



General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/44/92
S/20418
24 January 1989
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fourth session
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES
BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fourth year

Letter dated 24 January 1989 from the Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

With reference to the letter dated 4 January 1989 from His Excellency Mr. Khieu Samphan, Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, which I transmitted to you on 20 January 1989, I have the honour to request you to have that text and its annexes circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "The situation in Kampuchea", "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" and "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States", and as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIONN Prasith
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Vice-President of
Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs

I have the honour to bring to your attention the very serious measures taken by the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in Kampuchea, as described below:

1. The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the aggressor and the occupying force in Kampuchea, is currently issuing, on behalf of its puppet administration in Phnom Penh, certificates of Kampuchean nationality to Vietnamese settlers installed in Kampuchea since the end of 1978, the date of the Vietnamese invasion. There are now nearly 1 million Vietnamese settlers in Kampuchea. The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam is continuing to send settlers to Kampuchea and to issue them with certificates of Kampuchean nationality one after the other.
2. The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam is making Vietnamese soldiers learn the Khmer language in order to join so-called "Khmer units" of the army of the puppet régime in Phnom Penh. Khmer language courses are systematically organized and given each time to groups of several hundred Vietnamese soldiers, particularly in Phnom Penh, at the Ang Chan school (formerly the Bak Touk school), and in the provincial towns of Battambang and Kompong Chhnang.

At present, these Vietnamese soldiers, who speak the Khmer language with a strong Vietnamese accent, are training, on their own, entire units of "Khmer soldiers", or have joined other units of the puppet army.

In corroboration of the above statements, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith testimony from Vietnamese soldiers and settlers in Kampuchea.

The two measures referred to above constitute a very serious threat to the national survival of Kampuchea, as well as to peace and stability in South-East Asia and in the Asia/Pacific region. The fact is that:

1. The aim of these measures is to deceive the international community into believing that the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam is in the process of withdrawing its troops from Kampuchea. But in fact, on the battlefields, the Vietnamese forces of aggression have not moved back a single inch. There is very fierce fighting between the Vietnamese forces of aggression and Kampuchean patriotic forces along the western border and throughout Kampuchea.

At the international level, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and its backers are uttering false statements to the effect that Viet Nam is making partial troop withdrawals from Kampuchea. But in fact the Vietnamese occupiers are actively proceeding with the aforementioned measures.

2. By disguising its soldiers as "Khmer soldiers" of the puppet army and by transforming its settlers in Kampuchea into "Khmers", the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam is seeking to apply its policy of annexing Kampuchea to the Vietnamese "Indo-Chinese Federation".

These two serious measures taken by the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam constitute a major obstacle to a political settlement of the question of Kampuchea. They are prolonging the war in Kampuchea and maintaining a state of tension in South-East Asia and the Asia/Pacific region.

Accordingly, I have the honour to request you to bring this information to the attention of the Security Council and all States Members of the United Nations, and to take all appropriate steps to put an end to the measures adopted by the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam in Kampuchea.

I should like to take this opportunity to remind you that the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has declared on several occasions that it considers null and void all treaties, agreements and conventions signed by the puppet régime in Phnom Penh, as well as all measures taken in Kampuchea by the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and the puppet régime in Phnom Penh, such as the issue of certificates of Kampuchean nationality to Vietnamese settlers in Kampuchea.

As you know, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, His Excellency Son Sann, Prime Minister in the Coalition Government, and I myself have put forward, in the interest of all the parties concerned and in the interest of peace, security and stability in South-East Asia and the Asia/Pacific region, reasonable proposals for a comprehensive, just and lasting political settlement of the question of Kampuchea, including:

The eight-point peace plan of 17 March 1986 and the declaration issued by the Coalition Government on 25 June 1988;

The proposal for a comprehensive political settlement of the question of Kampuchea put forward by the Democratic Kampuchea side on 15 August 1988, and its 11-point position paper dated 1 November 1988;

The recent five-point proposal put forward on 27 November 1988 by His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, a proposal fully supported by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea in its press release of 23 December 1988.

Unfortunately, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam has rejected all these proposals, and that has so far prevented any political settlement of the question of Kampuchea.

(Signed) KHIEU Samphan
Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea
in charge of foreign affairs

APPENDIX I

Testimony of a Vietnamese soldier, Lê Thuong, born on
1 January 1950 in the town of Huế, Binh Tri Thien
province, and living in Ho Chi Minh City

"My father's name is Lê Phung. He is 60 years old. My mother's name is Nguyen Thilet. She is 59. On 15 July 1967, the leadership in Hanoi had me arrested at my home, and I was taken to Dorig Tam, to the military training centre, where I spent three months in division 868 learning the art of war and how to handle AK rifles. After military training, I was sent to Kampuchea. I was stationed in Phnom Penh and Battambang. In division 330, I was assigned to group 2, section 4, company 6, battalion 9, regiment 3, division 330, on the Samlaut front.

In Kampuchea, many Vietnamese soldiers were killed or wounded each day in attacks launched by the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea. Here, on the Samlaut front [western border of Kampuchea - ed.], many Vietnamese soldiers died of malaria for lack of medicine and food. On 10 August 1968, I was assigned to regiment 2, on the Ta Sanh front, to take part in a major military operation. I was taken prisoner by the National Army in November 1968 between Tuk Soc and hill 271. The National Army sent me to the liberated zones, where I received all necessary care, including clothing and food.

When I was in the army, a large number of Vietnamese soldiers of regiment 2 in Phnom Penh were sent to learn the Khmer language. After learning Khmer, some of them were assigned to the administrative departments responsible for villages, districts and provinces, while others were assigned to units of Khmer soldiers in the Heng Samrin army [the army of the puppet administration in Phnom Penh - ed.], in brigades 92 and 93. They only changed uniforms. That was a cynical action by the leadership in Hanoi designed to deceive the international community. As for troop withdrawals, only the wounded and the disabled were sent back to Viet Nam. Apart from that, there were only troop movements from the front to the rear and vice versa.

The aim of assigning Vietnamese soldiers to the Khmer units of the Heng Samrin army, and to brigades 92 and 93, is to continue the occupation of Kampuchea and incorporate Kampuchea and Laos in the Indo-Chinese Federation. That measure is also aimed at preparing for the possibility of elections in Kampuchea.

The leadership in Hanoi has also sent a very large number of Vietnamese nationals to settle in Kampuchea. These Vietnamese settlers may be construction workers, street hawkers, carpenters or small shopkeepers, but they are secretly



organized, and they meet every month or every fortnight. They have acquired Khmer nationality and have the same rights as Khmers. They have organized into groups of 'patriotic Vietnamese for Kampuchea'. These Vietnamese nationals are ready to participate in any elections organized by the four Kampuchean parties.

The leadership in Hanoi has said that it is withdrawing Vietnamese forces to 30 kilometres from the western border, but in fact it has not withdrawn them. It has said that it is withdrawing 50,000 Vietnamese soldiers from Kampuchea, but in fact it has not withdrawn them. Moreover, it is continuing forcible conscription of Vietnamese nationals for service in Kampuchea. I have seen all of this with my own eyes and heard it with my own ears."

APPENDIX II

Testimony of a Vietnamese soldier, Huynh Van Mong, born
in 1945 in Tien Binh, Ba Tri district, Ben Tre province

"I arrived in Kampuchea on 12 January 1988.

1. The camp I was assigned to had no Vietnamese flag but the Heng Samrin flag.

2. The Vietnamese soldiers wear Khmer army [the puppet régime's army - ed.], uniforms, learned Khmer at Borei Keila school (sports centre) and Bak Touk school (in Phnom Penh). They are not supposed to speak Vietnamese. They must speak Khmer.

3. Vietnamese settlers are still arriving in Kampuchea. Their numbers keep growing. They are establishing themselves from Chhbar Ampeou and Monivong bridge up to the Dépôt market (near the Olympic Stadium). They are organized into a number of groups, called 'groups of patriotic Vietnamese for Kampuchea'. These Vietnamese settlers meet periodically every week. They are armed, and are supposed to keep their organization secret. The same is true in the provinces of Kampuchea. All these Vietnamese settlers have Khmer nationality. Some are carpenters, others are masons, and many are pedicab operators or collect used bottles."



APPENDIX III

Testimony of a Vietnamese settler, Ho Tac Kha,
living in Kampuchea

28 years old, living in the fourth quarter of the town of Rat Xu, Kien Thanh district, Rach Gia province (South Viet Nam).

"I arrived in Kampuchea on 28 July 1988. I have been in Phnom Penh, Kompong Chhnang and Battambang.

1. Concerning Vietnamese soldiers disguised as Khmer soldiers (of the puppet army):

- In the capital, Phnom Penh:

In the command posts, Vietnamese soldiers wearing the uniforms of Khmer soldiers (of the puppet army) speak Khmer among themselves. At the Technical School near the fuel dump, there is a large Vietnamese barracks, barracks No. 16, an important rallying point for Vietnamese soldiers recently arrived from Viet Nam and awaiting assignment to the various battlefields in Kampuchea.

- In Kompong Chhnang:

There are approximately 1,200 Vietnamese soldiers wearing the uniforms of Khmer soldiers and stationed along with Khmer soldiers (of the puppet army) in positions along the length of the 3 km road linking the town to the airfield. These Vietnamese soldiers speak Khmer. In these positions, comings and goings are very strictly monitored.

2. Concerning Vietnamese settlers with Khmer national identity cards:

In Phnom Penh: These Vietnamese settlers live along the Tonlé Sap river from Chrui Changvar bridge to Kilometre 6, by barracks No. 16. They are organized into groups or pockets of 100 people each, and are secretly armed. Others have established themselves in the old market. North and south of Chrui Changvar bridge, along the Tonlé Sap river, the Vietnamese settlers have built many houses.

In Battambang: Along the river and near the former market, close to the town, there is a large barracks for Vietnamese soldiers en route to assignments in the battlefields in the west of Kampuchea. Many Vietnamese settlers live near the barracks. They are secretly organized and armed. In fact, they represent a back-up force for the Vietnamese soldiers in the barracks. They meet once a week. They belong to the 'association of patriotic Vietnamese for Kampuchea' and have Khmer nationality. They pay monthly subscriptions.



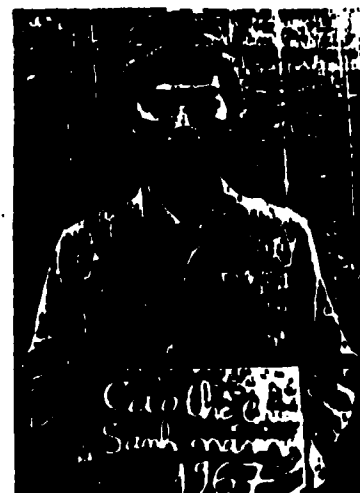
In Kompong Chhnang: Many Vietnamese settlers live along the main road, at the bus station and in the town market. They are organized as in Battambang. Vietnamese settlers in Kampuchea can move about freely and everywhere. Khmer soldiers (of the puppet army) have no authority over them. These Vietnamese settlers are building workers, ice-cream vendors, small shopkeepers, pedicab operators or collectors of used bottles, etc. They are secretly organized, politically and militarily. Many of them have taken Khmer nationality and are studying and speak Khmer."

APPENDIX IV

Testimony of a Vietnamese soldier, Cao Thê Chien, living in Dong Giuà,
Trung Thai village, Au Biên district, Kien Giang province

"My father's name is Cao Van Bùn, my mother's, Ly Thi Tho. They have two boys and a girl. They are rice farmers.

The leaders in Hanoi had my mother put in prison and all her property seized. They forced me to enlist in the army on 21 February 1988. After four months of military training in Dong Tâm, in division 868, I was sent to Kampuchea on 21 June 1988 along the Tayninh road. After a night in garrison 16 in Phnom Penh, in the Kilometre 6 quarter, one night in Pursat, and one night in Battambang, I was assigned to company 3, battalion 7, regiment 3, division 330. Almost every day they mount combing operations, during which many Vietnamese soldiers have been killed. In addition, many Vietnamese soldiers have died of malaria, and the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (ANKD) shells us every day. During one engagement the ANKD took me prisoner, on 21 October 1988, and later sent me to the liberated zones where I have been well treated and given the necessary medical care and food.



In Kampuchea, such as the provinces of Pursat, Battambang and Kompong Chhnang, Vietnamese settlers are arriving in greater and greater numbers. They are organized into 'groups of patriotic Vietnamese for Kampuchea'. They are armed and meet every month or every week. Their objective is an Indo-Chinese federation comprising Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea. Many have already taken Khmer nationality and are ready to take part in possible elections to vote in favour of Heng Samrin [Phnom Penh puppet - ed.].

The Vietnamese soldiers in Kampuchea learnt Khmer at Bac Touk school and Borei Keila school in Phnom Penh. After these language courses, some of them were sent to the village, district and provincial authorities, and others changed their uniforms for those of the Heng Samrin army and were assigned to Khmer soldier brigade 92 [of the puppet army - ed.] on the western frontier of Kampuchea and Thailand.

The Vietnamese troops are said to have withdrawn to 30 km from the western frontier. But I have seen no withdrawal. In addition, young Vietnamese are still being forcibly enlisted to be sent to Kampuchea. As for statements about a withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, in reality there has been no withdrawal."