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QUESTION OF THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS  
IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO COLONIAL  
AND OTHER DEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

Letter dated 7 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of  
the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations Office  
at Geneva addressed to the Chairman of the Commission on  
Human Rights at its thirty-ninth session

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

1. "Declaration of the Summit Conference of Laos, Kampuchea and Viet Nam";
2. "Declaration on the presence of the Vietnamese army in Kampuchea".

I should be grateful if you would have these texts circulated as an official document of the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-ninth session.

(Signed) Nguyen Thuong  
Permanent Representative

AnnexDECLARATION OF THE SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF LAOS,  
KAMPUCHEA AND VIET NAM

The Senior Representatives of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam met at Vientiane on 22 and 23 February 1983 and exchanged views on the situation in the three countries and on the international situation. They considered means of strengthening solidarity and co-operation in every sphere between the three countries in the task of building socialism and defending their countries. The three parties made the following declaration:

## I

From generation to generation the Lao, Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples lived together as good neighbours, constantly strengthening their friendly relations through the struggles waged by each nation for its existence and its development.

In the course of history colonialist, militarist, imperialist and expansionist forces interfered in the domestic affairs of the three countries and committed aggression against them.

Yesterday's aggressors, like those of today, always regarded the three countries as a single theatre of operations for their aggression, using one country as a springboard from which to seize the others, and sowing division between them for purposes of domination.

The history of the three peoples' struggle, particularly since the great President HO CHI MINH brought the light of Marxism-Leninism to the revolution in Indochina and founded the Indochinese Communist Party - which gave birth to the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and the Vietnamese Communist Party - has proved that their solidarity and their militant alliance are a law of the development of the three countries' revolution and a fundamental factor in vanquishing all enemies and winning back the freedom and independence each country enjoys today. Whenever their solidarity is at stake, the independence of each country is endangered. The treason of the Pol Pot clique, lackeys of the reactionaries in the ruling circles of Peking, subjected the Kampuchean people to the horrors of genocide and of intervention by expansionism and reaction, destroyed the achievements of the Kampuchean revolution and gravely breached the solidarity between the three countries, seriously threatening the independence and security of Laos and Viet Nam.

Under the guidance of each country's genuine revolutionary Party, the three peoples, with their own blood, restored and strengthened their vital solidarity and have set themselves, shoulder to shoulder, to co-operate in nation-building in each country along the path of socialism in order to safeguard their homelands, thereby making their active contribution to the common struggle of the peoples for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

At the present time the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, in collusion with American imperialism and other reactionary forces, have not desisted from their manoeuvres of aggression and annexation against the three countries, or from their activities in all fields to undermine the Lao, Kampuchean and Vietnamese revolutions, using the three countries as a springboard for their hegemony over the whole of South East Asia.

The situation and the new tasks require the three peoples of Indochina to strengthen their solidarity and co-operation in every sphere. In this spirit, the three parties undertake:

1. To unite and co-operate in order to help one another in building and defending their nations, thus contributing to the defence of peace and stability in South East Asia and in the world, without harming any country;
2. To strengthen their solidarity and co-operation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. All problems concerning relations between the three countries shall be settled by negotiation on the basis of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and of non-interference in domestic affairs, in a spirit of mutual understanding and respect for the legitimate and reasonable interests of each, and with due consideration for one another;
3. To develop bilaterally or trilaterally long-term co-operation and mutual assistance in all spheres in a spirit of friendship, fraternity and free consent on a basis of equality and mutual interests;
4. To strengthen solidarity between the three peoples, to combat all divisive manoeuvres on the part of the enemy and all manifestations of big-nation chauvinism and of narrow nationalism, and continuously to educate the three peoples in the traditional friendship and special relations between them and against any act likely to impair those relations.

The above principles governing relations between the three countries of Indochina not only correspond to the interests of the three peoples, in keeping with their long tradition of solidarity and friendship, but are also in complete accord with the spirit of the international agreements on Indochina, the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and those of the movement of the non-aligned countries.

On the basis of these guiding principles, the three parties agree as follows:

1. Summit conferences of Laos, Kampuchea and Viet Nam shall be convened after consultation between the senior representatives of the three countries, through conferences of their Ministers for Foreign Affairs.
2. Conferences of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Laos, Kampuchea and Viet Nam shall be held twice a year to settle all problems concerning relations between the three countries in the interval between two summit conferences.
3. An economic co-operation committee of each country shall be established to promote co-operation and the co-ordination of national economic development plans between the three countries. These three committees shall meet twice a year.

4. If conditions permit, commissions on co-operation between the three countries shall be established for special branches of the economy, culture, science, technology, sport, physical education, etc.

5. Nothing in this Declaration shall affect the bilateral or multilateral treaties and agreements concluded by each country.

### III

Strong in their great friendship, their special solidarity and their co-operation in all spheres, strong in their solidarity and manifold co-operation with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, and strong in their solidarity with the non-aligned countries and the forces of peace and progress in the world, the three countries of Indochina have surmounted the severest and bitterest trials, scored brilliant victories such as the present ones, and made an active contribution to the struggle for the common objectives of the times namely peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

The three peoples of Indochina, who endured more than 30 years of all-out war, have no more fervent aspirations than to live in peace in order to build their countries and achieve their well-being. They are struggling resolutely, in concert with the socialist countries, the non-aligned countries and the peoples enamoured of peace and progress in the world, for the defence and strengthening of peace, against the arms race and in favour of disarmament and international détente. They warmly approve and unreservedly support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, particularly the proposals put forward at the Conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the States Parties to the Warsaw Treaty, held at Prague in January 1983.

The three countries of Indochina will make it their task to co-operate in all spheres with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, to contribute to strengthening the socialist community with the Soviet Union as its mainstay, and to extend their support to the liberation and national independence movements of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, to the movements of the working class and workers struggling for a better life and democratic rights, and to the peoples' struggle for peace. They are determined to intensify co-operation with the non-aligned countries in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, hegemonism, racism, Zionism and apartheid and to establish a just and equitable new international economic order. They warmly acclaim the Seventh Summit Conference of the Non-aligned Countries to be held at New Delhi in March 1983 and express their conviction that the success of that Conference will contribute to the common struggle of the peoples for peace, national independence and social progress in the world.

The three countries of Indochina are ready and willing to develop good relations with neighbouring countries and with other countries having different political and social systems, on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence.

The three peoples of Indochina have a long-standing tradition of friendship with the Chinese people and continue to hold them in high esteem. Mutual aid between the Chinese people and the three peoples of Indochina in the struggle for their revolutionary cause is a historic reality which no one can deny. The abnormal situation at present prevailing in the relations between the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

on the one hand and the People's Republic of China on the other does not stem from the three countries of Indochina. Impelled by their consistent policy, these last will spare no effort to re-establish normal relations with the People's Republic of China on the basis of peaceful co-existence, both in the interests of the three peoples and in those of the Chinese people.

In their relations with the ASEAN countries, notwithstanding many obstacles raised by international reactionaries in past years the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam have steadfastly adhered to the policy of peace, friendship and good neighbourly relations. The realities have shown that the relations of friendship and co-operation between the countries of Indochina and those of ASEAN are an important factor guaranteeing peace and stability in South East Asia. All disputes between these two groups of countries should be settled by negotiation, in a spirit of good neighbourly relations, peaceful co-existence, co-operation and friendship. It is important to stand together in opposing interference and divisive manoeuvres from outside, not to allow foreign countries to use the territory of one country against another, and to build together in South East Asia a zone of peace, stability and co-operation.

While placing a high value on friendship with the American people, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam hope for normal relations with the United States of America based on principles of respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and of non-interference in the domestic affairs of any country.

The peoples of Indochina sincerely thank their brother socialist countries, the non-aligned countries, international organizations and friends on the five continents for their support and valuable assistance in their just cause. They are convinced that in the future such support and assistance will be further increased.

Although the just cause of the three peoples of Indochina is beset by difficult and complex situations, it has been strengthened and its prospects are brighter than ever. Raising high the banner of peace and friendship, strong in their own solidarity combined with the power of the three revolutionary currents of the times, the three peoples will certainly surmount all difficulties and trials and will forge ahead to win new and still greater victories in building and defending their beloved homelands, thus making their worthy contribution to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in South East Asia and in the world.

Vientiane, 23 February 1983

DECLARATION ON THE PRESENCE OF VIETNAMESE ARMY VOLUNTEERS  
IN KAMPUCHEA

In the course of their long struggle for independence and freedom, the peoples of the three countries of Indochina have never ceased to display solidarity and to help each other. They have fought side by side against their common enemies. Vietnamese army volunteers twice fought in Kampuchea, alongside the armed forces of the Kampuchean people, against the French colonialists and the American imperialists, and then withdrew after the latter's aggressions had been brought to an end.

After the defeat of the American imperialists in Indochina in 1975, the reactionaries in the ruling circles of Peking openly pursued a policy hostile to the three countries of Indochina: that of using the Pol Pot clique to perpetrate the genocide of the Kampuchean people, attacking Viet Nam and sabotaging the independence and security of Laos with a view to annexing the three countries of Indochina and transforming them into a springboard for their expansion in South East Asia. Impelled by the tradition of militant solidarity between the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples and revolutionary armed forces, exercising their sacred right of self-defence and at the same time responding to the request of the Front of National Union for the Salvation of Kampuchea, Vietnamese army volunteers again joined the people and revolutionary armed forces of Kampuchea in order to overthrow the genocidal regime of Pol Pot, frustrating the sinister designs of China.

After the fall of the Pol Pot clique the reactionaries in the ruling circles of Peking, in collusion with the imperialists and other reactionary forces, pursued their hostile policy against the three countries of Indochina. They launched a war of aggression against Viet Nam in February 1979 and are using Thai territory as a sanctuary to maintain and the remnants of the Pol Potist forces and other reactionary elements and keep their supplies of arms, thus aiding them in their acts of infiltration, destruction and subversion against the people of the Kampuchean people. They have never ceased to react to provocation, to create tension on the borders between Thailand and Kampuchea, between Thailand and Laos and between China and Viet Nam, to wage a war of sabotage in many forms against the three countries of Indochina and to damage peace and stability in South East Asia.

In view of this situation and in conformity with the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Co-operation concluded between the two countries in February 1979, the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has requested the Vietnamese army volunteers to remain in Kampuchea in order to fulfil their internationalist obligations, help the people and armed forces of Kampuchea to rebuild and defend their country and oppose the interventions of the reactionaries in the ruling circles of Peking and of other reactionary forces. The presence of Vietnamese army volunteers in Kampuchea meets the interests and the fervent aspirations of the Kampuchean people and is entirely in conformity with the principles of the movement of non-aligned countries and of the Charter of the United Nations relating to the right of nations to help one another for purposes of self-defence.

In the past, the Vietnamese army volunteers operating with the armed forces of Kampuchea and Laos put a stop to the wars of aggression, urged by the colonialists and imperialists against the three countries of Indochina, thus eliminating the source of danger to the peace and security of the peoples in South East Asia.

Recently Vietnamese army volunteers were sent to Kampuchea for the third time. This move is entirely in keeping with the need for the two peoples to display solidarity and to help each other when faced with the danger of foreign intervention and aggression. It does not threaten any country. The Vietnamese army volunteers have remained in Kampuchea at the request of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and will withdraw at its request.

For the past four years, the presence of Vietnamese army volunteers in Kampuchea has helped to foil the manoeuvres of the reactionaries in the ruling circles of Peking in collusion with the American imperialists and other reactionary forces. In a short space of time the Kampuchean people, with intelligence, courage and creative spirit, have earned credit for great achievements in the reconstruction and defence of their country. The armed forces of Kampuchea have developed steadily. The People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam are determined to strengthen their solidarity and their co-operation with a view to contributing to the defence of the peace and security of the three countries of Indochina.

On the basis of their consistent position with regard to the presence of Vietnamese army volunteers in Kampuchea and taking the present situation into account, the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam have agreed as follows:

1. All Vietnamese army volunteers in Kampuchea will withdraw after the threat of the reactionaries in the ruling circles of Peking and other reactionary forces, the use of Thai territory to oppose the People's Republic of Kampuchea and all support for the Pol Pot clique and other reactionary Khmers have entirely ceased and the peace and security of Kampuchea, in particular on the Kampuchea-Thailand border, have been assured.
2. Each year the decision to withdraw some Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea will be taken with due regard for the security of Kampuchea.
3. Following up the withdrawal effected in 1982, a number of other volunteer units will withdraw in 1983.
4. In the event that the withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea is exploited to sabotage the peace and security of Kampuchea, the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea will hold consultations with the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in accordance with the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Co-operation concluded between the two countries.

The Kampuchean people will always remember the services rendered by the volunteer officers and fighters of the Vietnamese army who, imbued with a noble spirit of internationalism, have not spared their blood to assist them in their struggle against the intervention of foreign reactionary forces and of their lackeys the Pol Pot genocidal clique and the other reactionary Khmers, thus creating conditions favourable to the rebirth and rebuilding of Kampuchea.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic highly appreciates and warmly approves the above decisions of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, regarding them as a proof of good will and a further important contribution to the peace and security of the three countries of Indochina and to peace and stability in South East Asia.

The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea reaffirms its determination to build an independent, peaceful and non-aligned Kampuchea. It declares once again that those Kampuchean who are now either in the ranks of the Pol Pot clique and of the other reactionary Khmers or in direct or indirect collaboration with them to oppose the rebirth of the Kampuchean people and to serve the hegemonist designs of the reactionaries in the ruling circles of Peking and other international reactionary forces will enjoy the full rights of the citizen, including the right to be elected and to vote in the free elections provided for by the Constitution, if they quit the ranks of the Pol Pot clique and other reactionary Khmers, cease to collaborate with them and respect the Constitution of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Foreigners will be invited to observe the free elections in Kampuchea.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam highly appreciate the above-stated judicious policy of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam are resolved to pursue their policy of peace, friendship and co-operation with neighbouring countries and with all other countries. In that spirit, the three countries reiterate their proposal concerning the conclusion of non-aggression treaties with China and the ASEAN countries, the normalization of relations with them on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence, and the holding of an international conference on South East Asia to settle the problems of peace and stability in the region.

Laos, Kampuchea and Viet Nam are convinced that, with the efforts of all the parties concerned, South East Asia, where tension has never ceased to exist for more than 30 years, will become an area of peace, stability, friendship and co-operation, devoid of any foreign military bases and foreign armed forces and free from foreign intervention, in keeping with the interests and aspirations of the peoples of the countries of South East Asia and of the entire world.

Vientiane, 23 February 1983