



## General Assembly

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/40/133  
19 February 1985

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fortieth session  
Item 40 of the preliminary list\*

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

Letter dated 15 February 1985 from the Permanent Representative  
of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations  
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of a statement by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam dated 14 February 1985.

I should be grateful if Your Excellency could have this letter and its enclosure circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 40 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) HOANG BICH SON  
Permanent Representative

\* A/40/50.

ANNEX

Statement issued on 14 February 1985 by the  
Spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the  
Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

On February 11 and 12, 1985, the irregular meeting of the ASEAN Foreign Ministers in Bangkok issued a statement reiterating the ASEAN countries' stance on the so-called "Kampuchean question" and their oft-repeated slanderous contentions against the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and distorting the three Indochinese countries' stand and good will in settling questions concerning peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Especially serious is that the statement called upon Western countries and China to increase military aids to the Polpotists and other Khmer reactionary forces.

It is clear that this statement has correctly reflected China's and Thailand's wrong stance of continuing to nurture and save the Polpot genocidal clique in order to maintain the confrontation in Southeast Asia.

While the world people, including people in many ASEAN countries, are demanding the ouster of Polpot genocidal gang to quickly reach a resolution for the Kampuchean question, the statement condemned the Kampuchean army and people and Vietnamese volunteer army for wiping out the Pol Pot genocidal clique and connived at China's free acts against the three Indochinese countries as well as the Polpotists' freely using Thai territory as their sanctuaries to oppose the Kampuchean people's revival.

The ASEAN countries' statement shifted the responsibility onto Vietnam for obstructing the negotiation. It is known to everyone that as in the past, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchean are sparing no efforts to conduct dialogues with the ASEAN countries in order to clear the differences. Toward this aim, the Indochinese countries have repeatedly put forth their initiatives. The Vietnamese and Lao Foreign Ministers have many times visited ASEAN countries' capitals. The ASEAN and Indochinese countries once agreed upon a number of formulas for the participants in the dialogue.

The Indochinese countries appointed Vietnam as their representative and the ASEAN countries appointed Indonesia as their representative to the dialogue. But those efforts are hampered by China and Thailand. For its part, Beijing has sought ways and means to sabotage the dialogues in the region. It has brazenly obstructed the efforts made by a number of Western countries to make contact between several Kampuchean exiles with representatives of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in order to achieve the national concord in Kampuchea. On the other hand, it instigated Thailand to invade Laos' three hamlets.

China has rejected all proposals put forward by Vietnam aimed at relaxing tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border and resuming the talks between the two countries, and at the same time over the past few months, Beijing has intensified its armed provocations and nibbling attacks and many times threatened to teach Viet nam the 2nd lesson.

In the face of such situation, the ASEAN countries demand that Viet Nam creates a constructive atmosphere before the dialogues begin is in essence a demand for the Indochinese countries to accept the China's and Thailand's erroneous stand as a pre-condition for the dialogue. This is an unreasonable demand and a main obstacle to seeking for a political solution. Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea's stand on the settlement of the question of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, including the Kampuchea issue, was made clear in the January 18 1985 communique of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the three Indochinese countries.

Any solution for the Kampuchean issue must be based on the fact that the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops is coupled with the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique and their followers and on the respect for the fundamental national rights of the three Indochinese countries and other Southeast Asian countries. This fully conforms to the aspiration of the world people as well as of the Southeast Asian people. But ASEAN countries' statement put forth an unreasonable demand that Vietnam talk with the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea". It is in fact an attempt to legalize the disguised polpotists. Vietnam's stand is clear : Kampuchea's internal affairs must be decided by the Kampuchean people. Vietnam fully supports the correct policy of national unity and concord, made public times and again, by the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea have consistently stood for the settlement of questions concerning peace and stability in Southeast Asia through the dialogue with the ASEAN countries on the basis of equality, mutual respect and consideration of each other's stand.

In this spirit, Vietnam welcomes the statement made by Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, the present President of ASEAN, that the ASEAN continues to appoint Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumatmadja as its representative at this dialogue.

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