



General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/42/233 ✓
S/18317
20 April 1987

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-second session
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 20 April 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, comments of the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, dated 17 April 1987, on Nguyen Van Linh's true political face (see annex).

I should be most grateful if you would have the text of the said comments 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
Permanent Representative

* A/42/50.

ANNEX

Comments of the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea on Nguyen Van Linh's true political face, issued on 17 April 1987

Recently, Nguyen Van Linh, the new Secretary-General of the Vietnamese Communist Party (VCP) who has replaced Le Duan, has attempted through the official Vietnamese news agency to justify Viet Nam's attitudes and to mislead the international public opinion on a number of issues, including the Kampuchean problem. He allegedly said that the Kampuchean problem will be quickly solved once Democratic Kampuchea - one of the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea's partners - is eliminated.

To that allegation, the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) would like to make the following observations and clarifications:

I. OBSERVATIONS

1. Nguyen Van Linh spoke exactly the same language as Le Duan.
2. That was a worn-out language reflecting the deep-rooted VCP's "Indo-China Federation" strategy ever since the year 1930. Thus Nguyen Van Linh's policy towards Kampuchea is to obstinately pursue the same strategy of annexing her into the "Indo-China Federation".
3. The world community has already perceived with disregard the meeting of such an often-repeated call for the elimination of Democratic Kampuchea and continues to condemn Viet Nam's aggression against Kampuchea.
4. By repeating Le Duan's hackneyed language, Nguyen Van Linh has clearly revealed his real face and colours. He continues to pursue the same strategies which he has all along actively taken part in their implementation, namely:
 - The "Indo-China Federation" strategy, including the present war of aggression and occupation of Kampuchea,
 - The "Medium-sized Indo-China Federation" strategy, which includes 16 Thai provinces, and
 - The "Great Indo-China Federation" strategy, which encompasses the whole Thailand and the straits of Malacca.

At the very start of the funeral speech for Le Duan, Nguyen Van Linh stressed in earnest that all Vietnamese communists will fully abide by Ho Chi Minh's last will. He further said that all Vietnamese Communists are determined to follow the

example of Le Duan who had been Ho Chi Minh's excellent apprentice. He has thus revealed at that time what the people of Kampuchea and the overwhelming majority of the peoples in the world have already known: as the aggressors of Kampuchea, the Hanoi authorities have trampled upon justice, international law and the United Nations Charter, and have become forever the criminals in the eyes of the peoples of Kampuchea, Viet Nam and the world, and before the United Nations. They will never be able to erase this verdict of history for their genocidal crimes.

II. CLARIFICATIONS

Like the peoples of the world and the Vietnamese people, the Kampuchean people cherish their national independence, sovereignty, honour and dignity, which have been the ultimate motivation of their successive historical struggles. The same things apply to the historical struggles of the Vietnamese people and to the peoples of the world who have fought the warmongers during the First World War and the Second World War. This has been an inalienable right for all peoples.

1. Therefore, no one can deny the Kampuchean people's right to wage the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors until their total withdrawal from Kampuchea.

2. Yet, prompted by their commitment to peace, the people of Kampuchea and their CGDK eagerly wish to reach a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem with Viet Nam and to restore for ever peaceful co-existence between the two countries for the benefits of the two peoples and nations and those of South-East Asia and Asia Pacific, in conformity with the present world geo-political context. Hence, the successive CGDK proposals that have been lately incorporated into a comprehensive eight-point peace plan for a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem, taking fully into account the interests of all parties concerned, including those of the Vietnamese aggressors. By accepting our proposal Viet Nam will be able to safeguard peacefully its interest and to benefit all kinds of assistance from the world community.

During the past more than eight years, the Hanoi authorities have sent to Kampuchea several hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese troops, thousands and thousands of Vietnamese agents to serve in the Vietnamese administrative apparatus and more than 700,000 Vietnamese settlers. Even so, have the Hanoi authorities succeeded in annexing Kampuchea? How deep is their bogged-down situation in Kampuchea? How acute are their political and economic difficulties in Viet Nam itself? How hard hit are the living conditions of the Vietnamese people? How drastically serious is the unresolved rift within the VCP and among the Vietnamese top leaders? How strong is the world-wide condemnation at the United Nations and other international forums of their aggression and their warmongering attitude that undermine peace in South-East Asia and Asia Pacific?

In such a situation, what benefits can the Hanoi authorities hope to achieve in their continued occupation of Kampuchea? Can peace and security of South-East Asia and Asia Pacific be restored? Even the Vietnamese people, including an increasing number of the Vietnamese soldiers in Kampuchea, have called upon the Hanoi authorities to put an end to their war of aggression in Kampuchea so that the

A/42/233
S/18817
English
Page 4

Vietnamese people, youth and soldiers can enjoy peace among their families. The Hanoi authorities themselves know fully well the Soviet Union's view on the heavy burden it has to shoulder for many decades especially during the present Viet Nam's war of aggression against Kampuchea. They must clearly realize the above-mentioned situation and put an end immediately to that war on the basis of the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal and the relevant United Nations resolutions of the past eight consecutive years.

The world community, the United Nations, the Vietnamese people and youth and even the Vietnamese soldiers in Kampuchea are watching out for their concrete gesture.
