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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Thirty-sixth session
Items 22 and 34 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
QUESTION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND
CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-sixth year

Letter dated 21 May 1981 from the representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We, the Permanent Representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations and the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations, have the honour to forward herewith the message dated 19 May 1981 addressed to Your Excellency by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

We should be grateful if you could arrange for this letter and the message to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 22 and 34 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vithaya SOURINHO
Permanent Representative of the
Lao People's Democratic Republic
to the United Nations

(Signed) NGUYEN NGOC DUNG
Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of the
Socialist Republic of Viet Nam
to the United Nations

* A/36/50.

ANNEX

Message dated 19 May 1981 from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the Secretary-General

We, the Foreign Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea have the honour to draw your attention to our viewpoints as follows :

1. The Pol Pot - Ieng Sary clique, an instrument of Peking expansionism and hegemonism, have carried out an unprecedented atrocious genocidal policy, massacring three million Kampuchean, turning Kampuchea into a China's spring-board, for its war against neighbouring countries thus undermining peace and stability in South-East Asia. On January 7, 1979, the Kampuchean people smashed the regime of "Democratic Kampuchea", put an end to the genocide and brought about the revival of the country.

After two years of reconstruction and restoration of normal life, on May 1, 1981 the Kampuchean people held general elections to elect the National Assembly.

The present People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea and the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea which will be elected by the National Assembly constitute the only authentic and legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people.

While world public opinion is elated at the miraculous revival and development of the Kampuchean people, the United Nations continues its recognition of the genocidal regime of "Democratic Kampuchea", overthrown by the Kampuchean people and condemned by the whole mankind. By so doing the United Nations obviously keeps going counter to the legitimate aspiration and the inalienable right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people and therefore U.N. resolutions on Kampuchea are opposed to the interests of the Kampuchean people.

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2. The presence of the Vietnamese armed forces in Kampuchea is resulted from the agreement between the two countries to counter the threat by Peking expansionism and hegemonism. Viet Nam, Kampuchea and Laos have on many occasions made it clear that as soon as the Chinese threat ceases to exist, by the agreement between the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Viet Nam will withdraw its troops from Kampuchea.

China tries to conceal its threat to the three Indochinese countries by way of creating confrontation between the three Indochinese countries and ASEAN countries, disrupting the process of dialogue between these countries for the benefit of its expansionist and hegemonist ambition in South-East Asia.

3. The questions concerning South-East Asia must be discussed and settled by countries in the region in the spirit of equality, mutual agreement, non-imposition by one group on the other and non-interference from outside. Proceeding from this principle and with the desire to resolve the differences between the two groups of countries, the Indochinese and the ASEAN countries, in the interests of peace, stability and cooperation of South-East Asia, the Conference of the Indochinese Foreign Ministers held on January 27 and 28, 1981 in HO CHI MINH city proposed that a regional conference be held between these two groups to discuss and settle questions raised by each group, and that on the basis of the agreement reached, an international conference be convened to recognize and guarantee such agreements. The proposal of the three Indochinese countries has been appreciated by broad sections of world public opinion, but regrettably it has not been positively responded by the ASEAN countries. In this context, Laos, Viet Nam and Kampuchea at their consultations on April 24, 1981 in Vientiane accepted the proposal put forth by some ASEAN countries to conduct regional consultations and decided to appoint Laos to carry out consultations on their behalf with the ASEAN countries with a view to promoting mutual understanding and trust and seeking appropriate ways and means to settle questions raised by each group of countries concerning peace and stability in South-East Asia. The Lao Foreign Minister has conducted consultations respectively with Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines and had useful exchanges of views with the leaders of these countries and initial positive results have been reached. The Lao Foreign Minister is planning to continue his exchange of views with the remaining ASEAN countries.

In such circumstances, the demand by some countries to convene an international conference on Kampuchea as provided for in U.N. resolution 35/6 which is, in essence, an attempt to impose the desire of one group on the other in South-East Asia and to pave the way to outside interference into the regional affairs cannot but hinders the efforts made by the two groups in their current regional consultations. The convening of such a conference could only yield negative results to peace and stability in the region.

4. We, the Foreign Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, and the People's Republic of Kampuchea welcome your effort in promoting the dialogue between the two groups in South-East Asia in the interests of peace and stability in the region. We hope that with your understanding of the real situation in the region, you will continue to give active contributions to this effort and at the same time firmly prevent any action which might be detrimental to the positive trend of the current regional consultations.

Please accept, Mr. Secretary General, the assurances of our highest consideration.

May 19, 1981

*PHOUNE SIPASEUTH
Minister for Foreign
Affairs of the Lao
People's Democratic
Republic.*

*NGUYEN CO THACH
Minister for Foreign
Affairs of the Socialist
Republic of Viet Nam.*

*HUN SEN
Minister for Foreign
Affairs of the People's
Republic of Kampuchea.*
