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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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Items 24, 73, 131 and 140 of the
preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN
STATES
DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF
GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN
STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-second year

Letter dated 25 June 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 statement dated 22 June 1987 by His Excellency Mr. Khieu Samphan, Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of Foreign Affairs, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (see annex).

I should be most grateful if you would have this letter and the attached statement distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 24, 73, 131 and 140 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/42/50.

ANNEX

Statement issued on 22 June 1987 by the Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of Foreign Affairs on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

Today, 22 June 1987, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, having His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea, is celebrating its fifth anniversary.

On 22 June 1982, at Kuala Lumpur, the high representatives of the three patriotic forces signed the Declaration on the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

The Kuala Lumpur Declaration was immediately acclaimed by our many friends and the peoples and Governments that cherish peace and independence the world over. It has, on the contrary, made the Vietnamese enemy furious and frightened.

The formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea was the result of the great national union forces, which had progressively developed in the hard-fought struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors since 1979. It has been thus a great victory of the Kampuchean people's struggle, and it has further developed the great national union forces, which, during the past five years, have overcome obstacles and difficulties and won one victory after another. As a result, the Vietnamese aggressors have been driven into a complete impasse and will meet with a final defeat.

At present, the Vietnamese enemy are inextricably bogged down on the battlefield of Kampuchea, encountering mounting difficulties in Viet Nam itself, where the top leadership has been crippled by internal rift with no solution in sight and is facing growing isolation in the international arena and constant pressure from the world community in all fields.

This situation clearly indicates that the Kampuchean people's struggle under the leadership of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, with His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea, has reached a new stage whereby the Kampuchean people are in a position to liberate their country in the foreseeable future.

However, we can also see that the Hanoi authorities are still stubborn because they continue to stick to their "Indochina Federation" and regional expansionist strategy. Moreover, the Soviet Union also continues to support this Vietnamese strategy because it has its own clear-cut expansionist strategy in Asia and the Pacific, and has already acquired military bases at Cam Ranh and Danang (Viet Nam), which will be used as springboards to consolidate and expand its strategic position in South-East Asia and the South Pacific.

BUT no matter how stubborn the Vietnamese enemy and the Soviet Union are, the trend clearly indicates that the situation of the Vietnamese aggressors will be going from bad to worse, while that of the Kampuchean people's struggle will be steadily improving. We have come to such a conviction because of the hard-fought struggle of our people under the leadership of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, with His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea, and the growing support of the world community, which continues to bring pressure to bear on Viet Nam in all fields, and because the Vietnamese are facing difficulties to the core, namely within the Vietnamese top leadership itself.

I would like, therefore, to call on the whole Kampuchean people to participate more actively with the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (NADK) in the struggle in all forms against the Vietnamese aggressors in the villages as well as in other places throughout the country.

I would also like to call on the Khmer soldiers, village militiamen, self-defence guards and administrative committee members forcibly enlisted by the Vietnamese enemy to join forces more actively with the whole people and NADK in the struggle in all forms against the Vietnamese aggressors.

I appeal to all the NADK units in every battlefield throughout the country to do their best to improve further their co-operation with other resistance forces of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea so as to have growing strength for the present national liberation struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and for national defence and reconstruction in the future.

On this auspicious occasion, we would like to express once again our deep gratitude to all friendly countries, near or far, and all the peace- and independence-loving countries in the world for their steadfast support of the just struggle of the Kampuchean people against the Vietnamese aggressors. We would like to appeal to them to continue to support that struggle under the leadership of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea until the Vietnamese aggressors agree to withdraw unconditionally all their forces from Kampuchea and enable the Kampuchean people to exercise their right to self-determination without any outside interference. We would like to appeal to them to continue also to put pressure on Viet Nam until it agrees to negotiate a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem with the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea on the basis of the relevant United Nations General Assembly resolutions of the past eight years and the eight-point peace proposal of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which is reasonable and in the interests of both the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples as well as of the peoples of South-East Asia, Asia and the Pacific, and the world at large.

I avail myself of this opportunity especially to renew our deep gratitude to the countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, which, at the twentieth Foreign Ministers Meeting on 15 and 16 June 1987 in Singapore, clearly reiterated their support for the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, with His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea, and to the eight-point peace proposal of the Coalition Government of Democratic

Kampuchea. This is yet further evidence of their firm and unwavering support for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people for the restoration of an independent, united, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea having no foreign military base on her soil.

The struggle of our people under the leadership of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, with His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea, is a patriotic struggle. It has overcome all kinds of difficulties and has reached the present stage where the Vietnamese enemy are facing mounting difficulties on the battlefield of Kampuchea, growing isolation on the international arena and a worsening situation in Viet Nam itself.

We firmly believe that, with the persevering struggle of our people under the leadership of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, with His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea, and with the continued support of the international community for that struggle and their constant pressure on the Hanoi authorities, the latter will be compelled to accept a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem on the basis of the relevant United Nations General Assembly resolutions of the past eight years and the eight-point peace proposal of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea by withdrawing all their aggression forces from Kampuchea. Only then can peace and security be restored to Kampuchea and Viet Nam, and peace, security and stability be ensured in South-East Asia and Asia and the Pacific.
