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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Thirty-ninth session
Item 9 of the provisional agenda

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

SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION
OF MINORITIES

Thirty-fifth session
Item 7 of the provisional agenda

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 20 August 1982 from the Permanent Representative of
Democratic Kampuchea addressed to the Director of
the Centre for Human Rights

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the document entitled
"Criminal practices perpetrated by the Vietnamese forces of aggression against the
people of Kampuchea in 1981, (Part 1)".

I should be most grateful if you would have this text circulated as an
official document of the thirty-fifth session of the Sub-Commission on Prevention
of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities under item 7 of its agenda, and of
the forthcoming thirty-ninth session of the Commission on Human Rights under item 9
of its agenda.

(signed) Te SUN HOA
Permanent Representative

Criminal Practices Perpetrated by the Vietnamese Forces of
Aggression against the People of Kampuchea in 1981
(Part 1)

In 1981, as since the beginning of their armed aggression against the people of Kampuchea and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the Vietnamese invaders, by means of their 250,000-man army and their 50,000 administrative officials, have stepped up the criminal practices designed to deny the Kampuchean people for ever the right to self-determination and national identity. To this end, they have resorted to various measures with a view to Vietnamizing by force the Kampuchean population in the areas under their temporary control and exterminating by massacre, famine and chemical weapons, all those who dare to oppose them. Their final objective is not only the physical extermination of the people of Kampuchea, but the destruction of their very spirit, culture and civilization within a few generations, so that they may absorb Kampuchea totally into a greater Viet Nam to be known as the "Indo-Chinese Federation".

Consequently, the war waged for more than three years against Kampuchea by the expansionists of Hanoi is no ordinary war of aggression as known in the past, but a war of annexation and extermination as part of a strategy of regional expansionism. This, in turn, forms part of the over-all strategy of international expansionism by which it is financed. These criminal practices perpetrated by the Vietnamese aggressors in Kampuchea are legion and include:

1. The obligation to study the Vietnamese language even before the Khmer language in schools;
2. The removal of tens of thousands of young Kampucheans to Viet Nam by force for indoctrination and Vietnamization;
3. The plundering and destruction of the monuments of Angkor and other items of the cultural heritage of Kampuchea;
4. The Vietnamization of future generations by the raping of Kampuchean girls and by forcing them into concubinage or marriage with Vietnamese;
5. The forced twinning of Kampuchean provinces with Vietnamese provinces;
6. The establishment of 1 million Vietnamese settlers in Kampuchean territory after the eviction and massacre of the Kampuchean population;
7. The arrest, imprisonment, murder and abduction of Kampucheans, particularly of intellectuals opposed to the Vietnamese policy of the "Indo-Chinese Federation". This is especially true in Phnom Penh, where more than 30,000 persons are imprisoned in inhuman conditions;
8. The use of famine as a weapon of depopulation;
9. The intensified use of chemical and bacteriological weapons;
10. The continuation of acts of aggression and massacre;
11. The policy of trickery and threats, which has been raised to the status of a code of conduct in international relations and involves such measures as:
sham elections;
announcement of unilateral and partial withdrawal of troops to disguise the sending of further reinforcements; and
threats against the countries of ASEAN.

Geneva, 23 June 1982

Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea