



UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.
GENERAL
E/CN.4/1984/41
3 February 1984
ENGLISH
Original: FRENCH

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Fortieth session
Item 9 of the provisional agenda

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

Letter dated 1 February 1984 from the Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations Office at
Geneva addressed to the Assistant Secretary-General,
Centre for Human Rights

I have the honour to forward to you herewith the text of the communiqué of the fourth meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, dated 24 January 1984, together with a pamphlet published in September 1983 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and entitled: "The growing success of the struggle of the Kampuchean people against the Vietnamese war of genocide".

I should be very grateful if you would arrange for the following to be circulated as official documents of the fortieth session of the Commission on Human Rights, under agenda item 9:

The text of the communiqué, and

The chapters of the pamphlet^{*/} headed:

Kampuchea: A war of genocide (p. 1)

The policy of "Vietnamization" of Kampuchea (p. 27)

Annex: Focus on the war inside Kampuchea (p. 35).

(Signed) NGO HAC TEAM
Permanent Representative

*/ Copies of the pamphlet are obtainable from the Secretariat.

GE.84-10399

Annex

COMMUNIQUE OF THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
OF THE COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

On the morning of 24 January 1984, the Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea held its fourth meeting on Kampuchean territory in a cordial atmosphere of unity, under the chairmanship of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, with the participation of H.E. Mr. Son Sann, Prime Minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and H.E. Mr. Khieu Samphan, Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of Foreign Affairs.

The Council of Ministers took note with satisfaction of the progress made in the struggle of the people of Kampuchea in every field, military, political and diplomatic, as a result not only of the endeavours of the people of Kampuchea but also of the ever more active support from many countries throughout the world.

The Council of Ministers also welcomes the development in the unity among the three components of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea on the basis of the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea on 22 June 1982.

The Council of Ministers is determined to pursue the path of unity in every field in order:

1. To carry on the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors until they withdraw completely from Kampuchea;
2. To implement the five successive United Nations resolutions calling upon foreign troops, that is, the Vietnamese troops of aggression, to withdraw completely from Kampuchea in order to let the people of Kampuchea themselves decide their own destiny free from outside interference.

On this solemn occasion, the council of Ministers would like to express to the people and the national armed forces of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea its profound admiration for their sacrifices and their courage, which have enabled the struggle of the people of Kampuchea to make progress in every field.

With a view to waging an even more effective struggle for national liberation, the Council of Ministers has decided on a number of important measures to be undertaken by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in 1984, both in Kampuchea and abroad, and has increased the number of both regular and special meetings of the Coalition Government's tripartite co-ordination committee for national defence.

The Council of Ministers strongly denounces and condemns the most inhumane crimes of genocide perpetrated by the Vietnamese army of occupation against the innocent Kampuchean civilian population, and particularly the massacres committed by the Vietnamese aggressors against the civilian population centres at Nong Chan, Phnom Chhat, and O Smach-Sihanouk-Borei in 1983, and announces that, with the complete separation of military camps of the national armed forces of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea from all refugee camps, any military offensive by the Vietnamese aggressors against the latter constitutes a crime against humanity and must be denounced and condemned severely.

The Council of Ministers vigorously denounces and condemns the use of chemical weapons, including new mycotoxin agents, by the Vietnamese invaders against the peaceful and innocent civilian population and the national armed forces of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, in flagrant violation of the 17 June 1925 Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, by which the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea considers itself as ipso facto bound.

It also denounces and condemns the policy of "Vietnamization" being carried out by the occupiers with the intention of turning Kampuchea into a Vietnamese land within the framework of their "Indochina Federation" strategy.

The Council of Ministers calls on the international community to continue to stand firmly by the five successive United Nations resolutions for the settlement of the problem of Kampuchea so as to prevent the Hanoi authorities from perfidiously undermining the solution to the problem of the application of the relevant United Nations resolutions through their deceitful manoeuvres aimed at splitting the patriotic forces of Kampuchea which are united in their present struggle and the international forces which are giving more support every year to the struggle of the people of Kampuchea.

Only by implementing the five successive United Nations resolutions can a genuine solution to the problem of Kampuchea be found. In this regard, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea again declares its readiness to sign with the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam a treaty of peace and non-aggression based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence, once the latter has withdrawn all its troops from Kampuchea.

The Council of Ministers of the coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea avails itself of this opportunity to renew its profound thanks to the Kingdom of Thailand and other ASEAN countries, as well as to all other friendly countries the world over, for granting their support to the cause of national liberation of the people of Kampuchea and the coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea against the Vietnamese aggression.

Democratic Kampuchea,
24 January 1984