

*National Defense*

**Record of Meeting of the Standing Committee  
26-3-76**

**កំណត់ហេតុ នៃអង្គប្រជុំគណៈអចិន្ត្រៃយ៍**

Composition: Comrade Deputy Secretary – Comrade Khieu ឡឿវ – Comrade Hém ហែម  
– Comrade Ya យ៉ា – Comrade Tum តុំ – Comrade Doeun ឌឿន – Comrade Touch តូច

Agenda: Results of negotiations with Vietnam regarding the Eastern border.

I. The report of Comrade Ya យ៉ា

Comrade Ya យ៉ា reported to the meeting concerning the results of the negotiations with Vietnam from the evening of the 7<sup>th</sup> until the morning of the 9<sup>th</sup> of March 1976. Vietnam began their presentation first, concerning events and their stances and desires សំណូមពរ. Then Comrade Ya យ៉ា began his presentation on the situation and on our Party's stances in solving the problem of violations of the Kampuchean border by Vietnam.

1. The presentation of Vietnam.

A. Saom សែម Village: The Vietnamese representative said he regretted the events of 4 January, when our side gathered up people on their side and brought them into our territory, took their property, and burned houses. Now some people are demanding to ask about the welfare of their relatives.

B. Muy មួយ Village: He said we transgressed on their land in this area, that it was located in their territory, but that we had driven them back. But later on we withdrew all the military. He said that this had been one case of border mutual understanding យោគយល់គ្នាមួយខាងព្រំដែន.

He made the accusation that

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we had placed stakes in their territory, causing many of them to die and be wounded. On 9 February 76, we shot at and destroyed two of their vehicles and additionally a number

of [them] were killed and wounded. He said they were on their land, but the Kampuchean side constantly conducted militia activities and had fired artillery at them. He said that in their territory in the area, FULRO conducted strong activities on the plateau. If we also conducted activities, they could not know who was Kampuchean and who was FULRO.

He confessed that their lower level cadres were impatient, that those on our side had not accepted instructions, and that this had led to clashes and bloodshed. He said this was most regretful. More than 40 of them had died. Their cadres and soldiers were wondering why, after the war had ended, we were still fighting. Their cadres and soldiers said that Kampucheans did not understand compromise មិនចេះយោគយល់.

Note: Comrade Ya យ៉ា explained to the Standing Committee that the rice storage facility ជំង្រក់ស្រូវ was in our territory, the potato farm was on their side, that the vehicle road was on their side, and that we had in fact ambushed and fired at that vehicle.

On 12 February, they came and surrounded us, and our group withdrew. Now they were deployed at the Old Mui មួយថាស Village northwest of Mui មួយ Village, two kilometers from the border.

C. The Au Reang អូររាំង area – between Au Dak Dang អូរដាក់ដាង and Au Hup អូរប៊ុប in the area of Dak Dam ដាក់ដាំ:

He said that this site was the most serious, and made the accusation that we had violated their territory by tens of kilometers. In that area, more than fifty of them had been killed or wounded. The discussions were tense, and everyone's necks were bulging and facial expressions were drawn, and aides on both their side as well as ours quit writing.

Tu Cam ទីកាម met with Comrade Ya យ៉ា separately. He said things were very complicated, and if we debated it further we still could not solve it. He proposed that wherever we had reached at that time, we should stay at those spots, and they would stay where they were at that time as well, but just do not fire at one another.

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Lieu [Luu] Giang លីវ យ៉ាង, the Deputy Secretary of the Kontum-Dalat កុងតុម ដាឡាត area, met with Comrade Ya យ៉ា separately, and said that regarding our map which Comrade Ya យ៉ា had displayed, their technicians said it had erasures, and [they] could be

seen with bare eyes. Comrade Ya ឃ្នី said he wished to inform the comrade that historically Kampuchea had never taken anyone's territory, but instead neighboring countries had come and taken Kampuchean land. Now there remained only 181,000 square kilometers.

D. The Vietnamese proposed:

First, they said the Party Centers on both sides had not yet agreed. The Ratanakiri រតនៈគីរី area is adjacent to Military Region 5, and they proposed a temporary border, no attacks on one another, and that we both must stop all activities on both sides starting from that day.

Second, they proposed that people in Saom សៀម Village be handed back over to them.

Third, they proposed setting up a Liaison Committees at the Zone and Sector levels to contact one another to facilitate the situation so there would be no attacks and to facilitate the occupational travel of the people on both sides.

Regarding the Kampuchean at Saom សៀម Village who had fled to them, they proposed the assignment of cadres to reeducate them and bring them back to Kampuchea.

2. The presentation of Comrade Ya ឃ្នី:

A. Comrade Ya's ឃ្នី presentation:

- The history of the Kampuchean Northeast Zone is related to both the Kampuchea revolution and the Vietnamese revolution. They recognized that our Kampuchean Northeast had helped their revolution very much.

- Comrade Ya ឃ្នី brought up the events after liberation, in particular the violations at each of the locations, the dates, and the evidence. Comrade Ya ឃ្នី explained that the Vietnamese comrades kept talking of solidarity, but those comrades had clearly threatened Kampuchea by sending aircraft to strafe along the Mondulhiri border at Au Dak Dang អូរដាក់ដាង - Dak Hup ដាក់ហ្ស៊ុប and had fired artillery non-stop. Therefore, how was that solidarity?

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Tu Cam ទីកាម criticized his own colleagues on how that group could have been so reckless. Lieu [Luu] Giang លីវ យ៉ាង said that the aircraft were the forces of the sector, given to the sector to use against the FULRO.

B. Summary of situation:

- In Ratanakiri រតនគិរី: They withdrew from Au Phnom Bauk អូរភ្នំបូក, Au Ta Yak អូរតាយ៉ាក, and Saom សោម Village.

- At Muy មួយ Village: They are at two sites: They are in Old Muy មួយចាស់ Village and Northwest of Muy មួយ Village. We are at the rice storage facility. The militaries face one another. But speaking subsequently, they recognize that Muy មួយ Village is in Kampuchea, Muy មួយ Village is not theirs.

- The area between Au Dang អូរដាង and Au Hup អូរប៊ុប: They withdrew from Bu Prang 1 ប៊ូប្រាងទី១ and from many other locations. They are deployed at one location at Phnom Trongaol ភ្នំត្រពាំង, one kilometer South of Point 795. They are not at Au Dak Dang អូរដាក់ដាង. We are opposite them and can bombard them easily. Our terrain is better.

C. We proposed:

- We proposed that they withdraw from Muy មួយ Village, Au Vay អូរវ៉ាយ, and from Phnom Trongaol ភ្នំត្រពាំង. We explained that this was an important issue សំណូមពរ for us.

- We want solidarity very much, but only if Vietnamese comrades respect Kampuchean sovereignty. In the past, we had made many concessions. If those comrades keep on violating Kampuchean territory, we cannot be in solidarity.

- We agreed for the people of Saom សោម Village to return.

- We agreed to set up the Zone/Region and Sector Liaison Committees.

D. Establishment of the Liaison Committees:

- In Ratanakiri រតនគិរី: Comrade But មិត្តប៊ុត, Comrade Khoem An មិត្តខឹមអាន, and Comrade Dêng មិត្តដេង. Aides: Comrade Lei មិត្តឡឺ and Comrade Chy មិត្តជី in the Division, Comrade Thên មិត្តថែន in the Sector, and Comrade Chim មិត្តជឹម in the Subdistrict.

- In Mondulkiri មណ្ឌលគិរី: Comrade My មិត្តមី, Comrade Sophea មិត្តសភា, and Comrade Run មិត្តរុន. Aides: [sic – no name] Division Representative and Comrade Phon មិត្តផុន the Sector Representative.

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- Liaison sites: At the three border Sectors.

3. Miscellaneous:

A. Composition of the Vietnamese delegation:

- They had twenty persons, among them eight cadres. They were dressed up, wearing boots.

- The intention had been to meet on the 5<sup>th</sup>, but Tu Cam ទីកាម and Lieu [Luu] Giang លីវឃាំង competed with one another for chairman and there was no meeting. It was the evening of the 7<sup>th</sup> when meeting was held. Lieu [Luu] Giang លីវឃាំង, Deputy Secretary of the Kontum Dalat កុងទុម ដាឡាត់ Sector acted as Chairman.

B. Atmosphere:

- During discussions everyone's facial expressions were drawn. At the meal they drank happily. All those on our side were angry, all cursing the Vietnamese, and did not want to prepare anything [for them] to eat.

- The low levels did not trust one another. The Vietnamese feared we would smash them. They did not trust us.

C. Their objectives សំណូមពរ:

- Tu Cam ទីកាម said: Their side was in much difficulty. FULRO was acting forcefully. At night they did not dare go from our borders. They have captured some of the important FULRO leaders. Two generals fled into Kampuchean territory. Now FULRO acted in company, platoon, and squad echelon. He said that we had no conflicts at the upper level, but that the lower levels did not trust one another.

- Lieu [Luu] Giang លីវឃីង: On the border, he said though there were mutual excesses and deficiencies, this was nothing, since we were in solidarity. If we were enemies, even a little land would not be tolerated. The Vietnamese side wanted to propose building a friendship border. Comrade Ya យ៉ា responded: Comrades, you say you want to build a border of friendship, but in fact you comrades come into our territory, so how can there be a friendship border? Friendship must be based on mutual respect.

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## II. Opinions and instructions មតិណែនាំ from Comrade Deputy Secretary

1 - Examination of results - Comrade Ya យ៉ា went to fulfill general tasks in the Northeast and the separate task of negotiating with Vietnam. The results were as follows:

A. Political: The Standing Committee grasps the situation clearly. We know that where the Vietnamese are located and know what activities they conduct.

- A number of problems were solved, though some remain. We had no hopes of solving them all at once. The Party's position is to do whatever it takes to keep the situation from spreading and to counter them from violating us further.

- Zone and Sector Liaison Committees were set up to maintain contacts with Vietnam.

B. Military: We use military force along with politics, and have caused them many losses. So, they must calculate if they want to violate us again.

2 - Future measures:

A. Keep implementing the measures of the Party, political, military, and diplomatic. Comrade Deputy Secretary recalled the content of the Standing Committee's decision in the meeting of 11 March concerning the problems on the Eastern border protection and sending the minutes to Comrade Ya យ៉ា.

B. Propose that Comrade Khieu ខៀវ prepare documents. Prepare maps in preparation for negotiations with Vietnam in the future, whenever their Party Center responds in agreement with the letter of our Standing Committee.

C. Diplomatic policy: At the base, propose to instruct the brothers and sisters who have the task of receiving guests at the bases to maintain a proper attitude along the Party line. We receive them in the status of a state. They are guests of the Party in the status of representatives of a state too. Therefore, there must be a diplomatic policy in contacts and reception. If we receive them well, this helps the general atmosphere in part.

D. Border technicalities: At the places already resolved, we set up the markers immediately. We operate step by step.

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3. Vietnamese activities at other locations:

During the negotiations in the Northeast, at other locations, the Vietnamese carried out activities non-stop, as in:

A. In the East: In the Chbot ច្បុក area of Snuol ស្នួល District, they built a road across our land along an old French road and entered four to five kilometers into our territory. The Party instructed the use of mines. At Kbal Cham ក្បាលចាម, their tractor drove into our territory and hit a mine, killing the driver, and they came to drag it back. At another location, on the Svay Rieng ស្វាយរៀង border they came and emplaced more than 200 bamboo marker posts more than one kilometer into our territory, etc.

B. At Peam Chor ពាមជ័រ é Ka-âm Sâm-nâr ក្រុមសំណៅ. A group of five or six Vietnamese came to live in the forests, what faction of Vietnamese they are from is unknown. We have ordered them arrested already.

C. On the sea: They have their small boats and vessels aggress into our territorial waters frequently. We have fired on and sunk some small boats.

Therefore, with Vietnam our problems are never ending. We must continue the political struggle, the diplomatic struggle, but must use military force in combination as well. Be vigilant for another thing with people who flee to Vietnam and who do not return and make propaganda leading others to revolt. The bases have taken measures on this problem already.