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THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-fifth year

Letter dated 28 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 issued by the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea on the people's war of national resistance against the war of aggression and racial extermination being waged by the Vietnamese expansionists.

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) THIONN Prasith
Ambassador,
Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea

* A/35/50.

ANNEX

Report on the people's war of resistance against the war
of aggression and racial discrimination being waged by
the Vietnamese expansionists

I. SEVERAL SENIOR VIETNAMESE OFFICERS AND SOVIET AND CUBAN ADVISERS KILLED IN AN AMBUSH

Three senior Vietnamese officers, one Soviet adviser and two Cuban advisers were killed in an ambush north of Pongro (Siemreap province) on 15 March, while riding in a Landrover. Several Vietnamese soldiers forming the escort were killed or wounded. The guerrillas were able to capture a large amount of military matériel.

A Vietnamese regimental commander was killed at the same place two days later during an attack launched by the guerrillas.

II. A KHMER SEREI OFFICER COMES OVER WITH HIS BATTALION

Because he fully agreed with 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, Mr. So Chhoeun, known as Dei, a former commander of the Lon Nol special forces in the commune of Talam (Battambang province) and a former officer of the Khmer Serei army at Barang Thleak hill (Battambang province), came over to the Government of Democratic Kampuchea with his battalion on 19 February.

On 20 March, the "Voix du Kampuchea Démocratique" broadcasted a recording of his appeal to all ex-servicemen and to all Khmers Serei to join together in the anti-Vietnamese struggle in order to save the nation and ensure the survival of the Kampuchean race.

III. NEWS FROM VARIOUS FRONTS

1. North-western front

In the Samlaut sector, according to the first reports, the national army and the guerrillas had already inflicted casualties of 600 dead and wounded on the Vietnamese troops during the first half of March. They are dealing them heavy blows almost daily, particularly on the trail that the Vietnamese have just cleared. They also killed a battalion commander and a company commander at Aur Chor on 15 March.

In the Bavel sector, they have also been very active, particularly in the vicinity of Aur Lohong, hills 182, 187 and 100 and Ta Sokh hill. They destroyed 10 enemy fortifications and an ammunition dump and wiped out over 500 of the enemy between 7 and 13 March.

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2. Northern front

The guerrillas continue to deal the Vietnamese troops stationed around Trapeaing Trav crushing blows. In the week of 3-10 March, they inflicted on them casualties of almost 450 dead and wounded.

3. North-eastern front

In the Lomphat-Bakev sector, on 25 February and again on 2 March, the Vietnamese troops launched sweep operations but were halted by the guerrillas.

In the Andaung Meas region, following the liberation of a large expanse of territory, the guerrillas continued their attacks against the occupiers on highway No. 19 and in the Voeunsay district.

4. South-western front

On 7 March, the guerrillas sank a 37-hp enemy boat between Chiphat and Andaung Toek, immediately killing the 32 persons aboard.

In upper Koh Kong province, the Vietnamese troops suffered heavy losses at Kirivong.

The casualty count in communiqués from the front between 13 and 20 March 1980 totals 2,959 dead or wounded among the Vietnamese troops.

IV. LARGE SUPPORT MEETINGS THROUGHOUT KAMPUCHEA

In its editorial of 16 March, the "Voix du Kampuchea Démocratique" reported large mass meetings in late February and early March in all regions and provinces and in all State organs.

In the northern, north-western and south-western regions, among others, these meetings attracted several thousand persons.

During the meetings, the participants voiced support for the political programme of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union and the new policy of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and for a solution to the Kampuchean problem based on the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops.

V. THE VIETNAMESE ARMY STEPS UP THE SPRAYING OF CHEMICALS AND THE FIRING OF POISON-GAS SHELLS SOUTH OF HIGHWAY NO. 5

On 15 and 16 March, the Vietnamese army sprayed masses of chemicals and fired poison-gas shells at villages and guerrilla bases between Malay hill and Sisophon, south of highway No. 5 (Battambang province, north-western region).

According to the first reports, seven persons were killed and 27 others are in serious condition.

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