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

DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS
BETWEEN STATES

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN STATES

Letter dated 21 May 1985 from the Permanent Representative of
the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

At the request of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement issued at Phnom Penh on 15 May 1985 by the spokesman for the Kampuchean Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

I should be very grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under items 40, 132 and 133 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Kithong VONGSAY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/40/50/Rev.1.

ANNEX

Statement issued at Phnom Penh on 15 May 1985 by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea concerning the slanderous allegations by the Thai authorities that Viet Nam intends to annex 17 Thai provinces situated on Thailand's north-eastern border

In the face of the crushing, unprecedented and irremediable defeats inflicted by the Kampuchean revolutionary armed forces on the Pol Pot remnants and on other Khmer reactionaries along the Kampuchea-Thai border, the ultra-rightist reactionaries within the Thai ruling circles launched, at the beginning of this month, an unremitting campaign of odious slander against Kampuchea and Viet Nam with a note dated 7 May from the spokesman for their Ministry of Foreign Affairs addressed to the United Nations. Not content with fabricating a report of 30 incursions by Vietnamese troops into Thai territory, the Thai authorities have outdone themselves in audacity and impudence by inventing the myth that Viet Nam intends to annex 17 Thai provinces situated on Thailand's north-eastern border. That is blatant and mindless slander designed to cover up the many crimes committed by the Thai ultra-rightist reactionaries against the Kampuchean people and the Indo-Chinese peoples, and to counter the growing opposition, among the Thai people and even among several prominent members of the Thai Administration, to the hostile policy towards the three Indo-Chinese peoples, a policy which is doing increasingly serious damage to the vital interests of the Thai people themselves. That slander is also designed to impede the movement towards dialogue, which is gaining more and more ground in the ASEAN countries and in other countries of the world. Another aim is to obtain increased military aid from the United States in order to prepare another military adventure and thus help out Pol Pot and his clique, whose total downfall appears more and more inevitable.

But no one is fooled by the present campaign of slander pursued by the Thai warmongers. Everyone remembers that it was never Kampuchea, Laos or Viet Nam that attacked Thailand in the past; it is those three Indo-Chinese countries that have always been the victims of expansionist designs and acts of aggression on the part of the Thai authorities.

In recent years, it is the Thai ultra-rightist reactionaries who, carrying out Peking's policy, have been offering Thai territory as a sanctuary and as a base from which to push the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries into Kampuchean territory in order to sabotage the renaissance of Kampuchea. The Thai authorities, while keeping alive in this way the so-called problem of Kampuchea and frantically providing assistance and support to the Pol Pot genocidal clique, have themselves been constantly carrying out direct hostile and criminal activities so as to back up that clique in its acts of sabotage against the Kampuchean people. Hardly a week or month goes by without gross and serious violations by the Thai authorities of Kampuchean territory, on land, at sea or in the air. During the month of April 1985, up to 1,243 such violations were documented. Infiltration by Khmer reactionaries from Thailand into Kampuchean territory steadily increased, bringing to 796 the number of their troops put out of action during that period by the people and armed forces of Kampuchea.

It should be noted that apart from entertaining territorial ambitions and committing acts of aggression against Laos, for example against the three villages in the Lao province of Sayaboury, the Thai authorities have not abandoned their traditional goal of expansion into the territory of Kampuchea. It was none other than En Tam, former Second Vice-Chairman of the so-called Front Uni National pour un Cambodge indépendant, neutre, pacifique et coopératif (National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Co-operative Cambodia) (FUNCIPEC), who, in a statement written and issued on 16 February 1985, revealed that during his three years underground, he had firmly believed that Thailand, despite its promise not to reopen the question of Préah Vihéar, had still not renounced its policy of annexation with regard to the provinces of Battambang, Siemreap-Oddar Meanchey, Préah Vihéar and Koh Kong. Recently, at a press conference held at the Hotel Royal in Bangkok on 3 April, a spokesman for the Thai National Democratic Movement openly demanded a revision of the Thai-Kampuchean boundary and claimed Thai sovereignty over the provinces of Battambang and Siemreap. The statements by the Thai Prime Minister, Prem TINSULANONDA, also come to mind; he was considering sending his troops across the frontier to fight in Kampuchean territory and help out Pol Pot's followers and other Khmer reactionaries flushed out by the Kampuchean people.

It is also important to note that, in addition to the expansionists and hegemonists in Peking, the Reagan Administration, which never ceases to profess that it does not support the Pol Pot elements, joined the chorus of the Thai ultra-rightist reactionaries in its pay, when on 10 May 1985, through the spokesman for the State Department, the United States falsely accused Viet Nam, ignoring the opposition even within United States congressional circles and thus lending Peking and Bangkok a helping hand in maintaining tension in the region.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea strongly condemns and categorically rejects the slanderous allegations made by the Thai authorities, and demands that they desist forthwith. All their slander will be unable to save the Pol Pot remnants or to change the situation in Kampuchea. All their attempts to launch another military adventure against the peoples of Kampuchea, Laos and Viet Nam are sure to meet with a resolute, forceful and well-deserved response, and are undoubtedly doomed to failure.
