



General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/43/66
S/19381
23 December 1987

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-third session
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-second year

Letter dated 23 December 1987 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of
the Permanent Mission 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 the statement issued on 13 December 1987 by the High Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea on the arrival of a large Soviet shipment of weapons at the Kompong Som seaport and the so-called Vietnamese partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea (see annex).

I should be very grateful if you would have the text distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) SIENG Lapresse
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

ANNEX

Statement of 13 December 1987 by the High Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea on the arrival of a large Soviet shipment of weapons at the Kompong Som seaport and the so-called Vietnamese partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea

1. On 5 December 1987, a large Soviet ship loaded with all kinds of weapons and ammunition arrived at the Kompong Som seaport. These war materials and equipment were sent to the Vietnamese occupying forces to perpetuate their occupation of Kampuchea.
2. At the end of last November 1987, the Vietnamese enemy moved two regiments from Division 330 and one regiment from Division 309 to parade through the capital city to deceive the world community that they partially withdrew their troops back to Viet Nam. In fact, these troops, having paraded through the city, were sent to the Phnom Penh north-western front through national road 4: one regiment was stationed at Tasal commune, Phnom Sruoch district and two other regiments at the commune of Sangker Satoap, Trapeaing Chor and Amleaing in the district of Thporng, province of Kompong Speu.
3. Also in November last, the Vietnamese enemy withdrew two regiments from Division 4 stationed at Koh Kong and Phnom Thom in the district of Kong Pisei, to the north of national road 4, so as to resist the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea's (NADK) activities in the Phnom Penh western front.
4. The Vietnamese enemy also moved, at the end of last November, two regiments from Division 9 stationed at Sisophon and along the Stung Mongkol Borei river, Battambang province, to oppose the NADK's activities in dismantling village administrative apparatus inside the country.
5. However, early this month, the Vietnamese enemy sent in successive fresh troops to replace the forces they had moved to resist the NADK's activities in the Phnom Penh north-western and western fronts.

These facts prove that the Vietnamese enemy have yet no willingness to withdraw their forces from Kampuchea, not even a single soldier. On the contrary, they have dispatched new Soviet-supplied weapons and ammunition to Kampuchea, and moved their troops from the Kampuchean western front to resist the NADK's attacks around the capital city of Phnom Penh so as to perpetuate their occupation of Kampuchea with a view to achieving their "Indo-China Federation" strategy.

The so-called partial troop withdrawal was merely a ploy aimed at deceiving world public opinion as they have repeatedly done in the past.
