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SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-fourth year

Letter dated 23 November 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 report on the people's war of national resistance against the aggression of the Le Duan clique of Hanoi, issued by the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea.

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

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative
of Democaatic Kampuchea

ANNEX

Report on the people's war of national resistance against
the aggression of the Le Duan clique of Hanoi issued by
the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea

I. EASTERN ZONE

Fighting took place in the rubber plantation of Mémet on 1 November, to the south of Suong on 2 November, at Tonlé Bet on 4 November, at Kandel Chrum on 5, 6 and 7 November, at Khnar and Stung on 9, 10, 11 and 12 November and at Krek on 15 and 16 November.

The Vietnamese losses, which amount to 143 killed and wounded, were inflicted not only by the guerrillas but also by the population and by the defence guards and Khmer soldiers recruited by force by the Vietnamese aggressors.

II. NORTH-WESTERN ZONE: BATTAMBANG FRONT - PAILIN SECTOR

1. Thirty-five search operations but negligible progress: these are the final results of Vietnamese action around Pailin (a north-western town famous for its precious stones) during the rainy season, up to the beginning of this month of November.

With the onset of the dry season, the Vietnamese troops tried to remedy this lack of progress by employing three divisions on 5 November in order to clean up this sector. However, in spite of their numbers, they were not only unable to attain their objectives but, on the contrary, they fell into ambushes and minefields and traps filled with poisoned stakes set by the guerrillas. From the very first day the Vietnamese suffered more than 60 killed and wounded. Their losses continued to increase rapidly until 12 November when, no longer being able to advance or withdraw, they tried to escape over the mountains. While guerrilla groups harassed them from the rear, another group sowed mines in front of them. When the remnants of the enemy troops reached that spot, they set off several mines, killing 60 soldiers and wounding 50 others.

One week after the beginning of the search operation, the Vietnamese troops had lost 158 killed and 160 wounded.

2. On the same Battambang front, to the north of the Pailin sector, a Vietnamese division launched a search operation on 10 November with the aim of destroying the guerrilla bases at Kamreang. Attacked by gunfire and with the traditional weapons of the guerrillas, they suffered 125 killed and 105 wounded in two days.

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III. NORTHERN ZONE: SIEMREAP FRONT

On 1 November, a Vietnamese commander was killed at Phnom Trapeaing Phlous (district of Chikrèng, province of Siemreap) during a special attack launched by the guerrillas. At the same time, 14 Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 20 others wounded.

IV. PROVISIONAL REPORT ON THE FIGHTING IN THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1979

More than 9,000 killed and wounded including many officers and commanders: these are the results of losses inflicted on the Vietnamese army during the month of October 1979, which were much heavier than during the preceding months.

With the arrival of the dry season the Le Duan clique with an enormous army of more than 220,000 men has intensified the war of genocide in spite of world public opinion and international demands for their withdrawal from Kampuchea. It is seeking an outcome to the war by intensifying it, but in so doing it is becoming more and more involved on the military level and more and more isolated on the international level.

Its losses, desertions and supply difficulties are increasing. At the beginning of the dry season, it is clear that Hanoi will not succeed in gaining a military victory. The Vietnamese aggressors no longer control more than a quarter of the territory, the rest of the country consisting of zones under the control of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and of the guerrillas.

The guerrillas and the Kampuchean people are valiantly engaged in heavy fighting during the dry season. Faced with Hanoi's weapon of hunger and its efforts to exterminate them, they are fighting for their survival and enjoy large-scale international support. Their position, which is much better than last year, will continue to improve to the detriment of the Vietnamese occupiers who are becoming weaker every day.
