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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Fortieth session

Items 40, 72, 132 and 133 of the  
preliminary list\*

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

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF  
THE DECLARATION ON THE  
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SECURITY COUNCIL

Fortieth year

Letter dated 8 July 1985 from the Acting Permanent  
Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations  
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward herewith the text of the statement dated 5 July 1985, by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, on the recent proposal made by the Thai Foreign Minister, dated 3 July 1985.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this text of the statement to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 40, 72, 132 and 133 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) LE KIM CHUNG  
Ambassador  
Acting Permanent Representative

\* A/40/50/Rev.1.

ANNEX

Statement by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign  
Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, issued  
at Hanoi on 5 July 1985

Back from his recent visit to Beijing, Thai Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila on 3 July put forth a proposal for an indirect negotiation between the so-called Coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea and Viet Nam.

This customary trick of the Thai ruling circles is based on the fact that they are bent on slinging mud at the Kampuchean situation and slanderously charging Viet Nam with invading Kampuchea. However, over the past six years, these allegations have fooled nobody. It is known to everyone that Vietnamese army volunteers have gone to Kampuchea to help the Kampuchean people to overthrow the genocidal Pol Pot régime, save the Kampuchean nation from genocide. With their assistance, the Kampuchean people have built a new life in the country. Over the past six years, the People's Republic of Kampuchea has grown ever stronger. The administration headed by President Heng Samrin has enjoyed support from the entire Kampuchean people and effectively controlled the whole Kampuchean territory. As sheer criminals, the Pol Pot clique has had no place in the Kampuchean land and owes its existence to the dole from outside reactionary forces.

Thailand's proposal is put forth at a time when the whole world is vehemently demanding an elimination of the Pol Pot gang and respect for the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination and national revival, and welcoming the 5-point proposal of the three Indo-Chinese countries as well as the efforts of Indonesia and Malaysia aimed at accelerating the trend of dialogue for a peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean issue, and for peace and stability in South-East Asia. It is obvious that the Thai authorities are deliberately going against the common trend, trying to cling to the genocidal Polpotists in the hope of bringing them back to Kampuchea - a thing that they have not been able to do militarily over the past six years: sabotaging the trend of dialogue and the peace efforts of the parties concerned, maintaining and prolonging tension in South-East Asia.

Reality over the past six years has proved that is the way leading to an impasse beneficial for outside reactionary forces and detrimental to South-East Asian countries, including Thailand itself.

The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam reaffirms the stance of the three Indo-Chinese countries as elaborated in the 5-point proposal of 18 January 1985 and welcomes all efforts aimed at accelerating dialogue in order to find as early as possible a political solution to issues relating to Kampuchea and South-East Asia as a whole and building South-East Asia into a region of peace, stability, friendship and co-operation.

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