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THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA
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
INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-fifth year

Letter dated 11 January 1980 from the Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for your information, news about crimes committed by the Vietnamese invaders against against the Kampuchean people, issued by the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea.

I should be very grateful if you would have this text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "The situation in Kampuchea", "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" and "International Covenants on Human Rights", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea

ANNEX

CRIMES COMMITTED BY THE VIETNAMESE INVADERS AGAINST
THE KAMPUCHEAN PEOPLE

I. Mass murders

On last 18 December 1979, the Vietnamese racial exterminators arrested about 100 people living at Thmar Baing (province of Koh Kong). They brought them in four groups to Kbal Chhay and on highway to Choam Sla-Trapaing Rong where they killed all of them.

In the Kampot province, on 18 December too, all the members of 21 families who came and lived at Smach were killed by the Vietnamese invaders. These families avoiding famine tried to survive by fishing.

II. Spreadings of toxic chemical products

On 30 December 1979, the Ministry of Information issued a press communiqué stating that on last 10 and 11 December, a Vietnamese plane spread toxic chemical products over the villages, forests and rivers of the district of Leach, province of Pursat. Victims of the yellowish chemicals had burned skins, spat blood, got diarrhoea and died of fever. Three people were killed and 15 others were seriously poisoned.

III. Crimes committed on women

In early December 1979, five young girls of the Kambot village (Kampong Som region) were brought to the Vietnamese stronghold at Chanaut Ream where they were raped by all the Vietnamese soldiers, namely by several hundreds of them and then were killed at bayonet points.

In mid-December 1979, Vietnamese soldiers raped and maltreated two young women working at Kampong Som port until they lost consciousness. Finally, the Vietnamese hordes killed them so as to conceal their crimes.

IV. Pillage and diversion of humanitarian relief

1. The world public opinion and many Governments have given the alarm on the fact that the Hanoi's troops are pillaging and diverting the international humanitarian relief intended for the Kampuchean people who have received nothing. The following events justify their concern.

- On 25 December 1979, in Kampong Chhnang province, the Vietnamese troops arrested and looted a group of inhabitants who came from a ceremony in which the Vietnamese invaders gave them the food relief.

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- In Phnom Penh, on 20 December, the Vietnamese troops stopped five trucks full of international relief and brought them to Viet Nam after having killed the drivers named Koem, San, Moeu, Kan and Li.
- On 27 November 1979, 10 Khmer puppet soldiers just arrived in Svay Rieng city with 10 trucks full of international humanitarian relief, were attacked by about 30 Vietnamese soldiers who brought the trucks to Bavet, a town on the Kampuchea-Viet Nam border. The puppet soldiers pursued them and succeeded in burning a truck but the nine others crossed the border to Viet Nam. On the Vietnamese side, there were one killed and one wounded while on the puppet side, there were three killed and three wounded.

2. Refugees from Phnom Penh reported that the Vietnamese continue to divert the humanitarian relief intended for the Kampuchean people by resorting to all deceitful manoeuvres. They said that on last November 1979, the Vietnamese sent for cameramen to take photos of the transport of these reliefs following a scenario showing the Khmers on trucks full of food supply. But these trucks were stopped on their way out of Phnom Penh by Vietnamese soldiers who were waiting for them and took them including the food supply to Tay Ninh and Saigon and to the Vietnamese quarters in Kampuchea.

V. Forcible enlistment of young people

In the province of Kampong Cham, the Vietnamese invaders set up an "Association of youth for National Salvation". This association is a new deceitful manoeuvre aimed at forcibly enlisting young people in the army. On last 12 December 1979, more than 100 young people in the district of Stung Trang were enlisted through this association into the army in the service of the Vietnamese invaders.

In the district of Ponhea Krek (Eastern zone), the Vietnamese invaders gathered all the young people from 13 to 17 years old in a camp for forced labour and recently, on 16 December, they enlisted all of them into the army.
