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STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL

Thirty-fourth year

Letter dated 22 May 1979 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, an editorial of La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique entitled "Let us continue to raise high the flag of the intensive people's war in order to combat the Vietnamese enemy even more strongly by basing our action on guerrilla warfare".

I should be grateful if you would circulate this text 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
to the United Nations

* A/34/50.

ANNEX

Editorial of La Voix du Kampuchea démocratique entitled "Let us
continue to raise high the flag of the intensive people's war in
order to combat the Vietnamese enemy even more strongly by
basing our action on guerrilla warfare"

The nation and people of Kampuchea wish to live as an independent and non-aligned country and as a nation having its own civilization, its own traditions, its own sound and noble virtues, its honour and its dignity. But Viet Nam and its Soviet masters have kindled the flames of war and imposed that war on our nation and our people, with a view to transforming our Territory into their military base and using it as a spring-board to attack successively Thailand and the other countries of South-East Asia and the Pacific. They are relying on their many modern weapons and on the repression and indiscriminate slaughter of our innocent population - men, women, old people and children - to seek to crush Kampuchea with one blow and to reduce it to silence, as they have done in the case of Laos and its people.

On 25 December 1978, the Vietnamese enemy, supported and urged on by its Soviet masters, mobilized more than 100,000 men and launched its aggression against and invasion of Kampuchea in the most barbaric and Fascist manner, totally disregarding all international laws and the Charter of the United Nations.

In January 1979, the Vietnamese enemy occupied Phnom Penh and the chief towns of the provinces. But everywhere it met with fierce and valiant resistance on the part of the heroic Kampuchean revolutionary army and the heroic Kampuchean people, who inflicted on it heavy losses in men and equipment.

The Vietnamese enemy sought to "khmerize" the war by making Kampuchean fight Kampuchean, while the Vietnamese armed them with Soviet weapons. But virtually the entire population of Kampuchea categorically refuses to live with the Vietnamese, to be their slaves and to fight their own compatriots. Thus the Vietnamese policy of "khmerizing" the war has failed completely.

Then, at the beginning of February 1979, the Vietnamese sent reinforcements consisting of 30,000 soldiers, that is, three new divisions, to carry out search operations in south-west Kampuchea. But successively, both the remaining original Vietnamese forces and the new forces were subjected to harassment and to attrition and annihilation attacks by our heroic revolutionary army and guerrillas, who daily inflicted heavy losses on them.

At the end of March and the beginning of April 1979, the Vietnamese enemy sent further reinforcements, consisting of three additional divisions, to carry out a new campaign of repression, particularly in the north-west part of the country, with a view to breaking the resistance of our people in one blow. But thus far, it has been unable to achieve its criminal purpose. Moreover, the Vietnamese enemy has been subjected to powerful blows by our heroic revolutionary army and

guerrillas on all fronts and all battlefields, and has constantly suffered heavy losses.

We are now in the fifth month of the Vietnamese aggression against and invasion of our country, and the great movement of the people's war continues to intensify throughout the country. The Vietnamese enemy has thus been unable to achieve its criminal aim. Basically, it has been unable to crush Democratic Kampuchea, to control the Territory, economy and population of Kampuchea, or to "khmerize" its war of aggression. For our part, we have basically defended and preserved our forces, the power of our State, our population and our economy. In short, the Vietnamese enemy has been unable to curb the struggle of our people or to force Kampucheans to fight Kampucheans in its place. It must thus wage its war of aggression itself.

At the same time, in the international arena, Viet Nam is vigorously condemned by the whole world and all of mankind. It stands accused as the aggressor of Democratic Kampuchea, a regional expansionist, a lackey of the Soviet Union and a destroyer of peace and stability. All this is due to our people and our revolutionary army who, united in a monolithic bloc around the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and inspired by an implacable hatred of the Vietnamese invaders, are determined always to raise high the flag of the people's war of liberation in order to combat the barbaric and unjust war of aggression of the Vietnamese enemy and its Soviet masters. Our heroic revolutionary army and guerrillas and our heroic people, scrupulously applying the Party's policy of the people's war, taking guerrilla warfare as their basis, have launched counterattacks against the Vietnamese enemy aggressor everywhere with ever-increasing strength and have launched guerrilla attacks throughout the country. Wherever the Vietnamese enemy penetrates, whether the lines are near or far, we can attack it everywhere, at the front, in the rear, within or outside its defence perimeter, or to pin it down, by using the close-knit network of our guerrillas and their attacks throughout the country; at the same time, we are preserving our forces, constantly wearing down and annihilating those of the enemy, and progressively developing and consolidating our own in all spheres. Furthermore, we are solving our temporary difficulties as they arise. Thus our guerrilla units have been rapidly developed and strengthened throughout the country. Moreover, we possess troops that are concentrated to annihilate the enemy forces on all fronts. By using these methods we shall be able to combat the enemy both now and for a long time to come.

We are determined to continue to raise high the flag of national honour and dignity, the flag of national identity and pride, the flag of independence, sovereignty and the national entity of Kampuchea, and we are determined to pursue our people's war, taking guerrilla warfare as our basis and launching attacks to wear down and annihilate the enemy forces, to harass them, wear them down and annihilate them continually until they can stand no more. Then we shall administer the final blow.

Our final victory is certain!

Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean nation will live forever!