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THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING
OF GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS
BETWEEN STATES
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES
BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fortieth year

Letter dated 25 July 1985 from the Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, the declaration dated 6 July 1985 of the Democratic Kampuchea party reaffirming its position on a number of important issues (see annex).

I should be most grateful if you would have the text of this declaration circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 22, 132 and 133 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea

* A/40/150.

ANNEX

Declaration dated 6 July 1985 of the Democratic Kampuchea party
reaffirming its position on a number of important issues

A meeting of cadres of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea and cadres of Democratic Kampuchea in all fields from all over the country was held on 5 and 6 July 1985. After having assessed the situation of the Kampuchean people's struggle and having discussed measures to be taken in all fields to make further progress in the battlefields, the meeting adopted a declaration reaffirming, for friends near or far the world over, the position of the Democratic Kampuchea party on a number of important issues as follows:

1. ON THE SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF KAMPUCHEA

The world community already knows it. The problem of Kampuchea has been created by Viet Nam, which has sent several hundred thousands of troops to invade Kampuchea in flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter, the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement and the international law.

Kampuchea, a small country and sparsely populated, has no desire to wage war. We need peace to build our country and to improve our people's standards of living. However, in the face of the Vietnamese acts of aggression the people of Kampuchea have been compelled to wage a struggle in order to defend their nation, territory and race.

The United Nations General Assembly has adopted over the past six consecutive years, by overwhelming majority, resolutions calling for the total withdrawal of foreign troops, namely the Vietnamese troops, from Kampuchea so as to enable the people of Kampuchea to decide by themselves their own destiny through elections under the supervision of the United Nations. Yet Viet Nam refuses to comply with these resolutions.

The position of the Democratic Kampuchea party, like that of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, is to solve the problem of Kampuchea on the basis of the relevant United Nations resolutions.

Furthermore, the Democratic Kampuchea party, like the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, has been willing to explore every means to reach a political solution to the problem of Kampuchea in order that Viet Nam withdraws all its forces of aggression from Kampuchea. For this reason, we have never rejected negotiations with Viet Nam.

Nevertheless, if Viet Nam stubbornly persists in continuing its war of aggression, the Kampuchean people have no choice but to continue their struggle until the Vietnamese aggressors accept a political solution by withdrawing all their forces from Kampuchea.

The developments in the past seventh dry-season and the continuation of the Kampuchean people's struggle during the past seven years have clearly shown that the more Viet Nam resorts to a military solution to the problem of Kampuchea the deeper it gets bogged down, the longer it refuses to withdraw totally its forces of aggression from Kampuchea the more it becomes worn out and the deeper it sinks into the battlefields of Kampuchea as well as at home.

2. ON THE ROUNDING UP OF SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSANDS OF KAMPUCHEAN PEOPLE SENT TO DIE IN THE WESTERN KAMPUCHEAN BATTLEFIELD BY VIET NAM AND THE SENDING OF VIETNAMESE SETTLERS TO PLUNDER THE KAMPUCHEAN LANDS

The world community has been aware of the Vietnamese genocidal crimes of systematic massacre of the Kampuchean people through famine, chemical and conventional weapons.

In this year 1985, the Vietnamese aggressors have resorted to another genocidal crime: they have rounded up several hundred thousands of Kampuchean people from all provinces throughout the country and sent them to die in the battlefield in western Kampuchea.

In previous years, they had already rounded up a large number of people. But this year, the extent of this criminal policy is beyond expectation, of inconceivable genocidal character.

Of these people, 50 per cent have been killed or wounded because the Vietnamese forced them to walk through mine-fields or fighting areas. The survivors have been in bad condition and sickly for having dysentery and, especially, malaria.

This is a policy to exterminate systematically the Kampuchean race.

At the same time, the Vietnamese aggressors have been sending and transporting in a planned manner Vietnamese nationals to settle in Kampuchea in accordance with their policy of annexing her a portion at a time, step by step, with a view to swallowing her up completely. At present, the number of Vietnamese settlers has increased from 600,000 to 700,000. They are settled on the rich lands and along the banks of lakes and rivers rich in fish.

We most vehemently condemn this Vietnamese policy of exterminating the Kampuchean race and swallowing up the Kampuchean territory. We appeal to world public opinion to condemn unreservedly all these Vietnamese crimes and we firmly demand that the Vietnamese aggressors put an end to these criminal acts.

3. ON THE POLICY OF GREAT NATIONAL UNION

The Democratic Kampuchea party considers the great union of national forces against the Vietnamese aggressors as sacred. We have done nothing whatsoever that could be harmful to the great national union. We have striven to do everything that would increase and strengthen the great national union forces against the Vietnamese aggressors. In the future, we will continue resolutely to do so.

This is the fundamental, unwavering and strategic position of the Democratic Kampuchea party.

At present, Viet Nam is striving to swallow up Kampuchea. In the future, even when they are compelled to withdraw from Kampuchea, the Vietnamese aggressors will continue to carry out manoeuvres aimed at swallowing up Kampuchea again. Therefore, at present we have to be united within the great national union and, in the future, after the Vietnamese aggressors are compelled to withdraw their forces from Kampuchea, we will continue to be united within the great national union.

Since 1982, we have the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Democratic Kampuchea. In the future, we will remain committed to have Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as President of Kampuchea.

Besides, we are not only united within the tripartite Coalition. With regard to the Kampuchean who have been forced by the Vietnamese aggressors to serve their war of aggression as soldiers or self-defence guards or to serve, at all levels, as civil servants in the Vietnamese administrative apparatus, we have indeed a policy to mobilize them and win them over in order to fight together against the Vietnamese aggressors.

We welcome any other Kampuchean, even those, including Heng Samrin and his followers, who used to serve the Vietnamese aggressors, provided that they stop working for the latter.

After the Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea, we will consider all Kampuchean, even those who used to work for the Vietnamese aggressors, if they choose not to follow the aggressors and accept to live in the Kampuchean society, as ordinary citizens, enjoying the same economic and political rights as all other Kampuchean citizens.

4. ON THE FUTURE REGIME IN KAMPUCHEA

The future régime in Kampuchea will be:

- in the economic field, a free-market economy;
- in the political field, a parliamentary régime.

We have so defined it in consideration of the geopolitics of this region in which Kampuchea has to live contiguous to the Vietnamese claws. Viet Nam has a

strategy to annex Kampuchea into the Vietnamese territory and has a regional strategy of aggression and expansion. Therefore, the problem of defending the Kampuchean nation, territory and race is everlasting.

For that,

- firstly, we need to be united within the great national union;
- secondly, we need the support of the majority of peoples and countries in the world.

5. ON THE POLICY OF INDEPENDENCE, PEACE, NEUTRALITY AND NON-ALIGNMENT

In the past, Kampuchea was an independent, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned country but she has since been a victim of the Vietnamese aggression.

After the Vietnamese withdrawal, Kampuchea will again carry on the policy of independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment. She will have relations with all countries in the world, near or far, based on equality and the five principles of peaceful coexistence. She will not accept any foreign military bases or permit any foreign military troops to be stationed on her soil.

Kampuchea would be very gratified if the United Nations and the international community would guarantee her neutrality.

6. ON THE FUTURE RELATIONS BETWEEN KAMPUCHEA AND VIET NAM

Kampuchea only wishes to live in peace and in good-neighbourliness with Viet Nam so that peace can prevail in Kampuchea and in Viet Nam.

The past experiences have clearly shown that if Viet Nam commits aggression against Kampuchea, both countries, Kampuchea as well as Viet Nam, suffer a great loss. If Viet Nam puts an end to its aggression against Kampuchea, both Kampuchea and Viet Nam can live in peace. Only in peace can Kampuchea, as well as Viet Nam, be developed.

Once the Vietnamese forces of aggression are withdrawn from Kampuchea, we will in good faith sign with Viet Nam a treaty of peaceful coexistence, non-aggression and mutual respect for many decades or even for hundreds of years to come. Kampuchea as the victim of the Vietnamese war of aggression will not ask for war compensation.

7. ON THE RELATIONS BETWEEN KAMPUCHEA AND THE SOVIET UNION
AND OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE WARSAW PACT

Viet Nam commits its aggression against Kampuchea with a view to annexing her. It has a regional strategy of aggression and expansion. However, Viet Nam has no possibility of its own to continue its war of aggression against Kampuchea. It can do so thanks only to the Soviet Union's aid.

There is no reason for Kampuchea to have the Soviet Union as her enemy. Kampuchea needs the enjoyment of friendly relations with all countries the world over. We also need to coexist and have relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of mutual respect and reciprocal interest. We only ask the Soviet Union to stop providing aid to Viet Nam so that the latter can no longer continue its war of aggression against Kampuchea.

Concerning other countries of the Warsaw Pact, Kampuchea needs also to coexist and to have relations with them on the basis of mutual respect and reciprocal interest. It is their sovereign right to choose their own political and social systems. The Kampuchean people cherish peace. They do not want to be at war against any country and they have no possibility to wage such a war. But Viet Nam is waging a war of aggression against Kampuchea. The world community calls upon it to withdraw from Kampuchea but it refuses to do so. This war is also a heavy burden for the Soviet Union and other countries of the Warsaw Pact. We call upon them to stop providing aid to the Vietnamese war of aggression against Kampuchea.

All the above-mentioned points constitute the fundamental position of the Democratic Kampuchea party. Whether the Democratic Kampuchea party becomes a political party or not in our nation, whether after the elections it shares the responsibility within the national Government or not, we will firmly abide by this political position.

In concluding, we would like to express our deep gratitude to the overwhelming majority of countries the world over who have clearly understood and supported the sacred aspirations of the Kampuchean people to live in peace within the present borders of their country by continuing to call upon Viet Nam to put an end to its aggression against Kampuchea and withdraw all its forces from Kampuchea.

This support of the overwhelming majority of the countries in the world constitutes an important force which, along with the force of the great national union of the people of Kampuchea who are fighting on the ground, will lead towards a speedy solution of the Kampuchean problem through the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea so that Kampuchea can live in peace and peace and stability can be ensured in South-East Asia, Asia and the Pacific, thus contributing to the maintenance of peace and stability in the world.
