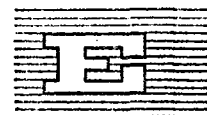
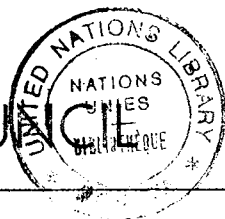


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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Thirty-sixth session
Item 12 of the provisional agenda

QUESTION OF THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL
FREEDOMS IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD, WITH PARTICULAR
REFERENCE TO COLONIAL AND OTHER DEPENDENT COUNTRIES AND
TERRITORIES

Letter dated 3 December 1979 from the Deputy
Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea
to the Director of the Division of Human Rights

On the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of the document entitled "Crimes of the Vietnamese aggressors against the people of Kampuchea".

I should be very grateful if you would have this document circulated as an official document of the Commission on Human Rights.

(Signed) TE SUN HOA
Counsellor
Deputy Permanent Representative

GE.79-14053

CRIMES OF THE VIETNAMESE
AGGRESSORS AGAINST THE
PEOPLE OF KAMPUCHEA



FAMINE - HANOI'S WEAPON



Permanent Mission of
Democratic Kampuchea to
the United Nations Office
at Geneva,

November 1979

NOTE

The people and nation of Kampuchea which aspire only to live in independence, peace, dignity and honour, are at present facing the terrible danger of total extermination as a result of the war of aggression perpetrated by the Hanoi authorities.

Having failed in their attempts to impose their yoke on the people and nation of Kampuchea, and realizing that they will never succeed in overcoming the resistance of the people of Kampuchea or in achieving victory on the military front, the Hanoi authorities, redoubling their cruelty and barbarity, are intensifying and accelerating their efforts to exterminate the people of Kampuchea.

Following the Machiavellian "Indo-Chinese Federation" plan of expansion, and with a view to ending the struggle of our people and depriving them of all possibility of resistance, the Hanoi authorities have resorted to two means:

1. Massacres of the inhabitants of entire villages or communities through military operations;
2. Massacres by systematic implementation of the strategy of famine as a weapon.

The facts recounted in the following pages provide only an inkling of the magnitude of this plan of extermination, and the ocean of suffering and indescribable misery into which the people of Kampuchea have been plunged during the 11 months of Vietnamese aggression.

We are firmly convinced that, in close solidarity with the heroic struggle of the people and nation of Kampuchea in the face of this escalation of genocide, millions upon millions of voices of dignity, independence and peace in the world will everywhere make themselves increasingly heard and cause the perpetrators of the crime to retreat, by demanding the total, immediate and unconditional withdrawal from Kampuchea of the troops engaged in the Vietnamese aggression and respect for the right of the people of Kampuchea to self-determination without foreign interference - the only solution that will put an end to the present tragedy of the people of Kampuchea.

Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea
to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

CONTENTS

- CHAPTER I: CRIMES PERPETRATED BY THE VIETNAMESE AGGRESSORS IN THE COURSE OF MILITARY OPERATIONS
- I.1 Marauding operations, the watchword being wholesale massacre, wholesale destruction and wholesale plunder
 - I.2 Spraying of toxic chemical substances
 - I.3 Other forms of massacre
- CHAPTER II: CRIMES RESULTING FROM THE HANOI AUTHORITIES' STRATEGY OF FAMINE
- II.1 Confinement of the population in concentration camps and strategic villages without rice, salt, or medicines, and without the right to go out to try to find food
 - II.2 Plunder and destruction of the economy - from factories, hydraulic engineering works and crops to the most rudimentary implements
 - II.3 Seizure of land and installation of Vietnamese settlers in place of the Kampuchean population which is massacred or driven away
- CHAPTER III: OTHER TYPES OF CRIMES
- III.1 Plunder of artistic and cultural relics from the museums of Phnom Penh, the Angkor monuments, etc.
 - III.2 Seizure of humanitarian relief supplies intended for the population of Kampuchea and prevention of their distribution

CHAPTER I

CRIMES PERPETRATED BY THE VIETNAMESE AGGRESSORS IN THE COURSE OF MILITARY OPERATIONS

I.1. MARAUDING OPERATIONS, THE WATCHWORD BEING WHOLESAL MASSACRE, WHOLESAL DESTRUCTION AND WHOLESAL PLUNDER

Village of Phnom Den, Kirivong district, 30 December 1978

In the village of Phnom Den, Kirivong district (Takeo Province), approximately 20 kilometres from the Kampuchea/Viet Nam frontier, the Vietnamese aggressors on 30 December 1978 massacred almost 20,000 men, women, children and old people from Kampuchea Krom who had fled the oppression in South Viet Nam in 1977-78 to take refuge in Kampuchea.

Phnom Penh, January 1979

The Hanoi authorities ordered the massacre of 2,000 sick and wounded whom it had not been possible to evacuate from hospitals before the arrival of the Vietnamese aggressors.

Nimit, Sisophon, 27 January 1979

At Nimit, near Sisophon (Battambang Province) the Vietnamese aggressors captured 52 young girls members of an agricultural production group, subjected them to collective rape and then massacred them.

Chhouk, Kampot, 15 February 1979, and Tramkak, Takeo, 18 February 1979

In Chhouk district, Kampot Province and, on 18 February 1979, in Tramkak district, Takeo Province, the Vietnamese aggressors rounded up approximately 100 inhabitants, including young children and pregnant women, sprayed them with petrol and burnt them alive.

Leay Bo, Takeo, 19 March 1979

On 19 March 1979, at the Leay Bo Co-operative, Takeo Province, the Vietnamese aggressors bound dozens of persons hand and foot, hung them from trees and then bled the victims, who suffered long and atrocious agony before dying.

At the Kampot co-operatives, March-April 1979

During March-April 1979, armed Vietnamese aggressors massacred tens of thousands of members of Kampot Province co-operatives who had strenuously resisted them. Several hundred victims were massacred and their bodies thrown into the sea.

At the Leay Bo Co-operative, April 1979

In Takeo Province, and particularly at the Leay Bo Co-operative, at the beginning of April 1979 the Vietnamese hordes seized the babies of Khmer patriots who refused to become their slaves. They threw them into the air before impaling them on their bayonets.

At Ratanakiri, Stung Treng, September 1979

On 1 September 1979, two Lao regiments were sent as reinforcements to the region lying between the Kampuchea-Lao frontier and the Srê Vêng plain, and a contingent of 750 soldiers arrived at Siempang, bringing the total strength to 1,500. These troops launched the twenty-first large-scale marauding operation, giving effect to the sinister "Three Alls" slogan: kill all, burn all, destroy all. They embarked on massacres to exterminate the population. They laid seige to every village and prohibited the planting of anything at all. They destroyed all the crops and seized everything in the villages, including plates and spoons. Nothing remains of the crops the villagers have grown by the sweat of their brow, other personal property and even small objects of everyday use. Entire families, and the inhabitants of entire villages even, have been decimated and exterminated. The most terrible misfortunes afflict the population, which has been dispossessed in the strictest sense of the word and is threatened with famine.

At Kampong Tralach, Kampong Chhnang, August-September 1979

The Vietnamese aggressors combed Kampong Tralach district in Kampong Chhnang Province several times. They destroyed all the rice harvest, cattle, houses and all agricultural implements, including swing-ploughs, harrows, hoes, sickles, axes, etc., in order to prevent any productive activity and condemn the population to famine. They destroyed 900 hectares of planted rice fields, seed beds in which 200 bags of seed had been sown and 500 hectares of maize and sweet potatoes, and slaughtered or stole 200 pigs and more than 3,000 head of poultry. The population now has no foodstuffs or any possibility of meeting its food requirements, and is facing a serious famine.

Fresh mobilization of troops and launching of new large-scale marauding genocide operations, September 1979

The Le Duan clique embarked upon further large-scale marauding and genocide operations against the people of Kampuchea, particularly in the north-eastern zone with four divisions, the central zone with four divisions, in Maung district, Pursat Province, with one division and in the western sector of Battambang, from Pailin to Poipet, along the Kampuchea-Thai frontier. The Vietnamese aggressors in Kampuchea now total 23 divisions, or more than 200,000 combat troops.

The Le Duan clique has also integrated the north-eastern zone into the fifth Vietnamese military region, the eastern zone into the seventh military region and the south-western zone, comprising Takeo, Kampot and Kandal Provinces, into the ninth military region. Thus, the fifth, seventh and ninth Vietnamese military regions now extend from the eastern coast of Viet Nam up to the left bank of the Mekong and to Takeo, Kampot and Kandal Provinces. The whole of Kampuchea has been placed under a Vietnamese high command called "High Command No. 479", directly under Le Duc Tho.

There can no longer be any doubt concerning the Le Duan clique's strategy to exterminate the race of Kampuchea and gobble up its territory in order to strengthen its position and then engage in aggression and expansion in south-east Asia.

At Sautnikum, Siemreap, September 1979

On 18 September 1979, in Sautnikum district, after liberating the localities of Damrey Smang, Sambat, Samrong and Koul, the guerillas made the following assessment of the period during which these four localities had been under the control of the Vietnamese aggressors:

Fifteen inhabitants and children massacred; 70 women raped; 95 houses, 2 schools and 3 hospitals burnt; 30 hectares of maize, 60 hectares of rice and 20 hectares of cassava destroyed; 75 carts broken to pieces; 69 oxen and buffaloes and hundreds of chickens and ducks killed or stolen. In addition, the entire banana, coconut and areca crop was destroyed by felling or burning.

Central zone, September 1979

Reinforced by three divisions and several regiments, the Vietnamese aggressors launched major marauding operations against the central zone at the beginning of September and committed innumerable crimes.

Since 9 September, they have destroyed 1,775 hectares of rice and 875 hectares of sweet potato and maize in the districts of Staung, Kampong Svay and Sandan. They have also plundered 1,200 tonnes of rice and 20 tonnes of salt, slaughtered 330 oxen and buffaloes and burnt 570 houses, 3 schools and 5 hospitals.

In Santuk district, the Vietnamese troops have killed 12 elderly persons and 7 women after raping them. They have destroyed 870 agricultural implements and laid waste 85 hectares of cassava and sweet potato, 30 hectares of early rice, 50 hectares of upland rice and 150 hectares of flooded rice. They have also reduced two schools, one hospital and 220 houses to ashes, slaughtered 380 oxen and buffaloes, several hundred pigs and 1,000 hens and ducks and burnt 139 sacks of rice and 5 sacks of bean seed.

In the villages of Boeng Lovea and Char, Santuk district, the Hanoi soldiery arrested and tortured dozens of persons and machine-gunned a demonstration; the survivors were taken to a camp at Koh Dambang. It then demolished all the houses, plundered property, destroyed pots and pans and stole every piece of clothing.

At Mondulkiri, September 1979

Following the defeat of their marauding operation at Koh Mnhoeul, the Vietnamese aggressors launched marauding operations of redoubled savagery at Koh Mhek and Koh Kev. They massacred various minority populations, reduced villages to ashes and destroyed all the crops so that the survivors would starve.

At Bavel, Battambang, 5 October 1979

In a press release dated 12 October 1979, the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea reported that on 5 October 1979, at Bavel, Battambang Province, along the Mongkolborei river, a group of 30 Vietnamese soldiers encircled and massacred 100 persons - mainly old persons, women and children - who were gathering wild rice. These inhabitants, all of whose rice and other crops had been pillaged and destroyed by the occupiers, had crossed the river in search of food so as not to die of hunger. Six local defence guards, who had been forcibly recruited, were also arrested.

At Stung Trang, Kampong Cham, 29 October 1979

In Stung Trang district, opposite Kampong Cham, the guerillas liberated five villages on 29 September 1979. The villages were Aur Tasek, Samrong, Bat Khteah, Samsoev Pran and Bak Anlaung.

Before withdrawing from the five villages, the Vietnamese destroyed 20 hectares of rice and 70 hectares of sweet potatoes. They burnt 25 houses and slaughtered 60 oxen and buffaloes and several hundred pigs and poultry. The following day, on 30 September, the guerillas liberated Santech and Nong Komar.

At Baray, Kampong Thom, September 1979

Baray district is regarded as the rice-bowl of Kampong Thom Province. In 1978, despite exceptionally heavy floods, it fulfilled the plan targets. Since river flow can be regulated by the hydraulic schemes carried out, immense stretches of land were given over to rice growing. At all seasons, therefore, the district was a chequer-board of green and ripe rice fields stretching as far as the eye can see. Within a few months of the Vietnamese aggression, the district of Baray had become an area of scorched earth, without a single grain of rice, and famine, with its attendant ills, had become a scourge. As soon as they arrived, the Vietnamese aggressors seized all the rice to send it to Viet Nam and systematically destroyed all the other crops and plantations. Having not yet satisfied their savage instincts, they imprisoned the inhabitants in the villages, forbade them to cultivate anything or to engage in any productive activity. They arrested all the Chinese nationals, seized their property and, according to the local defence guards, massacred them.

During their initial marauding operations in the villages of Ande and Touk Pir, Baray district, Kampong Thom Province, the Vietnamese troops destroyed 85 hectares of rice, 22 hectares of cassava and five hectares of maize, and killed or stole hundreds of oxen, buffaloes, pigs and poultry. They also killed 12 persons, including the father of a local defence guard, a pregnant woman and two children.

At Sisophon, Battambang, 11-13 October 1979

For three days and nights, on 10, 11 and 12 October, the Vietnamese aggressors directed cannon and mortar fire against the villages of the district of Sisophon, Battambang Province, lying along the Kampuchea-Thai border. The bombardment caused the death of many persons, the majority of them women, children and old men, and the destruction of many houses and crops. In addition, the inhabitants were obliged to seek refuge in Thai territory.

At Preah Vihear, September 1979

As everywhere else throughout the country, since the beginning of September the Vietnamese aggressors have intensified their marauding operations, destroying all crops and starving and massacring the population. In the communes of Bak Kdaung Srê Thom and Sralao Sraung alone they have destroyed more than 215 hectares of rice, 20 hectares of maize and 32 hectares of cassava. They have killed or stolen more than 100 oxen and buffaloes and more than 60 pigs; they have burnt 15 houses, three schools and two hospitals and nearly all the fruit trees. In addition, the Vietnamese soldiery has arrested and then publicly executed 13 persons.

At Krauch Chhmar, Kompong Cham, September 1979

Although world opinion strongly condemns its aggression against the people of Kampuchea, Viet Nam nevertheless continues to launch large-scale marauding operations and to starve the people in order to exterminate them throughout the country. During the month of September for instance, in the eastern zone of Krauch Chhmar district, the Vietnamese troops killed 33 persons, including eight children, and created a famine which is causing deaths every day. They destroyed the crops that had been planted during the dry season, i.e. 200 hectares of early rice, 300 hectares of maize, 100 hectares of cassava, 25 hectares of bananas, 10 hectares of taro and 1,500 hectares of rice. They also dismantled and sent to Viet Nam 50 houses, 12 schools and six hospitals; they stole 32 oxen and buffaloes and almost all the pigs and poultry. They also smashed all implements. In addition, the Vietnamese aggressors brought nearly 100 Vietnamese families to establish settlements.

Intensification of the press-ganging of young persons into the Vietnamese army of occupation in various provinces, September 1979

The Vietnamese aggressors are intensifying the forcible recruitment of young men and girls from the age of 15 or 16, particularly in Kandal Province in the districts of Khsach, Kandal, Muk Kampoul, Lovea Em and Kien Svay; in Kampong Thom Province in the districts of Sandan, Santuk, Staung and Kampong Svay; and around towns provisionally under their control in the Provinces of Pursat, Battambang, Siemreap and Kampong Cham.

In their forcible recruitment operations, they resort to all manner of stratagems and political blackmail, armed threats, economic pressure and lies. They accuse those who do not let themselves be recruited of being subservient to the Government of Democratic Kampuchea or to the Front. They take off young persons at gunpoint. They starve them and then exchange the children for some food and, even worse, they deceive them into believing that they will learn a trade. (B I No. 0076-79 of 17 October 1979)

In the central zone, September-October 1979

The Vietnamese aggressors carried out the most savage marauding operations. In Kampong Siem district, for example, they went so far as to kill people for their watches. In certain places, as at Prek Preah and Vat Angkor, they mounted guard day and night around cultivated fields and made any of the owners wishing to harvest the fruits of their labour give them gold, watches or dogs in exchange. They also confined the population in villages and harvested their rice when it ripened. This is precisely what happened at Taing Ren and Boeng Char. Moreover, in Stung Trâng district, additional reinforcements have arrived to embark upon further marauding operations.

At Kratié, 25 September 1979

The Vietnamese troops launched a marauding campaign against the commune of Boeng Char, Sambaur district. On that day they killed and arrested several dozen persons, plundered all property, including pots, pans and clothing, and burnt houses. In all, they destroyed more than 200 hectares of rice and pillaged the entire crop that the inhabitants were winnowing and storing. In addition, these savage hordes arrested 1,200 persons and, after separating the men from the women, machine-gunned them, killing and wounding many.

At Bavel, Battambang, September 1979

During the sixth successive marauding operation they had launched against the villages of Ta Hen, Kduoch and Bavel, Bavel district, the Vietnamese troops burnt 30 houses, destroyed several hectares of crops and pillaged all furniture, crockery, clothing, seeds, etc. Not content with that, they seized a mother and her two children, both severely undernourished, who were fishing. They killed them with bayonet thrusts.

Hanoi sends additional reinforcements of Lao soldiers to Voensay, Siempang and Stung Trèng 1-11 October 1979.

Between 1 and 11 October 1979, Hanoi sent Lao soldiers to Stung Trèng, adding to the two Lao regiments that had been sent at the beginning of September to take up position north of Voensay and Siempang. These fresh reinforcements were brought in by 400 lorries and airlifted by helicopter at the rate of three trips per day. With the arrival of the latter, the Vietnamese aggressors carried off all the young girls to rape them and then gave them to the new troops. Aroused, the population and the forcibly enlisted local defence guards took counteraction. During the first five days, the local defence guards bombarded the aggressors seven times with grenades and the population launched three attacks. Several dozen of the enemy were killed and wounded.

In Sandan district, Kampong Thom province, September 1979

In Sandan district, the Vietnamese aggressors continue to intensify their destructive raids aimed at starving the population. In the three communes of Ngon, Rumchek and Dang Kambet, during the month of September, they destroyed more than 500 hectares of crops, slaughtered 25 oxen and buffaloes and burnt or took away 350 ploughs, carts and harrows. They also burnt 31 houses, four schools and three hospitals and, even worse, massacred 15 children, seven old men and five women.

At Leach, Pursat, September 1979

As soon as they arrived at Leach, they bombed and machine-gunned it from the air, massacring thousands of persons. Marauding raids were carried out remorselessly. In September, in a raid on new crops, they destroyed 800 hectares of rice, 85 hectares of cassava, 170 hectares of maize and 32 hectares of vegetables, slaughtered 65 oxen and 90 buffaloes and burnt 70 houses, eight schools and five hospitals and 30 hectares of fruit trees.

At Takéo, Kampot, September 1979

Realizing that they could not crush the Kampuchean people's desire for independence, the Vietnamese aggressors redoubled the ferocity of their criminal acts, particularly from September with the arrival of the dry season. For instance, at Takéo and Kampot, the Vietnamese hordes spared neither plates, pots, spoons, jars or other receptacles for drawing water. They even went after empty milk cans, riddling them with bullets so that they could not be used to hold water. In certain provinces the Vietnamese aggressors sent for their families and obliged the population to feed them; in other provinces, each house had to look after four to five of the aggressors.

At Ratanakiri, October 1979

After attaching Ratanakiri Province to the fifth Vietnamese military region, the Le Duan clique ordered the extermination of the national minorities living there, resorting to various methods, in particular massacres and famine. Confined in camps, the population is unable to provide for itself and has to give the aggressors gold and watches in exchange for a few grains of rice or salt.

At Tram Kak, Koh Andet, Kirivong, Treang, Prey Kabbas and Samrong, Takéo Province, September 1979

Since the arrival of the Vietnamese aggressors, the population of the district of Tram Kak, Takéo Province, has been subjected to the most terrible crimes. At that time, the authorities of the Vietnamese Province of An Giang, who control the Takéo Province of Kampuchea, gave orders to harvest and pillage all the crops which the population had managed at great effort (because they were weakened by undernourishment) to grow, namely, 300 hectares of early rice, 150 tons of sweet potatoes and several dozen hectares of other crops. They then sent tractors to plough up 30 hectares of land which they had appropriated.

In various districts of Takéo Province, they seized vast expanses of rice land and fields: more than 1,000 hectares in Koh Andet district, 900 hectares in Kirivong district, 2,000 hectares in Tram Kak district, 7,000 in Treaing district, 2,000 in Prey Kabbas district, and nearly 8,000 in Samrong district. They installed tens of thousands of Vietnamese settlers.

Moreover, in the district of Tram Kak alone, Vietnamese troops took nearly 1,000 hectares of growing rice in order to starve the population. They destroyed all implements and killed or stole all the oxen and buffaloes.

In the mass graves in various provinces and near Phnom Penh, October 1979

At Phnom Damphka, south of Prey Khmer, Kampong Chhnang Province, the population discovered a ditch 100 metres long containing hundreds of bodies of persons murdered by the Vietnamese aggressors.

Near Phnom Penh, too, several mass graves were discovered containing the bodies of several hundred injured persons who had refused to surrender. There are also reports of other mass graves at Amleang, Kampong Speu Province, at Kien Svay and Takhmau, south of Phnom Pénh, at Takéo, Kampot, Prey Veng and Svay Reng.

At Sisophon, end of October 1979

A Vietnamese division supported by Soviet advisers searched Sisophon district, particularly villages bordering Thailand at the end of October. The aggressors burnt everything, including baskets and other small household objects. They destroyed all the crops, going so far as to pull up citronella and pepper planted near houses. Recently, they rounded up a group of 32 persons, consisting solely of old people, children and women who had been unable to escape, attached them by the neck and massacred them savagely.

At Kang Ley, Bakeo district, Rattanakiri, 15 October 1979

On 15 October last, Kang Ley, a village situated in the north of Bakeo district, Rattanakiri, experienced the saddest day in its history. In the space of a few hours, the Vietnamese aggressors burnt 250 houses and 350 sacks of rice and destroyed several dozen hectares of crops. In addition, they killed 40 persons - 20 old people, 7 pregnant women and 13 children - who had not been able to escape in time, stabbing them with bayonets, clubbing them, burying them alive and even, in the case of the children, disembowelling them in order to remove and eat their livers.

I.2 SPRAYING OF TOXIC CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES BY VIETNAMESE AIRCRAFT IN KAMPUCHEA

At Phnom Reach Tong, Kompong Speu, end July, end August, 1979

On 25 and 26 July and 25 and 29 August 1979, Vietnamese aircraft sprayed toxic chemical substances over Mount Phnom Reach Tong, to the north of Kirirom, causing the deaths of three elderly women, two children of 11 and three children of 3. In addition, many persons, the majority of whom were old persons, pregnant women and children, were poisoned by these substances. The victims have the following symptoms: skin burns (similar to those caused by fire), vomiting, dizziness and fever, leading to death if not treated in time.

At Andong Toek, Thmar Baing, Koh Kong, 5-6 September 1979

On 5 and 6 September 1979, a Vietnamese aircraft sprayed toxic chemical substances at Andaung Toek and at Thmar Baing, in Koh Kong province. A woman of 60, three children and two pregnant women were killed and 10 others are in a serious condition. The effects of the substances are: ice-cold sensations on the skin, followed shortly afterwards by intense heat; then the victim develops brain fever.

Near the Thai frontier, arsenic in watercourses, September 1979

The Vietnamese aggressors again sprayed toxic chemical substances from the air near the Kampuchea-Thai frontier, causing many deaths and many cases of poisoning. In certain places they poured arsenic into watercourses and in others they sprayed liquid chemical substances which, on touching the ground, turned into lethal gas.

West of Battambang, beginning of October 1979

On 1, 3 and 4 October 1979, the Vietnamese aggressors carried out high-altitude aerial sprayings of toxic chemical substances over the region situated to the west of Battambang, extending from Pailin to Poipet. The substance used, which resembles anti-mosquito substances in appearance, remains attached to the leaves of trees. Any person breathing it immediately feels dizzy, collapses, vomits blood, dribbles copiously, goes into death throes and then dies. According to initial reports, 15 persons have died of it, including three old men, five elderly women, two young persons and five children. In addition, many persons are in a serious condition as a result of this substance. Crops, including rice, maize, beans and sweet potatoes have withered and died. Our doctors are making every effort to save the victims. Local government authorities of Democratic Kampuchea and Committees of the Patriotic and Democratic National Grand Union Front of Kampuchea immediately went to the area to inquire about the victims and provide treatment.

On road No. 10, between Paing Roloem and Paillin, 26 October 1979

On 26 October 1979, the Vietnamese aggressors again sprayed toxic chemical substances along road No. 10, between Paing Roloem and Paillin. Two children were killed, 13 persons poisoned and crops destroyed. The substance sprayed was the same as that used on several occasions at the beginning of the month in the Pailin-Poipet region.

On 5 November 1979, the Vietnamese aggressors again sprayed toxic chemical substances over the districts of Toek Phos and Baribaur, Kompong Chhnang Province, and the district of Leach, Pursat Province. According to initial reports, 35 persons were killed and 72 others are in a serious condition. Most of the victims are children, pregnant women and elderly persons. The substance used, which is yellow in colour, burns the skin, has a strong smell, causes dizziness, and results in haemorrhaging through the mouth and ears and, eventually, death. The Vietnamese aggressors sprayed toxic chemical substances over the same region twice in one week, from 28 October to 5 November. In all, 152 persons have been killed and more than 200 other seriously affected by these sprayings of toxic chemical substances since last July.

I.3 OTHER FORMS OF MASSACRE

Soviet instructors at Battambang, August, September 1979

The Vietnamese aggressors have just opened a pacification and espionage training centre at Battambang. Trainees leaving this school will pose as revolutionary cadres responsible for receiving combattants who have lost contact with their unit, or infiltrating groups of war refugees proceeding to Thailand where they will engage in subversive activities, destroy crops, food stocks, etc. Courses on espionage techniques, infiltration and sabotage of various military posts, stocks, buildings, etc., are given by three Soviet instructors. The password is XS 008.

These preparations are the prelude to vast marauding operations during the dry season which will be even more savage and devastating than the previous ones, will go beyond the confines of Kampuchea and extend into Thailand.

Sale of poisons in the form of medicaments by the Vietnamese, September 1979

On 30 September 1979, the Phnom Penh traitors' radio admitted that many persons had died after taking two medicaments, mysteclene and nicocycline.

These deaths were not accidental, because so-called mysteclene is, in fact, nothing other than Largactil, a dangerous soporific, and nicocycline is arsenic. Many persons died after taking them in Phnom Penh and in various provincial capitals. These are further crimes perpetrated by the Vietnamese aggressors in accordance with their plan to exterminate the race of Kampuchea.

Vietnamese acting as informers at Kampot, 24 September 1979

A new criminal stratagem of the Vietnamese aggressors emerged at Kampot, where so-called "technicians" were sent to murder and pillage the people of Kampuchea. On 24 September last, they introduced 10 informers masquerading as "experts in pedagogy" and "teachers" into the town of Kampot. Once installed, these informers set about drawing up a list of intellectuals and trying to find former professors in order to murder them. They dismantled the schools for shipment to Viet Nam together with books and other school equipment.

Too many wounded Vietnamese soldiers for Phnom Penh's hospitals, September 1979

During the last rainy season the Vietnamese aggressors suffered heavy losses in killed and wounded. The hospitals in the provincial capitals were soon full and those of Phnom Penh overcrowded. The wounded were put everywhere - under staircases and under awnings. In order to cope with the steady inflow of wounded, the Vietnamese authorities decided to convert all Phnom Penh's schools into hospitals; later, in mid-September, they decided to use five schools in the suburbs which were able to take 700 wounded. But the problem of the hospitalization of Vietnamese soldiers remains acute.

Vietnamese gulags in Kampuchea, October 1979

In parallel with their military operations and raids of destruction aimed at provoking famine, the Vietnamese aggressors have tried by every means to compile a register of intellectuals, technicians, students, teachers and civil servants in order to subject them to brainwashing in "political re-education centres". These centres are veritable gulags, like those in the USSR. Under the pretext of political re-education, the "trainees" are compelled to do real forced labour from morning to night. In the evenings they have to attend "political courses" where the Vietnamese "educators" rail against them, humiliate them and make coarse jokes about their national dignity. Recalcitrants and those unable to endure the forced labour are tortured and executed. Many diseases and famine are also rampant in the torture camps, and claim many victims.

Sacking of centres for the manufacture of medicaments, October 1979

In the space of 10 months, the Vietnamese aggressors destroyed the entire pharmaceutical system built up over a period of three years by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea. They sacked 15 shops containing hundreds of tons of medicaments and raw materials. They also dismantled and sent to Viet Nam Medicament Manufacturing Centre No. 1, on the road from Kampuchea Krom to Phnom Penh, Traditional and Modern Medicament Manufacturing Centre No. 4, situated near the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Preventive Medicine Centre, formerly the Pasteur Institute, at Chruy Changvar.

Having thus deprived the population of its sources of supply of medicaments in order to exterminate it more rapidly, the Vietnamese aggressors took to selling deadly poisons under the names of medicaments and distributing remedies which they boasted were Vietnamese and Soviet "gifts" and which are in fact deadly poisons.

Vietnamese and Soviet torturers at Siemreap prison, October 1979

Having failed to crush the resistance movement and stifle the population's desire for independence in the Siemreap Province, the Vietnamese and Soviet aggressors imprisoned thousands of persons and young people. The prison is in charge of two Soviets who personally torture the prisoners, applying the most cruel tortures of every description. The number of deaths amounts to several hundred per month.

But even worse things are done by the Vietnamese and Soviets in this Province. They kidnap or lure away young girls with offers of employment or study, in order to rape them and use them for their sadistic pleasure, simply doing away with those who resist and driving out those who are pregnant.

What might be called a compensatory factor is that brawls frequently break out between Soviet and Vietnamese aggressors over girls. In mid-October, for instance, a Soviet was killed and three Vietnamese killed and wounded during one of these brawls.

CHAPTER II

CRIMES RESULTING FROM THE HANOI AUTHORITIES' STRATEGY OF FAMINE

II.1 CONFINEMENT OF THE POPULATION IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND STRATEGIC VILLAGES WITHOUT RICE, SALT OR MEDICAMENTS, AND WITHOUT THE RIGHT TO GO OUT TO TRY TO FIND FOOD

Concentration camp at Snuol, Kratié, September 1979

Since their invasion of Kampuchea, and with greater intensity since mid-September, the Vietnamese aggressors have pillaged all harvests, destroyed all implements and taken over the land and rice fields with the unavowed aim of aggravating the famine and rapidly exterminating the people of Kampuchea. In the district of Snuol, Kratié Province, they have confined the population of the regions provisionally under their control in concentration camps which they have surrounded by minefields to prevent the inmates from going out to try to find food. Worse still, they do not provide any rice or even salt. Lacking salt, many people have anasarca, and every day there are deaths.

Chraing Chamreh, concentration camp of 50,000 Kampucheans: testimony of one who escaped, October 1979

In the northern suburb of Phnom Penh, Chraing Chamreh, which was famous for its crocodile breeding farms, its vast expanses of vegetable crops and its fishing port, has become hell for 50,000 intellectuals, pupils, students, teachers, doctors, civil servants and military personnel. The prisoners are crowded together without shelter or sanitation and are deprived of food. They are forbidden to cultivate anything or to return to their native village. Famine and disease claim many victims. The Vietnamese aggressors rape the women and carry out several executions each day. Och Long, a former teacher, who escaped from this camp, reported that on 13 October he was taken with seven other persons to be shot. He succeeded in escaping, but five of his companions - two teachers, a doctor and two trainee engineers - who were too weak because of lack of food, were killed.

Chraing Chamreh concentration camp is the practical expression of the full horror of Hanoi's policy to exterminate the intellectuals and people of Kampuchea.

Life in the "strategic villages", called "mutual assistance groups" by the Vietnamese, October 1979

In order to exterminate the Kampuchean race as quickly as possible, the Le Duan clique resorts to methods of an increasingly Fascist nature, trying to cover them up with demagogic names. For instance, the "mutual assistance groups" which they have just created in the regions provisionally under their control, are nothing more than strategic villages where life is even more dreadful than in Hitler's concentration camps. People are confined to them without sanitation or food and subjected to the most brutal treatment. Women are raped. Young persons under 15 years of age are forcibly sent to the battlefields. Humanitarian assistance is shamelessly diverted by the Vietnamese aggressors who are in charge of these "mutual assistance groups" and who arrange matters in such a way that the Kampuchean population has no access to the assistance.

Strategic villages at Kandal Stung, at Siemreap, at Kantuot, Kandal Province, October 1979

When they arrived at the district of Kandal Stung, Kandal Province, the Vietnamese aggressors dissolved the production co-operatives and, having dispossessed and driven off the population, seized the harvest, cattle, etc.

The Vietnamese aggressors recently started deporting the population to 35 strategic villages bearing the wonderful name "mutual assistance groups" and have made off with the crops and harvests. For example, in the two communes of Siemreap and Kampong Kantuot (Kandal Province) alone, they have pillaged 140 tons of rice and appropriated 100 hectares of rice, 26 hectares of maize and 20 hectares of cassava, sweet potatoes and soya, as well as 100 oxen and buffaloes. They have confined the population in these sinister "groups" and forbidden them to work the land. They kill those who try to escape and demand gold in exchange for a few grains of rice.

II.2 PLUNDER AND DESTRUCTION OF THE ECONOMY, FROM FACTORIES, HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING WORKS AND CROPS TO THE MOST RUDIMENTARY IMPLEMENTS

Plundering of medicament manufacturing centres, September 1979

All information concerning the economic and social situation of Viet Nam is consistent in emphasizing the inefficiency of the Le Duan clique. Vietnamese social services, in particular, are deplorable; all sorts of diseases are rife and there is a serious shortage of medicaments and medicines. Since their aggression, they have destroyed all social, health and pharmaceutical services and equipment in Kampuchea.

Their massacres aimed at racial extermination and the famine conditions they have created have resulted in all sorts of serious diseases. The Le Duan clique thinks nothing of plundering the people of Kampuchea on the pretext of coming to their assistance. On 6 September last, for instance, a Vietnamese deputy minister and 10 doctors arrived in Phnom Penh to give a so-called lecture on prevalent contagious diseases. In point of fact, they had been sent to inspect the Chruy Changvar Experimental Centre for Preventive Medicine and other centres producing medicaments with a view to their shipment to Viet Nam.

Phnom Penh railway workshops dismantled and sent to Viet Nam, August 1979

The systematic sacking of all property belonging to the State and people of Kampuchea by the Vietnamese occupiers continues.

At the beginning of August 1979, the Le Duan clique sent about 30 "Vietnamese experts" to Phnom Penh ostensibly to re-open the Phnom Penh-Kampong Som rail link. In fact, however, the "experts" dismantled all the equipment of the railway repair workshops and sent it to Viet Nam. The workshops had been repaired and brought back into operation in 1976 by revolutionary workers.

Bantey Dèk, Kandal, September 1979

All that is left in the commune of Bantey Dèk, district of Kien Svay, Kandal Province, after being looted by the Vietnamese aggressors, are three oxen and two buffaloes. The population of this commune which is deprived of foodstuffs, seeds, animals and implements, is experiencing serious famine.

The Phnom Penh fishery, a new form of plunder by the Vietnamese aggressors, September 1979

The Vietnamese aggressors have created a "Phnom Penh Fishery" centre which officially gives them exclusive fishing rights in the Great Lakes. They have appropriated all available fishing equipment and forbidden the population to fish. They have applied many prohibitions and restrictions, including one to the effect that any person wishing to fish must hand over 10 kg of fish.

Establishment of this "fishery" is closely linked to appropriation of the Great Lakes by the Vietnamese aggressors, which was decided upon in mid-September. The aggressors thus control all fishing in Kampuchea, such control constituting an aspect of their policy to inflict famine on the people of Kampuchea.

Theft of boats from Kampuchea, September 1979

The Le Duan clique recently sent so-called technicians to Phnom Penh to repair boats, and made a great fuss about the alleged achievements of their lackeys. In fact, however, the technicians, who had arrived empty-handed, left having stolen three boats and all the spare parts and tools from the Phnom Penh repair yards.

Threatened depletion of fish stocks in the Great Lakes, September 1979

The Great Lakes are an important source of fish for Democratic Kampuchea, and have been fished since the earliest times by the people of Kampuchea. Since the Vietnamese invasion, however, they no longer have the right to fish them or to work the fertile land in the Great Lakes basin. The Vietnamese aggressors have driven the inhabitants away and installed Vietnamese settlers in their place. They have seized 4,000 fishing smacks and more than 400 fishing boats and engage in depredatory fishing, using a great number of nets even in the breeding season. Since May, they have landed no less than 2,000 tonnes of fish at Stung Chrao, Kampong Chrao, Kampong Khleang, Kampong Phlouk and Me Chrey. At this rate, there is a real danger the fish stocks of the Great Lakes will be depleted.

The "Vietnamese technicians" gambit, September 1979

In a great blaze of publicity, the Hanoi clique sent "technicians", "workers" and other "specialists" to Phnom Penh either to "set up" or "repair" factories. The persons it sends, however, are not technicians but plunderers. To the already long list of various factories and plants that these "technicians" have dismantled and taken to Viet Nam was recently added the electricity generator situated near the Bonzes' hospital, the Stung Meanchey blanket factory, and the decorticating works and bran oil plant at Kilometre 6. The Vietnamese "technicians" gambit has been used often enough for it to be known that, in the Vietnamese of the Le Duan clique, "to help" means "to pillage", just as "to liberate" means "to massacre".

"Gifts from Hanoi" ... Kandal, September 1979

The Phnom Penh puppets often proffer their repetitive and endless thanks to Hanoi without ever clearly specifying what assistance they are talking about. The puppet Hun Sen recently referred, in a press conference, to a gift of cars and barges from Hanoi. For those with even the slightest knowledge of the situation, this "gift" is an obvious bluff. In fact, since the end of September, the Vietnamese have made off with 24 cars and 4 barges in the Kandal Province alone. Multiplication of these figures by the number of provinces in Kampuchea reveals the nature of the gifts received by Kampuchea from Hanoi.

Santuk Kompong Thom, 18 September 1979

During the rainy season, the people of Kampuchea made every effort to cultivate a minimum of rice, maize, sweet potatoes and other crops for their subsistence. Now, as the crops are ripening, the Vietnamese aggressors are launching a series of raids to plunder and destroy them so as to starve the people. In the district of Santuk, Kampong Thom Province, for example, they plundered 15 hectares of ripe rice and appropriated 230 hectares of growing rice.

The outraged population rose in revolt. On 28 September, it killed four and wounded a considerable number. The others took flight.

Twinning of Kompong Speu with the Vietnamese Province of Cu Long

After "twinning" the Kampuchean Province of Kampong Speu with the Vietnamese Province of Cu Long, the Vietnamese aggressors set about plundering the property and crops of the population of Kampong Speu even more rapaciously and exploiting the population even more savagely. Recently they plundered more than 3,000 hectares of early rice, 75 hectares of cassava and 32 hectares of maize; they dismantled 48 houses and schools and seized 450 hectares of pricked-out rice fields. They also took to Viet Nam all machinery, decorticators and implements of all sorts and cut down 300 valuable trees for shipment to Viet Nam. Even worse, they massacred almost 200 persons, including professors and doctors, and forcibly recruited almost 300 adolescents.

Plundering of factories, warehouses, museums, etc., at Phnom Penh, September, October, 1979

Since entering Phnom Penh, the Vietnamese aggressors have pillaged all the town's factories, warehouses, museums and houses with insatiable greed. They dismantle factories as well as a repair yard, railway, shipyard and hospital equipment, etc., and send each piece off to Viet Nam. All the warehouses have been emptied. Most recently the Aur Russey clothing factory was sacked and its 8,000 sewing machines were shipped to Viet Nam.

An even more ingenious pillaging operation took place in September, when Hanoi sent to Phnom Penh a delegation of "bonzes" who demanded, as gifts and souvenirs, the statues of Buddha made of gold and precious stones exhibited at the Silver Pagoda and in other pagodas and museums.

More recently, having rifled all the repositories of precious stones and jewels and searched every house, the Vietnamese aggressors set about breaking up streets and walls in search of caches. The least that can be said is that the frenzy with which the Vietnamese aggressors go about their pillaging knows no bounds.

II.3 SEIZURE OF LAND AND INSTALLATION OF VIETNAMESE SETTLERS IN PLACE OF THE KAMPUCHEAN POPULATIONS WHICH IS MASSACRED OR DRIVEN AWAY

Appropriation of the Tonlé Sap Great Lakes, September 1979

The Tonlé Sap Great Lakes are among the best-stocked in the world. The catch is more than enough to satisfy domestic demand for fish and is an important source of foreign currency. The Vietnamese expansionists, who gobble up territory, have always coveted the Great Lakes and wish to appropriate them.

As soon as the Le Duan clique had attacked and invaded Kampuchea it tried to seize the Great Lakes. It began by taking possession of the arms of the Great Lakes, from the point where they join the Mekong, under a so-called "co-operation agreement". More recently, under cover of a "conference on fishing in the Great Lakes", which was held from 11 to 13 September 1979 at the Sienreap Hotel, it appropriated the Great Lakes, where it decided to settle Vietnamese fishermen and Vietnamese manufacturers of fish products. Initially, these settlements will affect 5,000 families. In addition, it decided to increase the armed forces assigned to defend these settlers and to forbid any citizen of Kampuchea to fish in the Great Lakes. In this way, the Vietnamese aggressors have achieved three objectives:

They have appropriated the Great Lakes;

They can establish new Vietnamese settlements there;

They starve the people of Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese aggressors draft a land bill under which they will be able to seize the land of the people of Kampuchea, September 1979

At Phnom Penh, the Heng Samrin administration is non-existent. It is the Vietnamese aggressors who, with a "Supreme Council" presided over by Le Duc Tho, direct all affairs and take all decisions.

At this moment, the "Supreme Council" is in the process of drafting a land bill under which the land and paddy fields belonging to the people of Kampuchea will be assigned to Vietnamese settlers, of whom there are over 200,000, to Vietnamese officials and administrators. This bill will contain the following clauses:

All paddy fields and land not used for cultivation will be requisitioned by the "Vietnamese Tribunal" at Phnom Penh;

The owners of land and paddy fields must hand over a part of such land and paddy fields to Vietnamese settlers, families of military personnel and administrators without compensation;

Vietnamese soldiers and officials disabled on the Kampuchea aggression front have the right to appropriate land in any place to build a house, their needs being met by the administration of the Heng Samrin traitors.

Rivalry between the Vietnamese provincial authorities and the Le Duan clique in their efforts to seize Kampuchean land, September 1979

The authorities of the Vietnamese Province of Long An, which borders the Province of Svay Reng (Kampuchea), sent 14 soldiers to plough up the paddy fields in Bassac commune with tractors. In four days they ploughed up 225 hectares of land. They destroyed the entire rice crop and planted maize instead; they then set up barriers and posts so as to appropriate the land of the people of Kampuchea.

At Svay Rieng, as in all the provinces bordering Viet Nam, the aggressors resort to all kinds of practices to seize land and establish settlements of Vietnamese, driving the inhabitants from their villages.

Appropriation of land at Mok Kampoul, Kien Svay and Koh Thom, Kandal Province, September 1979

While turning a deaf ear to the demands of world opinion for the total withdrawal of its troops from Kampuchea, the Le Duan clique is making feverish preparations to launch large-scale raids during the dry season and establishing Vietnamese settlements in regions provisionally under their control.

For example, at the end of the rainy season, in the districts of Mok Kampoul, Kien Svay and Koh Thom, Kandal Province, the Vietnamese aggressors appropriated more than 10,000 hectares of fertile land for Vietnamese settlements, having forced the population to leave. Thus tens of thousands of Khmer families no longer have a roof over their head or any possibility of work, and are condemned to die of hunger.

The Vietnamese troops appropriated orchards near Pursat, September 1979

The Vietnamese troops have appropriated 30 hectares of longan, orange, mango, coconut and pineapple groves near the town of Pursat. Claiming that these groves are theirs, they prohibit access to them, threatening to kill their owners.

Looting of 1,200 carts and more than 700 oxen and buffaloes at Kompong Tralach, Kompong Chhnang, September 1979

The district of Kompong Tralach, Kompong Chhang Province, which before the aggression was a fast-developing district where levels of living were rising rapidly, was completely sacked by the Vietnamese aggressors. Recently these troops looted 1,200 carts and more than 700 oxen and buffaloes which the inhabitants had succeeded in hiding during the previous pillaging operation. This raid forms part of the preparations for large-scale marauding operations during the dry season designed to secure transport for the military equipment and supplies of the aggressors.

Twinning of provinces of Kampuchea with those of Viet Nam, Rolea Phear,
Kampong Chhnang, September 1979

One of the most recent examples of the deceit of the Le Duan clique was its decision to twin all the provinces of Kampuchea with Vietnamese provinces under the pretext of facilitating the organization of assistance. What happened in the district of Rolea Phear shows the aim of the operation. This district is part of the Province of Kampong Chhnang, which was twinned with the Vietnamese Province of An Giang. After the twinning, Hanoi stated that the Province of An Giang was sending "technicians", "doctors", etc., to Kampong Chhnang. In fact, these persons were instructed to sack the district of Rolea Phear and to send everything to Viet Nam. Then a large Vietnamese settlement consisting of so-called "families", "technicians" and "doctors", etc. was established. The latter have seized 350 hectares of banana and sweet potato plantations.

Obviously, the aim of these twinning operations is not the organization of "assistance" but the systematic pillaging of Kampuchea.

Pillaging of harvests and establishment of Vietnamese settlements at Prek Eng,
Kandal, September 1979

In the commune of Prek Eng, district of Kien Svay, Kandal Province, there is serious famine attributable to the destruction by the Vietnamese aggressors of all crops and implements. Moreover, at the beginning of September the insatiable aggressors seized almost the entire meagre harvest, namely, 50 sacks of rice and 80 sacks of maize. What is more, they brought 5 Vietnamese families and 20 military personnel whom they made out to be doctors and teachers and whom the population was to support. These so-called doctors and teachers in fact spend their time collecting what is grown by the inhabitants and putting up enclosures in order to appropriate their land. The looting of harvests and the establishment of Vietnamese settlements are characteristic features of the crimes committed by the Vietnamese aggressors in all regions under their provisional control, the aim being to starve and exterminate the people of Kampuchea.

Prasaut, Svay Rieng, September 1979

The district of Prasaut in Svay Rieng Province is now regarded by the Vietnamese aggressors as their property. The authorities of the Vietnamese Province of Long An have driven out the inhabitants and settled more than 600 Vietnamese families who have appropriated 350 hectares of fertile land, more than 100 hectares of rice, 170 hectares of sweet potatoes and 85 hectares of maize, as well as all the ploughs and carts and all the oxen and buffaloes.

Fascist exploitation of the population at Maung by the Vietnamese aggressors,
October 1979

In all regions under their provisional control, the Vietnamese aggressors are now systematically establishing Vietnamese settlements and savagely exploiting the population. In the district of Maung, Battambang Province, for example, they have distributed all plantations, including orange, sugar cane, banana and pineapple plantations, to Vietnamese settlers. The owners, who are arrested for wanting to harvest some of the fruit, are released only on payment of gold or cattle, or are murdered.

CHAPTER III

OTHER TYPES OF CRIMES

III.1 PLUNDERING OF ARTISTIC AND CULTURAL RELICS FROM MUSEUMS, THE PAGODAS OF PHNOM PENH AND THE ANGKOR MONUMENTS, SEPTEMBER 1979

As soon as its troops occupied Phnom Penh, the Le Duan clique ordered the pillaging of all artistic objects such as antiques, sculptures and statues of Buddha in gold, silver and jade stored in the museums of Phnom Penh and the Silver Pagoda, which are symbols of Kampuchea's civilization, culture and art. The Vietnamese aggressors were resolutely condemned by world public opinion for their acts. Nevertheless, the Le Duan clique still covets the treasures remaining in the Langka, Botum, Unalom, Moha Montrey, and other pagodas. Employing a new ruse, on 19 September last, it sent so-called Vietnamese "bonzes" to visit Phnom Penh and then, seizing the opportunity offered by the end of their visit, it ordered its puppets at Phnom Penh to present them with all the gold, silver and jade Buddhas as "gifts and souvenirs".

In this way the Vietnamese aggressors pillage all the property and artistic objects of the people of Kampuchea. No amount of propaganda concerning the alleged restoration of pagodas and other activities of a religious nature can conceal their crimes. Since their invasion, the Vietnamese aggressors have pillaged statues on the site of the Angkor monuments and hidden them in coffins for shipment to Viet Nam. Foreign journalists are unanimous in testifying that Khmer statues pillaged from Angkor are on display in the windows of antique shops in Viet Nam.

III.2 SEIZURE OF HUMANITARIAN RELIEF SUPPLIES INTENDED FOR THE POPULATION OF KAMPUCHEA AND PREVENTION OF THEIR DISTRIBUTION

It is now known to all that the Vietnamese invaders, to whom these relief supplies were given, sold them to the population against payment in gold, as they do with the Vietnamese "boat people". They have also distributed it to their soldiers, so that some humanitarian assistance has unintentionally helped the Vietnamese aggressors in massacring the population of Kampuchea.

We therefore take the liberty of drawing the attention of the international community to the monstrous crimes of the Vietnamese expansionists and call upon all international organizations and all friendly countries who wish to grant humanitarian emergency relief to the people of Kampuchea, to ensure that this assistance reaches the people of Kampuchea and is not diverted by the Vietnamese invaders and their puppets to bolster their war of aggression.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Red Cross of Democratic Kampuchea are sincerely grateful for all this humanitarian assistance and do everything in their power to co-operate and ensure that it is of direct benefit to the people of Kampuchea.

Such humanitarian assistance and relief supplies will certainly make it possible to instigate - but not put an end to - the immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings of our people who are threatened with extermination by the Hanoi authorities. The danger of the Vietnamese war of aggression engulfing south-east Asia as a whole cannot be dismissed until a definitive solution is found to the problem. This solution can be none other than the withdrawal from Kampuchea of the Vietnamese aggressors and respect of the rights of the people of Kampuchea to self-determination without foreign interference.