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EMBASSY OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

PRESS AND INFORMATION SECTION

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I- STATEMENT BY THE FOREIGN MINISTRY OF THE SRVN
CONCERNING THE RESOLUTION OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY
ON "THE KAMPUCHEAN PROBLEM".

II- KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS UN RESOLUTION

I- Statement by the Foreign Ministry of the SRVN concerning the resolution of the UN General Assembly on "the Kampuchean Problem".

The UN General Assembly on October 22, 1980 adopted a resolution on the so-called "Kampuchean situation", repeating the erroneous resolution of the previous session which demanded the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the convening of an international conference to seek "political solution to the Kampuchean problem.". Completely ignoring historical facts, this resolution denies the Kampuchean people's sacred right to self-determination on their own destiny, the right^{to} rise up with Vietnam's backing to smash the client regime of Pol Pot - Ieng Sary, and liberate themselves from genocide and neo-colonialist domination by the Beijing expansionism. The resolution also denies the Vietnamese people's sacred rights of self-defence in wiping out the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary forces of aggression, putting ahead to the anti-Vietnam war conducted by the Beijing expansionists through their puppets and, at the same time, responding to the appeal of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea to fight against the common enemy and help the Kampuchean people liberate themselves.

The resolution also completely ignores the fact that after

the genocidal regime of Democratic Kampuchea was overthrown and more than 20,000 Chinese aggressors were swept out of Kampuchea, far from resigning themselves to failure, the Beijing expansionists have sought to collude with US imperialism and the reactionary forces within the Thai leaders to nurture Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary Khmer forces to sabotage the sovereignty and security of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, oppose the revival and development of the Kampuchean nation, and threaten peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Under the pretext of defending the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination and the principles of the UN charter, this resolution supports the aggressors, misrepresents the Kampuchean people's just struggle for their sovereignty and security, and slanders the Vietnamese people's just assistance to the Kampuchean people in their struggle.

The proposal contained in the UN resolution urging the convening of an international conference "to seek political solutions to the Kampuchean problem" has been repeatedly rejected by the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, the only authentic and legal representative of the Kampuchean people, and the Kampuchean people who now completely control the country. The same people who are actively clamouring and agitating for an international conference in an attempt to determine Kampuchea's destiny over the heads of the Kampuchean people are those who have invaded or participated in the aggression against Kampuchea. In spite of their defeats they persist in their hostile policy towards the Kampuchean people.

The UN resolution also demands the total withdrawal of Vietnamese armed forces from Kampuchea and their replacement by UN guarantees. It is well known that the Vietnamese armed forces have helped the Kampuchean people to get rid off the genocidal regime and to guard against any attempts to restore it, whereas the UN in its last two sessions has maintained the corpse of the genocidal regime of Democratic Kampuchea, the off-spring of Beijing expansionism. In such circumstances, the demand that UN observers be sent to the Thai border, to establish a security zone in Western Kampuchea under the auspices of the UN amounts to a plot to establish sanctuaries for Pol Pot army remnants on Thai territory as well as enclaves on Kampuchean territory at

a time when they have already been swept out of the country.

The UN resolution is a blatant misrepresentation of the Kampuchean situation, an imprudent intervention in the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, serving the Chinese expansionists who are in collusion with the US imperialists against the Indochinese peoples, and undermining peace and stability in Southeast Asia. This resolution is completely erroneous, illegal and useless, and runs counter to the UN charter.

It is no coincidence that the recent adoption of the UN resolution has been accompanied by the Beijing expansionists' intensification of armed provocations and intrusions into Vietnamese border areas, increased threats to Laos and repeated threats to "teach Viet Nam a second lesson". At the same time, the reactionaries among the Thai authorities have also intensified their violations of Kampuchean territory, causing tension along the Kampuchean - Thai border. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam declares that it categorically rejects the UN General Assembly's resolution of October 22, 1980 on Kampuchea.

The SRVN strongly supports the stance of the PRK that there is "no Kampuchean problem" and so there is absolutely "no question of searching for political solutions to the Kampuchean problem". The Kampuchean administration is decided by the Kampuchean people and no one has any right to interfere.

The presence of Vietnamese armed forces in Kampuchean is between/ a matter/the SRVN and the PRK, two independent and sovereign countries in which no one has the right to interfere. So long as the Beijing expansionists' threat to Kampuchea and Viet Nam continues to exist, the presence of Vietnamese armed forces in Kampuchea is necessary.

The Kampuchean situation is irreversible. No brutal pressure can move the Kampuchean people's will and determination to defend their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and the Vietnamese people's determination to fully implement the Vietnamese - Kampuchean treaty for peace, friendship and cooperation.

The Vietnamese - Lao - Kampuchean foreign ministerial statement on July 18, 1980 in Vientiane which included the PRK's four - point proposal is the proper approach for maintaining peace, stability and cooperation among Southeast Asian countries. It is consistent with the just aspirations of the peoples in the region and enjoys world wide sympathy and support.

All schemes of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the US imperialists and their reactionary henchmen to sabotage the independence and sovereignty of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and to disrupt the militant solidarity between the three countries, and peace and stability in Southeast Asia are certain to end in humiliating failure"./.

Hanoi, October 23, 1980.

KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS UN RESOLUTION.

Hanoi VNA October 25. The Kampuchean Foreign Ministry yesterday issued a statement protesting against the resolution adopted at the 35th UN General Assembly session concerning the so-called "situation in Kampuchea", SPK reports.

The Statement says:

"Once again, the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea energetically condemns this repeated manoeuvre which constitutes a gross and inadmissible interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs, flagrant violation of the UN charter. The ministry wishes to recall the firm consequent position of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council as follows:

Since Jan. 7. 1979, after the overthrow of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary - Khieu Samphan regime, the Kampuchean people have founded the People's Revolutionary Council which effectively and totally governs the internal and external affairs of the PRK, an independent and sovereign state, where the Kampuchean people are absolute masters of their destinies. The PRK also constitutes a positive factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Under the clear-sighted leadership of the K.P.R.C., the Kampuchean people have revived their country out of the ashes of the genocidal regime. This year they are cultivating 1.2 million hectares of rice, an acreage never achieved during the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary - Khieu Samphan period. About 80 percent of the industrial enterprises have resumed operation, schools have been restored and rebuilt in a/returned to normal everywhere: Markets, money, cultural centres, temples, pagodas, cinema houses, theatres etc. The PRK is actively preparing for the general election to be held in early 1981 and will soon promulgate a constitution. All these achievements which have been recorded^d within a short time under the people's power reflect the great success of the course of stabilization in Kampuchea. However perfidious they are, the manoeuvres of the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists, in collusion with the US imperialists and the other international reactionary forces can never check the advance of the Kampuchean people towards a future of peace, freedom and prosperity. The situation in Kampuchea is irreversible.

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'Democratic Kampuchea' has been abolished by the Kampuchean people as of Jan. 7, 1979. Its bosses-the authors of genocide have been sentenced to death by the Phnom Penh People's Revolutionary tribunal on August 19, 1979. This monstrous regime no longer exists. The longer the illegal occupation of Kampuchea's seat in the UN by the butchers, the greater the blot on the prestige of the UN.

In the international field, the People's Republic of Kampuchea has established fraternal relations in all domains including that of national defence, especially with the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

That is an affair of the three countries which concerns only the three peoples. The People's Republic of Kampuchea is following a policy of independence, peace, friendship and cooperation with all countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect, equality and reciprocal advantage.

It is clear that there is no "Kampuchean problem". Hence, no solution to it is required. The only problem is the threats originating with the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists in collusion with the US imperialists and the other reactionary forces which still are helping the remnants of the Pol Pot - Ieng Sary - Khieu Samphan gang to oppose the Kampuchean People's Revolution. There is growing tension at the Kampuchea - Thailand border which is prejudicial to the interests of the two countries and to cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. In order to resolve this situation, the People's Republic of Kampuchea put forward its four-point proposal to the conference of the three Foreign Ministers held in Vientiane in July 1980. This proposal has been favourably welcomed by international public opinion.

The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council energetically opposes the recent resolution adopted at the 35th UN General Assembly concerning the so-called "situation in Kampuchea". It categorically rejects it and considers it as illegal, null and void. It solemnly declares that any international conference on Kampuchea, without its agreement and the participation of its representatives, constitutes an open interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs".