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THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-fourth year

Letter dated 8 October 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, a statement dated 3 October 1979 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea denouncing the launching of search and genocide operations by the Le Duan clique against the people of Kampuchea.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this statement to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 123, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea

ANNEX

Statement dated 3 October 1979 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of Democratic Kampuchea denouncing the launching of search and
genocide operations by the Le Duan clique against the people
of Kampuchea

For nearly a year the Le Duan clique has steadily increased its military forces in Kampuchea and stepped up its search and genocide operations against the people of Kampuchea, despite the unanimous opposition and condemnation of world public opinion. The more this clique becomes bogged down in the popular war of the people of Kampuchea, the more it resorts to barbarous and cruel behaviour.

At the present time the Le Duan clique is again mobilizing its troops and has launched new large-scale search and genocide operations against the Kampuchean people. In so doing it is trying to achieve two objectives:

Firstly, to plunder and destroy the rice which the people of Kampuchea has attempted to grow during the recent rainy season. This rice is now reaching maturity in some areas and in others the ears are beginning to form. The Vietnamese aggressors plunder and destroy all the crops: rice, corn, potatoes, cassava and other supplementary food crops. They take all the food-stuffs to feed their aggressor forces and condemn the people of Kampuchea to starvation.

Secondly, the Le Duan clique has now begun to escalate the war and, when the dry season arrives, will intensify it as much as possible and make it last as long as it can.

The Vietnamese aggressors are now carrying out large-scale search operations throughout the entire country, in particular in the north-eastern and central zones, in the district of Maung west of Pursat, in western Battambang, from Pailin to Poipet, near the Thai frontier.

The Vietnamese have engaged:

- (a) Nearly four divisions in the north-eastern zone, covering the provinces of Ratanakiri, Stung Trèng, Mondulkiri and Kratié;
- (b) Four divisions in the central zone, covering the province of Kampong Thom and the western portion of Kampong Cham province;
- (c) More than a division in the Maung district, in western Pursat province;
- (d) More than a division in the western sector of Battambang province, from Pailin to Poipet, in addition to the many divisions already stationed at Battambang.

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The Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea now comprise 23 divisions in all: 20 divisions stationed permanently in various regions of Kampuchea and three mobile divisions, along with 12 autonomous regiments belonging to frontier security forces.

The 20 divisions permanently stationed in Kampuchea are the following: the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 8th, 14th, 51st, 52nd, 54th, 55th, 126th, 302nd, 303rd, 307th, 309th, 317th, 330th, 475th and 950th divisions.

The three mobile divisions are the 7th, 9th and 342nd divisions.

The Le Duan clique has thus committed as many as 23 divisions comprising more than 200,000 men to attack Kampuchea, a small country with a small population. Initially, the clique thought it would be able, with 120,000 soldiers, to swallow Kampuchea in one gulp. As it was unable to do so, it continuously sent new reinforcements. The Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea now exceed 200,000 men and the Le Duan clique continues to bring in new ones. This further confirms the fact that the Vietnamese aggressors are daily being increasingly hemmed in and engulfed in the popular war of the Kampuchean people. It also confirms another fact: the people and nation of Kampuchea are to a man rising up against the barbarous aggression of the Le Duan clique and raining blows on it from all sides. Militarily speaking, the Le Duan clique has failed completely in its attempts to establish a puppet army. More than 200,000 Vietnamese soldiers are forced to continue fighting on Kampuchean battlefields. From the point of view of domestic policy, the puppet administration exists in name only and serves only to screen the Vietnamese, who are in charge of everything.

The Le Duan clique has already incorporated the north-eastern zone of Kampuchea into the Vietnamese fifth military region; similarly the eastern zone has been integrated into the Vietnamese seventh military region and the south-western zone, which includes the provinces of Takeo, Kampot and Kandal, into the Vietnamese ninth military region.

In this way the Vietnamese fifth, seventh and ninth military regions now stretch from the east coast of Viet Nam to the left bank of the Mekong River and include the provinces of Takeo, Kampot and Kandal, while Kampuchea as a whole has been placed under a Vietnamese high command called "High Command No. 479", which is under the direct orders of Le Duc Tho.

There can be no doubt as to the strategy of the Le Duan clique, which is to exterminate the Kampuchean race and swallow up its territory so as to strengthen the position of Viet Nam before later embarking on aggression and expansion in South-East Asia. The Le Duan clique stubbornly persists in this strategy, in complete disregard of the opposition and condemnation of the entire world. For more than a year it has committed crimes of genocide against the Kampuchean people and still continues to do so. For more than a year it has brought devastation and ruin to the people and nation of Kampuchea and continues to do so. In 10 months it has massacred more than 1 million Kampucheans. It has brought

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famine to millions of others, who are now nothing more than skeletons and may die. Nevertheless, it continues its military operations and each day commits new massacres.

The Le Duan clique did not flinch from eliminating millions of Vietnamese, national minorities and Chinese nationals in Viet Nam, which caused consternation in the entire world. Why would it then flinch from exterminating the Kampuchean people?

It undertakes the extermination of the Kampuchean race without any hesitation, thus committing one of the greatest crimes of genocide known to history, exceeding even those committed by the Hitlerites. Mankind as a whole cannot condone these crimes and stand by while the Le Duan clique continues its actions.

With regard to the military situation in Kampuchea, the Le Duan clique is able neither to deploy its 200,000 soldiers all over the country nor to surround and destroy the fighting guerrillas and Kampuchean people, who are wearing down the clique's forces in attacks all over the country. The situation clearly shows that the Le Duan clique is not able to disengage itself from the quagmire of the popular war of the Kampuchean people, no matter how long it persists in sending in new troops and escalating its war of aggression in Kampuchea. On the contrary, the more troops it engages and the more it intensifies its war of aggression, the more deeply it becomes bogged down and the greater the danger that the war in South-East Asia will spread.

The people and nation of Kampuchea, with the help of the active support of all peoples and countries of the world committed to peace and justice, are determined to unite in the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea, to overcome all obstacles and to continue resolutely the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, expansionists, land-grabbers and racial exterminators, until they are driven from Kampuchea completely. They are determined to defend and preserve the Kampuchean nation and race at all costs and to play their part in the defence of peace and stability in South-East Asia and the world.

In view of the growing danger that the war in South-East Asia may spread owing to the stubbornness of the Le Duan clique, which persists in dispatching fresh troops to Kampuchea and intensifying its war of aggression, can the United Nations, and in particular the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, remain indifferent? Can the United Nations allow the Le Duan clique to commit such large numbers of forces in an attack on and open invasion of Democratic Kampuchea, which is an independent sovereign country and a Member of the United Nations? Can it allow the Le Duan clique to exterminate the Kampuchean race and wipe Kampuchea off the map of the world, as the clique wishes? Can it allow the clique to trample on the Charter of the United Nations? All of these arrogant acts committed by the Le Duan clique arouse the indignation of the entire world. The enormity of the crimes of genocide committed by the Le Duan clique against the Kampuchean people has shaken the conscience of all mankind. We are firmly

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convinced that the United Nations, and in particular the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, will, at the conclusion of the debate on the situation in Kampuchea, strongly and decisively condemn the genocidal war which the Le Duan clique is now waging against the people and nation of Kampuchea and will take measures to force this clique to withdraw immediately and unconditionally all of its forces of aggression from Kampuchea and allow the Kampuchean people to solve its own problems without outside interference of any kind.

We are also firmly convinced that all countries, governments, political and mass organizations and prominent persons committed to peace and justice throughout the world will exert greater pressure on the Le Duan clique to force it to withdraw its aggressor forces from Kampuchea. Only such pressure on the Le Duan clique to withdraw all of its aggressor forces from Kampuchea can enable the Kampuchean people to regain the peace and security; only in this way can the threat of the proliferation of the war in South-East Asia be extinguished; and only in this way can the Vietnamese people come to know peace and security again.
