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THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Thirty-seventh year

Letter dated 6 May 1982 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, the statement by the Council of Ministers of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea dated 21 April 1982.

I would be grateful if you would circulate this text as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 20 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative of  
Democratic Kampuchea

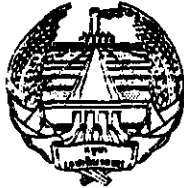
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ANNEX

កម្ពុជាប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ



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

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The Council of Ministers of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, presided over by the President of the Presidium of the State and Prime Minister KHIEU SAMPHAN, held its meeting from 20 to 21 April 1982. All members of the Government, except those on mission, participated in this meeting.

The Council of Ministers assessed its activities achieved in all fields in this dry season, from October 1981 to April 1982, and drew up its plan of action for this forthcoming rainy season as well as for the year 1982.

The Council of Ministers noted with satisfaction the results of its numerous activities in this dry season. All members of the Government have deployed all their efforts to fulfil their respective tasks in the military, political, diplomatic fields as well as in other fields, particularly in the social, cultural and economic fields, to lead the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and crush their mopping-up operations throughout the country. On 12 April 1982, the Vietnamese aggressors suffered a bitter defeat. They were forced to pull back from the fronts of Phnom Malai, Mak Hoeun, Sisophon, South of Highway No 5. This date can be considered as a historical victory day of the whole people, the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea in their struggle against the dry season offensive carried out by the Le Duan group throughout Kampuchea. It should be noted that the Le Duan group had considered this 1981-1982 dry season as their final season to wipe out all the forces of the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea. Therefore, the defeat of their offen-

sive in this dry season has shown that the Vietnamese aggressors are strategically doomed to failure in the military field.

Along with the strategical defeat of the Le Duan group, the situation of the Kampuchean people, the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea has developed favourably in all fields :

. In the military field: By crushing the enemy's mopping-up operations, we have succeeded in gaining back the control of the areas we had liberated during last rainy season, and we have even widened the Democratic Kampuchea controlled areas. The population living in these areas throughout the country has consequently increased.

. In the political field: The Kampuchean people are more and more aware that the forces of Democratic Kampuchea are the only force fighting the Vietnamese aggressors. They also see more clearly that Democratic Kampuchea, which fights the Vietnamese aggressors for national survival and consents to sublime sacrifices, has deployed all its efforts to unite all patriotic forces to fight the Vietnamese aggressors. That is why they grant their active support to Democratic Kampuchea in its efforts to have this union. They have each day further shown their confidence towards the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea and waited only for the latter to come and liberate them.

As for the Vietnamese aggressors, the whole Kampuchean people are seething with great hatred and waiting only for the opportunity to wipe them out.

In Vietnam, the discontentment of the Vietnamese population against the Le Duan group keeps increasing. The shake-up within the Vietnamese leading apparatus was unprecedented in Vietnam's history. As a matter of fact, a great number of the former political bureau members of the Vietnamese Communist Party have been eliminated at its 5th Congress. The new members appointed to replace them have no influence among their people, workers and army. This shows once again that the Le Duan group is strategically facing defeat.

. In the diplomatic field: Our situation has also developed more favourably. The international support to our cause has become more and more stable in comparison with that of last year. The international front against expansionism has been better organized and has asserted itself. The role of Democratic Kampuchea in the struggle against the Vietnamese-Soviet expansionist strategy has been better perceived. As for the Le Duan group, it has been extremely isolated on the international arena. All countries the world over, except those of the Soviet bloc, earnestly raise their voice to demand the

withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops of aggression from Kampuchea and exert on the Le Duan group their pressure in the economic and financial fields, by refusing resolutely to grant them new aids. The world has clearly seen that the Le Duan group is the aggressor, exterminator of the Kampuchean nation, and destructor of the Kampuchean national heritage and culture, particularly the monuments of Angkor.

Thus, the situation of Democratic Kampuchea, in the military, political and diplomatic fields, has favourably developed. In the economic field, the war of extermination has not allowed our people to develop as they wish the agricultural production. Nevertheless, they have recorded satisfactory results in this field, though this production is still being far from meeting their needs. As for the Le Duan group, they are driven into a total impasse, militarily, politically and diplomatically, though they strive to carry on their diplomatic manoeuvres and to struggle in the military field in order to delay their defeat. As for their economy, it is on the brink of collapse.

In short, whatever the Vietnamese aggressors' stubbornness may be, our situation has continued to develop more favourably in all fields, although we still have to face many other difficulties in our struggle. Besides the manoeuvres of the Le Duan group in the military field, we have to pay full attention to their manoeuvres in the political field, aimed at undermining and splitting our ranks and foiling the formation of our national union. Particularly, we have to pay most attention to their manoeuvres in the diplomatic field aimed at burying the UN resolutions which demand the withdrawal of all their troops from Kampuchea, and by this indirect means, continuing to occupy Kampuchea. On this point, the Soviet Union and the Le Duan group will do anything to break the international front fighting the world and regional expansionism. By so doing, they hope they could reverse the situation and isolate Democratic Kampuchea which constitutes the only force fighting the Vietnamese aggressors, inflicting on the latter successive defeats on the battlefields of Kampuchea.

In the face of these sinister schemes of the Le Duan group, the Council of Ministers would like to call on the whole Kampuchean people, at home and abroad, all combatants and cadres of the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea in all fronts throughout the country, to hold still more aloft the banner of the great national union, to closely unite together in their struggle to fulfil their tasks of this forthcoming rainy season as well as those of the year 1982 :

1. By continuing to crush the mopping-up operations of the Vietnamese enemy, for the latter will still try hard by every means to carry on their sinister military activities;

2. By continuing to better propagate and implement the policy of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea, particularly among the population living in the areas temporarily controlled by the enemy;

3. By deploying all our efforts to mobilize all friendly forces near or far, on the international arena. In this respect, the Council of Ministers would like to underline that Democratic Kampuchea does not wish to solve the Kampuchean problem through armed struggle only. She would welcome any measures, provided the latter would lead to the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops of aggression from Kampuchea. But at present, the Vietnamese aggressors have forced us to take up arms against them. If we were not to act so, our nation would vanish, and we would lose our motherland.

Concerning the problem of national union, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea is the pioneer in initiating secret negotiations with other parties which are against the Vietnamese aggressors. These negotiations have been successively carried out until a Joint Statement was publicly signed in Singapore on 4 September 1981. Afterwards, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea has striven hard to go and meet the other parties, particularly to meet Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK on 21 and 23 February 1982 in Beijing, in the very purpose of achieving the national union. Besides, in order to achieve this sacred objective, the Democratic Kampuchea's party has consented to many sacrifices and made already many concessions. At present, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea has the duty to lead the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, for otherwise our nation would vanish. Thus, the best way for all friends, near or far, the world over, who have the interest in opposing world and regional expansionism, is to support Democratic Kampuchea, a legitimate and legal State, so that she could strengthen herself in order to fight more efficiently against the Vietnamese aggressors.

Furthermore, the war of aggression carried out by the Le Duan group has brought and is bringing about untold sufferings, mournings and immense devastations to the Kampuchean people, causing already 2,500,000 dead. The Council of Ministers would therefore like to appeal to all peace- and justice-loving countries the world over to unite together and put an end to this unjust war :

1. By lending their support to the legitimate and legal State of Democratic Kampuchea through their vote for the seat of Democratic Kampuchea at the forthcoming 37th UN General Assembly;

2. By exerting their pressures of all kinds on the Le Duan group so that the latter are forced to withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea, in conformity with the resolutions of the 34th, 35th and 36th sessions of the UN General Assembly, particularly by cutting economic, financial and other aids to them;

3. By granting aids of all kinds to the Kampuchean people at present in struggle.

The Council of Ministers avails itself of this opportunity to express its admiration for the spirit of sublime abnegation of the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, and the whole people of Kampuchea, who have inflicted bitter defeat on the Le Duan group during this dry season that the enemy has considered as decisive. The Council of Ministers would like to pay its respect to the noble memory of our combatants who have sacrificed their lives, their youth for the survival of our nation and motherland.

Finally, the Council of Ministers wishes to express its profound thanks to the ASEAN countries and all other countries that have supported the just cause of national liberation of the Kampuchean people. A Khmer proverb says, "A friend in need is a friend indeed". The ASEAN countries and other countries have come and supported us in the historical difficult circumstances of Kampuchea when we have to face the danger of extinction of our nation. The Kampuchean people will forever remember this kindness of their genuine friends.

Democratic Kampuchea,  
21 April 1982

The Council of Ministers  
of the Government of  
Democratic Kampuchea

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