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SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-fifth year

Letter dated 28 February 1980 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 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 item 22 of the preliminary list and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea

* A/35/50.

ANNEX

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

I. NORTH-WESTERN ZONE

1. Total defeat of the Vietnamese offensive against Phnom Chhat:

On 6 February 1980 at 6 a.m., the national army and the guerrillas totally defeated the second Vietnamese campaign of the dry season against Phnom Chhat (Thmar Puok district, Battambang). All the enemy troops retreated, leaving behind a great many dead in the field. The bodies of seven Vietnamese officers were found at enemy headquarters. Within the space of one week, the Vietnamese troops lost 635 dead or wounded and 3 tanks were destroyed or damaged.

2. Heavy losses suffered by the Vietnamese in their offensive at Pailin and Kamrieng:

The three regiments which Hanoi dispatched in early February to "mop up" the areas around Pailin and Kamrieng suffered heavy losses. The national army and the guerrillas attacked them on all sides and dealt them a crushing defeat. Between 4 and 6 February, 216 of the enemy were wiped out.

3. Vietnamese troops soundly defeated while attacking in the Sisophon-Mongkolborei sector:

On 2 February, two Vietnamese regiments began extensive search-and-destroy operations in the Sisophon-Mongkolborei sector. In accordance with their plan, they fanned out in 12 directions, but the national army and the guerrillas struck back vigorously. During 10 days and nights of fighting, the national army and the guerrillas inflicted a toll of 345 dead and 237 wounded on the Vietnamese and destroyed 5 semi-trailers and 2 trucks.

4. Vietnamese battalion commander killed on the Samlaut front:

On 9 February, a Vietnamese battalion commander was killed on the Samlaut front in an attack on the village of Samlaut. On 6 and 7 February, 19 of the enemy were killed as they were leaving the district capital.

5. Vietnamese company decimated on the Bavel front:

On 11 February, a Vietnamese company stationed at Aur Lohong (Bavel district, near the Kampuchea-Thailand border) launched a search-and-destroy operation against the guerrillas in the direction of hill No. 100 in an effort to strike at their flanks. The operation was immediately met by a vigorous counter-attack, and enemy casualties were 38 dead and 19 wounded.

On the same front, the Vietnamese troops lost 48 dead and wounded on 8 February at Aur Chamlang.

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6. Results of the fighting on the Samlaut and Pailin fronts during the second half of January 1980:

Between 13 and 31 January, according to preliminary estimates, Vietnamese troops suffered the loss of 585 dead and wounded on the Samlaut front. The national army and the guerrillas destroyed two vehicles and captured a large quantity of weapons and military equipment.

On the Pailin front, where since early January the enemy has been carrying out search-and-destroy operations while making increasing use of heavy artillery and poison gases, the national army and the guerrillas have successfully defended their bases and have protected their forces, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy every day. During the second half of January, the Vietnamese troops lost 345 dead and wounded.

7. On 6 February, south of route No. 5 (Sisophon district), the guerrillas destroyed two of the three vehicles in an enemy convoy coming from Aur Sampor, killing a total of 35. Two other Vietnamese vehicles were subsequently destroyed on 6 February in the Praneth Preah sector and on 12 February in the Samlaut sector; two semi-trailers were destroyed in the Bavel sector on 12 February.

On the north-western front, more than 500 of the enemy were wiped out between 17 and 20 February.

II. NORTHERN ZONE

1. Starting in mid-January 1980, the national army and the guerrillas launched numerous vigorous attacks against the Vietnamese troops in the Trapeaing Trav sector (Oddar Meanchey province). According to casualty counts for the period from 13 January to 11 February, they killed or wounded more than 1,600 of the enemy. Trapeaing Trav was liberated on 10 February after two attacks in which 66 of the enemy were killed or wounded.

2. In the same province, in the Samrong sector, the Khmer guards of the self-defence corps set up by the Vietnamese occupiers revolted on 5 January and killed 40 Vietnamese soldiers.

3. In Preah Vihear province, 70 Vietnamese soldiers were wiped out between 7 and 10 February.

III. NORTH-EASTERN ZONE

1. The guerrillas defeated an enemy attempt to retake Koh Monheul (Mondulkiri province) at the end of January. They once again liberated Srê Maâm and Phnom Pi, two localities in Kratié province, on 3 February.

2. The 19 February bulletin from the front mentions frequent clashes on the north-eastern front in which enemy losses totalled nearly 200 dead and wounded.

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IV. WESTERN ZONE

1. In the western part of Leach district:

During the first five days of February, the national army and the guerrillas killed or wounded more than 250 enemy soldiers, captured 7 enemy posts and destroyed 2 vehicles carrying equipment and ammunition.

Between 5 and 10 February, nearly 250 more enemy soldiers were killed or wounded.

2. In the Kampong Som sector, Vietnamese troops lost 75 dead and wounded during the single day of 9 February. They lost 37 dead and wounded at the rubber plantation, at the port and at Srê Cham and 38 additional dead and wounded at the brewery.

3. In three days of fighting from 8 to 10 February, the guerrillas operating on the Koh Kong front wiped out 71 of the enemy.

4. Results of the fighting on the Leach district front during January 1980:

In the western part of Leach district, Hanoi's army launched a broad search-and-destroy campaign lasting the entire month of January with the aim of wiping out the guerrillas. More than a division of troops together with artillery were involved in the campaign. Nevertheless, despite the extensive resources committed to the battle, the enemy was soon caught in the guerrillas' net and suffered heavy losses.

According to preliminary reports 850 were killed or wounded and 2 vehicles and a substantial number of weapons destroyed. In addition, the guerrillas captured 15 billeting areas.

V. SOUTH-WESTERN ZONE

1. On 28 January, an enemy vehicle was blown up by a mine at Krahuong (Chhouk district). All 40 occupants including a regimental commander and a battalion commander were killed.

2. On 25 January the guerrillas intercepted two motorcycles on route No. 4 in the vicinity of the Kampong Smach bridge. The passengers and drivers - one officer, two district chiefs and a bodyguard - were killed.

3. Vietnamese troops also suffered heavy losses in early February in the districts of Touk Meas, Trankâk and Angkor Chey in Takeo province.

VI. Moslem Khmers are participating actively in the struggle against the Vietnamese occupiers:

Moslem Khmers, who, like the entire Kampuchean people, are victims of the special war of racial extermination being waged by Viet Nam, are taking an active part in efforts to destroy the enemy.

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In Baray district (Kampong Thom province), in response to the murder of five of their number on 18 January, Moslem Khmers, joined by the local population, killed seven Vietnamese soldiers at Trapeaing Chhouk and on the Baray road.

VII. According to daily bulletins received from the front between 8 and 20 February, Vietnamese troops lost a total of 6,618 dead and wounded, or a daily average of more than 500.

(Report issued by the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea)
