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

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-ninth year

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

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

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 VIETNAMESE AGGRESSORS CONTINUE TO USE CHEMICAL WEAPONS
TO MASSACRE THE POPULATION OF KAMPUCHEA

On 3 February 1984, in Phnom Srok district, Battambang province (north-west region), four inhabitants were killed or seriously poisoned as the result of the dumping of chemical substances by the Vietnamese aggressors in the ponds and rivers.

On 11 February, at Kamping Reach, Siemreap district, Siemreap province (north region), one inhabitant was seriously poisoned when eating cakes sold in the market.

On 13 February, in Banteay Srei district, Siemreap province (north region), four persons became seriously ill when drinking water from poisoned ponds.

On 17 February, at Samrong, Ampil district, Oddar Meanchey province (north region), one inhabitant died after eating poisoned food.

From 20 to 26 February, at Kompong Cham (central region), 20 children were killed and several others seriously poisoned after eating cakes sold in the market.

In late February and early March, in Touk Meas district, Kampot province (south-west region), and in Kirivong and Koh Andet districts, Takeo province (south-west region), the Vietnamese aggressors spread toxic chemical substances in the forests and water points. Animals and fish died as a result, contaminating all the water.

In early March, in Kampot district, Kampot province (south-west region), a Vietnamese occupier dumped poison into the rivers Touk Meas and Stung Totoung, killing animals and fish. The bodies of several Khmer inhabitants and soldiers (impressed by the Vietnamese occupier), who had caught and eaten these fish, were bloated and covered with sores.
