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TELEGRAM DATED 31 DECEMBER 1978 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
IN CHARGE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA ADDRESSED
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform the Security Council of the United Nations that Viet Nam is intensifying its acts of aggression and invasion against Democratic Kampuchea.

First, in the province of Rattanakiri in north-east Kampuchea, on 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 December 1978, Vietnamese divisions N 307 and 304 attacked and penetrated deeply into the territory of Democratic Kampuchea along national highway N19 as far as O Ya Dao and the Andaung Pich district. They are currently seeking to continue their advance;

Second, parallel to these attacks in the province of Rattanakiri, several Soviet-Vietnamese aircraft carried out a number of air raids on the chief town of Voeunsai district on 28 December 1978 and the chief town of Andaung Pich district and the place known as Danlung on 28 and 29 December 1978;

Third, in Kratie province, on 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 December 1978, Vietnamese divisions N 3 and 5 attacked and penetrated deeply into Kampuchean territory along national highway N7 (formerly national highway N13) just beyond the chief town of Snuol district. They are currently seeking to penetrate even more deeply into Kampuchean territory.

In the course of its aggression against Kampuchea, the Vietnamese army has committed the most savage atrocities, killing everything, destroying everything, burning everything. Its air raids have killed many civilians and destroyed much civilian property. At the same time, as a result of the famine in Viet Nam, the Vietnamese army is pillaging the rice, cattle, poultry and other property of the population of Kampuchea. It destroys whatever it cannot carry away with it.

In other places in the east and south-west of Mondulkiri province the Vietnamese army has likewise launched attacks against Democratic Kampuchea. It is using MIG 19 and MIG 21 fighter-bombers and four-engined bombers. Radio conversations exchanged between the pilots of these aircraft and intercepted by our Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea show that some of these aircraft are operated by Soviet pilots. These aircraft are currently carrying out intensive air raids over the provinces of Rattanakiri, Stungireng, Mondulkiri and east Kompong Cham and particularly between the town of Snuol and the town of Kratie.

* Re-issued for technical reasons.

By means of these acts of aggression and invasion in Kampuchea, Viet Nam is seeking to seize Kampuchea and expand towards South-East Asia in order to satisfy its regional ambitions and at the same time realize the global expansion ambitions of the expansionist Soviet big Power in South-East Asia. Following its strategic defeat in 1978 in its war of aggression against Kampuchea, Viet Nam is intensifying and internationalizing that war.

The people of Kampuchea, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea, relying on their own strength, are mobilizing all their efforts to defend Democratic Kampuchea, so that it may remain for ever an independent, peace-loving, neutral and non-aligned country. But at the same time, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea draws the attention of the Security Council of the United Nations and of its associated organizations and all countries devoted to peace and justice to the serious threats to peace, security, independence and stability in South-East Asia and Asia which Viet Nam and the Soviet Union are creating by their savage aggression against Democratic Kampuchea. In order to put an end to all these acts of aggression, expansion and annexation and to the serious threat created by Viet Nam and the Soviet Union, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea considers that it is for the Security Council of the United Nations and its associated organizations, and all countries devoted to peace and justice throughout the world, to take the following measures:

First, to condemn Viet Nam for attacking Democratic Kampuchea and to demand that Viet Nam cease its aggression against Kampuchea, abandon its ambition to swallow up Kampuchea, and respect by means of concrete acts the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Kampuchea and the right of the people of Kampuchea to determine their own destiny;

Second, to cease all aid and assistance to Viet Nam so that it cannot strengthen its forces which are attacking Democratic Kampuchea;

Third, to support the just struggle of Democratic Kampuchea.

I would request you to have this telegram circulated as a Security Council document.

IENG SARY
Deputy Prime Minister
in Charge of Foreign Affairs
of the Government
of Democratic Kampuchea
