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THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL
(BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-ninth year

Letter dated 5 March 1984 from the Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General

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

I should be most 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 this 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

The Vietnamese aggressors continue to resort to chemical warfare to exterminate the Kampuchean civilian population and the patriotic forces fighting against them.

- Towards the beginning of January, they put toxic substances in water points and on roads and paths from Kbal Damrei to Chhep, in Preah Vihear province (northern region), killing seven persons.

- On 16 January, at Phum Krauch in the Prey Chhor district of Kompong Cham province (central region), they dropped poison into the ponds. Seven persons - four woodsmen and three children looking after cattle - died after drinking the poisoned water.

- On 21 January, in the commune of Khnach in Kratié district of Kratié province (north-eastern region), a large number of livestock were killed by toxic substances spread by the Vietnamese aggressors in the vicinity of Beng Baray.

- On 22 January, in the Siemreap district of Siemreap province (northern region), a Vietnamese woman, a specialist in chemical warfare, infiltrated the district town market and the villages to spread chemicals: two families among our inhabitants were killed.

- On 27 January, in the Sisophon district of Battambang province (north-western region), the Vietnamese aggressors killed a sick adult and a sick child by giving them poisoned medication.

- On 30 January, in the Udong district of Kompong Speu province (central region), the Vietnamese aggressors put toxic substances in the water points and woods: seven cattle were killed.

- On 2 February, in the Sisophon district of Battambang province (north-western region), the Vietnamese aggressors dropped poison into the Stung Daun Keo River, causing the death of a large number of cattle.

- On 2 February, in the Siemreap district of Siemreap province (northern region), the Vietnamese occupiers injected poison into foodstuffs sold at the market. Two inhabitants of Angkor Krao died as a result.

- On 13 February, in the Thporn district of Kompong Speu province (central region), the Vietnamese aggressors put toxic chemical substances in the streams west of the commune of Yea Ang. Two persons were killed, six others became seriously ill and three cattle also died.

- On 14 February, in the Bavel district of Battambang province (north-western region), the Vietnamese aggressors fired gas shells and put toxic chemical substances in ponds and pools, causing several cases of poisoning among the population. The livestock were affected as well.
