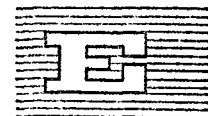
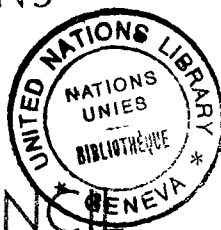


UNITED NATIONS  
ECONOMIC  
AND  
SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.  
LIMITED

E/CN.4/1378  
25 January 1980

ENGLISH  
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 10 January 1980 from the Deputy  
Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea  
to the Director of the Division of Human Rights

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, a text on the CRIMES PERPETRATED BY THE VIETNAMESE TROOPS OF AGGRESSION, which was published by the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea between 20 December 1979 and 2 January 1980.

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 of its forthcoming thirty-sixth session.

(Signed) TE SUN HCA  
Counsellor  
Deputy Permanent Representative

GE.80-10313

CRIMES PERPETRATED BY THE VIETNAMESE TROOPS  
OF AGGRESSION

1. In mid-November 1979, in the district of Sisophon, Battambang Province, Vietnamese troops distributed poisoned maize to the population, killing more than 200 people.

2. In the first ten days of December 1979, in the district of Kompong Tralach, Kompong Chhnang Province, Vietnamese mines that had been laid in rice paddies to prevent harvesting killed 64 people:

11 at Sêp;

7 at Chhouk Sâ;

4 at Chhmar Khnar;

15 at Kraing Lvea;

13 at Tbêng Khpous;

5 at Svay Chhouk; and

9 at Sethei.

3. In early December 1979, in the district of Kompong Tralach Krom, Kompong Chhnang Province, Vietnamese troops brought several hundred families of settlers from Viet Nam to take the place of the Kampucheans they had killed or driven away from the communes of Chrès and Kompong Tachès.

4. In late November 1979, in the district of Bakan, Pursat Province, Vietnamese mines that had been laid to prevent the rice harvest from taking place killed 23 people:

6 at Lolork Car;

8 at Bak Nim; and

9 at Svay Daunkeo.

5. In the first week of December 1979, in the district of Sangkè, Battambang Province, 35 people were killed by Vietnamese mines that had been laid to prevent the rice harvest from taking place.

6. On 3 and 5 December 1979, in the village of Kompong Chvea, Sandan district, Kompong Thom Province, Vietnamese mines laid in the rice paddies killed a total of 13 people.

7. In Prey Véng Province:

Five people were killed on 5 December 1979 by Vietnamese mines that had been laid at the edges of rice paddies in Baphnom district near the Boeng Khsach Sar pumping station;

On 9 December, Vietnamese soldiers killed two people who were trying to protect their crops;

On 8 December, several women and children fishing in a stream were killed by Vietnamese soldiers; and

On 11 December, Vietnamese soldiers and settlers ransacked and destroyed several fields of market-garden crops planted by the population on the banks of the Mekong.

8. In early December 1979, in the districts of Sisophon and Mongkolborei, Battambang Province, Vietnamese troops confiscated sickles and laid mines in rice paddies. More than 100 people were killed when the mines exploded.
9. On 11 December 1979, in Kandal Province, Vietnamese soldiers tortured and killed five former teachers who had spoken out against the Vietnamese "Indo-Chinese Federation".
10. In mid-December 1979, in the district of Kong Pisei, Kompong Speu Province, Vietnamese troops abducted 58 young girls and sent them to Vietnamese "entertainment centres", on the pretext that they were going to work in factories or to study.
11. From 30 November to 3 December 1979, some 30 people in the district of Samrong Tong, Kompong Speu Province, were killed or seriously injured by the explosion of mines laid in rice paddies and fields by the Vietnamese occupation forces.
12. In November and early December 1979, Vietnamese troops arrested and deported several families of Chinese origin in the districts of Prek Prasâp (central zone) and Krauch Chhmar (eastern zone).
13. On 18 December 1979, at Thmar Baing, Koh Kong Province, approximately 100 people were arrested by Vietnamese troops. They were taken to the execution site at Kbal Chhay on the Choam Sla-Trapeaing Rong road and executed.
14. On 18 December 1979, at Smach, Kampot Province, Vietnamese soldiers massacred 21 families who had been catching fish in an attempt to avoid starvation and stay alive.
15. On 10 and 11 December 1979, a Vietnamese plane sprayed toxic chemicals over villages, forests and streams in the district of Leach, Pursat Province. The chemicals are yellowish in colour and cause burns, vomiting of blood, fever, diarrhoea and death. Three people were killed and 15 others were seriously poisoned.
16. In early December 1979, in the village of Kambot, Kompong Som region, Vietnamese soldiers abducted five girls and took them to their quarters at Chânaut Ream. The girls were repeatedly raped and then bayoneted to death.
17. In mid-December 1979, two young women working in the port of Kompong Som were mauled, raped and savagely murdered by Vietnamese soldiers. The murderers then tried to cover up the crime they had committed.

18. In late November 1979, at Phnom Penh, the Vietnamese aggressors had photographs taken of a humanitarian assistance convoy to make it seem that Khmers were driving lorries loaded with foodstuffs. On the outskirts of Phnom Penh, however, the convoy was intercepted by Vietnamese soldiers, who headed it in the direction of Tay Ninh and Saigon.

19. On 12 December 1979 more than 100 young men in the district of Stung Trang, Kompong Cham Province, were forced, by the so-called "young peoples' national defence association", to join the army of occupation.

20. On 16 December 1979, in the district of Ponhea Krek, eastern zone, the Vietnamese forced all the young people aged 13 to 17 to enlist in the army, after making them do forced labour in a camp.

21. In mid-December 1979, at the Battambang Hospital, the Vietnamese handed out medicine which had been manufactured in Kampuchea and had been good for use only until 1975. They organized a "ceremony" for the distribution of the medicine, which they said was Vietnamese. The Vietnamese "adviser" at the hospital, who is, in fact, in charge of everything, is running a black market operation in which medicines are exchanged for gold.

---