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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL  
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Thirty-fifth year

Letter dated 17 November 1980 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 text entitled "Evidence of diversion and pillaging of international humanitarian relief by the Vietnamese invaders 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 and 22, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative  
of Democratic Kampuchea

ANNEX

EVIDENCE OF DIVERSION AND PILLAGING OF  
INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN RELIEF BY  
THE VIETNAMESE INVADERS IN KAMPUCHEA

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] - At the end of numerous attacks launched against military convoys and strongholds of the enemy, the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea discovered quantities of international humanitarian relief (rice, canned foods, medicines, ... ) which were diverted by the Vietnamese occupiers to feed their invading forces in Kampuchea.

During last September, for instance, they discovered:

1. On 9 September, 1 sack of rice, 12 canned foods and 100 meters of material in a Vietnamese military convoy on the front of Koh Andet, Takeo province (Southern region);

2. On 10 September, 1 sack of rice and 2 cases of food and medicines from humanitarian relief in a Vietnamese unit of transportation near Neak Luong, Prey Veng province (South-Eastern region);

3. On 11 September, a great quantity of food supplies and medicines from international humanitarian relief in a military convoy, North of Neak Luong, on Highway No 1 (South-Eastern region), heading for South-Vietnam;

4. On 19 September, 4 sacks of rice and 22 canned foods in the Vietnamese strongholds at Phum Speu and Phum Svay Teap, in Chamcar Loeu district, Kampong Cham province (Central region);

5. On 20 September, 5 sacks of rice and 27 canned foods in a Vietnamese military convoy at 3 kilometers from Krakor, Pursat province (North-Western region);

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6. On 27 September, 3 sacks of rice, 12 canned foods and medicines after an ambush laid against a Vietnamese military unit at the village of Sdok Chhouk, Touk Meas district, Kampot province (South-Western region);

7. On 30 September, 30 canned foods and medicines in a Vietnamese military stronghold at the village of Yeang, Sisophon district, Battambang province (North-Western region);

8. On 2 October, 2 sacks of rice and 15 canned foods in a Vietnamese stronghold at the village of Sralao, Sangkum Thmei district, Preah Vihear province (Northern region).

II - The Vietnamese occupying forces pillage and kill the inhabitants who go and "receive" or "have received" international humanitarian relief after stagings of "distribution":

1. On 25 September, in the North of Khvav village, Thmar Puok district, Battambang province (North-Western region), the Vietnamese aggressors intercepted and machine-gunned a convoy of 13 oxcarts of the inhabitants who went and received humanitarian relief at the Kampuchea-Thailand border. Only 7 of the 35 people of the convoy succeeded in escaping from the massacre and in rejoining the region under the control of Democratic Kampuchea. All carts and oxen were taken away by the Vietnamese pillagers.

The survivors disclosed that famine was rampant in the regions under the temporary control of the Vietnamese aggressors and that in each village, 4 to 5 people were dying every day. The Vietnamese occupiers have never distributed the international humanitarian relief. Furthermore, they prohibited the population from going to the border to receive humanitarian relief on pain of being shot down. They searched houses and seized all humanitarian relief received by the inhabitants directly from the international humanitarian organizations at the border.

2. On 29 September, in the district of Kong Pisei, Kampong Speu province, the Vietnamese occupiers stationed at Choam Sangke forced the inhabitants with 16 of their oxcarts to go and carry international humanitarian relief intended for the people of Kampuchea, from Kampong Speu market to Vietnamese secret warehouses. Back in a forest on the way out of Phum Talat village, the Vietnamese occupiers ordered them to take a "rest". When the inhabitants were untying their oxen for pasture, the Vietnamese criminals started to savagely shoot at them by shouting "the guerrillas are coming". Ten of the inhabitants were killed on the spot, 2 others seriously wounded and only 6 of them succeeded in escaping.

3. On 30 September, in the district of Oudong, Kampong Speu province (Western region), the Vietnamese aggressors sent for

Kampuchean self-defence guards and the inhabitants of Khum Chan Sen to the market of Oudong in order to "receive" humanitarian relief. But on their way back from Oudong, they were intercepted at Chan Thnal village by the Vietnamese aggressors who fired at them to intimidate and force them to carry all the humanitarian relief to their barracks.

### III - VIETNAMESE IMPOSTURES:

In order to get financial and material aids from international humanitarian organizations, the Hanoi authorities do not hesitate to indulge in charlatanism and international swindle. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea has already denounced such a fraud as the attempt by the Vietnamese expansionists to get 15 million \$ dollars in order to settle in Kampuchea the so-called "300,000 Kampuchean refugees" while the latter are in fact former Vietnamese residents in Kampuchea who left willingly Kampuchea in 1973 on the instigation of Hanoi (UN document A/35/457).

Another example of swindle of the Vietnamese aggressors in Kampuchea is their request for international aids for the so-called "more than 5,500 primary schools with more than 900,000 children". On this matter, it is necessary to underline the following:

1. In 1970-71, there were in Kampuchea for a population of more than 7 million people, 1,490 primary schools with 338,000 children.

2. The figures of "more than 5,500 primary schools with more than 900,000 children" in Kampuchea today have been made up out of nothing. Indeed, how can Kampuchea devastated by war and where the people (in particular children) have been decimated by the Vietnamese invaders, have 3 times more primary schools with more than 3 times more children? Only the machiavelism and cynism of the Vietnamese expansionists can exhibit such an imposture !

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