

# UNITED NATIONS



## GENERAL ASSEMBLY SECURITY COUNCIL

Distr.  
GENERAL

A/34/217  
S/13290  
2 May 1979  
ENGLISH  
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
Thirty-fourth session  
Item 46 of the preliminary list\*  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE  
STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Thirty-fourth year

Letter dated 2 May 1979 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 summary of news concerning the barbaric crimes being committed by the Vietnamese expansionists in their aggression against the people of Kampuchea.

I should be grateful if you would have this summary circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 46 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN PRASITH  
Permanent Representative of  
Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations

\* A/34/50.

ANNEX

SUMMARY OF NEWS BROADCAST BY "THE VOICE OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA"  
CONCERNING THE BARBARIC CRIMES BEING COMMITTED BY THE VIETNAMESE  
EXPANSIONISTS AGAINST THE PEOPLE OF KAMPUCHEA

From the Angkor era until the present day, the people of Kampuchea have always referred to the Vietnamese as "yuon", a word which means "savage". This term is applied because of the utterly barbaric crimes committed by "yuon" aggressors and invaders against the people of Kampuchea.

For a number of generations, the people of Kampuchea have kept vividly etched in their memory and have transmitted from father to son the expression "Watch out that you don't upset the boss's tea!". This harks back to the barbaric crime committed by the "yuons" in 1813 at the time of the digging of the Vinh Té canal. The "yuons" took some Khmers, buried them alive up to the neck and used their heads as supports for a wood-burning stove to boil water for the purpose of making tea for their boss. When the extreme heat and pain made the victims move their heads, the "yuon" torturers said to them: "Watch out that you don't upset the boss's tea!"

The Vietnamese expansionists of today, who claim to be "revolutionaries" or "socialists", are behaving in the same manner as the feudal "yuons", if not worse. In the aggression which they are committing against Kampuchea with the help of the Soviet Union, they are applying the barbaric tactic of "burning everything, destroying everything and killing everyone" wherever they go. Here are some examples of their barbaric crimes:

1. In January 1979, at Phnom Penh, the Vietnamese expansionists massacred several thousand seriously ill and wounded persons whom it had not been possible to evacuate from the hospitals before their arrival in the capital.

2. In January 1979, at Nimit, near Sisophon in Battambang province (north-western area of Kampuchea), the Vietnamese expansionists seized a number of young girls belonging to an agricultural production brigade. They immediately killed those who had a dark complexion. Those who had a fair complexion were rounded up, subjected to mass rape and then massacred.

3. In February 1979, in the districts of Chhouk (Kampot province) and Tram Kak (Takéo province), they rounded up several hundred residents, including small children, pregnant women and old people, sprayed gasoline on them and burnt them alive.

4. In the same area, i.e. the south-west, they seized a number of members of co-operatives, pierced their ears and the palms of their hands, and then strung cords through to link them while they were taken to places of execution.

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5. In March 1979, in Takéo province, they tied up several dozen members of the Yei Bo co-operative, suspended them from trees and drained the blood from their bodies, with the result that the victims suffered prolonged, frightful agony before dying.

6. Last February, in Svayrieng province, they tied up a number of members of co-operatives, sprayed gasoline on them and burnt them alive.

7. In January 1979, at Phnom Penh, they stole solid silver and gold art objects and national treasures from the Silver Pagoda and other pagodas, the Royal Palace and the National Museum and took them to Viet Nam.

8. In every locality that they are able to enter, they steal the people's rice, livestock and other property; they disassemble machinery and equipment in workshops and factories and carry them off to Viet Nam; they destroy dams, reservoirs, irrigation ditches and everything that has been achieved by the people of Kampuchea in more than three years of national construction.

The Vietnamese aggressors are pursuing a deliberate policy of genocide against the Kampuchean nation and people. By committing these barbaric crimes, they hope to break the resistance of the people of Kampuchea, which categorically refuses to collaborate with them.

However, the Vietnamese aggressors and expansionists will never be able to break the resistance of the Kampuchean people and nation or to destroy the national soul, honour and dignity of Kampuchea or its character as a national entity. On the contrary, all these barbaric crimes merely serve to inflame the implacable hatred of the entire Kampuchean people and nation against the "yuan" aggressors and expansionists. Under the leadership of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people and nation are more determined than ever to carry on to total victory the national liberation struggle against the Vietnamese and Soviet aggressors and expansionists so that Kampuchea will always be independent, united, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned and also in order to defend peace and security in South East Asia, in the rest of Asia, in the Pacific and throughout the world.

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