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THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-first year

Letter dated 29 May 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 the Press communiqué of the Co-ordination Committee for Defence of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, issued on 28 May 1986 (annex I), and the statement by the spokesman of the Department of Defence of Democratic Kampuchea on the Vietnamese new reinforcements of troops in the eastern region of the Mekong river, dated 21 May 1986 (annex II).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the annexes circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 25 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative

* A/41/50/Rev.1.

ANNEX I

Press communiqué of the Co-ordination Committee for Defence
of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

On May 28, 1986, a meeting of the three Ministers in charge of the Coordination Committee for Defence was held under the chairmanship of H.E. Mr. SON SANN, Prime Minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK).

The meeting examined the political and military situation, and noted with satisfaction the progress obtained in the military, political and diplomatic fields, during the last two months. In the diplomatic field, more than forty countries have already lent their support to the CGDK's eight-point proposal of March 17, 1986.

The meeting took note of the deceitful propaganda of the Hanoi's leadership regarding the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, which was only troops' rotation every year. Moreover, this year, the Hanoi authorities are stepping up their plan of occupying Kampuchea, by introducing two new divisions to face the increasing activities of the resistance forces.

The setting up of the two new Coordination Committees for Military Activities and for Information and Press, in April, has strengthened the resistance forces of the CGDK and of the Khmer people in their struggle for national liberation.

The meeting decided on a number of basic principles for the functioning of the two above-mentioned committees. The three parties of the Coalition are unanimous in strengthening continuously their coordinating actions to pursue their struggle in every field, military, political and diplomatic until the final victory.

ANNEX II

Statement issued on 21 May 1986 by the spokesman of the
Department of Defence of Democratic Kampuchea on the
Vietnamese new reinforcements of troops in the
eastern region of the Mekong river

Since early this month, the Vietnamese enemy have been sending more new reinforcements of troops, tanks and heavy artillery from the province of Tayninh in South-Vietnam, through the road No 22, to the locality of Krek in the province of Kompong Cham. In total, already 80 truckloads of fresh troops have arrived in the region. These forces have been afterwards scattered in the area stretching from the locality of Chup - Suong and along the road No 73, Chhouk, Toul-Snuol up to the district seat of Krauch Chhmar in the province of Kompong Cham. Another part of these fresh troops have been scattered along the road No 75 from the localities of Pratheat, Dambar, Kompong Reaing up to the district of Chhlong in the province of Kratie. At the same time, the Vietnamese enemy have furthermore sent in 600 Vietnamese families to settle in the area along the Mekong river in the districts of Chhlong and Krauch Chhmar.

In the same period, the Vietnamese enemy sent in another 50 truckloads of new reinforcements of troops, along with tanks and heavy artillery, from Song Be, in South-Vietnam, through the road No 13 leading to Snuol, to the provincial capital of Kratie. Some of these new arrivals have been scattered along the Mekong river down to the area adjacent to the district of Chhlong. Furthermore, hundreds of newly arrived Vietnamese families have settled in the district of Kratie along the Mekong river.

These facts clearly prove that the so-called partial troop withdrawal claimed by the Vietnamese aggressors are but lies and tricks in an attempt to deceive once again the world public opinion.

During the last 7 years, the world community has unambiguously discerned the perfidious nature of the Vietnamese aggressors with regard to the problem of Kampuchea. These repeated Vietnamese lies and tricks have been held in disgust by the whole world community, which have increasingly opposed and condemned them, and called for the withdrawal of all their forces of occupation from Kampuchea in conformity with the relevant United Nations General Assembly resolutions adopted in the last 7 consecutive years, so as to put an end to the tremendous sufferings of the people of Kampuchea caused by the Vietnamese war of aggression.

Only the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea can prove the sincerity of the Hanoi authorities to settle the problem of Kampuchea, and allow them to rebuild the economy of Vietnam.