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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 14 December 1981 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i.  
of Democratic Kampuchea addressed to the Director of the  
Division of Human Rights

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith for your information a text entitled "Crimes perpetrated by the Vietnamese authorities", circulated by the Minister of Information of Democratic Kampuchea, for the period 1 February to 28 September 1981.

I should be grateful if you would have this text circulated as an official document of the Commission on Human Rights under item 9 of the agenda for its forthcoming thirty-eighth session.

(Signed) PEH BUNTONG  
Third Secretary  
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

CRIMES PERPETRATED BY THE VIETNAMESE AUTHORITIES

I. PLUNDER AND MASSACRE

On 1 February 1981, in the district of Tram Kâk, Takeo Province, Vietnamese soldiers fired on a fisherman from the village of Stung and seized his net and his fish.

On 3 February, in Oddor Meanchey Province, occupying Vietnamese forces killed a number of the inhabitants and seized their possessions.

On 12 February, in Kratié Province, Vietnamese troops coming from the Snuol district combed the village of Sway Chreach, disarmed all the defence guards and plundered the people's rice and their possessions.

On 17 February, in the district of Sambaur, Kratié Province, Vietnamese soldiers killed one of the inhabitants, slaughtered his buffalo and made a feast of it.

On 18 February, in the district of Prek Prasap, Kratié Province, Vietnamese soldiers shot at people gathering in the rice and then seized the harvest.

On 20 February, in Battambang Province, 12 Vietnamese soldiers laid waste to the water-melon fields of the inhabitants of Boeng Kyang village, near National Highway No.10.

On 20 February, in the district of Toek Phos, Kompong Chhnang Province, Vietnamese troops made off with the rice, cattle and goods in Roleap Kuy village and took several of the inhabitants by force to Tuol Khpuos village, where they were put into a concentration camp.

On 25 February, in Kompong Cham Province, Vietnamese soldiers looted the goods of the inhabitants in Mémot market-place.

On 27 February, in the district of Kompong Svay, Kompong Thom Province, Vietnamese occupying forces made off with all the rice and goods of the population of Trâpeang Khong village.

In February, in the district of Stung Treng, Stung Treng Province, as in all the other provinces, Vietnamese soldiers continued to "requisition" the population's food, cattle and goods. At the same time, they destroyed the fields and rice paddies and issued orders banning movement by the population. Those who dared to protest were arrested or shot on the spot.

In February, in the district of Puok, Siemreap Province, Vietnamese occupying forces decided to cut down a strip of forest 100 m wide along each side of the road from Pralit village to the site of Angkor. The entire population of Puok district was forced to do the work.

On 2 March, in the district of Koas Krâlâr, Battambang Province, Vietnamese soldiers, after plundering the village of Chong Snay, killed three of the inhabitants, including a pregnant woman, and wounded several others.

On 5 March, in the district of Kompong Trach, Kampot Province, Vietnamese soldiers dismantled four houses to carry them off to Viet Nam.

On 10 March, in Toek Chenh village, commune of Trapeang Reang, district of Chhouk, Kampot Province, Vietnamese occupying forces plundered all the goods belonging to the population and killed three inhabitants who were harvesting palm juice, accusing them of acting as look-outs for the guerrilla fighters of Democratic Kampuchea.

On 15 March, in Pursat Province, Vietnamese soldiers confiscated all the people's radio sets and tape-recorders in order to prevent them from listening to "Radio Democratic Kampuchea".

On 18 March, in Kanteap village, district of Staung, Kompong Thom Province, Vietnamese soldiers seized the inhabitants' clothing, blankets, mosquito nets and krâmas and then killed a number of people who protested.

On 19 March, in Pursat Province, Vietnamese occupying forces stationed in Dammak Sokram, district of Leach, looted the possessions of the population of Prek Bei village on Leach river and threatened to imprison the owners.

On 22 March, Vietnamese soldiers arrested and imprisoned four girls who were transporting the harvest between Chamcar Loeu and Stung Trang districts and accused them of contacting the guerrilla fighters of Democratic Kampuchea. The cart, the yoke animals and load were all taken.

From 24 to 26 March, in the commune of Bos Khnor, Kompong Cham Province, Vietnamese occupying forces carried off the possessions of the population and killed several of the owners who protested.

On 6 April, Vietnamese soldiers stationed at Kompong Chen on National Highway No. 3 in the district of Prey Nup, Kampot Province, butchered a number of the inhabitants of Kompong Tuol.

On 10 April, in the district of Staung, Kompong Thom Province, Vietnamese occupying forces sacked and burned down houses belonging to 20 families who, in that season, had gone to Balat on the Tonlé Sap to stock up on fish as they did every year. In Balat itself, the 20 families were arrested and brutally tortured, the accusation being that they were in acting complicity with the guerrilla fighters of Democratic Kampuchea.

On 10 April, Vietnamese troops sacked the village of Sneng, district of Varin, Siemreap Province.

On 13 April, in the district of Udong, Kompong Speu Province, Vietnamese occupying forces moved in on a group of people who were going to Udong market in their carts and seized their merchandise and manhandled the owners.

On 14 and 16 April, the village of Raung Chek, district of Mémot, Kompong Cham Province, was twice looted by Vietnamese soldiers.

On 18 April, in the district of Chikrèng, Siemreap Province, a number of villages were ransacked and plundered by Vietnamese troops. In order to hide their criminal acts, they threw two of the inhabitants into prison, saying that they were guerrilla fighters of Democratic Kampuchea.

On 19 April, in the district of Samrong, Oddor Meanchey Province, a group of Vietnamese soldiers attacked a girl from the village of Pech and raped her until she died.

On 20 April, Vietnamese soldiers robbed the inhabitants of the village of Sichan, district of Hénot, Kompong Cham Province.

On 26 April, in the district of Rovieng, Preah Vihear Province, Vietnamese soldiers ransacked the village of Ta Seng. They took away all the people's possessions and arrested one of the inhabitants, accusing him of acting in complicity with the guerrilla fighters.

On 27 April, in the district of Rovieng, Preah Vihear Province, 11 head of cattle were killed or wounded by exploding mines which the Vietnamese soldiers had planted around the villages in order to prevent the population from leaving.

On 3 May, in Siemreap Province, district of Chikrèng, Vietnamese troops robbed the inhabitants of the village of Thnal Dach and seized the few goods they had left. Furthermore, they burned down several rice granaries, saying that it was to prevent supplies reaching the guerrilla fighters.

On 5 May, in Phnom Penh, a group of Vietnamese soldiers shot a girl near the market after savagely raping her and taking away all her possessions.

On 8 May, in the district of Chikrèng, Siemreap Province, Vietnamese soldiers looted the village of Trapeang Run and fired machine-guns at the inhabitants, killing two of them.

On 11 May, Vietnamese soldiers killed an inhabitant of the district of Prek Prâsâp, Kratié Province and looted all his possessions. Another group of these Vietnamese soldiers arrested one of the inhabitants and demanded ransom in gold from his family.

On 15 May, in the district of Phnom Sampeou, Battambang Province, Vietnamese soldiers plundered the possessions of the population of Samrong village and executed a number of the owners.

On 21 May, Vietnamese soldiers searched the village of Snuol, in the commune of Kauk Daung, Siemreap Province. All the houses were ransacked from top to bottom. People who had no goods had their hands cut off by these Vietnamese soldiers, who accused them of hiding supplies for the guerrilla fighters of Democratic Kampuchea.

In May, on the pretext of restoring the Royal Palace at Phnom Penh, Vietnamese and Soviet "experts" were sent to loot everything that was left in the Palace. A number of looting operations have already been carried out by Vietnamese troops since their invasion.

During May, Vietnamese occupying forces laid electrified cables across the Mekong in the Quatre Bras area to prevent the fish from making their way upstream towards the upper course of the river and the Great Lake and thus force them to move down to Viet Nam by way of the Tonlé Bassac and the Lower Mekong. It is common knowledge that, at each falling stage in the river, the fish which abound in Kampuchea's many lakes do not move down to Viet Nam but swim up the Mekong towards the north.

In May, Vietnamese occupying forces sent equipment and personnel to Pailin, Battambang Province, for precious stones as booty. The vicinity of the mines was closed off to the population, including the Khmer soldiers they have press-ganged.

On 6 June, in the district of Santuk, Kompong Thom Province, Vietnamese troops looted the village of Svay, in the commune of Sroeuung.

In the course of June, Vietnamese troops raided a number of villages, such as Kauk Khmay in the district of Siembauk, Stung Treng Province, Bang and Prey Kri, on the bank of the Tonlé Sap, plundering and destroying property, rice and other subsistence crops and arresting the inhabitants.

On 3 August, in the commune of Raung Vong, in the district of Kompong Trach, Kampot Province, Vietnamese soldiers seized the oxen and a cart belonging to a family which was on its way to the fields and killed the father and mother. The child, who was savagely beaten, was able to escape and join up with the guerrilla fighters.

On 7 August, in the district of Rovieng, Preah Vihear Province, Vietnamese soldiers closed off the villages of Lun Dèng, Angkraung and Ta Sèng to prevent any movement. The Vietnamese troops then summoned the inhabitants to a so-called meeting, threatening them with weapons. Meanwhile, other Vietnamese soldiers ransacked and looted all the houses.

On 9 August, in the district of Touk Meas, Kampot Province, 13 of the inhabitants were returning to their village with their carts loaded with wood and were robbed and shot by Vietnamese soldiers.

On 13 August, in the commune of Tream, in the district of Staung, Kompong Thom Province, Vietnamese occupying forces plundered the village of Krâsaing. The owners were then arrested and sent to Staung prison, on a charge of anti-Vietnamese activities.

On 14 August, in the district of Sisophon, Battambang Province, four of the inhabitants of Dâmnak Krâsaing village who were going to sell their poultry at the market, were robbed along the way by Vietnamese soldiers who then threw them into prison.

On 14 and 15 August, in the district of Sambaur, Kratié Province, five families from the village of Thnâr Krè were robbed of all their possessions by Vietnamese occupying forces who then threatened to kill them if they dared to protest.

On 17 August in the district of Mémot, Kompong Cham Province, Vietnamese occupying forces arrested three "heads" of villages whom they had themselves installed. After beating up the victims in the chief town of the district of Mémot, they ransacked their houses and looted all their goods.

On 20 August, in Pursat Province, Vietnamese soldiers made off with the cattle of the inhabitants of the village of Prek.

On 21 August, in the village of Tummup, Taing Sya commune, in the district of Prey Prâyut, Kompong Speu Province, two families were robbed of all their possessions by Vietnamese occupying forces.

On 24 August, in the district of Taing Kauk, Kompong Thom Province, two groups of Vietnamese soldiers seized all the goods of the market people of Taing Kauk and then threatened to kill the owners.

On 15 September, Vietnamese occupying forces looted Thnâl Taset and Kilau Tachen villages, in the district of Chikrèng, Siemreap Province.