Command that Vietnamese Armed Forces in Kampuchea recently killed more than 100 (one hundred) Khmers at a village in the province of Prey Veng.

Vietnam News Agency is authorized to reject this as a mere fabrication designed to serve the Beijing expansionists' vicious scheme of sowing distrust between the Kampuchean people and the Vietnamese people and undermining the militant solidarity and special relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

VIII- FOREIGN MINISTER NGUYEN CO THACH HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK

Hanoi, VNA, October 1 - "Democratic Kampuchea Coalition is only cheap cosmetic", remarked Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach at a Press Conference he held in New York on September 29.

Answering questions on the irreversibility of the situation in Kampuchea, he pointed out that "irreversibility means that Polpot or Polpot with some cosmetics cannot come back to Kampuchea".

Answering a Kyodo correspondent question on the partial withdrawal of Vietnamese Armed Forces from Kampuchea, Nguyen Co Thach said :

"On July 7, when the Indochinese Foreign Ministerial Conference in Ho Chi Minh City made public the decision on troop withdrawal some ASEAN countries rejected our proposals and afterward when we had withdrawn part of our troops, they said that the withdrawal was a rotation. So you can see that from the beginning they want to discredit our proposals because they want to avoid taking the next step, that is, to have no more sanctuaries for the Polpot in Thai territory.

"If the ASEAN countries are serious in this matter we can talk and we can agree on the problem of whether it is possible to withdraw or not" He further said.

Replying to the "New York Times" question concerning "a neutralized Cambodia" Nguyen Co Thach said :

" We are for the neutralization of all Southeast Asia, including Kampuchea. We have proposed to the ASEAN countries the same thing they had put forward in the Kuala Lumpur declaration in 1971. They proposed the neutralization of Southeast Asia and now we have proposed the same thing. But the ASEAN countries are not eager to consider it. Why you only like to neutralize only Kampuchea and not the whole Southeast Asia ?

On the question of Sino-Vietnamese relations raised by the "Black American" magazine, he said : "our door is always open and I wish that the other also open its door. I am very optimistic".

Asked about the allegation that Vietnamese Armed Forces had used toxin chemicals in Kampuchea, he stressed :

" I can officially affirm that there are no such use. It is a pure fabrication just like the Pentagon papers, just like the incident of the gulf of Tonkin.

On relations with the ASEAN countries, Nguyen Co Thach said : "there is now an atmosphere for the dialogue between Indochina and ASEAN countries". He recalled the contents of the recent letter of the Lao Foreign Minister to ASEAN.

To a question put by the American correspondent, Gabriel Alexander, concerning the U.N role in a solution to the Kampuchean issue, he said : "We appreciate very highly the good offices of Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and between China and Vietnam. We welcome his offer and his contribution to the cause of peace and stability. But we cannot accept his role as Secretary General of the U.N. while the Polpot still have their seat in this organization".

IX- FOREIGN MINISTER NGUYEN CO THACH'S INTERVIEW WITH N.B.C.

Hanoi, VNA, September 28 - Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has clarified certain points in Vietnam's foreign policy to T V. viewers in the United States on September 27, 1982.

Asked in an N.B.C interview in New York yesterday if there was any relationship at all between Hanoi and Washington right now, Nguyen Co Thach said : "I hope it will be better. Now we think we can make very short steps, gradual steps".

On the plan to withdraw Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, He said : "As you see, our troops in Kampuchea are to cope with the danger of invasion from China against the three Indochinese states, against my country, and of subversion against my country, Kampuchea and Laos.

It is the third time that we are there. The first time was during the war against the French, and we withdrew after the French had gone. The second time was during the Nixon war, and we withdrew after that. Now we will withdraw when the danger from China is removed".

Nguyen Co Thach added : "We are withdrawing part of our forces from Kampuchea, and we will withdraw more if the other side Thailand - stops providing the Polpot clique with sanctuaries in Thailand for use against Kampuchea".

Asked about the search for remaining MIAS, Nguyen Co Thach said : "We have done our best for many years to investigate and to give the American government new information and return to it remains of MIAS. And we have not asked any thing in return from the United States, because this is a humanitarian issue".

Asked whether the offspring of American servicemen in Vietnam will be allowed to be adopted by American parents, Nguyen Co Thach said : "Yes, because this is another humanitarian issue. We would like to see them cared for by their fathers, because it is normal.

These children are unhappy because they are fatherless. So if any Americans wish to have them we are ready to let them go".

Nguyen Co Thach rejected an allegation of U.S. Defence Secretary, Caspar Weinberger, that "there have been as many as half a million Vietnamese operating as slave labour on the pipeline". He said : "Why slave labour ? our workers there are paid as much as Soviet workers, and are protected by agreements reached between the two governments. They are not discriminated against as in the case of foreign workers in Western Europe. As for the workers themselves, it is something like a privilege to go to the Soviet Union, because they are paid in foreign currency".

X- COALITION GOVERNMENT OF KAMPUCHEA "DOES NOT EXIST"

Following is a news despatch from A.P dated September 27, 1982 and was also published on the Mamichi Shimbun on the same date.

Tokyo - The anti-Vietnamese coalition government in Kampuchea is "illusory" and exists only on paper, a Japanese journalist who recently visited rebel strongholds inside the Kampuchean border has reported.

Mamichi Shimbun correspondent, Isao Ogiso, said to be the first Western journalist to visit the "capital" of the coalition government, reported in an article appearing in Mainichi Daily News yesterday that there was no communication among forces backing Norodom Sihanouk, Son Sann and Polpot.

"The coalition government is nowhere to be seen. It only exists on paper. To say it exists is illusory", he said.

Ogiso quoted the Deputy Chairman of Sihanouk's Administrative Council as saying : "there isn't any such thing as an anti-Vietnamese coalition government. We are acting independently. The only thing we have for the Polpotians (Khmer Rouge Forces) is antipathy and hatred".

The Chairman of the Administrative Council in Son Sann's base camp, about an hour's drive from that of Sihanouk's jungle stronghold, said "The only instructions we get here are from Son Sann", Ogiso reported .
