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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Thirty-eighth session

Item 9 of the draft provisional agenda */

Sub-Commission on Prevention of
Discrimination and Protection
of Minorities

Thirty-fourth session

Agenda item 6

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

QUESTION OF THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL
FREEDOMS, INCLUDING POLICIES OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND
SEGREGATION AND OF APARTHEID, IN ALL COUNTRIES, WITH
PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO COLONIAL AND OTHER DEPENDENT
COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES: REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMISSION
UNDER COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS RESOLUTION 8 (XXIII)

Letter dated 26 August 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 II)

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 item 6 of the agenda of its forthcoming thirty-fourth session."

II. MINING OF RICE FIELDS

On 5 November 1980 in the district of Snuol, Kratié province, 11 inhabitants of the commune of Svay Chreah, mostly women and children, were killed or injured in their rice fields by mines set by Vietnamese soldiers.

*/ E/1981/25-E/CN.4/1475, chap. XXVI.

On 10 November, in the district of Thmâr Puok, Battambang province, five inhabitants of the village of Kauk Prich were killed or injured in similar circumstances.

On 11 November, again in the village of Kauk Prich, the inhabitants and the self-defence guards captured two Vietnamese soldiers who were laying mines in the rice fields. The two criminals declared that they had been ordered to do this and that the Vietnamese authorities had drawn up a systematic plan to plunder all the rice of Thmâr Puok and everywhere else throughout Kampuchea.

On 30 December, in the district of Choam Ksan, Preah Vihear province, Vietnamese soldiers laid mines on all the roads out of the villages. This happened, for instance, at the villages of Krala Péas and Rumdoh Srè. One inhabitant was seriously injured and his two buffaloes were killed when they came upon the Vietnamese mines.

On 19 January 1981, in the province of Preah Vihear, Vietnamese soldiers laid mines around a pool north of the village of Chamghâr, two kilometres from the village of Chveaing; one inhabitant was killed.

III. USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

On 8 December 1980, in the district of Païlin, Battambang province, Vietnamese troops bombarded the village of Sala Krao with poison gas shells, causing a number of casualties among the population, including four persons killed instantly.

On 8 December, soldiers of the Vietnamese occupation forces distributed poison disguised as medicine to the population of the village of Pich Changva, in the commune of Phnom Kong, Kampot province. Ten families were poisoned in this way; three persons died as a result, and several others were seriously affected.

On 29 December, for the second time in less than a month, Vietnamese troops fired poison gas shells at the village of Sala Krao, Païlin district, Battambang province, causing 10 civilian casualties, including two persons killed instantly and four others seriously injured.

On 4 January 1981, Vietnamese troops fired poison gas shells along the rivers, on to the coffee fields and at the villages of Païlin, Battambang, causing seven casualties, including two persons killed instantly.

On 17 January, aircraft of the Vietnamese army spread toxic chemical products in the O Tip Séda region and on hill No. 100, Battambang province, causing 20 casualties.

IV. CONCENTRATION OF THE POPULATION IN STRATEGIC HAMLETS

In November 1980, in the district of Thporn, Kompong Speu province, Vietnamese soldiers drove out the inhabitants of the communes of Samrong and Trav and enclosed them in strategic hamlets at Trâpeang Cho and Amleang which they are forbidden to leave even to get fish and food supplies. Then they returned to the two communes, tore down all the houses, seized the rice and took everything they could find.

On 8, 15 and 17 December, in the districts of Prèk Prâsâp, Kratié province, Chhouk, Kampot province, and Hómot, Kompong Cham province, Vietnamese soldiers descended on the villages of Prèk Chik, Prey Klei and Choam Kravien. They seized

the rice and all the inhabitants' possessions. At the same time they destroyed all the crops and everything that they could not take away. Then they drove out the inhabitants of these villages and put them in concentration camps near their posts. Without food or hygiene, the victims died one by one.

V. ARREST, TORTURE AND MASSACRE

On 5 November 1980, in the district of Kirivong, Takeo province, five inhabitants of the village of Prey Thom accused of anti-Vietnamese activities were massacred by Vietnamese soldiers.

On 10 November, at Kompong Léng, Kompong Chhnang province, 40 fishermen were massacred at Kramal by Vietnamese troops because they had "disobeyed" the order not to leave the village.

On 12 November, in the district of Thmâr Puok, Battambang province, Vietnamese soldiers arrested six inhabitants of the villages of Tbankam and Chrap Chas. They then forced the population to come and watch the execution of two of the victims. The other four were detained and subjected to atrocious torture.

On 16 November, at Kompong Som, 20 women port workers were arrested and tortured to death by Vietnamese soldiers.

On 20 November, two inhabitants of the commune of Sdao, district of Sngkum Thmei, Preah Vihear province, who were collecting resin in the forest, were savagely massacred by Vietnamese soldiers after being accused of having contacts with the guerrillas in the district.

On 21 November, in the village of Troeung, Chhouk district, Kampot province, soldiers of the Vietnamese occupation forces shot 15 inhabitants accused of anti-Vietnamese activities.

On 23 November, again in the district of Chhouk, three inhabitants of the villages of Trâpeang Pring and Chheuteal, accused of anti-Vietnamese activities, were massacred by Vietnamese soldiers.

On 25 November, in the district of Chamcar Loeu, Kompong Cham province, Vietnamese troops bombarded the village of Chamcar Andong with mortar fire, killing four people and seriously wounding three others.

On 27 November, again in the district of Chamcar Loeu, 50 Vietnamese soldiers raped to death two young girls from the village of Bos Thman.

On 27 November, in Kampot province, Vietnamese occupation troops arrested five inhabitants of the commune of Dâmmak Châng Oeur, accused of complicity with the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea. They were then tortured to death.

On 2 December, three young girls from the village of Prey Svay, Maung district, Battambang province, were raped to death by a group of Vietnamese soldiers.

On 5 December in the district of Bakan, Pursat province, seven inhabitants of two villages were arbitrarily arrested by Vietnamese soldiers and tortured to death.

On 10 December, in the district of Choam Ksan, Preah Vihear province, two young girls from the village of Trav were raped and murdered by Vietnamese soldiers.

On 11 December, in the district of Tbeng Meanchey, Preah Vihear province, three inhabitants of the village of Phnom Tbèng, who were gathering medicinal herbs in the forest for their families, were massacred by Vietnamese soldiers.

On 13 December, in the district of Banteay Srei, Siemreap province, Vietnamese soldiers killed an inhabitant of the village of Kla Rové on his way back from the forest where he had gone to find roots for food.

On 14 December, in the district of Mémot, Kompong Cham province, three inhabitants of the commune of Trâmoung, suspected of contacts with guerrillas, were shot by the Vietnamese soldiers.

On 15 and 18 December, a little girl from the district of Varin and another young girl from the district of Siemreap were raped to death by Vietnamese soldiers who then savagely disembowelled them and threw them into the river.

On 16 December, in the district of Kompong Svay, Kompong Thom province, soldiers of the Vietnamese occupation forces arrested and shot four inhabitants of the village of Krâkâs, accused of anti-Vietnamese activities.

On 16 December, in the district of Leach, Pursat province, Vietnamese troops laid siege to the village of Svay Pâk, inhabited mostly by Islamic Khmers. Thirty inhabitants, accused of connivance with the guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, were arrested and tortured to death. Their rice and belongings were seized.

On 20 December, in the district of Srè Ambel, Koh Kong province, five inhabitants of the village of Chhvàng, accused of anti-Vietnamese activities, were executed by soldiers of the Vietnamese occupation forces.

On 22 December, in the district of Kampot, a platoon of Vietnamese troops descended upon the villages of Phnom Svay and Srè Takoch to drive out the inhabitants and install them near Vietnamese posts. Since the rice was ripening and ready for harvesting, the inhabitants refused to leave their villages. The Vietnamese soldiers then shot two of them and threatened to do the same to all who dared protest.

On 25 December, in the province of Kompong Speu, 20 inhabitants of the commune of Kraing Dei, most of them women, were arrested and tortured by Vietnamese soldiers who accused them of storing food for the guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea.

On 27 December, in the district of Bâribaur, Kompong Chhnang province, Vietnamese soldiers shot 25 inhabitants, accused of joining the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union of Kampuchea.

On 1 January 1981, in the district of Anlong Vég, Oddor Meanchey province, Vietnamese troops raided the village of Kauk Phlaurv. They shut the inhabitants up in their houses and plundered their fields and rice-paddies.

On 2 January, in the province of Siemreap, a group of Vietnamese soldiers coming from the district of Svay Loeu, killed an inhabitant they met on the way, accusing him of giving food to the guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea.

On 7 January, in the district of Anlong Veng, Vietnamese troops savagely attacked the village of Ta Phnga. They shot one inhabitant, drove out the population and set fire to the village, fields and crops.

On 10 January, in the district of Touk Meas, Kampot province, Vietnamese soldiers fired at an inhabitant who was gathering wood.

On 11 January, in the district of Thala Bârivat, Stung Trèng province, Vietnamese soldiers arrested three inhabitants accused of complicity with the guerrillas.

On 15 January, in the district of Thpormg, Kompong Speu province, Vietnamese soldiers stopped and badly beat up an old lady from the village of Trâpeang Cho, who was on her way to work.

On 16 January, in the district of Chi Kréng, Siemreap province, Vietnamese soldiers carried off the entire family of an inhabitant of the commune of Song Voeuy and subjected them to a base interrogation. They then cold-bloodedly assassinated the wife, forcing the husband and children to watch before taking them to a concentration camp at Siemreap.

On 18 January, Vietnamese soldiers arrested 10 inhabitants of the commune of O Loek and interrogated them. Six victims died under torture; the other four were hanged and their bodies thrown into the river.

On 23 January, Vietnamese soldiers coming from the centre of Kampot raided the village of Koh Sla. They set fire to 130 houses and destroyed five hectares of cassava fields and orchards.

On 28 January, in the district of Saut Nikum, Siemreap province, Vietnamese soldiers arrested five Khmer self-defence guards and inhabitants of the commune of Bakhèng. They were tortured and then taken to the concentration camp at Banteay Srey.

On 28 January, in the district of Staung, Kompong Thom province, Vietnamese soldiers shot two old men and a 10-year-old child accused of complicity with the guerrillas.