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THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Thirty-fifth year

Letter dated 27 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, the press communiqué on the holding of the Congress of the Standing Committee of the Assembly of the People's Representatives of Kampuchea, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the representatives of the Democratic Kampuchea National Army and the representatives of various governmental departments on 15, 16 and 17 December 1979.

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

PRESS COMMUNIQUE  
ON THE HOLDING OF THE CONGRESS OF THE STANDING  
COMMITTEE OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES OF KAMPUCHEA, THE GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA, THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA NATIONAL ARMY AND THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE VARIOUS GOVERNMENTAL DEPARTMENTS  
ON DECEMBER 15, 16 AND 17, 1979

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1- The Congress of the Standing Committee of the Assembly of the People's Representatives of Kampuchea, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the Representatives of the Democratic Kampuchea National Army and the representatives of various Governmental Departments held on December 15, 16 and 17, 1979 is only the result of our uninterrupted work since the Lê Duan clique has overrun Phnom Penh on January 7, 1979 and more particularly since the Government of Democratic Kampuchea has worked out and propagated the Political Programme of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea in September 1979.

The period from late September to late November 1979 is the preparatory period for the holding of the Congress. During this period, the Political Programme of the Front was studied, diffused and discussed among our cadres, within the Democratic Kampuchea National Army, among our people and our officials in various Governmental Departments. This matter was also continuously discussed with various political and mass organizations.

2- After the two month preparatory period, we decide to solemnly hold the Congress of the Standing Committee of the Assembly of the People's Representatives of Kampuchea, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the representatives of the Democratic Kampuchea National Army and the representatives of various Governmental Departments. 167 representatives from all those State organizations were then attending the Congress with the exception of some cadres tightly engaged in hot battle-field or detained by imperative tasks abroad.

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3- Following the conclusion of the Congress we devoted one week period to the diffusion of the draft Declaration of the Congress among our cadres, Members of our Assembly, Members of our Government, within our Army, among our people both in the zones under our control and in the zones temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese enemy, among the Officials of all Governmental Departments divided into small sections and more particularly among those who were not able to attend the Congress so as to have this draft Declaration widely studied and discussed and be subject to any proposal for amendment.

After the period of discussion, the Drafting Commission presided over by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea finalized the text of this Declaration and decide to start broadcasting it by "The Voice of Democratic Kampuchea" to listeners at home and abroad from December 27, 1979.



STATEMENT OF THE CONGRESS  
OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE ASSEMBLY  
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES OF KAMPUCHEA,  
THE GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA,  
THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE  
DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA NATIONAL ARMY  
AND THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE VARIOUS  
GOVERNMENTAL DEPARTMENTS

-:-:-

18 December 1979

(Translation)

A Congress of the Standing Committee of the Assembly of the People's Representatives of Kampuchea, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the Representatives of the Democratic Kampuchea National Army and the Representatives of the various Governmental Departments, presided over by Mr. KHIEU SAMPHAN, President of the Presidium of the State of Democratic Kampuchea, was solemnly held on December 15, 16 and 17, 1979. During its three day meeting, the Congress unanimously summed up the general situation of the country in 1979, clearly determined the new strategic policy of Democratic Kampuchea and also decided to reshuffle the Government of Democratic Kampuchea as well as that of all State Apparatus in order to put into effect the new strategic policy with a view to gain the victory over the Le Duan clique, aggressor, expansionist, swallower of territory and exterminator of the Kampuchean race.

# I

## GENERAL SITUATION OF THE COUNTRY IN 1979 CONCERNING OUR STRUGGLE AGAINST THE VIETNAMESE AGGRESSORS, EXPANSIONISTS, SWALLOWERS OF TERRITORY AND EXTERMINATORS OF RACE

1- After its expansionist strategy to integrate Kampuchea into its "Indochina Federation" has met with repeated defeats:

- defeats of its hypocritical manoeuvres to swallow up Kampuchea on the quiet,
- defeats of its war monger policy by launching attacks along our borders, occupying our islands and territorial water,
- defeats of its 6 frustrated attempts at coup d'état to eliminate the leadership of Democratic Kampuchea, and
- defeats of its deceiving diplomatic manoeuvres to conceal its strategy of aggression against, expansion and annexation in Kampuchea and South-East Asia,

the Le Duan clique began then to launch its first large-scale aggression against Democratic Kampuchea with 14 divisions, at the end of 1977. But this first large-scale aggression launched by the Le Duan clique was ignominiously defeated on January 6, 1978 by the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea and the people of Kampuchea united as one under the leadership of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

2- Through the experiences of the successive defeats of its strategy of aggression against and annexation of Kampuchea, the Le Duan clique then started carrying out its strategy to attack and seize at once Phnom Penh and the whole Kampuchea through its strategy of "lightning-attack, lightning-victory" which, to its mind, would destroy the forces of Democratic Kampuchea at one go thus preventing all resistance both from Kampuchean forces and from the world public opinion. It thought that once it has seized the whole Kampuchea, the world public opinion could not react against it. That is why it did its utmost to mobilize huge forces composed of crack troops assisted by a host of Soviet tanks and artillery to launch a far more violent aggression against Democratic Kampuchea on December 25, 1978. The balance of forces at that time in every battle-field throughout the country was 6 to 7 Vietnamese aggressors' soldiers to one fighter of Democratic Kampuchea.

The Le-Duan clique planned to gain a total and definitive victory by seizing the Capital-City of Phnom Penh and the whole Democratic Kampuchea at the end of January 1979 at the latest. This plan was directly conducted by the Le-Duan clique's political committee assisted by thousands of Soviet and Cuban advisers and experts.

3- What are the results of the Le Duan clique's strategy of "lightning-attack, lightning victory"?

First: The Vietnamese aggressors have succeeded in taking over Phnom Penh.

Second: They have overrun various provinces of Kampuchea.

Third: They have plundered and completely destroyed the economy of the nation and people of Kampuchea.

Fourth: They have exterminated many millions of Kampuchean people through all kinds of means.

Fifth: They have destroyed a number of Democratic Kampuchea military forces, especially in the first phase of their offensive in the 1979 dry season.

Those are the results they have obtained. But they have failed to achieve their strategy of "lightning-attack, lightning-victory". In actual fact, the Vietnamese aggressors have failed to reign over Kampuchea. They have not been able to break down the resistance of the Kampuchean people. The war is still going on and the Vietnamese aggressors are compelled to use their own troops. Consequently, the Le Duan

clique is rather driven into the protracted war strategy of the Kampuchean army and people.

Actually in last 1979, the war was going on in different phases as follows:

- On December 25, 1978, the Le Duan clique started launching its offensive against Democratic Kampuchea. On January 7, 1979, it was triumphantly shouting air-rending clamours. To its mind, it thought that it was then definitively reigning over the entire territory of Kampuchea. But the people's war of the people of Kampuchea was still going on more than ever. The army and the people of Kampuchea were valiantly carrying on fighting the Vietnamese aggressors, expansionists, swallows of territory and racial exterminators by launching both big and small attacks against them.

So, from late January till late February, the Vietnamese enemy was still unable to control Kampuchea. What is worse, it had to bring in Kampuchea many ten thousands of troops in reinforcements in order to seize more provincial towns, strategic highways and rural areas. But the people's war of the people of Kampuchea was still going on all over the country, around Phnom Penh, in various provinces, on the important strategic highways and in the rural areas as well.

- In April 1979, the Vietnamese enemy was obliged to bring in addition even more many ten thousands of troops in order to seize the remotest rural areas and the mountainous areas of Kampuchea. Nevertheless, the people's war of the people of Kampuchea still kept going on everywhere in every region, every province, every district, throughout the country.

4- In the last rainy season, after drawing experiences from our struggle over the last dry season, we have carried out the guerilla warfare as our fundamental form of fighting while using commando attacks and annihilating attacks as complementary forms of fighting. In this way we have been able to preserve our own forces. The Vietnamese enemy could hardly attack us whereas on our part, we could deal blows right at them, wear out and destroy continuously their living forces.

From January to late September 1979, we inflicted 70,000 casualties on the Vietnamese enemy. Actually in the course of the 1979 dry season, we inflicted 40,000 casualties on them and in the course of the last rainy season we inflicted 30,000 more. In addition, the enemy forces suffered great losses due to various diseases especially malaria. Furthermore, the fighting spirit of the Le Duan clique's soldiers was getting down very fast. Up to ten thousands of them defected

either fleeing back to their own country or abroad or deliberately getting themselves incarcerated by categorically refusing to go fighting.

In short, throughout the 1979 dry season, the Vietnamese strategy of "lightning-attack, lightning-victory" was completely defeated and their 1979 rainy season plan to destroy and wipe out our army and our guerillas suffered also a crushing defeat.

5- Now, we have come to the new 1979-1980 dry season for nearly 3 months. What is the military situation?

At the beginning of the current dry season, the Vietnamese aggressors have carried out the first phase of their mopping up campaign. Their main objective is to definitively wipe out our army and our guerillas in October and November, especially in the North-Eastern region and the central region of Kampuchea, so as to mobilize their forces in the second phase of their mopping up campaign which is to take place from December 1979 to January 1980 in the Western part of Kampuchea. In order to carry out the first phase of their military operations, the Vietnamese aggressors have used 4 divisions including hundreds of tanks in the North-Eastern region and also 4 divisions in the central region.

Also in October and November 1979, the Vietnamese aggressors carried out another big offensive in the Western part of Kampuchea. First and foremost is the battle-field of Phnom Malay and Pailin. Next is the battle-field of Koh Kong and Kampong Som. And the third battle-field is Pursat, Kampong Chhnang and Aural.

main

In addition to the above-mentioned battle-fields, the Vietnamese aggressors have opened secondary battle-fields at Thmar Puok, Samlaut, the Cardamomes, in the Western region, in the South-Western region and in the Eastern region.

Now, what are the results of the Vietnamese plan?

In the first phase of their dry season offensive in October and November 1979, the Vietnamese aggressors have fundamentally failed as they did not achieve their goal to wipe out our forces and take over the North-Eastern region and the central region and to mobilize their forces to the Western part of Kampuchea. On the contrary, the enemy forces are now more and more bogged down in all battle-fields throughout Kampuchea.

At present, hot battle-fields in which we are fiercely fighting the Vietnamese enemy are stretching out all in one



block from Koh Kong, Kampong Som, the Cardamomes, Samlaut, Pailin, Phnom Malay, Thmar Puok, the Northern region, the central region up to the North-Eastern region. Besides, we are carrying out guerilla activities everywhere throughout the country.

Thanks to the guerilla warfare we are waging, we have successfully attacked the Vietnamese aggressors, immobilizing them and wearing out their living forces. In the past rainy season we hit our target by inflicting daily from 200 to 300 casualties on the enemy. And at the beginning of the current dry season, in October and November 1979, we have increased the daily number of the enemy casualties from 300 to 350.

This military aspect of the present situation clearly shows that the Le Duan clique's prospect is utterly gloomy. On the one hand, the Le Duan clique's design to foster war by war has met with complete failure, because it has not succeeded in forcibly enlisting Kampuchean nationals and make them killed at its place. On the contrary, it has been forced to carry on the full "Vietnamization" of the war in Kampuchea in every field. On the other hand, the Le Duan clique is facing increasing difficulties in all fields. Vietnam's economy is in chaos. Officially, the Le Duan clique has declared that Vietnam is suffering more than 4 million and a half tons of food shortage this year. In fact, how many more millions of tons of food, is it actually lacking? It is begging around to feed the people in Vietnam and also to foster its war of aggression and expansion both in Kampuchea and in Laos.

In the international arena, the Le Duan clique is getting a vile reputation. In this respect, the 14 November 1979 Resolution of the 34th United Nations General Assembly adopted by 91 votes to 21 and calling for the withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces of aggression from Kampuchea clearly shows that the world public opinion as a whole has unanimously condemned the Le Duan clique's war of aggression and racial extermination against the Kampuchean people.

Never can the Vietnamese aggressors overcome all these difficulties. The Le Duan clique is doomed to a final defeat. The Le Duan clique is facing more and more difficulties in every field. In particular, it has got into an impass in the military field which is the key factor of the success or failure of its design to swallow up Kampuchea.

Nevertheless, the Le Duan clique is obstinately and arrogantly striving hard to further escalate its special war of racial extermination against Kampuchea. As it is driven into an impass in the military field and cannot control at all the Kampuchean people, the Le Duan clique is doing its utmost to exterminate the innocent people of Kampuchea in the most

barbarous and most fascist manner through 3 means:

- First: all kinds of military weapons,
- Second: the weapon of famine by destroying the economy, food supply and production tools,
- Third: toxic chemical products.

In consideration of these facts, the Vietnamese war of aggression against Kampuchea is not an ordinary war of aggression, expansion and annexation, but a special war of extermination of the Kampuchean race, far more barbarous and fascist than the Hitler's war of racial extermination.

Through its arch-criminal policy of racial extermination in Kampuchea, from January 1979 up to now, the Le Duan's clique has already massacred more than 2 million Kampuchean people and it is going on massacring thousands of our people every day by using all kinds of weapons to mass-murder our people even by whole villages, by starving our people to death and also by using toxic chemical products.

As for humanitarian aids the whole world has sent from everywhere in order to rescue the Kampuchean people, they have been all plundered by the Vietnamese aggressors to feed and strengthen their own troops in order to pursue their special war of racial extermination in Kampuchea. By so doing, the Le Duan clique is trampling under foot most arrogantly and unscrupulously the generosity of hundreds of millions of donors throughout the world.

## II

### THE NEW STRATEGIC POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA AT HOME AND ABROAD

1- At the time when our beloved Kampuchea is ravaged by the repeated blazing flames of the war and at the time when our Kampuchean people and race are being threatened with extinction by the special war of racial extermination committed by the Le Duan clique, our task at present and in the future is no longer to carry out socialist revolution and to build socialism. Our present struggle is not an ideological one but it is a struggle for the defence of the territory and the race of our beloved Kampuchea. The main and sacred task of the whole nation and people of Kampuchea is

to resolutely fight against the Vietnamese aggressors, expansionists, swallows of territory and racial exterminators until all of them are wiped out from Kampuchea. Such is the strategic task of all of us in the new historical period of our country and at the time when acute antagonism is thus prevailing between us and the Vietnamese aggressors, expansionists, swallows of territory and racial exterminators.

2- In order to fulfil this new strategic task, we need to unite all the forces of the whole Kampuchean nation and people, both at home and abroad, within a front of great national union of the people of Kampuchea which struggles in every form to wipe out from Kampuchea all the Vietnamese aggressors, expansionists, swallows of territory and racial exterminators.

In conformity with such a situation, such a new strategic task and such a need to unite all forces within a great union of the whole Kampuchean nation and people, and after holding successive discussions for many months among the people and various political circles, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea has then issued the Draft Political Programme of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea. Any Kampuchean national, whether he joins this Front or not, provided he fights the Vietnamese aggressors, expansionists, swallows of territory and racial exterminators in any form whatever is warmly welcome and supported by the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The one and only condition he has to fulfil is to join his forces to fight in every form the Vietnamese aggressors, expansionists, swallows of territory and racial exterminators until they are wiped out from Kampuchea.

Moreover, in order to fulfil their task of defending and preserving for ever our territory, our people and our race, the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea do need at present and in the future as well the support, assistance and co-operation of all countries the world over, regardless of their political tendency, their ideology and their belief.

At present, when the very existence of the nation and people of Kampuchea is threatened with extinction, we need all countries in the world to join their forces with us so as to exert pressure on the Le Duan clique and compel it to withdraw all its troops of aggression from Kampuchea and enable the Kampuchean people to decide by themselves the destiny of their own country, choose themselves their own

government and their own regime through general and free elections by direct and secret ballot under the direct supervision of the United Nations Secretary-General or his representative.

In the future, we still need the support, assistance and co-operation from all countries the world over which support and assist the nation and people of Kampuchea and defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea.

Through the experiences successively acquired at the cost of their blood in the course of their history and more particularly in the present time, the nation and people of Kampuchea clearly realize that even though the Le Duan clique was compelled to withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea, it would never give up its strategy of aggression, expansion, annexation and extermination of the Kampuchean race. It will continue to use all kinds of criminal manoeuvres to try and swallow up Kampuchea.

Therefore, the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea have to wage a very long struggle for many generations to come in order to defend the national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and race of Kampuchea.

For this reason, we need the support, assistance and co-operation from all countries the world over in order to survive as nation and people with their own national entity and their own civilization. Moreover, at the end of this special war of racial extermination, the whole Kampuchea will be completely and entirely devastated. The nation and people of Kampuchea will also be completely and entirely deprived. Even a small chipped pot, a sheer coconut bowl or a dirty milk-can are not spared by the Le Duan clique. So, in order to rebuild our economy, to reconstruct our country, to ensure new living-conditions of our people as well as to defend our country in the future, the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea need the support, assistance and co-operation from all countries the world over in every field: economy, trade, investments, social affairs, health, culture, technology, sciences and others on the basis of mutual interests.

Therefore, the new strategic policy of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea and of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea is not a short-term tactic. It is a strategic policy with a view to unite all forces of the whole nation and people of Kampuchea, both at home and abroad, and at the same time to unite all international forces into a large front against the Le Duan clique

aggressor in order to defend the nation and race of Kampuchea and to ensure their perenniality.

Moreover, we think that this new strategic policy together with the co-operation with all countries in every field will bring about for all forces the stability which will be a favourable factor for peace and security in this region and is also a contribution to the defence of peace and security in South-East Asia as well as in Asia, the Pacific and the world.

### III

#### RESHUFFLE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA AND VARIOUS STATE APPARATUS

#### IN ORDER TO IMPLEMENTING THE NEW STRATEGIC POLICY WITH A VIEW TO GAIN THE VICTORY OVER THE VIETNAMESE AGGRESSORS, EXPANSIONISTS, SWALLOWERS OF TERRITORY AND RACIAL EXTERMINATORS

The new strategic policy of Democratic Kampuchea is:

1- To mobilize the great and broad union of the whole nation and people of Kampuchea, both at home and abroad, in conformity with the Political Programme of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea.

2- To unite our forces with all countries in the world regardless of their political tendencies with a view to struggle against and compel the Vietnamese aggressors to withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea.

In order to implement the new strategic policy and win surely victory over the Vietnamese aggressors, the Congress of the Standing Committee of the Assembly of the People's Representatives of Kampuchea, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the Representatives of the Democratic Kampuchea National Army and the Representatives of various Governmental Departments has unanimously decided to reshuffle the Government of Democratic Kampuchea as well as all State Apparatus as follows:

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### 1- ABOUT THE LEGISLATIVE BODY

On behalf of the Assembly of the People's Representatives of Kampuchea, the Standing Committee of the Assembly is entrusted with the following tasks:

A- To suspend the implementation of the Constitution of Democratic Kampuchea in order to meet with the present situation.

B- To consider the Political Programme of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea as a provisional fundamental law which rules the State of Democratic Kampuchea in the period when we are waging the people's war to totally wipe out from Kampuchea the Vietnamese aggressors, expansionists, swallows of territory and racial exterminators.

The Standing Committee of the Assembly of the People's Representatives of Kampuchea is entrusted with these tasks until the holding of a free general election in which representatives of political and mass organizations and prominent personages can freely stand as candidates to be elected by the people under the direct supervision of the United Nations Secretary-General or his representative to ensure the correct proceedings of the election.

The Congress has unanimously decided to maintain Mr. NUON CHEA in his function as Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Assembly of the People's Representatives of Kampuchea.

### 2- ABOUT THE PATRIOTIC AND DEMOCRATIC FRONT OF GREAT NATIONAL UNION OF KAMPUCHEA

The Congress has unanimously appointed Mr. KHIEU SAMPHAN as Provisional President of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea until the holding of a National Congress which will adopt the Political Programme of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea, and definitively elect the President and the Central Committee of the Front.

In his capacity as Provisional President of the Front, Mr. KHIEU SAMPHAN is entrusted with the task of implementing the Political Programme correctly and efficiently.

### 3- ABOUT THE EXECUTIVE BODY

Considering:

- The new strategic policy, both at home and abroad,
- The Draft Political Programme of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea,
- The historical circumstances of our present struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, expansionists, swallows of territory and exterminators of the Kampuchean race,

And also in order to give a new impetus to this struggle until all Vietnamese enemy are pulled out of Kampuchea,

The Congress has unanimously maintained Mr. KHIEU SAMPHAN in his function as President of the Presidium of the State of Democratic Kampuchea.

At the same time, the Congress has unanimously decided to reshuffle the Government of Democratic Kampuchea as follows:

- 1- Prime Minister .....: Mr. KHIEU SAMPHAN
- 2- Deputy Prime Minister  
in charge of Foreign Affairs .....: Mr. IENG SARY
- 3- Deputy Prime Minister  
in charge of National Defence .....: Mr. SON SEN
- 4- Minister for Economy and Finances ....: Mr. THIOUNN THIOUM
- 5- Minister for Public Health .....: Mr. THIOUNN THOEUN
- 6- Minister for Social Affairs .....: Mrs. IENG THIRITH
- 7- Minister for Culture and Education....: Mrs. YUN YAT
- 8- Minister attached to the Prime  
Minister's Office .....: Mr. KEAT CHHON
- 9- Chairman of the National Committee  
of Sciences and Technology, with  
Minister's rank .....: Mr. THIOUNN MUMM
- 10- Secretary of State for Information....: Mr. THUCH RIN
- 11- Secretary of State for Supply and  
Transport .....: Mr. SAR KIM LOMOUTH
- 12- Secretary of State for Post and  
Telecommunications .....: Mr. CHHORN HAY

4- ABOUT THE NATIONAL ARMY  
OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

The Congress has unanimously decided to set up the Supreme Commission of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, composed as follows:

- 1- Chairman, and Commander-in-Chief of the  
National Army of Democratic Kampuchea...: Mr. POL POT
- 2- Vice-Chairman, and Chief of General  
Staff of the National Army of  
Democratic Kampuchea .....: Mr. CHHIT CHOEURN
- 3- Secretary-General .....: Mr. SON SEN
- 4- Deputy Secretary-General .....: Mr. KE PAUK

On this solemn occasion, the Congress would like to express its deepest thanks to the United Nations Organization, governments and peoples of various countries, political and mass organizations, humanitarian organizations and prominent personages that cherish independence, peace and justice the world over and that have provided support and assistance in every form to the just struggle of the people of Kampuchea for the defence of their own nation and their own race.

All independence, peace and justice-loving countries in the world, particularly the South-East Asian countries have shown greater concern about the grave danger resulting from the Le Duan clique's strategy and its acts of aggression and expansion in Indochina and South-East Asia.

They all clearly realize that if today Kampuchea is the victim of the Vietnamese aggressors, expansionists and swallows of territory, tomorrow it will be the turn of another South-East Asian country. It is quite obvious that if the Le Duan clique could swallow up Democratic Kampuchea it would be much more arrogant and would be greatly encouraged to carry on its strategy of aggression and expansion. It will then use the power of its armed forces and also subversive manoeuvres by staging a so-called "front" as it has done in Kampuchea in staging a so-called "Front of National Salvation".

Therefore, the countries in South-East Asia and in the world are fully aware of the real danger of the war spilling over to the whole region of South-East Asia, to Asia and the Pacific. Moreover, this danger does not originate from the Vietnamese aggressors and expansionists alone. It mainly originates from the world strategy of the Soviet international expansionism which wants to get control of the strategic maritime routes in the South China Sea, the Straits of Malacca and the whole South-East Asia.

That is why the governments and peoples the world over particularly the countries, governments and peoples in South-East Asia have been so much concerned about this problem.

Our Congress is fully convinced that all governments and peoples of various countries, all mass and political organizations and all prominent personages that cherish independence, peace and justice the world over will continue



more actively and more strongly to give support and assistance to the Kampuchean people's struggle. We are fully convinced that they will exert much more pressure upon the Le Duan clique, politically, economically, financially and diplomatically, so as to compel it to comply with the 14 November 1979 Resolution of the 34th United Nations General Assembly, withdraw all its troops of aggression from Kampuchea, and enable the people of Kampuchea to decide by themselves the destiny of their own nation through a general and free election by direct and secret ballot under the direct supervision of the United Nations Secretary-General or his Representative.

Only by compelling all the Vietnamese troops to withdraw from Kampuchea,

- Can the fundamental problems and all other problems be resolved,
- Can Kampuchea recover her independence and peace,
- Can the people of Kampuchea be rescued from famine and incommensurable sufferings caused by the Le Duan clique's special war of racial extermination,
- Can South-East Asia be averted from the danger of extension of the war due to the aggressive and expansionist Le Duan clique and its Soviet masters.

On this solemn occasion too, our Congress calls upon all our compatriots, both at home and abroad, all our fighters, men and women, both in the rear and at the front, to hold aloft the banner of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea, to hold aloft the valiant banner of struggle which is their noble and glorious tradition, to be united and to resolutely fight the Le Duan clique aggressor, expansionist, swallower of territory, exterminator of the Kampuchean race until it is completely wiped out from our beloved Kampuchea.

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