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THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE

DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING

OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN
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REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON

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DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF GOOD-
NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL

Forty-second year

Letter dated 18 November 1987 from the Permanent Representative of
Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General.

I have the honour to transmit herewith for your information an interview dated 30 October 1987 with Mr. Khieu Samphan, Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs on the successful result of the forty-second session of the General Assembly on the Kampuchean issue, and on the manoeuvres of Viet Nam and the Soviet Union aimed at producing an ambiguous international conference and a treaty of the type of the 1962 Geneva Accord on Laos and the 1973 Paris Agreement.

I should be very grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda items 24, 72, 129, 131 and 138, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIONN Prasith
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

**AN INTERVIEW
WITH H.E. MR. KHIEU SAMPHAN
VICE-PRESIDENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA
IN CHARGE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

- I - On the successful result of the 42nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Kampuchean issue.
- II - On the manoeuvres of Vietnam and the Soviet Union aimed at producing an ambiguous international conference and a treaty of the type of the 1962 Geneva Accord on Laos and the 1973 Paris Agreement.

30 October 1987

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QUESTION: Mr. Vice-President, we, reporters of the Voice of Democratic Kampuchea and the Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, would like to welcome you back from the 42nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). The National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (NADK), the people of Kampuchea and all our compatriots are very pleased to see that this year's resolution calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea has been adopted by a recorded vote of 117. All of us are eager to hear more about this from you.

ANSWER: I would like to thank all of you and to express my warmest feelings to all the combatants of the NADK as well as to all our compatriots.

As you all are aware, the number of countries who have voted for the United Nations resolution calling for the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggression forces from Kampuchea has reached 117. Vietnam and the Soviet Union did not expect that the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) could obtain such a success. This result deals a heavy blow to Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

The increasingly overwhelming majority of votes during the past 9 consecutive years has in itself given evidence of the firm stand of the international community which time and again calls for the unconditional withdrawal

of all Vietnamese aggression forces from Kampuchea. Vietnam and the Soviet Union are stubbornly prolonging the war in Kampuchea in the hope that the international community would lose its interests in the Kampuchean issue. To that end, they have been resorting to all kinds of manoeuvres. However, the international community has neither lost its interests nor been deceived by those manoeuvres. On the contrary, new countries have joined their voices in condemning the Vietnamese aggressors and in calling for their withdrawal from Kampuchea. The result of this year is a big victory over Vietnam and its allies. If we look at the figures alone, we do not see yet the full extent of the support granted by the international community to the Kampuchean people's struggle for the Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea.

A RESULT OF JOINED EFFORTS

I wish to bring to your attention the following:

1. These 117 votes are not only the result of a vote on principles but also that of a hard-fought struggle between two forces, namely the Vietnamese aggressors and the Soviet Union on the one hand, and the peace- independent- and justice-loving countries on the other, and between the deceitful manoeuvres and moves of Vietnam and the Soviet Union on the one hand, and the forces of the international community on the other to thwart those deceitful manoeuvres and moves. In short, it was a joint effort of all forces in the world who opposed the strategy of aggression and expansion of Vietnam and the Soviet Union. Thus, there were two sides in the world opposing each other on the Kampuchean issue. It was a hard-fought and direct confrontation between the two sides which resulted in a bitter defeat for Vietnam and the Soviet Union. 117 countries voted against Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea while Vietnam, the Soviet Union and their allies obtained only 21 votes in their favour like last year.
2. The result of this year at the United Nations General Assembly is the defeat of a series of manoeuvres carried out by Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

A DEFEAT IN THE ATTEMPT TO SAVE VIETNAM

Actually it is the defeat of their deceitful diplomatic manoeuvres aimed at transforming the Vietnamese bogged down situation on the battlefield of Kampuchea into a victory so that Vietnam can continue to occupy Kampuchea.

Vietnam and the Soviet Union have for many months come up with one misleading manoeuvre after another, especially since Shevardnadze's trip to Southeast Asia and South-Pacific in March this year. On our part, we have made it clear that the position of Vietnam and the Soviet Union on the Kampuchean issue has not changed. Actual events have testified to this fact. The world community has also successively witnessed this true situation, and the deceitful manoeuvres of Vietnam and the Soviet Union have been therefore unveiled and denounced one after another.

Soon after the beginning of the 42nd Session of the UNGA, Vietnam, the Soviet Union and their allies have increased their deceitful manoeuvres and tactical moves. Yet the overwhelming majority of the world community has discerned those deceitful manoeuvres and tactical moves. We have thus been

able to obtain this successful result through the joined efforts of the international community.

The Soviet Union has 70 years of diplomatic experiences, and Vietnam has also several decades of experiences in diplomacy. Why then have they met with such a defeat? Why have the CGDK and the forces of the international community supporting the Kampuchean people's struggle been able to obtain such a successful outcome?

There are many causes but I would like to cite only the three main ones:

First: Vietnam and the Soviet Union are the aggressors and occupiers of foreign countries. The world community has been clearly aware of their true nature. Thus, even with their own experiences of deceitful diplomatic activities, they have not been able to evade the pressure of the overwhelming majority of the world community.

Second: The struggle of the people of Kampuchea on the battlefield under the leadership of the CGDK with H.R.H Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea, is a heroic and patriotic one. It has overcome all kinds of obstacles year after year and reached a stage where the prospect of national liberation can be clearly viewed. The trend of the situation is getting worse for the Vietnamese aggressors while improving for the national liberation struggle of the people of Kampuchea.

Third: The forces of the international community supporting the Kampuchean people's struggle prevail over Vietnam, the Soviet Union and their allies. This has been clearly reflected during the debate of the UNGA on the Kampuchean issue.

This year, we have seen that this force has made a qualitative development. The international community has clearly understood the national and international dimensions of the struggle of the Kampuchean people. It has more than ever understood that it is essential to support this struggle for the sake of the survival of Kampuchea and of peace, security and stability of the regions of Southeast Asia and Asia-Pacific, and also to prevent the arrogance and the brutal acts of aggression and expansion of Vietnam and the Soviet Union from setting a bad precedent in the world at present and in the future.

QUESTION: Your comments have clearly indicated the extent and scope of the successful outcome of our struggle in the UNGA 42nd Session. Now that Vietnam and the Soviet Union have met with such a big defeat, do you foresee any other manoeuvres from their part?

ANSWER: The victory obtained this year by the people of Kampuchea, the CGDK and the international community has thwarted a series of manoeuvres of Vietnam and the Soviet Union. Yet even with this defeat, they have at once started other manoeuvres. They continue to pursue their old manoeuvres and come up with new ones. By old manoeuvres, I am referring to those relating to the so-called "Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea by 1990", to the so-called "national reconciliation" within the framework of the puppet regime while the Vietnamese are still occupying Kampuchea, and to the so-called "5-point statement on the solution of the Kampuchean issue" and so on.

They have started their new manoeuvres by floating rumours about such or such international conferences, especially those of the type of the 1954 Geneva Conference, or through the voice of their puppets in Phnom Penh they stated that, " For 40 years, the United Nations has not been able to solve any problem. A solution to the problem of Kampuchea can only be found outside the UN framework." etc.

Vietnam and the Soviet Union will not stop carrying out manoeuvres. They will certainly come up with many other forms of manoeuvres to serve the Soviet global strategy and the Vietnamese regional strategy itself. Yet, whatever form these manoeuvres may take, their objective remains unchanged, namely to delay as much as possible their final defeat so that they can carry out manoeuvres aimed at creating favourable conditions for their continued occupation of Kampuchea. To that end, they keep trying,

Firstly: to split the national forces of Kampuchea;

Secondly: to disperse the present solid united force of the international community.

WHY DOES VIETNAM REFUSE A SOLUTION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS?

One may ask why Vietnam is so obstinate in refusing to participate in the United Nations sponsored International Conference on Kampuchea which could be convened with the existing UN budget and staff and which was held once in 1981. Now, the overwhelming majority of countries in the world is waiting for Vietnam to participate in that International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK) before convening it once again. His Excellency Leopold Gratz (of Austria), Chairman of the ICK, His Excellency Massamba Sarré, Chairman of the ICK Ad Hoc Committee and other members of the ICK Ad Hoc Committee coming from various continents of the globe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe, have made a lot of efforts every year, trying to convince Vietnam to participate in the ICK. But Vietnam and the Soviet Union have not responded to these efforts and, instead, have come up with a new manoeuvre hinting at holding an international conference of the type of the 1954 Geneva Conference. Why is it so?

Why has Vietnam refused to join its efforts in the search for a solution to the problem of Kampuchea within the framework of the United Nations and instead, carried out manoeuvres outside this framework? This is because it is not willing to solve the problem of Kampuchea by withdrawing its forces of aggression from Kampuchea. Its objective is to play for time as much as possible in order to carry out manoeuvres aimed at creating favourable conditions for its continued occupation of Kampuchea. It is afraid of the United Nations, the force of the overwhelming majority of the world community which supports the just struggle of the people of Kampuchea and condemns the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea. It is afraid of the UN Charter. It is also afraid of the strength of the UN resolutions on Kampuchea which constitutes a solid united force it has been unable to put into pieces.

This has allowed us to be aware of all the Vietnamese manoeuvres aimed at having the Kampuchean issue taken up outside the UN framework. As a matter of fact, these manoeuvres are an attempt to split the national forces of Kampuchea and the international community forces supporting the Kampuchean people's struggle so that Vietnam can occupy Kampuchea forever,

THE DANGER OF AN AMBIGUOUS "SOLUTION"

Another question arises whether the Vietnamese carry out manoeuvre aimed at achieving an ambiguous treaty such as the 1962 Geneva Accord on Laos or the 1973 Paris Agreement? In a situation where they are facing an impasse on the battlefield in Kampuchea, increasing and inextricable difficulties on the international arena, and at home, where the Soviet Union, their main provider of aid, is also facing difficulties, the Vietnamese do definitely carry out such a manoeuvre. Vietnam's and the Soviet Union's objectives are mainly as follows:

First: To give Vietnam a respite in order to reorganize its forces and set favourable conditions for its leap forward.

Second: To break up the Kampuchean forces fighting the Vietnamese aggressors by creating a climate which makes people believe that "negotiations on the solution to the problem of Kampuchea are going on" or that "the problem of Kampuchea is about to be solved." They are trying hard to create such a climate or a perception in order to undermine the vigilance of the Kampuchean people and the national resistance forces and thereby to relieve the pressure exerted on them on the battlefield and on the diplomatic front.

Third: To induce the world community which is supporting the Kampuchean people's struggle into believing the same propaganda that "negotiations on the solution to the problem of Kampuchea are going on" or that "the problem of Kampuchea is about to be solved" etc.. They hope that through such a climate or perception the solid united force of the world community would be dispersed.

This is a pernicious objective of Vietnam. This is an attempt to create favourable conditions so that it can have a respite when it is facing desperate difficulties, and to reorganize its forces in order to launch a final offensive aimed at achieving its strategic objective. At that time, the national forces of Kampuchea would be taken by surprise and have no time to reorganize themselves, and the world community would also be taken by surprise and have no time to organize its assistance to the Kampuchean people. This is therefore a very great danger which would be detrimental to the survival of the nation of Kampuchea and to peace, security and stability of the whole region of Southeast Asia and Asia-Pacific, for behind and siding with Vietnam is the Soviet Union which has a clear-cut strategy in this region.

We have such a perception on the manoeuvres of Vietnam and the Soviet Union not because of unfounded reasons but because we have clearly seen the experience of Laos where the Vietnamese got respite through the 1962 Geneva Accord to prepare favourable conditions for a comeback, and to take control over the whole Laos. We have also clearly seen the experience of the 1973 Paris Agreement through which the Vietnamese, as they were facing desperate difficulties, could get a respite to prepare favourable conditions for a final offensive, and to take control of the whole South Vietnam. At present, there have been a number of signs which indicate that Vietnam, the Soviet Union and their allies have been carrying out manoeuvres in order to achieve the same objective on the problem of Kampuchea.

In brief, as they are facing desperate situation, the Vietnamese try to extricate themselves from such a situation by resorting to diplomatic manoeuvres aimed at achieving an ambiguous international treaty so that they could get a respite. And once they are able to reorganize their forces and have favourable conditions, they will stage a comeback in order to achieve their strategic objective. They disregard international law, the UN Charter and the world public opinion. They have made up their minds that once they have enough forces, neither international law nor the world public opinion can prevent them from doing what they want as in the case of the historical experience of the 1973 Paris Agreement.

To sum up, either by committing aggression or by carrying out political or diplomatic manoeuvres, the objectives of Vietnam and the Soviet Union are not only to occupy Kampuchea but also to achieve their global and regional strategies.

We are firmly convinced that the international community will not allow history, in which Vietnam and its allies staged an ambiguous international conference and an ambiguous accord as in the cases of the 1962 Geneva Accord on Laos or the 1973 Paris Agreement, to repeat itself again in Kampuchea. This would be detrimental to the survival of the nation of Kampuchea and would drastically changed the balance of power in Southeast Asia and Asia-Pacific in favour of Gorbachev's new strategic offensive in Asia.

THE ONLY WAY OUT

The only guarantee best for the fate of the nation of Kampuchea as well as for peace, security and stability of Southeast Asia and Asia-Pacific is that all the Kampuchean patriotic forces and the international community continue to abide firmly by the relevant UN resolutions and the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal and to exert combined pressure in all fields on the Vietnamese until they accept to negotiate seriously with the CGDK for a political solution to the problem of Kampuchea. The CGDK's 8-point peace proposal is a most reasonable and flexible one, for it contains utmost concessions to the Vietnamese. Do the proposals put forward by Vietnam and its allies aim at solving the problem of Kampuchea? Do they concur in substance with the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal? Absolutely not. The proposals of Vietnam and its allies aim at misleading people so that Vietnam can continue to occupy Kampuchea. So long as Vietnam continues obstinately to reject the CGDK's 8-point peace proposal, the people of Kampuchea and the international community have no other choice but to continue to bring pressure to bear on Vietnam in all fields.

As the Vietnamese are facing utmost difficulties, we are convinced that the continued struggle of the people of Kampuchea under the leadership of the CGDK with H.R.H. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea coupled with the support of the international community which continues to exert increasing pressure on Vietnam will compell the Hanoi authorities to negotiate seriously with the CGDK for a political solution to the problem of Kampuchea by withdrawing all their forces from Kampuchea so as to enable the Kampuchean people to exercise their right to self-determination, free from any outside interference. Only then can peace be restored in Kampuchea and in Vietnam, and peace, security and stability be ensured in Southeast Asia and Asia-Pacific.

In conclusion, I would like to express our deep gratitude to all near- and far-friendly countries which have, together with the CGDK's delegation to the 42nd Session of the UNGA, thwarted all the pernicious manoeuvres of Vietnam and the Soviet Union, and voted with an increasingly overwhelming margin the UN resolution calling on the Hanoi authorities to withdraw all their aggression forces from Kampuchea. The result of the 42nd Session of the UNGA on the Kampuchean issue represents a significant victory of the peace-loving force over the force of aggression, of the UN Charter and international law over the brutal force and deceitful manoeuvres of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.