Genesis of the physical colonization of Vietnamese in the Cambodia

Since 1979, the successive flows of foreigners have intensified the profound upheaval of Khmer society. The demographic development of Cambodia followed the pace of Population of South-East Asian countries, and collective displacement of Vietnamese In the future prospects of the organization of the Khmer nation.

The Cambodian population, separated from the other populations of Indochina by its own values: ideas, beliefs, arts, language, literature etc ... considered as the manifestation of the Khmer soul.

Inserted in Indochina, the two peoples have two diametrically opposed civilizations, Cambodia has its own civilization, confirmed both by French scholars (authors and Chroniclers in the Bulletin of the French School of the Far East) and by the American scholar Lawrence Palmer Briggs².

Today, the Cambodian population, overwhelmed by the human tide of the Vietnamese (Soldiers, men, women, vagrants and children,) cruelly felt the decline of its national identity, and even an ethnic group in ancient Indochina.

The demographic transitions can be carried out in a staggered way according to the groups ethnolinguistics that make up a single state and thus internal imbalances that generate conflicts of conflicting rivalries. Finally, transitions that are too fast or too deep as the countries of South-East Asia will know could be highly destabilizing³. (Expressions by Gaylor Rabu).

The dangers of the disappearance of the identity of the Khmer people were perceived in the 21st century in the disruption of the country's internal regimes and widespread throughout the world. The Cambodian Marxist-Leninist regime followed by deadly fights with Vietnam plunged the Khmer people In the irascible outcome of primitive society.

The Cambodian Marxist-Leninist Regime

In April 1975, the installation of the Cambodian Marxist-Leninist regime placed Cambodia in the communist camp. Mr. Philippe Richer stated that: "this country was 1975-1978, in the games of the way of relaxation and cooperation. The Khmer-Vietnamese rivalry is a quarrel of false brothers, who

hated each other yesterday. On both counts of the Soviet conflicts ... it is the fault of the Chinese, the fault of the Vietnamese supported by the Soviets or the fault of the Khmer Rouge supported by the Chinese, the result falls brutal net.... "4.

The Cambodian Marxist-Leninist regime had its own method of destruction. Under the banner of The Angkar Padevat5 - the driving force of the Khmer revolution", these Khmers destroyed Institutions (Buddhism, royal institutions, administration restored by France from 1863 to 1949 ), embraced a regime: the Khmer Communist Party, a' derived organ of the Indochinese Communist Party.

**Periods of Emancipation**

The drawing of the explorer Delaporte showed the Royal and religious ceremonies during the special reception, organized by King NORODOM in his Palace in honor of the French delegation for exploring the river "Le Mekong", led by Commander Doudart de Lagrée, after his visit to Angkor Wat.

Religious ceremonies and Buddhist prayers had been invoked on this occasion, sacred objects, the Tevodas so that they come to help and protect this Delegation during their perilous journeys. - June 5, 18666.

In other regions, it was the shock of civilization, leading to the death of Francis Garnier, the Historical Writer towards whom all Khmers make their tribute to his memory on many studies on Cambodia. The death of Francis Garnier, taken from the “Revue du Tour du World”, year 1877, Volume II. In Paris, The two busts 'Francis Garnier' were exposed, one in Bronze being at side of the station R.E.R.- Port Royal, the other in marble at the entrance of the Library of the Académie des Sciences d'Outre-mer (rue Lapérousse).

Another territory of Indochina - Tonkin - was freed from French tutelage by the adoption of the Marxist-Leninist ideology, the leaders had to follow the only way, it was that of demand of aid from China.

Historically, Tonkin was one of the areas that needed to be French Indochina. Discussions between France and China took place between 1895-1896 in order to delimit controlled areas between the two countries. Edmond Chassigneux described the cession of these regions were due to China's weak positions. "...Changing the attitude of the Chinese authorities towards us had more profound

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causes. China had just been defeated by Japan. She was aware of her weakness and knew that she had saved from dismemberment only by the intervention of France, Russia and Germany (May 1895)...”

However, fifty-eight years later (1954-1896) China used the indirect strategy consisting of using the backstage grandchildren of the guarding people of its borders to chase the France out of Indochina.

Qiang Zhai analyzed that Chinese aids to the Vietminhs were always accompanied by historical events, "Historically speaking, the Chinese held a Sino-centric vision of the world considering other countries as inferior to her own. The Chinese Emperors admitted that Vietnam was under her orbit and under her influence. China would not hesitate to send troops into the country to restore peace and order, if the guardianship authority was endangered by uprising National or foreign invasion. For example, between 1788 and 1790, Qing emperor Qjanlong sent an expeditionary force to Vietnam to restore and establish the king who had been overthrown by an internal rebellion. About a century later, the new Qing government intervened in Vietnam in 1884-1885 to resist the French invasion. These historical parallels were inevitable for Mao and his lieutenants, who took these events to serious matters.”

Aided by China, Tonkin, freed from french guardianship, was baptized under the name of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. See photos above.

What we were talking about at the time was that several promotions the Military School of Saint Cyr were completely eliminated during the Dien Bien Phu War; it was also the clash of civilization (The clash of civilizations, by S. P. Huntington, Paris, 1997).

To demoralize the troops of the enemy, several Vietnam units had equipped themselves with glasses rifles, lessons learned by Chinese veterans of the Korean War. (Qiang Zhai).

Scenes of hunger of the great-grandchildren of those (military, engineers, trainers, professors, teachers, doctors, artists, topographers, land surveyors, traders...) who gave Scientific and technical knowledge to the Tonkineses.

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These photos above were not Hollywood movie production scenes, 'Apocalypse Now' (1979) A masterpiece by Francis Ford Coppola, but taken from DVD: The death "- Testimonies of the prisoners of Ho Chi Minh, 2008, a film directed by Marcela FERARU, ECPAD number: 08.7.012.

Terminal Phases of marxist-leninist regimes

In January 1979, the offensives of the Vietnamese armies had two specific objectives: ·
  • The first was to obtain the favor of the world opinion condemnations of barbarism of the democratic Kampuchea regime, ·
  • The second was the introduction of settlers into Cambodia. The colonization model of the land was practiced by Annam for a very long time.9

To repopulate the Vietnamese in Cambodia, the Vietnamese Army used the intelligence of their Military leaders, deployed the maximum of its forces, framed and led by Veterans of the Dien Bien Phu war. War materials were used to eliminate a maximum of all Khmers both in the ranks of the regime of the Khmer Rouge and peasants.

General Le Trong Tan ran 372nd Air Division, including: "U.S.F-5 and A-37 Fighter-bombers, UH-1 helicopters, and C-130, C-119, and C-47 cargo aircraft. The aerial coverage was carried out by "A squadron of MiG-21s from the famed 921st Fighter Regiment, based near Hanoi ... ". Generals Hoang Cam, Kim Tuan, Nguyen Huu An commanded divisions of the troops and used the Cambodian provietnamese organization like the heads of a ram which penetrated the "door" of Cambodia.10

According to the studies of Mr. EA Meng-Try, the Vietnamese soldiers settled gradually after the fall of the Pol Pot regime, with increasing numbers in 1979:

- in January, 100,000 - in February, 150,000 - at the end of 1979, 200,000
  In 1980, 250,000).

The Vietnamese army used11 all means of destruction against the Khmer soldiers of the Democratic Kampuchea. Chemicals were used frequently.

The Vietnamese have gradually arrived since 1979 without any hassle.12

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In a study on the total population of Cambodia, Jacques Népote reported that in 1980 this total population would have fallen to some 5,000,000 inhabitants, before the return of Vietnamese. From 1993 to 2003, a "normal" growth rate of 2.6% of the total population of Cambodia. This should not exceed 8,024,000 souls in 2003.

However, in 2003, the Cambodian Ministry of the Interior gave the total population of Cambodia of 13,124,000 inhabitants. An (anonymous) source from the same Ministry informed us that the number of Vietnamese in Cambodia is currently about 3.3 million, of which 1,200,000 are holders of Cambodian voter cards. These figures do not contradict the theoretical estimates above, although in our opinion they are still below reality.

"We estimate that in 25 years (from 1979 to 2004) Vietnamese settlers in Cambodia are between 4.0 and 4.5 million, i.e. between 30% and 35% of the total population, not 5% as the government officials indicated.

During the French Protectorate, several thousand people of Vietnamese origin were exercising in all areas of the Cambodian administration, offering the privilege of Vietnamese people to come and settle in the richest regions and strategic places from the country.

Mr. Tranchard BUT, a former senior official of the Ministry of the Interior (1970-1975), mentioned in his presentation in September 2007: "Vietnamese immigrants classified categories of Vietnamese In Cambodia. Immigrants, to escape poverty from natural disasters and hard life, some Viets do not hesitate to leave their land to come and settle in Cambodia. The refugees are considered as elements of disorder, unable to live with them ...; Settlers are executants sent either by the French colonialists in the colonial era, or by the Vietnamese authorities to exploit and colonize Cambodia. The current case Chau Van Chi is the great leader of all Vietnamese in Cambodia”.

Mr. Tranchard BUT was estimating a rate of 1.5% increase in population ratio, similar to the ASEAN countries. In 2009, the Khmer population was 8,346,681 soul and he projected that by 2014 it would be 8,972,682.

Based on data from settler figures and the continuous influx of Vietnamese, Cambodia could only become the Vietnamese provinces, the Khmer nationality would no longer exist.

The genocide of the Khmer people

In April 1975, the victory of the Cambodian Marxist-Leninists was the combined Khmer Rouge13 and North Vietnamese forces; if the Khmer Rouge were the main authors of the genocide, in violation of Human Rights, the forces of North Vietnam were the co-perpetrators or accomplices of the barbarism against the Khmer people.

Let us return in the 1970s, the forces of Democratic Kampuchea (or Khmers Red) were supported and armed by North Vietnamese forces.

Peter A. POOLE wrote: "... The Cambodian authorities (Phnom Penh) and the United States of America consider that there is Troops from 45,000 to 55,000 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong (forming a total of four divisions) stationed permanently on Cambodian territory. Of these, the 7th and 9th divisions recently prevented the Cambodian army (LON Nol) from re-establishing control of Route No. 6 in the North. ... »14

Bernard K. GORDON; Kathryn YOUNG, confirmed that there were soldiers in Cambodia from 30,000 to 50,000 North Vietnamese and FNL forces.\textsuperscript{15}

With their back bases installed long dates in Cambodia, the forces of North Vietnamese progressed rapidly in the country. S.A.R. SISOWATH Sirik Matak firmly defended neutrality of Cambodia.

At that time, if there was a reorientation of regional policy of the Great Powers, and even if the statement of Prince SISOWATH Sirik Matak was not justifiable on the international scene His Highness had the Sacred Duty to defend His People in the face of the enemies. In 1971 he published an article "The deep reasons for the fall of Sihanouk", as a foreseeing of a "psychic genocide" against its people.\textsuperscript{16}

\begin{figure}
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WE, THE CAMBODIANS, VICTIMS OF THE BARBARA OF THE RED KHMERS [all members of the Khmer families, without exception, were deatomized, there were 1.7 million deaths. The social consequences were incalculable.], WE SUPPLY THE READERS OF JUSTICE AND EQUITY, TO READ THE LETTER OF THIS BLOOD PRINCE.

The declaration of Prince SISOWATH Sirik Matak placed himself legally before the danger of death of his Country, a member of the UN. The official authority of Cambodia had since 1955, asked military aid from the United States of America to defend the sovereignty and integrity of Territory of Cambodia. (See Note 3).

A few months earlier, Mr. Richard A. Falk wrote: "It was true that on May 5, 1970, Ambassador Charles Yost, signaled by the letter to the President of the Security Council that the United States was acting in 'collective self-defense' because of the intensification of activities of the North in their bases in Cambodia ". “It was also true that counsel for the Secretary of State, John R. Stevenson, had fully developed International Law for a support of the military operation in Cambodia, in a speech to the Forum in Hammarskjöld, where lawyers from the City of New York met.”\textsuperscript{17}

This statement was made at the time when generalized offensives by the North and Viet-Cong which spread throughout the territory of Cambodia.

The statement of Mr. John R. Stevenson was consistent with the spirit of the letter of H.E LENG Ngeth, Cambodian Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated May 16, 1955, addressed to H.E. Mr.

\begin{quotation}
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Robert McCLINTOCK, Ambassador of the United States of America in Phnom Penh, of the request for assistance necessary to defend the Kingdom of Cambodia. (See Note 3).

In 1973, The Prince of Blood, SISOWATH Sirik Matak, reported the degrading territories, - this national heritage bequeathed for centuries by the Khmer Kings, - to his cousin, Prince NORODOM Sihanouk. (Note 1).

This national heritage was mentioned later in the writings of M. Ambassador Julio A. Jeldres. In his address "The Crown Cambodia and the Struggle for Independence and Territorial Integrity Kingdom of Cambodia "to the Alliance Française de Peking, on 6 December 2007, 28-page printed text..

The author mentioned: "King Ang Duong will consecrate his reign to perfect this Independence with an unparalleled diplomacy by opposing the two neighbors." Monsieur l’Ambassadeur Julio A. Jeldres

As well as in 1970, Prince Sirik Matak sent his emissary, HE Yem Sambaur, 2 ° Vice-President of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs at the Djarkarta on 16 and 17 May 1970, (see Note 2) to defend neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia.

In 1969, at a press conference, HRH Prince NORODOM Sihanouk denounced the installations of bases of the North Vietnamese forces in his country. (See Note 3).

A VIETNAMESE CONSOLIDATION STRATEGY

The invasion of the Vietnamese Armies in Cambodia consisted in organizing the physical colonization of conquered territories. Mr. Nicolas Regaud confirmed: "... The most enlightening document to this regard, the Commander-in-Chief of the Vietnamese forces in Cambodia, General Le Duc Anh, who published a featured article on the Cambodian conflict in the army review in December 1984 ".

THE K5 PLAN or the installation of the Vietnamese soldiers by the sword.¹⁸

The Vietnamese had tried unsuccessfully, during the first five offensives of the dry season, to eliminate resistance by attacking its border sanctuaries. The sixth offensive 1984-85 was not conceived as the preceding ones. It was part of a wider strategy to ensure once and for all the control of the territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The concept of "mastery" is essential and frequently used by General Duke Anh.¹⁹

In January 1979, the Cambodian Communists who took power in Phnom Penh after the overthrow of the government of Democratic Kampuchea (DK), with the help of Vietnamese soldiers and who had, by force of circumstances, rewritten the official history of the Party Communist Party of Cambodia. The Cambodian Communists decided to designate the name of his Party, the Popular Kampuchea.

¹⁸ L’Indochine n’est pas le Vietnam, une région composée des Chams, des Peuples des Hauts Plateaux, des khmers de Kampuchéa Krom, et d’autres ethnies, comme disait un Professeur au Collège de France qu’un écrivain européen écrivait « je les ai tous tués, je n’ai plus d’ennemis ».
Mr. Michael Vickery and Professor David Chandler reprinted the texts of Chey Saphon, Chairman of the Party in the historic area.

Today, the Vietnamese population was increasingly being resettled under the GALOR-RABU: "demography as a strategic factor".

Whatever the strategic interests of the Great Powers in Southeast Asia, the Khmers were determined to bring evidence and testimony that their lands were despoiled, confiscated for the benefit of foreigners and under dramatic circumstances.

**The hand of the U.N.**

In 1989, Samdech NORODOM Sihanouk (King Father), President of the National Council Of the State of Cambodia, presented the dossier to the delegates participating in the Conference on Cambodia.

"VITAL IMPORTANCE OF THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL CONTROL MECHANISM IN THE GLOBAL FRAMEWORK OF A POLITICAL SOLUTION - PROBLEM OF KAMPUCHEA - . (CPC / 89COM / 1, issue 29 JULY 1989)."

The restoration of the independence, neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia in a genuine national reconciliation between all the Cambodian Parties and the restoration of peace, security and stability in South-East Asia are highly dependent on the performance of the tasks of the International Control Mechanism (I.C.M).

The tasks of the I.C.Mr. were as follows:

1- Monitor and verify the total withdrawal of all categories of Vietnamese forces, disguised or concealed, with all their weapons and in other forms;
2- Monitor and verify the ceasefire that will enter into force after the formation of a Quadripartite

20 La main de l’O.N.U Ces expressions se réfèrent « à la main de la France », citée dans le livre de l’Abbé BOUILLEVAUX en fin du XIXème siècle.

Provisional Government of Cambodia under the direction of H.R.H. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, and the parking and deployment of the ICM. and United Nations forces for the Peacekeeping in Cambodia.

3- Check and verify the withdrawal of Vietnamese settlers.
4 - Control and verify the gradual reduction of foreign military aid to the four parties and which will end on the day when the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces as described in Item 1, and certified by the I.C.M and the Quadripartite Interim Government of Cambodia.
5 - Control and verify the operations for the release of prisoners of war and civilians internees
6 - To check and verify the non-return, under any pretext whatsoever, of the Vietnamese forces, disguised or otherwise, in Cambodia, and to ensure respect for the borders.
7 - To demobilize and disarm the surplus of the soldiers of the four parties not exceeding 10,000 each,
8 - The armed forces of the 4 parties had to be stationed in the barracks.
9 - Prevent the monopolization of power by one party to avoid civil war
10- Attend the repatriation of Cambodian refugees
11- Controlling and supervising elections.

The invasion and occupation of Cambodia by Vietnam lasted almost 11 years. It is known to all that Vietnam wants to absorb Cambodia in an "Indocheinese Federation" and its domination, and to annex as was the case of the Kampuchea Krom or the present South Vietnam.

However, the resolute struggle of the Cambodian people and its national resistance under the leadership of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea (G.C.D.K. and S.A.R. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of the National Resistance of Cambodia and the President of Kampuchea democracy, with the ever-increasing and constant support of the international community, verified this Vietnamese strategy of "Federation of Indochina", traced by the Communist Party of Indochina (the current Vietnamese Communist Party created since its founding in 1930).

Of what seems good and vital to the Khmer people, and given the establishment of a Second Kingdom of Cambodia (Expression of the King Father - 1994), the present Khmer Government will have no fear of being a member of ASEAN. The Royal Orders of the First Kingdom were in no way outdated ".

Khmers are not aware of the number of Vietnamese living in Cambodia.

Paris the 27 September 2017

Michel Chai