



General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/37/344
S/15298
16 July 1982
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Thirty-seventh session
Item 20 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-seventh year

Letter dated 15 July 1982 from the Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations has been authorized to make the attached statement on the recent manoeuvres of the Hanoi authorities contained in their communiqué of 7 July 1982 issued in Saigon (now called Ho Chi Minh Town).

I should be grateful if you would have this statement circulated 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

* A/37/50/Rev.1.

ANNEX

STATEMENT OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

On 7 July 1982, the Hanoi authorities issued in Saigon (now called Ho Chi Minh Town) a communiqué stating that they were about to commence "partial withdrawal" of Vietnamese invasion troops in Kampuchea and proposing an international conference on South-East Asia.

The Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations has been authorized to make the following statement:

1. The above-mentioned Vietnamese communiqué of 7 July 1982 should be considered in the light of the situation described below:

(a) The successive military and political defeats inflicted on the Vietnamese invasion forces in Kampuchea, since 1979 by the people of Kampuchea, the National Army and the guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, particularly during the last dry season (October 1981-April 1982);

(b) The military and political impasse in which the Hanoi authorities in Kampuchea are inextricably involved;

(c) The growing isolation of the Hanoi authorities in the outside world where they are denounced and condemned by the international community for their war of invasion and genocide in Kampuchea;

(d) The political, economic and social crises which continue to prevail and grow in Vietnam itself as a result of that war.

2. The Vietnamese communiqué of 7 July 1982 desperately aims at eliminating the sovereign State of Democratic Kampuchea by diplomatic means, since military means have failed once and for all. Since 1979, peace-loving and justice-loving States and peoples have repeatedly frustrated the manoeuvres of the Hanoi authorities to make the seat of the State of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations remain vacant because that ploy would enable the Hanoi authorities to violate with impunity the principles of the United Nations Charter including the principles of respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of States, non-interference in the internal affairs of States and inadmissibility of recourse to the use or threat of use of force in international relations.

3. The Vietnamese proposal for an international conference on South-East Asia aims essentially at burying United Nations General Assembly resolutions 34/22, 35/6 and 36/5 and the Declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea dated 17 July 1981. The proposal aims at sweeping under the rug the Kampuchean problem, which is the root cause of the tension in South-East Asia, and replacing it by so-called problems of relations between ASEAN countries and the so-called "group of

/...

Indochinese countries", the euphemism for the Vietnamese "Indochinese Federation". This Vietnamese proposal unmasks the perfidy of the Hanoi authorities, which seek on the one hand to legalize the Vietnamese administration of Phnom Penh which would not survive but for the 250,000 Vietnamese soldiers and 50,000 civilian agents in Kampuchea and on the other hand to divide the peace-loving and justice-loving peoples of the world with a view to forcing them to recognize the fait accompli of the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, a fait accompli that the Hanoi authorities cannot and will never achieve by military means. The ploy clearly demonstrates that the Hanoi authorities continue to refuse to accept the terms without which any solution of the Kampuchean problem would be impossible, namely the total and unconditional withdrawal of their forces from Kampuchea. It confirms that the Hanoi authorities have not abandoned their strategy of an "Indochinese Federation" and regional expansion in South-East Asia.

4. The announced "partial withdrawal" of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea is nothing but a stale form of propaganda aimed at deceiving world public opinion and enabling the Hanoi authorities to emerge from their isolation. The fact is that those authorities not only will not withdraw a single soldier from Kampuchea but will still continue to send reinforcements to Kampuchea.

The people of Kampuchea, which has made all kinds of sacrifices in its struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, will not be deceived by such Vietnamese propaganda. It will continue to struggle with even greater fervor and determination until all Vietnamese forces are withdrawn from Kampuchea, so as to achieve the objectives stipulated in the Declaration on the Formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea dated 22 June 1982 (A/37/307) namely:

"1. To mobilize all efforts in the common struggle to liberate Kampuchea from the Vietnamese aggressors with the view to restoring the motherland as a sovereign and independent country.

"2. To bring about the implementation of the Declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea and other relevant United Nations General Assembly resolutions."

The Kampuchean problem can be solved only with the implementation of United Nations General Assembly resolutions 34/22, 35/6 and 36/5 and the Declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea dated 17 July 1981, which call for total and unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and exercise by the people of Kampuchea of their inalienable right to determine their own destiny without any foreign interference, subversion or coercion through general and free elections under the supervision of the United Nations.

New York, 15 July 1982
