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THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Thirty-fourth year

Letter dated 21 December 1979 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, a report on the people's war of national resistance against the aggression of the Le Duan clique of Hanoi, issued by the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea.

I should be grateful if you would have this text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the agenda item entitled "The Situation in Kampuchea", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith  
Permanent Representative  
of Democratic Kampuchea

ANNEX

Report on the people's war of national resistance against  
the aggression of the Le Duan clique of Hanoi

(issued by the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea)

I. NORTHERN ZONE

On the Oddor Meanchey front, after defeating the enemy's second dry-season search campaign against Anlong Thmar, the guerrillas have continued their attacks against the Vietnamese troops and are continuing to inflict heavy losses on them. On 14 November 1979 an enemy truck was intercepted on the Samrong-Kralanh highway, and on 23 November one of the two enemy tanks in a battalion engaged in a search raid struck a mine upon leaving Samrong. On this front, during the last 10 days of November, the guerrillas increased their attacks against Tonlé Sa, Kour, Tnot, Sandek, Chhoeu Kram and Pong Toek.

II. NORTH-EASTERN ZONE

On 7, 8 and 9 December 1979, four Vietnamese trucks loaded with ammunition and carrying troops struck mines on the road to Thmar Puok. In the same sector, on 8 December, two enemy motorcycles were caught in ambushes, one north of Treal and the other at Mkak: three Vietnamese officers, including a captain, were killed.

At Tasanh (Samlaut sector), the guerrillas destroyed a building of the Vietnamese garrison. At Samrong (south of Highway No. 5), on 4 December, three ammunition wagons and their drivers were blown up by mines.

On 5 December the guerrillas killed 90 Vietnamese at Trapeaing Chréng, near Kauk Khar (Thmar Puok district).

On this north-western front alone, during the fighting reported in the front communiqués from 12 to 17 December 1979 (which cover only part of the fighting that took place between 4 and 13 December), more than 600 Vietnamese troops were killed and wounded.

III. WESTERN ZONE

In Koh Kong province, on the frontier with Thailand, the guerrillas are continuing their attacks against the Vietnamese troops at Mount Koum Russey and along the Mé Toek river, killing and wounding 215 of them from 9 to 13 December.

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#### IV. NORTH-EASTERN ZONE

A tank truck and a pilot vehicle were destroyed on 20 November 1979 on Highway 19 near Trapeaing Kraham. In addition, a jeep was destroyed and its five passengers killed between Aur Tang and ROUNG KAUTALEOM on 4 December.

On 25 December an enemy boat was sunk at Koh Kong and its five occupants were killed.

Communications with the Vietnamese troops stationed at Voensay have now been cut at many points. On 21 November the guerrillas killed and wounded 45 members of the battalion engaged in a search operation beyond Ro Youm (Mondolkiri). On the north-eastern front they intensified their attacks against the enemy troops, notably at Long Kong, Trapeaing Kraham, Svay Rieng, Srè Leav and Aur Cheng.

According to the front communiqués from 12 to 17 December 1979, 1,845 enemy soldiers, including a number of officers, were put out of action, a large amount of war material was seized or destroyed, and international humanitarian relief supplies were recovered.

#### NEW VIETNAMESE CRIMES

##### 1. Bakeo: a new martyr village in Ratanakiri province

Bakeo, a locality in Ratanakiri province, has been added, with the blood of its children, to the already too long list of our martyr villages. On 30 October 1979 the Vietnamese troops raided the village. They left hastily three hours later because they had been encircled by guerrillas, but in three hours they committed atrocities which neither time nor water can wash away.

When our guerrillas entered the village, all the houses had been set afire. A number of inhabitants had been hanged from the doors of their houses, and their bodies thrown into the fire. Others were lying one on top of another in a lake of blood. They had been either beheaded or eviscerated. Bodies of children and old people cut in half were lying on the ground. To complete this picture of unimaginable horrors, two adults and one child had been buried up to the neck, and their eyes, noses and ears had been torn out or cut off.

The guerrillas and the inhabitants reassembled the bodies and counted 22 victims, mostly children and young people.

One woman reported that the population of Bakeo had already been starving for several months as a result of the Vietnamese occupation. On 30 October her husband, wounded in the leg by the Vietnamese machine-gunning the population, had been arrested, together with her sick four-year-old son. The Vietnamese cut her husband's neck with a saw, buried her child and then tore out his eyes.

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Her father, who had managed to escape, returned to the village to save his grandson. The woman added that she heard the insults which her father hurled at the Vietnamese fascists, followed by a burst of machine-gun fire and then nothing more.

2. Merciless use of the hunger weapon

In the three villages of Chipang, Trèng and Sdau alone, along Highway No. 10, carrying the use of the hunger weapon to the extreme limit, the Vietnamese occupiers killed more than 50 persons trying to find food. At Chipang, 23 persons were blown up by mines placed by the Vietnamese troops at the entrance to their rice fields when they came to harvest the grain. At Trèng and Sdau, 13 other persons were killed in the same circumstances. At the beginning of the month the Vietnamese killed 18 persons (5 elderly women, 3 pregnant women, 4 children and 6 young girls) after stealing the few yam roots they had just unearthed.

Supplementary information from Oudong district, Kompong Speu province, mentioned 23 other persons killed by mines placed around rice fields by the Vietnamese troops in five communes:

- On 2 December 1979, at Kraing Chek, 2 killed and wounded;
- On 3 December, at Peaing Lvea, 5 killed and 3 wounded;
- On 5 December, at Preah Srè, 5 killed and 6 wounded;
- On 5 December, at Veaing Chas, 7 killed and 9 wounded;
- On 6 December, at Prambey Mumm, 4 killed and a number wounded.

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