



General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/41/732  
20 October 1986

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-first session  
Agenda items 3 and 25

CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE FORTY-FIRST SESSION OF  
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

Letter dated 20 October 1986 from the Permanent Representative  
of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations  
addressed to the Secretary-General

At the request of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a message dated 18 October 1986 from His Excellency Mr. Hun Sen, Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs of that country, addressed to you.

I should be grateful if you could have this message circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda items 3 and 25.

(Signed) Kithong VONGSAY  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Message dated 18 October 1986 from Mr. Hun Sen to the  
Secretary-General

As the United Nations General Assembly, at its forty-first session, is about to debate the agenda item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea", on behalf of the people and Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, I have the honour to share with you the following main reasons why we have rejected the ritual resolutions taken by the United Nations General Assembly at its annual session as null and void.

First: These resolutions, subtly worked by a group of sponsor delegations, reflect the selfish strategic interests of their authors. The other co-sponsors subscribe to this stratagem sometimes by solidarity without conviction, sometimes by collusion of interests, sometimes also by simple ignorance of the realities of the problem; otherwise these honourable delegates would not have mistaken criminals of genocide for freedom fighters. A portion of world public opinion has thus been misled by the subtle semantics and by the affirmations of the best intentions, and especially, it has been blinded by the game of the greatest possible number of the above-mentioned and so nice co-sponsors.

Second: The leitmotiv of these resolutions is to reiterate, inter alia, the respect and the complete restoration of the right of self-determination of the Kampuchean people, without foreign interference. But to debate the so-called Kampuchean problem and to have the General Assembly adopt resolutions without the presence of authentic and legitimate representatives of the Kampuchean people constitutes in itself a very flagrant violation of these same rights of the whole Kampuchean people. To try by any means to impose a return of a group of traitors and criminals of genocide in exile and sold to foreigners is a gross and intolerable interference. Thrown out by the Kampuchean people since 1979, these criminals deserve to be hanged and not given a seat at the United Nations. To maintain them in sanctuaries inside Thailand, to supply them with war materials and to send them back to perform acts of subversion, sabotage and destabilization, with military supports of and coming from a neighbouring country against a reviving people who have dared to choose a different path of social development, are relevant of international terrorism and acts of aggression contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and condemned by the international community.

Third: The Kampuchean people has regained and exercised for eight years now its full right of self-determination when it threw out those criminals of genocide, installed the present popular Government and re-established fraternal relations with all progressive peoples on the basis of equality and respect of mutual interests. It has thus proposed to Thailand to establish a safety zone without conflict, along common borders, and to start talks aimed at reaching a solution to the refugee question in Thailand. It performed its sovereign right when it decided with the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to carry out partial annual withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers and to complete this withdrawal by 1990. On the other hand, the Kampuchean people has proposed to the Khmer groups or individuals in the

opposition to start negotiations aimed at a national reconciliation based on the elimination of the politico-military apparatus of the sole criminals of genocide. This good will should be reciprocated by a show of good will and not by confrontation.

Fourth: The Kampuchean people has now grown to more than 7 million inhabitants and is busy with the task of national reconstruction after the Pol Pot holocaust. The pseudo-coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in exile, a make-up for a handful of criminals, is just a judicial fiction destined to prolong its usurpation of the right of the Kampuchean people at the United Nations, and therefore it represents no one but its masters. The successive United Nations resolutions so far have not produced any expected solution since they are erroneous, biased, misleading and unjust. It is not only a futile exercise, but also harmful to the good reputation of the United Nations. Some may still have some moral obligation to embrace those criminals, but their pretext of restoring the right of self-determination of the Kampuchean people no longer holds water. For all these reasons, this time again, we denounce and condemn those stratagems and reject any resolution relating to Kampuchea as null and void. We are much obliged to you for having this message circulated as an official document of the current session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Hun SEN

Chairman of the Council of Ministers and  
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the  
People's Republic of Kampuchea

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