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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Thirty-ninth session
Items 20 and 64 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL)
WEAPONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-ninth year

Letter dated 14 February 1984 from the Permanent Representative of
Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

Further to my letter of 25 January 1984 (A/39/89-S/16297), I have the honour to transmit herewith additional information on the use of chemical weapons in Kampuchea by the Vietnamese troops of aggression.

I should be grateful if you would bring this information to the attention of the group of experts on the implementation of the Geneva Protocol of 1925, and have the text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 20 and 64 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea

* A/39/50.

ANNEX

THE USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS BY THE VIETNAMESE AGGRESSORS
IN KAMPUCHEA

I. POISONING OF WATER POINTS

Since November 1983, the Vietnamese aggressors have been frantically pursuing their poisoning activities. They have poisoned the water that remains in shallow layers in the pools, ponds, streams and rivers. They have even put chemical substances into the well water used daily by the people. The inhabitants and combatants who have drunk this water have been poisoned. Fish and other creatures living in the waters have died or their bodies are covered with sores.

The poison does not kill immediately. First it causes fits of coughing, sore throat, diarrhoea, dysentery, fever, sores and, finally, death after two or three months.

1. On 1 January 1984 the Vietnamese aggressors put toxic chemical substances in water points in the villages of Sdok Chrey and Dot Pring, Phnom Sruoch district, Kompong Speu province (western region). Several of the inhabitants were taken seriously ill after drinking the poisoned water, and three died. In addition, two buffaloes died of poisoning.

2. On 5 January 1984, at Svay Daun Keo in Maung district, Battambang province, three villagers died after drinking water that had been poisoned by the Vietnamese aggressors.

3. On 6 January, the Vietnamese aggressors poisoned water in pools and ponds in the village of O Taki and to the east of Phnom Ampil, in Bavel district, Battambang province (north-western region), causing three deaths and several cases of poisoning.

4. On 13 January, in Thpormg district, Kompong Speu province, the Vietnamese troops dumped poison into the Pay Ray river. Several people living in villages situated along the river were poisoned.

II. SPREADING OF TOXIC CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES BY PLANES AND HELICOPTERS

1. During December 1983, in Cheung Prey district, Kompong Cham province (central region), the Vietnamese aggressors sent helicopters to spread toxic chemical substances on the communes of Sdoeung Chey and Tumnup. Ten individuals were killed by the poison. Ten buffaloes also died.

2. On 14 January 1984, the Hanoi authorities sent planes to spread chemical substances over several villages, including Phum O Sèn, Phum Kor and Phum Krauch, in Prey Chhor district, Kompong Cham province. Several inhabitants were killed and many children who were tending livestock suffered extensive burns on their arms and legs.

III. POISONING OF FOODSTUFFS AND MEDICINES SOLD IN THE MARKET

1. During January, in Sambaur district, Kratié province (north-eastern region), the Vietnamese aggressors distributed variously coloured poison tablets. Passing them off as medicine, they had each of the inhabitants take seven tablets. Thirty individuals died after suffering terribly.

2. On 13 January, in Saut Nikum district, Siemreap province (north-western region), Vietnamese troops mixed toxic substances with fish sold in the Dam Dèk market. So far eight individuals have died as a result of eating the fish, and others have been taken ill in varying degrees.

3. During last January, in Chhouk district, Kampot province (south-western region), three Kampuchean soldiers who had been impressed into service died after smoking tobacco which had been poisoned by the Vietnamese aggressors.
