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THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

Letter dated 13 November 1981 from the Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

In connexion with my letter dated 9 November 1981 (A/36/664), I have the honour to transmit to you the further information annexed hereto on the use by the Vietnamese aggressors of toxic chemical weapons to massacre the Kampuchean population.

I should be grateful if you would communicate this information to the Group of Experts to Investigate Reports on the Alleged Use of Chemical Weapons and arrange for it to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda items 22 and 42.

(Signed) THIUUNN Prasith
Ambassador,
Permanent Representative of
Democratic Kampuchea

ANNEX I

THE VIETNAMESE OCCUPIER IS STEPPING UP THE USE OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPON
TO EXTERMINATE THE KAMPUCHEAN POPULATION

Since the beginning of the dry season (end of September), the Vietnamese occupier has stepped up markedly the use of chemical weapons: the firing of shells filled with toxic gas, the spraying of toxic chemical substances by aircraft or round troops, systematic poisoning operations by specially trained agents, and so forth. Large numbers of the innocent Kampuchean population have died, and are continuing to die, in atrocious conditions every day.

. TOXIC GAS SHELLING

In Sisophon district, Battambang province, on 14 September last, the Vietnamese troops fired numerous shells filled with toxic gas at the villages in the area of Takong; there were 55 victims, several of whom died.

I. SYSTEMATIC SPRAYING OF TOXIC CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES

Battambang province

On 12 October last, in the village of Phum Muntrei, Phnom Sampeou district, two persons, including one 13-year-old child, were killed by sprayed chemical substances.

On 17 October, the criminal Vietnamese occupier, dispatched aircraft to spray toxic chemical substances in Sisophon district, from Takong near National Highway 5 to Kamrieng, north of Pailin, near the Kampuchea-Thailand border; there were several victims.

Siemreap province

Between 25 and 30 September, in Sautnikum district, 35 persons from the villages of Phum Pratheath, Phum Peam and Phum Andaung died and there were many other casualties.

II. POISONING OF FOOD-STUFFS, MEDICINES, TOBACCO, ETC.

Battambang province

On 6 October last, 13 patients admitted to the city hospital, died of poisoned medicines administered by Vietnamese "doctors".

On 8 October, two entire families from Thmar Kaul died after ingesting poisoned food-stuffs and medicines brought to market by the Vietnamese occupier. The poisoned substances are still on sale and continue to cause casualties every day.

Kompong Speu province

On 20 and 23 October, 50 persons from the city of Kompong Speu and 21 persons from the village of Phum Lou Cheung Ko, National Highway 4, died after eating food-stuffs poisoned by the Vietnamese criminals.

Pursat province

On 15 October, 110 persons from the city of Pursat and Trapeaing Chorn district died of poisoning.

Kompong Cham province

On 18 October, nine inhabitants of the village of Phum Trapeaing Po, Prey Chhor district, died of poisoning.

Siemreap province

Recently, 12 inhabitants of the village of Phum Toek Lich, Sautrikum district, died as a result of smoking poisoned tobacco marketed by the Vietnamese occupier.

ANNEX II

SEVERAL VIETNAMESE POISONERS HAVE BEEN CAPTURED BY THE POPULATION

Because the Vietnamese occupier has stepped up the use of chemical weapons, the population has taken steps to defend itself and has captured several Vietnamese poisoners.

Kompong Cham province

On 10 October last, the population of the village of Phum Taing Krang, Chamcar Leu district, caught three Vietnamese women as they were surreptitiously slipping poison into the cakes of a Kampuchean merchant. The three Vietnamese poisoners confessed that at least 80 Vietnamese poisoning agents were operating in Chamcar Leu district.

In mid-October, in the city of Kompong Cham, some Kampuchean soldiers, who had been forcibly enlisted by the Vietnamese occupier shot a Vietnamese woman as she was about to throw poison into a water-tower.

Pursat province

On 12 October, some Kampuchean defence guards, who had been forcibly enlisted by the Vietnamese occupier, seized a Vietnamese prisoner.

On 15 October, following the poisoning of 110 inhabitants, Kampuchean soldiers who had been forcibly enlisted by the Vietnamese occupier revolted and seized three Vietnamese poisoners. The latter confessed that 100 Vietnamese specialists were currently operating in Pursat province, using toxic chemical substances of Soviet origin.

Kampot province

On 25 October, the inhabitants of Kampot district rendered harmless a Vietnamese female prisoner, disguised as a merchant of canned fish, on whom they found two containers of yellowish toxic chemical substances.

Kompong Speu province

On 18 October, the inhabitants arrested two Vietnamese prisoners.
