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Thirty-fifth session
Items 22 and 50 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION
ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-fifth year

Letter dated 25 February 1980 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam rejecting the slanderous United States accusations against Viet Nam of causing instability in South-East Asia and to request Your Excellency to have the statement and this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 22 and 50 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) NGUYEN NGOC DUNG
Ambassador,
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

* A/35/50.

ANNEX

S T A T E M E N T

*by the Spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam rejecting the
U.S. slanderous accusations against Viet Nam of
causing instability in Southeast Asia*

According to Western reports, in his recent visit to Southeast Asian countries, U.S. Under Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke time and again slanderously accused Viet Nam of causing instability in Southeast Asia, and arrogantly threatened that the U.S. would take counter-measures if Viet Nam made miscalculations.

This reckless statement by a responsible figure in the U.S. Government is in fact aimed at diverting public opinion in the United States and elsewhere from strongly condemning the Carter administration for going ahead with the policy of playing the "China card", increasing its military collusion with the Beijing expansionists, accelerating the arms race, rekindling the cold war, and frenziedly opposing Viet Nam, the Soviet Union, and other revolutionary and peace forces in Southeast Asia, Southern Asia and elsewhere.

It is common knowledge that during the past 35 years the policy of aggression and war provocation of imperialism, first of all U.S. imperialism, has been the cause of instability in Southeast Asia. It is the U.S. imperialists who have conducted the most atrocious war of aggression in history against the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea and dragged a number of Southeast Asian countries into this criminal war. It is the U.S. imperialists who have supported and encouraged the Beijing reactionaries in sending 600,000 troops to invade Viet Nam. And at present, the U.S. imperialists are in fact encouraging them to prepare for another war of aggression against Viet Nam, to threaten to invade Laos, and attempt to revive the genocidal regime in Kampuchea. The U.S. imperialists and the Beijing reactionaries are nurturing Pol-potian bandits along the Thai-Kampuchean frontier and trying to use the "Sihanouk card" in an attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of Kampuchea.

The U.S. administration is massively sending weapons and hundreds of military personnel to Thailand, trying to revive SEATO and exerting pressure in the ASEAN countries to oppose Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea. Obviously, Beijing's policy of big-nation expansion and hegemony and its collusion with the U.S. imperialists are the only cause of the tension which undermines peace and stability in Southeast Asia and threatens the sovereignty, independence and security of the three peoples on the Indochinese Peninsula and other peoples in this region.

The Vietnamese people over the past decades have constantly struggled for their own independence and freedom and made an active contribution to the cause of peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. Following the victory over the U.S., the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam put forth a four-point policy vis-a-vis the Southeast Asian countries

A/35/119
S/13826
English
Annex
Page 2

and has many times reaffirmed its policy of good neighbouring friendship and its readiness to develop bilateral cooperation with the ASEAN countries in a common effort to make Southeast Asia a region of peace, independence, freedom, neutrality, stability and prosperity.

The present U.S. authorities should learn from the faults of the previous U.S. administrations, the U.S. policy of strength has failed to subdue the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos, and Kampuchea and has, on the contrary, sustained the heaviest defeat in the American history. By stimulating the Beijing expansionists to oppose the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos, and Kampuchea and undermine peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the Carter administration is playing a dangerous game, running counter to the interest of the American people. It is certain that it cannot avoid a humiliating setback.

Ha Noi, February 21, 1980
