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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 11 December 1978 from the representative of Democratic
Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the statement dated 7 December 1978 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea concerning the attempt at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty to mobilize supporters to extend the war of aggression in Kampuchea, South-East Asia and Asia.

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request you to have this document circulated as an official document of the General Assembly in connexion with agenda item 50.

For the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea

(Signed) IN Nath
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

ANNEX

Statement dated 7 December 1978 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of Democratic Kampuchea concerning the attempt at the meeting of
the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty to
mobilize supporters to extend the war of aggression in Kampuchea,
South-East Asia and Asia

1. The Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw military alliance met in Moscow on 22 and 23 November 1978. At that meeting, the Soviet expansionist great Power raised many problems and exerted pressure on the members of the Warsaw military alliance to adopt its views and positions. The most important problem at that meeting, however, was that the Soviet expansionist great Power strove to mobilize supporters with a view to extending the war of aggression and expansion in Kampuchea, South-East Asia and Asia.

2. The reasons which induced the Soviet expansionist great Power to strive to mobilize its supporters are as follows:

First, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has suffered very heavy defeats in its war of aggression and annexation against Democratic Kampuchea. The economic and financial situation is disastrous. Starvation is becoming an increasingly acute problem and is spreading throughout the country. As it has not succeeded in enlisting a sufficient number of men for its army, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is slaughtering and carrying out savage measures of repression against the population. The Vietnamese people, especially the South Vietnamese people, the Khmer population of Kampuchea Krom and other national minorities are waging an increasingly powerful struggle causing agitation and disturbances throughout the country. Thousands and thousands of people are fleeing from Viet Nam every day. Most especially in the diplomatic field, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is extremely isolated, for the peoples of South-East Asia, Asia and the whole world have been clearly aware of its true nature as an annexationist and expansionist aggressor and a Soviet puppet in South-East Asia. Being in such a catastrophic situation, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique hoped that the Soviet expansionist great Power could succeed in rescuing it. In a shameful and servile manner it requested that great Power to help it and agreed to sign the treaty of 3 November 1978 whereby it openly sold the Vietnamese nation and people to the Soviet expansionist great Power and allowed the latter to place Viet Nam under its neo-colonialist yoke, establish military bases there, and help to rescue it.

Secondly, the Soviet expansionist great Power alone cannot succeed in rescuing the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique because it is itself facing many inextricable difficulties at home, as well as in Europe, Africa and the Middle East. Its resources are limited. Alone, it cannot face difficulties everywhere, nor can it assume responsibility for the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique which is in such a catastrophic situation.

For those reasons, during the latest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw military alliance, the Soviet expansionist great Power, by

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means of threats and enticement, did its utmost to mobilize supporters to come to the aid of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique in order to expand the war of aggression against Kampuchea and achieve its expansionist ambition in South-East Asia and Asia.

3. These attempts by the Soviet expansionist great Power to mobilize supporters with a view to extending the war of aggression, annexation and expansion against Kampuchea and provoking war in South-East Asia, Asia and the world clearly show once again the cruel, perfidious and barbarous nature of that great Power, which is consumed with a sinister ambition to dominate the world. Such activities have greatly threatened security, peace and stability in South-East Asia, in Asia and in the world. Moreover, by going down on its knees and agreeing to be the lackey of the Soviet expansionist great Power, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has clearly shown its true nature as an aggressor against Kampuchea, a puppet of the Soviet expansionist Power and a warmonger in South-East Asia and Asia, and it has also clearly shown that Viet Nam is a military base for Soviet expansionism.

4. The activities of the Soviet expansionist great Power aimed at extending the war have been strongly opposed by the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples. In particular, the Vietnamese people are opposed to the war of aggression and annexation of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique against Democratic Kampuchea, a war which has intensified their sufferings, resulted in an increasing number of deaths and broken families, and aggravated starvation. The movement of struggle of the Vietnamese people is continuing to develop. As for the peoples in South-East Asia, Asia, Europe and throughout the world, they are increasingly firm in their joint opposition to the expansionist policy of the Soviet Union and Viet Nam. Those struggles have inflicted a bitter defeat on the attempts of the Soviet expansionist great Power to mobilize its supporters with a view to extending the war in Kampuchea, South-East Asia and Asia, and they have driven that great Power into increasingly inextricable difficulties.

5. Nevertheless, the Soviet expansionist great Power is obstinately pursuing its insane activities. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea is convinced that the Governments of all countries throughout the world which love peace and independence have been clearly aware of the manoeuvres of the Soviet expansionist great Power, both at the latest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw military alliance and at present, aimed at extending the war of aggression and expansion. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea is also convinced that those Governments will take effective measures to oppose the warmongering policy of the Soviet expansionist great Power and Viet Nam and to defend and safeguard the national independence, security and peace of all the countries in South-East Asia, Asia and the world.

The people and the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea are waging a resolute struggle, consistently abiding by the principles of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance, so that an independent, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned Democratic Kampuchea may live for ever and in order to play a part in the cause of defending the national independence and peace of the peoples of South-East Asia, Asia and the whole world.

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6. The experience of history has clearly demonstrated that aggressors have always met with the same fate, namely ignominious defeat. For 50 years, Viet Nam has been carrying out all kinds of acts and manoeuvres to achieve its strategy aimed at taking possession of Kampuchea. It has carried out acts of infiltration and division, created and installed puppets, used the false banner of revolution, and nibbled at territories along the border. It has carried out manoeuvres of enticement, offered special friendship and special solidarity, undertaken acts of subversion and misleading negotiations, attempted coups d'état, and even committed open large-scale aggression at the end of 1977. But all those acts and manoeuvres have been defeated in turn. In 1978, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has suffered ignominious defeats in all fields - military, political and economic and, especially, the diplomatic field in which Viet Nam has been driven into extreme isolation. In such a situation, the Warsaw military alliance cannot rescue the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique. The only way out - and the best way out - for that clique and its master is to cease immediately their aggression against Kampuchea and to stop carrying out their expansionist strategy in South-East Asia and in Asia.
