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THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-fourth year

Letter dated 19 November 1979 from the Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward to you herewith, for your information, a statement dated 16 November 1979 by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea on the adoption by the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly of resolution 34/22 calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea.

I should be grateful if you would have this text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 123, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea

ANNEX

Statement dated 16 November 1979 by the Government of Democratic
Kampuchea on the adoption by the thirty-fourth session of the
General Assembly of resolution 34/22 calling for the withdrawal
of foreign troops from Kampuchea

After three days of thorough debate (12-14 November 1979), the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations has adopted by an overwhelming majority of 91 votes to 21, a resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea. The vote was won after a particularly arduous fight against pressures and manoeuvres of every kind constantly carried on by the Hanoi authorities and their Soviet masters, since the opening of the present session of the General Assembly, in the corridors and in the Assembly hall, directly or indirectly, involving many fine promises and much ignoble bargaining with the aim of preventing the General Assembly from debating the question of Kampuchea.

This resolution is a great victory for the forces committed to peace, justice and independence. It is also a great victory for the Charter of the United Nations, international law, the five principles of peaceful coexistence, the principle of respect for the sovereignty of all countries in the world, large and small, and the principle of non-aggression and non-interference in the internal affairs of others.

It is a stinging and ignominious defeat for the Hanoi authorities and their strategy of aggression and expansion, and for their ambitions of domination in Kampuchea and throughout South-East Asia. It is also a serious defeat for all the expansionists in the world who use brute force to intimidate and commit aggression against other countries in order to threaten and violate their sovereignty. The debate on 12-14 November 1979 at the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly and this resolution were a blow to the solar plexus of the Hanoi authorities, who are now waging a particularly barbarous special war of genocide, unprecedented in the history of mankind, creating a tremendous disaster in Kampuchea and bringing grievous tragedy upon the Kampuchean people. This war is aimed at the complete extermination of the Kampuchean race and is spilling over into the eastern part of Thailand, along the Kampuchean-Thai frontier, thus posing a serious threat to the whole of South-East Asia.

This resolution eloquently testifies to the very clear awareness which the whole world and the whole of mankind have of the true cause of all current problems in Kampuchea and throughout South-East Asia, ranging from the problems of Kampuchean refugees, of the famine in Kampuchea and of the channelling of humanitarian aid to the people of Kampuchea, which still remain insoluble, to the danger of the war's spilling over to Thailand and the rest of South-East Asia. The root cause is the special war of genocide being waged by the Hanoi authorities in Kampuchea, for which no solution can be found except the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from

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Kampuchea, so that the Kampuchean people are left to solve their own problems without any outside interference.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea takes this opportunity to express its most sincere and most profound thanks to the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly for adopting so sensible a resolution, in keeping with the role which properly belongs to the United Nations as the most representative international organization, whose exalted mission is to defend the Charter of the United Nations, international law, world peace and security, sovereignty and the right of all countries and peoples to live in independence and sovereignty, against all acts of aggression and expansion and against all threats, in accordance with the aspirations of all peoples and all nations in the world, including the peoples of small and poor countries. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea addresses its thanks to all the countries which voted for this resolution, and in particular the five countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the other 25 countries which took the initiative of submitting the draft resolution to the General Assembly for consideration and adoption. It regards the activities and efforts exerted by all those countries in order to obtain the adoption of the resolution by the General Assembly as most valuable support for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people to preserve their nation and their race, which are threatened with annihilation by the special war of genocide of the Hanoi authorities.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea is sure that the Secretary-General of the United Nations and all countries and Governments will take the necessary measures for the speedy and concrete implementation of this resolution of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly in order to save and preserve the lives of millions of Kampucheans, thousands of whom are dying each day as victims of the Hanoi authorities, who employ two means of extermination: arms, and famine through the systematic destruction of the economy and of food supplies.

It is only by forcing the Hanoi authorities to withdraw all their forces of aggression from Democratic Kampuchea, in accordance with resolution 34/22 of 14 November 1979 of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, that all problems will be fundamentally solved in Kampuchea, so that Kampuchean people may be left to decide their own destiny and to choose a national government without any outside interference, through general elections by direct and secret ballot, under the direct supervision of the Secretary-General of the United Nations or his representative. It is only after the withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces of aggression from Kampuchea that the Kampuchean people will be able to regain peace and security, to lead once again a normal existence and to have sufficient food and medicines. It is only thus that a solution can be found to the tense and explosive situation along the Kampuchean-Thai frontier and that peace, security and stability in South-East Asia can be assured.
