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THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Thirty-eighth year

Letter dated 20 May 1983 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, the military communiqué issued on 9 May 1983 by the Military High Command to the people, national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea regarding the military results of the 1982-1983 dry season.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the communiqué circulated as a General Assembly document under item 23 of the preliminary list and as a Security Council document.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative of  
Democratic Kampuchea

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ANNEX

MILITARY RESULTS OF THE FIFTH DRY SEASON  
(1982 - 1983)

COMMUNIQUE  
BY THE MILITARY HIGH COMMAND  
OF THE NATIONAL ARMY  
OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

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30 April 1983 marks the end of the 5th dry season (1982-1983) of the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

On this occasion, the High Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea wishes to draw up the preliminary military results of the 5th dry season (1982-1983) to the people, the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea.

I. MILITARY ASSESSMENT

1. Vietnamese enemy living forces definitively put out of action : 16,600 killed or wounded
2. Enemy positions stormed or destroyed :
  - a. Independent positions:
    - at platoon level : 34
    - at company level : 39
    - at battalion level : 23
    - at regiment level : 10
  - b. Positions belonging to the enemy defence networks:
    - positions at platoon level belonging to a battalion-held defence network : 20
    - positions at company level belonging to a battalion-held defence network : 12
    - positions at platoon level belonging to a regiment-held defence network : 52
    - positions at company level belonging to a regiment-held defence network : 28
    - positions at battalion level belonging to a regiment-held defence network : 26
3. Enemy mopping-up operation forces put to rout :
  - at platoon level : 131 times
  - at company level : 92 times

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- at battalion level : 34 times
  - at regiment level : 12 times
  - tanks destroyed : 8
4. Enemy transport units intercepted :
- at platoon level : 78 times
  - at company level : 29 times
  - transport trucks destroyed : 261
  - transport boats sunk : 64
  - transport trains destroyed : 3 strings
5. Enemy supply and communication lines cut-off :
- roads cut-off or destroyed: 320 places, totalling 50 kilometres
  - railway tracks cut-off or destroyed: 504 places, totalling 51 kilometres
  - bridges, scuppers and pipes destroyed: 83 places, totalling 500 metres
  - trails cut-off or destroyed: 270 kilometres
6. Vietnamese soldiers deserting from their ranks: nearly 3,000
7. Vietnamese soldiers killed or wounded in mutinies: more than 300
8. Vietnamese soldiers killed or wounded by forcibly enlisted Kampuchean soldiers and self-defence guards: more than 600
9. Vietnamese soldiers killed or wounded by the population: 420
10. Kampuchean self-defence guards, soldiers and civil servants deserting from the enemy ranks to go back home or being dismissed by the Vietnamese invaders: 16,330
11. Forcibly enlisted Kampuchean self-defence guards deserting from the enemy ranks to join the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (NADK): 5,180
12. Kampucheans killed by the Vietnamese enemy through conventional and chemical weapons or through rapes: 8,120
13. Kampuchean personnel of the Vietnamese-installed administration, notably at village or commune level, arrested, jailed or dismissed by the invaders: 6,300
14. Enemy reinforcements

During this 5th dry season, between October 1982 and April 1983, the Vietnamese aggressors sent 15,000 fresh supply of troops to Kampuchea. This number does not include young Vietnamese recruits forcibly enlisted and sent to Kampuchea for military training, several thousands of whom

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deserted to return back to Vietnam.

## II. OBSERVATIONS BY THE HIGH COMMAND OF THE NADK

During the late 1982-1983 dry season, the following new facts have been noted on the battlefield of Kampuchea :

1. In comparison with previous dry seasons, the Vietnamese aggressors launched tardily their search and destroy operations. In the previous dry seasons, the Vietnamese aggressors usually started launching their search and destroy operations early in September or October, while it was still raining. But in this 5th dry season, they conducted their search and destroy operations only at the end of December 1982 and early January 1983.

This fact shows the difficult situation in which the Vietnamese aggressors are trapped. They are short of effectives and encounter many difficulties in supplying their troops on the Western front of Kampuchea. In the meantime, the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea attacked them more intensively, particularly deep inside the country and mainly on strategic roads such as national highways No 6, No 5, No 4 and railway tracks.

2. In the last dry season, the Vietnamese aggressors were able to engage their troops only at regiment level to launch search and destroy operations, and that for three times only. Each of those operations were quickly crushed down: the first one in one day, the second in one week and the third in ten days.

3. In this 5th dry season, in comparison with the previous ones, the Vietnamese aggressors further lost initiative and control of the situation. When the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea stormed and wiped out a series of their positions stationed in some areas such as the front of Chhep-Thalabarivat, Siemreap-NH No6-Kompong Thom, Maung-NH No5, Leach-Pursat, along the Mongkol Borei river and Upper Koh Kong, the Vietnamese aggressors were short of intervention forces to go in support of their routed troops. In case these intervention forces were available, they were disparate and did not exceed 300 men.

4. In order to make up for the ever worsening lack of effectives on the front of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese aggressors have conducted the most barbaric fascist policy and activities by forcibly enlisting Kampuchean from 13 to 50 years old into their army of occupation. This forcibly enlistment carried out throughout Kampuchea is of a particular cruelty.

But so far, this policy of forcibly enlistment of Kampuchean soldiers, destined to make up for the losses suffered

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by the occupying troops has been opposed and held in check by the whole people of Kampuchea. Whenever the Vietnamese aggressors succeed in enlisting Kampuchean soldiers, hundreds of the latter desert from the occupiers ranks and go back home to combat along with the people against the Vietnamese aggressors.

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The 5th dry season (1982-1983) is drawing to an end at a time when the struggle of the Kampuchean people, the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea has been reaching a most important state of development, while the situation of the Vietnamese aggressors has been further deteriorated.

The war for national liberation waged by the people of Kampuchea, the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea has developed more favourably for us and more defavourably for the Vietnamese aggressors. The reality is asserting itself further more through the most difficult, arduous and dogged combats waged during four rainy seasons and five dry seasons by the people of Kampuchea, the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea against the Vietnamese aggressors.

Therefore, the nation and people of Kampuchea will never be exterminated as it was in the case of Kampuchea Krom !

The struggle of the nation and people of Kampuchea, the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea will finally triumph !

All aggression forces of the Vietnamese expansionists will be inevitably wiped out from the territory of our beloved Kampuchea !

Being a small, sparsely populated and poor country like Kampuchea, victim of the aggression by the Vietnamese expansionists, swallows of our territory and exterminators of our race, the struggle waged by the nation and people of Kampuchea, the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea still has to go through many difficulties. It is only at this cost that our nation and people can survive !

During those previous four rainy seasons and five dry seasons all these immense sacrifices have brought about outstanding feats which have been written in blood throughout the country.

But to drive all the Vietnamese aggressors out of our beloved Kampuchea demands a difficult, arduous and dogged struggle and need to overcome further numerous obstacles. Because the Vietnamese aggressors, their Soviet masters and their accomplices will surely resort to more perfidious stratagems and manoeuvres

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in the military, political and diplomatic fields, notably the manoeuvres aimed at :

1. destroying the forces of Democratic Kampuchea who wage the struggle directly against the Vietnamese aggressors, driving them into a quagmire on the battlefield,
2. splitting the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea,
3. splitting the international front supporting the struggle of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea against the aggressors.

Through all these manoeuvres, the Vietnamese aggressors aim at definitively occupying and swallowing Kampuchea. But these foul manoeuvres will surely meet with a failure.

We all, the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, have to :

1. unite closely and widely with the whole Kampuchean people,
2. unite closely with all patriotic forces to fight the Vietnamese aggressors,
3. seriously and scrupulously implement the Declaration of the Formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which sets forth as objective the union of all forces of the nation and people of Kampuchea to fight until the total withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressors from the territory of Kampuchea.

In their struggle to come, the whole National Army and all guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea must :

1. firmly abide by the strategy of a protracted war and that until the total withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressors from Kampuchea, as being demanded by the four successive United Nations resolutions,
2. tactically, both in daily tasks and in modalities of action on each front, constantly uphold the banner of a resolute and powerful struggle by displaying the spirit of self-control, initiative and creativeness.

- The nation and people of Kampuchea will surely survive !
- The just struggle of the people of Kampuchea will certainly triumph !
- The war of aggression by the Vietnamese expansionists, swallows of our territory and exterminators of our race will finally be doomed to failure !
- The peace- and justice-loving forces the world over supporting the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea against the Vietnamese aggressors will surely triumph !

Democratic Kampuchea, 9 May 1983

High Command of the National Army  
of Democratic Kampuchea

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