

UNITED NATIONS



GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



SECURITY
COUNCIL

Distr.
GENERAL

A/35/295
S/14005
19 June 1980

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Thirty-fifth session
Item 22 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-fifth year

Letter dated 17 June 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, the communiqué released on 7 June 1980 by the President of the Council of Ministers concerning the meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Government 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

COMMUNIQUE

BY THE PRIME MINISTER OFFICE
ON THE MEETING OF

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

1. From June 2 to 6, 1980, the Council of Ministers of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea held a meeting, presided over by Mr. KHIEU SAMPHAN, President of the Presidium of the State, Prime Minister, in order to :

- Firstly, examine the situation of the people's war of the Kampuchean people, under the direction of the Democratic Kampuchea Government and the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea.

- Secondly, adopt measures and decisions, so as to give a new impetus to the Kampuchean people's struggle for new victories over the Vietnamese Le Duan clique.

All members of the Government, except those in mission abroad, participated in this meeting. The Council discussed and largely exchanged their views, mindful of their high responsibility before the Kampuchean nation and people.

* * *

2. The Council of Ministers noted that the most outstanding event since the beginning of 1980 is the increasingly favourable development of the Kampuchean people's struggle under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchea Government and the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea in all fields : military, political as well as diplomatic.

* * *

3. In the military field, following the successive failures of the three mopping up campaigns stepped up by the Vietnamese enemy during the 1979-1980 dry season, the struggle of the Kampuchean people, the guerrillas and the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, at the beginning of the 1980 rainy season, reached a strategic turning point, that is to say bygone is the day when the Vietnamese enemy could launch large scale attacks as in 1979. The Vietnamese Le Duan clique is no more capable to militarily destroy Democratic Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese Le Duan clique is continuously heading downwards. Its 24 divisions and 14 autonomous regiments are bogged down in the guerrilla warfare of the Kampuchean army, guerrillas and people. In some battlefields, the guerrillas and the combatants of the Democratic Kampuchea National Army have already managed to wear out and annihilate the Vietnamese troops at battalion and even regimental level. The spirit of fighting of the enemy, soldiers as well as officers, have sunk. The soldiers have jibbed at fighting and turned back their guns against their brutal field-officers. Some desertions have taken place by units. Endemic diseases, as malaria under its pernicious form, have ravaged the enemy ranks. The foodstuffs have run out. The humanitarian aids which they have managed to divert for themselves have resolved their difficulties only at some extent. In some areas, the Vietnamese soldiers are eating wild taros and the heart of wild areca palm-tree and are reduced to be skeleton-like. At present, the Vietnamese Le Duan clique has no more the possibility to dispatch reinforcements by regular units to make up its losses in Kampuchea. Only small groups totalizing 1,000 to 2,000 soldiers can be sent each time.

As for the guerrillas and the army of Democratic Kampuchea, they keep on developing and strengthening systematically in quantity and in quality. By well grasping the line of guerrilla warfare worked out by the Supreme Commission of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, they are constantly moving, in the search of the enemy so as to wear out and annihilate their living forces. Hot battlefields and guerrilla activities are spreading throughout the country. By the beginning of this rainy season, the effectives of the regular units of Democratic Kampuchea guerrillas come to 60,000 and the village and commune guerrillas units to 50,000. At the same time, their combat tactics are gaining on in quality.

With such a situation, the tasks for the present 1980 rainy season will be surely achieved.

* * *

4. Another particularly outstanding fact noted by the Council of Ministers is the great evolution that has come about since the beginning of 1980 within the population. The population have welcome and supported the new strategic policy of the Democratic Kampuchea Government and the Political Programme of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea. They have adopted a clear stand and have resolutely taken sides with Democratic Kampuchea against the Vietnamese Le Duan clique . Many moving events have occurred in the zones temporarily under the enemy control testifying to such an evolution. In spite of hardships and grave dangers they have to face, the population protect, feed and guide the combatants, the cadres of the army, the ministerial departments and services and those of the Front, enabling them to carry out their struggle under the enemy's nose. Lastly, several armed groups have joined by entire units the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea and the Democratic Kampuchea National Army in order to combat the Vietnamese Le Duan clique.

The reason for this evolution in favour of Democratic Kampuchea is that the population are fully aware of who, under such extreme tragic circumstances stemming from the Vietnamese aggression, remains by their side , sharing weals and woes with them, who in such circumstances defends them. Only the guerrillas, the fighters and the cadres of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, prompted by a high spirit of responsibility towards the destiny of the Kampuchean nation and people, accept to endure all kinds of difficulties, valiantly carry out their combat and consent to lofty sacrifices. Only the Government of Democratic Kampuchea holds high the banner of the struggle for the triumph of the national cause, keeps on living within the people, shares their misfortunes and their hopes, and directly leads the struggle on the very Kampuchean territory. So, de jure as well as de facto, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea not only remains the sole and unique legal and legitimate Government of Kampuchea, but finds thereby its position constantly strengthened. In a parallel direction, the crystallizing role of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea for the large national unity against the Vietnamese occupying forces has become stronger.

Such an evolution has driven the Vietnamese Le Duan clique into a complete isolation among the people. Every Kampuchean, whatever his position, his profession and wherever he lives, has personal and mortal contradictions with the Vietnamese enemy. The barbarous acts of the Vietnamese Le Duan clique, perpetrated against

/...

the Kampuchean population, are far beyond human understanding. They hit every Kampuchean in his flesh and blood. Up to now, millions of Kampucheans have already been killed through those acts, and tens and hundreds of thousands others will more face the same fate in the forthcoming months of the rainy season. It is due to that antagonism that the Kampuchean population oppose the Vietnamese Le Duan clique and combat them through every forms. That is one of the causes of the failure of the Vietnamese enemy's plan of Khmerization of the war of aggression in Kampuchea. The Vietnamese occupying forces have neither succeeded in setting up a puppet army nor a puppet administration. Only over one year period, in the zones temporarily under their control, they were compelled to replace and wipe out the communal committees forcibly set up by themselves, on the whole, three times yet. In such a situation, they have to do everything by themselves in the military, administrative fields as well as in other fields. The administration in Phnom Penh is a genuine Vietnamese administration. Heng Samrin is nothing else but the shadow of the Vietnamese troops of aggression.

This evolution of the situation of the population in Kampuchea has had a strong effect upon the self-defence agents and the administrative committees members authoritatively recruited by the Vietnamese occupying forces. At present, those agents and committees members, particularly at the grass roots level, in an increasing number, show their sympathy towards the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea and stand by its side. The few Khmer soldiers forcibly enlisted by the Vietnamese enemy are also to be added to this number.

Such a remarkable evolution of the political situation strongly furthers the combat of Democratic Kampuchea in the military field. Her fighters are carrying out activities along highways, around Phnom Penh and in Phnom Penh itself.

* * *

5. Over the past 17 months, all have been destroyed by the Vietnamese troops of aggression : the economic infrastructure, hydraulic networks, small and great plants, the cattle from 70% to 80%, the seeds in their totality... At the same time, the population have been plundered and bled, prevented from carrying production works. But, where the population have succeeded in planting some cultivations, the enemy have repeatedly launched destroying or fields mining operations to hinder from harvesting. The people of Kampuchea are hit by a famine on a scale unknown in their history. This appalling famine is not the ordinary consequence

/...

of the war of aggression, as it is usually believed. It has been created systematically by the Vietnamese Le Duan clique as an arm of genocide, in implementation of their criminal policy of extermination of the Kampuchean race.

In such an immense tragedy, the cadres of the army, the ministerial departments and services and those of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea shrink from nothing to live in symbiosis with the population, join their combat to defend the production and organize them in such a way that they plant multiple small cultivations in multiple plots, in the same manner as the combatants split themselves in multiple units and wage multiple guerrilla attacks. Moreover, even in the direst difficulties and hardships, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea does its utmost to protect the welfare of the population. At present, some fifty hospitals with 100 to 300 beds and other small sanitation centres are operating. In the villages in Democratic Kampuchea zones, schools keep on working for the education and the formation of the children, in spite of all difficulties.

* * *

6. Referring to this favourable evaluation of the struggle, the Council of Ministers has come to the firm conclusion that the Kampuchean nation will never perish, that the Kampuchean people will survive. The surviving Kampuchean people will pursue their combat under the leadership of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea and of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea against the Vietnamese Le Duan clique in order to ensure the perennality of the Kampuchean nation and people, as an entity with its own civilization, its honour and dignity, coexisting on equal terms with all nations and peoples, near or far, in the world.

* * *

7. The present struggle of the people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea is a struggle they have to wage for an ever independent, united, democratic, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea where there is no foreign military base. This struggle has taken place in a global context where strategic changes and rearrangements of forces have arisen in the world, the forces of aggression and expansion on the one hand, and those of national independence and peace on the other. Thus, this struggle

is not at all isolated, but a part of the international front against the expansionist aggressors, regional and global. This international front that has been shaping since some years has rapidly developed and strengthened particularly since the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union. The on going immense sacrifices of the Kampuchean people, the guerrillas and the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea are indeed for the triumph of their sacred national cause. But they also directly contribute to the defence of peace, freedom and national independence in the world, the very cause whose banner is hold by the international front.

The peace- and justice- loving countries in the world have clearly seen the strategic role of Democratic Kampuchea in the struggle against expansionism. Then they have firmly given their aid and support through every forms to the present struggle of the people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea. That was testified to, among other examples, by the successive votes at the 34th UN General Assembly adopted in a 2/3 majority to retain the seat of Democratic Kampuchea, and in a nearly 9/10 majority to pass the resolution 34/22 on November 14, 1979, demanding the Hanoi authorities to withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea. The organization of international conferences to mobilize humanitarian aids for the Kampuchean people is another example of those supports. Recently, the ASEAN countries jointly with the EEC countries, the governments of countries who cherish peace and justice, the political parties, the mass organizations and the peoples of the five continents have condemned the acts of aggression and expansion of the Hanoi authorities, cut off aids to them and firmly demanded them to comply with the UN resolution by withdrawing all their troops from Kampuchea.

Such a volume of aid and support from mankind underlines the legitimacy of the cause defended by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the people of Kampuchea in their combat. By giving these aid and support, all peace- and justice-loving countries have shown their firm will to defend the UN Charter, the international law, the principles governing the international relations, the national independence, the State sovereignty, the territorial integrity of every country and the right of every people to decide by themselves their own destiny. Equally they have clearly expressed their determination to oppose the law of the jungle of which the expansionists are the ardent adepts, and the use of armed forces by a country to topple or to attempt to topple the government of another country.

/...

Those aid and support have strongly contributed to the favourable development of the situation which has reached a strategic turning point in the battlefields of Kampuchea. The Council of Ministers appreciated highly those aid and support more especially as they have been provided under the darkest circumstances when the Kampuchean nation and people have to affront direst difficulties unprecedented in their history. Always mindful of these facts in the assessment of the struggle of the Kampuchean people, the Council of Ministers with emotion would like to renew its deep thanks to the ASEAN countries, to the other countries and peoples in the world who cherish peace and justice. The people, the guerrillas and the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea will know how to deserve the hope and confidence of all those grand countries. They will deploy all their energy to combat in the hot battlefields of Kampuchea, along with the struggle of the Afghan people, for the triumph of the national cause of Kampuchea and for the triumph of the common just cause of the international front against expansionism.

* * *

8. The Council of Ministers also noted that by the beginning of the present rainy season, the Vietnamese Le Duan clique, deeply bogged down in Kampuchea, is being embroiled in increasing difficulties in its own country and in the international arena. Particularly, insecurity has gained momentum in Vietnam, from Quang-Binh province to the Toek Khmau (Camau) Cape. At present, the population are waging their struggle in four main regions :

- the provinces of Highlands, led by the Dega-Fulro;
- the Mekong delta, adjacent to the province of Takeo;
- the region of Hue;
- the region of Saigon.

The economic and financial situation of the Vietnamese Le Duan clique is a shambles. The Soviet Union will never succeed in setting it upright again. The Vietnamese people will have to cope with an increasing famine.

In the international arena, the Vietnamese Le Duan clique is completely isolated and trashed by the whole mankind who demands the withdrawal of all its troops from Kampuchea.

/...

But, despite its inextricable difficulties, the Vietnamese Le Duan clique is sticking to its position and obstinately keeping on waging its war of aggression in Kampuchea :

- Firstly, in the military field, it does its utmost to muster new effectives, here and there, in a view to launching new mopping up operations, although it has no hope to crush the guerrillas and the National Army of Kampuchea.

- Secondly, in the political field, it strives to put some make-up to the Vietnamese administration in Phnom Penh, by staging a show of holding an "election" under the heel of its 250,000 troops. At the same time, it continues to destroy the Kampuchean economy so as to starve the people to death along with its massacres committed through conventional weapons and chemical warfare.

- Thirdly, in the diplomatic field, it pursues its manoeuvres, mainly in South-East Asia and at the United Nations, in an attempt to legalize its aggression, and goes on bargaining with the aim at finding pretexts enabling it to keep its troops in Kampuchea and so, to perpetuate its occupation of Kampuchea.

* * *

9. Facing those perfidious and cunning manoeuvres and referring to the evolution of the situation of Democratic Kampuchea and that of the enemy, the Council of Ministers adopted the following measures :

- Firstly, in the military field :

- to continue to wear out and annihilate the living forces of the enemy in an increasing number, strive to carry out everywhere the 3 combat methods in a constantly more active and efficient manner. The objective of the present rainy season of 1980 is to disable 50,000 enemy troops, killed and wounded;

- to preserve, develop and strengthen to a maximum the guerrilla units and the National Army, so that the combats during the forthcoming 1980-1981 dry season should be well prepared.

- Secondly, in the political field, the Council of Ministers referring to the actual experiences, noted that the most

efficient and only way to unite all national forces at home and abroad and to win over all friendly forces in the world to oppose the Vietnamese enemy, is the implementation of the Political Programme of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea and of the new strategic policy of the Democratic Kampuchea Government. So, the Democratic Kampuchea Government will stick to that way for the interest of the Kampuchean nation and people at present and for tens and hundreds years to come.

- Thirdly, in the economic field :

- to strive to supply the people with seeds and to carry out the production works in the manner of guerrilla warfare; to assign to the guerrillas and the National Army the task of protection of the production;

- to keep on mobilizing humanitarian aids;

- Fourthly, in the diplomatic field :

- to continue to look for active aid and support from countries in the world so that they might put pressure on the Hanoi authorities to withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea, and to prevent them from attempting to legalize their aggression and to perpetuate their occupation of Kampuchea.

* * *

10. As for the solution of the Kampuchea's issue, the Council of Ministers would like to remind the national and international opinion of the way the Democratic Kampuchea Government has put forwards and frequently published :

- *Firstly, the Hanoi authorities must withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea, in compliance with the UN resolution 34/22. The independent, sovereign, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned Democratic Kampuchea has been victim of the Vietnamese aggression. Thus, Vietnam has violated the principles governing the international relations, the UN Charter and the principles of non-alignment. Therefore, in order to put an end to that violation, the Hanoi authorities must withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people solve by themselves their problems.*

- Secondly, after the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people will choose by themselves their national government through general and free election by secret and direct ballot under the direct supervision of the UN Secretary-General or his representatives. Kampuchea will remain independent, united, democratic, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned, without any foreign base, with the guarantee of the United Nations and the world community.

- Thirdly, with regard to Vietnam and the Vietnamese people, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the people of Kampuchea do not foster any hatred or rancour and they do not require any indemnity, provided the Vietnamese troops withdraw totally from Kampuchea. For, the Kampuchean people do not want by no means to wage war and wish nothing else but to live in peace and security in good terms with all countries the world over, near or far. They want nothing else but to mobilize all their resources to solve and improve their conditions of living and to build up a prosperous Kampuchea.

The Council of Ministers was convinced that these above-mentioned 3 points to solve the Kampuchea's issue constitute a very realistic, correct and just solution which responds to the aspirations of the people of Kampuchea and of the peoples of South-East Asia, Asia and the world over who cherish peace and justice and oppose the aggression, the use of forces and any foreign interference of other countries.

* * *

11. Considering the continuously favourable development of the Kampuchean people, the increasing deterioration of the Vietnamese enemy situation and the perfidious manoeuvres and the cruel and stubborn nature of the Vietnamese Le Duan clique, the Council of Ministers launches an appeal to all combatants and cadres of the National Army, cadres of the ministerial departments, the Front and to the whole Kampuchean people to highly increase their vigilance, to hold aloft the banner of the great national union of the Front, to gather all national forces and energy of all social strata, at home and abroad, so that they join in a second union, in a communion of mind and heart, to combat through all forms the Vietnamese enemy aggressor, annexationist and exterminator of races for the survival of the Kampuchean nation and people. The tasks of the present rainy season in all fields must be successfully achieved. The combatants and cadres of all categories must continue to live in symbiosis with the population to ensure their defence

and to propagate the Political Programme of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea and the new strategic policy of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, so that all Kampucheans, at home and abroad, intellectuals and personages, grasp them well. In the way forwards, there will remain many difficulties and obstacles. But the factors at home and abroad strongly further the Kampuchean people's struggle which is bound to win.

* * *

12. The Council of Ministers issues an appeal to all peace- and justice-loving countries, near or far, so that they might keep on giving more aid and support to the struggle of the people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea :

- Firstly, to continue to oppose the attempts of the Hanoi authorities to legalize their aggression, to continue to reject the Vietnamese administration in Phnom Penh and to defend the position of the Democratic Kampuchea Government as the sole and unique legal and legitimate government of Kampuchea and as the effective and organized force leading the struggle of the people in the very territory of Kampuchea.

- Secondly, to continue to oppose the bargaining manoeuvres of the Hanoi authorities so that they should be prevented from perpetuating their occupation of Kampuchea, to continue to keep pressure on the Hanoi authorities so as to compel them to withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea in compliance with the resolution 34/22 of the United Nations, and let the Kampuchean people solve by themselves their problems without outside interference.

- Thirdly, to continue to carry out activities to prevent the massacres of the Kampuchean people by the Vietnamese troops through the conventional weapons, the famine and the chemical warfare, to continue to provide the Kampuchean people with humanitarian aids, to distribute those aids along the Kampuchea-Thailand border, and to take measures so that those aids equally reach the population living in the zones temporarily under the control of the Vietnamese Le Duan clique.

The Council of Ministers was convinced that all peace- and justice-loving countries continue to defend more than ever the principles of the UN Charter and those governing the

A/35/295
S/14005
English
Annex
Page 12

international relations, by providing the present just struggle of the Kampuchean people with strong assistance and support, so that in Kampuchea the cause of national independence and the right of the people to decide by themselves their own destiny triumph, and that peace, stability and security in South-East Asia, Asia, the Pacific and in the world be consolidated.

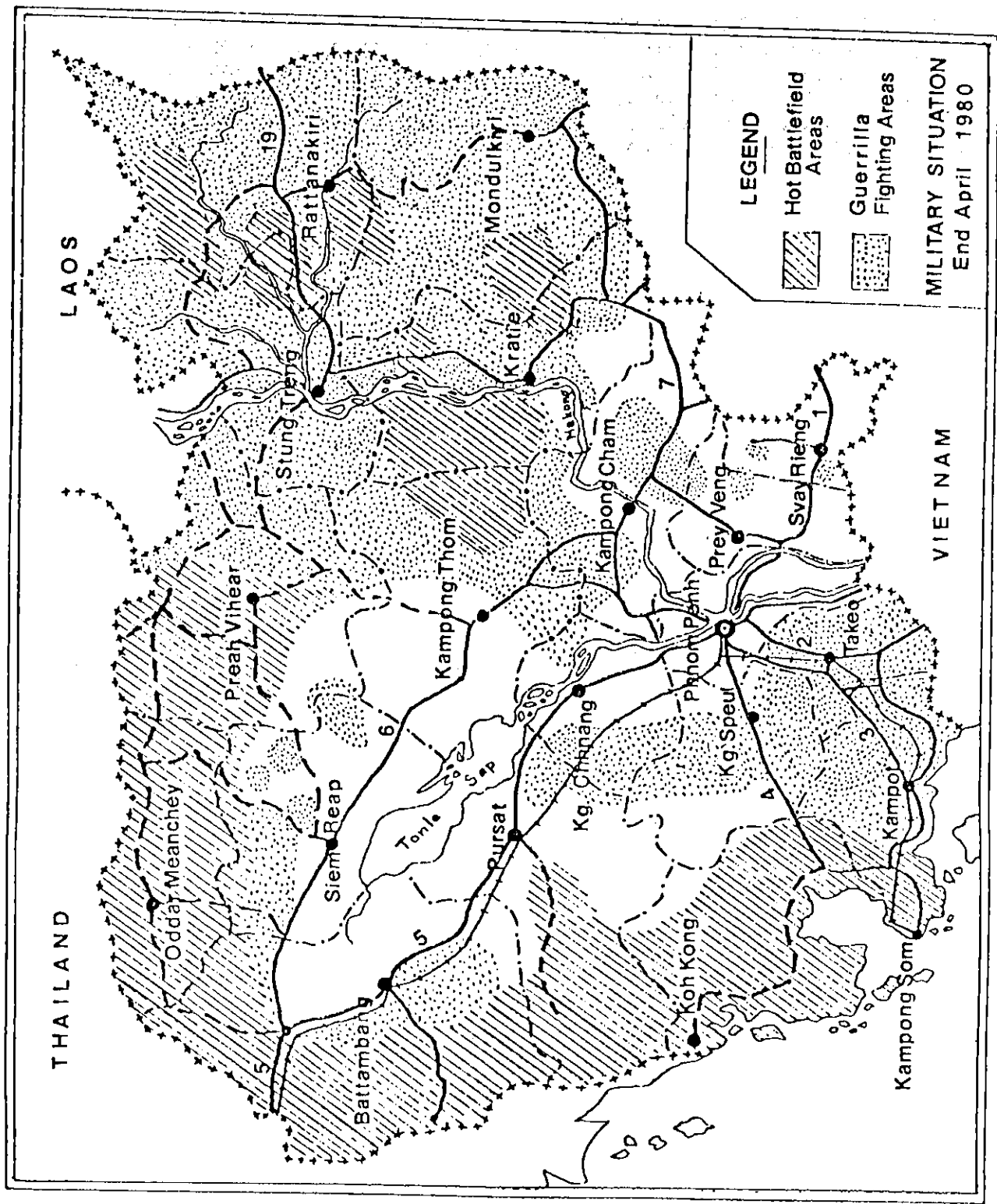
Democratic Kampuchea,
June 7, 1980

Prime Minister Office

/...

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

A/35/295
S/14005
English
Annex
Page 13



1...

POLITICAL MAP of KAMPUCHEA (END of APRIL 1980)

