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TELEGRAM DATED 5 FEBRUARY 1979 FROM THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER  
IN CHARGE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA  
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to bring to your attention the most recent news concerning the fighting being carried on by the people of Kampuchea under the leadership of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Prime Minister Pol Pot against the Vietnamese invasion and occupation and I would be grateful if you would have it circulated as a document of the Security Council.

"Since 15 January 1979 the revolutionary army and people of Kampuchea have begun launching generalized counter-attacks in all parts of the country.

"1. The members of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea have remained in their places to direct the fighting. Everywhere throughout the country, even in the areas bordering Viet Nam, the organs of government leadership and the administrative machinery have remained intact and are continuing to function and to defend the population successfully against the enemy attacks.

"2. It has been possible to preserve the revolutionary army of Kampuchea almost in its entirety.

"The current situation is as follows:

"1. The Vietnamese invasion and occupation troops which have penetrated Kampuchea from the south-west, the south-east, the east, the north-east and also the southern part of Laos are being obliged to spread their forces over the whole of Kampuchea. They are able to occupy only the large and medium-sized towns, some segments of roads and some strategic points. They are not able to control either the country-side or the population. At this time they cannot exercise control over even 10,000 people.

"2. The people and the revolutionary army of Kampuchea are encircling all the towns occupied by the enemy and launching repeated attacks against all the localities and segments of road occupied by the enemy. Units of the revolutionary army of Kampuchea are even penetrating into Phnom Penh to harass the enemy troops, and are launching repeated attacks against Pochentong Airport and the enemy General Staff as well as against all population centres within a radius of 10 kilometres from the capital. In the south-western and western areas alone, from 7 to 22 January 1979 the people and revolutionary army of Kampuchea destroyed nearly 10,000 of the enemy.

"3. The Vietnamese aggression and invasion troops have seized about 100,000 tons of rice in the eastern and south-western areas. They have seized and taken to Viet Nam works of art, treasures from the Silver Pagoda, the Royal Palace and the National Museum of Phnom Penh and bas-reliefs from the monuments at Angkor. They have massacred several thousand sick and wounded who could not be evacuated from the hospitals in time and they have raped and savagely killed many women and girls. To cite but one example from among thousands, at Nimit, near Sisophon, the Vietnamese invaders captured girls from a production brigade, immediately killed those whose skins were dark and gathered together those whose skins were lighter in order to rape them and then shoot them.

"4. At Phnom Penh the Vietnamese occupation forces have installed a Vietnamese administration to which they have given a Khmer name.

"5. In pillaging Kampuchea and massacring the people of Kampuchea the Vietnamese are seeking to wipe out the nation and people of Kampuchea, to swallow Kampuchea in order to make it an integral part of Viet Nam, but the Vietnamese invaders are sinking into the quagmire of the people's war waged by all the people of Kampuchea, who, closely linked with the revolutionary army of Kampuchea and under the leadership of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, are determined to continue their just fight to drive out all the Vietnamese invaders and recover the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea."

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Kampuchea, 4 February 1979

IENG SARY  
Deputy Prime Minister in charge of  
Foreign Affairs  
of Democratic Kampuchea

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