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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Forty-second session

Items 24, 62, 131 and 140 of the
preliminary list*

THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL)
WEAPONSPEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN
STATESDEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF GOOD-
NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL

Forty-second year

Letter dated 14 April 1987 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 12 April 1987 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea condemning the genocidal crimes of the Vietnamese aggressors of using poisonous chemicals against the innocent Kampuchean people (see annex).

I should be most grateful if you would have the text of the statement distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 24, 62, 131 and 140 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative

 * A/42/50.

ANNEX

Statement issued on 12 April 1987 by the spokesman of the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of
Democratic Kampuchea condemning the genocidal crimes of
the Vietnamese aggressors for using poisonous chemicals
against the innocent Kampuchean people

As their total impasse situation in Kampuchea is getting worse, the Vietnamese enemy have intensified the use of poisonous chemicals to perpetrate genocidal crimes against the innocent Kampuchean civilians in their temporarily controlled areas. Actually, during the month of March this year, they ordered their secret units surreptitiously to put poisonous chemicals into water sources used by the Kampuchean population. Subsequently, a great number of Kampuchean civilians have died or seriously poisoned.

To this day, the concerned authorities of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) have received reports about these Vietnamese most criminal acts of using poisonous chemicals as follows:

1. On 10 March, in the communes of Som and Ta Aur, district of Kirivong, province of Takeo, 800 Kampuchean civilians died and another 130 were seriously poisoned.
2. On 12 March, in the village of Damnak Trayoeung, commune of Khcheay, district of Touk Meas, province of Kampot, 20 people including one Buddhist monk died and many others were seriously poisoned.
3. On 13 March, in the market of the district seat of Touk Meas, province of Kampot, 38 people including one Buddhist monk died and many others were seriously poisoned.
4. On 28 March, in the commune of Beng Sala, district of Touk Meas, province of Kampot, 84 other people died and another 133 were seriously poisoned. Other cases of poisoned people have reportedly become critical.
5. On 29 March, in the same commune of Beng Sala, district of Touk Meas, province of Kampot, 17 other people including two Buddhist monks died and another 18 were seriously poisoned.

Thus, only in 5 localities in the provinces of Kampot and Takeo and according to preliminary reports from 10 to 29 March last, the Vietnamese aggressors killed 959 innocent Kampuchean civilians and seriously poisoned another many hundreds.

On behalf of the families of the victims and the Kampuchean people as a whole, the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the CGDK condemns in the most indignant way these genocidal crimes of the Vietnamese aggressors. We would like to appeal to the conscience of the whole mankind, to the United Nations, to the Governments of peace- and justice-loving countries in the world and to all the humanitarian relief agencies to give due consideration to this very grave situation as the Vietnamese aggressors have been using internationally-banned poisonous chemicals against the innocent Kampuchean civilians. We would also like to call on them to strongly condemn these Vietnamese genocidal crimes and to take any effective measures in order to prevent the Vietnamese aggressors from using Soviet-supplied poisonous chemicals in Kampuchea.

The best and most effective measure is to increase pressure on the Vietnamese aggressors' authorities so that they are compelled to implement the successive United Nations General Assembly resolutions on the Kampuchean problem which call for the withdrawal of all the Vietnamese aggression forces from Kampuchea and the exercise by the Kampuchean people of their inalienable right to self-determination free from any foreign interference or coercion.
