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SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-fourth year

Letter dated 10 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, an editorial from La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique (The Voice of Democratic Kampuchea) entitled "The courageous struggle of the non-aligned countries to safeguard the principles of non-alignment".

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this text to be issued as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 46 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Thiounn PRASITH
Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea

* A/34/50.

ANNEX

Editorial from La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique entitled
"The courageous struggle of the non-aligned countries to
safeguard the principles of non-alignment"

At present, the non-aligned countries are playing a very important role in all international problems, particularly by their contribution to the defence of world peace. Fearful of the numbers and the role of the non-aligned nations, Soviet expansionism is engaging in manoeuvres and frantic activities, firstly to win over the non-aligned countries, involve them with it and place them under its influence and use them for its own expansionist interests, and secondly to divide and destroy the non-aligned movement as an independent force opposed to blocs. Viet Nam and Cuba, which are pawns of the Soviet Union in the non-aligned movement, are faithful and active henchmen serving Soviet policy and plans. This fact has become increasingly apparent since the Summit Conference held at Colombo in 1976 and at other conferences held subsequently. Many non-aligned nations have fought against the manoeuvres and the treacherous and criminal activities of Viet Nam and Cuba, successfully preserving the solidarity and unity of the non-aligned movement. Democratic Kampuchea has played an active and important part in this struggle.

Since the aggression and invasion of Democratic Kampuchea by more than 100,000 Vietnamese troops from 25 December 1978 to date, Viet Nam and its master, the Soviet Union, and its other pawn, Cuba, have intensified their manoeuvres in an attempt to enlist the non-aligned nations to defend them, serve their expansionist strategy and recognize their running dogs in Phnom Penh. They have engaged in diplomatic manoeuvres and seductive manoeuvres, and have resorted to all kinds of pressure, threats and intimidation to force these countries to refrain from denouncing and condemning the aggression and invasion of Kampuchea by Viet Nam, from supporting the just struggle of the people of Kampuchea and to recognize their running dogs in Phnom Penh. In so doing, they are seeking to win over the non-aligned countries and force them to take their side or, at least, ensure that they dare not defend the principles of non-alignment. By means of these tactics they seek to rob the principles of non-alignment of their content and, ultimately, to destroy them.

But the non-aligned countries have seen through all these stratagems quite clearly. The barbaric aggression and invasion of Democratic Kampuchea by Viet Nam are flagrant acts and constitute a brutal violation of the principles of non-alignment. If the non-aligned nations are coerced into recognizing the running dogs of the Vietnamese in Phnom Penh by the pressure and manoeuvres of the Soviet Union, Viet Nam and Cuba, this would be the abandonment of the principles of non-alignment. But the non-aligned nations have fought with determination and courage against the threats, the pressure and the deceitful manoeuvres of the Soviet Union, Viet Nam and Cuba. They have waged this struggle in order to defend and preserve not only the principles of non-alignment but, first and foremost, their position and policy of non-alignment. This is why they have:

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1. Refused to recognize the running dogs of the Vietnamese in Phnom Penh;
2. Supported the just struggle of the people of Kampuchea;
3. Fought to secure the complete and unconditional withdrawal from Kampuchea of the Vietnamese forces of aggression.

This steadfast position of the non-aligned countries in defence of the principles and policy of non-alignment was clearly demonstrated, at the United Nations General Assembly in January, at the Security Council meetings in January, February and March, at the meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries at Maputo, at the session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific at Manila, at the Commission on Human Rights at Geneva, and in other forums. This is why the prestige and reputation of the non-aligned movement is steadily growing and being enhanced on the international scene. The countries of the third world have confidence in this movement, and an increasing number of them want to join it. Pakistan and Iran have both already announced their candidature.

In order to promote the influence and reputation of the non-aligned movement and preserve its original content, steps would have to be taken to expel Viet Nam from the movement since it is allied politically, militarily and economically with Soviet expansionism and has blatantly violated the fundamental principles of the non-aligned movement by its aggression and invasion of Democratic Kampuchea and its occupation of Laos, which are both fully fledged members of the non-aligned family.

As for the people of Kampuchea, under the leadership of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, they are determined to hold aloft the banner of independence and non-alignment, to continue their heroic struggle to destroy and expel the Vietnamese aggressors from their territory, to defend their independence, their sovereignty and their right to decide the destinies of their own country and nation, to preserve the position and policy of non-alignment of Democratic Kampuchea, and to uphold its sacred principles.
