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THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-fifth year

Letter dated 24 March 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 Vietnamese expansionists' war of aggression and racial extermination, 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
Ambassador,
Permanent Representative of
Democratic Kampuchea

* A/35/50.

ANNEX

REPORT ON THE PEOPLE'S WAR OF NATIONAL RESISTANCE AGAINST THE
VIETNAMESE EXPANSIONISTS' WAR OF AGGRESSION AND RACIAL
EXTERMINATION

I. INTENSIVE USE OF POISON-GAS BY THE VIETNAMESE ARMY

1. Bombardments with poison-gas by the Vietnamese army in the Pailin region are entering their third month:

On 8 March 1980, the Vietnamese army fired a very large number of poison-gas shells and spread chemicals around Sala Krao, north of Pailin (Battambang province). Five persons were wounded by the shelling, and the poison-gas caused about 10 casualties, mainly women, children and old persons.

In the Pailin region, more than 100 persons have already been killed, wounded or seriously poisoned since the beginning of January 1980, the date of the first poison-gas bombardments by the Vietnamese army.

2. The Vietnamese army is continuing its poison-gas shelling in Koh Kong province:

On 7 and 9 March, the Vietnamese army fired about 40 poison-gas shells at several villages in upper Koh Kong province (south-west). This shelling, for which 82-mm mortars were used, caused one death and seriously wounded 13 persons.

3. Use of poison-gas in Mondulkiri province:

In Mondulkiri province (north-west), on 14 January, the Vietnamese army fired a number of 105-mm poison-gas shells at Sen Monorom, killing 16 persons and seriously poisoning 21.

II. NEWS FROM THE MILITARY FRONT

1. Liberation of territories in Rattanakiri province (north-east):

After smashing the two large-scale mopping-up operations mounted by the Vietnamese army, the national army and the guerrillas liberated a large portion of the territory of Rattanakiri province on 5 February 1980. This portion of liberated territory extends from north of the River Sésan to the Kampuchean-Laos border, and from Aur Dambauk to the district of Andaung Meas.

2. In February, in the Trapeaing Trav sector, the Vietnamese army suffered 2,231 killed and wounded:

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Actively engaging in all three forms of combat, the national army and the guerrillas operating in the Trapeaing Trav sector (Oddar Meanchey province, northern region) inflicted casualties of 2,231 killed and wounded on the Vietnamese army of occupation during the period from 1 to 29 February. In addition, they destroyed eight enemy defence perimeters and a large quantity of arms. They control the roads south and north of Trapeaing Trav and several enemy defence lines. They have captured a considerable quantity of arms, mines and munitions.

3. Combat results for the month of February in western Battambang, south of highway No. 5:

The western Battambang province sector, south of highway No. 5 and including Sisophon-Poipet, Phnom Malay and Mongkolborei, is one of the most active fronts. It is a sector where the Vietnamese army has concentrated many troops, intensified the use of poison-gas and launched one large-scale mopping-up operation after another to "wipe out" national resistance. Despite this extensive deployment of enemy forces, the national army and the guerrillas inflicted casualties of 1,647 killed and wounded on the Vietnamese army during February 1980. They not only checkmated the enemy dry-season "offensive" but captured a number of positions.

4. Combat results for the month of February in the Bavel sector:

In the Bavel sector (Battambang province), in February, the Vietnamese army suffered 859 killed and wounded. In this sector, as on the rest of the north-west front, the national army and the guerrillas exceeded expectations in the rivalry to wipe out as many of the enemy as possible.

Furthermore, they considerably extended the system of traditional weapons by planting a barrier of stakes 15 km long and 0.5 km wide, digging 133 pit-traps, setting up several thousand spring-traps and cutting lines of communication in 220 places.

5. Koh Kong-Kampong Som front: 1,114 enemy troops wiped out in February:

In February 1980, the Kampuchean national army and guerrillas inflicted on the Vietnamese army of occupation casualties of 1,114 killed and wounded, including two battalion commanders and three company commanders. They not only crushed a large-scale mopping-up operation involving two Vietnamese regiments but also liberated the district of Thmar Baing. They destroyed two boats, a 37-hp motor boat, one vehicle, some mortars and a large quantity of arms and war matériel.

6. Twenty-six Vietnamese soldiers surrendered to the national army and the guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea:

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Between 10 and 16 March, 26 Vietnamese soldiers surrendered to the national army and the guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea in the district of Thmar Puok (Battambang province, north-west region). They received a warm welcome.

As the Vietnamese army of aggression becomes increasingly bogged down and loses more and more men in Kampuchea (over 400 killed and wounded daily), morale is very low among the Vietnamese soldiers who were pressed into service for a war of racial extermination in Kampuchea. Several thousand have deserted, fled to Thailand or South Viet Nam or surrendered to the national army and the guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea.

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