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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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Agenda items 3, 20, 35, 79 and 87

CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE THIRTY-
SEVENTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

QUESTION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND CO-OPERATION
IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

IMPORTANCE OF THE UNIVERSAL REALIZATION OF THE
RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION AND OF
THE SPEEDY GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL
COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES FOR THE EFFECTIVE
GUARANTEE AND OBSERVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS
INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

SECURITY COUNCIL

Thirty-seventh year

Letter dated 9 November 1982 from the Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

With the aim of justifying its invasion of Democratic Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam has been putting about that its armed forces came "at the summons of the people of Kampuchea" to "liberate" them. Now, with the aim of forcing the international community to accept its invasion and occupation of Kampuchea as a fait accompli, Viet Nam is doing its utmost to show that the Phnom Penh régime, which owes its installation and survival to 300,000 Vietnamese soldiers and civil servants, has the support of the people of Kampuchea, who supposedly "exercised their right of self-determination in 1979".

In response to the overwhelming majority of the States Members of the United Nations, which have rejected these cynical allegations, Viet Nam has made bold to utter insults and threats and to deny the plain facts, which show that the Phnom Penh régime is simply the ventriloquist's dummy of the Hanoi expansionists.

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith:

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1. The full text of a telegram sent on 16 October 1982 by Mr. Prom Ieng, former Director of the Stockholm Information Office of the Vietnamese régime in Phnom Penh, to His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea;

2. Excerpts from an interview given in Bangkok by Mr. Dy Lum Thol, former high-ranking official of the Vietnamese régime in Phnom Penh, and published in The Nation Review of 8 October 1982.

These two testimonies show that the Phnom Penh régime, styled "the People's Republic of Kampuchea" by the Hanoi authorities, is a mere puppet whose strings are pulled by the Vietnamese expansionists.

Events continue to show that Viet Nam is conducting itself in Kampuchea as the colonizer and, what is even worse, the exterminator of the nation of Kampuchea with the precise aim of making it a Vietnamese province absorbed into the greater Viet Nam which the Vietnamese call "the Federation of Indo-China", just as it has already absorbed the Islamic Kingdom of Champa (now central Viet Nam) and 65,000 square kilometres of southern Kampuchea (now southern Viet Nam).

I should be grateful if you would circulate this letter and the annexes as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 3, 20, 35, 79 and 87, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Ambassador, Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea

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ANNEX I

TELEGRAM OF MR. PROM IENG,
FORMER DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION OFFICE
OF THE VIETNAMESE REGIME IN PHNOM PENH
ADDRESSED TO H.R.H. PRINCE NORODOM SIHANOUK,
PRESIDENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

His Royal Highness

My name : Prom Ieng, ex-Director of PRK Information Office in Stockholm entered the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the pro-Vietnamese Government since March 1979. Since June 1979 : I was nominated as Chief of the Department of America and West Europe. In March 1980 : Commissioned to open the Office in Stockholm. Allow me, Monseigneur, to inform you of the reasons for which I have abandoned my work :

1. I feel that if I continue to work with the Phnom Penh pro-Vietnamese Government, it would mean that I help the Vietnamese aggressors to occupy, colonize and swallow up our Motherland, Kampuchea. When I was on duty in Stockholm I received the instructions to seek the most efficient means to justify the prolonged presence of the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. That is clear, the Vietnamese want to stay for ever in Kampuchea.

2. I have refused all fait accompli by Vietnam. I have not accepted the special relations with Vietnam. Allow me to make it clear to you that nobody or nothing whatsoever has induced me to resign. I am convinced that my resignation is backed by at least 80% of our compatriots working at present in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. There are many other senior officials in the pro-Vietnamese Government who are hostile to Vietnam. But they are waiting only for a propitious occasion. As for the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, they are very numerous, they are everywhere, they have occupied all strategical provinces. There are also thousands of Vietnamese civil advisers in all Ministries. Today the Vietnamese are vietnamizing Kampuchea. The Vietnamese aggressors have forced the Kampuchean girls to marry them. They have mobilized the Kampucheans to learn Vietnamese.

3. The Vietnamese aggressors have controlled all the Kampuchean administration. Even all diplomatic missions have also suffered pressure from the Vietnamese Embassies. The Vietnamese diplomats are the ones who decide or give initiatives. They have monitored all communications with Phnom Penh, even the private relations. The Kampuchean emigrants are also watched over by the Vietnamese diplomats. My wife and I, we wish that our dear Motherland, Kampuchea, were liberated from the Vietnamese colonization. My sister-in-law who was diplomat in New Delhi has left the job for the same reason as mine.

Prom Ieng c/o International Rescue Committee
12 Houbeinstrasse (1 Stock) 8000 Munchen 80 FRG.

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ANNEX II

EXCERPTS OF THE INTERVIEW
GIVEN BY MR. DY LUM THOL, FORMER
HIGH-RANKING OFFICIAL OF THE VIETNAMESE
REGIME IN PHNOM PENH TO
"THE NATION REVIEW", 8 OCTOBER, 1982

Vietnam has imposed absolute control on the foreign policy of its puppet regime in Phnom Penh whose Foreign Ministry receive daily instructions from Hanoi through Vietnamese advisers, a former Kampuchean official said yesterday. Dy Lum Thol, who was Chairman of the Department of America and Western Europe of the Heng Samrin Government before his defection in May, said : (...) He was accompanied on his flight by his wife Neang Seda, 33, and his two sons, 7 and 9. (...) "I dislike the Heng Samrin regime which supports the Vietnamese aggression of our country", he said when asked about the reason for his defection. He said 17 Vietnamese advisers were posted in the Foreign Ministry and they were parts of the Vietnamese officials from the so-called "B-68 Unit" in Hanoi. Dy Lum Thol described the unit as one that controls Vietnamese experts and advisers working in Kampuchea. Dy Lum Thol explained how the Vietnamese advisers exert control on the foreign affairs of the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry. Every morning, the Vietnamese advisers would call a meeting with high-ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry and read them "secret telegrammes" from Hanoi. He described the secret telegrammes as instructions which told the Kampuchean leaders how to deal with specific issues or how to conduct their daily foreign affairs. Foreign Minister Hun Sen, his vice and assistant ministers, were normally present at the daily meeting, he said. The instructions from the Vietnamese advisers would then be passed on to heads of various departments concerned who could carry out their duties according to the letters. Hun Sen, whom he described as being "not very intelligent", had two personal advisers. One of them was Vietnamese Ambassador to Phnom Penh Ngo Dien and the other was identified as Cau. He said Cau was the head of the Vietnamese advisers in the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry who took orders directly from Hanoi. The Vietnamese control on the Foreign Ministry also reached the department level, he said. Dy Lum Thol said whenever he

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travelled overseas or held discussions with foreign delegates, he would be given advance policy papers or documents prepared by the Vietnamese advisers. His discussions would then be based on the papers provided him by the Vietnamese, he said. (...) Commenting on the Ho Chi Minh (City) declaration of the three Indochinese countries, Dy Lum Thol said it had been drafted by the Vietnamese alone. The Kampuchean leaders only had to sign it when it was ready, he said. "So the conference was only for the sake of image", he said, referring to the conference of the Indochinese foreign ministers in Ho Chi Minh City early this year to launch the declaration purported to be solutions to the conflict in Kampuchea. (...) Dy Lum Thol said there were many others who were planning to defect the Heng Samrin Government. He said Kampuchean people in Phnom Penh were against the communist regime in power, and welcomed the formation of the Kampuchean coalition. "The cadres working in the Foreign Ministry don't like instructions from the Vietnamese but they are too afraid to protest", he said. Dy Lum Thol (...) said he had a feeling Hun Sen was not a man of good education. Hun Sen, who is about 32, had no independent thinking and worked under directives from Hanoi, he said. Dy Lum Thol's wife, Neang Seda, had worked as an interpreter in the Foreign Ministry before the defection. She said she also had access to "secret telegrammes" sent to Phnom Penh from Hanoi and sometimes translated them. Neang Seda said she was also present when (Foreign Minister) Hun Sen held talks with his Vietnamese advisers. She was sent to East Germany in February 1981 as secretary of the Kampuchean Embassy before returning in November of the same year. Dy Lum Thol told reporters during the two-hour interview that the (Heng Samrin) Kampuchean Government in Phnom Penh was practically being run by the Vietnamese. "The authority of the Heng Samrin regime is all controlled by Vietnam", he said. Dy Lum Thol, who speaks both English and French, (...) is believed to be the most senior official of the Heng Samrin regime to have defected to Thailand. Dy Lum Thol said Vietnamese had become a compulsory subject for all schools in Phnom Penh and students had to study the language two hours a day. Government officials, he said, also had to take Vietnamese course for four hours a week.
