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THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL
(BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS
OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-ninth year

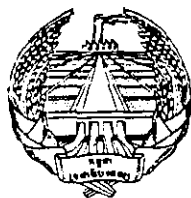
Letter dated 27 January 1984 from the Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, the text of the communiqué of the fourth meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, held on 24 January 1984.

I should be grateful if you would have this text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "The situation in Kampuchea", "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" and "Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Democratic Kampuchea

ANNEX



COMMUNIQUE

On the morning of January 24, 1984, the Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea held its 4th meeting on Kampuchea's territory in a cordial atmosphere of unity, under the high presidency of Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK, President of Democratic Kampuchea, with the high participation of His Excellency Mr. SON SANN, Prime Minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and His Excellency Mr. KHIEU SAMPHAN, Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of Foreign Affairs.

The Council of Ministers sums up with satisfaction the progress made by the struggle of the people of Kampuchea in every field, military, political and diplomatic due to the endeavours of the people of Kampuchea themselves as well as to the ever more active support granted by many countries the world over.

The Council of Ministers also expresses its satisfaction over the happy development of 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 June 22, 1982.

The Council of Ministers is determined to further maintain its unity in every field in order:

1. To carry on the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors until the withdrawal of all their troops from Kampuchea,
2. To implement the five successive UN resolutions which have demanded the withdrawal from Kampuchea of all foreign troops, i.e. the Vietnamese troops of aggression, in order to let the people of Kampuchea decide themselves their own destiny free from outside interference.

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

With the view to leading 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 activated more regular meetings as well as extraordinary meetings of the Tripartite Coordination Committee for Defence of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

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 perpetrated by the Vietnamese aggressors against the civilian population centers at Nong Chan, Phnom Chhat and O Smach-Sihanouk-Borei in 1983. It 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 shall constitute another crime against humanity, and shall be denounced and condemned severely.

The Council of Ministers denounces and condemns with utmost rigour 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, to which the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has recognized as ipso facto binding.

It also denounces and condemns the policy of "Vietnamization" being carried out by the occupiers with the design 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 firmly stand by the five successive UN resolutions for the settlement of the problem of Kampuchea so as to prevent the Hanoi authorities from perfidiously deviating the solution to the problem of Kampuchea from the relevant UN resolutions through their deceitful manoeuvres aimed at splitting the patriotic forces of Kampuchea which are being united in their present struggle and the international forces which have been granting every year increasing support to the struggle of the people of Kampuchea.

Only by implementing the five successive UN resolutions can a genuine solution be found to the problem of Kampuchea. In this regard, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea once again declares its readiness to sign with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam a treaty of peace and non-aggression based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence, provided the latter withdraws 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 aggressors.

Democratic Kampuchea,
January 24, 1984
