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THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION AND
ITS APPLICATION TO PEOPLES UNDER COLONIAL OR
ALIEN DOMINATION OR FOREIGN OCCUPATION

Letter dated 15 July 1981 from the Permanent Mission
of Democratic Kampuchea addressed to the Director of
the Division of Human Rights

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

CRIMES PERPETRATED BY THE VIETNAMESE AUTHORITIES

Circulated by the Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea,
1 November 1980 to 31 January 1981 (part I)

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this text to be circulated as an
official document of the Commission on Human Rights under item 9 of the agenda of its
forthcoming thirty-eighth session, and as an official document of the Sub-Commission
on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities under agenda item 6 of
the agenda of its forthcoming thirty-fourth session."

"CRIMES PERPETRATED BY THE VIETNAMESE AUTHORITIES

I. PILLAGE AND MASSACRE

On 2 November 1980, in Pursat province, an inhabitant of Anlong Chrey village
was tortured by Vietnamese soldiers and then robbed of all his belongings.

On 3 November, in Thala Barivat district, Stung Treng province, Vietnamese
soldiers forced inhabitants to leave their village for so-called "security reasons"
and gathered them round their post, after which they plundered the villagers' rice
and all their belongings.

On 3 November, Vietnamese soldiers dealt likewise with the inhabitants of
Khmar village, Banteay Srei district, Siemreap province.

^{*/} E/1981/25, chapter XXVI.

On 5 November, in Menot district, Kompong Cham province, the Vietnamese occupation forces evacuated the inhabitants of Taluong village and gathered them near their post, after which they plundered all the village's rice and cattle.

At the beginning of November, in Pursat province, Vietnamese soldiers pillaged and destroyed all the crops around the town.

On 5 November, in Rolea Pa Ir district, Kompong Chhnang province, 15 Vietnamese soldiers entered Seh Slap village. They took apart the houses of the villagers and seized their rice and all their belongings, not only valuables but also kitchen utensils, pieces of wood and worn corrugated iron sheets.

On 7 November, in Kirivong district, Takeo province, families of Vietnamese soldiers came from Viet Nam in five lorries and plundered the rice of the inhabitants of Rumdeng commune under the protection of Vietnamese troops.

On 7 November, Vietnamese occupation forces evacuated the inhabitants of villages situated along Highway 10 between the villages of Chipang and Pream and gathered them near their posts at Treng, Pailin district, Battambang province. They then set fire to all the houses after plundering the villagers' rice and belongings.

On 8 November, in Kratie province, Vietnamese soldiers evacuated the population of Thmei village in Kantuot commune and gathered them near their posts, after which they plundered all the rice in the village.

On 10 and 11 November, in Kampot province, Vietnamese soldiers pillaged and destroyed all the crops of the inhabitants of Cheng Heng commune, Chhouk district, and of Iinoas commune, Touk Meas district.

On 11 November, in Sre Chih commune, Sambaur district, Kratie province, Vietnamese soldiers came in force to seize the rice of the inhabitants in the rice fields and threshing areas.

On 11 November, in Baray district, Kompong Thom province, Vietnamese soldiers arrested and tortured 15 inhabitants of Chheu Neang village and then forced them to harvest the rice and carry the crop to the soldiers' post.

On 23 November, in O Reaing district, Mondulkiri province, an inhabitant of Chong Chlas village and his wife, who were returning from their rice field with their crop, were attacked by a group of Vietnamese soldiers, who stole their rice crop, cart and oxen. The villagers were then treacherously murdered.

On 24 November, in Stung Trang district, Kompong Cham province, 20 Vietnamese soldiers of Arak Thnot village harvested the villagers' rice.

On 27 November, at Chhouk in Kampot province, Vietnamese soldiers plundered the rice of the inhabitants of Trapeang Pring village. They then fired on those who came to complain, killing three and wounding several more.

On 30 November, in Bachong village, Stung Treng district, Stung Treng province, Vietnamese soldiers assassinated an inhabitant and his wife and plundered all their belongings.

On 30 November, in Preah Het Preah district, Battambang province, Vietnamese soldiers massacred three inhabitants because they had hidden their rice.

On 30 November, in Kirivong district, Takeo province, Vietnamese soldiers forced the inhabitants to deposit their harvested and threshed rice in the "common" granary at the Vietnamese posts, supposedly "for safe keeping". When the inhabitants came to ask for their rice, instead of giving it to them, they threatened to shoot them, accusing them of wanting to supply the guerrilla forces of Democratic Kampuchea.

On 3 December, in Hemot district, Kompong Cham province, Vietnamese soldiers arrested and tortured to death two inhabitants of Reluos village who were accused of supplying the guerrillas. They then seized all the rice and the belongings of their two victims.

At the beginning of December, in Prey Prayuth district, Kompong Speu province, Vietnamese soldiers evacuated the inhabitants of Prey Robiet village and gathered them at Talat, near their posts. They then sent their men to harvest the villagers' rice and have it transported to their barracks.

On 15 December, in Touk Meas district, Kampot province, Vietnamese soldiers attacked an inhabitant of Phdao village and took his watch and his gold.

On 15 December, in Snuol district, Kratie province, Vietnamese soldiers machine-gunned the fishermen of O Chriv near Sre Touleay village, killing one and wounding two, after which they seized the whole catch.

On 18 December, in Chancar-Loeu district, Kompong Cham province, Vietnamese troops invaded the rice fields of Dos Kor commune and machine-gunned the inhabitants, who were harvesting. Three were killed or wounded and all the rice was stolen.

On 20 December, in Battambang province, Vietnamese soldiers shot three inhabitants near Sisophon market and took their six oxen.

On 25 December, in Thporny district, Kompong Speu province, Vietnamese troops pillaged the rice of the inhabitants of Yea Ang village and set fire to several rice fields.

On 25 December, in Rovieng district, Preah Vihear province, Vietnamese soldiers machine-gunned inhabitants who were harvesting and seized all the rice.

On 30 December, in Phong commune, Tram Kak district, Takeo province, at O Svay Vietnamese troops shot five owners of rice fields from Chak Preal village, which they had just pillaged. They accused their victims of keeping food for the guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea.

On 30 December, in Thala Barivat and Siem Bauk district, Stung Treng province, Vietnamese soldiers arrested two members of the district committee and four other inhabitants accused of supplying guerrillas, after which they plundered all their belongings.

In December, in Sandan district, Kompong Thom province, Vietnamese occupation forces obliged the inhabitants of Sandan and Bangkan villages to go to Chi mountain to extract gold ore for them.

On 31 December, in Angkor Chey district, Kampot province, Vietnamese troops pounded all the rice and belongings of the inhabitants of Punluu village, Praphnom commune. Five inhabitants accused of anti-Vietnamese activities were shot.

On 1 January 1981, in Siemreap province, a group of Vietnamese soldiers from the Kantuot post attacked a family of peasants who were harvesting, shot the father and raped the daughter in front of her mother. The attackers then went to the village to plunder and set fire to the victims' house.

On 3 January, in Siemreap province, Vietnamese soldiers stationed in Varin village, Varin district, fired savagely on the villagers who were harvesting, killing one and wounding several more. They then seized the rice and took it to their barracks.

On 3 January, in Rumdoh Sre, village, Choam Ksan district, Preah Vihear province, Vietnamese soldiers killed five pairs of buffaloes in preparation for a feast and shot the owners for protesting.

On 5 January, in Stung Chhouk district, Preah Vihear province, Vietnamese soldiers killed a fisherman and took his net and his catch.

On 12 January, Vietnamese troops invaded Wrapeang Roneas village in Touk Heas district. They tied up the inhabitants and seized whatever they could find in the houses.

On 13 January, in Prey Prayuth district, Kompong Speu province, Vietnamese troops attacked Taing Samrong and Kraing Dey Vay villages and set fire to several hectares of rice which was ready for harvesting. At the same time, they deliberately destroyed the dikes and irrigation channels in order to deprive the inhabitants of water for their crops.

On 13 January, in Chhep district, Kompong Thom province, Vietnamese occupation forces shot one inhabitant of Chhveaing commune and then took his team of draught animals.

On 14 January, in Stung Treng province, Vietnamese soldiers entered Kraing Hemay village, threatened the inhabitants with their weapons and seized all their belongings.

On 15 January, in Chhouk district, Kampot province, a group of Vietnamese soldiers raped to death a young girl from Chrak Sean village and seized all her belongings.

On 17 January, in Stung Treng province, groups of Vietnamese soldiers searching for food supplies for their unit invaded Anloun Krauon and Anloun Svay villages in Thala Barivat and Siem Bauk districts. They seized the villagers' poultry and cattle and threatened to shoot their owners.

On 27 January, in Samlaut district, Battambang province, five Vietnamese soldiers murdered an inhabitant to rob him of his gold.

In January, Vietnamese soldiers seized 23 buffaloes belonging to inhabitants of Choam Ksan district and threatened to shoot any who dared protest."