



General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/38/96
S/15622
24 February 1983
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Thirty-eighth session
Items 23 and 61 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-eighth year

Letter dated 23 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

With reference to General Assembly resolution 38/98 D of 13 December 1982, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, the latest information on recent uses of chemical and bacteriological weapons by the Vietnamese aggressors in Kampuchea.

I should be very grateful if you would communicate this information to the Group of Experts on the Implementation of the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and have the text distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 23 and 61 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Democratic Kampuchea

* A/38/50

ANNEX

USE OF TOXIC CHEMICALS BY THE VIETNAMESE AGGRESSORS IN KAMPUCHEA

1. On 23 December 1982 the Vietnamese aggressors used helicopters to spray toxic chemicals on villages in the commune of Loboek, Chhouk district, Kampot province (South-West Region). Seven inhabitants were seriously injured and several others poisoned.
2. On 29 December 1983, in the commune of Preah Neaingkoal, Thalaborivoat district, Stung Treng province (North-East Region), the Vietnamese aggressors sprayed toxic chemicals on the banks of the Mekong river, poisoning a number of Kampuchean families, among them 30 entire families who were seriously poisoned.
3. On 16 January 1983, at Toek Sap, Sisophon district, Battambang province (North-West Region), the Vietnamese aggressors fired poison gas shells on the civilian population, causing three casualties. The victims of this toxic gas experience choking sensations accompanied by vertigo and then vomit blood.
4. On 18, 19, 20 and 24 January 1983, at Romeaing Sar, Ta Sal commune, Kompong Speu province (West Region), the Vietnamese aggressors fired poison gas shells on the civilian population. Ten cases of poisoning occurred, including seven very serious cases.
5. From 1 to 12 February 1983, the Vietnamese occupation forces fired a barrage of poison gas shells on the civilian population of Kranhoung, Samlaut district, Battambang province (North-West Region), causing 12 cases of poisoning, 4 of them serious. The victims suffer first from headaches accompanied by difficulty in breathing. Shortly afterwards, they experience nausea and they vomit blood, after which they suffer from dryness in the throat and swelling of the abdomen. Finally, they experience general debility and convulsions and then lose consciousness.
