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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH
COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-first year

Letter dated 5 June 1986 from the Permanent Representative of
Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith for your information a statement, dated 30 May 1986, by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea condemning the Vietnamese aggressors for their artillery attacks on the Kampuchean refugee camp of Ta Naoc called "site 8".

I should be grateful if the text of this statement could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 25 and 101 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative

* A/41/50/Rev.1.

Statement issued on 30 May 1986 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea condemning the Vietnamese aggressors for their artillery attacks on the Kampuchean refugee camp of Ta Ngoc called "site 8"

On May 29, 1986 at 8 a.m., the Vietnamese army of occupation in Kampuchea pounded with heavy artillery for 40 minutes the Kampuchean refugee camp of Ta Ngoc called "site 8" located in the Thai province of Prachin Buri. 14 Vietnamese artillery shells landed right in the middle of the camp as the Kampuchean families were eating breakfast in their respective homes, killing 20 people and wounding 30 others, most of them women and children.

This attack took place only one day after the Hanoi authorities trumpeted their announcement of their having just proceeded to the first phase of their partial troops withdrawal from Kampuchea according to their so-called "plan of total withdrawal by the year 1990".

This is another new crime added to the already long list of countless crimes perpetrated by the Vietnamese aggressors against the innocent Kampuchean people following their policy of genocide and annexation of Kampuchea into their sinister "Indochina Federation".

The attack of Ta Ngoc camp also constitutes another blatant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Thailand.

The people of Kampuchea and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea would like to express hereby their profound indignation and condemn most severely this new Vietnamese genocidal crime.

The attack of Ta Ngoc camp is nothing but a coward and despicable attempt by the Vietnamese aggressors to take revenge for their bitter defeats during the eight dry season 1985-1986 both on the Kampuchean battlefield and on the international arena where the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea's eight-point proposal for a political settlement of the problem of Kampuchea enjoys an enthusiastic support from the international community.

The off-hand rejection by the Hanoi authorities of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea's eight-point proposal has only laid bare the aggressive and warlike nature of the latter, making them inept in their usual lies which push them into an extreme isolation on the international arena.

Being thus driven to the wall, the Vietnamese aggressors are frantically struggling to get out of these dire straits, biting everyone like a mad dog.

The people of Kampuchea and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea call on peace- and justice-loving countries the world over and the international community to raise their voices and energetically condemn this new genocidal crime of the Vietnamese aggressors. They call on them to take appropriate measures in order to check in time the bloody hand of the latter and prevent them from committing more crimes against the innocent Kampuchean people. The most efficient measure is to continue to exert more and more pressure on the Hanoi authorities in the political field as well as the diplomatic, economic and financial fields in order to induce them to negotiate with the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea on the withdrawal of their forces of aggression from Kampuchea leaving the people of Kampuchea the right to decide themselves their own destiny in accordance with the terms of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea's eight-point peace proposal.
