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QUESTION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND

CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE

DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING

OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF

GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL

Fortieth year

Letter dated 26 March 1985 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission 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 25 March 1985 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

I should be grateful if Your Excellency could have this note and its enclosure 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
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

* A/40/50 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Statement dated 25 March 1985 by the spokesman of the Ministry
of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on
the Thai authorities' bellicose statements

According to press reports from Bangkok, on 22 March 1985 Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda spoke of the possibility of Thai armed forces fighting against Vietnamese forces inside Kampuchea. Earlier, the Deputy Commander of the Thai army, Tiernat Sirisampnan, declared that the Thai army would carry out an offensive against Vietnamese forces inside Kampuchea. A high-ranking official of Thailand has also declared that he did not rule out the possibility of Thailand using its right to "hot pursuit" into Kampuchean territory. What is serious is that these statements were made after the ASEAN countries had urged other countries to give military aid to the Khmer reactionaries against the Kampuchean people and following the Thailand visit of the Head of State of China and several Chinese generals.

The above bellicose statements of the Thai authorities are a mere repetition of the position of the Thai ruling circles 15 years ago when they took up the "hot pursuit" theory of Nixon at the time of the American invasion of Kampuchea in April 1970. This is a new step forward in Thailand's support for the Polpotists and other Khmer reactionary forces against the revival of the Kampuchean people, after it had allowed the Khmer reactionaries to use "sanctuaries" on Thai territory and took a series of undeclared acts of war such as firing artillery and conducting aggressive operations against the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in support for the Pol Pot clique all along the past six years. This is also a serious adventurous act following the brazen military occupation of the three hamlets of Laos by Thailand in June 1984.

These bellicose statements have shed more light on the obdurate policy of the Thai ruling circles in rejecting the proposal of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the establishment of a safety zone on either side of the Thai-Kampuchean border and the proposal of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on ending the tense situation in the border area between Laos and Thailand. They also prove that the Thai ruling circles continue to collude with China in maintaining a hot situation on the border with Kampuchea as well as on the border with Laos, to nibble at the territories of these two countries and support the Pol Pot genocidal clique, the Lao reactionaries and the Vietnamese reactionaries against the three Indochinese countries.

The situation at the Kampuchean-Thai border during the past six years has fully proved that the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam have shown utmost restraint before the arrogant acts of Thailand. While sweeping up the Polpotists and the other Khmer reactionaries, the armed forces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Vietnamese army volunteers have always respected the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand. The People's Republic of Kampuchea and Viet Nam have desisted from using their right to "hot pursuit" in order to destroy the Khmer reactionaries now taking refuge in the

sanctuaries on Thai soil. Should the Thai ruling circles put into effect the "hot pursuit" theory of the United States and violate the sovereignty and territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea they will have to shoulder all responsibility for the serious consequences of their acts. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam demands that the Thai authorities end immediately all acts of violation against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea and stop allowing their territory to be used by the Polpotists and other reactionary Khmers as a refuge to oppose the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

More than ever, the situation at present is requiring urgent measures to establish immediately a safety zone on either side of the Kampuchean-Thai border under international supervision and control as has been many times proposed by the Indochinese countries.

In the interests of the Thai people, peace and stability in South-East Asia, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam calls on the Thai authorities to respond positively to the good-will proposals of the three Indochinese countries. It calls on the people and Governments of the peace-loving countries across the world to take effective acts in support of the efforts aimed at establishing durable peace along the Kampuchean-Thai border, thus contributing to ensuring peace and stability in South-East Asia and the rest of the world.
