

UNITED NATIONS



**GENERAL
ASSEMBLY**



**SECURITY
COUNCIL**

Distr.
GENERAL

A/35/75
S/13763
25 January 1980
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Thirty-fifth session
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-fifth year

Letter dated 24 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, a report on the people's war of national resistance against the aggression of the Le 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 agenda item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea", and of the Security Council.

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

ANNEX

Report issued by the Ministry of Information
of Democratic Kampuchea

I. THE DEFEAT OF THE SECOND VIETNAMESE MOPPING-UP CAMPAIGN IN THE
NORTH-EASTERN ZONE

At the beginning of the 1979-1980 dry season, Hanoi sent four Vietnamese divisions and two Lao regiments to the north-east of Kampuchea, so as to break down Kampuchean resistance in this region. The success of this plan would have allowed Hanoi to send its troops to other regions. However, Hanoi suffered a defeat and consequently, in December, it was forced to launch its second mopping-up campaign, using a huge quantity of heavy artillery, tanks (107) and aircraft. But, a little over one month after this huge deployment of forces, the guerrillas inflicted a second defeat on the Vietnamese troops, even more bitter than the first one.

The Vietnamese troops operating in the sector north of highway No. 19 and stationed along the Tonle San river between Voeunsay and Aur Dambauk gave ground along highway No. 19 at Voeunsay, Banlong and Aur Dambauk on 15 January. The commander of the Vietnamese regiment stationed at the Aur Tak Mak bridge had to beat an ignominious retreat.

On the same day, the enemy troops stationed to the south of Stung Treng, Ratanakiri and Sre Pok, i.e. to the south of highway No. 19, fled in disorder towards Stung Treng, along highway No. 19, and to the Sre Pok bridge.

From 1 to 15 January 1980, on the two above-mentioned fronts, the Vietnamese troops suffered 228 killed and many wounded.

II. HANOI IS ESTABLISHING A PURELY VIETNAMESE POWER STRUCTURE IN KAMPUCHEA

After the formal abolition of the Kampuchea-Viet Nam border through a so-called "agreement on freedom of movement between Vietnam and Kampuchea", Hanoi is now establishing a purely Vietnamese power structure in Kampuchea. The frontier district of Chantrea in the province of Svay Rieng was the first victim of this action.

On 31 December 1979, thousands of Vietnamese arrived in all the communes and villages of this district and established "administrative committees", "economic committees", "cultural committees" and "committees for political education", as well as the "self-defence guards unit".

This action is a new step by the Hanoi authorities to swallow up Kampuchea.

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III. HANOI WANTS TO DESTROY THE SOUL OF THE KAMPUCHEAN NATION

Pursuing frantically its criminal efforts to exterminate the Kampuchean people, not only by killing them but also by doing away with all traces of their civilization, Hanoi has carried off all the Kampuchean works of art. Statues from Angkor and other precious pieces have been taken to Viet Nam, either hidden in coffins or in military vehicles. Caring nothing for the universal reprobation to which this pillage has given rise, the Vietnamese continue to commit monstrous crimes in Kampuchea.

On 28 December, they carried off four silver Buddhas, one jade Buddha and two other statues from the Silver Pagoda in Phnom Penh. On the same day, at Banteay Srey, in the well-known monuments of Angkor, the Vietnamese troops destroyed and pulled down several statues of Buddha and bas-reliefs in order to take them to Viet Nam. Early this year, the Vietnamese troops ransacked several pagodas in the province of Kampong Thom, at Kampong Thmar, Taing Choum and Chinit inter alia, in search of gold and precious stones. In many places, they pillaged valuable articles and pulled down statues of Buddha so as to get the gold and precious stones encrusted in the eyes and heads of these statues.

IV. DESTRUCTION OF THE HEVEA PLANTATIONS IN THE EASTERN ZONE BY THE VIETNAMESE AGGRESSORS

The "experts" Hanoi has sent to Kampuchea are experts in the art of pillaging and robbery. The pillaging of railways, shipyards, hospitals, schools, power stations, factories, warehouses and so on has been the achievement of Hanoi's "experts" and "technicians".

Hanoi has now ordered its troops to destroy the hevea plantations in the eastern zone of Kampuchea. To this end, on 30 December 1979 Hanoi sent a contingent of its hevea "experts" like the previous ones. Many witnesses have reported the destruction they caused in the big plantations of Chup, Krek and Memot. In a few days, the Vietnamese destroyed and set fire to several thousand hectares of plantations. They also stripped the seed-beds containing tens of thousands of young plants and sent them to Viet Nam. Upon their arrival, these "experts" immediately looted the latex being stocked at Chup and sent it to Viet Nam.

V. A GROUP OF DOCTORS FROM THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS RECEIVED BY MR. THIOUNN THIOEUN AND MR. THIOUNN MUMM

Mr. Thiounn Thioeun, Minister of Public Health, and Mr. Thiounn Mumm, Chairman of the National Committee for Science and Technology, received a group of 16 doctors from Switzerland, Germany, Belgium and France from the International Red Cross on 15 January 1980 in the region under the control of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

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The meeting proceeded in a most cordial atmosphere. Minister Thiounn Thioeun expressed his great appreciation of their efforts to help the victims of the special war of racial extermination being waged by the Le Duan clique in Kampuchea and asked them to convey the profound gratitude of the people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea to the International Red Cross, as well as to the peoples and Governments of Switzerland, Germany, Belgium and France. He also informed them of the needs of the Kampuchean people.

For their part, the doctors expressed great appreciation for the efforts made by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea in the field of public health in extremely difficult conditions and also expressed their satisfaction with the collaboration of the Kampuchean personnel and doctors.

Minister Thiounn Thioeun then invited them to a luncheon, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.
