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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-second session
Agenda items 24, 72, 129, 131 and 138
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
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 5 October 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 note dated 1 October 1987, of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea on the question of national reconciliation in Kampuchea (annex I) and a letter dated 18 September 1987 from His Excellency Mr. SON Sann, Prime Minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and Chairman of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea, to the heads of delegations of friendly countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly (annex II).

I should be most grateful if you would have the above-mentioned documents circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 24, 72, 129, 131 and 138, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative

ANNEX I

NOTE OF THE COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA
ON THE QUESTION OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION IN KAMPUCHEA

1. In its search for a political solution of the problem of Kampuchea the United Nations General Assembly has up to now abided by its successive resolutions which are in keeping with the principles of the Charter and international law, and the right of the people of Cambodia to independence.
2. As a basis for a political settlement to the situation in Kampuchea, Vietnam is now proposing its formula of "national reconciliation" within the framework of the Phnom Penh regime.
3. In order to clarify the opinion of peace- and justice-loving countries on this question, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) wishes to recall the following:
 - (i) - The CGDK proposes national reconciliation after the first phase of the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces within the framework of an agreement to be concluded between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the CGDK on the total withdrawal of those Vietnamese forces within a definite time-frame, under the United Nations supervision.

Vietnam proposes "national reconciliation" while its forces are still in Kampuchea and no formal agreement has yet been reached on their withdrawal from Kampuchea.
 - (ii) - The CGDK proposes national reconciliation in which the Phnom Penh regime will be included in a quadripartite government right after the first phase of the Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea.

Vietnam proposes "national reconciliation" within the framework of the Phnom Penh regime installed by Vietnam in the wake of its invasion of Kampuchea.
 - (iii) - The CGDK proposes a national reconciliation without exclusion or selection, open to each and everyone, without consideration of the past or political tendency, and without any demand for surrender of any kind.

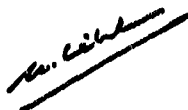
Vietnam proposes an exclusive and selective "national reconciliation" and aims actually at dividing and weakening the national resistance forces.
4. It is for all these reasons that the CGDK appeals to all peace- and justice-loving countries member States of the United Nations to support its efforts to reach a political solution to the problem of Kampuchea,

on the basis of the principles enshrined in the General Assembly resolutions on the situation in Kampuchea.

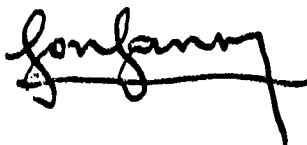
The CGDK earnestly calls upon them all to reject any proposal of "national reconciliation" which aims only at perpetuating the Vietnamese occupation in Kampuchea.

The CGDK renews to all of them its profound gratitude for their noble solidarity and support.

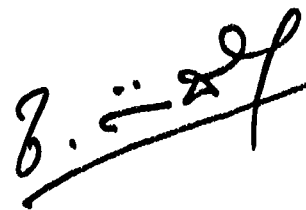
October 1, 1987



NORODOM SIHANOUK
President of
Democratic Kampuchea



SON SANN
Prime Minister
of CGDK



KHIEU SAMPHAN
Vice-President of
Democratic Kampuchea
in charge of Foreign
Affairs

ANNEX II

Letter dated 18 September 1987 from the Prime Minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and Chairman of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea to the heads of delegations of friendly countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly

At a time when the United Nations General Assembly is opening its new session, Vietnam actively pursues its manoeuvre aimed at disguising its war of aggression and occupation in Kampuchea as a civil war, and thereby demobilizing the increasing support of peace- and justice-loving countries, member States of our Organization, to the United Nations General Assembly draft resolution on the "Situation in Kampuchea".

Aware of that Vietnamese manoeuvre, H.R.H. Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK, President of Democratic Kampuchea, Vice-President KHIEU SAMPHAN and myself, in our joint declaration issued on 2 September last, made an appeal to the international community to continue to support the Kampuchean people's just struggle at the current UNGA session, and to overwhelmingly support the draft resolution calling for the unconditional withdrawal of all forces of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam from Kampuchea and the exercise by the Cambodian people of their right to self-determination, without any foreign interference.

I would like to take this opportunity to recall, for the kind attention of Your Excellency, the following:

1. The root cause of the Kampuchea problem lies with the war of aggression waged by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in order to annex Kampuchea into a great Vietnam alias "Indochina Federation";
2. The independence and sovereignty of our country are non-negotiable. Vietnam, the aggressor, has no right to impose its conditions on the political settlement of the problem of Kampuchea;
3. Only the total and unconditional withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces from Cambodia will pave the way for national reconciliation in Cambodia and allow her people to exercise their sacred right to self-determination.
4. The national reconciliation must not exclude anyone.

Prompted by its desire to put an end to this war of which are victims not only the people of Kampuchea but also the people of Vietnam, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, as you have been aware of, put forward in March 1986 an 8-point peace plan for a political settlement of the problem of Kampuchea, a plan that will have no winner nor loser. That proposal, which has been welcomed as a reasonable, flexible and even generous one vis-à-vis our aggressor, includes the following main points:

Firstly, we offer Vietnam to withdraw its forces in two phases within a definite period of time and under the supervision of the United Nations;

Secondly, even before the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces, we offer those installed in Phnom Penh by Vietnam to participate in our Coalition Government which will become a quadripartite coalition government of Kampuchea, thus realizing the national reconciliation whereby all the components will enjoy the same rights as political forces;

Thirdly, to Vietnam which pretends to be threatened by the small and weak Cambodia, we offer an independent, united, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned Cambodia, without any foreign military base, under the guarantee and the presence of the United Nations in our country;

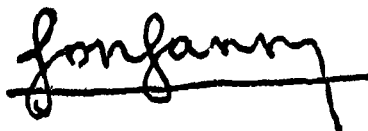
Fourthly, we also offer Vietnam to establish relations in all fields between our two countries and even to sign together a non-aggression and peaceful co-existence treaty.

By rejecting that peace proposal, Vietnam has clearly shown its opposition to any political solution of the problem of Kampuchea. It continues to try to impose its fait accompli in Cambodia. Our Coalition Government, together with the international community, deeply wishes that Vietnam heed the call to reason, which is in the interest of the people of Kampuchea and that of Vietnam, and of international peace and security.

By trying to perpetuate its occupation of Cambodia through dilatory manoeuvres, Vietnam takes upon itself full responsibility to history and the international community, which keenly calls for a political settlement without delay of the problem of Kampuchea on the basis of the relevant United Nations resolutions and our 8-point peace proposal.

In conclusion, I would like to renew on behalf of the Coalition Government, our high appreciation to the Government of Your Excellency for the steadfast and noble support to the just struggle of the people of Kampuchea to recover their independence and to safeguard their national identity. It is our firm belief that, with the unwavering support of peace- and justice-loving countries, including the overwhelming majority of non-aligned countries, member States of our Organization, the just cause of the Kampuchean people will triumph along with that of international peace and security.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.



SON SANN
Prime Minister
of the Coalition Government
of Democratic Kampuchea,
Chairman of the Delegation
of Democratic Kampuchea to
the 42nd session of the UNGA