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THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-third year

Letter dated 11 May 1988 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 8 May 1988, by the Military High Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (NADK) denouncing Viet Nam's deceitful claim about its partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea (see annex).

I should be very grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 23 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative

* A/43/50.

ANNEX

Statement issued on 8 May 1988 by the Military High Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (NADK) denouncing Viet Nam's deceitful claim about its partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea

Of late, the Vietnamese enemy has claimed that it has partially withdrawn its troops from Kampuchea. This is yet another deceitful propaganda on the part of Viet Nam, aimed at misleading world public opinion, as it has done in the past. What is the real situation on the battlefield in Kampuchea?

In March and April last, due to increasing and active operations of NADK to dismantle village administrative networks throughout and deep inside Kampuchea, the Vietnamese enemy moved its troops from one battlefield to another in an attempt to oppose NADK. The Vietnamese enemy has used this troop movement to deceive world public opinion into believing that it has withdrawn its troops from Kampuchea.

In fact, the real situation on the ground is as follows:

1. On 24 and 25 March 1988, the Vietnamese enemy moved 1,000 troops from its division 339, stationed along the road No. 56 in Leach district, Pursat province, to Maung battlefield in the province of Battambang;
2. On 28 March, the Vietnamese enemy dispatched 7 truckloads of its troops from division 330, stationed at Samlaut (near Kampuchea-Thailand border), to defend the provincial town of Battambang;
3. On 1 April, the Vietnamese enemy moved 900 troops from division 302, stationed at Kralanh and Puok districts in Siemreap province, and from division 7705, stationed at the provincial town of Siemreap, to Damdek battlefield in the same province;
4. On 2 April, the Vietnamese enemy sent 300 troops from division 309 at Komping Puoy to defend the provincial town of Battambang;
5. On 3 April, it moved 18 truckloads of its troops from division 330, at Balaing, Samlaut battlefield, to defend the road No. 10;
6. On 19 April, the Vietnamese enemy moved 7 carloads of its troops from Battambang railway station to oppose the NADK's activities in south-western Phnom Penh front;
7. On 22 April, the Vietnamese enemy sent 200 troops from Kang Hat dam, south of Battambang province, to defend the provincial town;
8. On 24 April, the Vietnamese enemy moved several truckloads of its troops from Battambang to south-western Phnom Penh front;

9. From 23 to 26 April, the Vietnamese enemy sent 1,000 troops from division 7701, stationed at Kompong Thom city, to northern and north-eastern Phnom Penh fronts;

10. In late April, it moved its troops from Toek Chhar in Prey Chhor district, Kompong Cham province, to oppose NADK's activities in northern Phnom Penh front;

11. Moreover, in early May, the Vietnamese enemy dispatched daily 4 to 5 truckloads of its troops to Peam Ta in western Leach front.

That is the actual situation prevailing on the battlefield in Kampuchea. In fact, the Vietnamese enemy has moved its troops from one battlefield to another in an attempt to oppose NADK, which is actively dismantling its village administrative networks throughout the country. The Vietnamese enemy made use of these troop movements to deceive world public opinion into believing that it had partially withdrawn its troops from Kampuchea. In reality, no single Vietnamese soldier has been withdrawn from Kampuchea. On the contrary, the Vietnamese enemy has sent successively more weapons and ammunition to the Kampuchean battlefield to carry on its occupation war with a view to achieving its Indochina Federation strategy.

On the battlefield, the fighting remains intense, both inside the country and along the western border.

Therefore, although Viet Nam has claimed that it has withdrawn some of its troops from Kampuchea, nobody gives credit to this deceitful propaganda.
