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STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Thirty-fourth year

Letter dated 20 April 1979 from the Permanent Representative of  
Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to the  
Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, the statement made by the President of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, Khieu Samphan, on the occasion of the national holiday commemorating the fourth anniversary of the great victory of 17 April 1975 and the establishment of Democratic Kampuchea.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this statement to be issued as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 46 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN PRASITH  
Permanent Representative  
of Democratic Kampuchea

\* A/34/50.

ANNEX

Statement, dated 16 April 1979, made by the President of the State  
Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, Khieu Samphan, on the occasion  
of the national holiday commemorating the fourth anniversary of  
the great victory of 17 April 1975 and the establishment of  
Democratic Kampuchea

Dear and respected comrades,

Dear and respected compatriots,

This year, our nation and our entire people are celebrating the fourth anniversary of the great victory of 17 April 1975 and of the establishment of Democratic Kampuchea, in a situation that finds them, armed with lofty patriotism and revolutionary heroism and united in a single monolithic bloc under the leadership of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, waging popular war throughout the country against the Vietnamese enemy annexationist aggressor, which engulfs territories and exterminates nations.

On this occasion, on behalf of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, I bow before the noble memory of all our respected and beloved compatriots, officers, fighting men and women who have sacrificed their lives in the past for national and popular liberation, and for the defence of Democratic Kampuchea, and in the present war against the Vietnamese enemy annexationist aggressor, which engulfs territories and exterminates nations.

None of us shall ever forget the examples of lofty heroism of our compatriots and comrades-in-arms, and we undertake with steadfast determination to continue forever to hold aloft their banner of resolute resistance against the Vietnamese enemy annexationist aggressor, which engulfs territories, until it has been totally annihilated and has disappeared forever from the territory of our beloved homeland. On the same occasion, on behalf of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, I would like to address my warmest greetings and congratulations to our army and revolutionary guerrillas in every area and region of the country - Rattanakiri, Mondulkiri, Kratié, regions of the south-west, west, centre, north, north-west, east and south-east - which are engaged actively, everywhere and in every area, in guerrilla warfare, relentlessly harassing the enemy, constantly wearing down and destroying its vital forces, weakening and exhausting it day after day, and all the while, relying primarily on their own forces and using their revolutionary heroism to the utmost advantage.

I would also like to pay rousing tribute and to express my deepest respects to our nation and our entire people, who categorically refusing to live with the Vietnamese enemy annexationist aggressor, which engulfs territories, are actively participating in the great movement of our popular war against that enemy by using every form of resistance.

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Dear and respected comrades,

Dear and respected compatriots,

Four months have already elapsed since the Vietnamese enemy, having mobilized more than 100,000 troops reinforced by a great number of tanks and supported by many pieces of Soviet artillery and Soviet aircraft, committed aggression and invaded the territory of our Democratic Kampuchea in the most arrogant and savage manner. During these four months, wherever the enemy went, he systematically and indiscriminately massacred our population and our children, stole their property, livestock and rice, destroyed fields and rice paddies, and the villages and homes of our people. He has set about unscrupulously destroying reservoirs, dams and irrigation canals which we had built with great effort during the more than three years that had elapsed. The extreme barbarity of the Vietnamese enemy is prompted by its evil design to destroy totally our Democratic Kampuchea, to seize all our territory, to subjugate all our people, to establish the authority of the Vietnamese State in our country, to take over our economy entirely and to implement to the fullest its strategy of "Khmerization" of the war with the aim of occupying our territory definitively.

However, the Vietnamese enemy has basically failed in its criminal design. It has not been able to destroy our Democratic Kampuchea, nor to control our territory, our economy or our people. Nor could its strategy of "Khmerization" of the war be carried out. On our side, we have basically preserved our vital forces and the authority of our State and have protected our population and our economy. Practically the whole population refuses at any price to become the slave of the Vietnamese. In short, the Vietnamese enemy has not succeeded either in breaking our peoples' resistance or forcing our compatriots to fight against their own people in its place. Therefore, the Vietnamese must continue to wage their war of aggression by themselves, and they are in a hopeless situation. All this is due to the strength of the great union of the entire nation and of the entire people of Kampuchea which, under the leadership of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, have held aloft the banner of honour and national dignity, the banner of independence and sovereignty, and who have struggled resolutely against the Vietnamese enemy annexationist aggressor, which engulfs territories and exterminates nations.

The Vietnamese enemy may destroy the lives of our compatriots, our property, our rice, our fields, our rice paddies, our dams and reservoirs, but it will never succeed in annihilating the national soul of Kampuchea, its honour and dignity, its national entity, identity and loyalty, because this national soul, this honour and dignity, this national entity, identity and loyalty have been maintained, developed and strengthened by our nation and our people through their successive revolutionary struggles. In addition, since the establishment of Democratic Kampuchea on 17 April 1975, our nation and our people, under the leadership of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, have in every circumstance never ceased to develop, strengthen and further promote these characteristics in the struggle to build up the country, to determine and improve the living conditions of our people, and to defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country.

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This is why, slightly more than three years after the devastating war, and despite the countless obstacles erected by the Vietnamese enemy, our nation and our people, deploying every effort, have rapidly built up the country in all fields (agriculture, industry, culture, social affairs and health), and have determined and improved living conditions of the people by relying primarily on their own forces. In the field of agriculture, we have created the basic conditions needed to increase production by building dams, reservoirs and canals to irrigate 700,000 hectares of land. Since 1977, we have achieved an annual rate of consumption of 312 kilograms of paddy per capita in the country as a whole. The foundations for an independent industry have also gradually been laid. In the field of social affairs and health, we have basically eliminated malaria. In the field of culture, we have eliminated illiteracy throughout the country; on the basis of national progressist traditions, we have developed and strengthened a sound, independent culture which serves the living conditions of our people in all fields and also serves national construction and defence.

Today, all the results of the efforts we have made for more than three years have been almost entirely destroyed by the Vietnamese. However, despite all this, our nation and our people have clearly shown the world that, although Kampuchea may be a small, poor, sparsely populated country, its nation and its people are armed with great heroism; that they are fully capable of building up their country rapidly, in complete independence and sovereignty, relying on their own forces; and that they have absolutely no need of the deadly "Indo-Chinese Federation" of the Vietnamese. Our people and our nation want to live as an independent and non-aligned country, as a nation having its own civilization, its own traditions, its own healthy and noble virtues, its honour and its dignity. In spite of all their efforts, the Vietnamese can never and will never be able to wipe out the entity and identity of the nation and people of Kampuchea.

In the field of national defence, for the more than three years that have elapsed, our nation and our people have strongly and courageously struggled against the Vietnamese enemy annexationist aggressor, which engulfs territories and exterminates nations, creating for it many difficulties that have become increasingly serious, on the military and political levels as well as on the economic and financial levels, along the front of its aggression against Kampuchea as well as in its own country and in the international arena. The extremely pernicious strategy of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique consists in engulfing Kampuchea surreptitiously in the same way as it engulfed Laos. Indeed, it engulfed Laos just as a boa engulfs a chicken. Laos could not even utter a single cry. There was no reaction either from within Laos or from abroad. However, in Democratic Kampuchea, this "boa engulfing the chicken" strategy is being combatted in a resounding manner by the heroic people and the heroic Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea, under the just and far-sighted leadership of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea; they have revealed to the world the hideous face of Viet Nam.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea is inspired by a profound love for the nation and the people. The nation and people of Kampuchea support it and have

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united together in a monolithic bloc to defend Democratic Kampuchea. The six attempted coups d'état perpetrated by the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique have been successively thwarted, and the clique is enraged at this. That is why, at the end of 1977, it revealed its true nature, for all to see, when it launched 14 divisions against Kampuchea with a view to crushing it with a single blow. However, here again, it suffered a bitter, grave defeat. Having thus exhausted all its resources, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique then hastened to throw itself at the feet of its Soviet masters in order to obtain tanks, artillery and aircraft with a view to engaging in aggression and openly invading Democratic Kampuchea. Its odious face was thus exposed to the world. The false "revolutionary" and "non-aligned" banner of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique was torn to shreds. Throughout the world, Viet Nam acquired the sinister reputation of being an aggressor, a barbaric and arrogant expansionist, valet to the Soviet international expansionists, of being the Cuba of Asia, and a Soviet military base in Asia and the Pacific. That was a strategic defeat for the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique.

Aggressors and expansionists always underestimate peoples and the masses, and they place blind trust in their military forces and weapons. The same is true of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique. Its aggressive and expansionist nature makes it forget entirely the successive lessons severely taught by oppressed peoples and nations or victims of aggression to aggressors of all types. Supported by the Soviet international expansionists, the clique has engulfed Laos and is in the process of conducting savage aggression against Democratic Kampuchea. At the same time, it is arrogantly provoking China and insolently threatening Thailand and the other countries of South-East Asia.

The development of the war of aggression waged by Viet Nam and its Soviet masters against Democratic Kampuchea can only result in two alternatives:

- (a) Either Viet Nam agrees to withdraw its troops and forces of aggression from Democratic Kampuchea, in which case the peoples of Kampuchea and Viet Nam could live as good neighbours, the spread of war would be averted;
- (b) Or Viet Nam and its Soviet masters persist in pursuing their aggression and occupation of the territory of Kampuchea, in which case war would threaten to spread to Thailand and other countries of South-East Asia, of Asia and the Pacific, and to affect the entire world.

To date, despite the heavy defeats it has suffered in its aggression against Kampuchea, Viet Nam refuses to withdraw from Kampuchea, as the world and the whole of mankind have demanded unanimously. Quite the contrary, Viet Nam and its Soviet master persist in continuing to escalate their war of aggression in different ways. At the start of February, another reinforcement of three divisions brought the number of Vietnamese troops of aggression in Kampuchea to 150,000. In early March, Viet Nam declared martial law, further increasing the general mobilization. Towards the end of March and in early April, the Soviet Union took another step in the war of aggression in Kampuchea by sending its aircraft to take part in transporting Vietnamese troops assigned to campaigns of searching out, repressing

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and massacring the population of Kampuchea. Furthermore, the so-called treaty of friendship and co-operation between Viet Nam and Kampuchea, a concoction trumped up by Viet Nam, is only one of its many attempts to legalize the escalation of its war of aggression in Kampuchea. The so-called treaty of friendship and co-operation between Laos and Kampuchea is also another form of escalation of the Vietnamese war of aggression in Kampuchea. Its aim is to legalize the increasingly open and total commitment of the three Vietnamese divisions which have long been stationed on the Laos-Kampuchea border and which had already been engaged in continual acts of aggression against the northern part of Kampuchea. Indeed, Viet Nam and the Soviet Union are currently in the process of extending the war to Laos and in the direction of China. It is now even more obvious that this war threatens to spread to Thailand, South-East Asia, Asia and the Pacific, and to affect the entire world.

The countries of the region and of the world, as well as the political parties, mass organizations and eminent persons of all circles, all devoted to peace and justice, have clearly realized this danger. They have energetically denounced and condemned Viet Nam and have carried out many activities to demand that it should withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and the nation and people of Kampuchea consider all these activities to be extremely valuable support for their just struggle and take this opportunity to reiterate their sincerest gratitude. They are convinced that they will continue and intensify their activities in order to oblige Viet Nam to withdraw all its troops and forces of aggression from Kampuchea so that the danger of the spread of war may be stopped in time.

Our struggle has only one goal: withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops and forces of aggression in order to allow the nation and people of Kampuchea to settle their own affairs by themselves, without foreign interference, and to build in union an independent, united, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea.

Dear and respected comrades,

Dear and respected compatriots,

From the preceding remarks, we can affirm on the basis of the present and future internal factors of our country and benefiting, in addition, from the support of the world and of mankind as a whole, that we have all the favourable conditions needed to pursue our long-term popular war against the Vietnamese enemy, to defend and preserve our forces in all fields and to move forward gradually until we launch the counter-offensive to completely annihilate the Vietnamese enemy. Of course, difficulties and obstacles remain before us, because the Vietnamese enemy is continuing to escalate its war of aggression in every form and in successive stages - the third, fourth, fifth and so forth - and it will continue to do so until the balance of power between it and us undergoes progressive changes quantitatively and qualitatively in the two following ways:

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(a) The enemy, temporarily stronger than we, in military terms, will become progressively weaker;

(b) We, temporarily weaker than the enemy, in military terms, shall become stronger progressively by developing and acquiring force.

Our popular war is evolving in a very favourable direction. The most important aspect is the rapid and systematic development throughout the country of our guerrilla units which have shown their full strength in their capacity to launch attacks everywhere. Wherever the enemy ventures to go, he is the target of our guerrillas, who press him from the front, from the rear, from within and from without, and hold his movements in check. Thanks to the networks thus woven everywhere by our guerrillas, who are relentlessly launching attacks against the Vietnamese enemy, we can defend and preserve our forces, wear down those of the enemy and gradually develop and strengthen ours in all fields: the forces of the people, of the army, of the guerrillas and those of the subsistence economy. Proceeding in this way, we are succeeding in organizing our short- and long-term strategic forces. We are waging our popular war, relying on guerrillas, while employing regular troops for operations to annihilate the vital forces of the enemy. In view of the famine and the countless difficulties existing in Viet Nam, now and in the future, the impasse in which it is caught on the Kampuchea front, the deterioration of the situation in Laos, the heavy defeats it has suffered on the Viet Nam-China border, the entire world's increasingly vigorous condemnation of it and the steps taken to eliminate aid to it, we can see that the Vietnamese enemy is in a situation that will steadily deteriorate until its inevitable ruin.

We must understand well the subjective and objective conditions that are favourable to us and continue to carry out our tasks in the following areas:

(a) We must continue our popular war to combat more strongly still the Vietnamese enemy, through guerrilla warfare. The task of continuing our popular war against the Vietnamese enemy annexationist aggressor, which engulfs territories and exterminates nations, falls to our entire nation, to our entire people, to our entire army and to all our revolutionary guerrillas. Our comrades who are at present fighting on the front, in particular, should consider this a most noble task entrusted to them by our nation and by our entire people, a task which we are all determined to carry out to completion at whatever price. Each day and each month, soldiers of all the units of the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea and guerrillas from every base will rival each other's fervour in the struggle to wear down and destroy to the maximum the vital forces of the Vietnamese enemy and, to do so until it has been totally annihilated and has disappeared forever from the territory of our beloved Kampuchea. At the same time, we must always heighten our revolutionary vigilance in order to be in control of the situation in all circumstances and in all fields, in the face of the perfidious manoeuvres of the Vietnamese enemy annexationist aggressor, which engulfs territories.

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(b) The comrades at the rear are determined to be a strong and brilliant base of support for the front and to always remain in close contact with the front, each making every strong and relentless effort to fulfil his task. In particular, the population, the fighting men and women, and the officers of all the rear services and organization are entrusted with the production needed to achieve self-sufficiency and to provide strong support for our long-term popular war against the Vietnamese enemy annexationist aggressor, which engulfs territories. In concrete terms, for the time being, we must prepare our plows, harrows, oxen, buffalo and our seeds so that we may be able to launch, at the proper time and in a strong manner, our rice-growing campaign for the next rainy season. On land suitable for the cultivation of rice, we are growing rice. Elsewhere, we are growing sweet potatoes, manioc, maize and beans, or we are planting banana trees and every other additional food crop possible.

(c) We must always continue to develop and strengthen the great unity of the nation and people of Kampuchea in a broad national united front, bringing together all national forces both within the country and outside, in order to combat and destroy the Vietnamese enemy annexationist aggressor, which engulfs territories and exterminates nations, so that it disappears forever from the territory of our beloved Kampuchea. The historic task to defend our nation and our race falls to us all. We are certain that on the basis of this historic task, all our compatriots within the country and outside it will unite in a monolithic bloc and will participate actively in the struggle, in all its forms, to defend our nation and our race.

(d) In a parallel manner, we must always continue to expand and strengthen close solidarity with the countries of South-East Asia, Asia, the Pacific and with the world as a whole as well as with political parties and distinguished persons dedicated to peace and justice in the world, which are opposed to Vietnamese regional expansionism and to its master, Soviet international expansionism.

Our nation and our entire people have already undertaken and will always undertake with steadfast determination to strengthen their position in their lengthy struggle, relying primarily on their own forces and overcoming every obstacle in order to win a complete victory over the Vietnamese enemy annexationist aggressor, which engulfs territories and exterminates nations. Further strengthened by the support and assistance of the vast majority of countries and peoples dedicated to peace and justice in the world, we are convinced that final victory over the Vietnamese enemy aggressor will inevitably be ours.

Down with the Vietnamese enemy annexationist aggressor, which engulfs territories and exterminates nations!

Long live glorious Democratic Kampuchea!

Long live the popular war that will annihilate the Vietnamese enemy annexationist aggressor, which engulfs territories and exterminates nations!