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RED KHMER CADRE NOTEBOOK: 1970-71

((Following is the extract translation of a document written in the
..Khmer Republic)).

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Telegram message from Prince Shihanouk, Chief of State, concurrently Chairman of the National United Front of the Khmer Republic, to Mr. Nguyễn Hữu Thọ, Chairman of NFLSVN.

To His Excellency, Lawyer Nguyễn Hữu Thọ, Chairman of the Presidium of the NFLSVN.

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the NFLSVN, I beg to express, on behalf of the Khmer people of the National United Front of Khmer and in my own name, our best wishes to His Excellency, to members of the Presidium, and to all the valiant combatants of the Liberation Front. The Khmer Republic and the Royal Government found it a great honor to express the sincere sentiment of the Khmer people to the people of VN, and to recognize officially the NFLSVN and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of SVN ((VC)) since these organizations were first established. We repeat again our statement that the NFLSVN and the PRG are the only legal representatives of the people of SVN.

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We deeply and respectfully admire the matchless valor of the combatants of the National Liberation Front, valor praised by all the people in the world including the Americans. Their countless sacrifices as well as their brilliant victories won over the enemy, who has possessed a great quantity of modern weapons for conducting a war of aggression, have made a priceless contribution to the struggle for liberation and revolution of the peoples in the world who are the victims of the unjust treatment of imperialism, colonialism, and neo-colonialism. The Khmer people and the National United Front of Khmer are very proud of being the comrades of the combatants of the NFLSVN, and would like to wish the Front success in its efforts to defeat the US imperialists and the Saigon lackeys, and to completely liberate SVN. We beg your Excellency to find here our sincere friendship, our deep respectfulness, our unshakable solidarity, and our gratefulness for your tremendous support in our task of liberating our Khmer country.

Long live the NFLSVN

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The Victories of 1970 and the Fighting Spirit of 1971.

The year 1970 was over. It was over ten months since the coup d'etat of 18 Mar 70 conducted by Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, and Són Ngoc Thanh, under the rein of the US imperialists. At that time, the Khmer Republic was full of bloodshed caused by the war of aggression of the US imperialists and their lackeys and the Khmer people rose up everywhere. They bravely waged the people's war against aggressors and turned the Khmer battlefield into a well-known issue.

The US imperialists and their lackeys had a great ambition in this coup d'etat. They hoped to turn the Khmer Republic into their neocolony or military base to put down the present revolution of the SVN people and

that of the people in Southeast Asia in the future.

However, this wicked purpose of theirs can never materialize. On the contrary, the Khmer Republic is developing into a great battlefield where the US imperialists and both local and foreign lackeys are bogged down and bitterly defeated everyday. Thus, after the coup d'etat, the US imperialists and their lackeys not only failed to make the 'Khmer Republic' become their neocolony, but unfortunately created for themselves another vast battlefield.

Political Affairs: Since the coup d'etat to destroy the independence and neutrality of the Khmer Republic, and particularly since ((President)) Nixon ordered the American troops to launch an aggression against the Khmer Republic on 30 Apr 70, the US imperialists have experienced a great defeat unprecedented in their history. Reaction against their aggression into the Khmer Republic burst

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out massively in the Khmer Republic and all over the world, even in America, forcing Nixon to withdraw the American troops in sorrow.

Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, and Son Ngoc Thanh, the local lackeys, became extremely isolated. The people of the Khmer Republic and the people of the world hated them and acted against them. Lon Nol, Sirik Matak and Son Ngoc Thanh were stripped of their authority. In the rural areas, except in a number of provincial capitals and Phnom Penh. To recoup from this political failure, Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, and Son Ngoc Thanh resorted to the title "Republic" to mask their betrayal and fascist actions. However, the Republic issue

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attracted greater and greater protests from the people.

Regarding the friendly side, we have liberated 70% of our lands and seized control of four million people out of a total of seven million people in the Khmer Republic. Five provinces were completely liberated, and the remaining ones were 70% to 85% liberated. In addition, our guerrillas are present everywhere in the areas temporarily controlled by the enemy.

Other important political successes of our people are the establishment of the National United Front of Khmer with Prince Sihanouk as Chairman, and the formation of the Royal Coalition Government of Khmer with Mr Penn Nouth as Premier and Mr Khieu Samphon as Deputy Premier. The Front and the Coalition Government received full support from workers, farmers, intellectuals, youths, students, monks, patriotic capitalists, and all the ethnic minority people in the Khmer Republic.

The elected revolutionary authorities at hamlet level and above are being developed in

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the liberated areas.

Freedoms, democratic rights, and particularly the right to earn one's living, are properly protected. The revolutionary agencies of all levels

properly provide leadership to the people to conduct resistance movements to liberate the country in accordance with the policy of the National United Front of Khmer. Through this fierceness of war, the Khmer people have forced themselves to become qualified and brave combatants who are able to overcome all hardships and difficulties, and even to sacrifice their lives to annihilate the enemy and liberate the people. ✓

Military Affairs: The Liberation Army of Khmer is growing rapidly and has succeeded in seizing the initiative in every battlefield. It has launched continuous raids against the US aggressive troops and their lackeys, and defeated them disgracefully. According to a number of messages during the past 10 months, the people's liberation armed units

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have inflicted 150,000 KIA and WIA on the enemy, captured or destroyed thousands of tons of weapons and other war materials, including 1,000 trucks, 2,000 armored cars, 250 artillery pieces, 3,000 assorted weapons and one weapons factory destroyed, sunk 78 boats, and shot down 400 aircraft. Our troops have cut off five roads of communication, and have blow up many ammunition depots including the ammunition depot in Pochentong ((Airbase)). The forces of the traitors Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, and Son Ngoc Thanh have become badly deteriorated. Their old forces ((possibly meaning FARK)) were mostly annihilated by the People's Armed Forces ((Red Khmer)), and many remnants defected to the friendly side. The newly recruited enemy troops between 18 and 60 years old, drafted in a fascist way, were of poor morale and usually became frightened when being attacked. Many of these recruits also defected to the friendly side. Besides, the enemy did not satisfactorily succeed in increasing his forces because

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the liberated areas have become larger and larger.

As for friendly troops, they have been victorious, brave, and mature. They were well aware of the revolutionary ethics and were kind to civilians who were, therefore, very sympathetic to them and provided them with greater and greater support.

These political and military victories at home exerted great influence on the people in the world leading to the recognition of the Royal Coalition Government in 24 countries. Many more countries are going to recognize our friendly government as we achieve more victories. In particular, the solidarity of the people of the Khmer Republic, Laos, and Vietnam has become firmly consolidated.

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Many more people in the world, including the Americans, are rallying to our side.

In short, during the past 10 months, the US imperialists and their lackeys at home and abroad not only failed to get any satisfactory result from the coups d'etat, but also found no way to avoid being bogged down on the battlefield in the Khmer Republic.

Regarding the friendly side, we restored the authority of the people and activated the People's Army of Khmer a qualified army able to stand against the US imperialists and their lackeys.

These brilliant friendly successes are due to the fact that this people's war is being conducted in accordance with the policy line of the National United Front of Khmer.

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In conjunction with this, our people, cadre, and combatants, with their firm solidarity and under an effective leadership, were determined to struggle against the US imperialists and the lackeys Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, and Son Ngoc Thanh until the final victory, regardless of hardships, difficulties, perils, or length of time. The struggle was based on the experiences drawn from our national tradition, i.e. to struggle independently and self-sufficiently.

On the basis of cooperation among farmers and workers, our people, cadre, and combatants were able to preserve solidarity among the people of all walks of life, under the flag of the National United Front of Khmer, for struggling against the US imperialists and the lackeys Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, and Son Ngoc Thanh; among the people of Vietnam and Laos in the efforts to defeat the common enemy, the US imperialists and lackeys; and among the peace-loving, democratic, and progressive people in the world.

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This solidarity and braveness of our people were factors in our success in the past.

Based on the evolution of the war in the Khmer Republic since the coups d'etat in particular, and the war in Indochina in general, on the anti-American-Khmer war movement of the people in the world including the American people, and on the balance of forces between friendly and enemy sides, we are sure to win over the US Imperialists and their lackeys sooner or later.

However, having imperialistic characteristics, the Americans will become more and more cruel as they are repeatedly defeated. Therefore, this year, the war in our country and in Indochina will become more serious. To cope with this situation, each of us is required to be more determined.

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In addition, the imperialists try to persuade us to surrender to them by political and diplomatic means. On this point, all of us are to heighten our revolutionary spirit of fighting until the Khmer Republic is completely liberated, and never accept the conciliatory solution of partitioning the Khmer Republic into two parts. We are to counter and frustrate the enemy offensive plan against our liberated areas during this dry season. We are also to use our rural liberated areas as a springboard to expand liberated areas into cities, to intensify military proselyting activities and political struggles in cities, to build up our forces in the military, political, economic, social,

and cultural fields, to consolidate and expand the authority of the people, to improve the people's standard of living, and to pave the way for the complete liberation of the country.

Simultaneously, efforts are to be concentrated on the improvement of solidarity among the people of Indochina on the basis of equality and respect for the sovereignty of one another, and by providing mutual assistance to one another to promote common interests. Finally, we are to isolate the enemy on the international political scene by trying to obtain the sympathy of the people of the world for the friendly side.

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