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SECURITY COUNCIL  
Forty-first year

Letter dated 6 November 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 text of a press communiqué of the Military High Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea on the new reinforcements of Vietnamese troops sent from Viet Nam into Kampuchea from September to October 1986.

I should be very grateful if you would have this text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 25, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith  
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Press communiqué dated 31 October 1986 of the Military High Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea on the new reinforcements of Vietnamese troops sent from Viet Nam into Kampuchea from September to October 1986

From September to October 1986, the Vietnamese enemy sent more new reinforcements of troops from Viet Nam to carry on their aggression war in Kampuchea:

(a) From 14 to 25 September, the Vietnamese enemy dispatched 1,700 fresh troops along with two 155-mm heavy artillery pieces to Pailin in Battambang province. These newly arrived troops were sent to man existing strongholds in the area.

(b) On 17 September, 120 fresh Vietnamese troops were sent to the Angkor area in Siemreap province.

(c) On 1 October, the Vietnamese enemy sent new reinforcements, numbering 500 men, to the district of Stung Trang, Kompong Cham province.

(d) On 4 October, the Vietnamese enemy dispatched 1,290 fresh troops to Sisophon in Battambang province.

(e) On 13 October, they sent new reinforcements of troops, numbering 1,200 to the provincial city of Koh Kong.

(f) On 16 October, they brought 300 fresh troops to Dang Tung in the district of Samlaut in Battambang province.

(g) In early September, Vietnamese ships loaded with bombs and all kinds of heavy artillery ammunition arrived in Kompong Som. On 14 September, a number of those bombs and 40 truckloads of ammunition were transported to Phnom Penh along national road 4.

(h) At the end of September, the Vietnamese enemy transported along national road 19 a large amount of assorted ammunition to the provincial city of Stung Treng. They then sent that ammunition to the western front of Kampuchea.

(i) On 1 October, the Vietnamese enemy sent 80 truckloads of ammunition to the provincial city of Battambang.

In total, during the period, the Vietnamese enemy sent 5,110 fresh troops along with all kinds of weapons and hundreds of truckloads of ammunition into Kampuchea to pursue their war of aggression.

It is worth recalling that at the beginning of every dry season, the Vietnamese aggressors always send into Kampuchea successive new reinforcements of troops, various kinds of weapons and ammunition in order to carry on their war of aggression.

This fact proves unequivocally that the Vietnamese claims about the withdrawal of their forces from Kampuchea by this or that year are nothing but a propaganda ploy aimed at shamelessly deceiving world public opinion. In fact, the so-called partial troop withdrawals are mere troop rotation.

This is the Vietnamese political manoeuvre to entrench its aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea, and its killings and massacres of the people of Kampuchea in an attempt to absorb Kampuchea into Viet Nam's territory.

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