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THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Thirty-sixth year

Letter dated 18 December 1981 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the  
Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations  
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith for information the text of the statement issued by the Council of Ministers of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea on 6 December 1981.

I should be grateful if you would have this text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 22, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) KOR Bun Heng  
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.  
Permanent Mission of Democratic  
Kampuchea to the United Nations



TRANSLATION

STATEMENT  
BY THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS  
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

The Council of Ministers of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea presided over by Mr. KHIEU SAMPHAN, President of the Presidium of the State and Prime Minister, held its meeting from December 4 to 6, 1981. All the members of the Government except those on mission participated in this meeting.

The Council of Ministers assessed its activities in all domains achieved in 1981 and drew up its plan of action for 1982.

1. The Council noted with satisfaction the improvements made in all fields during 1981 by the struggle of the people of Kampuchea and the National Army under the leadership of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea (PDFGNUMK) against the Vietnamese aggressors.

It also noted the worsening situation of those aggressors, bogged down in Kampuchea and meeting ever increasing difficulties in Vietnam itself in all fields, security, political, economic, financial and social. On the international arena, they are most isolated. They are condemned as expansionists, war-mongers, threatening South-East Asia and providing their territory as military bases to the Soviet expansionists.

So, this end of 1981 clearly shows that the Vietnamese enemy are strategically defeated. Their today's attempts to extricate themselves from this ineluctable evolution are a

matter of tactics to delay this evolution.

2. In spite of that situation, the Vietnamese enemy continue their crimes:

- Primo, by keeping systematically massacring the Kampuchean population.
- Secundo, by continuing to pack the Kampuchean population in strategic hamlets.
- Tertio, by carrying out the policy of famine against the Kampuchean population.
- Quarto, by keeping enlisting by force Khmer soldiers to replenish their losses inflicted on them by the war of attrition waged by the National Army and the guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea.
- Quinto, by intensifying their chemical warfare in remote areas as well as in populated ones and in cities against both combatants and civilians.

The population of Kampuchea as a whole, self-defense guards and Khmer soldiers forcibly enlisted by the enemy have demonstrated their great anger and violently reacted against all those crimes.

On this occasion, the Council renews its appeal to the Khmer self-defense guards and soldiers to get highly aware of the great danger threatening the nation and people of Kampuchea with extinction. It asks them to turn back their arms against the enemy aggressors so as to avenge the Kampuchean people who have already in this war lost more than 2,500,000 lives and are perishing by hundreds and hundreds daily.

The Council also appeals to all our compatriots for the highest vigilance and to oppose by all means the ploys and schemes of the Vietnamese enemy to forcibly enlist them and their children.

3. Over the year 1981, thanks to the Democratic Kampuchea Government's efforts and the peace- and justice-loving countries' support, in particular to the ASEAN's support, the just cause of the Kampuchean people's struggle has always won success on the international arena:

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- Primo, the masquerade of election set up by the Hanoi authorities has deceived nobody.
- Secundo, their manoeuvres to legalize the Vietnamese administration in Phnom Penh have once again failed.
- Tertio, their manoeuvres to have a regional conference convened have once again been thwarted by the ASEAN countries.
- Quarto, an increasing number of countries have voted for the Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations.
- Quinto, the July 1981 International Conference on Kampuchea and the 36th United Nations General Assembly have once again demanded the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the restoration of the Kampuchean people's rights in deciding their destiny without foreign interference.
- Sexto, all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world continue to put pressure on the Hanoi authorities in all fields, political, diplomatic, economic and financial, so that they withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea.

In spite of their successive defeats on the international arena, the Hanoi authorities persist obstinately in their perfidious manoeuvres. So, by early September 1981, Le Duan went to Moscow to implore Brejnev and in concert with him, set up a plan to split the rank of countries that support the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea. All the Hanoi authorities manoeuvres aimed at eliminating Democratic Kampuchea by all means, which would enable them now in the impasse, to reverse the situation in their favour and to definitely occupy Kampuchea, pending the opportunity to thrust to South-East Asia in line with their common strategy with the Soviet Union.

The Council calls on peace- and justice-loving countries in the world to kindly take into consideration those Vietnamese-Soviet manoeuvres the design of which is to eliminate Democratic Kampuchea, its combat forces and the legality of the State of Democratic Kampuchea. The Council requests them to help thwart those manoeuvres, for their successful conclusion would ratify the violation of the United Nations Charter, the principle of

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peaceful coexistence, the international law and the principles of Non-alignment, and would further endanger peace, stability and security in South-East Asia.

4. Since 1979, while the Vietnamese enemy were launching their divisions against Kampuchea, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, in spite of all difficulties, has started to resolutely implement its new strategic line and the political programme of the Front. Owing to this implementation, the union of all national forces have never left off broadening and strengthening at home and abroad. A great fighting force has emerged which has succeeded in bogging down the forces of aggression of 300,000 Vietnamese soldiers and civil agents strong on the battlefields of Kampuchea.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Front have been striving to unite not only the people's mass in Kampuchea but also the Kampuchean personalities living abroad. Their leaders have steadfastly sought to meet H.E. Son Sann and Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Although Democratic Kampuchea is the only real force fighting on the battlefield and its leaders are the only ones that hold the power in the State of Democratic Kampuchea, legal and legitimate State of Kampuchea and member of the United Nations, the leaders of Democratic Kampuchea, taking into account above all the national interest, have accepted to share their responsibilities with other Kampuchean parties, in order to achieve a genuine union for forces fighting the Vietnamese aggressors to increase. Their aim, in so doing, is to put an end as quickly as possible to the untold suffering of the Kampuchean people and to ensure the survival of the nation of Kampuchea. It is due to the persisting efforts of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the support from the friendly countries that the Singapore tripartite meeting has taken place and the tripartite Ad Hoc Committee could successively meet in Bangkok.

The position of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea is to form a sincere union based on the tripartite principle, the principle of equality, justice and reasonableness without any possibility for a party of swallowing another one. During its nine meetings from September 13 to November 14, 1981, due to the efforts of the Delegation of Democratic Kampuchea, the tripartite Ad Hoc Committee has achieved significant results, by adopting by consensus:

- Primo, the principles and modalities for the formation of the Democratic Kampuchea coalition government,

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- Secundo, the implementation of the tripartite principle to the Standing Committee of the Assembly of the People's Representatives of Kampuchea,
- Tertio, the political programme of the tripartite coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea,
- Quarto, the principles of repartition of main appointments between the three parties of the coalition Government,
- Quinto, the structure of the tripartite coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

The people, the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea have welcomed these results. The peace- and justice-loving countries in the world have also expressed their satisfaction.

The Council is of the opinion that, to ensure a genuine union for forces fighting the Vietnamese aggressors to be strengthened and developed in all domains, it is essential to edify this union on a sound political basis. It calls on the Kampuchean population of all strata to raise aloft the banner of the union in order to increase the forces fighting the Vietnamese aggressors until they are all expelled from the beloved Kampuchea.

As for the other Kampuchean parties, the Council requests them to take a stand of genuine union. Let all parties refrain from doing anything that would harm the forces fighting the Vietnamese enemy on the battlefield or weaken those forces, or especially from doing anything that would harm or tempt to eliminate the forces of Democratic Kampuchea both as fighting forces and as the sole legal State of Kampuchea. Otherwise, that would be tantamount to leaving the destiny of the nation and people and the territory of Kampuchea to the Vietnamese enemy. Kampuchea would then be doomed to vanishing. Let the other Kampuchean parties respect the Singapore Joint Statement and avoid attacking each other, in particular attacking the forces fighting on the very battlefield for that would be of no profit to the nation and people of Kampuchea but only to the Vietnamese aggressors.

5. Given the results of the struggle during the year 1981, and given the enemy perfidious manoeuvres of all kinds, the Council calls on the whole people of Kampuchea, all National Army units to reinforce their union with a view to well fulfilling their 1982 tasks, for no one but themselves are fighting on the battlefield, consenting to all sacrifices and showing the highest responsibility towards the destinies of the nation and the people and the history.

Democratic Kampuchea, December 6, 1981

The Council of Ministers  
of the Government of  
Democratic Kampuchea