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

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-sixth year

Letter dated 22 July 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward herewith a statement made on 20 July 1981 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam rejecting the declaration and the resolution adopted on 17 July 1981 by the so-called "International Conference on Kampuchea" held in New York and request you kindly to have this note and its enclosure circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 22 and 34 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) HA VAN LAU
Permanent Representative of the
Socialist Republic of Viet Nam
to the United Nations

* A/36/150.

ANNEX

S T A T E M E N T

BY THE FOREIGN MINISTRY OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

"The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam firmly rejects the Declaration and Resolution adopted in New York on July 17 by the so-called International Conference on Kampuchea.

"1/ This was a move by Chinese expansionism in conjunction with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces, who, abusing the good name of the United Nations, are trying to achieve what they have failed for two years now, i.e. to deny independence and sovereignty to the People's Republic of Kampuchea and pave the way for a return of the genocidal clique of Pol Pot and other Khmer reactionaries to Kampuchea for sabotage of the revival and development of the Kampuchean people and of the solidarity of the three Indochinese peoples.

"The Chinese expansionists, authors of the genocide in Kampuchea, the U.S. imperialists and their allies, who have made wars of aggression against the three Indochinese countries, the Israeli Zionists, the fascist Pinochet junta, and other reactionaries of the worst kind, who act as an instrument for imperialism to oppose self-determination of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, cannot, decidedly, claim to be defenders of the Kampuchean people's self-determination. The so-called International Conference on Kampuchea which they initiate and at which they acted as the core, was only a unilateral gathering held with the intention of furthering criminal schemes against the Kampuchean people, flying in the face of the U.N. Charter.

Whatever Declaration or Resolution taken by this conference is therefore illegal and has no validity whatsoever.

"2/ The self-styled international conference on Kampuchea and its documents were all based on a distortion of the cause of tension in Southeast Asia. The planners of this gathering cooked up what they called the Kampuchean problem in an effort to hide the fact that the only threat to the independence and sovereignty of the three Indochinese countries and to peace and stability in Southeast Asia is none other than the policy of aggression and intervention practised by Chinese expansionism in collusion with U.S. imperialism. The fact is that U.S. imperialism is stepping up its armaments policy, creating tension and generating an atmosphere of cold war in all regions of the world. In Southeast Asia, it is lending a hand to the expansionists and hegemonists in Beijing in the exercise of their policy of aggression and intervention. China is mobilizing great numbers of troops and large quantities of war material for stepped-up armed provocations along the

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whole of its borders with Viet Nam and Laos. It is increasing arms shipments to Thai-based remnants of Pol Pot forces and other Khmer reactionaries of all colours, whom it is sending back to Kampuchea to fight the people.

"The ASEAN countries, siding with the United States and China, deliberately ignore this fact. In doing so, however, they are only encouraging Beijing in its ambitions and paving the way for it to undermine peace and stability and worsen the regional situation, which is already very tense, to the detriment of their own interests.

"Together with the three Indochinese peoples, the peaceful, progressive public opinion in the world has been condemning the so-called International Conference on Kampuchea. The socialist countries, most of the non-aligned countries, and many other countries did not take part in this illegal meeting. Many of the countries which, one way or another, were forced to participate, did not join in the debates and did not approve of Chinese and U.S. pressure and imposition on the three Indochinese countries. All the bloody impositions made by imperialism and reaction on the three Indochinese countries over the past 30 years have failed. Any attempt to impose on the three Indochinese countries now, either through the United Nations or by any other means, will certainly end in bitter failure, too.

"3/ The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam fully supports the just stand of the People's Republic of Kampuchea as contained in the statement issued by the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on July 18, 1981 and reiterates the common stand taken by the three statements issued at the conferences of three Indochinese Foreign Ministers in HO CHI MINH city on January 28, 1981 and in PHNOM PENH on June 14, 1981.

"China must give up its expansionist and hegemonistic policy, and all armed provocations against Viet Nam and Laos and all intervention in their internal affairs, stop harbouring and arming remnants of the Pol Pot forces and other Khmer reactionaries for opposition to the Kampuchean people, resume negotiations with Viet Nam in order to seek measures to normalize relations between the two countries, and accept the proposal made by the Indochinese ministerial conference for a Treaty of non aggression between China and each of the Indochinese countries.

"All issues pertaining to Southeast Asia must be jointly discussed and agreed upon by the Southeast Asian countries on the basis of equality, mutual respect, non-imposition, and without intervention from outside. This will be the only correct way to gradually establish peace and stability in Southeast Asia, in harmony with the interests of the peoples in the region and those of peace in the world./.

HANOI, July 20, 1981