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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 16 May 1989 from the Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the following documents for your information:

"Figures of the Vietnamese settlers sent to Kampuchea by the Hanoi authorities in the framework of their strategy to annex Kampuchea into the Indo-China Federation", issued by the Research Department of the High Command of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea on 7 May 1989 (see annex I);

"Vietnamese scheme of concealing their forces in order to further control the puppet régime in all fields" (see annex II), and

"The actual Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea", published by the Department of Press and Information of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea on 9 May 1989 (see annex III).

* A/44/50/Rev.1.

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I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and its annexes to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 31, 72 and 143 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIONN Prasith
Permanent Representative

ANNEX I

FIGURES OF THE VIETNAMESE SETTLERS SENT TO KAMPUCHEA BY THE HANOI AUTHORITIES IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THEIR STRATEGY TO ANNEX KAMPUCHEA INTO THE INDOCHINA FEDERATION

Since 1979 up to this month of May 1989, the Hanoi authorities have, according to their planned programme, systematically sent to Kampuchea the Vietnamese settlers who have been established in 6 main areas of Kampuchea as follows:

I. In the following 14 districts:

- Peam Ro, Peam Chor and Trabek, in Prey Veng province;
- Svay Rieng, Prasaut, Chantrea and Kompong Po, in Svay Rieng province;
- Kampot and Touk Meas, in Kampot province;
- Kirivong, Prey Kabbas and Koh Andet, in Takeo province;
- Koh Thom and Loek Dek, in Kandal province.

In those districts, the Vietnamese settlers now make up for an average of 75 per cent of the population (they vary from 60 to 99 per cent), with an average of 35,000 settlers per district. To sum up, there are about 470,000 Vietnamese settlers in those 14 districts.

II. In Phnom Penh and its suburbs, there are now approximately 150,000 Vietnamese settlers.

III. In coastal areas of the province of Koh Kong, in Kompong Som, in the districts of Sa-ang, Kien Svay, Lovea Em and Ponhea Loeu (in Kandal province), in the districts of Romeas Hek, Samrong and Rumduol (in Svay Rieng province), and in the district of Ponhea Krek (in Kompong Cham province), there are an average of 30 per cent of the population made up of the Vietnamese settlers. In all, there are about 150,000 Vietnamese settlers.

IV. On the Mekong river banks, from Roka Kong, north of Phnom Penh up to the district of Sambor in the province of Kratié, there are approximately 150,000 Vietnamese settlers.

V. On the Tonle Sap river banks, from Prek Kdam to Chnok Troo (district of Baribo, province of Kompong Chhnang), there are about 150,000 Vietnamese settlers.

VI. In the remaining areas of Kampuchea such as in the provinces of Pursat, Battambang, Siemreap, Preah Vihear, Kompong Thom, Stung Treng, Mondul Kiri, Ratanakiri, there are about 250,000 other Vietnamese settlers.

All together, there are now in Kampuchea approximately 1,250,000 Vietnamese settlers.

7 May 1989

Research Department of the High Command
of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea

ANNEX II

VIETNAMESE SCHEME OF CONCEALING THEIR FORCES IN ORDER TO FURTHER CONTROL THE PUPPET REGIME IN ALL FIELDS

To the world community Vietnam has announced that it would withdraw its aggression forces from Kampuchea in September 1989. This Vietnamese announcement is only a deceitful manoeuvre because Vietnam:

1. continues to reject an effective international control and supervision of its troop withdrawal,
2. continues to put several conditions for its troop withdrawal.

Concurrently with this deceitful announcement, the Hanoi authorities have been getting busy in Kampuchea with concealing their forces in order to continue to control all state apparatus of the puppet régime. To prepare for the eventuality that the world community would exert unbearable pressure compelling them to pull their forces out of Kampuchea, the Hanoi authorities:

1. have ordered their soldiers (some of them speaking and some others are learning Khmer language) to live in villages throughout Kampuchea, most of them coming from South-Vietnam.
2. have organized their military cadres, ranging from second lieutenant to commander, to learn Khmer language. These cadres have been sent afterwards to live, as ordinary citizens, in villages, communes and districts among the Kampuchean population. They have married Kampuchean women and been given "Kampuchean citizenship". They have stated that after the Vietnamese troop withdrawal, they will ask permission to live in Kampuchea.

Most of these Vietnamese military cadres are from North-Vietnam. They have been trained in intelligence field in Vietnam and sent to Kampuchea to open intelligence schools there such as in Phnom Penh (Bak Touk school), in Battambang province (east of Anlong Vil), in Siemreap province (in front of Angkor Wat monument, on the road leading to Angkor Thom monument) and in all other provinces so as to train Vietnamese and Kampuchean men and women as intelligence agents.

According to documents and answers we have successively gathered, the Vietnamese objective can be summarized as follows:

- a) The Hanoi authorities have a long-term strategy by concealing their forces in various villages, communes and districts;
- b) Most of these concealed Vietnamese forces are members of the "Vietnamese Communist Party" or the "Vietnamese Communist Youth League" whose task is to control the so-called "revolutionary party" and "revolutionary youth league" of the puppet regime from top to bottom. Through these forces, Vietnam continues to exert its authority on all military and civilian state apparatus, men association, women association, especially woman units called "Neary Pram La-ar" (units of 5 good character women).

Vietnam's immediate goal is to control the puppet régime's state apparatus in all fields to withstand the Cambodian national resistance forces.

Vietnam's strategic goal is to transform its cadres into Khmers, by marrying Khmer women, having Khmer offsprings, thereby blotting out their Vietnamese nationality so as to carry out activities, to strengthen and lead all forces in all fields in order to achieve its strategic objective of "Indochina Federation."

The following excerpts from answers given by a number of Vietnamese and Khmer agents are evidences of the Hanoi authorities' scheme of concealing their forces in Kampuchea as stated above:

1. Excerpts from answer by Vietnamese lieutenant Kao Ngoc Thanh (company commander)

My name is Kao Ngoc Thanh, 25 years old. I was sent to Kampuchea in July 1982. I am from battalion No 3, regiment No 4 of division No 5, stationed in Phnom Srok district.

I have been ordered to live as ordinary citizen in the commune of Ponley, Phnom Srok district in Battambang province. My commander's name is Gong, from North-Vietnam. He is a regiment commander. The battalion commander's name is Vy, also from North-Vietnam. I have been trained at Gong Chung military training school. Upon my arrival in Kampuchea, I have been sent to a school called "H-30" or "Salar Damban 4" (4ch region school) in Siemreap province. The head of the school is named Dao Gong Nam. Political, military tactics and Khmer language are taught in that school.

In 1985, a school was set up to teach Khmer language to Vietnamese soldiers. Most of the Vietnamese soldiers are new recruits from South-Vietnam. They have been assigned to infiltrate into units of Khmer army and to live in various districts and marry Khmer women.

In Siemreap province, there is an intelligence office set up in a buddhist temple located in front of the Angkor Thom monument, west of the road to Angkor Thom monument, at a hill called Phnom Dei. It is the common headquarters of the Vietnamese and Khmer agents. These agents are entrusted with the task of collecting information along the (Kampuchea-Thai) border and inside Kampuchea.

As for those in Battambang province, their field of action is larger than those of 479 (*). For instance, they have crossed into Thailand to live in camps acting as soldiers of the national army "Para" or as ordinary people smuggling goods, statues, catties and carrying out intelligence activities in the camps. Every month, they have to report to their superiors.

As far as the "Front 479" and "the Unit 7704" are concerned, they are assigned to work in districts. In the military field, there are in every district, a battalion and a number of "experts".

In the political field, there are "experts" in communes, whose task is to control militiamen in villages and communes. Besides, there are in each district, 5 experts and their body-guards. Their duty is to train the Khmer heads of villages and communes to implement their policy. The "Front 479" deals with military matters. The "unit 7704" deals with administrative matters. They work in parallel.

Kao Ngoc Thanh has lived in village and told local population that after the Vietnamese force withdrawal, he will ask permission to continue to stay in Kampuchea.

2. Answer by Chhay Mean, a Khmer battalion commander of the puppet army

My name is Chhay Mean, battalion commander, working for Vietnamese division No 5, stationed at the defense line of the height 147, between Kompong Lei and Ta Ngoc hill in Battambang province, about 10km from the Kampuchean-Thai border.

I have been trained in "Kor-5" school of the Vietnamese Division No 5. The heads of the school are Chinh and Kan, from North-Vietnam. After I have finished that school, I have been assigned by the Vietnamese to be head of the unit "Kor-83", whose task is to defend the Battambang provincial town. Later on, I have been sent to "Boeng Chhouk" school; then to "Salar Domban 4" (4th region school), in front of Angkor Wat monument, on the road leading to Angkor Thom monument. This school is divided in 2 classes: one is for Vietnamese learning Khmer language, and the other one for Kampuchean learning Vietnamese language and politics. Those who have been sent to that school have at least the rank of company commander.

After they have finished that school, they become cadres working overtly or covertly in districts. In each district, according to small- or large-sized district, 4 to 6 of them are entrusted with the task of implementing the

(*): Committee "479", located at Siemreap, is the high command responsible for Kampuchea's western military front.

plan called "Chor-2" and to induce the population to implement the "3 don't and 1 making report" plan.

3. Answer by Leak Chhay, a Khmer company commander of the puppet army

My name is Leak Chhay, company commander in Maung district, Battambang province. I have been trained in "police school" in Battambang province. After 3-months of training, I have been sent to a provincial intelligence unit, in the company No 36. Whenever I have collected information, I have to report directly to the chief provincial police whose office is located south to the former governor's office. This office is well-guarded by many Vietnamese soldiers. The task of this independent intelligence company No 36 is to educate militiamen of village and commune, women association, youth association etc.

This intelligence unit is in turn educated 3 times a month by Vietnamese district "experts" attached to the network of the "unit 7704" (red badge) which deals with administrative matters and whose office is located east of Anlong Vil village. This office has been previously located at "Wat Kandal" buddhist temple. This "unit 7704" has also been empowered to arrest and imprison civil servants and people accused of being involved in political activities, and to inflict heavy punishment on them. When they are out of garrison to carry out their activities, the members of this "unit 7704" wear uniforms of the Khmer puppet army and speak Khmer language. In their garrison, they wear mixed uniforms with red badge on their collar.

4. Answer by Nhoek Chandary, member of the "5-good character woman unit"

My name is Nhoek Chandary. I live in Phnom Sampoou village, Banan district, Battambang province. I joined the unit of "5-good character women" in 1986; we are five together: Dary, Chanra, Ravy, Touch and I. I have been assigned to conduct intelligence works in Snoeng commune. I have been trained for 3 months in the intelligence school of Battambang province. The head of the school is named Nam, from North-Vietnam. His deputy's name is Hoeng, a Vietnamese.

This unit of "5 good character women" has been assigned to stay with and help poor peasants just for food subsistence or to act as step-sister or mother in the localities where the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (NADK) is used to going back and forth, so that they can collect information about this army. Once they have collected the information, they have to report directly to the Vietnamese who will direct their artillery unit to shell on the area. They must try to induce the NADK soldiers by promising that they would marry them so that to make them surrender to the Vietnamese.

Work Plan

This unit meets every week at a chosen place. In every 3 months, all units gather together and report directly to the Battambang provincial police

officers whose names are Thy, Vy and Ra or directly to the persons named Nam and Hoeung. However, once information is collected, it can be immediately reported. Every year, all units gather at the provincial town of Battambang to review the results of their activities. Every year, they interchange the localities of their activities. After the annual session, they carry on their activities.

The "5 good character woman unit" have 5 tasks as follows:

1. to collect information in all localities where the NADK are or have been;
2. to persuade the combatants of the NADK to surrender;
3. to keep a close eye on the activities of the population;
4. to foster good relations with Vietnamese friends;
5. to make report.

Each member of the "5 good character woman unit" holds 2 identity cards signed by a person named Nam, enabling her to go everywhere. Members of this unit are marked by a tattooed pigeon on their shoulders and earn salary of 300 riels a month.

5. Answer by Son Ngoc Nga, a Kampuchean Krom woman

I come to make a living in Kampuchea in 1986. Upon my arrival in Kampuchea, the Phnom Penh administration issued me a letter called Sò Gia Dinh in Vietnamese. This letter is type-written and has a provincial stamp. It has no date limit and is a travel permit to everywhere. Whoever gets this letter is considered as a citizen of Kampuchea.

9 May 1989

Department of Press and Information of
the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the
Coalition Government of Democratic
Kampuchea

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ANNEX III

THE ACTUAL VIETNAMESE FORCES IN KAMPUCHEA

There are now in Kampuchea, 2 categories of Vietnamese forces:

1st category: Divisions engaging in fighting are as follow:

- Division 5 (75) to carry out activities in North Sisophon (north-western Kampuchea);
- Division 309 (59) stationed at Komping Puoy to defend Battambang, Pailin and carry out activities in South Sisophon (north-western Kampuchea);
- Division 330 (90) to defend road No 10 and carry out activities at Samlaut, Battambang province (western Kampuchea);
- Division 339 (99) stationed at Leach, Pursat province, (western Kampuchea);
- Division 302 defending Oddor Mean Chey and Siemreap (north Kampuchea);
- Division 307 stationed previously at Choam Khsan, Preah Vihear province, and now at Ta Sèng (Kompong Thom province, where the borders of the 3 districts of Staung, Rovieng (Preah Vihear) and Chikreng meet), a mobile division participating in the defense of Siemreap and used as reinforcement forces;
- Division 315 stationed at Choam Khsan (Preah Vihear).

All divisions stationed in Kampuchea's western region are under the command of the "Front 479". The other divisions are under the joint command of "Fronts 579, 478 and 779".

Remarks:

1. All these divisions are not in full strength, for they have been worn out during the last more than 10 years, in spite of the Vietnamese efforts to send in successively fresh reinforcements.

2. Most of the Vietnamese forces have been compelled to scatter in villages and communes. This explains why since 1985, during the last 4 dry seasons and 4 rainy seasons, the Vietnamese could not mobilize their forces to carry out large-scale military activities. No Vietnamese division can

carry out alone its military activities. The Vietnamese have had to mobilize one or two regiments from various divisions to defend, whenever and wherever the village administrative apparatus of the Vietnamese puppet regime or their networks of strongholds along the border are dismantled or threatened by the national resistance forces and the people of Kampuchea.

2nd category:

Apart from the above-cited divisions, the Vietnamese have military units to administer and hold power in all fields in the provinces, such as:

- Unit 7701 in Kompong Thom
- Unit 7702 in Kompong Cham
- Unit 7703 in Svay Rieng
- Unit 7704 in Battambang
- Unit 7705 in Siemreap
- Unit 7706 in Prey Veng
- Unit 7707 in Kratié
- Unit 7708 in Kandal
- Unit 5501 in Mondul Kiri
- Unit 5502 in Ratanakiri
- Unit 5503 in Stung Treng
- Unit 5504 in Preah Vihear
- Unit 9902 in Kompong Chhnang
- Unit 9903 in Pursat
- Unit 9904 in Kampot
- Unit 9905 in Takeo
- Unit 9907 in Koh Kong

The units having their numbers begin with 7 are units sent from the 7th Vietnamese military zone which borders the provinces of Kompong Cham and Svay Rieng in Kampuchea. The units having their numbers begin with 5 are units sent from the 5th Vietnamese military zone which borders the provinces of Mondul Kiri and Ratanakiri in Kampuchea. The units having their numbers begin with 9 are units sent from the 9th Vietnamese military zone which borders the provinces of Takeo and Kampot in Kampuchea.

In total, the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea are now 110,000 strong.

9 May 1989

Department of Press and Information
of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the Coalition Government of
Democratic Kampuchea