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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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Items 24, 131, 133 and 140
of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES
BETWEEN STATES
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
ON ENHANCING THE EFFECTIVENESS
OF THE PRINCIPLE OF NON-USE OF
FORCE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF
GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-second year

Letter dated 4 March 1987 from the Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, a communiqué dated 3 March 1987 by the Spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea concerning the tour in South-East Asia of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. E. A. Shevardnadze.

I should be most grateful if you would have the text of the communiqué distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 24, 131, 133 and 140 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/42/50.

ANNEX

Communiqué dated 3 March 1987 by the Spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea concerning the tour in South-East Asia of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

1. During the current tour of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Mr. E. A. Shevardnadze, in some countries of South-East Asia, there have been a number of rumours on the Kampuchean issue. What are the real intentions of the Soviet Union and Viet Nam on this issue? People throughout the world are searching for a clue as to what they are actually doing.
2. The actual facts have so far shown that the Soviet Union continues to assist Viet Nam in its war of aggression and occupation of Kampuchea, a war which goes on unabated. There is no indication whatsoever that the Soviet Union is willing to stop that assistance or that Viet Nam is willing to put an end to its war and to withdraw its occupation forces from Kampuchea. The Vietnamese Communist Party's 6th Congress has indicated rather clearly that Viet Nam continues to pursue its "Indochina Federation" strategy and its occupation of Kampuchea. At that very Congress, the Soviet Union solemnly reaffirmed its continued assistance to Viet Nam's occupation of Kampuchea. These are well-known facts that stem from Viet Nam's "Indochina Federation" strategy and the global strategy of the Soviet Union, which continues to exert control over the military bases in Cam Ranh and Danang, with a view to becoming a dominant power in South-East Asia and in the Pacific.
3. The Spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) would like to clarify once again the position of the CGDK as follows: Viet Nam is the aggressor, Kampuchea is the victim of the Vietnamese aggression. During the past eight consecutive years, through the United Nations, the world community has by an increasingly overwhelming majority condemned Viet Nam's aggression and occupation of Kampuchea and called for a Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea. The CGDK has committed itself to abide by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and to seek a political solution to the Kampuchean problem on that basis.

Moreover, on behalf of the CGDK, H.R.H. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, formally announced on 17 March 1986 an eight-point plan for a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. It constitutes a just, equitable and reasonable peace plan, which is in the interests of both Kampuchea and Viet Nam, as well as of peace and stability in South-East Asia and in the world at large.

The CGDK, together with all the peace- and justice-loving countries in the world, is of the firm view that the Kampuchean problem can only be solved definitively at its root, namely with the withdrawal of all the Vietnamese occupation forces from Kampuchea. Otherwise the war in Kampuchea will keep going on and peace and stability in South-East Asia continue to be threatened.

4. The CGDK takes this opportunity to appeal to the 116 countries that have condemned Viet Nam's aggression in Kampuchea and called for the withdrawal of all the Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and the right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people, and to all countries that have expressed their support to the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal as well as to all other peace- and justice-loving countries and peoples in the world, to continue to support the resolutions of the General Assembly on Kampuchea and the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal until Viet Nam accepts the political solution to the Kampuchean problem by withdrawing all its aggression forces from Kampuchea.
