

ГЕНЕРАЛЬНАЯ
АССАМБЛЕЯ



СОВЕТ
БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

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ГЕНЕРАЛЬНАЯ АССАМБЛЕЯ
Сорок пятая сессия
Пункт 32 первоначального перечня*
ПОЛОЖЕНИЕ В КАМПУЧИИ

СОВЕТ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ
Сорок пятый год

Письмо Постоянного представителя Камбоджи при Организации
Объединенных Наций от 27 марта 1990 года на имя
Генерального секретаря

В дополнение к моему письму от 15 января 1990 года (A/45/82-S/21083) имею честь настоящим препроводить для Вашего сведения информацию, полученную от трех вьетнамских военнослужащих (лейтенанта медицинской службы, второго лейтенанта и рядового), которые были недавно захвачены в плен бойцами Камбоджийского национального сопротивления в провинции Баттамбанг (см. приложение).

Буду весьма признателен за распространение настоящего письма и приложения к нему в качестве официального документа Генеральной Ассамблеи по пункту 32 первоначального перечня и документа Совета Безопасности.

ТЫУНН Прасит
Постоянный представитель

* A/45/50.

90-08154 (R2N)1021

ANNEX

INFORMATION PROVIDED
BY 3 VIETNAMESE DISGUISED SOLDIERS
RECENTLY CAPTURED
BY THE CAMBODIAN NATIONAL RESISTANCE
IN BATTAMBANG PROVINCE

1. Information provided by Vietnamese Lieutenant Nguyen Van Tam,
captured on 7 February 1990 in Battambang province

- Name: Nguyen Van Tam
- Age: 28 years old
- Assignment: Military Medical Doctor of the battalion N° 5, Regiment N° 20 of the Heng Samrin Division army 196.
- The Regiment N° 20 is stationed at Aur Pong Moan (close to Kamping Puoy, west of Battambang town).
- Captured by the CNR (Cambodian National Resistance) on 7 February 1990.
- Place of birth: Commune of Nin Thoeung, Ki Soek district, Hor Gang province.
- Enlisted into the Vietnamese army on 10 March 1983.
- Trained in the military medical school at Dong Tam for 8 months. Afterwards, I was sent to army division 868 in 1986.
- Later on, I was sent to the military medical school of the 9th military region for 3 years. I was later on sent into Cambodia in February 1989. I was working in field hospital 99 of Vietnamese regiment N° 20, division 4, stationed at ciment factory (Chakreiting), Kampot province.
- The Hanoi authorities deceitfully claimed that all Vietnamese forces were withdrawn on 25 September 1989.
- I went to Vietnam for 3 months. However, on 12 December 1989, I was brought back by my superior to Cambodia. The trip took one day from Vietnam to Oudong district. I rested for one night at Oudong. The following day, I was sent to Aur Pong Moan, to the west of Battambang provincial town. The number of Vietnamese forces who were sent to

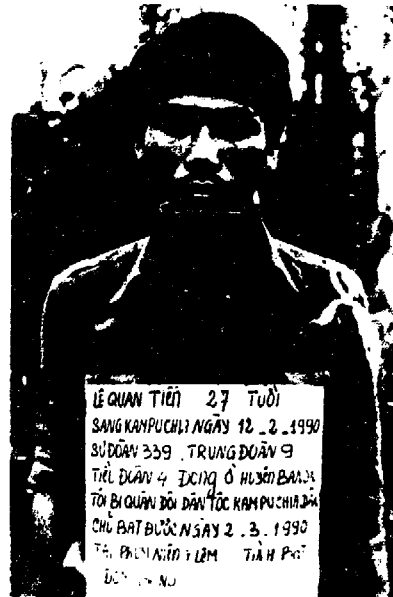


Cambodia with me is about 2,000. All these Vietnamese forces are stationed at Aur Pong Moan. Some of them are assigned to regiment 2 and the rest to Vietnamese independent regiment concealed within Heng Samrin's division 196.

- On 7 February 1990, I was treating 3 wounded Vietnamese soldiers as a result of fierce fighting. As the CNR made headway towards the Vietnamese stronghold, my units retreated to Kamping Puoy Dam. I was captured by the CNR there.
 - Vietnam has said that it was sending its troops back to Cambodia in order to protect the Cambodian people and the Battambang city from being captured by the CNR.
 - While staying in Cambodia, all Vietnamese forces were ordered to wear the Heng Samrin army's uniform, to speak Khmer language, to marry Khmer women and merge with the Khmer population in village. In so doing its objective is to make people believe that all Vietnamese forces are pulled out of Cambodia.
- At present, Vietnamese forces who speak Khmer language, have been hidden in the Phnom Penh administration in order to administer and control the Phnom Penh administrative apparatus from top to bottom. I know that Vietnamese division 330 is stationed at Chamcar Mean, along road 10 in Battambang province. Another regiment of this Division 330 has recently been sent back to Cambodia. All these Vietnamese divisions belong to the Vietnamese 9th military region. Another battalion of Vietnamese forces of Vietnam's 7th military region has also been sent to Battambang under the 479 command. This 479 command is responsible for 3 provinces: Battambang, Siemreap and Pursat.

2. Information provided by Vietnamese 2nd lieutenant Le Quan Tien, captured on 2 March 1990 in Battambang province

- Name: Le Quan Tien
- Grade: Second Lieutenant
- Age: 27 years old
- Place of birth: Thanh Binh village, Loc An commune, Long Thanh district, Don Nai province (in Ho Chi Minh city)
- Father's name: Le Van Pho, 60 years old; farmer;
- Mother's name: Bui Thy Sau, 56 years old;
- I have 9 brothers and sisters;
- After finishing the 3rd grade of primary school, I helped my parents working at the farms.
- Enlisted into the Vietnamese army in February 1985;
- Trained at military school for one month, and at medical school for 7 months;
- Continued to serve as a medic at the military medical school;
- In November 1987, I was sent to higher medical school until December 1989 when I was assigned to division 339, regiment 9, battalion 4.

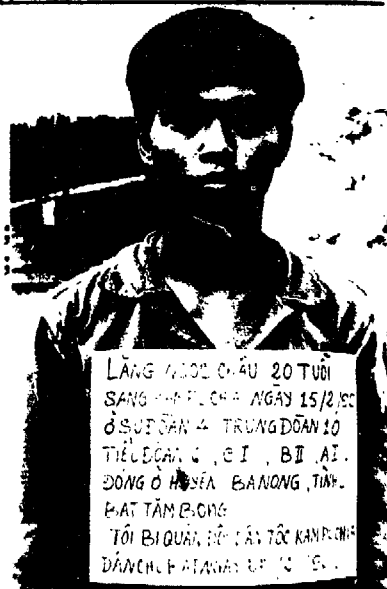


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- On 12 February 1990, I was sent from Don Thap to Cambodia together with other Vietnamese soldiers in 4 boats all together 200 troops. Arriving at Cambodian coast, all the Vietnamese soldiers changed their uniform into that of the Heng Samrin's army (puppet army) so as to conceal themselves as Heng Samrin's troops to prevent the detection by foreign journalists. We stayed the whole day of 13 February there, and started to travel again at sunset in the direction of Phnom Penh where we passed at about mid-night. We went directly to Vietnamese garrison N° 16 where we spent the night. At 5 am we continued our trip in the direction of Battambang, in 7 military trucks. We went to Banan (on the bank of the Sangker river, at about 10km south of Battambang city) where is stationed the command post of our regiment since a very long time. We stayed 10 days in Banan.
- On 25 February, my regiment commander ordered our unit to go to Battambang behind the lines of Heng Samrin's division 196. We were 145 Vietnamese soldiers and 45 Heng Samrin's soldiers. Our destination was to reach the region in front of the lines of division 196, crossing a small ditch and a swamp area and finally road 10. During the march, all the Vietnamese soldiers wore a piece of white fabric on their left shoulders and have their right sleeves rolled up to differentiate themselves from the Heng Samrin's troops. The objective of the operations is to recapture all the positions of the CNR. If we are able to fulfill the objective, we will withdraw to station at Banan. If we run into difficulties, battalion 6 and battalion 9 stationed at Banteay Mean Chey will send troops to help.
- The Hanoi leadership claimed to withdraw troops from Cambodia in September 1989. Actually, they withdrew only injured, handicapped and sick soldiers and those with low morale to Vietnam. They have not withdrawn; they have continued to enlist new recruits and sent them to Cambodia under the uniform of the puppet army. They have only tried to mislead the Cambodian people and international news reporters. Their true objective is to prolong their occupation in Cambodia.
- Actually, I myself am a case in point. I was sent by the Hanoi leadership to Cambodia on 12 February 1990 under the uniform of Heng Samrin's troops, and I participated in the mopping up operations against the CNR forces.
- I was captured by the CNR on 2 March 1990 at the village of Neang Len, in Battambang province.

3. Information provided by Vietnamese soldier Lang Ngoc Chau captured on 27 February 1990 in Battambang province

- Name: Lang Ngoc Chau
- Age: 20 years old
- Place of birth: Bai Noi village, Duong Hao commune, Ha Tien district, Kien Giang province.
- Father's name: Lang Ngoc Truong, 45 years old;
- Mother's name: Nguyen Thy Dung, 46 years old; they are shop-keepers;
- Enlisted into the Vietnamese army on 23 September 1989,
- Trained at Dong Tam military school for 3 months, in division 868, battalion 6, platoon 1, squad 1; training in



- manipulating AK rifles, hand-grenades, in searching, defusing and laying mines;
- Upon completion of military training, I was sent from Ha Tien (South Vietnam) to Cambodia by boats and trucks together with other Vietnamese soldiers all together 500, under the uniform of the Vietnamese army.
 - When boarding the boats, the Vietnamese soldiers were hidden in the hulls while the Vietnamese officers stayed outside under the uniform of Heng Samrin's army so as to prevent the international community from detecting new reinforcement of Vietnamese fresh troops to Cambodia.
 - Upon arrival at Phnom Penh, all the Vietnamese soldiers changed their uniform into that of the Heng Samrin's army, and on 15 February 1990 they were sent to Battambang in 12 military trucks.
 - At Battambang, I saw 7 military trucks loaded with Vietnamese soldiers in Heng Samrin's uniform going to highway 5. My own 12 military truck convoy went directly to Banan (on the bank of the Sangker river, at about 10km south of Battambang city). I was then incorporated into division 4, regiment 10, battalion 6, company 1, platoon 2, squad 1.
 - Name of division commander: Ngo Van Hoa
with Tran Van Thang as his deputy;
 - Name of regiment commander: Le Than Nam
with Lam Thanh Hay as his deputy;
 - Name of company commander: Nguyen Thanh Dong
with Nguyen Van Thao as his deputy;
 - Name of platoon commander: Vo Thanh Tong
with Nguyen Van Hay as his deputy;
 - Name of my squad leader: Tran Van Ho.
 - In addition to the 500 newly arrived troops, they mobilized 1,000 men from regiment 10 of division 4, and another two Vietnamese divisions, division 330 and division 339, with one puppet division, division 956, aimed at recapturing Pailin from the CNR forces.
 - The operations were carried out in three major prongs:
 - Vietnamese division 4 with 1,500 men from the west;
 - Vietnamese division 339 from the south;
 - I am not sure of the role of Heng Samrin's division 956.
- During the fightings, all the Vietnamese soldiers (under the uniform of Heng Samrin's army) have worn a piece of white fabric on their left shoulders to differentiate themselves from the Heng Samrin's troops.
- I was captured by the Cambodian National Resistance forces on 27 February 1990 during the fighting.

Note: Heng Samrin's army is the puppet army
