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THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA  
INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Thirty-fifth year

Letter dated 19 March 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, a report issued by the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea concerning the heinous crimes of the Vietnamese expansionists aimed at exterminating the people of Kampuchea.

I should be grateful if you would have this text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 22 and 76 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative  
of Democratic Kampuchea

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## ANNEX

### HEINOUS CRIMES OF THE VIETNAMESE EXPANSIONISTS AIMED AT EXTERMINATING THE PEOPLE OF KAMPUCHEA

#### I. MASSACRES AND MURDERS

1. On 4 February 1980, approximately 100 inhabitants of Svay Chres commune (province of Kratié) were massacred by the Vietnamese invaders. They were stabbed to death, disembowelled and mutilated. About 30 of them soldiers and officials in the service of the Vietnamese occupation forces, intellectuals and Chinese nationals, were tied up and left on ant-hills to be eaten alive.
2. On 7 February 1980, the Vietnamese invaders arrested 20 families at Thmâr Kaul (province of Battambang). They tied the adults together and pierced their hands and ears. Before shooting them, they killed the infants before their eyes by throwing them in the air and catching them on the points of their bayonets.
3. Also on 7 February, at Bati (province of Takeo), the Vietnamese invaders arrested a man named Sokh and tried to make him inform on the guerrillas. When he flatly refused to do so, the Vietnamese invaders tied him to a palm-tree, hacked him in the back and tore out his liver. Then they murdered his wife and his three children.
4. At Prey Kabbas (province of Takeo), the Vietnamese invaders massacred several dozen inhabitants, torturing them to death. On 10 February, 18 former civil defence guards and officials of the Phnom Penh puppet administration were drowned or buried alive.
5. In the province of Preah Vihear, on 13 February 1980, at Srê Thom, the Vietnamese invaders shot a peasant and his two children as they were picking wild potatoes near their village. They then set fire to their house and stole the oxen.  
  
On 15 February, at Thnâl, they killed two oxen and two dogs; when the owner and her two children objected, they too were killed.
6. On 13 February, at Oudong (central region), the Vietnamese invaders arrested two inhabitants named Lân and Mân, hung them up by the feet and swung them backwards and forwards, bayoneting them on each swing until they died.

#### II. POLICY OF EXTERMINATION BY STARVATION

1. On 15 February 1980, in the districts of Bavel and Ta Hên (province of Battambang), the Vietnamese invaders killed their civil defence guards and the officers of their village committees, on the ground that they had allowed people

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to go for the humanitarian relief supplies being distributed at the Kampuchean-Thai border by UNICEF and the International Red Cross. They also killed those who received such supplies.

2. This year, the population is beginning to suffer from a shortage of rice, even before the end of the harvest. The Vietnamese invaders have carried off all their meagre crops. On 7 February 1980, in Cheang Dèk commune (province of Prey Vèng), they took all the inhabitants' rice and seed. During the first half of February, in the districts of Phnom Srok, Thmâr Puok and Maung Russey (province of Battambang), they conducted several successive raids and seized the few sacks of rice that the people had managed to hide.

### III. INTENSIVE USE OF TOXIC CHEMICALS

1. On 25 February, in the district of Thmâr Baing (province of Koh Kong), the Vietnamese invaders fired poison gas shells. Eight persons, including three small children, died after choking and bleeding from the mouth, nose and rectum.

On the same day, Vietnamese aircraft sprayed toxic chemicals over the same district.

2. On 20 and 21 February, a Vietnamese aircraft sprayed toxic chemicals in the western part of the district on Leach (province of Pursat). These yellow-coloured chemicals killed three persons and caused serious poisoning in 13 others, including several women and children.

3. On 12 and 13 February, in Srê Chih commune, at Sandan and Prek Kampi (province of Kratié), 20 persons died after drinking water which had been poisoned by the Vietnamese invaders.

4. On 12 February, at Samlaut (province of Battambang), the Vietnamese invaders poured poison into some water jars. Eleven members of two families, including seven children and a pregnant woman, were killed.

5. On 15 February, in the district of Sandan (province of Kampong Thom), the Vietnamese invaders poured poison into several water-supply points and killed many inhabitants.

6. On 12 February, at Angkor Borey (province of Takeo), seven persons died after drinking poisoned water.

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(Report issued by the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea)

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