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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Thirty-ninth session
Items 12, 20, 64, 85, 87, 93, 97 and 100
of the preliminary list*
REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL
(BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS
INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR: PARTICIPATION,
DEVELOPMENT, PEACE
IMPORTANCE OF THE UNIVERSAL REALIZATION
OF THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-
DETERMINATION AND OF THE SPEEDY GRANTING
OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES
AND PEOPLES FOR THE EFFECTIVE GUARANTEE
AND OBSERVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS
UNITED NATIONS DECADE FOR WOMEN:
EQUALITY, DEVELOPMENT AND PEACE
QUESTION OF A CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS
OF THE CHILD
OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH
COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-ninth year

Letter dated 17 April 1984 from the Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith for your information a document
entitled "The situation of women and children in Democratic Kampuchea" and annexes
(photos), prepared by the Press and Information Department of the Ministry of
Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

* A/39/50.

I should be most grateful if you would arrange for this document and its annexes to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 12, 20, 64, 85, 87, 93, 97 and 100 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council and if you would also arrange for their timely circulation among the documents available for the first regular session of 1984 of the Economic and Social Council.

I would point out that the content of the document is of relevance to the following items on the agenda for the above-mentioned session of the Economic and Social Council:

4. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
10. Human rights;
12. Activities for the advancement of women; United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Democratic Kampuchea

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ANNEX

THE SITUATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

A. ABUSES TO WHICH WOMEN AND CHILDREN ARE SUBJECTED IN DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA
UNDER VIETNAMESE OCCUPATION

For more than five years now, Kampuchea and its people have been living through the worst misfortunes and sufferings of their history. Through numerous debates and resolutions, all United Nations bodies - in particular, the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and the Commission on the Status of Women - have apprised the international community of the tragic situation which has prevailed in Kampuchea since the war of aggression launched on 25 December 1978 by the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. It should be stressed that this war is not an ordinary war of aggression of the traditional type but a war of racial extermination designed to absorb Kampuchea, emptying it of its inhabitants if necessary, into an "Indo-Chinese Federation," which will become Greater Viet Nam and play the role of "advanced bastion of socialism" in South-East Asia. In this bid for regional domination, the invaders are employing all the studied methods of their forefathers, who in their expansionist drive southwards absorbed in the sixteenth century the Islamic Kingdom of Champa, currently central Viet Nam, and 65,000 square kilometres of Kampuchean territory in the Mekong Delta, currently the main part of South Viet Nam. Those methods include the elimination of all Kampucheans who oppose their mad enterprise, the mental and physical "Vietnamization" of the survivors and the establishment of several hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese settlers in Kampuchean territory. It is important that the methods used should be generally known, in order that people may appreciate the odious and pernicious character of the human rights violations being perpetrated by the invaders and may realize the scale of the misfortunes and sufferings endured by the women and children of Kampuchea, and indeed by its entire people.

As regards politics, everyone is aware that all the strings of the puppet régime installed at Phnom Penh in 1979 are being pulled in Hanoi. The puppet ministers, who have been stripped of every shred of national feeling by the invaders and imbued with the spirit of the Indo-Chinese Federation, are merely a façade. Those who have successfully escaped from the régime* admit that the conduct of Kampuchean affairs is decided daily and in detail by the Vietnamese. Colin Campbell reports in his article of 3 April 1983 in The New York Times that,

* Mr. Dy Lam Thol, departmental director in the "Ministry of Foreign Affairs", in "The Nation Review", Bangkok, 8 October 1982.

Mr. Prom Ieng, Director of the Information Office of the régime at Stockholm, in his telegram of 16 October 1982 addressed to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea.

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according to the unanimous opinion of all officials of international humanitarian aid organizations at Phnom Penh, every real problem which those officials encounter vis-à-vis the puppet administration is dealt with and decided by the Vietnamese ambassador. Orders come from Hanoi, where a special organization known as "unit B.68", which comes under the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party, is required to study and apply the methods for absorbing Kampuchea into the "Indo-Chinese Federation", destined to become Greater Viet Nam.

All are familiar with this aspect of the political "Vietnamization" of Kampuchea. Hitherto, however, the systematic destruction of national identity and the physical elimination of the Kampuchean people were not well known. It is the increasingly numerous reports of foreign observers and journalists which have exposed the true character of Kampuchea's tragic existence under Vietnamese occupation.

I. Mental "Vietnamization", or destruction of the national identity of the Kampuchean people

The distortion and suppression of Khmer culture, the fermenting agent of national resistance, are part of the plan for the elimination of the Kampuchean national identity.

1. In the areas under the temporary control of the invaders, children are required to study the Vietnamese language for two hours a day, often before they know how to read and write Khmer, their mother tongue. As to adults, Jacques de Barrin reports in the newspaper Le Monde of 22 March 1983 that Vietnamese language courses are organized in all the ministries and those who wish to "get ahead" are strongly recommended to follow them assiduously. This was confirmed to Mr. Colin Campbell of The New York Times by the "Minister of Education" at Phnom Penh, who added that, in future, interpreters would no longer be needed (The New York Times, 3 April 1983).

2. The history of Kampuchea is being rewritten and is becoming inseparable from the history of Viet Nam. Even though it is common knowledge that the languages, dress, mores, customs, religious beliefs, thought and civilizations of Kampuchea and Viet Nam have nothing in common, the invaders are doing their utmost to prove that the two peoples and the two nations have "a common background and a common origin". To reinforce the "Indo-Chinese" myth, they have fictionalized history, adding such episodes as "the Mekong revolution" and "the civilization of the deltas (of Indo-China)". Marie Claude Descamps writes in the newspaper Le Matin of 11 March 1983 that television programmes broadcast in Khmer from South Viet Nam make a point of stressing a "cultural entity formed by the three countries of Indo-China". A commission consisting of Kampuchean intellectuals was asked to rewrite the history of Kampuchea from the standpoint of the Vietnamese Indo-Chinese Federation. It is revealing that half of the members of this commission preferred to flee the country rather than take part in an enterprise so humiliating to their homeland.

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3. The permanent nature of the expansionist aims of the invaders is clearly revealed in the language they use. There is not a single article, not a single official or unofficial statement by Hanoi, which fails to mention "Indo-China", the three "Indo-Chinese countries", the "Indo-Chinese bloc", "fraternal Indo-Chinese solidarity" or the "special relationship" which is supposed to have existed since time immemorial between Laos, Kampuchea and Viet Nam. This is brainwashing pure and simple. In the issue of the newspaper Le Matin already mentioned, Marie Claude Descamps states that "for the small children, the manipulation is even more obvious: the geography textbook has on the cover a map of South-East Asia where Indo-China is shown in red as a geographical entity ..."

4. The famous Angkor monuments, the Kampuchean national heritage, are pillaged, damaged and vandalized. The invaders know that when these monuments are harmed, every patriotic Kampuchean suffers, as though he himself had been physically assaulted. That explains why they want to destroy this symbol of the Kampuchean people's soul, national identity and determination to be independent.

II. Elimination of all opponents and physical "Vietnamization"

The lot of women and children in Kampuchea never ceases to distress and scandalize everyone with a human conscience.

The countless crimes committed by the invaders against the people, women and children of Kampuchea far exceed those described in the declarations and conventions on the status of women. For five years, Kampuchean women have been dragged from their homes, separated from their husbands and children, raped, tortured, pursued in their own country and driven from their own land.

1. The invaders deliberately create famine as a tool to carry out mass extermination. To this end, they have pillaged and devastated the economic infrastructure of the country. They have stolen the crops and available food, which go to feed their own armed forces or are sent home. Several hundreds of thousands of Kampucheans have died of hunger. As to the survivors, it will be recalled that it came as a profound shock to the international community to learn that hundreds of thousands of people - men, women, children and the elderly - were forced to travel hundreds of kilometres in their flight from the invaders and were little more than skeletons dying of hunger and exhaustion when they arrived in Thailand. Never before in South-East Asia has there been an exodus of such magnitude. Threatened with extermination at that time, the Kampuchean people were mercifully saved by the intervention of the international community and the United Nations.

2. Elimination by the use of conventional weapons has been going on for five years. It should be stated, however, that in 1979 and 1980 the invaders, in their fervour to obtain a swift victory at any price, resorted everywhere to the scorched-earth policy, razing entire villages, massacring all the villagers and sowing destruction, death and mourning on all sides. Several hundreds of thousands of Kampucheans were victims of this policy, which is

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still being implemented in the so-called guerrilla zones in the course of mopping-up operations against villages suspected of co-operation with the forces of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

The list of crimes committed by the invaders is very long. Some idea of the extent of the criminal activity can be gained from United Nations documents. (For 1982 and 1983, see documents A/37/551, A/38/88, A/38/107, A/38/136, A/38/140, A/38/203).

To cite only one example among hundreds of others, in late May 1983 the villages of Srê Noy and Phum Thmey in Banteay Srei district, Siemreap province (north region), were set on fire and razed. All the inhabitants were massacred of whom 30, including women with their babies in their arms, were shut up in a school and killed at point-blank range by the invaders during their search-and-destroy operation. On 19 March 1983, the Australian periodical The Age published the testimony of Mrs. Adelia Bernard, Australian Chairman of the Administrative Committee for Aid to the Indo-Chinese Refugees, who was returning from a series of trips in Thailand and the interior of Kampuchea and Laos. Under the heading "Judgement in the eye of a beholder" she describes some cases, among so many others, of "nauseating brutality":

"In a Kampuchean village of 32 inhabitants, the entire population was strung up by the feet. The men had their genitals cut off, the women had been bayonnetted in the stomach and vagina, Vietnamese soldiers had raped a group of ten women and cut them to pieces."

She adds that "in the course of these last nine months, especially in the isolated villages, countless and abominable atrocities have been perpetrated. There is no doubt that Viet Nam is engaged in genocide in Kampuchea." She emphasizes that "the violations of human rights (by Viet Nam) are so enormous that they place us in the same situation as the German people at the time the gas chambers were in operation and large-scale massacres were in progress".

3. In their campaign to exterminate the people of Kampuchea, the invaders have also resorted to the use of the chemical and bacteriological weapons banned by the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the Convention of 10 April 1972. For the past five years the evidence and testimony on the use of toxic chemical and bacteriological weapons in Kampuchea are overwhelming and increasingly so. (For the years 1982 and 1983, see United Nations documents A/37/72, A/37/152, A/37/202, A/38/96, A/38/121 and A/38/156). In the same article published by the Australian periodical The Age, Mrs. Adelia Bernard says that chemical warfare is being carried on by Viet Nam, whose treatment of the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea is nothing less than genocide. "After three and a half years of work with the people directly involved, I cannot say anything else in good conscience", she writes, adding that she herself witnessed countless examples of chemical warfare. She saw 327 people who had fled to Thailand by crossing the Mekong last March. These people, she says, "were dying off like flies, of haemorrhage and diarrhoea. Their eyes were bleeding and the skin was falling off their bodies. Their villages were regularly attacked with toxic chemical weapons."

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In the documents distributed by the United Nations, the United States of America and Canada have provided substantial evidence of the use of these chemical and bacteriological weapons in Kampuchea. (For the years 1982 and 1983, see United Nations documents A/37/102, A/37/157, A/37/234, A/C.1/37/10, A/37/308 and A/37/326).

The French newspaper Libération of 28 January 1983 reports that, according to an AFP dispatch from Bangkok, "France possesses 'evidence' of the use of chemical weapons by the Vietnamese forces in Laos and Cambodia". This agency states that, according to a diplomat of the Embassy of France in Thailand, the French Government is in possession of data taken from an analysis of samples collected on the spot, an analysis which has revealed "the presence of mycotoxins of non-natural origin". Le Quotidien de Paris of 28 March 1983 reports that, at a press conference held in Bangkok on 26 March, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Claude Cheysson, replying to the question "Is Viet Nam using chemical weapons against the khmer and lao resistance?", stated that "France believes it is. There are many and convergent indications."

Very recently, according to an Associated Press cable of 7 March 1984, Professor Aubin Heyndrickx, Head of the Department of Toxicology of the University of Ghent (Belgium), collected in Kampuchea close to the Thai border and "as far as 100 km inside Kampuchea ... samples of plants, barks and stones" the laboratory analyses of which "showed concentrations of highly toxic mycotoxins". He estimates that "tens of thousands of people must have been killed by mycotoxins ..." in Kampuchea.

4. In the zones still under their occupation, the invaders are stepping up their repression. Tens of thousands of those who resist are arrested, imprisoned, tortured and summarily executed, accused of "narrow-minded nationalism" because they dared to criticize Vietnamese domination. Tens of thousands of others have been taken away to unknown destinations and have never returned. On the pretext of ensuring their security, rural populations are concentrated in "strategic villages" and prevented from leaving them or doing any productive work for their subsistence. In these occupied zones, the rape of Kampuchean women by Vietnamese soldiers is commonplace and almost a daily occurrence. Many of these women have died as a result. Moreover, under the policy of "Vietnamization", Kampuchean girls and women are forced to marry Vietnamese or to become their concubines in order to produce offspring of Vietnamese nationality. The Kampuchean women are broken-hearted at being forced to surrender all human dignity and to participate thus in the blotting out of their own national identity. They are shattered to see their daughters and sisters raped, prostituted and sacrificed to the lust of the invaders, and to see their fathers, husbands, brothers and sons from the age of 14 upwards impressed into the invading army to serve as cannon-fodder against their own compatriots.

5. In their genocidal campaign, the invaders have not hesitated to launch murderous attacks against tens of thousands of defenceless Kampuchean refugees in the camps along the border between Kampuchea and Thailand.

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On 31 January 1983, they attacked Nong Chan camp killing and wounding civilians and leaving 50,000 people homeless. From 28 March to 10 April 1983, elements of the 5th, 302nd and 309th divisions of the Vietnamese occupation forces, using 105 mm and 135 mm guns and T54 and T55 Soviet-made tanks, attacked and destroyed the refugee camps at Phnom Chhat, Chamcar Kor and Prey Moan as well as at Sihanouk Borey-O Smach, wreaking misery and death among the civilian population, abducting thousands of civilians as prisoners and leaving thousands of others homeless.

According to survivors in the Sihanouk Borey-O Smach camp, the aggressors gathered together several hundreds of refugees - men, women and children - in ditches, executed them in cold blood with hand grenades and finished them off with bayonets.

On 14 April 1983, The New York Times published many photographs of the victims together with the testimony of the survivors of those heinous crimes committed against the innocent civilian population in violation of all rules and principles of international law and of the United Nations Charter.

6. The invaders planted their own nationals in the place of the hundreds of thousands of Kampucheans who were massacred, starved to death or driven from their ancestral lands. In its statement of 13 October 1983, distributed in United Nations document A/38/510, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea categorically condemned this colonization of Kampuchea. It should be emphasized that the planting of Vietnamese settlements is not fortuitous and that these settlers are not ordinary settlers. As a matter of fact:

- a. The planting of Vietnamese settlements is part of a pre-determined plan systematically carried out by military force since 1980;
- b. These settlers, already numbering more than 600,000, have taken over the most fertile lands, especially around the great lakes of Tonlé Sap and along the major rivers. Some villages and even towns are now overwhelmingly Vietnamese. The inhabitants of the capital, Phnom Penh, are about 60 per cent Vietnamese;
- c. Before they were planted in Kampuchea, these settlers were given appropriate training and were organized in paramilitary units under the supervision of those fully won over to the policy of swallowing up Kampuchea;
- d. These settlers are armed. In each group of 10 families there are 10 to 12 persons armed with guns and automatic weapons. They participate actively in the policy of exterminating the Kampuchean people. They assist the armed invading forces in military operations to drive out the Kampuchean inhabitants from their villages and take over their lands. They are put in charge of defending the well-defined zones reserved exclusively for them. In this way they participate actively in the war of invasion and genocide in Kampuchea.

In its resolution 38/3, the General Assembly expressed its great concern about those demographic changes. This was widely echoed in the press. On

22 November 1983, William Branigan wrote in the Washington Post that "Reliable reports from Kampucheans who have fled from Phnom Penh indicate that the population of the capital is 50 to 60 per cent Vietnamese. Thousands of Vietnamese have settled around Lake Tonlé Sap where they have set up fishery industries for exporting to Viet Nam." This is not surprising. Actually two circulars of the Vietnamese régime in Phnom Penh, dated 13 September and 19 October 1982, laid down specific instructions for facilitating the establishment in Kampuchea of Vietnamese settlers who are to enjoy in practice the "right of extraterritoriality" as they cannot be judged except by Vietnamese "advisers" in Kampuchea.

All these crimes committed over the last five years in Kampuchea by the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, a State Member of the United Nations and a party to the conventions on human rights, constitute a flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter, of all the instruments of the International Bill of Human Rights, of the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 and of its additional protocols. They bear witness to deliberate and planned genocide aimed at exterminating a whole people and a whole nation. Resolute action must be taken to counter these crimes for no greater disaster can befall a people than the loss of its national identity.

This is not the first time in history that invaders have tried to blot out the national identity of Kampuchea.

In Paris-Match of 26 November 1982, Jean Lartéguy reminds us that "In the early eighteenth century, when the Vietnamese became the masters of Cambodia, they applied themselves in every possible way to destroying its culture and obliterating its past; they razed the Bhuddist temples of the Lesser Vehicle and replaced them with their pagodas of the Greater Vehicle. They even changed the colour of the robe worn by the bonzes. Cambodian officials had to wear the costume of the mandarins of the Court of Hué. The army occupied even the smallest villages, and the soldiers took Cambodian women as their wives and concubines. As they do now ...". Jean Lartéguy adds, "For them conquest meant, yesterday as today, the death of Cambodia and total vietnamization. In 1982 they only have to take more precautions than was necessary in 1810 ...". History has shown, fortunately for the Kampuchean nation, that a few years later the whole Kampuchean people rose up as one and drove all the Vietnamese invaders from the national territory.

On 14 April 1983, James Webb wrote in the Washington Post: "At present 200,000 Vietnamese soldiers occupy Cambodia. Behind them, following a policy dictated by Hanoi, hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese are beginning to establish themselves in the country. In history there are few more obvious examples of a 'final solution' devised to blot out a national and ethnic identity. The Cambodians who have been almost eliminated are now being absorbed."

B. STEPS TAKEN IN THE ZONES CONTROLLED BY THE COALITION GOVERNMENT
OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA TO PROTECT WOMEN AND CHILDREN

In the zones controlled by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which cover more than 50 per cent of the national territory and in which more than 2 million inhabitants live, security is improving year by year; this makes the situation more stable, so that it is possible to develop production activities and

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thus to bring about some improvement in the people's living conditions. The Red Cross of Democratic Kampuchea and the competent social services have mobilized their efforts to bring - within the limits of their modest means and under the specific conditions of war - solutions to the many problems of Kampuchean women in their often conflicting roles, which include those of mother, wife, fighter and producer, that is to say, in their capacity as indispensable auxiliaries to Kampuchean men in every sphere of the difficult common fight for national survival.

The vital and immediate problems to be solved are those of food, health and education with a view to mobilizing all intellectual and material forces in the struggle for the liberation of the homeland. To that end, Kampucheans have set up distribution centres for food assistance and medicine, centres for the integration of widows and orphans into the national community, campaigns to promote public sanitation and to prevent malaria and infectious diseases which hit women and children particularly hard, and medical and paramedical services and centres for improving health and helping the population face the effects of Vietnamese chemical and bacteriological warfare.

This social, economic and sanitational infrastructure which is being developed from year to year is, nevertheless, still fragile and inadequate for the influx of tens of thousands of inhabitants, especially women, children and old people, who, fleeing from Vietnamese plunder, oppression and criminality in the enemy-occupied zones, come to take refuge in the zones controlled by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The Red Cross of Democratic Kampuchea and the competent social services must deal with ever-growing burdens resulting from the reception and installation of newcomers and from the need to supply them with food, medicine and clothing.

Despite the tireless efforts made under harsh wartime conditions by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the situation of Kampuchean women remains, on the whole, very difficult. In carrying out their immense and complex tasks, Kampuchean women have benefited and continued to benefit from material, economic, political and moral assistance and support given by the entire international community. Such assistance and support provided in many forms have contributed a great deal to the development of the struggle for the liberation of the homeland, a development which is very favourable on all fronts. They have brought comfort and encouragement to Kampuchean women and to the entire Kampuchean people, which will remain forever grateful.

But in order to break for all time the chains of Vietnamese domination over Kampuchean women and the entire Kampuchean people, and in order to put an end for all time to their ceaseless grief and suffering, all countries and peoples devoted to the same ideals of peace, freedom and justice must continue their assistance and support in every form until all Vietnamese forces are withdrawn from Kampuchea and until the Kampuchean people can at last exercise its right to self-determination in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and with the Declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea.

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That is the only way that can restore a just and lasting peace to Kampuchea and once again give the Kampuchean people, Kampuchean women and children, a life of honour and national dignity in an independent, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned Kampuchea.

On 24 January 1984, the Council of Ministers of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea reaffirmed its determination to "further maintain its unity in every field in order:

1. To carry on the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors until the withdrawal of all their troops from Kampuchea;
2. To implement the five successive United Nations resolutions which have demanded the withdrawal from Kampuchea of all foreign troops, i.e. the Vietnamese troops of aggression, in order to let the people of Kampuchea decide themselves their own destiny free from outside interference ...".

The Council of Ministers once again "strongly condemned the crimes of genocide perpetrated by the Vietnamese army of occupation against the innocent Kampuchean civilian population ... the use of chemical weapons ... (and) the policy of 'Vietnamization' being carried out by the occupiers with the design of turning Kampuchea into a Vietnamese land within the framework of their 'Indo-Chinese Federation' strategy ...".

Lastly, the Council of Ministers reaffirmed that "only by implementing the five successive United Nations resolutions can a genuine solution be found to the problem of Kampuchea".*

Through their present struggle, Kampuchean women are well aware that they are helping to preserve peace and security in the world, particularly in South-East Asia, and helping to create a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in that region.

Once they have been freed from the Vietnamese yoke, Kampuchean women will be able, in close co-operation with all their sisters and with all friendly peoples and countries, to make an active contribution to the promotion of the status of women and for equality, development and peace, while devoting themselves to the defence and reconstruction of their homeland.

Democratic Kampuchea, 30 March 1984

Department of Press and Information
of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the Coalition Government
of Democratic Kampuchea

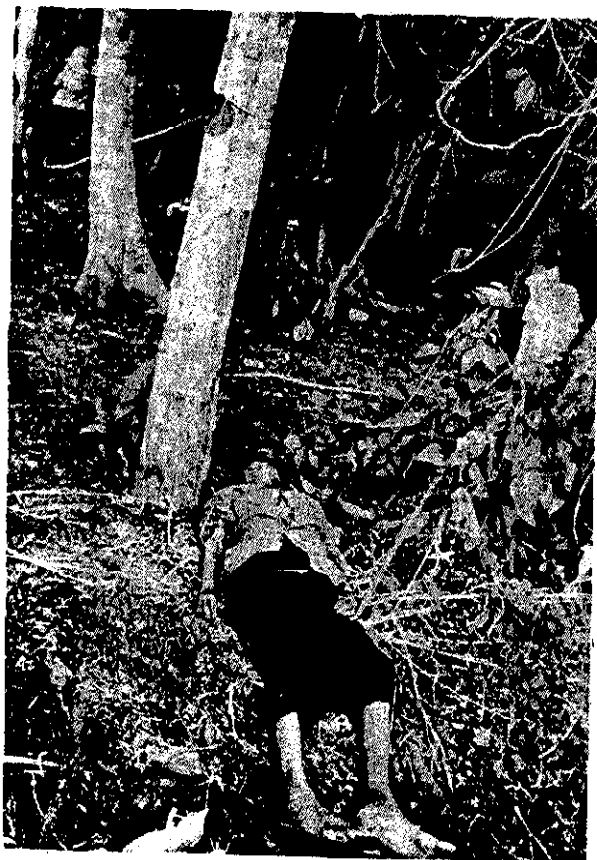
* See document A/39/92.

APPENDIX

KAMPUCHEAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN EXHAUSTED BY FATIGUE AND
DEAD OF HUNGER IN THEIR FLIGHT FROM THE INVADERS



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(Photographs taken in 1979 by
Mr. Tadao Mitome, Japanese
journalist and photographer)

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VICTIMS OF VIETNAMESE ATTACKS ON KAMPUCHEAN REFUGEE CAMPS

(January-March-April 1983)



1. A seriously burnt child is cared for at the Khao-I-Dang hospital. (Photograph by E. Winiger)



2. What future for this woman and her children? (Photograph by E. Winiger)



3. Khmer refugees in Thailand moving to a new camp. (Photograph by E. Winiger)

(Photographs published in Bulletin No. 96 of the International Committee of the Red Cross, dated 11 January 1984)

After an attack at the Thai-Cambodian frontier, the survivors reassemble

Copyright Terry Schmidt/SYGMA



4. (Photograph in Refugees Magazine, No. 4, August 1983, published by the Information Section of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)



- 5-6. Women and children fleeing from the Vietnamese attack on the Phnom Chhat refugee camp, in western Kampuchea (March-April 1983)

(Photographs by the Department of Press and Information of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea)

WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN THE ZONES CONTROLLED BY THE COALITION
GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA



7. Transporting food



8. A laboratory technician



9. Medical personnel



10. Vaccination of babies



11. Primary school



12. Agricultural production