

**DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA**

**INTERVIEW**

**of**

**Comrade P O L P O T**

**Secretary of the Central Committee of the  
Communist Party of Kampuchea  
Prime Minister of the Government of  
Democratic Kampuchea**

**to the**

**Democratic Kampuchea Press-Agency**

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**Phnom Penh, April 1978**

**I N T E R V I E W**

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**April 12, 1978**

**Department of Press and Information**

**Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

**Democratic Kampuchea**

QUESTION: Respected Comrade Secretary,

At the moment Vietnam has feverishly carried on its aggression against Democratic Kampuchea, we, representatives of the Democratic Kampuchea Press-Agency, would like to further inform our people and our Revolutionary Army. We would like to ask you to state precisely how is the present situation. What is the objective of the Vietnamese? What is the position of Democratic Kampuchea in solving this problem?

Answer: All our people and all our Revolutionary Army have already perfectly discerned the acts of aggression and annexation perpetrated by Vietnam as well as its plan to put an end to the race of Kampuchea, for they have been victim several times. Besides, they have already been constantly well-informed on this problem by our Party and our Government as well as by our press and radio. Therefore, in my answer, I shall comment only on some points.

Before answering to your question concerning the acts of aggression and annexation of Vietnam, I would like, on behalf of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, to express my respects and my profound admiration to our whole heroic people, to our whole heroic Revolutionary Army who, firmly united in one block under the leadership of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, have valiantly fought and crushed all acts of aggression, violation and provocation, all activities of subversion, interference and spying, and all attempts of coups d'Etat perpetrated by the Vietnamese aggressors and swallows of territories, and they have successively inflicted on them heavy and bitter defeats.

Vietnam does not abandon its plan of "Indochina Federation". Since 1930, it has systematically sought for achieving this objective in conformity with its defined plans and lines of action. First, it wanted to have an "Indochina

Federation" as a single State, with one party, one people, one army and one country within the Vietnamese "Indochina". After, it pretended to present the problem in the form of "special friendship" and "special solidarity" sanctioned by agreements or treaties of special cooperation without any limitation, in the fields of internal policy and external policy, in the military, economic and cultural fields. In 1975, after liberation, Vietnam has continued to present this problem in the same form. Such is the essence of the "Indochina Federation" of Vietnam. It means the abolition of borders, which would bind Kampuchea to Vietnam within the "Indochina Federation". Through this expedient, the Vietnamese would control the party, power, army, economy and the internal and external policy of the country, until Kampuchea becomes an integral part of Vietnam, and the Kampuchea's people, a national minority of Vietnam.

In order to achieve this objective, Vietnam has carried out activities of spying, subversion, undermining, division of all kinds inside Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese have always done like this since a long time. Particularly, from 1955 to 1975, when they asked and obtained refuge in the Kampuchea's territory, they have taken advantage of the friendship of the Kampuchea's people to carry out subversive activities, create a separate party, set up a separate power, create a separate army in the Kampuchea's territory already under the control of the Kampuchea's revolution and in which Kampuchea generously gave them the refuge. Vietnam used all these forces to carry out undermining activities against the revolutionary power of Kampuchea and unceasingly violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea. But it successively suffered heavy defeats.

Concerning the Party particularly, from 1970 to 1975, Vietnam carried out all the most criminal procedures aiming at annihilating the correct and clear-sighted Central Committee of

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the Communist Party of Kampuchea in order to replace it by its accomplices who are crooks, corrupt persons and traitors to the revolution and their puppets ready to obey the least Vietnamese orders. But in all these despicable activities, Vietnam also suffered ignominious defeats, for the people and the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea, united as one block under the correct leadership of their Communist Party of Kampuchea, have carried on to resolutely wage their struggle in conformity with the position of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance, and of being masters of their own destiny.

After the liberation of Kampuchea in 1975, Vietnam has carried on its acts of violation, provocation, aggression, occupation of territories and islands of Kampuchea. It has carried out activities of subversion, interference in the Kampuchea's internal affairs, of setting up cells, division inside Kampuchea. It has several times fomented coups d'Etat

in order to overthrow Democratic Kampuchea by coordinating the activities of its internal agents with its attacks of aggression from outside, and that, in collaboration with the forces of the CIA aiming at destroying the Kampuchea's revolution in order to divide up Democratic Kampuchea between themselves. Vietnam has continuously carried out these criminal activities during 1975, 1976 and 1977, but it has always suffered defeats.

After these bitter defeats, Vietnam has then ventured in a large-scale barbarous war of aggression since September 1977. It was a non-declared war, using many Vietnamese divisions with foreign advisers to invade Democratic Kampuchea. Its objective was to take possession of Democratic Kampuchea's territory in the East of Mekong and in the East part of the Southwest Region, and to successively set up a puppet power at the levels of village, commune, district and

February to March 30, 1978, Vietnam has continued  
plan of "Indochina Federation". Therefore, from  
ly carried on its aggression in conformity with its  
aggressor and swallower of territories has stubborn-  
But, despite this heavy defeat, Vietnam  
defeat on January 6, 1978.  
aggression and inflicted on it a total and ignominious  
attack and crushed this Vietnamese first phase of  
and the valiant people of Kampuchea made a counter-  
The valiant Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea  
possession of the whole Kampuchea.  
territory. And from there, Vietnam expects to take  
and the Vietnamese cadres govern these parts of our  
let the Vietnamese nationals, the Vietnamese army  
long time, and what was more important, that was to  
larly those who have been trained in Vietnam since a  
tall there a handful of the Vietnamese agents, particu-  
province, in the occupied territories, that was to ins-

to carry out criminal activities along the border of Democratic Kampuchea, particularly in the East and Southwest Regions, using to this end up to 11 divisions. In order to camouflage its face of aggressor, Vietnam has declared that it wanted to enter into the so-called "negotiations". Everybody has been aware of that it was only a dupery aiming at misleading the Vietnamese people and the world opinion so that Vietnam could carry out its aggression and take possession of Kampuchea. But our people and our Revolutionary Army are fully aware of the nature of the Vietnamese aggressors and swallows of territories. Holding always aloft their revolutionary vigilance, they counter-attacked the Vietnamese army of aggression and inflicted on them heavy defeats in this second phase.

Has Vietnam now abandoned its aggressive and annexationist aims?

Not at all. Many divisions of its army, its artillery and armoured cars have continued to violate, aggress and pound the territory of Democratic Kampuchea. As a matter of fact, on April 7, 1978, when Vietnam claimed that it has abandoned the plan of "Indochina Federation" and that it wanted to solve the border problem, Vietnamese troops of more than one division launched an attack of invasion in the direction of Lork, Tonhon and Chea Pdei hill, province of Kampot. On the same day, two Vietnamese regiments tried also to invade Kampuchea in the district of Kampong Trabek, province of Prey Veng, as for another unit of the Vietnamese army of more than one division launched their attacks of aggression and tried to penetrate in the Kampuchea's territory along the border, in the districts of Ponhea Krek, Memot and Tromoung, East of Kampong Cham province. Like-

wise, on the road n°13, from Loc Ninh to Snuol, along the border, two Vietnamese regiments attacked and tried also to penetrate in the Kampuchea's territory. And that, without mentioning of medium-and small -scale acts of aggression perpetrated by the Vietnamese army at the level of battalion or company in the provinces of Mondulkiri and Ratanakiri. At the moment it proclaimed that the plan of "Indochina Federation" was no more, that it respected the so and so border, and pretended that it wanted to negotiate, Vietnam sent many armed forces to launch a large-scale attack of invasion against Democratic Kampuchea. Was this a pure coincidence or rather a coordinated plan?

It is clear that it was not a coincidence, but surely a systematic and pre-established plan. With the intention of continuing to mislead the world opinion, Vietnam proclaimed that it wanted to solve

the problem through negotiations, but in deeds, on April 7, 1978 and on the 8th, 9th and 10th, the Vietnamese army launched again large-scale attacks against Kampuchea.

The Kampuchea's people and the valiant Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea, who have been aware since many dozens years -to speak only on the contemporary period- the true nature of the Vietnamese aggressors, annexationists and swallows of territories, as well as their perfidious schemes, have foreseen their extremely underhand aims and their perfidious schemes. They immediately crushed the Vietnamese aggression of the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of April 1978 and once again inflicted on it a new heavy and ignominious defeat. This time, our people and our Revolutionary Army have once again won a great victory.

Concretely, at the front of Kampot, on

April 7, 1978 at 6 a.m., more than one Vietnamese division launched their attacks of invasion against the Kampuchea's territory. At noon, our Revolutionary Army crushed the Vietnamese division, inflicted on them many killed and forced the survivors to flee back in confusion towards their country. It was likewise in Kampong Trabek, Ponhea Krek, Memot, Tromoung and Snuol, near the border. Our Revolutionary Army defeated the enemy once they put their feet on our soil.

The facts have clearly shown that the so-called desire to negotiate, the so-called special friendship and special solidarity, the so-called desire to solve the border problem that Vietnam proclaimed out loud, are just only a new scheme in order to cover up its acts of aggression, a propaganda to mislead the Vietnamese people and the world opinion.

What is the position of Democratic Kampuchea in solving the problem?

I have already solemnly declared it on January 17, 1978 and later confirmed it in my interview to the Yugoslav journalists on March 17, 1978. But, today, based on my previous statements, I would like to confirm it once again.

1- Vietnam has to sincerely respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea, and the right of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea to decide on the Kampuchea's affairs. Vietnam must not in any case interfere in the internal affairs of Democratic Kampuchea or carry out activities of subversion, spying, violation, aggression, pounding, machine-gunning, bombing against the territory of Democratic Kampuchea.

2- Vietnam has to respect the independence, sove-

reignty, territorial integrity of Democratic Kampuchea within her territorial and maritime borders that the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam and the Government of Hanoi solemnly declared to recognize in 1966 and 1967.

The Kampuchea's people and Democratic Kampuchea are constantly endowed with a genuine goodwill: they wish only to live in peace and security inside their borders, and have friendly relations with all neighbouring countries. That is why the Kampuchea's people do not want to dig up old accounts. If it is a question of right of claiming, right of digging up the documents on the borders, of asking for rectification of territorial and maritime borders, only Democratic Kampuchea has these rights. She has many good reasons to do so. For example, she has the right to raise the problem of Kampuchea Krom, that of the Kampuchea's islands that the French colonialist regime had bound to the "Cochin-

china", and that the regime of Ngo Dinh Diem and those of Saigon had then taken possession. Notably, concerning the maritime border, if Democratic Kampuchea would dig up the accounts for the reasons both in the point of view of right and that of the lie of the territory as basis, the drawing of the Kampuchea's maritime border would be situated further to the South of the Brevié's line. But, as Democratic Kampuchea wishes to have friendly relations, she does not dig up these documents. Let Vietnam not misjudge and think that Kampuchea is naive ! Let Vietnam not try to foment all kinds of schemes in order to annex and swallow at its will the Kampuchea's territory ! Vietnam must be aware of that to carry out annexation is injustice, is hostility and that would lead Vietnam to failure. The insatiable ambition of swallowing the other's territories is barbarousness and it is contrary to the international laws and practices.

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In order to have friendship between the two countries, Democratic Kampuchea thinks that Vietnam must absolutely respect the above-mentioned points and abandon for ever its idea and plan of "Indochina Federation", its plan of "one party, one country, one people, one army" as well as its idea and plan of annexing Kampuchea and of putting an end to the Kampuchea's race. Vietnam must abandon not in words, but in deeds for ever. If it is not so, the so-called friendship and solidarity, the so-called special friendship and special solidarity, the so-called negotiations are nothing but to mislead the Vietnamese people and the world opinion.

Facing such situation, the people and the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea constantly hold aloft their revolutionary vigilance to resolutely defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country, their national honour and dignity in order to drive out for ever

the Vietnamese aggressors, annexationists and swallows of territories, and to inflict on them one defeat after another until the definitive one.

The people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea think that it would be better for Vietnam to abandon its ambition of swallowing the territory of Democratic Kampuchea and accept the Kampuchea's friendship and goodwill. We call upon the Vietnamese side to accept this Kampuchea's friendship in the interest of the Kampuchea's people and that of the Vietnamese people, for the friendship between Kampuchea and Vietnam, between the Kampuchea's people and the Vietnamese people, for the progress, prosperity, peace and security of Kampuchea and Vietnam, as well as for the peace and security in the region.



