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THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Forty-third year

Letter dated 5 July 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, a statement dated 1 July 1988, by the spokesman of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea's (CGDK) Ministry of Foreign Affairs denouncing Viet Nam's attempt to get away with its responsibility in the war of aggression in Kampuchea by putting up a deceitful show in which the puppets become their masters' masters (see annex).

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

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith  
Permanent Representative

\* A/43/50.

ANNEX

Statement issued on 1 July 1988 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea denouncing Viet Nam's attempt to get away with its responsibility in the war of aggression in Kampuchea by putting up a deceitful show in which the puppets become their masters' masters

During the last few days, the Hanoi authorities have come up with shows and tricks in an attempt to deceive the international community into believing that the Vietnamese aggressors themselves have nothing to do with the war of aggression in Kampuchea, and that this problem is a matter to be dependent on their puppets Heng Samrin and Hun Sen. Therefore, whoever wants to solve the problem of the war in Kampuchea has to deal with Heng Samrin and Hun Sen.

As a matter of fact:

1. The Hanoi authorities, for fear of not being heard, have repeatedly claimed the withdrawal of such or such number of their troops from Kampuchea by the end of this year, without international supervision observers.

As far as this Vietnamese withdrawal claim is concerned, His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, His Excellency Mr. Son Sann, Prime Minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK), and the CGDK's Ministry of Foreign Affairs have clearly denounced it before the world community. The overwhelming majority of countries and public opinion in the world has also been aware of and seen through it.

2. At the end of June 1988, the Vietnamese made a lot of fuss about their show in which they have their puppet Heng Samrin hug the Vietnamese military commanders in Kampuchea in a so-called ceremony where the latter bid farewell to the puppet head of state before returning home. According to this show, the Hanoi authorities have also claimed that the remaining Vietnamese commanders and troops would be totally put under the command of their puppets. How do the peoples in Kampuchea and abroad view such a Vietnamese show?

They have clearly seen the following:

Nowhere in the world, and never in history can one find that the masters who are the aggressors with tens of thousands or hundreds of thousands of troops accept to serve under their own puppets' command. With hundreds of thousands of troops, the Vietnamese have invaded and occupied Kampuchea and propped up their puppets as their smoke-screen to deceive the international community, and have those puppets serve them for almost 10 years now. The latters cannot become their masters' masters. Such a deceitful game can only arouse contemptuous laughter from the world community.

And yet, why have the Vietnamese aggressors - well known for their shameless and tricky characters - put up this time again those deceitful shows? Because they try to suggest that they have nothing to do with the war of aggression in Kampuchea which can only be solved, according to the Vietnamese objective, through a deal with their puppets Heng Samrin and Hun Sen as they are now becoming the masters of Kampuchea and even of the Vietnamese occupying troops.

One may ask the following question:

If the Vietnamese, who have been occupying Kampuchea with hundreds of thousands of troops and fighting against the people of Kampuchea and the tripartite resistance forces under the leadership of CGDK headed by His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, do not accept a political solution to the Kampuchean problem, will it be possible to put an end to the nearly 10 year-old war in Kampuchea which has threatened the peace, security and stability of South-East Asia and Asia-Pacific? Even primary school children can easily answer this question.

Why then have the Vietnamese come up with such manoeuvres, one after another, about the war of aggression in Kampuchea?

It has become quite clear for all now that on the one hand, they have done their utmost to hang on to their occupation of Kampuchea and Laos in accordance with their "Indochina Federation" strategy, and on the other, they want to become a big power in South-East Asia by the end of this century and beyond. Moreover, they are part and parcel of the regional and global strategy of the Soviet Union which has its own imperial ambition in South-East Asia and Asia-Pacific.

Based on Viet Nam's "Indochina Federation" strategy and their regional and global strategy, both Viet Nam and the Soviet Union will try resolutely to keep what they have already gained in South-East Asia. They will not abandon them. On the contrary, they will only try to consolidate their gain and to move forward to satisfy their regional and global strategy.

This is a clear understanding which the world community has successively perceived. It is for this reason that the world community especially ASEAN, the United Nations, EEC and the overwhelming majority of third-world countries have, in a clear and strong voice, condemned the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea, called for the withdrawal of all the Vietnamese occupying forces from Kampuchea so that the people of Kampuchea can exercise their right to self-determination, and called upon the Vietnamese to negotiate with His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and CGDK in order to reach a political solution to the problem of the war of aggression in Kampuchea.

For its part, CGDK, which has been leading the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, has a strong and sincere desire to regain peace and security in Kampuchea and in South-East Asia and the independence of Kampuchea within her territorial integrity. Out of this good-will His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister Son Sann and Vice-President Khieu Samphan

have stated time and again, separately or jointly, their willingness to reach a reasonable political solution to the war of aggression in Kampuchea, a solution without Viet Nam's losing face, with the prospect of national reconciliation through the participation of the puppets as a full-fledged partner in a quadripartite provisional government.

This explains why, over the past nine years, CGDK has agreed with and fully supported the ASEAN proposals and the United Nations resolutions on Kampuchea. In particular, CGDK, through His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, Prime Minister Son Sann and Vice-President Khieu Samphan, has come up with a reasonable and comprehensive eight-point peace plan with a very generous concession - unknown in history - to Viet Nam.

And most recently, on 25 June 1988, CGDK, through His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, Prime Minister Son Sann and Vice-President Khieu Samphan, who represent the firm aspirations of the whole Kampuchean people, at home and abroad, and heed the voice of the world community calling for peace and security in Kampuchea and in South-East Asia, has issued a statement aimed at finding ways to reach a political settlement to the war of aggression in Kampuchea. This latest statement, which is a new comprehensive and compromise offer with also a very generous concession to Viet Nam, has four specific points:

1. Withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces in three phases, within a definite timetable, under international supervision;
2. National reconciliation and formation of a quadripartite provisional government at the end of the second phase of the Vietnamese withdrawal;
3. Free, direct and general elections, under international supervision, of a constituent assembly which will endow the country with her state institutions in all fields;
4. An international conference, with the participation of concerned countries, the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to guarantee the independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of Kampuchea.

If one compares the CGDK's eight-point peace plan and the new CGDK statement of 25 June 1988 to the innumerable deceitful manoeuvres of Viet Nam and the Soviet Union, one can clearly see who really want peace, who have been deceiving all along in order to continue their war of aggression and occupation in Kampuchea in accordance with their regional and global strategy in South-East Asia and Asia-Pacific.

Therefore, to put an end to the war of aggression in Kampuchea and to ensure peace, security and stability in South-East Asia and Asia-Pacific, the world community will continue to exert joint pressure on Viet Nam in all fields until it accepts a real political solution to that war by negotiating with His Royal

Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and CGDK with a view to fixing a timetable for the withdrawal of the Vietnamese occupying forces from Kampuchea under international supervision so that a quadripartite provisional government can be set up, a new constitution of Kampuchea can be adopted and the reconstruction of Kampuchea can be done in the spirit of co-operation with all the countries in the world, including Viet Nam and the Soviet Union, on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

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