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Report

Beginning from May 4, 1977 until May 29 1977

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I. Enemy Situation:

1. Enemies from outside [the country] infringed on our border on 12 May 1977 at 7 am. They had seven tanks, aircraft and artilleries. We fought the tanks back toughly from [our] trenches. But the enemies attacked us from aside, driving their tanks over our combatant trench, killing three and missing two and two AK rifles. Besides, there were 12 injuries.

On 19 May 1977, a group of 10 Thai violated our territory, entering as far as 10 meters in Lak 42. They stepped on our land mine, and at the same time we fired at them, leaving several of them wounded, with the rest trying to drag their wounded into their territory.

On 7 May 1977, a group of 50 armed Free Khmer [soldiers] came to attack and successfully evacuated 25 people, both young and old, at Ta Krork's cotton plantation in Chisang Sub-district, Battambang Province. They burnt down our rice warehouse, damaging 40 sacks of rice, and killed one of our cadres. But, without letting them go off easily, our soldiers chased them, breaking the group and killing many. They are surrounding and investigating to smash the rest of them.

2. Locally, enemies have gradually acted against our revolution. They burnt a radio station in Battambang, damaging many things. On 7 [May of the same day], two enemies walked across Sangke stream off Banan at 8pm. When our combatants asked them who were walking, they suddenly fired at [our combatants], injuring one. Then, they all escaped into the wood once our combatants counter-fired at them. In the same night, enemies stealthily entered the [Administration] Office of Sangke District, in the vicinity of Bay Dam Roam. When our combatants asked them who they were, they fired and run away. [We] saw the next morning that there was a person wounded as a result that we fired last night. We have already arrested and detained him for interrogation and

~~D 175 B. 94~~

investigation. In the same night, enemies stealthily entered collective dining house of Region 1 office, Chheu Teal Village. Our combatants fired them as soon as they saw them, although both of them ran away unharmed.

In Region 5, nine enemies--6 males and 3 females--fled into forest off Prey Daun Khieu, north of Kambao. They were the ones who escaped from the collective; and we investigate and pursue them every day. We met them once they were taking a rest, then fired at them, causing them to run unharmed though with their foodstuffs missing along the way. We are still in pursuit of them. Besides, there was a movement of people fleeing to Thailand; but the number of escapers, if compared to the last month's, is much lesser with most of them smashed by us. There have been certain immoral conducts between men and women in collectives, mostly arisen from among April 17 people and, though in small number, base people. Meanwhile, enemies have hidden rice--with half a sack of rice in one place and one Thaing of rice in another--salt, fish-fermented paste and dry rice leftover. But we are finding the stuffs every day. In Region 5, an enemy played a trick by pretending a gosh haunting at night, throwing stones, splashing water, throwing sandals onto people walking to plow rice fields in Preah Net Preah District. But, we have already arrested this enemy. In the same region, one of our villagers drove an ox-cart towards Oddor Meanchey to look for wooden ox-cart spokes in the wood, but the villager disappeared because banditry arrested him. In last May, we arrested a April 17 child who was running after another child to stick the latter [with a knife].

In Region 3, according to our general overseeing of the whole region from 15 May 1977, [we] see that enemy situation throughout the region has been somewhat changing. The enemies were more intensely active in Phnom Sampeou District. On 21 May 1977, at 4pm, boys attending buffaloes in the vicinity of Buon Chour Dei Kraham [red soil] happened to see an enemy dressed in red trousers and plain shirt, carrying an AK rifle. They asked the boys to tell them the way to Ta Ngen, Ta Kream and national route. After this event, we have taken measures to seek and arrest them with [our] soldiers, but did not see them. [We] do not know where they have gone. Speaking in general, in Region 3 from the period of 15 May 1977 until 26 May 1977 we have swept and arrested 42 people. In the night of 26 May 1977, in O Prasat Collective in Sreah Reang Village, we have arrested [many of] them and seized three M16's with 1,500 bullets, ten hand grenades and twelve bullet magazines. We arrested seven of whom contemptible Koy is leader and the other two that have escaped are Koam and the other unknown. There are many others of their partisans in Mongkul Borei District, whom we are gradually looking for. On 4 May 1977, we arrested two in Babil District. When interrogated, they answered he had hidden an AK

~~D175/3.94~~

rifle in Battambang city. Later, we brought him to excavate the gun and we already smashed him too. In Region 3, there appears to have been some sort of problems like laziness to work, escaping the duty to labor, pretended illnesses, pretended dumb and crazy people, conjugal disputes, and moral offences among married men and women. Furthermore, there still exists private ownership. For instance, there are people hiding things [for their own use], which they do not want them collectivized. In the same region, enemies have carried out some activities like assigning [their] partisans to muster their forces and reserving foodstuffs in preparation for fleeing to Thailand. Before fleeing to Thailand, they get themselves ready to assign their vanguards to smash [our] party and collectives, and seize guns from collective militia for their self-defense in fleeing to Thailand. As we have observed these acts actually arose from among old veteran soldiers and those with the ranks of second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain, and major who hide themselves in collectives, and whom we have never found for long. Recently, their acts have shown up clearly. We have already taken steps and arrested all of them.

In Region 7, enemies instill a movement refusing to do laboring, and opposing collectives. There are some acts of hiding rice and dry rice leftover, pretending to be so sick as not to work, encouraging [people to have] immoral conducts, stealing properties from each other, and opposing our plan so that we could not achieve it.

One more situation is that the contemptible Set incited a movement by saying that there are Free Khmer soldiers at Reussei Muoy Roy Kum [100 bamboo trees] headed over by Sihanouk. He also encouraged [people] to flee there, saying there is a radio station named Meatophum. He said Hou Nim who went to contact Sihanouk in France was beat to death by students in France, and that Khieu Samphan who went to work in Kampot Province was also killed by them. He had been Chief of Sangkat Sangkream, with the rank of captain. [We] have already taken measures and arrested him in Metoek collective.

Besides, the contemptible El, Plou, and Phan incited a movement by saying that there are soldiers from western [Cambodia] to Battambang, and the soldiers belong to Lon Nol. They said that people eat their meals privately in Battambang, and that they have [their own] storehouse full of rice. They also said there are many combatants running away into jungle. And they said the soldiers from western [Cambodia] belong to Lon Nol and Chan Rainsy, while those from eastern [Cambodia] belong to Sihanouk. They inspired children not to sing revolutionary songs. [We] have already taken measures and control them militarily.

~~D178/3-94~~**Conclusion:**

Viewing the enemy situations internally and externally, we see that the enemies have carried out gradual activities, though not very intensified, and the activities only occurred sparsely. We, however, gradually smashed all the enemies that have showed up. We still have further measures to investigate and sweep them continually.

II. People Situation:

We have strengthened the collectivity to a better extent than before. People's living standard is a shortage in many regions. Now, people in Regions 1, 2, 4, 6, and 7 are the most needy. Most people at support bases eat thin rice soup [gruel], while those at front battles have in some regions [a ration of] 2 cans of rice per day, and eat in some other regions either of alternative rice and gruel twice a day.

People lack clothes, though clothing has been managed to provide to the people as advised by Angkar. The salt supplied by Angkar is sufficient in all places. Important shelters for people have been built. There have now been no people without lodging and sleeping on the ground as there were in 1975 and 1976.

People are also given injections, and anti-malaria sprays are applied throughout the zone. As of today, malaria has been much lessened, although there have been some people affected with the disease. In all regions, such disease as fainting spell, diarrhea and fever are most prominent.

III. Building Socialist [Regime]**Region 1:**

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| -Dry-season rice seedlings transplanted: | 85 hectares |
| -Short-term rice planted: | 23 hectares |
| -Short-term rice seeds sowed: | 60 sacks |
| -Maize planted: | 490 hectares |
| -Beans planted: | 277 hectares |

~~D175/3.94~~

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| -Sugar can-trees planted: | 35 hectares |
| -Hemp planted: | 25 hectares |
| -Potatoes planted: | 50 hectares |
| -Vegetables planted: | 38 hectares |

-Animal raising has also been improving due to the spirit of responsibility for the taking care of animals. Animal shelters have been built and more is under construction.

We have molded the sluice gates of Kang Hort dam; the building is under way. On 20 May 1977 there was a leakage in the middle part of the dam, but we managed to patch the hole. The water is huge and [speedy]. It is not allowed to flow through the sluice gates. Now, the water discharges to its tributes and reaches the stream at Thipaddei Mountain. The difficulty is that the water influx is very strong but it discharges very slowly.

Region 2:

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| -Dry-season rice seedlings transplanted: | 900 hectares |
| -Beans and maize planted: | 1254 hectares |
| -Number of big dams: | 6 (in Maong, Bakan and Krakor) |
| -Big water basins: | 1 (in Basakk) |

Region 3:

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| -[Number of] model houses: | 94 houses |
| -Medium-size houses: | 3078 houses |
| -Medium-size water basins: | 12 |
| -Canals: | 2 and 6 big streams |
| -Dams: | 11 |
| -Ponds: | 30 |
| -Hospitals: | 32 |
| -Twice-a-year rice sowed: | 132 hectares |
| -[Rice seedlings] transplanted: | 283 hectares |
| -Once-a-year rice sowed: | 175 hectares and 40 acres |

~~125/3.94~~

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| -[Rice seeds] sowed: | 1645 hectares and 90 acres |
| -Medium-term rice seeds sowed: | 16 hectares |
| -[Rice seeds] sowed: | 10 hectares |
| -Chickens: | 35,829 heads |
| -Ducks: | 34,912 heads |
| -Pigs: | 4,320 heads |
| -[We] have built 74,895 meters of big dike(s), each with a lower base of 2 to 3 meters wide, an upper base of 0.6 to 0.7 meter, and a height of 0.8 to 1 meter. | |
| -[We] have built 39,576 meters of small dike(s). | |
| -[We] have built 55,154 meters of canal(s). | |
| -Cotton farm plowed: | 85 hectares |
| -Hemp seeds sowed: | 46 hectares and 30 acres |
| -Kapok tree seeds sowed: | 30 sacks |
| -Maize planted: | 425 hectares and 20 acres |
| -Bean seeds sowed: | 106 hectares and 80 acres |
| -Potatoes planted: | 81 hectares |
| -Bananas planted: | 16 hectares |
| -Sugar can-trees planted: | 81 hectares |
| -[Number of] coconut trees planted: | 200 |
| -[Number of] mango trees planted: | 100 |
| -[Number of] jack-fruit trees planted: | 179 |
| -Melons, pumpkins and cucumbers planted: | 36 hectares |
| -[Number of] blacksmith workshops: | 18 |
| -[Number of] plowshare production workshops: | 8 |
| -[Number of] kilns: | 4 |
| -[Number of] weaving handcrafts: | 18 (each has 20 looms--10 traditionally-made, and the other 10 quasi-automated) |
| -Traditional medicine production workshops: | 11 |

~~D175/3.94~~

-Agricultural fertilizers have been made available in all collectives, though unavailable in some collectives.

-In Bavi District, people [at the bases] are provided with a ration of three cans of rice per person, while those who go to work at the front [battles] are provided with a ration of three cans of rice per person.

Region 4:

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| -Dry-season rice seedlings transplanted: | 80 hectares |
| -Short-term rice planted: | 900 hectares |
| -Short-term rice seeds sowed: | 37 hectares |
| -Short-term rice seedlings transplanted: | 65 hectares |
| -Srok rice seeds sowed: | 301 hectares |
| -Srok rice seeds planted: | 28 hectares |
| -Vea rice seeds planted: | 3,473 hectares |
| -Maize planted: | 809 hectares |
| -Sugar can-trees planted: | 16 hectares |
| -Beans planted: | 178 hectares |
| -Hemp planted: | 400 hectares |
| -Potatoes planted: | 9 hectares and 220 rows |
| -Taros planted: | 10,000 samplings |
| -Bananas planted: | 14,893 samplings |
| -Houses newly built: | 571 houses |
| -[Old] houses repaired: | 1,155 houses |
| -National decomposers made: | 4,549 tons |

-There have been five medium-size water basins already built, each is two square kilometers.

Region 5:

-Too much drought has damaged not only the planted maize twice but also the planted beans.

-Other crops like hemp, potatoes and vegetables were also destroyed by the drought.

D175/3.96

-Animal raising has been taken care of, with animal caging and sheltering in progress gradually.

-The building of the three sluice gates of Yuttasass [strategic] water basin at Trapeang Thmar is underway and is expected to finish in May.

-[We] have completed a canal of 23 kilometers long, 1 meter deep, with a upper base of 12 meters [wide] and a lower base of 6 meters [wide]. In Sisophon District, [people] dug 4 canals—a canal of 2 kilometers long at Kanseng dam, a canal of 2 kilometers long at Samraong dam, a canal of 1.5 kilometers long at Banlech dam, and another canal of 2.5 kilometers. In Prasat Quarter, [people] are making an onrush to complete a canal of 500 meters long, 4 meters deep, with an upper base of 12 meters [wide] and a lower base of 6 meters [wide], from Stung Sreng to the water basin near Moat Char.

Region 7:

- Dry-season rice seedlings transplanted: 300 hectares
- Short-term rice seeds sowed: 1,022 sacks
- Medium-term rice seeds sowed: 116 sacks
- Long-term rice seeds sowed: 552 sacks

- Medium-term rice seedlings transplanted: 126 hectares
- Dry-season rice harvested: 11 hectares and 1,190
Thaings [one Thaing of
rice equals 25 kilograms]
- [Number of] houses newly built: 3,748 houses
- There are two big water basins in two sites: one in Svay Daun Keo and
the other in Boeng Kak. [We] have people get the canal(s) further
deepened.
- [We] have built small shelters for animals in may places. Chicken cages
have to be made and raised to a level higher than the ground so that it
would be easy to do the cleaning.
- Maize planted: 48.5 hectares
- Hemp planted: 38 hectares
- Potatoes planted: 87 hectares
- Sugar can-trees planted: 5 hectares
- Various vegetables planted: 138 hectares

~~D 17 5/3. 94~~

-59 hectares of the old dike(s) have been strengthened and new dike(s) of 325.5 hectares have been built.

-[We] have made 2.827 tons of first-grade fertilizers, 704 tons of second-grade fertilizers and 166 tons of third-grade fertilizers.

29 May 1977

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