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AKI REVIEWS GAINS MADE DURING 1971

CAMBODIAN INFORMATION AGENCY [Clandestine] in French to Southeast Asia and the Far East 1113 GMT 1 Jan 72 D

[Text] We are in January 1972. A year has passed rapidly during which the valiant (Cambodian people made) the greatest strides ever recorded in their history. This wonderful progress fills every Cambodian with both pride and modesty since he has realized that these great strides are an important initial phase for the Cambodian nation and people engaged in the building of an independent, neutral, peaceful, sovereign, democratic and prosperous country with its territorial integrity. During the new year, all the Cambodian people will therefore continue strengthening their offensive spirit and revolutionary vigilance in fighting the enemy and building, consolidating and enthusiastically developing their revolutionary forces to make a greater stride to move towards complete liberation of Cambodia, their beloved fatherland.

Everyone of us still remember the exceptionally great victories won last year by the Cambodian people and CPNLAF. We smashed [words indistinct] the criminal plots (of the U.S. imperialists)--the most bloodthirsty imperialists of the present era.

The most criminal plans of the U.S. imperialists are, first, the Vietnamization of the war and second, the Khmerization of the Cambodian war. They implemented their supreme plans in Cambodia. They sent the puppet Saigon troops into Cambodia to attack the Cambodian people but were defeated in this scheme although they provided the Saigon ground, naval and air forces with substantial equipment and although they gave them 205 million dollars' worth of military aid. They sent them into Cambodia during the 1970 dry season but suffered heavy losses. At the beginning of the current dry season, they again sent the Saigon troops to Dambar and Chup but again suffered heavy defeats.

The plan to Vietnamize the Cambodian war has failed. As for the plan to Khmerize the war, it has also been thwarted by the Cambodian people. These plans are the core of the Nixon doctrine which consists in using the Cambodian people to fight the Cambodian people, the Indochinese people to fight the Indochinese people, and the Asian people to fight the Asian people. This is the doctrine of U.S. imperialism--the newest in the imperialist world. This plan met with a strategic defeat through the failure of the Chenla II operation in which Nixon and his lackeys placed their greatest hope. The defeat of this criminal plan has two causes. The first and immediate one is constituted by the setbacks suffered in all fields by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh traitors. The second and remote one is the fact that these traitors have long been denounced and condemned--from the period of political struggle up to the present period of revolutionary war for national liberation. The Phnom Penh traitors have found it necessary to round up the people because they have been extremely isolated. They are at a loss to increase their forces because they cannot recruit the people. Since they cannot develop their forces, they will inevitably be annihilated partially and, in the end, completely by the Cambodian people and CPNLAF.

Noteworthy is the fact that the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh traitors, who U.S. imperialism uses in its war of aggression in Cambodia to impose the U.S. neocolonialist yoke in Cambodia, have been utterly defeated, are out of breath and run the risk of imminent collapse. The troika--Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, Son Ngoc Thanh--constitutes the nucleus of the traitors and represents U.S. imperialism from the political, economic and military points of view. All of them are CIA agents.

If U.S. imperialism must change horses, it can choose only one of these three colts. Thus, whatever form or tactic it may resort to, U.S. imperialism cannot successfully carry out its plan to Khmerize the Cambodian war to achieve its criminal strategic aims.

U.S. imperialism and its valets have suffered a strategic defeat in their plan to Vietnamize and Khmerize the war. If U.S. imperialism tries to "Asianize" the war by sending into Cambodia the puppet troops of Bangkok, South Korea, Australia and New Zealand, it will not fare any better than it has in the Vietnamization plan. These troops will have to come a long distance compared to the Saigon troops, and U.S. imperialism--which has done everything so far to aid them--is itself in the process of decline. If we compare "Asianization" with "Khmerization," we see that the former can hardly achieve its goal. The history of foreign invasions has demonstrated that if the aggressors cannot rely on the local traitorous forces, then they will experience serious defeats.

The main factor determining the failure of the Vietnamization and Khmerization plans is found in the failure of the plan to Khmerize the Cambodian war--a failure which has brought about particularly disastrous consequences to the Phnom Penh traitors as well as to U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, who have been faced with countless and unsolvable problems. As for the Phnom Penh traitors, their military defeats have already had grave repercussions in the political and economic fields.

Speaking of politics means speaking of people. Since the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh traitors have no people with them, they have no politics either. This means that politically they are shamefully isolated, not only in regard to the five million people in the liberated zone, but also with regard to the people in regions under their temporary control.

In the military field, they have failed to recruit people for their army. In the political field, they have failed to force the people to vote for them to give their dictatorial regime a legal basis. In view of their grave isolation from the people, there is no need to speak of internal contradictions, because if they do not have the people with them, their regime will unavoidably fall into complete annihilation. This is one aspect of the situation.

To speak of another aspect of the situation, we must examine the economy and the sources which feed it. The principal economic sources are the people, lands, forests, (mountains), rivers and lakes. If you have no people with you you cannot speak of an economy. You cannot create an economy without the people. In this regard, the Cambodian people have realized more fully the significance of their victories. The people who side with us number five million in the liberated zone alone. The national territory which we have acquired contains everything: lands, forests, mountains, rivers and lakes. We have the people and land with us while the enemy has nothing except blocks of stones and bricks in a few small urban centers.

Therefore, the enemy can only starve. An old proverb says: "You cultivate fields with water and you wage war with rice." The enemy has neither lands nor water and, worse still, he does not have the people, who are the source of military, political and economic strength.

The Cambodian people's stand is clearly superior to that of the enemy from the political and economic viewpoints. Under the present circumstances, one can see that the Cambodian people's stand is also superior in the military field [words indistinct].

It is for this reason that on their march [words indistinct] with this wonderfully superiority (?from all points of view), the Cambodian people and CPNLAF will surely win further greater victories in 1972. To this end, they must have a new combat spirit in the new year. [words indistinct], (?and carry out) their tasks with zeal, perseverance and energy. They must attack the enemy more violently and always maintain the initiative in the military, political and economic fields as well as in the proselytizing task among (?Phnom Penh) troops. They must exert every effort to build, defend, strengthen and develop the liberated zone and people's power.

(?They must also) firmly defend the people in the liberated zone and win over to their side as many people as possible from areas still controlled by the traitors.

We must also display high revolutionary vigilance against perfidious enemy tricks and show our national pride, our spirit of relying mainly on our own strength, our spirit of sovereignty, persistence and radical struggle, endurance to bear all hardships and overcome all difficulties and obstacles, and our spirit of protracted struggle and absolute confidence in final victory.

Simultaneously, we must reinforce our solidarity with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples in all theaters of operations so as to conduct a joint struggle against U.S. imperialism. We must further tighten solidarity with the (?Chinese) and Korean peoples and peace-loving people throughout the world including the progressive people in the United States.

We will certainly win new and greater victories. The Cambodian people will win. The U.S. imperialists and Saigon, Bangkok and Phnom Penh traitors will be vanquished!

Long live the new combat spirit of the Cambodian people and CPNLAF!

NGUYEN HUU THO, HUYNH TAN PHAT SEND THANKS TO SIHANOUK

CAMBODIAN INFORMATION AGENCY [Clandestine] in French to Southeast Asia and the Far East 1255 GMT 3 Jan 72 D

[Text] Kampuchea 3 January AKI--Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of NUFK, and His Excellency Penn Nouth, chairman of the NUFK Central Committee Political Bureau and RGNUC premier, have received a message from the leaders of the NFLSV and PRGRSV thanking them for their warm greetings on the 11th anniversary of the NFLSV. The message, dated 29 December 1971, was signed by Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the NFLSV Presidium and of the PRG Advisory Council, and Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the PRGRSV. The message reads as follows:

On behalf of the people, NFL, and PRGRSV and in our own names, we extend our sincere thanks to the prince head of state, his excellency the prime minister, the NUFK, the RGNUC and the fraternal Cambodian people for their warm greetings and high appreciation of the just anti-U.S. national salvation struggle of our armed forces and people on the occasion of the 11th founding anniversary of the NFLSV.

In addition to the resounding victories won on all fronts in Kampuchea by the heroic CPNLAF and Cambodian people, the greetings filled with friendship and militant solidarity of the prince head of state and his excellency the prime minister further encourage the South Vietnamese people who, on their victorious march and in conjunction with the fraternal Cambodian and Lao peoples, are advancing with determination to completely conquer the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys.

The South Vietnamese people are deeply grateful to the fraternal Cambodian people, to the NUPK led by the prince head of state, and to the RGNVC with His Excellency Penn Nouth as premier and His Excellency Khieu Samphan as deputy premier. You have given sympathy and wholehearted and effective support and aid to the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people.

We hope that the unshakable fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples will always be strengthened.

Please accept our fraternal and respectful greetings.

FORMER KHMER ROUGE OFFICER RECALLS ACTIVITIES

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0500 GMT 29 Dec 71 D

[Text] On 28 December at 1700 Koeung Kun, a former Khmer Rouge captain who rallied to the national community, made a report to the committee in charge of the returnees, giving his biography and activities in the region controlled by the Viet Cong-North Vietnamese. The report was studied by the committee at a conference held in the Khmero-Soviet Technical Institute. Attending the meeting also were Third Vice-Prime Minister Hang Thun Hak, labor, Employment and Social Affairs State Minister Chau Xeng Ua, Interior, Security and Religious Affairs Minister Gen Thappana Ngin, Education and Culture Minister Pan Sothi and many other civil and military personages of the capital.

At the meeting Koeung Kun recalled that following the 1954 Geneva Conference the Viet Minh communists did not renounce their plan of annexing Cambodian territory, and to this end the Viet Minh communists took Cambodian youths to Hanoi for training in communist ideology. After the March event the Viet Cong-North Vietnamese reintroduced these Cambodians into Cambodia on the pretext that they were waging a struggle against alien imperialism. In travelling to Cambodia 2,000 Cambodian nationals encountered numerous obstacles such as supply and gasoline shortages and bombing by B-52's. Five hundred of them were killed enroute by hardships and these bombings. Koeung Kun was among the survivors.

Koeung Kun was surprised on his arrival in Cambodia at the turn in the current war, which he considered a savage war of aggression. He confirmed that the Viet Cong-North Vietnamese have destroyed our economic infrastructure. They smuggled our rice, fish and meat into North Vietnam to feed their countrymen suffering from the war and floods. Actually in almost all the regions they control there is a split between the North Vietnamese and Khmer Rouge. Koeung Kun himself killed five Viet Cong-North Vietnamese before he joined our forces. In conclusion, Koeung Kun asked that the government issue an appeal, over the radio and by dropping leaflets over villages controlled by the enemy, assuring his former colleagues that the government will grant them pardons and give them sufficient protection.

Gen Thappana Ngin then took the stage to congratulate the former Khmer Rouge officer for his patriotism in rallying to the government.

The meeting between Koeung Kun and the committee for returnees concluded at 1800.

KHIEU SAMPHAN CONGRATULATES CPNLAF

CAMBODIAN INFORMATION AGENCY [Clandestine] in French to Southeast Asia and the Far East 1115 GMT 5 Jan 72 D

[Text] Kampuchea 5 January AKI--Khieu Samphan, commander in chief of the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces has sent warm congratulations to the CPNLAF cadres and combatants who, in breaching the enemy's defense line west and north of Phnom Penh, have eliminated more than 4,000 enemy troops.

Following is the text of the message:

Dear CPNLAF cadres and combatants on the western and northern fronts of Phnom Penh:

In the past two months, between 26 October and 26 December, coordinating your efforts with those of the monks and the inhabitants, you relentlessly attacked the enemy on the western and northern fronts of Phnom Penh and recorded brilliant victories. The enemy's important posts and positions, such as those at Toul Leap, Samrong, Phnom Praset, Bat Deng, Tmat Porng, Trapeang Tnot south of Route 4, Ang Snoul, Dang Kor and Kandal Stung district, which the enemy had feverishly used in the past two years to build a defense line for Phnom Penh, were completely demolished.

Other equally important military installations and communications facilities of the enemy, such as the Pochentong Airport, the Kambaul and Pochentong communications centers, the Peam Satha and Kompong Tuol bridges on routes 5 and 3 respectively were destroyed or seriously damaged, thus further isolating Phnom Penh from others parts of the country and the outside world. Our CPNLAF have eliminated more than 4,000 enemy troops and seized or destroyed thousands of tons of arms and war materiel. Nearly 20,000 families living at Samrong, Bekchan, near Pochentong Airport, Tuol Prech, Snor, Damnak Ampil, Mkak, along Route 5, south of Route 4 and in Kandal Stung district have been liberated from the enemy's claws and have rejoined the liberated zone, thus escaping the danger of the enemy's bombing and pillage.

Our victories on the western and northern fronts of Phnom Penh cause our people and our CPNLAF throughout the country to rejoice. They have greatly contributed to the concerted efforts of the whole country in the beginning of the 1971-1972 dry season to totally defeat Operation Chenla II on Route 6, annihilate the enemy troops, thwart the enemy's mopping-up operations and the pacification plan, which constitutes the foundation of the application of the Nixon doctrine in Kampuchea, and defend, strengthen and expand the liberated zone.

In my capacity as commander in chief of the CPNLAF, I warmly congratulate all cadres and combatants of the three categories of armed forces--guerrillas, regional forces, and regular forces--for the resounding victories you recorded on the western and northern fronts of Phnom Penh. I also address my sincere congratulations to the people and all cadres for their positive contribution to the realization of these exploits.

I am convinced that you will take advantage of your successes to continue to strike even more heavily and relentlessly at the enemy, who is already in trouble and has been badly mauled on all fronts, not giving him time to regroup and reinforce his troops or rebuild his posts and positions. We must direct our attacks at the enemy's weakest points to liberate more people and territory. We must continue to annihilate the enemy forces, seize their arms, win over the people, block or disrupt the enemy's economy and destroy bridges and routes 5, 4, 3, and 2.

At a time when the Phnom Penh traitors are reeling under heavy military defeats and chronic political crises which continue to worsen, and their regime has been strongly shaken, we must accelerate our activities in all fields--military, political, economic--to further harass the enemy.

I wish the CPNLAF on the northern and western fronts of Phnom Penh successive victories in their offensive against the enemy.

With the most profound sentiments I bow before the memory of the cadres and combatants who have fought with extreme gallantry and given their lives to serve the noble cause of the struggle for the liberation of our nation and people.

I also address my warmest revolutionary sentiments and homage to the injured cadres and combatants and wish them a rapid recovery and better health.

I beg you to accept my warmest revolutionary regards.

AKI DESCRIBES MASS RALLIES HELD IN LIBERATED AREAS

CAMBODIAN INFORMATION AGENCY [Clandestine] in French to Southeast Asia and the Far East 1123 GMT 4 Jan 72 D

[Text] Kampuchea 4 January AKI--Many mass rallies involving hundreds of thousands of people coming from areas temporarily controlled by the enemy were held in November and December 1971 in various districts, communes and villages of Takeo, Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Speu Provinces. The participants unanimously passed resolutions which had the following common points:

1--Under the victorious NUFK banner, the great struggle against the U.S. war of aggression in Cambodia and against the fascist regime and militarist dictatorship of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh traitors has vigorously developed throughout the country, in the vast liberated zone as well as in areas temporarily controlled by the enemy. In these areas, hundreds of thousands of people including monks, students, intellectuals and officials resolved to serve the noble patriotic ideals, evaded the Phnom Penh traitors' hell, and joined the liberated zone of Takeo, Kompong Speu and Kompong Chhang Provinces.

At a time when the CPNLAF were constantly attacking enemy troops, crushing their units, and forcing them to give up positions on all battlegrounds, especially on routes 6 and 7 and around Phnom Penh, people living in the liberated areas of these three provinces rose up enmasse against the U.S. aggressors and Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh puppets, inflicted severe political defeats upon them, and warmly welcomed monks and compatriots who had left the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh traitors' hell.

2--The newly arrived monks and compatriots were deeply moved because they clearly realized that people in the liberated zone enjoyed complete freedom and were the real masters of their hamlets and villages. Comparatively, there is nothing but plunder, oppression and killing in the areas temporarily controlled by the enemy. All democratic freedoms are suppressed, the people are frequently arrested and subject to fascist martial law, and they are threatened with trial by military court.

3--Participants solemnly declared the following:

A--Down with the U.S. imperialists and Saigon and Bangkok puppets and their running dogs--the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh traitors.

B--Exclusively recognize the NUPK led by Prince Head of State Norodom Sihanouk and the RGNUC with His Excellency Penn Nouth as premier and Mr Khieu Samphan as deputy premier as the only legal front and government of Kampuchea; and fully support them.

C--Unite closely to attack the enemy in the military, political and economic fields to win greater victories in 1972.

D--Resolutely defend the liberated zone and people's power and smash all encroaching and mopping-up operations of the puppet Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh troops and U.S. imperialists and their foreign lackeys.

E--Strongly support the struggle of compatriots in the zone temporarily controlled by the enemy; unite with the CPNLAF in attacking the heart of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh traitors' administrative apparatus; and throw it into the wastebasket of history in order to completely liberate Kampuchea.

F--Appeal to all monks and compatriots still living in Phnom Penh and cities temporarily controlled by the enemy to join the liberated zone as soon as possible. The people will warmly welcome them and give them wholehearted material and moral aid.

Long live the valiant people of Kampuchea! Long live the national liberation war of Kampuchea! Long live the glorious NUPK! Long live the glorious RGNUC! Long live the valiant CPNLAF! Down with the U.S. imperialists, Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh traitors, and Saigon and Bangkok puppets!

AKI REPORTS CPNLAF VICTORY IN DAMBER-CHUP-SUONG

CAMBODIAN INFORMATION AGENCY [Clandestine] in French to Southeast Asia and the Far East 1148 GMT 1 Jan 72 D

[Text] Kampuchea 1 January AKI--The Saigon aggressors experienced heavy losses when they launched another aggressive operation in Kompong Cham Province.

According to initial reports, from 22 November to 12 December the CPNLAF killed, wounded or captured over 1,500 enemy troops, destroyed or seized more than 100 armored cars, tanks and armored craft, and downed 32 aircraft. The Saigon troops were expelled from Damber and Wat They and beaten in Chup and Suong.

This resounding victory filled the U.S. imperialists--instigators of this venturesome operation--with panic and perplexity. Already hit badly in South Vietnam, the Thieu clique lost more war-seasoned units, while the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh traitors, who placed great hope in their Saigon sub-masters' intervention in Damber, Chup, and Suong, became disillusioned. This great defeat had a bad effect on the routed enemy troops [words indistinct].

The enemy had two objectives in this operation. First, they intended to encroach on the liberated areas, forcibly enlist the people in the puppet army, and round them up in prisons called strategic hamlets. Second, they planned to play a trick on the CPNLAF, which were then encircling Phnom Penh, and compel them to return to the eastern bank of the Mekong to cope with this operation. By doing so the enemy hoped to relieve the CPNLAF pressure on the last den of the Phnom Penh traitors.

But both objectives were smashed. Damber, Chup and Suong could not be occupied, nobody was drafted, and the CPNLAF pressure on Phnom Penh was not alleviated. On the contrary, the aggressors suffered heavy losses in manpower and equipment.