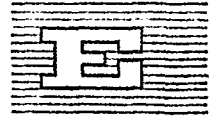
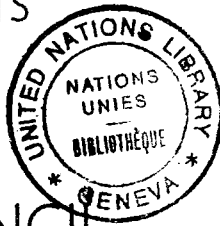


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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Thirty-sixth session

Agenda item 12

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 21 February 1980 from the Permanent Mission of  
Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations Office at Geneva  
addressed to the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights  
at its thirty-sixth session

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, the text of a statement dated 20 February 1980 by the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea to the thirty-sixth session of the Commission on Human Rights regarding the Vietnamese documents which have been circulated concerning the so-called "Popular Tribunal of Phnom Penh".

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 the current session.

(Signed) CHAN YOURAN  
Ambassador  
Deputy Head of Delegation

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA  
TO THE THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON  
HUMAN RIGHTS

The delegation of Democratic Kampuchea would like to inform the distinguished delegations to the thirty-sixth session of the Commission on Human Rights of the following:

The delegation of the Hanoi régime has circulated in the Commission some documents concerning the so-called "verdict of the popular tribunal of Phnom Penh".

In this regard, the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea wishes to recall the following facts:

1. Democratic Kampuchea, an independent, non-aligned country and Member of the United Nations, has been victim of the Vietnamese war of aggression. On 25 December 1978, 120,000 Vietnamese troops invaded our country with the support of powerful Soviet armaments (tanks, armoured cars, heavy artillery, war planes and warships) and backed by thousands of Soviet and Cuban advisers.

2. The régime of Phnom Penh set up by the army of aggression is nothing but a puppet which can survive only by the Vietnamese armed forces, which now number 250,000 men.

Therefore, the so-called "popular tribunal", also set up by the Vietnamese army of occupation is nothing but a parody of justice in order to camouflage the Vietnamese crimes of aggression and genocide in Kampuchea and to mislead international opinion.

3. More than 2 million Kampuchean (men, women, children, old-aged) have been already killed by massacre committed by the Vietnamese army, by toxic chemicals or by famine. In Kampuchea, Vietnamese troops are using famine as a special weapon to exterminate the people. But they are getting deeply bogged down by the valiant struggle waged by the people of Kampuchea. Besides, the Vietnamese army has diverted the humanitarian relief intended for the Kampuchean people to their war of aggression in Kampuchea.

4. To escape from massacres committed by the Vietnamese army and also from famine organized by that army, many hundreds of thousands of Kampuchean have been forced to become miserable refugees in Thailand.

5. To annex and occupy Kampuchean territory, the Hanoi régime has already settled more than 300,000 Vietnamese nationals as colonies of settlement.

To put an end to this tragedy without precedent in the history of mankind, the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea calls upon the Commission on Human Rights to condemn this Vietnamese war of aggression and genocide in Kampuchea and to demand that the Hanoi Government implement United Nations General Assembly resolution 34/22 of November 1979 by ceasing its war of aggression and genocide in Kampuchea, withdraw all its armed forces from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny, free from outside interference, through free elections under the direct supervision of the Secretary-General of the United Nations or his representative.

In this manner the Commission on Human Rights could make a significant and historic contribution not only to the cause of independence, freedom and survival of the people of Kampuchea, but also to the defence of the Charter of the United Nations, and of peace and security in South-East Asia and in the world.

Geneva, 20 February 1980