



UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY



SECURITY COUNCIL

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Thirty-fifth session

Items 22 and 50 of the provisional agenda*

THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE

DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Distr.
GENERAL

A/35/435
S/14155
9 September 1980

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-fifth year

Letter dated 8 September 1980 from the Permanent Representative of
Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, the statement dated 2 September 1980 by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea on the diplomatic manoeuvres of the Hanoi authorities.

I should be grateful if you would have this text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 22 and 50 of the provisional agenda and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea

* A/35/150.

ANNEX

STATEMENT
BY THE SPOKESMAN OF THE MINISTRY OF
FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA
ON THE DIPLOMATIC MANOEUVRES OF THE
HANOI AUTHORITIES

In the past few weeks, the Hanoi authorities have been frantically fighting for the way out. They have managed to hatch the so-called Vientiane 4 point proposal, another proposal to be included in the agenda of the 35th session of the United Nations General Assembly on what they called peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia. And their Foreign Ministry issued a memorandum slandering and accusing some countries, ect... The Hanoi authorities have tried to hatch these manoeuvres on the international arena aiming at diverting international opinion at the forthcoming 35th session of the United Nations General Assembly at a time when their troops were being bogged down, unable to fight their way out in the Kampuchean battlefields, and at home when they were being embroiled more and more strongly in every field, political, economical, financial, and especially on the international arena, they were finding themselves completely isolated, for the peace- and justice-loving countries the world over condemn them, reject the Vietnamese administration installed in Phnom-Penh and put pressure upon them for the total withdrawal of their troops from Kampuchea.

By moving towards this scheme, the Hanoi authorities are rather clinging to show that they are peace-seeking people and accusing other countries of carrying out hegemonism and causing tension in Southeast Asia. However, that foul design of the Hanoi authorities to legalize their aggression against Kampuchea by making it be accepted as a fait accompli, had met with successive failures. The Hanoi authorities cannot cover up the real facts stated by ASEAN countries and other peace- and justice-loving countries that through their aggression against Kampuchea they are criminal and the root cause of the tension in Southeast Asia. This shows that the Hanoi authorities cannot hide the fact that their 250,000 troops are occupying Kampuchea, spreading untold and heart-rending misery on the Kampuchean people,

/...

committing mass-murder through conventional weapons, famine and chemical warfare . They cannot keep secret their other 50,000 troops who are controlling Laos and they cannot either hide their late intrusion into Thai territory.

The ASEAN countries,, Asian and the Pacific countries and in general the other peace- and justice-loving countries the world over have seen through the "Indochina Federation" plan of the Hanoi authorities and clearly seen that the latter are the outpost of the Soviet Union in their common activities in achieving their expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia. Therefore, the Soviet-backed Hanoi authorities are the expansionist warmongers in Southeast Asia. They threaten peace, stability and security in Southeast Asia and in the world. Hence, the ASEAN countries and the other peace- and justice-loving countries the world over have categorically and successively rejected the above-mentioned foul diplomatic manoeuvres of the Hanoi authorities and firmly demanded that they implement the UN General Assembly resolution 34/22. At the same time, those countries have appreciated the role played by the present struggle of the people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea in the context of a common resistance against the expansionist strategy. Those countries have understood that Democratic Kampuchea has become an iron stop-bolt pin sticking right across the throat of the Hanoi regional expansionists and the Soviet global expansionists, hampering the achievement of their expansionist ambitions in this region. Those countries do not allow the Hanoi authorities to swallow up Democratic Kampuchea, because if the Hanoi authorities succeed in taking over Kampuchea, they will surely invade and expand over to other ASEAN countries, especially Thailand. These countries have clearly realized the poisonous strategy of the Hanoi authorities and the Soviets in their diplomatic activities, negotiations and promises. These countries do not by any means let themselves be fooled by the Hanoi authorities and the Soviet manoeuvres aiming at bargaining on the back of Democratic Kampuchea.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea would like to express once again its satisfaction and deep thanks for this stand full of justice taken by the ASEAN countries and the other peace- and justice-loving countries the world over. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea is convinced that these countries will surely triumph by rejecting the Vietnamese manoeuvres at the coming UN General Assembly, by rejecting the Vietnamese administration installed in Phnom Penh, by supporting the seat and the legitimate right of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations and in other international organizations, by compelling the Vietnamese to withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea, in conformity with the United Nations General Assembly resolution 34/22.

Democratic Kampuchea, 2 September 1980
