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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL) WEAPONS
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-fourth year

Letter dated 22 November 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 statement concerning the crimes of genocide committed by the Vietnamese aggressors in Kampuchea.

I should be grateful if you would have this text circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 12, 31 and 123, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative
of Democratic Kampuchea

ANNEX

The crimes of genocide of the Vietnamese aggressors in Kampuchea

1. Since the beginning of the current dry season, the Vietnamese aggressors have been pursuing and intensifying their military operations and their famine strategy in order to annihilate the people of Kampuchea. Furthermore, they are carrying out increasingly large-scale air drops of toxic chemical products in regions which are inaccessible to them. They have thus transformed Kampuchea into an immense crematorium in order to exterminate the Kampuchean people as a whole.
2. In the region of Kampong Chhnang - Pursat, the Vietnamese aggressors launched large-scale search operations in mid-October. According to first reports, in Aural and in the districts of Toek Phos, Baribaur and Leach, 485 people were killed, several hundreds of tons of rice, maize and soya burned and 642 hectares of rice and other crops destroyed; almost all the means of production were demolished or rendered useless. All means of subsistence, houses, schools, hospitals and pagodas were destroyed, condemning the survivors to die of starvation. Lastly, on 28 October, the aggressors, pursuing their work of annihilation, dropped toxic chemical products which caused the death of 83 people and seriously poisoned many more.
3. To the massacres that occurred at Bavel on 5 October and Kang Ley on 15 October must now be added the massacres that took place on 10 October at Ta Yeul and Srè Anhchang. These two villages in Bakeo district (north-east Ratanakiri province) were the target of any enemy raid on that date. The 300 Vietnamese soldiers who took part in the raid burned 151 hectares of rice and 120 hectares of potatoes and killed more than 200 people with the utmost brutality. As at Bavel and Kang Ley, most of the victims were old people, women and children. They were run through, eviscerated, buried alive, hacked to death with hatchets, or shot.
