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THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Forty-third year

Letter dated 13 June 1988 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, an appeal dated 9 June 1988 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea to all the United Nations relief agencies and other international organizations not to provide any assistance to the Vietnamese administration in Phnom Penh (see annex).

I should be very grateful if this letter and its annex could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 23 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIUUNN Prasith  
Permanent Representative

\* A/43/50.

ANNEX

Appeal dated 9 June 1988 by the Spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea to all the United Nations relief agencies and other international organizations not to provide any assistance to the Vietnamese administration in Phnom Penh

1. This year, like the previous ones, the Vietnamese themselves and their puppets in Phnom Penh moan out a plea for food assistance from the world community and international organizations, including the United Nations relief agencies.

At the same time, there have also been reports about the severe hardship in Kampuchea's countryside, the need for emergency food assistance to Kampuchea, and reports saying that Kampuchea is facing food shortage because of the lack of fertilizers, seeds, hoes, draft animals, transport facilities and so on.

Nevertheless, the Vietnamese administration in Phnom Penh continues shamelessly its propaganda campaign about the rebirth or the increasing development of Kampuchea under the Vietnamese occupation, etc.

What are the realities?

During the past nine years, while the Vietnamese pursued their propaganda about the so-called rebirth in Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people have continued to face famine.

The Vietnamese aggressors have never been short of pretexts. Sometimes, they blame the drought, sometimes, the flood, and at other times the lack of fertilizers, seeds, hoes or draft animals. But the real cause of the famine in Kampuchea has been the Vietnamese war of aggression.

On the one hand, the Vietnamese aggressors have been plundering rice, oxen and buffaloes, pigs and poultry from the Kampuchean people and, on the other hand, they have been implementing their genocidal policy by:

(a) Forcing the Kampuchean people to live along major strategic supply lines far from their rice fields and forbidding them to go to their agricultural works;

(b) Rounding up the Kampuchean population and sending them to the K-5 plan of forced labour;

(c) Forcibly enlisting the Kampuchean young men into their puppet army to serve their war of aggression in Kampuchea.

2. Why has the international relief assistance of the past nine years not been able to put an end to the sufferings of the Kampuchean people? Because the humanitarian relief assistance has not reached the needy Kampuchean people. The Vietnamese aggressors have diverted it to feed their troops in Kampuchea so as to permit them to continue to occupy Kampuchea.

3. On the battlefield in Kampuchea, as a result of the repeated dismantling of the Vietnamese administrative networks in the villages by the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in co-operation with the Kampuchean people and the other patriotic forces within the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the Vietnamese troops can no longer plunder at will rice and other foodstuffs from the Kampuchean population. Hence, in many places, the Vietnamese troops are eating thin rice gruel and, in Viet Nam itself, 7 million people are facing famine.

Even in such dire conditions, the Hanoi authorities are still stubborn in pursuing their war of aggression in Kampuchea. They continue to refuse a political solution to the problem of Kampuchea through a direct negotiation with the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea headed by His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea.

Under such circumstances, if food aids are granted to Kampuchea, which is still under Vietnamese occupation, or to the Hanoi authorities, they will not reach the people of Kampuchea or the Vietnamese people. The Hanoi authorities will use them to feed their occupying troops in Kampuchea as they have done during the past nine years.

4. For all these reasons, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea would like to appeal to the world community and to all the international relief agencies not to provide food assistance to the Vietnamese administration in Phnom Penh or to the Hanoi authorities.

The only way that will put an end as soon as possible to the sufferings of the peoples of both Kampuchea and Viet Nam is to exert continued pressure on the Hanoi authorities until they accept to negotiate with the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea headed by His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, with a view to reaching a solution to the war of aggression in Kampuchea through the withdrawal of all the Vietnamese aggression forces from Kampuchea so as to enable the people of Kampuchea to exercise their right to self-determination.

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