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Items 24, 62, 131 and 140 of the preliminary list*

THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN STATES

DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL Forty-second vear

Letter dated 7 May 1987 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for vour information, a statement dated 4 Mav 1987 by the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea condemning the crimes of the Vietnamese aggressors for using poisonous chemical agents against the innocent Kampuchean people.

I should be most grateful if vou would have the text of the statement distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 24. 62, 131 and 140 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(<u>Signed</u>) SISOWATH Sirirath
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

^{*} A/42/50.

ANNEX

Statement issued on 4 May 1987 by the spokesman of the Miniatry of Fareign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea condemning the crimes of the Vietnamese aggressors for using poisonous chemical agents against the innocent Kampuchean people

As they face mounting difficulties during the ninth dry season on the hattlefield of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese aggressors have intensified their crimes against the Kampuchean civilians in their temporarily-controlled areas hy putting poisonous chemical agents in water sources.

In a statement on 12 April 1987, the spokesman of the Miniatry of' Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) already hrought to the attention of the world community that, from 10 to 29 March 1987, many Kampuchean civilians were poisoned, resulting in many hundreds killed and many others in critical condition.

Since then, the Vietnamese aggressors have continued to perpetrate the same crimes hy putting poisonous chemicals into water sources used hy the Kampuchean population.

Available reocrts of the casualties are as Follows:

- 1. From 11 to 30 April, in the district of Kirivong, province of Takeo, 1,100 Kampuchean civilians died from poisonous chemical agents and another 1,230 are in critical condition.
- 2. On 26 Apr 11, in the villages of Prev Samnang Krom, Khpuos, Aur Russei and Prean Turn, in the commune of Raung Veng, district of Touk Meas, province of Kampot, 30 Kampuchean civilians died from poisonous chemical products and another 150 were seriously poisoned. Other poisoned inhabitants have reportedly become critical. In addition, 150 head of cattle also died.
- on 30 April, in the village of Thnot, commune of Kompong Trach, district of Kompong Trach, province of Kampot, 50 Kampuchean civil ians were killed hv poisonous chemical products and another A5 are in Critical condition. Other poisoned inhabitants have reportedly become critical. Forty head of cattle also died.
- 4. From 14 to 30 April, in the commune of Stung Keo, district of Kampot, province of Kampot; 1,500 head of cattle died from poisonous coemical agents.

Thus, according to preliminary reports, from 11 to 30 April, in the provinces of Takeo and Kamnot, 1.180 Kampuchean civilians died of poisonous chemical products and another 1,465 are in critical condition. In addition, 1.690 head of cattle were destroyed.

On behalf of the families of the victims and on behalf of the whole people of Kampuchea, the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the CGDK condemns with the strongest indignation the above-mentioned crimes of the Vietnamese agressors. We would like to appeal once again to the conscience of mankind, to the United Nations, to the Governments of peace- and justice-loving countries in the world and to all the humanitarian-relief agencies to continue to give due consideration to this very grave situation where the Vietnamese aggressors have been using poisonous chemicals against the innocent Kampuchean civilians. We would also like to call upon them to continue to strongly condemn the Vietnamese aggressors and to take effective measures to put an end to these crimes.

The most effective wav to save the life of the Kampuchean people is to increase Pressure on the Vietnamese aggressors so as to compel them to implement the United Nations General Assembly resolutions on the Kampuchean problem calling for the withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces of aggression from Kampuchea and for the right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people.