

UNITED NATIONS  
ECONOMIC  
AND  
SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr. GENERAL

E/CN.4/1383  
28 December 1979

Original: FRENCH

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 14 December 1979 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of  
Democratic Kampuchea addressed to the Director of the Division of Human Rights

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, a text entitled:

CRIMES PERPETRATED BY THE VIETNAMESE TROOPS OF AGGRESSION

Circulated by the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea, October-  
November 1979.

I should be grateful if you would have this text circulated as an official  
document of the Commission on Human Rights under item 12 of the agenda for its  
forthcoming thirty-sixth session.

(signed) TE SUN HOA  
Counsellor  
Deputy Permanent Representative

GE.80-10107

Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea,  
26 route de Malagnou  
1208 Geneva

MG 145/79 L. Annex

CRIMES PERPETRATED BY THE VIETNAMESE TROOPS OF AGGRESSION

1. On 10 October 1979, in the course of a raid on the village of Boeung-Béng, Sisophon district, Vietnamese soldiers set fire to all the houses. Two young women who were ill could not flee in time and were subjected to collective rape. They died as a result.
2. On 10 October 1979, in the course of a raid on the villages of Ta-Yeul and Sre Anhchang, Banteo district, Ratanakiri province, 300 Vietnamese soldier-aggressors massacred more than 200 persons. The majority of the victims were old men, women and children. The bodies of several of the victims were stabbed and disembowelled. Others were buried alive. Three hundred and fifteen houses, three schools and two hospitals were burnt down. One hundred and fifty hectares of rice and one hundred and twenty hectares of potatoes were destroyed.
3. In mid-October 1979, in the districts of Toeuk Phos, Baribaur, Leach and at Aural, in the course of search operations, the Vietnamese troops of aggression massacred 485 persons and destroyed several hundred tonnes of rice, maize and soya beans and 640 hectares of rice and other crops. Almost all the tools and other means of production were smashed to pieces or otherwise rendered useless. Houses, schools and hospitals were also burnt down.
4. On 30 October 1979 in the district of Trankâk, in the south-west, Vietnamese soldiers threw a grenade at a group of women and children who were fishing from a dyke at Khpop Trabek, killing four of them and wounding five.
5. On 30 October 1979, in Banteo district, Ratanakiri province, the Vietnamese troops of aggression massacred seven entire families. The children were disembowelled. The adults and the old people were buried alive. Some had their heads sawn off.
6. On 3 November 1979, at Khpop Roun in Trankâk district, south-western region, Vietnamese soldiers fired on a group of people harvesting wild rice for food. Four of these people were killed and seven others wounded. The victims were, in the main women and children.
7. In early November 1979, diplomats in Hanoi saw some empty packing-cases and crates bearing the names of the International Red Cross and of UNICEF and addressed to Kampuchea.
8. In early November 1979, a Vietnamese aircraft dropped toxic chemical substances into the water used to supply the camp for Kampuchean refugees at Ban Laem in the Kampuchea/Thailand border area. Seventy cases of poisoning were recorded.
9. On 5 November 1979, at Mônau Nup, Chhouk district, in the south-western region, two Vietnamese spies were captured carrying, in addition to weapons, three tins of food, gifts of a humanitarian organization and destined for Kampuchea.

10. Between 5 and 15 November 1979, in eight different places in the provinces of Battambang, Pursat and Kratié and in the south-western region, combatants seized, from the bodies of killed or captured Vietnamese soldiers, tinned food and medicines bearing the names of international humanitarian organizations and destined for the people of Kampuchea.
11. On 7 November 1979, the population of Kantuot seized from the bodies of three Vietnamese soldiers, who had been killed, three rifles and six tins of foodstuffs sent as international humanitarian aid to Kampuchea.
12. At Nong Samet in Thailand, newly-arrived Kampuchean refugees stated in early November 1979 that Vietnamese soldiers confiscate at night the humanitarian aid supplies distributed during the day. Others stated that they had as yet received no humanitarian aid.
13. In early November 1979, at the place called "the crossroads" leading to Mount Malay, Sisophon district, Vietnamese troops massacred 60 persons. There were women and children among the victims. Several bodies bore bayonet marks. Others had their eyes torn out.
14. In a press release dated 11 November 1979, the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea reported that, on 28 October 1979, a Vietnamese aircraft had spread toxic chemicals over the area between Reaing Khvav in Pursat province and Mount Aural, which is on the boundary between the provinces of Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu, causing the death of 83 persons, including children, elderly people and pregnant women. A considerable number of other victims are in serious condition. The substance used causes burns accompanied by high fever, vomiting of blood and then death.
15. In mid-November 1979, Vietnamese soldiers who had deserted the Kampuchean front to take refuge in Thailand revealed that their units were supplied with rice and other foodstuffs given by the World Food Programme and intended for the people of Kampuchea.
16. In mid-November 1979, at Tbèng Pok, Srè Khnong district, Kampot province, Vietnamese troops massacred a dozen people who were searching for roots to use as food.
17. On 24 November 1979, the Vietnamese troops of aggression mined the maturing rice crops in the plantations around the Krachab pond on highway No. 7, causing the death of five people and wounding eight others, most of them women who were on their way to harvesting.
18. On 25 November 1979, at Pratheat, three persons were killed and two others were wounded by Vietnamese mines which had been laid in sweet-potato fields.
19. On 26 November 1979, on Highway No. 7, Vietnamese soldiers shot down five people who were gathering fruit for food.
20. In late November 1979, during a Vietnamese raid south of Phnom Malay, Sisophon district, three women, one of whom was pregnant, were unable to flee in time. The Vietnamese soldiers tied them up, tore out their eyes and stabbed them to death with bayonets. All items of household equipment were destroyed. Some of these had just been supplied by humanitarian organizations. All the houses were burnt down.

21. French parliamentarians stated on their return from a journey to Kampuchea in November 1979 that "international food assistance is apparently being diverted from its intended destinations and there is a deliberate attempt on the part of Viet Nam to starve the population. Foodstuffs are used as a strategic weapon to control the population". Some of them also revealed that they had seen a convoy of lorries carrying western foodstuffs heading towards Viet Nam.

22. Foodstuffs, in particular tinned milk and tinned food, and medicines, given by humanitarian organizations and intended for Kampuchea, have been sold on the black market in Saigon and in various other Vietnamese towns for the past several months.

-----  
(Circulated by the Minister of Information of Democratic Kampuchea, October-November 1979).  
-----