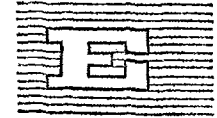


UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL
E/CN.4/1982/13
11 February 1982
ENGLISH
Original: FRENCH

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Thirty-eighth session
Agenda item 9

THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION AND ITS APPLICATION TO
PEOPLES UNDER COLONIAL OR ALIEN DOMINATION OR FOREIGN OCCUPATION

Letter dated 11 February 1982 from the Permanent Representative
of the Permanent Mission of Viet Nam addressed to the Chairman
of the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-eighth session

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith for your information the following documents:

Statement of 16 October 1981 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea concerning the draft resolution on the so-called "situation in Kampuchea";

Telegram dated 12 September 1981 to Mr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations, on the great achievements of the Kampuchean people.

I should be grateful if you would have these texts circulated as official documents of the thirty-eighth session of the Commission on Human Rights under item 9 of the agenda.

(Signed) VO ANH TUAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

STATEMENT OF 16 OCTOBER 1981 BY THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA CONCERNING THE DRAFT
RESOLUTION ON THE SO-CALLED "SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA"

The ASEAN countries have submitted to the thirty-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly a draft resolution on the so-called "situation in Kampuchea". The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea deems it necessary to make the following observations and wishes to reaffirm once more the unvarying position of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on this subject.

This draft resolution has been submitted at a time when, after three years, life is returning to Kampuchea, with remarkable achievements in every sphere. The Kampuchean people have elected their National Assembly by universal suffrage, adopted their Constitution and established their legal State apparatus at all levels. So-called "Democratic Kampuchea" exists only in Thai territory, and is repugnant even to those very countries which voted in favour of its usurpation of Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations. Within the country, an even more hideous aspect of the perpetrators of genocide - Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan - has been revealed with the recent discovery of indescribably horrible mass graves in several provinces of Kampuchea.

This is a manoeuvre by the ASEAN countries, manipulated by the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the United States imperialists, which is aimed at thwarting the renaissance of the Kampuchean people and restoring the genocidal Pol Pot régime. In the past, the enemies of the Kampuchean people have been careful to conceal their support for the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique under the banner of a so-called "legal Democratic Kampuchea". But now they have openly revealed their systematic hostility towards Kampuchea by overtly choosing Singapore and Bangkok as meeting-places for such traitors to the nation as Khieu Samphan, Sihanouk and Son San, with a view to the formation of a so-called "coalition government", an enterprise which is doomed to certain failure. Furthermore, this draft resolution seeks to institutionalize the so-called "International Conference on Kampuchea" - which has already been condemned by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in its statement of 18 July 1981, to induce the United Nations to endorse the illegal resolutions of that Conference and thus to lead the United Nations astray.

The Kampuchean people are firmly and for ever opposed to the return of the Pol Pot clique; they earnestly desire to live in peace, friendship and co-operation with all the countries of the world. There is no "Kampuchea problem" and hence there can be no "comprehensive political settlement". If there is a problem, it is precisely that of putting an end forthwith to the policy of aggression and intervention pursued by the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the United States imperialists and the other reactionary forces against the Kampuchean people and the other countries of Indo-China. The solution proposed by the Fourth Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the three countries of Indo-China in June 1981, and the seven principles governing relations between the countries of Indo-China and the ASEAN countries submitted to the current session of the United Nations General Assembly by the Lao People's Democratic Republic, constitute the best course for the attainment of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia. It is regrettable that all these steps, inspired solely by good-will - which the United Nations should have promoted in application of its own Charter - have not evoked a positive response and that the manoeuvres involving interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea are continuing.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea strongly condemns the repeated manoeuvres of the imperialist and reactionary circles which are hostile to the revolutionary cause of the Kampuchean people. It rejects and regards as illegal, null and void any resolution concerning Kampuchea that may be adopted by the current session of the United Nations General Assembly which is based on the falsification of the situation in Kampuchea and the efforts to impose a so-called "comprehensive political settlement" on the renascent Kampuchean people, in disregard of the protests by the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. All manoeuvres and activities aimed at impairing the independence and sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea will meet with resolute opposition from the Kampuchean people and will be doomed to total failure.

The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea appeals to the States Members of the United Nations and to all peace-loving and justice-loving countries to reject this draft resolution, thus restoring the prestige of the United Nations, in conformity with the deepest aspirations of the non-aligned countries and the peoples of the world for lasting peace and stability in South-East Asia. It wishes to thank sincerely all the friendly countries which have raised their voices to defend the just cause of the Kampuchean people and the principles of justice, morality and international law.

TELEGRAM DATED 12 SEPTEMBER 1981 TO MR. KURT WALDHEIM,
SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, ON THE GREAT
ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE KAMPUCHEAN PEOPLE

Further to our telegram of 10 September 1981, I have the honour to describe for you the comparatively great strides made by our people in all fields in the nearly three years that have gone by. Democratic general elections were held for the purpose of re-establishing the machinery of the State - the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers. The people's armed forces are pursuing operations to rid the country of the remnants of the band of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan criminals, thereby ensuring virtually total security throughout the country. The people's power, which has been asserted and consolidated throughout the country, is directing its efforts to the well-being of the people. In the economic and social spheres, despite the enormous difficulties left behind by the genocide régime, our people have achieved gratifying results during this period, through their own efforts and sacrifices and with the timely and valuable help of international organizations. As a result of campaigns to stimulate output, agricultural production has increased steadily: 800,000 hectares under cultivation in 1979, 1.5 million in 1980, and 1.8 million projected for 1981. Hundreds of industrial concerns in all parts of the country have begun to operate again. Land, river, maritime, railway and air transport has been restored. More than a million pupils are enrolled in classes, and higher education has started up again at the Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy and the Advanced Teachers Training College. Literacy campaigns are being actively developed everywhere to stamp out illiteracy. The national culture has been restored and is being encouraged so as to preserve the national cultural heritage. The results achieved in the field of public health are respectable and improving every day. Every province has its own hospital, clinics and health centres in every district, commune and village. Malaria and tuberculosis control campaigns are under way with a view to eradicating those dread diseases.

I should be grateful if you would kindly bring this information to the attention of all the Members of the United Nations.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

HUN SEN
Vice-President of the Council of Ministers
and Minister for Foreign Affairs of
the People's Republic of Kampuchea
