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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON
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SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-fourth year

Letter dated 15 May 1979 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, a commentary by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique entitled "Viet Nam has now become a real outpost of the Soviet Union in South-East Asia, Asia and the Pacific".

I should be grateful if you would circulate this text as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 46 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THICENN PRASITH
Permanent Representative of Democratic
Kampuchea to the United Nations

* A/34/50.

ANNEX

Commentary by La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique entitled "Viet Nam
has now become a real outpost of the Soviet Union in South-East Asia,
Asia and the Pacific"

It will be remembered that, ever since the end of the war in 1975, Viet Nam has constantly referred to itself as "the outpost of the socialist bloc" headed by the Soviet Union. It has reaffirmed on a number of occasions, in its statements and messages to the Soviet leaders, that it is their outpost in the region of South-East Asia, in Asia and in the Pacific.

What has Viet Nam done, from 1975 until now, to confirm this role?

Towards neighbouring countries and the countries of South-East Asia:

1. To begin with, Viet Nam boasted of being "the greatest military Power in South-East Asia". It even had the audacity to claim, without any shame, that it was "the third-largest military Power in the world". It then began to make repeated threats against neighbouring countries and the countries of South-East Asia. Behaving with all the arrogance of a great Power, it started hurling insults at the ASEAN countries, accusing them of every possible wrong.

2. At the non-aligned summit Conference in Colombo in 1976, Viet Nam, in collusion with Cuba, worked to create dissension and to gain supporters within the non-aligned movement by dividing its members into "progressive" countries and "reactionary" countries. Since then, it has continually engaged in both covert and overt activities aimed at stirring up discord in the movement, while seeking to recruit supporters within it to serve the interests of its bloc.

3. On 18 July 1977, Viet Nam swallowed up Laos overtly and "legally" by means of the so-called "treaty of friendship and co-operation", which it forced Laos to sign. Now, Laos has become a military base for the Vietnamese and the Soviets.

4. After that, Viet Nam joined the Soviet economic alliance known as "COMECON".

5. On 3 November 1978, Viet Nam signed a military treaty with the Soviet Union under the style of a "treaty of friendship and co-operation". As a result of that treaty, Viet Nam forms an integral part of the Soviet bloc's military alliance.

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6. Relying on that Soviet military alliance, Viet Nam mobilized more than 100,000 troops, with very large numbers of tanks, guns and modern Soviet aircraft, and on 25 December 1978 it attacked and invaded Kampuchea in the most barbarous and fascist manner.

7. Since the beginning of this year, 1979, Viet Nam has again been threatening the countries of South-East Asia, solely because they demanded the withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces of aggression from Kampuchea. At the same time, it is continuing its endless bloody acts of provocation on the Chinese frontier.

8. At present, Viet Nam is continuing, on the one hand, to escalate its war of aggression in Kampuchea in an attempt to occupy it completely and permanently. On the other hand, it is threatening and slandering Thailand and contriving frontier provocations against it more and more frequently, seeking to extend its war of aggression from Kampuchea to Thailand and the other countries of South-East Asia, Asia and the Pacific.

In Viet Nam itself, more and more Soviet advisers arrive each year to manage and direct Vietnamese affairs. For instance, they hold military command positions both in Viet Nam and on the front line of its aggression in Kampuchea. According to various sources from inside Viet Nam, there are 7,000 Soviet, Cuban and East German military advisers in that country, not to mention the large number of assistance personnel from the Soviet Union. All this makes it clear beyond a doubt that, on the one hand, Viet Nam has sunk lower and lower as a Soviet lackey and, on the other, it has become an outpost of the Soviet Union to be used for aggression, invasion and expansion against the countries of South-East Asia, Asia and the Pacific. The Soviet Union is now making regular use of the Cam Ranh, Danang and other naval and air bases. Soviet warships and reconnaissance aircraft often openly use those naval and air bases in their operations to threaten the independence, peace and security of the countries of South-East Asia, Asia and the Pacific.

The situation in Viet Nam ever since the liberation, and its acts, have clearly shown that Viet Nam has actually become an outpost serving the Soviet expansionist strategy in South-East Asia, Asia and the Pacific. It is a very dangerous Soviet military base which threatens the independence, peace, security and stability of the whole of South-East Asia, Asia and the Pacific, and which also affects the entire world. Thus, the struggle of the people of Kampuchea to destroy the Vietnamese aggressors and to drive all of them out of its territory is an effective contribution to the fight against the Vietnamese regional expansionists and the Soviet international expansionists in defence of the peace and stability of South-East Asia, Asia, the Pacific and the world. That is why the whole world and all mankind, particularly the countries and peoples of South-East Asia, have shown and are showing their solidarity with the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people. They are demanding the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces of aggression from Kampuchea and resisting the Vietnamese regional expansionism and Soviet international expansionism which are committing criminal acts of aggression and expansion in South-East Asia, Asia and the Pacific and throughout the world.