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THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-fifth year

Letter dated 29 January 1980 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the
United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, reports concerning the people's war of national resistance against the aggression of the Lê 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 item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) CHAN Youran
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Reports issued by the Ministry of Information of
Democratic Kampuchea

I. THE HANOI AUTHORITIES AGAIN SPREAD TOXIC CHEMICALS

In its communiqué of 26 January 1980, the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea exposed and condemned the Lê Duan clique, which on 15, 17 and 20 January sent its planes to spread toxic chemicals on villages, crops, springs and watercourses in the western part of Leach district (Pursat province). The chemical, yellow in colour, is more toxic than any of the previous ones. The afflicted persons experience dry throats, coughing fits, stiffening of the jaws and body, and fever, and subsequently die.

Seventeen persons have been killed (eight elderly persons, five children and four pregnant women) and 60 others poisoned, 25 of them severely, as a result of the three operations.

II. NEWS FROM THE BATTLEFIELDS

1. North-western zone

The guerrillas continue to stage numerous attacks against enemy troops, particularly in the Bavel and Samlaut sectors (where they have cut several hundred metres of telephone lines to the north and south of highway No. 5) and in the Thmâr Puok sector, where seven Vietnamese soldiers surrendered on 13 and 15 January.

On 19 January, a Vietnamese company stationed at Makhoeun walked into a guerrilla ambush while attempting to assist troops that were in trouble on Mount Malay. It suffered 40 killed and 27 wounded.

On 10 January, the guerrillas captured nine Vietnamese spies (seven men and two women) at Thmâr Puok.

Fighting is going on daily in the Pailin, Bavel and Samlaut sectors, and the Vietnamese troops have suffered more than 700 killed and wounded.

2. North-eastern zone

The north-eastern front is of special importance because of the defeat, between 1 and 15 January, of the second mopping-up campaign to the north and south of highway No. 19. The enemy also suffered heavy losses on the Mondulkiri front at the end of December and during the first half of January.

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3. South-western zone

On 15 January, guerrillas intercepted two enemy patrol boats heading for Koh Thmey. In the Kampot sector, a group of self-defence guards (enlisted by the Vietnamese) defected to us.

On 18 December, a Vietnamese lieutenant was killed at the wheel of his jeep in an ambush set by self-defence guards at Damnak Kantuot (Kampong Trach district). On 15 December, a Vietnamese company commander was killed by local guerrillas in the Kaunsat commune (Kampot province).

Western zone

On 3 January, an enemy platoon on proceeding from Damnak towards Khmuoy stepped on a number of mines and suffered 27 killed and wounded.

From 10 to 16 January, the enemy suffered over 300 casualties and four enemy posts were captured in the western part of Leach district.

5. Central zone

In early January, numerous battles were reported in the districts of Stung Trang, Prêk Prâsâp, Choeung Prey, Santuk and Chamcar Loeu.

From 5 to 9 January, the enemy suffered more than 120 killed and wounded in Stung Trang and Prêk Prâsâp districts.

6. Northern zone

From 4 to 9 January, over 240 of the enemy were killed or wounded in the Samrong, Varin and Anlong Vêng districts (Oddar Meanchey province).

To sum up: according to the communiqués from the front between 21 and 27 January, the Vietnamese occupation troops suffered more than 2,600 killed and wounded.

III. THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HIGH PLATEAUS (CENTRAL VIET NAM) EXPOSES THE EXTERMINATION OF THE DEGA NATIONAL MINORITIES BY THE LÊ DUAN CLIQUE

"Since 1975, the Lê Duan clique has been engaged in search-and-destroy operations against the Dega national minorities of the high plateaus", states a letter dated 10 January 1980 from the Government of the High Plateaus, DEGA-FULRO (Front Uni de Libération des Races Opprimées). "The objective", continues the letter, "is to exterminate the people of the high plateaus Over 150,000 people have already been killed, and 50,000 others are languishing and being tortured in prisons. All the population's possessions have been pillaged, young people and men conscripted to serve as cannon fodder, girls abducted and sent to brothels, and women sadistically raped."

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"Let the anguished cries and protests of the Dega people be heard by the peoples of the world, by all justice- and freedom-loving countries and Governments, and by the United Nations, so that they may provide assistance and support.

"We are convinced that the Dega people, under the leadership of the Government and the FULRO movement, will ultimately triumph." Thus ends the letter signed by the Prime Minister, Mr. I. Ngoc Nhe Krieng.
