

effort, even if fully successful, can bring only a temporary halt to the deterioration of the situation for little more than half the population. Already relief for the second six-month period is being planned, but again the scope of the effort has severe limitations.

The deep concern Canadians feel about conditions inside Kampuchea is slowly changing its expression from anger to determination — that the realities of the situation be recognized by the international community and solutions sought.

The humanitarian relief effort and the handling of the refugee problem are only palliatives. If the longer term is to hold out prospects for the existence of a Kampuchean nation, the present problems of social and political organization must be addressed. We are assembled to discuss those questions, to evaluate alternatives and to take firm action towards their solutions.

The outstanding questions must include: a recognition of the role Vietnam is playing in Kampuchea; the relationship of the Kampuchean situation to the stability of the whole of Southeast Asia; an identification of the principles on which a solution to the situation should be based; and consideration of ways in which to bring about a lasting political solution.

We condemn unreservedly the genocide practised by the Pol Pot government. However, we do not accept the thesis that the invasion of Kampuchea was intended solely to deliver the country from tyranny. It appears clear that the purpose of the invasion was the establishment of a docile and subservient regime. Whatever Vietnam's motives may have been, they are construed by neighbouring countries and by most of the international community as an attempt to establish a dependent state on their border which will pay homage to Hanoi.

There are two specific points which might usefully be made at this juncture. One reason Vietnam has given for its actions against Kampuchea is that of border conflicts. If serious problems actually existed on the Vietnamese-Kampuchean border it would hardly be necessary to occupy the entire country to resolve them. Secondly, the claim in the resolution submitted by Vietnam that the people of Kampuchea invited Vietnamese intervention and that such action is in accordance with the Charter is at best a distortion of the intentions of the drafters of that document. Such a provision, if intended, would only be a prescription for turmoil and pretence for aggression. In any event, there is no evidence that the Kampuchean people asked for the intervention of foreign troops. Instead, the current situation argues for the view that Vietnam interfered in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, not to rescue the people from a manifestly abhorrent regime, but to satisfy a desire for the extension of its influence. Concern over Vietnam's long-term intentions provides an undesirable, destabilizing influence on the whole of Southeast Asia. The international community must recognize the desire of the nations of Southeast Asia for peace, freedom and neutrality. International influence must be brought to bear on those who would upset these desires.

In an attempt to secure the future of the Kampuchean people and the stability of

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