



UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/34/560
10 October 1979
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

Thirty-fourth session
Agenda item 123

THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

Letter dated 8 October 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

At the request of His Excellency Mr. Hun Sen, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the report of President Heng Samrin to the Second National Congress of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea and request you kindly to have this report and this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 123.

(Signed) HA VAN LAU

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of the Socialist Republic
of Viet Nam to the United Nations

ANNEX

Political report of Mr. Heng Samrin, President of the Central Committee of the Front, to the Second National Congress of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea, delivered at Phnom Penh on 28 September 1979

1. The National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea (NUFSK) was founded on 2 December 1978. It was an event of the highest importance that marked a new stage in the revolutionary struggle of our people. The Front has been the rallying point of our people, who come from all social strata but are spurred on by a single will and a single aspiration, that of rising up with one accord to overthrow the nepotistic reactionaries, Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, those militaristic dictators within the country in the pay of foreign reactionary forces, in order to shatter their bloody authoritarianism, build a people's democracy, embellish the traditions of Angkor and make Kampuchea a truly peaceful, independent, neutral, non-aligned country moving towards socialism and taking an active part in the struggle for peace and security in South-East Asia.

2. The call sent out by NUFSK was the call of the fatherland, the clarion call exhorting our countrymen to press on, to make the charge that would finally gain the historic victory of 7 January 1979 marking the overthrow of the reactionary Pol Pot clique, the salvation of the nation and the rescue of our people from genocide.

3. Since our people's liberation - quite a short time - we have overcome innumerable difficulties and privations in the first stage of the revolution and we have scored a number of successes in the political, economic, cultural and diplomatic fields.

In the military field:

4. Since the last dry season, we have launched several successive clean-up operations against enemy sanctuaries in the mountainous west, north-west, south-west and north-east regions, in particular at Amleang, Leach, Tasanh, Pailin, Korvanh, Vceun Sai, Poug Loug, Rovieng and along the borders with Thailand.

5. We have put more than 50,000 of the enemy out of action, seized a large supply of arms, munitions, depots and military supplies. More than one million more of our countrymen have been freed from the enemy's clutches and have rejoined their families in their native villages. Even while launching military operations, the Central Committee of NUFSK and the People's Revolutionary Council have widely broadcast their policy of clemency towards those who were misled. As a result, the already weakened enemy forces have been further reduced, their ranks have been dispersed and have rapidly fallen apart. This significant success has foiled the Pol Pot clique's attempt to build a certain number of bases so as to continue the struggle against the revolution and has thwarted all its plans for the rainy season. These victories have brought the enemy to bay, in increasing panic and disarray. Our forces, during this time, have waxed vigorous, showing themselves to be a worthy revolutionary army for the heroic Kampuchean people.

6. Having grown in stature under fire, our armed forces, comprising three troop categories, are now fulfilling all the duties of their historic role.

In the political field:

7. After the liberation of the country, the People's Revolutionary Council was founded, followed by the establishment of authority from the highest to the lowest echelons over the country as a whole.

8. Our officials throughout the hierarchy, especially the recently appointed ones in the lower echelons, have only a limited and as yet insufficiently trained staff at their command, but they are none the less the revolutionary authority of the people, chosen and organized by the people. The revolutionary government at all levels is doing its utmost to carry out the tasks involved in the conduct of society, and is putting increasing stress on the function of actually directing the people. The masses, who are coming to trust the revolutionary administration more and more, are doing their best to make suggestions for the establishment of authority, they are working closely with it and are readily fulfilling their patriotic obligations to the fatherland. Along with the establishment of revolutionary power, we are doing our utmost to build up mass revolutionary organizations for the country's well-being, such as groups of youth, women, peasants and trade unions. All these organizations are members of the Front and represent the interests of patriots from all sectors, and at the same time they are among the main pillars of support for the present revolutionary administration.

In the economic field:

9. During its more than four-year rule, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique plunged the national economy into ruin and extreme backwardness. It completely destroyed the national economy by reducing agriculture and industry to naught and the result, even before liberation, was a famine in all parts of Kampuchea which now threatens more than 4 million persons who have just been saved from death and unspeakable sufferings. Under the Pol Pot régime, our countrymen were reduced to exhaustion as a result of forced labour and the lack of food, clothing, and medicine; whatever was produced by the population was offered as tribute by the local leaders to their masters in exchange for arms and munitions. When they were defeated, before taking flight, they burned and destroyed everything with the intention of creating even greater hardships for the population.

10. To fight the famine, our countrymen are sharing their meagre goods among themselves, and the revolutionary authorities have, in addition, distributed among them hundreds of thousands of tons of rice sent as aid by the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples and friendly and fraternal countries. At the present time, the people's Government is directing several operations to transport food and medicine for the population. The aim of all these growing efforts is to attenuate progressively the disastrous legacies of the Pol Pot régime.

11. With State help, the people now have at their disposal seeds and agricultural implements, although so far in insufficient amounts; they have shown a spirit of

solidarity and mutual assistance in many ways, and this has allowed them to restore agricultural production and bring their lives back to normal to a certain extent.

12. As for industrial activities, although there is still a shortage of raw materials, fuel and supplies, and equipment has been damaged or destroyed, we have put over 40 factories into operation again, among them important ones such as small-scale agricultural mechanics workshops in the provinces and electrical factories, with the intention of meeting population and production needs. The Government has quickly repaired and reopened land and sea routes and the port of Kompong Som, which foreign ships can now enter; service has been restored on the rail link between the port of Kompong Som and Phnom Penh.

In the cultural and social field:

13. The revolutionary authorities have not only tried in every way to secure the wherewithal for the people to feed and clothe themselves and cure the dangerous diseases that are the consequence of the Pol Pot régime. They have in addition created conditions in which children can go to school, the aged and those without support can have a roof over their heads, and the people can recover their health and joyfully unite in wiping out the sufferings and misfortunes inherited from the old régime. At the present time, schools have been rebuilt almost everywhere, and although there are not yet enough to meet the needs of the country, in this school year more than 510,000 pupils have been able to enrol and 12,000 teachers, both experienced and newly trained, are working with whole-hearted dedication.

14. We have also reorganized the medical-health service by opening no less than 25 hospitals, 60 infirmaries and some 100 medical-health stations. Our health officers are sparing no effort in the treatment of disease, and they have achieved encouraging success.

15. The authorities of the people at various levels are giving special attention to the preservation of cultural centres, antiquities, temples, pagodas and so forth. After the liberation, the local administration also took steps to preserve the temples at Angkor, which had been severely damaged and plundered.

16. Since the country's liberation, the Buddhist clergy has enjoyed freedom of religion, it has helped to overcome difficulties and to build a happy, untroubled life in an independent, peaceful Kampuchea advancing towards socialism. Recently, the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea organized ceremonies for the reordination of several monks, in accordance with Buddhist practices.

17. The people's artistic and cultural movement has been set in motion throughout the country and is gaining ground. National and provincial artistic groups are organizing activities for the benefit of the population and for the combatants of the revolutionary armed forces.

18. Formerly, the Pol Pot clique had sought to turn the inhabitants into slaves

who only knew how to work on behalf of that clique. It pushed its barbarity so far as to try to destroy the national civilization. It prevented pupils from chanting and reciting their lessons and stopped monks from worshipping. It sought to destroy all the talent in the nation, all the intellectuals.

19. All this brutality and ambition came to naught with the fall of the blood-thirsty régime. The historic victory of 7 January 1979 saved the nation from the threat of extermination. Since then, the people have become the masters of their country. Under the judicious leadership of the People's Revolutionary Council and the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea, the people have been the subject of all the State's attention, in important and less important ways, materially and morally. The great traditions handed down by our ancestors have been maintained and developed.

20. The State manages all the affairs of the country and is pursuing a policy aimed at helping intellectuals and people with scientific or technical vocations to put their talents and knowledge to the service of the people and to build, with the people, a better life, one of prosperity and happiness for the country.

At the diplomatic level:

21. Immediately after its foundation, the Central Committee of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea deliberately turned its attention to the task of gaining the world's support and aid for the cause of our people.

22. At the beginning of December 1978, a delegation from the Central Committee of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea was invited to attend the seventh conference of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization, held at Ha Noi. Our delegations have subsequently attended several other international conferences and have won the approval and support of the world's peoples for the just cause of our people.

23. The People's Revolutionary Council will report to this Congress in greater detail on its diplomatic activities, on the activities of the People's Republic of Kampuchea since 7 December and on our people's foreign relations, as well as on the international activities that should encourage our people in their struggle to defeat completely the expansionist and aggressive manoeuvres of the Peking reactionaries, to mobilize world public opinion to denounce and condemn Pol Pot and Ieng Sary and their followers, to help the world to understand better the realities in Kampuchea and to intensify world support and aid for the just revolutionary cause of our people. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has been expelled from the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, and it will doubtless be expelled from other international bodies. In contrast, the People's Republic of Kampuchea has been officially recognized by 31 countries and movements. The solidarity and friendship uniting our people with the peoples of the socialist countries and with peoples committed to peace and justice in the world have been strengthened and continue to grow. In particular, we heartily welcome the strong development of militant solidarity between Viet Nam and Kampuchea, and between Kampuchea, Viet Nam and Laos, which was clearly apparent after the exchanges of visits of summit delegations headed by comrades Heng Samrin, Phan Van Dong and Souphanouvong, respectively.

/...

Background of these achievements:

24. The achievements of NUFSK in all these fields are the result of the just and proper policy followed by the genuinely revolutionary party of Kampuchea, the organizer and leader of the revolutionary cause of the Kampuchean people. These achievements include Kampuchean national unity, and the progress and awareness of the working masses who contribute their intelligence and strength to the common cause, striving together with the other segments of the population, under the NUFSK banner, for national independence and freedom.

25. These achievements are also the result of the solidarity of the world forces of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism, which have actively supported the just struggle of the Kampuchean people.

...

26. On this solemn occasion, the Central Committee of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea wishes to express its sincere thanks to all fraternal and friendly countries, to all international organizations and to all progressivists throughout the world which have given support and valuable assistance to the revolutionary cause of Kampuchea. It is with boundless joy that our people sincerely expresses its gratitude for the food and medications provided, in time of need, by the peoples and Governments of the Soviet Union, Laos, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary and others. In particular, we wish to express our gratitude to the Government and people of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, a dear and devoted friend which, for decades, has unhesitatingly shed its blood in order to share with our people the joys and sorrows of the struggle against our common enemies and which, at present, is doing its utmost to help us to defend and rebuild our beloved country.

...

27. Ever since the military collapse and political disintegration, of the Pol Pot clique, the Peking expansionists, in collusion with the American imperialists and other reactionary forces, have been striving to restore the clique. In addition, the enemy is still trying to group together a motley assortment of reactionaries under various organizations, such as the "Nationalist Party", the "Khmer Liberation Front", the "United Patriotic Democratic Front", the "United Front for the Salvation of the Khmer People", all little gangs of reactionaries that have been driven out of the country. Our enemies may dream up a thousand and one manoeuvres to combat the revolution and the heroic people of Kampuchea, but the situation is irreversible. This is an assertion and it is also our firm belief.

Principal tasks of NUFSK:

28. To raise aloft the banner of independence and sovereignty; to consolidate and expand NUFSK by bringing together all segments of the population that are genuinely devoted to the homeland and the people, without distinction as to political tendency, religion, age or sex, in order to combat the Pol Pot and

and Ieng Sary clique and the other reactionaries in the pay of Peking and the imperialists, to overcome the difficulties in the economic and cultural life of the people, and to consolidate the revolutionary power and the revolutionary armed forces; to strengthen solidarity and co-operation between the armed forces, cadres and peoples of Kampuchea and Viet Nam, and to strengthen international solidarity; to foil all the enemy's plans and to succeed in building a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, non-aligned Kampuchea advancing towards socialism.

29. In order to carry out these tasks, we must work urgently to accomplish the following:

1. To intensify unity among the people, to expand and consolidate the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea.

- To mobilize the masses so that they make the most of national unity and patriotism and demonstrate independence, sovereignty and spirit, relying on their own forces and resolutely combating the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and the other reactionaries in the pay of Peking and imperialism.
- To help the masses to distinguish between friend and foe, to redouble vigilance in the face of the enemy's divisive schemes and sabotage.
- To apply the policy of the National United Front, to strengthen unity among workers and farmers, manual labourers and intellectuals, to encourage solidarity in agricultural production and to exhort people to use their talents and intelligence in the service of the country.
- To observe freedom of belief, to create favourable conditions enabling monks to practise their religion in accordance with the policy of the People's Revolutionary Council as regards Buddhism.
- To expand relations of solidarity with the socialist countries, to combat the seeds of division sown by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in the hope of breaking up our country into diverse nations; to encourage Kampuchean nationals abroad to demonstrate solidarity and mutual assistance and to help in the task of national reconstruction.
- To consolidate and enlarge the Front in response to the desire of the masses to contribute to reconstruction and national defence; to block the manoeuvres of the Peking expansionists and their lackeys aimed at restoring the organizations directed against the nation and against the people.
- To enlarge the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea (NUFSK) in the interests of the defence and rebuilding of the country.
- The people's organizations affiliated to the Front should always be in

contact with the people and include in their ranks all those who endorse their statutes, with the exception of those wrongdoers who have incurred a debt of blood to the people. The Front Committees at all levels should be established as soon as possible and should include those who have taken part in the revolutionary struggle and have gained the confidence of the masses.

2. To mobilize the masses for production and help them to re-establish their normal way of life.

- To concentrate efforts on the restoration of agricultural production; to devote attention to the consolidation of the production solidarity groups in accordance with the aspirations and customs of the local people; to restore family occupations, develop industry, reactivate the most important enterprises and make the best use of all means of transport to distribute seeds, food products and medicaments in order to control famine and disease; and to allocate rice and staple food items in a rational manner with priorities for the most needy and for orphans.
- To encourage the masses to take part in social and cultural activities, in the extension of the medical and health network, in the provision of new schools, and in the campaign for the elimination of illiteracy.

3. To participate in the building of a solid revolutionary authority.

- To encourage the masses to elect the best candidates to local governments, to support the authorities and to take part in the running of their society.
- To participate actively in general elections to the National Assembly and in the preparation of the Constitution.
- The Central Committee of the Front and the affiliated organizations should be receptive to the desires of the masses and keep the authorities informed so that they may respond rapidly to the legitimate requirements of the people.

4. To participate actively in the building up of all the revolutionary armed forces and in the maintenance of political security and social order.

- To organize the militia, the regional troops and the regular troops.
- To provide effective aid for the needy families of combatants so that their fighting members can carry out their missions free from worry.
- The Front Committee at all levels should co-operate closely with the army and with the authorities in the maintenance of security and order and in operations against the enemy.

5. To intensify international solidarity and solidarity between Kampuchea and Viet Nam:

- In addition to its work for the State in the field of foreign affairs, the Front should also give a strong impetus to its activities at the international level and to the development of the relations of its affiliated organizations elsewhere in the world in order to obtain as soon as possible the assistance of the international organizations of the peoples of the world for the revolutionary cause of our people. In particular we should intensify solidarity, friendship, and close co-operation with the peoples of Viet Nam and Laos, our close neighbours who for over 30 years have been fighting on the same front as ourselves against the common enemies and who have joined their efforts with ours... (illegible)... to imbue the people with the spirit of independence and sovereignty, to be self-reliant and to rebut all the slanders that the enemies use to divide Kampuchea from Viet Nam and weaken the revolutionary efforts of our people.
- The Front should ensure that the cadres, the fighters and the people clearly distinguish our friends from those who support the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and other lackeys so that they can understand that any accusations of aggression against Viet Nam or demands that Viet Nam should withdraw its troops are a gross interference in our internal affairs and are aimed at weakening and sabotaging our young Republic. We have repeatedly stated that, at the request of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea, the army and people of Viet Nam have come to aid the army and people of Kampuchea to deliver the nation from the danger of extermination. By virtue of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Co-operation between Kampuchea and Viet Nam, once the independence of our country is no longer threatened by the expansionists of Peking and imperialism, once the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and all its various lackeys of Peking and imperialism no longer threaten the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people, the troops of the Vietnamese army will return to their country in line with the actions of the army and the people of Viet Nam on two earlier occasions when they had overcome the French colonialists and the American imperialists.

...

30. The Central Committee of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea calls on the people, the cadres, and the fighters of both sexes throughout the country to unite more closely, to consolidate the successes obtained recently, to overcome the difficulties the revolution encounters on its path, to show proof of sacrifice and self-denial, to carry out all the tasks and directives of the Revolutionary People's Council of Kampuchea (PRCK) and of the Central Committee of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea, in order to build up a new life and wipe out the remnants of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary troops and all other reactionaries.

31. The Central Committee of NUFSK calls on those who were in the ranks of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary forces to come over to the side of the people, to seek to understand the just policy of clemency of PRCK and NUFSK, and to make their contribution to the rebuilding and defence of the country.

32. The Central Committee of NUFSK calls on those who are still in the ranks of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary forces and other reactionary organizations to become aware of the truth, not to listen to the false allegations of the leaders of those organizations, to return to the true path and to rally to the revolutionary authorities in order to contribute to the reconstruction of the country and to save their own lives.

33. The Central Committee of NUFSK appeals to our fellow countrymen abroad to turn their thoughts towards their beloved country, to show their patriotism, to condemn before world public opinion, the crimes of genocide of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and their masters in Peking, to expose the aim of the puppets and of international reactionary forces of dividing the nation and slandering the revolutionary authorities, and thus to contribute actively to safeguarding the achievements of the revolution and the people and to establish in the international arena the position due to the People's Republic of Kampuchea.