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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fourth session
Items 31, 72 and 143 of the
preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES
BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fourth year

Letter dated 14 March 1989 from the Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, a joint statement dated 14 March 1989 by the three leaders of the Cambodian National Resistance.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annexes distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 31, 72 and 143 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative

* A/44/50/Rev.1.

ANNEX

Joint statement dated 14 March 1989 by the three leaders of the
Cambodian National Resistance.

On 12 March 1989, a special meeting of the three leaders of the Cambodian National Resistance (CNR) was held at Beijing under the chairmanship of H.R.H. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, National Leader, Chief of CNR and President of Democratic Kampuchea. In the course of the meeting, the three leaders made a thorough assessment of the valiant struggle being waged in all areas by the Cambodian people, with the noble support of all peace-, freedom- and justice-loving countries throughout the world, to recover their independence and freedom, in the face of the war of aggression, annexation and "Vietnamization" imposed by the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

On that occasion, the three leaders of CNR made the following solemn declaration to the Cambodian people and the international community:

I. With a view to expediting the national liberation of Cambodia, the three leaders of CNR undertake steadily to consolidate their sacred union. In the political and diplomatic sphere, the three components of CNR undertake to give practical effect to that union by speaking with one voice. They pledge to strengthen solidarity, co-operation and mutual respect and assistance among the three armies of CNR in their struggle against the Vietnamese colonialist army, and to intensify that struggle inside Cambodia by all means. They also pledge to do nothing which might undermine that sacred union.

In this spirit, they have decided to set up a High Council for National Defence (HCND). The Council will be presided over by H.R.H. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, National Leader, Chief of CNR and President of Democratic Kampuchea, and will have two Vice-Presidents, H.E. Mr. Son Sann, Prime Minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) and H.E. Mr. Khieu Samphan, Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs. The Council will have as its permanent members the three CGDK Ministers, members of the Co-ordinating Committee on National Defence and the three Commanders-in-Chief or Chiefs of Staff of the three armies of CNR.

The Council's mission will be to ensure effective solidarity, co-operation and mutual respect and assistance among the three CNR armies and to resolve any difficulties that may arise, in the higher interest of the common struggle.

The Council will be convened by its President or at the request of its Vice-Presidents and will meet at the residence of H.R.H. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

II. The three leaders of CNR wish to emphasize strongly that the conflict in Cambodia is not a civil war among Cambodians but a war of aggression and colonialism waged by the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, a war which the United Nations General Assembly has been condemning for the past 10 years by an increasingly overwhelming majority of the Member States.

In claiming that the war in Cambodia has two aspects -- one international and the other internal, Viet Nam is seeking to misrepresent the nature of that war, to evade its own responsibility as the aggressor and to impose its creation, the Phnom Penh puppet régime, on the victims, our people, and on the international community. Without the presence of the Vietnamese armed forces, which number over 100,000 men, the so-called "People's Republic of Kampuchea" would collapse like a house of cards.

In seeking to impose a political settlement on the conflict in Kampuchea, using the methods indicated, Viet Nam has taken upon itself the heavy responsibility of blocking any just and durable political solution to the problem, and prolonging the war and the unspeakable sufferings of our people.

By means of these delaying tactics, the Hanoi authorities are deliberately trying to "Vietnamize" Cambodia by the massive establishment of new Vietnamese settlers who number several hundreds of thousands and even, if we are to believe some sources, over a million, and to physically annex Cambodia to Viet Nam, as occurred in the nineteenth century with Kampuchea-Krom (South Cambodia), which is today South Viet Nam.

In conjunction with this "Vietnamization" process, the Hanoi authorities and the Phnom Penh régime, a creation and creature of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, have committed very grave violations of human rights and innumerable crimes against the Cambodian civilian population, as is testified to by the many Cambodian men and women who have sought refuge abroad and by Amnesty International and many Western journalists, writers and other investigators in their articles, books and reports.

III. The three leaders of CNR would like to point out that the five points of H.R.H. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's Peace Plan are not "demands" or "conditions" imposed on Viet Nam and the Phnom Penh régime, but stem from such well-established principles of international law as respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and the self-determination of peoples.

Nobody wants peace for Cambodia and the Cambodian people more than we, the victims, do, but peace without total independence for our homeland and complete freedom and the right to self-determination for our people is unacceptable.

The three leaders of CNR call upon Viet Nam, as a main party to the conflict, to settle the problem of Cambodia comprehensively with CGDK, the sole legal Government of Cambodia, and in conformity with the just resolutions of the United Nations on Kampuchea, and to withdraw all its forces, official or disguised, from Cambodia under United Nations supervision. In that connection, they would like to point out that the participation of the three parties of CNR in meetings with Hun Sen or his group cannot in any way be construed as recognition of Hanoi's position. CNR's gesture should be considered only as evidence of its respect for some countries which are friends of the Cambodian people and want there to be quadripartite Cambodian meetings.

At a time when other regional conflicts are being settled peacefully thanks to the efforts of the Security Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the three leaders of CNR also appeal to the Security Council and Secretary-General of the United Nations to contribute actively to the political settlement of the conflict in Cambodia.

As part of a political settlement, they would like to make it clear once again that they are ready to accept the reduction of the strength of their armies to 10,000 men for each party and to hand over the weapons of forces exceeding that number to an international control commission or international peace-keeping force of the United Nations.

IV. Aware that the sacred union of our people and of the three forces of CNR are vital to the present and future survival of Cambodia, the three leaders of CNR have decided to adopt a joint political programme based on the Five-point Peace Plan of H.R.H. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the procedures for its implementation. They also favour a pluralistic parliamentary system, a Western-style, non-communist, free enterprise democracy, in Cambodia after its liberation.

They solemnly pledge to respect and ensure respect for human rights in Cambodia, freedom of belief, freedom of expression and the press, freedom of movement, etc. and to prevent any of the three parties of CNR from using its forces against another and monopolizing power for itself alone.

They call upon all Cambodian men and women, including those serving the Phnom Penh régime, to heed their national consciousness and their consciousness as patriotic Cambodians and to join CNR in working for the salvation of Cambodia and of our people and nation and in rebuilding together, in national unity, our devastated homeland.

Lastly, they would like to reiterate their deepest gratitude to the United Nations, to His Excellency Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Secretary-General of the United Nations, and to all peace-, freedom- and justice-loving countries for their noble political and diplomatic support and for the many ways in which they are assisting our people in their just struggle to recover their independence and ensure their country's survival.

(Signed)

NORODOM SIHANOUK

(Signed)

SON SANN

(Signed)

KHIEU SAMPHAN
