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S T A T E M E N T

by

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at the

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FOR
SOLIDARITY WITH KAMPUCHEA

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STOCKHOLM , SWEDEN

Madam President,
Distinguished Delegates,
Dear Friends !

Today is a day of historical significance that we, delegates from Kampuchea, our beloved country ravaged by the Vietnamese genocidal war of aggression of the Hanoi authorities, are able to attend this important International Conference on Kampuchea which is devoted to seeking the way and means to compel the Vietnamese aggressors to withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea so as to restore peace and independence to our war-torn country.

Besides it is a highest manifestation of international solidarity in favour of peace, justice and independence against hegemonism, expansionism, the dictat and the law of the jungle in international relations, the present International Conference on Kampuchea constitutes a great encouragement for our people to go forward victoriously in their people's war of national resistance against the Vietnamese aggression, however long and difficult the war may be.

In the name of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea, I would like, first of all, to say how grateful we are to the Swedish Organizing Committee and the Sweden - Kampuchea Friendship Association as well as all friends who have devoted days and nights of their already laborious time to the preparation of this International Conference, the first of its type to be organized in solidarity with the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese invasion. Moreover, the holding of this International Conference in Stockholm, the beautiful capital-city of genuine peace of Sweden,is most significant.

I wish also to extend particularly to the friendly Swedish people and generally to all representatives here of countries that cherish peace, justice and independence the world over, the warmest feelings of friendship and profound gratitude of the people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea for their precious support to our just struggle for the survival of our people and our nation so that an independent, united, peaceful, democratic, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea shall live forever. May you all, dear friends, rest assured that our people and our Government will never forget your unselfish assistance granted us in the hardest days of our people and our nation, for " a friend in need is a friend indeed ! ".

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While daily consenting to the supreme sacrifice, our people and our revolutionary army are clearly conscious of the international stake of their struggle. They realize that they are not only struggling for the survival of the nation of Kampuchea, but also for the defence of peace, security and stability in Southeast Asia, Asia, the Pacific and the world. It is why the ASEAN countries and other countries of Southeast Asia, Asia and the Pacific as well as the overwhelming majority of the countries of Europe, Africa, North America and Latin America, many political organizations, mass organizations of various tendencies and believes, and peace and justice-loving personages the world over, have granted us their full support and are demanding the same thing : "Let Vietnam withdraw all its forces of aggression from Kampuchea and respect the independence and sovereignty of the Kampuchean people !"

Madam President,

The actual evolution of the situation since the beginning of the brutal and barbarous aggression war of Vietnam against Kampuchea instructs on the reasons of the concern and of the reiterated demand of the countries, governments and peoples the world over for the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. The features and facts speak by themselves :

- at the beginning of 1979, the effectives of the Vietnamese troops of aggression numbered 120,000 men,
- in March 1979, a reinforcement of 30,000 troops was sent to take over the flat areas,
- in April 1979, a reinforcement of 30,000 troops was sent to occupy the mountainous areas,
- in September 1979, the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea included 22 divisions and 12 autonomous regiments, that is 220,000 men. And since then, new reinforcements have been brought into Kampuchea daily.

The Vietnamese aggressors are now carrying out large-scale search operations throughout the country, in particular in the Northeastern and Central zones, in the district of Maung, West of Pursat, in Western Battambang, from Pailin to Poipet, near the Thai frontier.

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The Vietnamese have engaged :

- nearly four divisions in the Northeastern zone, covering the provinces of Ratanakiri, Stung Treng, Mondulkiri and Kratie,
- four divisions in the Central zone, covering the provinces of Kampong Thom and the Western portion of Kampong Cham province,
- more than a division in the Maung district, in Western Pursat province,
- more than a division in the Western sector of Battambang province, from Pailin to Poipet, in addition to the many divisions already stationed at Battambang.

The Le Duan clique has thus committed so far as many as 22 divisions plus 12 autonomous regiments comprising 220,000 men to attack Kampuchea, a small country with a small population. Initially, the clique thought it would be able, with 120,000 soldiers, to swallow Kampuchea in one gulp. As it was unable to do so, it continuously sent new reinforcements. This further confirms the fact that the Vietnamese aggressors are daily being increasingly hemmed in and engulfed in the people's war of national resistance of the Kampuchean people. It also confirms another fact : the people and nation of Kampuchea are to a man rising up against the barbarous aggression of the Le Duan clique and raising blows on it from all sides.

Militarily speaking, the Le Duan clique has failed completely in its attempts to establish a puppet army. 220,000 Vietnamese soldiers are forced to continue fighting on Kampuchean battlefields. These forces, even so numerous, did not make the Le Duan clique able to swallow up Kampuchea and her people. It pursues its war of aggression with its own troops. Not only it did not succeed in "khmerizing" the war, but it did not succeed any more in achieving the "khmerization" of the military, political and other affairs. It must keep the Vietnamization of the war of aggression in the military field as well as in the political, administrative, economic, diplomatic and other fields.But even in spreading and speeding up the vietnamization of its war of aggression in all fields, the Le Duan clique cannot get out of it any way, it is caught in growing difficulties and driven into a more severe impass.

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More than ten months have already passed since the Vietnamese aggression, but the people's war of national resistance, far from being extinguished, intensifies daily. The Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea, reorganized into a large number of guerrilla units, attacks the Vietnamese occupiers throughout the country. Each day they inflict upon the invaders heavy losses of both men and material. The Army organizes and gives impetus to the struggle of the population against the Vietnamese enemy. They liberate new villages and enlarge the liberated zones. The Vietnamese aggressors at present control barely a quarter of our national territory, which includes the cities and certain parts of the main roads, with bands of territory between two and three kilometers wide on each side. The rest of the country is made up of zones controlled by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and by the zones and bases of our guerrilla army. The enemy cannot circulate easily in these areas.

The guerrilla war is surging ahead, consuming and engulfing a growing number of Vietnamese aggressors. The latter are fighting under countless and insoluble difficulties.

First, the Vietnamese forces of aggression have suffered heavy losses and are finding it very difficult to bring their decimated ranks up to strength. During the last dry season, they had 40,000 dead and wounded. And, during this rainy season, they are continuing to suffer further losses. The Vietnamese forces of aggression have lost 20 to 30 per cent and even as much as 40 to 50 per cent of their strength in Kampuchea. Let us cite one example : in the Western region of Kampuchea, Vietnamese division N° 5 lost, in the recent dry season alone, more than 5,000 men. It was thus completely decimated and had to be reorganized in Siemreap province before being renamed division N° 75.

Second, at present, epidemics - malaria, amoebic dysentry, typhoid fever - continue to decimate the Vietnamese forces of aggression. The situation is so critical that it has compelled the Hanoi authorities to send out SOS's and to plead for international assistance, which they are being refused.

Third, Hanoi is experiencing great difficulties in transporting and provisioning its troops dispersed in different regions of Kampuchea where communications and means of access are controlled or have been

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cut off by the Kampuchean revolutionary army and our guerrilla fighters since the beginning of the rainy season. Elsewhere, all roads and communications have been blocked by rain or flooding. Certain enemy positions can be supplied only by helicopters and many of them are completely isolated.

It has become obvious to everyone that the Vietnamese aggressors are becoming increasingly bogged down in the people's war of national resistance being waged by the Army and all the people of Kampuchea under the leadership of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

As for the puppet regime in Phnom Penh, imported lock, stock and barrel from Vietnam, it has no roots in our society and is but the shadowy reflection cast by 220,000 soldiers of occupation. From the point of view of domestic policy, the puppet administration exists in name only and serves only to screen the Vietnamese, who are in charge of everything . All the decisions are taken and all the affairs are administered from Saigon under a Vietnamese high command called "High Command N° 479" which is under the direct orders of Le Duc Tho, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam. At Phnom Penh itself, the puppet administration has been placed under the direct control of a Vietnamese triumvirate.

Concretely, the Le Duan clique has already incorporated the North-Eastern zone of Kampuchea into the Vietnamese fifth military region; similarly the Eastern zone has been integrated into the Vietnamese seventh military region and the South- Western zone, which includes the provinces of Takeo, Kampot and Kandal, into the Vietnamese ninth military region.

In this way the Vietnamese fifth, seventh and ninth military regions now stretch from the East coast of Vietnam to the left bank of the Mekong River and include the provinces of Takeo, Kampot and Kandal.

The Phnom Penh puppets have no armed forces, except for a few hundred soldiers who have been incorporated by force into the Vietnamese army and are strictly controlled by Vietnamese officers. What is more, those soldiers, as well as the bodyguards, the "self-defence corps"

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and the members of the village committees which have been set up and armed by the Vietnamese occupiers, are rising up in increasing number against the occupiers. They are turning their weapons against them and are returning to the zones which are under the control of our Government.

Furthermore, the morale of those 220,000 Vietnamese troops declines daily as they are overwhelmed by Kampucheans. As their troops have suffered heavy losses in Kampuchea, the Hanoi authorities are compelled to forcibly enlist young school-boys from South Vietnam who now constitute half of the number of their troops of aggression. Those young recruits don't get used to the hardship of war-life and don't know how to fight. The old soldiers too, are getting weary of the war which is always extending and to which they see no end. So, at the present time, we witness an increasing number of defections among the Vietnamese soldiers who either cross over to our side and are helped to go back home in South Vietnam or flee away to Thailand.

In addition, the political programme of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea has aroused clear echoes at every level of society, both inside and outside the country, and this has given great impetus to the already forceful war that our people are waging against the aggressors. Indeed, this united Front has mobilized all the national forces regardless of their past or their political tendencies of beliefs, because they have the common objective of struggling against the war of genocide waged by the Hanoi authorities. For this is no ideological battle but a battle for the very survival of the nation, the people and the civilization of Kampuchea.

Madam President,

The situation created by the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea is not irreversible, as Hanoi claims. History has proved that in no case can foreign aggression be a fait accompli. And yet despite being bogged down in Kampuchea, and despite world condemnation of its policy of aggression and expansion, the Hanoi regime

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obstinately pursues and intensifies its policy of aggression and its crimes of genocide against Kampuchea and her people in order to seize the whole of our country by exterminating the whole of our people.

To this end, they are resorting at one and the same time to two methods either by using weapons, conventional and chemical, through their fascist military operations or by deliberately starving our people to death through their odious strategy of famine.

Through their military operations, the Vietnamese aggressors are proving to be the greatest criminals of our times by virtue of their ferocity and barbarity in Kampuchea, which is unparalled. Since the day they invaded Kampuchea, the Vietnamese aggressors have wrought wholesale devastation and committed countless vile and unspeakable crimes against our population, indiscriminately attacking old-aged people and children, men and women. In their massacres of our population they have employed the most fascist and most barbarous methods. For example they pour gasoline over our compatriots and then burn them alive; they pierce their hands and their ears and string them together in rows so that they cannot escape and then take them off to be shot; they beastly rape our women until they are dead or, if they are not yet dead, they finish them off by stabbing them with bayonets. Even seventy or eighty years old women are not spared. As for children, they are killed in a specific way. Small babies in cradles have their body quartered in two by the two legs or thrown upon bayonets. The biggest have their heads dashed against trees. The Vietnamese aggressors have their special method to kill our wounded too. Wherever they are found, in Phnom Penh hospitals or in the countryside where they have been evacuated, the Vietnamese hordes proceed to bind them, lay them down all upon the road and crush them with their tanks.

Wherever they go, the Vietnamese aggressors machine-gun the population and send their tanks to crush the inhabitants by whole villages. They even send their aircraft to savagely strafe and bomb our peasants on the roads or in the rice-fields while they are working on the land, as happened at Bakan and at Leach in the Province of Pursat.

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More serious still is the fact that the Vietnamese aggressors are now using chemical weapons such as toxic gas and toxic chemicals spread from airplanes over the areas their infantry cannot reach in order to exterminate the Kampuchean people.

Through those fascist military operations, the Vietnamese aggressors have so far, massacred more than half a million of our people most of all, women, children and old-aged people who are too weak to escape in time their furious massacres.

But still, those unparalleled atrocities cannot break the resolute and heroic resistance of our people. Being dragged deeper and deeper into the quagmire of our protracted guerrilla war, the Vietnamese authorities, in addition to the military operations, are carrying out their most cynical policy, the strategy of famine in their desperate attempt to put an end to our people's resistance by exterminating the whole of our population.

To achieve this goal, the Vietnamese hordes are embarking on destructions and plunders of the whole country.

After more than 10 months of frenzied destructions, plunders and massacres by the Vietnamese aggressors, Kampuchea - that old and glorious land of Angkor, with a host of artistic and cultural treasures, with a wealth of natural and agricultural resources which the skilful hands of our people, after the devastating five-year war of 1970-1975, lovingly transformed into a country which was verdant in all seasons, with dikes, water reservoirs, irrigation canals and an immense expanse of rice-fields - has today become a country of desolation, an aride country where nothing grows, even at the height of the rainy season. Entire cities, administrative centres, thousands of agricultural cooperatives, schools, institutes of scientific and technical training, factories and hospitals, dikes,water reservoirs, thousands of kilometres of irrigation canals - the result of three years of toil by our people - have been systematically razed and destroyed by the Vietnamese aggressors.

During the last dry season, the Vietnamese aggressors looted all our warehouses full of rice, foodstuffs, materials, medicines and fuel in Phnom Penh, Kampong Som seaport, regions, districts and

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villages, our crops in the countryside, and our factories and museums in Phnom Penh where machinery, objets d'art of gold, silver and precious stones, rare pieces from our national museums, the Silver Pagoda and the Royal Palace, were carried away to Vietnam. As for the sculptured and bas-relief masterpieces at Angkor, high points of the Khmer civilization and the cultural and artistic heritage of all mankind, the Hanoi aggressors have concealed them in coffins so as to carry them off to Vietnam.

In order to prevent our people from doing work in agriculture, the Vietnamese aggressors have destroyed more than one million hectares of rice-fields, all our agricultural implements and more than one million of our beasts of burden, oxen and buffaloes, which are part of our livestock.

Now, at the beginning of the present dry season, the Vietnamese aggressors are burning crops in rice-fields and destroying potatoes, corn and cassava plants our people strived to grow during the last rainy season in the zone under our Government's control and they go so far as to confine our people in the zone under their provisional control, either in towns or in villages where they are forbidden under death penalty, to go out and grow rice or vegetables or search for wild potatoes to eat. At the same time, they cut off their rice and salt supplies, cynically and deliberately condemning them to die of starvation. Now, the number of our compatriots who have died of starvation has reached more than half a million already and with every day that goes by, the figure is getting higher and higher. So, in addition to the victims of the Vietnamese individual and mass-massacres by means of military operations, the total number of victims in the course of the more than ten months of the Vietnamese aggression amounts to more than one million.

Concurrently with this policy of genocide, the Hanoi authorities have chased hundreds of thousands of our fellow citizens from their homes, from their ancestral lands, reducing them to the status of miserable refugees in Thailand. In so doing, the Hanoi authorities have unmasked before international public opinion, their true annexationist and expansionist aim in Kampuchea, in whose Eastern regions, maritime provinces of the Southeast and the area of the Great Lakes, they have implanted, in place of our compatriots who were massacred

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or chased from their homes, 300,000 Vietnamese settlers brought directly from North Vietnam. Moreover, the Le Duan clique is sending Vietnamese women to join their soldier husbands in Kampuchea in order to dissuade the latter from defecting and above all, to give them an incentive to hold on to Kampuchea and continue the extermination of the Kampuchean people.

By these criminal practices, the Hanoi authorities are seeking ultimately to wipe out the khmer race and exterminate all our people. This war of aggression has caused immense devastation in Kampuchea and immeasurable suffering and grief to a degree never known before in the bimillenary history of our people. It has brought to nought all the economic and social achievements of our people. This genocidal war is intended to exterminate the people and nation of Kampuchea by massacre and famine, and to make Kampuchea an integral part of Vietnam. It is the most cruel and barbarous war that has ever been waged in this twentieth century in which we live.

Madam President,

History and events show that the root-cause of Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea is the policy of expansion, domination and blocs of the Hanoi authorities who have always opposed the constant policy of independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment of Democratic Kampuchea. Furthermore, an independent Kampuchea, refusing to align herself with the bloc of the so-called "natural allies of the non-aligned countries" represents a major obstacle to the strategic aims of the Hanoi authorities' regional expansionism and of world expansionism which seek both dominance in Southeast Asia and then control of the strategic maritime waterways, particularly the Straits of Malacca, which link Asia with Europe and Africa.

The Vietnamese expansionism is not something recent. Already in the seventeenth century, the Vietnamese, coming down from Tonkin, which is present-day North Vietnam, annexed and completely absorbed the Islamic Kingdom of Champa which is now Central Vietnam, so that there is no longer any Cham citizen now. After the absorption of

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Champa, the Vietnamese expansionists went even farther South and, up to 1939, annexed 65,000 square kilometres of Kampuchea territory formed by the Western region of the Donai river and the Mekong delta, and which constitutes present-day South Vietnam.

But it is the Vietnamese Communist Party, formerly called the Indochinese Communist Party, which since 1930, when it came into being, has set for itself as a target the establishment of an "Indochina Federation" made up of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and placed under the domination of Vietnam. This "Indochina Federation" was but a stage in the total absorption of Kampuchea and of Laos by Vietnam, as it had already done in the case of the Islamic Kingdom of Champa and the people of Cham. It is also to serve as a spring-board for Vietnam to embark on aggression and expansion in the whole of Southeast Asia.

That is the hidden meaning behind the official slogan "special Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea solidarity and friendship". That slogan has for us, throughout our long years of struggles for national liberation and until after our national liberation been reflected in a policy of division and subversion in our internal affairs. The so-called special Vietnam-Kampuchea solidarity is in fact nothing other than a long series of crimes and betrayals committed by the Hanoi authorities against the people of Kampuchea.

The objective of the Vietnamese expansionists was to absorb Kampuchea on the quiet without arousing international attention, as they succeeded in doing with Laos through the so-called Treaty of Friendship and co-operation, which was signed on 18 July 1977. To do that, from the time of our first struggle for national liberation in 1947, they infiltrated numerous agents one by one into Kampuchea to carry out underground activities of sabotage and subversion, attempts at coups d'état and assassinations of Kampuchea leaders who showed themselves to be independent of the Vietnamese. They obstinately carried on all these treacherous activities without respite before, during and after the five-year war of national liberation.

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From 1970 to 1975, during the five-year war, the Vietnamese expansionists took advantage of the sanctuaries and the multiple forms of assistance, particularly in food, communication means and hospitals, given them by our people and our Government, to try to create the conditions needed for a take-over of the power of State immediately after the liberation of Kampuchea. After many failures in their attempts in May 1970 to form a Vietnamese-Kampuchea joint command in the army and the State apparatus of Kampuchea, they even went so far as to create a State administration and an army parallel to those of Kampuchea. They took over almost all the Chinese military assistance intended for us, in order to prevent us from doing battle ourselves.

In the course of the Paris negotiations with the United States, the Hanoi leaders arrogated to themselves the right to decide on the destiny of Kampuchea instead of leaving it to its legal and legitimate Government. They openly revealed to their opposite partners their desire to annul the independence and neutrality of Kampuchea to make it their satellite. By the Paris Agreements of 1973, they sought to force the people of Kampuchea to abandon its struggle for national liberation and place its destiny in their hands. But our people, moved by an ardent patriotism and an unswerving will for independence, decided to pursue the struggle alone and consented to the heaviest sacrifices until the total liberation of Kampuchea on 17 April 1975. This liberation of Phnom Penh, before that of Saigon which occured only on 30 April 1975, prevented the Hanoi authorities from sending their divisions in order to "liberate" our capital as they put it, and at the same time annex Kampuchea under cover of that "special solidarity" and that "special friendship". But immediately after the liberation of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese expansionists redoubled and intensified their criminal activities in an attempt to overthrow the Government of Democratic Kampuchea from within. Without let-up the agents of the Vietnamese fifth column proceeded clandestinely and systematically to sabotage the work of reconstruction and national defence and then publicly laid the responsibility on numerous independence-loving patriots whom they ferociously repressed with the black design of casting discredit on the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and fomenting revolts. At the same time, from outside they carried out aggressive attacks against Democratic Kampuchea. In May 1975,

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they occupied the island of Poulo Way and, while refusing to leave the sanctuaries established on Kampuchea territory since 1965, they constantly carried out attacks in violation of our frontiers.

Recognizing at last that they could never absorb Kampuchea unnoticed, the Hanoi authorities, in December 1977, launched their first undeclared large-scale war of aggression, which was at once totally crushed by our Revolutionary Army on 6 January 1978.

In May 1978, there was yet another failure in their manoeuvres to destabilize Kampuchea through their fifth column. It was after these failures that the Hanoi authorities signed the military treaty with Moscow on 3 November 1978, and it was with vast military assistance from the Soviet Union that on 25 December 1978 they began their second war of aggression against Democratic Kampuchea on a far larger scale than the preceding one.

Madam President,

Realizing at present that neither their fascist military operations nor their odious strategy of famine can crush out the resolute and valiant resistance of the people of Kampuchea and moreover becoming embroiled in countless difficulties in both their own country and the international area, the Le Duan clique and its accomplices are trying their best to carry out underhand manoeuvres by holding out bright illusion of the " 3rd alternative " with the sole aim to scatter away the forces which struggle against their expansionism and more particularly to create difficulties for the Government of Democratic Kampuchea which constitutes the only force conducting the struggle of the people of Kampuchea on the battlefield.

This " 3rd alternative " manoeuvre finds its concrete expression in the efforts made at Havana to impose by hook or crook the "vacant seat" solution as well as those made lately at the 34th United Nations General Assembly to try to get "the vacant seat" for Kampuchea.

But the whole nation of Kampuchea as well as the international community and in the first place Southeast Asian countries, clearly realize the danger of this " 3rd alternative " and are resolutely

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opposing it.

The war of national resistance of the Kampuchean people against the Vietnamese aggression is an integral part of the struggle in which the desire for independence and the right to self-determination of all peoples and nations that cherish peace, justice and independence is pitted against the determination of international expansionism to subdue peoples and nations. It is an active part of the struggle to gain respect for the fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter and the rules which govern international relations.

The vote of the United Nations General Assembly on 21 September last was the expression of the firm and resolute opposition of the international community to the violations of the United Nations Charter by the Le Duan clique with its expansionist aims. That expansionism constitutes a grave danger as it threatens the independence of all countries throughout the world, particularly the small and medium-sized countries. That vote was also a striking rebutal of the so-called consensus by which was adopted the unilateral and arbitrary decision of the host country at the Havana meeting early last September.

Consequently, the voices demanding the withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces of aggression from Kampuchea are increasing and growing louder and louder every day at the Security Council, at the United Nations General Assembly and at the Summit Conference of the non-aligned countries as well.

Today, more than ever, it behoves the United Nations and all countries that cherish peace, justice and independence to exert the adequate economic and diplomatic pressures to compel the Hanoi authorities to withdraw immediately, totally and unconditionally their troops of aggression and their people's settlements from Kampuchea in strict compliance with the United Nations Charter so that the people of Kampuchea may live in peace and in security within their boundaries, with honour and natural dignity, free from foreign interference in an independent, united, peaceful, democratic, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea and so that peace, security and stability in Southeast Asia may be restored. The internal problem of Kampuchea will then be solved in accordance with the political programme of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea, which means

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that the social and political regime of Kampuchea will be decided by the people of Kampuchea themselves through general and free elections, by direct and secret ballot, elections to be supervised by the Secretary General of the United Nations.

But in view of the appalling famine which is rampant in Kampuchea and the important humanitarian assistance coming from everywhere the world over in order to rescue our victim people, we would like to draw the attention of our friends to the fact that the famine deliberately created by the Vietnamese aggressors in Kampuchea has a double aim : on the one hand to break the resistance of the Kampuchean people and exterminate all our race, and on the other hand, to gain recognition for the puppet regime in Phnom Penh by the international organizations through their supplies of humanitarian aids and at the same time to seize all these aids for themselves.

In view of the monstrous crimes of the Vietnamese expansionists, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the sole, legal and legitimate representative of the people of Kampuchea concerned to ensure the survival of the people and the nation of Kampuchea, calls on all countries, governments, political and mass organizations and all personages who cherish peace, justice and independence the world over to send their humanitarian aids directly to the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and not to the Vietnamese aggressors through their puppets in Phnom Penh.

We make this appeal because at present, 220,000 Vietnamese soldiers are putting our country to fire and sword, they are ready at any time to block all aids to our people and to divert these aids to the Hanoi authorities and themselves.

In this regard, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea is grateful to the United Nations Secretary General for having convened a pledging conference on 5 November last to work up an ermergency humanitarian relief programme to rescue the people of Kampuchea who are threatened with extinction by the Hanoi authorities. For the efficiency of this humanitarian relief, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea considers that a sufficient number of United Nations forces should be appointed by this conference and the Secretary General of

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the United Nations in order to directly ensure the distribution of this relief to the victim people of Kampuchea throughout the country.

But however important humanitarian assistance may be, it will only alleviate the immeasurable sufferings of our people, but it certainly cannot put an end to them. The danger of extension of the Vietnamese war of aggression to the whole of Southeast Asia remains, until there is a final solution to the problem. Therefore the Government of Democratic Kampuchea calls on all countries, governments, political and mass organizations and all personages who cherish peace, justice and independence the world over, to pool their efforts in order :

First, to exert adequate economic and diplomatic measures to compel Vietnam to withdraw immediately, totally and unconditionally its troops of aggression and its people's settlement from Kampuchea,

Second, to let the Kampuchean people use their sovereign right to decide by themselves their own destiny free from foreign interference. The internal problem of Kampuchea will then be solved in accordance with the political programme of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great Union of Kampuchea, which means that social and political regime of Kampuchea will be decided by the people of Kampuchea themselves through general and free elections, by direct and secret ballot, elections to be supervised by the United Nations Secretary General,

Third, to send their humanitarian aids directly to the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and not to the Vietnamese aggressors through their puppets in Phnom Penh.

The Kampuchean people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, like the overwhelming majority of the peoples and countries the world over, consider that the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops of aggression from Kampuchea under the effective and direct supervision and control of the United Nations forces, will immediately restore peace and security in Kampuchea and Southeast Asia, and at the same time put an end to the huge destructions and rampant famine in Kampuchea, unparalleled in world history, due to the Vietnamese war

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of aggression and expansion. That is the one and only solution to the problem of war in Kampuchea.

We are fully confident that our honourable Conference will not fail to take concrete measures in this sense, in due time. By doing so, our International Conference can fulfil its duty and its international commitment by saving the Kampuchean people from extermination. Moreover, once peace and stability are restored in Kampuchea, our International Conference can rest assured that peace, security and stability will be ensured in Southeast Asia, and the world.

We are also convinced that this historical Conference will be the starting point of an impetuous world-wide movement in which support committees and other solidarity movements supporting the Kampuchean people, victim of the Vietnamese aggression will be steadily increasing in number in Sweden as well as everywhere throughout the world, so as to precipitate the ultimate defeat of the Vietnamese aggressors backed by the Soviet Union for the common good of the whole humanity .

Thank you Madam President.