

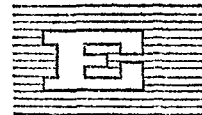
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Thirty-eighth session  
Agenda item 9

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

Letter dated 12 February 1982 addressed to the Chairman of the  
Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-eighth session by the  
Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea

I have the honour to enclose for your information the English and French texts  
of the:

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

dated 6 December 1981.

I would be grateful if you would have the text circulated as an official  
document of the thirty-eighth session of the Commission on Human Rights under  
agenda item 9.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) TE SUN HOA  
Permanent Representative

GE.82-15466

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, met from 4 to 6 December 1981, with the participation of all members of the Government except those whose duties kept them away.

The Council of Ministers reviewed its activities in all fields in 1981 and drew up its plan of action for 1982.

1. The Council noted with satisfaction the progress recorded in all fields during 1981 in 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 (PDFGNUK) against the Vietnamese aggressors.

It also noted the worsening situation of the aggressors, bogged down in Kampuchea and meeting ever-increasing difficulties in Viet Nam itself in the security, political, economic, financial and social fields. Internationally, they are extremely isolated. They are condemned as expansionists and warmongers, threatening South-East Asia and offering their territory to the Soviet expansionists for military bases.

At the end of 1981 it is obvious that the Vietnamese enemy are strategically defeated. The current attempts of the Vietnamese to extricate themselves from this ineluctable development are merely delaying tactics.

2. Faced with that situation, the Vietnamese enemy continue their crimes by:
1. Continuing to massacre the Kampuchean population;
  2. Continuing to confine the Kampuchean population in strategic hamlets;
  3. Continuing to implement a policy of famine against the Kampuchean population;
  4. Continuing to enlist Khmer soldiers by force to replenish the losses inflicted by the war of attrition waged by the National Army and the guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea.
  5. Intensifying chemical warfare in remote and rural areas as well as in towns and cities against combatants and civilians alike.

The population of Kampuchea as a whole, civil defence guards and Khmer soldiers forcibly enlisted by the enemy, have shown great anger and reacted violently against all these crimes.

The Council takes this opportunity to renew its appeal to the Khmer civil defence guards and soldiers to be fully alert to the great danger faced by the nation and people of Kampuchea, who are threatened with extinction by the Vietnamese war of aggression. It asks them to turn their weapons against the enemy aggressors to avenge the Kampuchean people who have already lost more than 2,500,000 lives in this war and continue to die in hundreds daily.

The Council also appeals to all our compatriots to maintain the highest vigilance at all times with regard to the ploys and schemes of the Vietnamese enemy to forcibly enlist them and their children, and to oppose them by all means.

3. During 1981, thanks to the efforts of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the support of the peace-loving and justice-loving countries, in particular the ASEAN countries, the just cause of the Kampuchean people's struggle has been consistently successful in the international arena:

1. The masquerade of an election organized by the Hanoi authorities has deceived nobody;
2. Their manoeuvres to legalize the Vietnamese administration in Phnom Penh have once again failed;
3. Their manoeuvres for the convening of a regional conference have once again been thwarted by the ASEAN countries;
4. An even greater number of countries have voted to maintain Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations;
5. The International Conference on Kampuchea of July 1981 and the United Nations General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session have once again called for the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the restoration of the Kampuchean people's right to determine its own future without foreign interference;
6. All peace-loving and justice-loving countries in the world continue to put pressure on the Hanoi authorities in all fields - political, diplomatic, economic and financial - to induce them to withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea.

In spite of their successive defeats in the international arena, the Hanoi authorities persist in their perfidious manoeuvres. In early September 1981, Le Duan went to Moscow to plead with Brezhnev and, with him, drew up a plan to split the ranks of the countries which support the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea. These manoeuvres are aimed at eliminating Democratic Kampuchea by all means, which would enable the Hanoi authorities, whose backs are now against the wall to reverse the situation in their favour and to occupy Kampuchea permanently awaiting the opportunity to continue their push in South-East Asia in accordance with their common strategy with the Soviet Union.

The Council calls on all peace-loving and justice-loving countries in the world to take account of the Vietnamese-Soviet manoeuvres designed 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, which, if successful, would ratify the violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of peaceful coexistence, international law and non-alignment, and would further aggravate the threat to peace, stability and security in South-East Asia.

4. Since 1979, when the Vietnamese enemy launched their divisions against Kampuchea, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, despite all kinds of difficulties, has been resolutely implementing its new strategy and the political programme of the Front. As a result, the union of all national forces has constantly expanded and gained strength, both at home and abroad. A great fighting force has emerged which has succeeded in holding down the 300,000 Vietnamese soldiers and civilians of the forces of aggression on the battlefields of Kampuchea.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Front have striven to achieve unity not only among the masses in Kampuchea but also among prominent Kampucheans living abroad. Its leading officials have made constant efforts to meet H.E. Son Sann and Prince Norodon Sihanouk. Although Democratic Kampuchea is the only real force fighting in the field and its leaders alone hold power in the State of Democratic Kampuchea, the legal and legitimate State of Kampuchea and Member of the United Nations, the leaders of Democratic Kampuchea, placing the national interest above all other considerations have agreed to share their responsibilities with other Kampuchean parties, in order to achieve a genuine union to swell the forces fighting the Vietnamese aggressors. 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. As a result of the persistent efforts of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the support from friendly countries, the tripartite meeting was held in Singapore and the tripartite Ad Hoc Committee was able to meet subsequently in Bangkok.

The intention of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea is to form a sincere union based on the tripartite principle and the principles of equality, justice and reason without any opportunity for one party to dominate. During its nine meetings, from 13 September to 14 November 1981, thanks to the efforts of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea, the tripartite Ad Hoc Committee achieved significant results, agreeing by consensus on the following points:

1. The principles and modalities for the formation of the coalition Government of the Democratic Kampuchea;
2. The application of the tripartite principle to the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the People's Representatives of Kampuchea;
3. The political programme of the coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea;
4. The principles for distributing major posts among the three parties in the coalition Government;
5. The structure of the tripartite coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

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

The Council is of the opinion that, to ensure a genuine union to develop and strengthen the forces fighting the Vietnamese aggressors in all areas, it is important that the union should have a sound political basis. It calls on all sectors of the Kampuchean population to raise the banner of the union in order to increase the forces fighting the Vietnamese aggressors until they are all expelled from our beloved Kampuchea.

As for the other Kampuchean parties, the Council calls upon them to take a genuinely united stand. All parties should refrain from doing anything to harm or weaken the forces fighting the Vietnamese enemy on the battlefield, particularly to harm or attempt to eliminate the forces of Democratic Kampuchea, both as fighting forces and as the sole legal State of Kampuchea. Such action would be tantamount to entrusting the destiny of the nation and people and the territory of Kampuchea to the Vietnamese enemy. Kampuchea would then be doomed to vanish. The other Kampuchean parties should respect the Joint Statement of Singapore and avoid attacking each other and in particular the forces fighting on the battlefield, for that would not benefit the nation and people of Kampuchea but only the Vietnamese aggressors.

5. Given the results of the struggle during 1981 and the perfidious enemy manoeuvres of all kinds, the Council calls on all the people of Kampuchea, and all National Army units to reinforce their union in order to make 1982 a year of successful activity, for they alone are fighting on the battlefields, making all the sacrifices and showing the highest responsibility towards the destinies of the nation and the people and towards history.

Democratic Kampuchea, 6 December 1981

The Council of Ministers of the  
Government of Democratic Kampuchea