

# The True History of Khmer Krom

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**[6] They've unfairly been forced to give their Kampuchea citizenship...**

SLK  
10/01/2009

Nowadays, the Yuon imperialists who know very well that they confiscate this Khmer Krom is totally illegal. Cambodians who still have a right to reclaim Khmer Krom territory. Then they try hard to use every means in order to abolish the History of Khmer Krom by changing the names of Khmer villages, districts, sections, provinces to Yuon names and they publicly stated to annihilate Khmer nationals are to be assimilated to Yuon on 17<sup>th</sup> December 1969, and they put each other in turns using tricks to wipe out Khmer Krom race.

## **[6] They've unfairly been forced to give their Kampuchea citizenship...**

THIS is a clearly uprooting the Khmer real ID, which has indiscriminately been committed by the murderous Yuon imperialist and colonialist leaders from the past up to the present day. Is there any Khmer Rouge in Khmer Krom uprooting their fellow Khmer Krom real ID? Who has indiscriminately uprooted the Khmer Krom real ID in Khmer Krom so far so worse? Why did they do that to poor-gentle and unfortunate Khmer Krom people like that? Did they have any secret dirty pre-planned of motives in killing off Khmers in the future? As King Norodom Sihanouk clearly stated to his Khmer children:

Vietnamese who are the hungry wolves that are so appetite for Khmer land and are tricky foxes.<sup>1</sup>

*"...If by chance, the Annamese [Vietnamese] would offer any of these lands [Khmer Krom territories] to Your Majesty, I beg him not to accept them, for they belong to Cambodia. I beg Your Majesty to have compassion for me and my people so that we may see an end to our loss rather than suffocate in this narrow kingdom."* King Ang Duong's letter to French Emperor Napoleon III, 11/25/1856.<sup>2</sup>

### **Phnom Bakhèng, a Vietnamese stronghold**

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Date: Jan 20 2003 19:25:01

The famous French Art school "L'Ecole Française d'Extrême Orient", during the colonialism era, had recorded almost all ancient temples built in Champa and Cambodia.

One French journalist told me Champ temples after the first Vietnam War were almost destroyed by Vietnamese. Vietnamese soldiers, from all sides, didn't care about Champ heritage. Vietnam intended to erase all trace of Champa civilization.

Years later, at the end of the second Vietnam War, as the North Vietnamese were winning their expansionist war over all Indochina; I met with a retired French official of the Quai d'Orsay (the French State Department). The French official told me that Vietnamese communist official asked the Quai d'Orsay to transfer all French historic administrative documents during the French Colonial era to Hanoi. The Vietnamese communist official justified their demand by the fact that Hanoi was the center of the French Colonial Administration on all over Indochina. My French friend told me that the Quai d'Orsay has said no to the Vietnamese demand.

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<sup>1</sup> Prince Norodon Sihanouk & Smonne Lacoutre: Prisonnier des Khmers Rouges (5 November, 1986) P.333

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.geocities.com/khmerchronology/quotes.htm>

We, Khmer, need these French documents to defend legally Cambodia integrity. Our Khmer defense team lawyers at the International Court of Hague relative to Preah Vihear Procès, Cambodia versus Thailand, based their argument on French Colonial Administration documents.

Cambodians never give up their fighting to gain their lost territories back from Yuon. That's why Cambodians who would be rather brutally massacred in the name of protecting their national ID, culture and religion...etc. Khmer Kandal of perhaps more than 3,000,000 lives were lost during the Vietnamese Hidden Faces Behind the Killing Fields from 1970 to 1991 in the name of preventing their Khmer Krom compatriots and nationalists who have brutally been oppressed, illegally subjugated, colonized, occupied and violated... by the murderous Yuon-the former prisoners of Mongols. But, the Khmer Krom still blame on their Khmer Kandal compatriots who never help them while they are still living under the hot-brutal yokes of the murderous Yuon for so many decades. In fact, Khmer Kandal compatriots cannot help their unfortunate-suffering Khmer Krom compatriots from the Yuon leaders' iron grips, because Khmer Kandal themselves could not even free themselves from Yuons' secret colonization yet.

Cambodia is interested in Geneva Conference for two reasons; In the first place she was involved in the war against Viet-Minh, who, spreading insecurity in her territory, had recently invaded one of her provinces in the North. Like every other nation she hopes for the return of peace to Indo-China. Secondly, she is anxious to ensure that this peace settlement which is being established under the auspices of the Super-powers does not result in the lost of the territories which she possesses in the South Viet-Nam (Kampuchea Krom or Cochinchina). This second question forms the subject of the present memorandum which, after a brief historical study, sets forth Cambodia's titles to territories in South Viet-Nam and outlines the problems of these lands and certain possible solutions.

The former French colony of Cochinchina was established in territory belonging to Cambodia. There is plentiful evidence to show that these lands were Cambodian.

Archeologically, the towers, the bronze and the stone statues, the inscriptions, the religion buildings, the brick sanctuaries, and the steles are evidence of the presence of Cambodian ancestors in this region.

Besides archaeological proof, the ancient maps of Indo-China (a map of the seventh and eight centuries, a map drawn in 1593, a map drawn in 1638, a map by Rhodes in 1650, a map of Indo-China by ROBERT drawn 1717, a map Indo-China published by Durville in 1775, etc.) and various written texts in Cambodia, Annamite, and French confirm the sovereignty of Cambodia over the territory of Cochinchina.

Juridically, it is not possible to maintain that Cambodia has ceased to be the owner of these lands:

## **International law recognize 6 ways of acquiring territory**

First, in the case of ORIGINAL acquisitions,

1. By the occupation of territory which is free from all other control. According to the established conditions,
2. By subjugation,
3. By adjudication,
4. By prescription; and secondly, for secondary acquisitions,
5. By cession or
6. By consolidation of a military occupation.

The Annamite occupation is illegal because these lands were not free and the occupation did not take place in accordance with the conditions laid down by the Act of Berlin of 1885 which specified that occupation should be permanent and that it should be notified to third parties.

Nor has there been any question of acquisition by subjugation because the national power whose territory has been occupied has never been completely overthrown. The Government of Cambodia has always continued to exist.

The Annamites have not acquired their territories in Cochinchina by adjudication since no collection of states (a congress, The League of Nations, The United Nations) nor any international juridical body has ever assigned these territories to Annam.

Nor can prescription be invoked. It is not possible to use this argument even basing it on the apparent passivity of the Cambodian sovereigns during the periods of internal troubles and during the French Protectorate. At all times the Cambodian Kings have indeed shown, either by stating their claims or by armed intervention, their determination not to abandon the territories occupied by the Annamites.

Moreover, the Cambodian Kings have frequently renewed their claims. In 1645, King ANG TO put forward territorial claims which were taken up again by ANG CHAN in 1653. Besides King ANG DUONG who sought the intervention of the France principally to recover his Cochinchina provinces, King NORODOM, at the time of his visit to Saigon in October 1864, (one year after the signature of the Treaty establishing the French Protectorate over Cambodia) made a strong demarche, demanding that the French authorities should hand back to him the provinces of Cochinchina.

From the historical perspective, the de-colonization process of the colony of the former French Cochin-China or Kampuchea Krom to Vietnam on June 4, 1949 has been the source of continuous suffering and bloody conflicts between the Khmer Krom and the Vietnamese for the last half century. The de-colonization of the France on its former colony of Cochin-China made no difference to Khmer Krom suffering. Vietnam has benefited entirely from it, but the Khmer

Krom continues to suffer the new Vietnamese colonization. The adverse effects have also contributed to the stormy relationship between Vietnam and Cambodia until the present. Therefore, the legality and modalities of the process of de-colonization by the France to Vietnam in 1949 should be re-examined in depth to seek the UN remedy in accordance to UN Charters. This could be amongst the best approaches in fairness for Khmer Krom and Vietnamese.

Another similar effects, to mirror the Khmer Krom situation, an international solution inline with the situation of the Iraqi Kurd in Iraq and the Tamil people of Srilanka or the East Timor. These could also be amongst the viable models for the Khmer Krom people in Vietnam today.

The world's today is the world of justice for all. Thus the leader of all countries in the United Nations and international organizations and all party involve, including the Vietnamese government should consider potential measures that shall prevent the situation of the Khmer Krom in Vietnam from getting out of hands, from busting into the source of explosive conflict and instability in Vietnam and the region. Provided status of the Khmer Krom people in Vietnam is the non-self governing people, and their homeland is the non-self governing territory.

Therefore, our sincere hope is the leaders of the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam shall look to the Khmer Krom issue from their humble conscience, courage and goodwill. That is to base on the history, international laws, justices, mutual respects and fairness for both peoples to make the historical move to settle the Khmer Krom issue, once and for all. For the sake of permanent peace, Vietnam should work with the UNPO, the UN and international community to restore the dignity of the Khmer Krom people in Vietnam. The return of their rights to self-determination, to create an environment for the peaceful existence of the Khmer Krom people and the Vietnamese for thousands of years to come. That is the win-win situation for both nations and people.

The Khmers Kampuchea Krom Federation is the organization of the Khmer Krom people around the world. Its mission is to advocate for the human rights, democratic process in Vietnam and the rights to self-determination for the Khmer Krom people in accordance with the international law. It is currently one of the 52 members of the UNPO, the Un-represented Nations and Peoples Organization, headquarters in the Hague, the Netherlands, in which the Iraqi Kurd, the Assyrian, the Turkomen, et al. are members. It is also a member amongst the 50 plus members of the International Dragon Boat Federation in which the United States, the United Kingdom, the Republic of China, the Russia, etc. are members.

Nor is there any question of the consolidation of a military occupation. Annam did not wage a war of conquest against Cambodia. All the Armed attacks were carried out at the request of a Cambodian Prince, either against another Prince with pretentious to the throne, or against the Siamese, or else at the request of rebels.

Finally, contrary to certain allegations, no delimitation of frontiers has ever taken place to divide definitively the Cambodian territories occupied by Annam. The decision of the 9th July, 1870, and the Arrangement of the 17th July, 1873, delimiting the frontiers between Cochinchina and Cambodia constituted unilateral acts on the part of FRANCE who at that time directly administered Cochinchina as a colony and Cambodia as Protectorate. These were administrative acts carried out by one and the same power whose understandable desire was to increase her colonial domain. Cambodia, who had asked for the protection of France and had confided to her the control of her external sovereignty, was not able to raise any protestation against this delimitation of the frontier.

Vast fertile plain rich in natural fertilizers which the Mekong has brought down to them in the course of the centuries in its alluvium. This territory situated on both sides of the mouth of the Mekong, closes Cambodia's outlet to the sea. It constitutes an obstruction for the maritime commerce of Cambodia.

There are thus three types of problem:

1. the problem of the division of territory ;
2. the problem of protecting an ethnic minority ;
3. the problem of access to the sea.

These are not problems which concern exclusively Cambodia and Viet-Nam, but also France as the liquidator of the former Indo-Chinese regime and other peaceful states who desire to achieve and maintain the peace and prosperity of the international community. They are the type of problem to which the great powers, the League of Nations and the United Nations have already been giving their attention ever since the end of the First World War.

In dealing with problems concerning the division of territory, the powers have been obliged to find solutions in the cases of the Sarre and Alsace-Lorraine (claimed by France and Germany), Vilno (claimed by Lithuania and Poland), White Russia (claimed by Poland and Russia), Bessarabia (claimed by Roumania and Russia), Upper Silesia (claimed by Poland and Germany), Teschen (claimed by Poland and Czechoslovakia), South Tyrol or Upper Adige (claimed by Austria and Italy), Fiume (claimed by Italy and Yugoslavia).

Regarding the protection of minorities, the victorious allies of the first War imposed special obligation on a certain number of states including Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, the Baltic States and the Balkan States, who accepted them by signing the treaties. The minority populations thus obtained a special form of international protection against an abuse of power by the State within whose territory they lived; for example, the Germans living in Silesia, who had become Poles, were safe-guarded.

As to the problem of access to the sea, international solutions were found in the case of the Polish Corridor and port of Dantzig on the one hand and the territories of Memel and the port Memel on the other.

Just as the Polish Corridor and the Memel territory were essential to the economic life of Poland and Lithuania, so are the Cochinchina territories a necessary outlet for Cambodia.

Even if it is not possible to consider reverting entirely to the earlier solutions which, as experience, showed created certain difficulties, it is nonetheless undesirable to demand that one single state should forget its rich lands and deprive itself of its only normal access to the sea and abandon to their fate more than half a million of its subjects. That would be a sacrifice too heavy to be borne by any country even if it were animated by the purest spirit of altruism and friendship.

Among the ways of achieving peace which might be considered at the Geneva Conference is one which consists in recognizing the sovereignty of the Vietminh over a part of the national territory of Viet-nam. This solution implies a division of the territory of Viet-Nam and a New delimitation of her frontiers which would be confirmed and recognized by the states attending the conference and perhaps later by the United Nations itself. This would mean definitely giving Viet-nam a portion of Cambodia territory which was irregularly severed from Cambodia and it is against this possible amputation of these provinces that Cambodia protests, begging the nations who are members of the conference to take into account the historical rights and the economic and political interests of Cambodia.

#### **IV. Solutions**

There are two possibilities:

Either the Geneva Conference does not recognize its competence to give a ruling on this question which concerns Cambodia, France and Viet-nam, and considers that the matter could more properly be dealt with by the United Nations. In this case, and if the conference should take a decision on the peace of Indo-China, Cambodia would ask the Conference to take note of her reservations for the maintenance of her rights in the territory of Cochinchina, and would ask that the dispute should be sent to the United Nations.

Alternatively, the members of the Conference might consider it useful to deal once and for all with the problem of Indo-China and to settle all questions which might endanger peace once established. In this case, Cambodia would propose to the Conference that it should grant it patronage to a special commission composed of the representatives of France, Viet-nam and Cambodia, who would have the task of trying to reach an amicable solution to the problem of Cochinchina (Kampuchea Krom).

In the case of a difference of opinion between the three states, the Conference could, as was done by the treaty of Versailles for the Free State of Dantzic and by the Treaty between the Allies and Italy signed on the 12th February, 1947, for the town of Trieste, consider internationalizing Cochinchina and placing it under a United Nations guarantee.<sup>3</sup>

### **Vietnam Imperial March and Nationalism**

From “The Two Viet-Nams: A Political and Military Analysis”, Chapter 2: A Glimpse of the Past

But what makes the Vietnamese colonial process unique in Asia is that it took place in competition with that of several European powers—and the Vietnamese beat them to the punch on several occasions! By 1750, nearly all the later European colonial powers had appeared on the scene: the Dutch and Spaniards in the Spice Islands, the French and British in India, and the Portuguese through-out Southeast Asia, even as far inland as Laos. All of them, at one time or another or simultaneously, had trading stations in Viet-Nam. Whether through superciliousness or plain ignorance, none of the “traditional” colonial powers consciously reacted to the Vietnamese colonial process. But it was not without reason that the French consolidated their position in South Viet-Nam first when they set out to conquer the country one century later; after all, it had been Vietnamese for so short a time that its conquest proved easiest, for its inhabitants were the least secure in their social structure and institutions. This assertion appears to be borne out by the fact that the South appeared more “pro-French” (or simply “French”) than central and North Viet-Nam and that the French colonial penetration became more difficult as it advanced farther North.

We Khmer victims have a little try to study a little history of Aborigines of Australia; when the British convicts had landed on this vast land of Aborigines who were brutally nearly massacred 200 years ago, in 1788, by English colonialists. But Aborigines’ History is being changed rapidly in 20<sup>th</sup> century until today. As we can see clearly Aborigines of Australia and its ATSIC leaders who have better lives and more freedom than Khmer Krom people. Aboriginal leaders of Australia, who have plenty of freedom going freely to the UN to voice loudly against the present-White Domination, but unfortunately Khmer Krom Buddhist monks and its leaders aren’t allowed to travel to the UN to voice their Endless Past and Present Unforgettable Painful Suffering Tragedies that are still existed in South Vietnam.<sup>4</sup>

And, recently, a Yuon delegate who still unashamedly bullshits to the UN in New York:

The State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is the unified State of all nationalities living together in the land of Vietnam. The State implements the policy of equality, unity and mutual assistance among the nationalities and strictly prohibits all national discrimination and division

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<sup>3</sup> [http://www.caraweb.org/articles/kampuchea\\_krom.html](http://www.caraweb.org/articles/kampuchea_krom.html)

<sup>4</sup> By Bernard B. Fall (Praeger Publishers, New York, 1971)

behaviours. The nationalities have the right to use the spoken and written languages, preserve the national identity and promote the customs, habits, fine traditions and cultures of their own.

The State implements the policy of all-sided development and step by step improves the material and spiritual life of ethnic minorities...

Why no a single Khmer Krom delegate was allowed to come to the UN from Khmer Krom to elaborate their Past and Present Endless Unforgettable Painful Suffering Tragedies like this? Why didn't the murderous Yuon communist, colonialist and imperialist leaders do like the Australian Government who let the Aboriginal leaders go to voice to the UN? Whatever the English colonialists, White Policy did against the Aboriginals of Australia in the past were all completely wrong, but all Aboriginals of Australia who have better lives, more freedom of expression and movement...etc than Khmer Krom indigenous people whose lives have been treated worse unfairly cheaply than the Dog/Cat food in Australian Supermarket:

### **Aboriginals of Australia: Rallies oppose ATSIC abolition**

He said indigenous people needed competent and talented leaders rather than token advisers for Government. Canberra April 16, 2004. Australia's 14-year experiment with indigenous self-government is over; with the Howard Government yesterday announcing it would abolish the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission.

The Government will move next month to replace ATSIC with an appointed advisory body and hand back funding to mainstream departments.

The announcement, likely to be supported by the ALP, effectively makes irrelevant any Government decision to sack suspended ATSIC chairman Geoff Clark. "We believe very strongly that the experiment in separate representation, elected representation, for indigenous people has been a failure," said Prime Minister John Howard. "We will not replace ATSIC with an alternative body."

Instead, the Government would appoint a group of "distinguished indigenous people" to advise it. Programs would be handled by mainstream departments, with funding quarantined for indigenous purposes. Mr Howard yesterday said ATSIC had become "too preoccupied with what might loosely be called symbolic issues and too little concerned with delivering real outcomes for indigenous people".

Indigenous Affairs Minister Amanda Vanstone said the review commissioned by the Government found indigenous people felt "an absolute disconnect" between themselves and ATSIC. Mr Howard said the Government would introduce legislation when Parliament resumes next month. New arrangements should be in place by July 1. ATSIC's regional councils would be retained until the end of June next year to help set up the new structure. Labor last month said it would abolish ATSIC and replace it with a new elected national body. It said it would wait until it saw the legislation before deciding whether to support it. Australian Democrats leader Andrew Bartlett condemned the decision and urged Labor to join it in rejecting the bill. ATSIC acting

chairman Lionel Quartermaine said abolishing ATSIC would do nothing to improve indigenous problems as mainstream departments had already failed to lift living standards. He said it was unfair to blame Mr Clark for its downfall. Mr Clark vowed to fight the decision and likened Government plans to appoint an advisory council to “breast-plated Aboriginals” appointed in Australia’s colonial days and “sent to the museum 150 years ago”. But former minister Bob Collins, a member of the review team and of the Hawke government that established ATSIC in 1990, said the board had severely let down indigenous people by deciding that “looking after Geoff Clark was more important than looking after ATSIC”. The sad thing about ATSIC’s demise was that it “put the credibility of indigenous leadership on the table for debate”. Cape York leader Noel Pearson told the ABC’s 7.30 Report Mr Howard’s plan was “two steps backwards” towards the “old mainstreaming disaster” in Aboriginal affairs.<sup>5</sup>

### **Aboriginals of Australia: Statement at the United Nations Commission on Human Rights 60<sup>th</sup> session**

The right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation

Oral statement presented by Les Malezer, delegate of the Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Action, a non-governmental organization. Indigenous Peoples have the right to self-determination. This is the statement in Article 3 of the United Nations Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Indigenous Peoples believe this statement to be self-evident and a natural interpretation of the statements enshrined in article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations, in article 1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights and article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as in other international human rights instruments. Yet, despite nearly ten years of consideration in the Working Group on the Draft Declaration, the participating States cannot reach consensus on this Article. The work on the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples must be concluded. The colonisation of Indigenous Peoples is well-known, yet the remedies remain unattainable. We remind the Commission of the obligations placed upon States in General Assembly Resolution 2625:

Every State has the duty to promote, through joint and separate action, realization of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter ... and to bring a speedy end to colonialism, ... bearing in mind that subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a violation of the principle, as well as a denial of fundamental human rights, and is contrary to the Charter.

As Aboriginal Peoples in Australia, we have been subject to colonial domination for approximately two hundred years.

Our territories were claimed as terra nullius. The highest law court in Australia has asserted, as part of the Mabo decision of 1992, that sovereignty did not exist in Australia prior to 1788,

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<sup>5</sup> <http://www.theage.com.au/articles/2004/04/15/1081998300704.html>

insinuating that ‘sovereignty’ derives from Europe and was legitimately transplanted over “nothing”, when the Union Jack flag was planted. No-one has explained how this legal assertion is valid. The Australian constitution only made two references to us – 1) to exclude us from the population census, and 2) to say the Australian Government could make laws for any race of people except Aborigines. Mercifully, these two discriminatory references in the Australian Constitution were removed in 1967, but the constitution still does not recognise the prior or continued existence of us, nor recognise our inherent rights as a peoples. The Prime Minister of Australia refuses to negotiate a treaty with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, claiming that we have no status.<sup>6</sup> A more detailed report can be found [here](#) (word document, 180kb)

The Australian Government has intentionally ended the appointment of many Aboriginal people in high office in the country; viz:

- Patrick Dodson (terminated as Chair of the Council of Reconciliation);
- Lois O’Donoghue (terminated as Chair of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission);
- Mick Dodson (terminated as Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Social Justice Commissioner);
- David Ross (terminated as Chair of the Indigenous Land Corporation); and
- Dawn Casey (terminated as Chair of the Australian Museum).

The government has now suspended, with a view to termination, the elected Chair of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission, Mr Geoff Clark, because he sought to intervene in a race clash between Aboriginal people and the police. The court, in shielding and validating the racist aggressions of the police, has fined Mr Clark \$700 for riotous behaviour.

The government has taken the functions and budget away from the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission and advocates ATSIC should be dismantled.

The government has ruthlessly quashed the ten-year ‘Reconciliation’ agenda, with Aboriginal leaders now claiming that ‘reconciliation is dead’ within Australia.

The sorry tale of colonisation is best summed up in the report from the Secretary General to the General Assembly in December 2002, when he said:

For the Aboriginals, despite the democratic foundations of the Australian State and its desire to incorporate all its ethnic components on an egalitarian basis, this State is a manifestation of colonization, whose consequences remain to this day, ... (A/57/204)

We call upon the Commission on Human Rights to note this case, in Australia, and to act to unreservedly assert the right of the Indigenous Peoples, to self-determination, to finalise the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

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<sup>6</sup> Source: FAIRA

## **Population**

About 300,000, which is 1.5% of the total population living in all parts of Australia, with a large concentration in Queensland.

## **Languages**

Officially English. Among the Aboriginals 500 traditional languages belonging to 31 language groups are still used. Ethnic diversity

There are about 300 communities with separate identities. The two major indigenous groups are the Aboriginal people and the Torres Strait Islanders.

## **Economy**

Many aboriginals receive financial support from the ATSIC. Hunting, foraging and fishing. Resources: gold, tin, platinum, molybdenum and coal.

## **Brief History 1951**

An official assimilation policy to eliminate any sense of a separate Aboriginal identity was implemented by the government. All the Aboriginal peoples territory was occupied, their rights of self-determination and their human rights were violated.

1972 The Aboriginal Land Right Commission was established to investigate how land could be returned to the Aboriginals. The High Court of Australia rejected the Terra Nullius Principe, recognising that the land had previous ownership. The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (ATSIC) was created.

1996 The United Church of Australia apologised to the Aboriginals suffering in the name of the church. The government refused to officially apologise to the Aboriginals for the genocide committed against them.

## **Current situation**

Because of the federal system of 6 states with different interests and one territory, it is difficult for the Aboriginals to organise themselves in order to represent their collective views and to defend their common rights. Many families are engaged in land claim procedures, which are often difficult and expose them to new forms of exploitation. Conflicts with the government over the lowering of financial support available to Aboriginal organisations have taken much of energy and recourses of Aboriginal movement.

After we have compared Khmer Krom indigenous people to the Aboriginals of Australia are so really different like the sky and the earth as Khmers like to say. Now we can compare it again to Indians of American; The US is the father/mother of “Liberty”. They have a big “Statute of Liberty” to present for all mankind who love “Freedom”, but the culture of Indigenous Latin American is nearly eradicated by the Whites-it’s still happening now in Latin America. What

about the murderous Yuon dictatorial communist, colonialist and imperialist leaders who have noiselessly been trying to eradicate all Khmer Krom indigenous culture, language and civilization...etc that the people in the outside world knew nothing. Why is all so quiet in the outside world about Khmer Krom people who have been living on their true lands for more than 2000 years?! How come murderous Yuon communist, colonialist and imperialist leaders who could perfectly conceal its Super-Dirty Demonic Tricks against Khmer Krom indigenous people like this? So we have a little fair go to study on Indigenous Latin Americans to see how it's different between them and Khmer Krom:

As the Permanent Forum continued its consideration of culture during its afternoon session, the representative of the Intercontinental Network of Indigenous Women said it was important to note that, disconnected from their historical cultures and land base, indigenous women migrants were vulnerable to discrimination and pressured to adopt generic Latin American ethnic identities. Many indigenous migrants living within the United States were unable to reconnect with their cultural identities, which were, thus, lost within the first generation.

Other representatives also lamented the loss of cultural and historic rights, including the representative of First Nations North and South, who declared that the Governments of the United States and Mexico had used their laws and the threat of force to prevent members of indigenous nations from crossing international boundaries freely to visit traditional territories. Those Governments had also violated the traditional sanctity of bundles used in spiritual ceremonies by inspecting them and there were plans for Mexican universities to excavate sacred burial grounds.

Several speakers addressed the problem of the migration of indigenous peoples, and the gradual disappearance of entire cultures. One participant noted that more than 300,000 Mexican indigenous peoples were living in New York City. Those left behind were trying to develop and preserve educational material for future generations. She hoped the Forum would pay special attention to the problems arising from such displacement.

So the Vietnamese have no rights to annex the Khmer Krom that historically had never known Vietnamese rule. With the Geneva agreement, the French withdrew their army from Indochina, and Vietnam was divided in two, under the dictatorships of Ho Chi Minh (North) and Ngo Dinh Diem (South) The Khmer Krom people were placed under the domination of the South Vietnam government and had been classified as ethnic minorities in Vietnamese territory. Though both sides had different ideologies, the Vietnamese authorities always nursed their ambition for expansion, which they inherited from their ancestors, and they continued trying to exterminate the Khmer Krom people.

To conceal their expansionist ambitions, Ho Chi Minh betrayed the Khmer Krom revolutionists by falsely promising to return their old autonomy as soon as the South could be freed from foreign domination. At the same time, the South Vietnamese resettled too many million north

refugees into Khmer Krom land. So, from the Vietnamese immigration into the Khmer Krom, there have been tremendous sacrifices and suffering for the Khmer Krom people due to the barbarous Vietnamese policy.

During the American involvement, thousands and thousands of Khmer Krom men performed their duty and fought with courage, bravery, and fidelity, side by side with the American soldiers, Mike Forces, led by Son Ngoc Thanh, with understanding that the Americans would help us to regain our autonomous state, peace and freedom of the Khmer Krom people. However, after the French and the American withdrawal of Indochina, both are untrustworthy in their commitment, forget the Khmer Krom people and bury their plight in the past. Even previous Khmer Krom sacrifices were ignored. Instead of interest and support, our Khmer Krom people only received in return misery, suffering and contempt.

The present Royal Government of Cambodia also wanted to set up radio and television stations broadcasting to Khmer Krom/South Vietnam so that all Khmer Krom people can listen to their Khmer in order to keep their culture, custom alive but the Vietnamese Government won't allow Khmer to do so because they are so afraid of unrest in Khmer Krom. They have been trying extremely hard to conceal Khmer Krom being cut off from the outside world for so many oppressive decades. They-Yuon always enjoy so much freedom in Cambodia, whereas Khmer Krom people who have completely lost their freedom in their own Khmer Krom. How do my readers view about this? Are Khmer racists/xenophobias against Yuon? If Khmers are racists against Yuon; why have Khmer Krom people been so brutally forced to give up their National Soul so far so worse like this?

#### **Cambodian government plans broadcast into Vietnam**

Date: 2001-04-23

PHNOM PENH - Government officials plan to create radio and television stations that would broadcast national programming to the Vietnamese Cambodian population living in southern Vietnam, a local news report said on Friday. Officials plan to establish a radio station on the Cambodian side of the Vietnamese border by the end of this month that would enable the millions of Vietnamese Cambodians living in "Kampuchea Krom" to receive broadcasts, the report said.

"In principal the Vietnamese government has already agreed to our request for the creation of the radio and television stations," Lu Lay Sreng, Minister of Information, told the local Koh Santepheap daily newspaper. The minister's request to Vietnamese officials came during an official visit to Vietnam last year, he said. The government also plans to establish a television station on the border by 2003, and later install a radio and television station at the Cambodian embassy in Vietnam, such as the Vietnamese embassy has in Cambodia, the minister said.

“The Vietnamese Cambodian nation of 11 million people who live in 21 provinces will be able to listen and watch and know the situation in their homeland country,” Lu Say Sreng said. “They will be able to keep up to date on Khmer culture and know the difference between the culture of Cambodians and Cambodians living in Vietnam,” he said. Cambodians commonly refer to the 21 provinces of southern Vietnam, which once were part of Cambodia, as Kampuchea Krom and many still vehemently maintain that the area belongs to Cambodia.

Cambodian-Vietnamese border issues remain one of the most sensitive political issues in Cambodia.

### **Vietnamization of Khmer Krom**

During Truong Minh Giang’s time that Yuon implemented plans to Vietnamise Khmer Krom. Siamese documents called Khmer “New Yuon People”. Yuon King ordered all Khmer Krom to take all family names according to the words Yuon King imposed for each province. This is the means for only Yuon easily to know the roots of the people “Yuon-Khmer origin” because each province has different mores from one another. For example, Khmer who has family name of Thach always change their mind to live happily, whereas Khmer who has family name of Son is so brave, adamant, not bowing their heads for Yuon control, dares to revolt...etc. (Like Chauvay Son Kuy, Former PM Son Ngoc Thanh, Son Sann and Son Tuon-present leader of Khmer Krom Federation...etc) Gia Long Emperor ordered Khmer Krom people to take more than family names of Yuon but from the reign of Gia Long, they only took six family names instead, are that other Khmer family names that being camouflaged by Yuon who misled that being all really Yuon. But those Khmers who have names of Thach, Son, Kim Cang, Danh and Chau all but Khmers. The family names the Yuon King imposed on Cambodians in Khmer Krom:

Khmers in Khet Pol Lieu who have to take surnames Son, Thach, Kim, and Cang. Khleang and Preah Tra Peang, e.i: Son, Kieng and Huynh...<sup>7</sup>

Other family names are all over place in Kampuchea Krom are all really Khmers too. But Yuon didn’t include are:

Giap, Ly, Lam, Tin, Tang, Nhang, Hong, Huynh, Truong, Ngo, Do, To, Ky, Duong.<sup>8</sup>

What caused Yuon easily swallow up Khmer Krom like this:

1. Khmer Krom people in Khmer Krom who are so negligent because Khmer people are so gentle, soft, kind, morale, liberal, generous or charitable, sometimes, seeing poor-homeless Yuon beggars who Khmers always Dak Tien/gave support by building a house for them by their houses. But contrary, this Yuon race who is ungrateful pig, wicked, vile,

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<sup>7</sup> Him Si Thann: Who was the murderer? (1991) Pp.15-16

<sup>8</sup> Him Si Thann: Who was the murderer? (1991) P.17

tricky, noisy as robbers stealing from mints, lemongrasses, chillies to make Khmers sick of was to abandon that place, moved out to other places because the land is so vast.

2. The serious mistakes were the Khmer kings who fought among themselves to get on the throne. That king ran to count on Yuon, this king ran to count on Siam. At that time, Cambodia was like a small piece of steel, in which can support the two big hammers or not? Because this side was Yuon! That side was Siam! That was why during the reign of Ang Duong from 1845 to 1859, when he was on the throne thoroughly thought that after his death, Kampuchea would surely suffer because of Yuon and Siam who tried to divide Khmer.<sup>9</sup>

Earlier this month King Norodom Sihanouk sent a letter to Thach Seta's group agreeing to sign a petition asking France to annual a 1949 law ceding Kampuchea Krom to Vietnam. The King said the petition also must be signed by the President of the National Assembly, the Senate and the Prime Minister.<sup>10</sup>

Yuon people came to encroaching Khmer Krom from 1630 but didn't take full control of Cambodia at that time because the people who were the landlords always wagged war against Yuons. From 1630 to 1859 during the French Colonial period, had fully controlled Khmer Krom.<sup>11</sup>

Nowadays, the Yuon imperialists who know very well that they confiscate this Khmer Krom is totally illegal. Cambodians who still have a right to reclaim Khmer Krom territory. Then they try hard to use every means in order to abolish the History of Khmer Krom by changing the names of Khmer villages, districts, sections, provinces to Yuon names and they publicly stated to annihilate Khmer nationals are to be assimilated to Yuon on 17<sup>th</sup> December 1969, and they put each other in turns using tricks to wipe out Khmer Krom race.<sup>12</sup>

After taking the entire Champa Kingdom (currently central part of Vietnam) in 1658, the Vietnamese then moved slowly to control Khmer territory, first in Kampuchea Krom and later they took the entire Cambodia. As mentioned above, the Vietnamese court of Hue received permission from the King of Cambodia in 1623 to station its troops in Prei Nokor.

By 1698, Vietnam totally occupied Prei Nokor and baptized with its new name, Saigon (and since 1975 communist victory it has been re-named Ho Minh City). In fact, Vietnamese changed all the Khmer names of the Kampuchea Krom's villages, towns and cities to Vietnamese. It was simply a means which the Vietnamese used to steal the land from the Khmer indigenous people and kept the world ignorance about the existence of Kampuchea Krom.

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<sup>9</sup> Yiey Tien: Who was Angkar Leu/Cap Tren? Pp.14-15

<sup>10</sup> By Yun Samean, The Cambodia Daily, June 25, 2003

<sup>11</sup> Kim Sa Ol: Khmer Krom land (1971) P.15

<sup>12</sup> Kim Sa Ol: Khmer Krom land (1971) Pp.36-37

Despite the Khmer court issued some kind of agreements with the Vietnamese court, the indigenous people, the Khmer Krom refused to recognize them.

The Khmers who live in the southern regions of the greater Cambodia are called Khmer Krom. The word Khmer Krom is more acceptable by the Khmers in Kampuchea Krom than the Khmers in Cambodia since it clearly identifies the geography of where these people were born, and live since 1862, upon completion of their occupation of Indochina, which included Tonkin, Annam, Laos Cambodia and Kampuchea Krom.

The French colonial turned Kampuchea Krom to a colony and called it Cochin China, whereas the other four "states" were under the French protectorate. The name Cochin, perhaps, took after the southern city of India where both places have had much resemblance to each other. During their rule in Cochin China, the French authorities practiced a double standard policy when it came to the Khmer Krom and Vietnamese. The French avoided dealing directly with the Khmer Krom and used the Vietnamese to oppress them.

Kampuchea Krom was the southernmost territory of the Khmer Empire. During this period, the Empire was a major power in South East Asia. The renowned architecture and construction of the Ancient Angkor Wat and many other numerous monuments in the Empire had brought the Khmer artistic to the highest level that human beings ever attained.

The ruined port of Oc Eo (O Keo in Khmer) in the province of Rach Gia (today southern Vietnam) was the busiest port in the region, where the Khmers, Chams, Chinese, Indians, and Europeans did their trading. The township of Prey Nokor was a commercial centre for the Khmer Empire, and it was once the most important military garrison against the Vietnamese's southward movement. In spite of all these, the Khmer Krom people have outlived the sufferings and turbulence of the history, and remained united until today.

And all Khmer Histories are rewritten by Yuon scholars and some foreigner historians in some ways to mislead the world opinion about the Khmer origins in Khmer Krom aren't existed. In fact, Chinese historians, sailors and merchants who came down to have trade with Khmers in Cambodia over the past centuries could not pronounce Khmer words properly like "Funan", which in Chinese doesn't have a diphthong like Khmer has. So in Khmer diphthongs as "Ph+N+Om=Hill/Phnom). So Chinese historians improperly pronounced "Phnom" in Chinese accent as "Funan). During the Funan Era, the people who still speak Khmer in Khmer Krom since then. When a land-plunderer who was caught in action always refused that she/he didn't steal any land from their neighbours at all. For example, like Israelis who had lost their land to Arabs for nearly 2000 years since Christ. But when Israelis people took their cases to UN for reclaiming their land from Arabs. They won the cases for reclaiming their land from Arabs in 1945/46 as the present State of Israel. Israelis people got their land back from Arabs because the Israelis are strongly united with US backing as we clearly have seen up until today. For Khmers, we have been indiscriminately divided into the hatred against Khmers one another by the dirty

murderous pogroms schemes of Yuon and Siam as I already mentioned above and later in this book.

The world in general is still ignorant about what is Kampuchea Krom. Today, the origin of Kampuchea Krom is being systematically effaced from the world history by the Vietnamese colonialist government and its supporters. Kampuchea Krom history, its geography, its people, its culture, and its people identity are now being questioned by even the scholars.

According to the July 12-25, 1996 issue of Phnom Penh Post which cover the “Angkor Borei: The Cradle of Cambodia?” It said:

*“Vietnamese scholars are quoted as saying: “The Funan (Nokor Phnom) empire existed before Khmer ethnicity arose. Linguistic evidence that these people were indeed Khmer is simply lacking”.*

Supporting this statement was an American scholar, Miriam Stark, who said:

*“There is no question that the people of Angkor Empire were Khmer. But as to Funan (Nokor Phnom), we don't know what language they spoke, though we can find out how old the site is (Angkor Borei), what agriculture was engaged in, what the demographic potential of the site was. We can learn how they lived, and what they did. But whether they were Khmer is perhaps an unanswering question.”*

As a child of the Khmer Krom, the indigenous people of this land which known to us as Kampuchea Krom, when I learned from these above quotations, they hurt very, very deeply. I would like therefore to demonstrate facts and evidences of the existences of my people, the Khmer Krom, to the world and our rightful ownership to this land, the ancient Nokor Phnom (Funan) or the current Kampuchea Krom.

Kampuchea Krom is an un-official Khmer name for the Mekong delta region, comprised the entire southern part of Vietnam. Its territory measures up to 65,000 square kilometers. The indigenous people of Kampuchea Krom as Nokor Phnom (or Funan, in the corrupt Chinese translation). As a commercial power, Nokor Phnom was well known for its deep-sea city of O Keo (historians also used the corrupt term, Oc-Eo).

Its exact location is in the Kramoun Sar (Rach Gia) province. O Keo was a trading center in Southeast Asia where the Indian, the Arabs, the Roman, the Chinese and Japanese met. Many Khmer and non-Khmer coins, including those of Rome have been found at O Keo in the surrounding provinces. Economically, the Khmer of Nokor Phnom were geniuses in their own right as is shown by their mastery of water management. One can still find hundreds if not

thousands of canals today in the Mekong delta of Kampuchea Krom. They were built by the ancient Khmers of Nokor Phnom.<sup>13</sup>

### **A little recall of the history of Kampuchea Krom:**

The French expeditionary arrived and occupied Prey Nokor in 1859.

At this time, the Annamese (Vietnamese ancestors) already occupied “in a Skin of Leopard” a big part of Kampuchea Krom, wrongly called “Cochin chine” by the French.

Kampuchea Krom is part of the present Vietnam that is currently made up of the region in the western part of Donai and the delta of the Mekong River. This territory was part of Kampuchea (Cambodia).

The Annamese began to encroach in this territory since the beginning of the 17th century, in their walk southwards (Nam Tien). (POLITICS FORUM: Posted By: Little recall of Kampuchea Krom History. Date: Monday, 12 April 2004, at 2:02 p.m. The History of the Vinh Te Canal by UNG Bun Pheav.)

All Khmer Krom people who have been so brutally and indiscriminately forced to abandon their Khmer real ID like using Yuon names instead of Khmer names. Why did Yuon leaders force all Khmer Krom people in every village, district and province to use Yuon names instead of Khmer ones like that? Because it's too easy for Yuon leaders to recognize who are Khmers and who are Yuon? Yuon crocodile leaders who always know too well that Khmers who really hate Yuon people in their guts so Khmers had to be divided into two groups; one group of Khmer Krom who escaped from the Vietnamese brutalities, genocides and oppressions to live in Cambodia were prejudiced by their fellow Khmer Kandal. Yuon leaders make Khmers to hate their fellow Khmers one another. Because when Khmer Krom people who escaped from the Vietnamese communist dictatorial leaders' brutalities, genocides and oppressions to live in Cambodia speak Khmer haltingly with terrible Vietnamese accent. So a Khmer Kandal saw a Khmer Krom man who speaks broken Khmer was being accused of a Yuon who was in disguise as a Khmer man. So Khmers can't recognize their fellow Khmer Krom very well because they speak broken Khmer and use Yuon names instead of Khmer names. The murderous Yuon leaders brutally force Khmer Krom to use their Yuon names like the Former PM Son Sann, former PM Son Ngoc Thanh and former Khmer Rouge leader Kim Trang (Ieng Sary, the brother-in-law of Pol Pot) and the present leader of Khmer Krom Federation, Son Tuon. And many more Khmer Krom who I have known so far are brutally forced to use Yuon names like Danh Dang, Chau..., Thach..., Giap..., Nga..., Thi..., Ten..., Vient..., Lam..., as I following-extracted many other Khmer Krom who have unfairly been forced to use Yuon names from the list of Khmer Krom Refugees:

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<sup>13</sup> By Bunroeun Thach, Ph.D. International Relations/Political Science

1. Thach Nho,
2. Son Phien,
3. Son Mong Thuy Linh,
4. Son Ngoc Trinh,
5. Son Minh Thang,
6. Son Thi Vanh Dal,
7. Ven. Thach Quanh Nat,
8. Huynh Thu,
9. Huynh Wach Thay,
10. Huynh Thi Thanh Hong,
11. Ly Hoang Thong,
12. Ly Minh,
13. Ly Minh Thuan,
14. Ly Thi Chanh Tra,
15. Ly Quan Dieu,
16. Ly Thi Que Dung,
17. Ly Thi My Diep,
18. Ly Thi My Dinh,
19. Lieu Thi Thanh,
20. Lieu Duc Thanh,
21. Truong Thi Tieng,
22. Truong Thanh Hoang,
23. Truong Thanh Sang,
24. Truong Thanh Tai...etc.

If, as above mentioned, my foreign readers go on to visit in Khmer Krom or South Vietnam as a tourist, please don't imagine that these people are all Yuon nationals at all because Khmer Krom people are living in a forced-assimilation with them. This is one of the best of One Million Super-Dirty-Demonic Genocidal Plans of Yuon crocodile leaders who have been playing dirty tricks on the people in the outside world who are awfully misled that South Vietnam belong to Vietnamese people. But in fact, they are really such a super liar. They really hate Chinese who forced their ancestors to adapt everything from Chinese such as culture, tradition, and language ...etc. Yuon imperialist leaders didn't know what to do; they could not even kill all Khmer Krom people in one day. So they tactfully used Chinese tricks to force all Khmer Krom people to use Yuon names to make them look like all Yuon citizens. Following quotation, Yuon clearly tell us Khmer victims that their ancestors adapted their names in assimilation with Chinese.

**Vietnamese Names:**

*Vo Van Kiet*

*Trung My Hoa*

*Le Quang Dao*

*Pham Van Dong*

*Non-Vietnamese Names:*

*Chou En-lai (Chinese)*

*Chi P'eng-fei (Chinese)*

Asian names are difficult, and there are distinct similarities between Chinese and Vietnamese names, a factor further complicated by the fact that there are many Vietnamese of Chinese descent.<sup>14</sup>

If your parents are Khmer Krom please request them to explain you more in depth about our Khmer Krom's last names. I believe they know better than me. Le is absolutely Viet, but Huynh, Tran, Lam and Li maybe Chinese Khmer Krom. Tran can be Vietnamese but also can be Chinese and so can be Khmer Kroms. Many of my friends, with those last names of Huynh, Tran, and Lam and Li, live with Khmer Krom community for centuries and they never even think that they are Chinese or Vietnamese. Many of Khmer Krom Buddhist monks with those last names went to Buddhist school in the temple with me. Please don't make KK young generations get confused and discriminate against people with those last names.

Here are some respectable Khmer Kroms with those last names: Mr. Tran Manrinh is Khmer Krom high ranking official working in the KKF; Lok Ta Huynh Cuong working to serve Khmer Krom interest when he was governor of Khet Klang, and Mr. Li Chhun was suspected and jailed by Vietnamese for being Khmer Krom doing patriotic work in the interest of Khmer Krom; and Lok Ta Lam Suong has been respected highly by our Khmer Krom in our homeland. He was a Khmer Krom teacher teaching Khmer Kroms and monks all this life. I believed he was once arrested by the Vietnamese government, too. Please be careful when making comment regarding last name, because the population is very large with one last name. Take care, everyone! (Sincerely, Steelhead0211)

King Norodom Sihanouk also gives his Khmer children a clearer statement about Yuon leaders who are the worst murderous violators of human rights on earth:

But giving the Vietnamese a good licking is even better, because we hate them more than the Americans. President Khieu Samphan himself gave me the following learned explanation: "We should hate the Vietnamese much more than the French colonialists or American imperialists, who could not have swallowed up our country even if they had wanted to. Of course they more or less colonised us, but they certainly did not intend to wipe out our Kampuchean race or destroy our territorial integrity-while the Vietnamese will never rest until they have completely swallowed up our country. Just look at Kampuchea Krom [South Vietnam]: what was once

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<sup>14</sup> [http://www.rcmp-learning.org/vietnam/module\\_d.htm](http://www.rcmp-learning.org/vietnam/module_d.htm)

Kampuchea territory has now become an integral part of Vietnam and our unfortunate Khmer Krom compatriots are bound to lose their Pralung Cheat [national soul], since they have been forced to give up their Kampuchean citizenship...<sup>15</sup>

Politics Forum

**About the so-called “the abandonment” of KK**

Posted By: Note Of Norodom Sihanouk

Date: Monday, 28 February 2005, at 9:59 p.m.

ORODOM SIHANOUK about so-called "the abandonment" of Kampuchea Krom by King Norodom Sihanouk. Beijing, May 7, 2003.

This “history” has been just raised, in Phnom Penh, by a controversy between S.E. SAM RAINSY, S.E. KHIEU KANHARIT & the newspaper “NEW KAMPUCHEA”. In this respect, here what I have to say:

1. All my life during, I was always useful, with fidelity and devotion totals, the higher interests of my Fatherland, our Nation, our People, our Race. Under my first reign (1941-1955) and under the SRN (1955-1969), I had, with the assistance of France, successful (in 1947) to make return to our Kampuchea the provinces of Battambang, Siemreap, Kompong Thom, Stung Trèng that Thailand, with the assistance of Japan, had removed us, and I succeeded in (in 1962) making us return (by Thailand) PREAH VIHEAR, and that, thanks to an equitable verdict of the International Court of the Hague. From 1962, year of the return of PREAH VIHEAR within KAMPUCHEA, I resisted vigorously until the end (i.e. until February 1970) against the insane claims, with the profit of "their" South-Vietnam, of our coastal islands, claims formulated by the Presidents of the successive SVN: NGO DINH DIEM, NGUYEN VAN THIEU; and counters the incursions armed with the terrestrial troops and the helicopters-gunship with these South-Vietnamese. Until my fall and that of the SRN, 18 the Mars 1970, our Kampuchea did not lose anything of its territorial integrality, of its grounds, sea and islands.
2. All and all the Khmers worthy of this name regret bitterly and very sadly the loss of KAMPUCHEA KROM which Annamites had taken to us by the force; that, after Annamites, the French colonialists had taken to us; and that, then, France gave Emperor BAO DAI deliberately to give to this last a “chance” (moreover null) to gain the “victory” (a victory besides impossible) over its large rival HO CHI MINH. In 1949, little time before the signature, in Paris, of the abolishing Treaty of 1949 swears French Protectorate, with the formal abrogation of the Treaty of 1863 and the Convention of 1884, S.E. ITS SANN (KKK) could, on my behalf, to have long and "muscular" discussions with French authorities, in Paris even, to make known with the French Republic this position of (1<sup>st</sup>) the Kingdom of Kampuchea and its King Norodom Sihanouk: “Kampuchea protests in advance against any transfer (possible) by France to Vietnam, of Kampuchea Krom. When, in the years 1860, France decided to conquer and

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<sup>15</sup> Norodom Sihanouk: War and Hope: The Case for Cambodia (1980) P.99

colonize all Kampuchea Krom, this last was far from being conquered at 100% by the army of aggression of the ANNAM. The Army Khmère of S.M. Preah ANG DUONG, Kampuchea Krom, resisted heroically and successfully against this aggression armed with conquest coming from the Empire from ANNAM. Therefore, if France, one day, decides to give up its colony called “Cochinchine”, half at least this Cochinchine will have to be returned to Kampuchea “. It was there my position of King of the Khmers. But these discussions khméro-Frenchwomen could not be made “public” and that, because of one “NOT” of our French “partners”. After S.E. ITS SANN (in 1949), my spokesmen within the framework of the Royal Crusade for the complete Independence of Kampuchea (1952-1953) was S.E. PEN NOUTH and S.E. SAM SARY, formally charged by me (KING) to continue the “friendly” discussions with “Paris” on the fate of KAMPUCHEA KROM. But, finally, France will prefer to give to BAO DAI (vis-a-vis with HO CHI MINH) Cochinchine (Kampuchea Krom).

3. Those and those which show me “to give up Kampuchea Krom” must absolutely thank and congratulate (seriously) the Memory on Mr. POL. POT and his (really) heroic KHMER ROUGE soldiers who, in 1977, 1978 until January 6, 1979, did everything to recover KAMPUCHEA KROM with the profit of their DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA. In this Polpotienne war against the RSV in order to recover KAMPUCHEA KROM, at least 100,000 Khmer Rouge soldiers were killed, heroically with the combat, and at least 50,000 Vietnamese soldiers were killed. [ Between brackets, I recall that, under the “Khmer Republic” of Lon Nol, the soldiers colonialists and the colonists Vietnamese belonging to the Mode of Nguyen Van Thieu and Nguyen CAD Ky were advanced until Neak Luong which they baptized “Saigon Moi” it new Saigon (sic!)]<sup>16</sup>

France irresponsible actions caused the then Khmer Prime Minister Chhean Vam to present his resignation to King Norodom Sihanouk, at the Phnom Penh Royal Palace. But worst was that France had indirectly subjugated Khmer Krom for life of their rights to a nation-hood and their dignity as a human race, despite the French know how bad the Vietnamese treated Khmer Krom.

After the French was defeated in its Indochina, in post 1954 Geneva Conference, the Ngo Dinh Diem regime of Republic of Vietnam shown its true claws with his famous decree of August 29, 1956. He simply erased the Khmer nationality from the Khmer Krom by calling them “Nguoi Viet Goc Mien” (Vietnamese of Khmer origin). This was a new term which was adopted by all following Vietnamese governments. Gerald C. Hickey, in his Accommodation and Coalition in South Vietnam, 1970, said:

*“The policy of Ngo Dinh Diem government was to integrate the ethnic minorities into the national framework by forced assimilation.”*

Since the Geneva Conference was held on 20th July 1954, the fundamental rights and deeply felt aspirations of the Khmer population of Cochinchina have been impaired by the occurrence of a

<sup>16</sup> <http://camweb.org/bbs/politics/index.cgi?read=58098>

series of new developments of increasing portent. These have aroused considerable concern in the Khmer people, always mindful of the fate of their brothers in Cochin-China. A systematic racial policy is being implemented with the obvious intention of eventually eliminating all trace likely to testify to the Cambodian character of the Cochin-China territories. This extremely serious problems, which must be solved without delay through a fair settlement taking into account, the interests of all involved.

- 1) While the South Viet-Nam Government was fully aware both of Cambodia's rights in the matter, and of the aspirations of the Khmer population of Cochin-China, it signed a bilateral Convention with France on 16th August, 1955, imposing Viet-Nameese nationality on the later. This follows from Article 1 of the Convention, which lays down that, "for the purposes of this Convention, the words 'Native of South Viet-Nam' shall refer to all persons with both parents of Viet-Nameese descent or belong to ethnic minorities settled in Viet-Nameese territory".

Under Article 3, it is stated that "former French subjects' native of South Viet-Nam (Cochin-China) or former settlements of Haiphong and Tourane are of Viet-Nameese nationality regardless of their place of residence on 9th March, 1949".

- 2) The above-mentioned convention was the starting point of a policy intensive assimilation, which is absolutely incompatible with the most firmly established principles of international Law regarding ethnic minorities. An ordinance issued on 29th August, 1956, by the South Viet-Nam Government made it compulsory, subject to serve penalties, for all Chinese born in South Viet-Nam and former French citizens who had opted for Viet-Nameese nationality to adopt Viet-Nameese sounding names. On that occasion, the same obligation was imposed on the Khmers in Cochin-China in spite of the fact they are not foreign immigrations, but native of the country. In addition, registrars were instructed to make alterations in the population registers all over the country.
- 3) In pursuance of the same policy, the South Viet-Nam authorities have cancelled the entry "Cambodian race" from the identification papers, which formerly bore it.
- 4) Under the French colonial regime all identification documents issued to Cambodians in Cochin-China contained the following entries.

Nationality: French subject

Race: Cambodian

Instead, the new documents issued by the Viet-Nameese authorities read:

Nationality: Viet-Nameese

Race: Viet-Nameese

Similarly it was decided to cut down the teaching in schools on the Khmer language as a first step towards its gradual suppression, in disregard on the assurance given by the Viet-

Nameese delegation to the Geneva International Conference on Education (Report by the Representative of Viet-Nam to the 18th Conference held from 4th to 17th July, 1955).

- 5) Only recently the South Viet-Nam Government, still pursuing a policy aim at removing all Cambodian traces from the Khmer territories, re-named certain provinces when their old names were still reminiscent of their Khmer origin. Thus Travinh, derived from the Cambodian Trapeang, has been re-styled Vinh-Bing, Srok Khleang, which became Soc-Trang, is now Ba-Xuyen, etc.
- 6) Other political actions of an infinitely more serious nature have taken place which offended the civilized mind, and cannot and must not be ignored by the Members of the United Nations.
  - How, for instance, should one feel about the obligation imposed on Khmers in Cochin-China to wear the Viet-Nameese national dress?
  - While in the whole Buddhism world-to which, incidentally, Viet-Nam also belongs - the priesthood of that religion is the object of the deepest veneration, the Government of South Viet-Nam, in utter defiance of the most sacred precepts of Buddhism, compulsorily enlisted Khmer Buddhist monks in the South Viet-Nam armed forces.
  - In addition, traditional relations between the Khmer Buddhist clergy of Cochin-China and that of Cambodian are constantly hindered by south Viet-Nameese authorities who also interfere with the introduction into Cochin-China of newspapers, periodicals, and books in the Khmer language.
  - As might have been expected, many young Cambodian clerics and others had to leave South Viet-Nam and take refuge in Cambodia. Perhaps one of the objectives of the South Viet-Nameese Government is to make the position of the Khmers unbearable, while in Cambodia Viet-Nameese immigrants live in complete security and peace.
  - Furthermore, in the acute political unrest prevailing in South Viet-Nam the Khmer minority has crushed since 1945 between rival political factions engaged in violent armed conflict. As a result, tens of thousands of Khmers, exposed to reprisals from all sides, are dying in obscurity.
  - Lastly, the South Viet-Nam Government, applying the principle that might is right, proceeds with the systematic transplantation of refugees from North Viet-Nam into districts by Khmers, expropriating or even expelling people from their land, and sometimes from their pagodas. All those measures are condemned by international ethics. They are part of a general scheme or policy tending both to assimilate the Khmer minority through the most extreme and brutal methods, and to eliminate the territorial problem. The Royal Government of Cambodia particularly wishes to draw the attention of the Members of the United Nations to those actions, which are obviously tantamount to physical and cultural genocide.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> <http://www.khmerkrom.net/>

As we Khmer victims can clearly see all the names of the Khmer villages, districts and provinces were un-shamefully and blindly changed into Yuon names in (...):

### **A little recall of the history of Kampuchea Krom:**

The French expeditionary arrived and occupied Prey Nokor in 1859.

At this time, the Annamese (Vietnamese ancestors) already occupied “in a Skin of Leopard” a big part of Kampuchea Krom, wrongly called “Cochin chine” by the French.

Kampuchea Krom is part of the present Vietnam that is currently made up of the region in the western part of Donai and the delta of the Mekong River. This territory was part of Kampuchea (Cambodia).

The Annamese began to encroach in this territory since the beginning of the 17th century, in their walk southwards (Nam Tien).

Without going in detail, below are the different dates (for information only) that mark the Annamese expansion in Kampuchea Krom:

- 1699: occupation of the provinces of Baria (Phuoc Him), of Kompong Sraka Trei (Well Hoa) and of Prey Nokor (Saigon).
- 1715: Without the knowledge of the Khmer authorities, the Annamese succeeded in controlling the provinces of Peam Banteay Meas (Hatien) and of Kramuon Sar (Rach Gia).
- 1732: occupation of the provinces of Peam Mé Sar (My Tho) and of Long Hor (Vinh Long).
- 1757: temptation of border establishment by the Annamites in Moat Chrouk (Chau Doc).
- 1758: takeover of the province of Preah Trapeang (Tra Vinh) and Khleang (Plowshare Trang). But contrary to the Vietnamese thesis, these territories are unpopulated before their arrival, all these developments are the outcomes of bloody fights and counter-attacks for the liberations by Khmer, autochthonous population.

Therefore:

- In 1731: uprising of the Khmer people of the province of Ba Phnom to chase away the Annamites.
- 1738: the Khmer army could expel the invaders of the province of Peam Banteay Meas (Hatien).
- 1743: The Khmer people of Khleang (Soc Trang) revolted and chased away all Annamese from their province.
- 1776: liberation of the provinces of Peam Mé Sar and Long Hor.
- 1835-47: Khmer people of Preah Trapeang rose up and chased away all Annamese from their territory.

- 1858: uprising of the Khmer people of Moat Chrouk. At the same time the Kampuchean army definitely chased the Annamese away from the provinces of Khleang, Preah Trapeang and Krâmuon Sâr....

At the arrival of French in this region, the struggles against the invasion by the Annamese continue. It was exactly to protect his independence, territorial integrity, civilization... from the pressures and the repeated encroachments of the neighbors, from Annam and Siam as well (the latter, himself also, monopolized the whole region of Kingdom), that King ANDUONG called on France, under Napoleon III.

France established the protectorate on Cambodia by the treaty of August 11, 1863 and annexed Kampuchea Krom to make it a French colony.

It is true that before the arrival of the French, there was no "international border " between Cambodia and Kampuchea Krom, that French called "Cochin chine", since the latter is only the extension of Cambodia.

French began to set up demarcation line from 1869, and the reconnaissance and adornment within the period from 1870 to 1914 between the Colony of Cochin china and Cambodia under the protectorate.

This delimitation was under the responsibility the authority of French Colony, in spite of the many protests, again and again, of the Cambodian Crown and the authority of its Protectorate. It is never finished that one asked the King of Cambodia to designate some delegates to be part of the "mixed Commission of delimitation and adornment".

It is an administrative delimitation that was subject to multiple modifications to fit the interests of the Colony. The proof is brought by a letter, written by the Governor of Cochinchina dated July 15, 1869, addressed to the Minister of the Marine says:... "that some villagers neither declare themselves French when they are asked by the King's Mandarin for tax, nor Cambodians until we claim them..."

These repeated delimitations are always at the detriment of Cambodia; French have other ambitions such as: security, political and economic. Therefore it is necessary to gain more lands as possible for the Colony.

During the colonial period, Cambodia has lost the following territories:

- 1870-1873 : the province of Raung Damrei (Tay Ninh), the region situated on the Vai-Co rivers, the territories of Peam Banteay Meas (Hatien), the province of Moat Chrouk (Chau Doc), and the province of Prasat Dâp (Dong Thap).
- 1890-1914: the province of Choeung Preah (Song Be).
- 1929: the French annexed the region of the Darlac (Dac Lake) and connected it to the Colony.

- 1939: French controlled over Koh Trâl Island and other Khmer islands.

Politics Forum

### **The History of the Vinh Te Canal**

Posted By: Little recall of Kampuchea krom History.

(*h00045a0bb935.ne.client2.attbi.com*) Date: Monday, 12 April 2004, at 2:02 p.m. The History of the Vinh Te Canal by UNG Bun Pheav I – About the borders)

This is a Khmer Krom Map, which are written in Khmer and Latin words by Khmer Krom Federation shown to the UNPO:

Documents:

### **The rescue attempt of the Cambodians in South Vietnam**

Excerpt from a document of the Ministry of Conferences. As we saw in the chapter of tentative rescue, S.M. ANG DUONG undertook some campaign in Cochin China against the Annamese trying to retake his territory. Although he was not devout and sincerely pacific king, in consideration of his people suffered with misery, however this great monarch can never resist to the feeling of sympathy and mercy for oppressed Cambodians in the south. He ordered to build forts in front of the provinces of Chaudoc and Hatien that served as starting points for Khmer troops. Encouraged by the first success and then by the successive Annamese defeats beaten by French, ANG DUONG had deeply engaged and certainly associated with France against Annam in the goal to recover the rich lands so unjustly taken away from his ancestors, if his illness and death had never come in 1860 putting an end to his projects.<sup>18</sup> Besides all these committed wars against the Annamese and his request of assistance and aid from Napoléon III, Emperor of French, King ANG DUONG personally notified the latter his territorial ownership/rights over the Lower Cochin china. In the month of November 1855, he had solicited Monsignor Michel to write a letter to Napoleon III to show him his friendship. This letter was addressed to the Consul of France in Singapore with a box of presents.

At the time of the arrival of M. Montigny in Cambodia, the King was always with no news on the fate of his request.<sup>19</sup>

In 1856, after the French occupation of the provinces of the East Cochin china, always through the intermediary of the Consul of Singapore, S.M. King ANG DUONG sent another letter and present to the Emperor Napoleon III, in a manner of protest, while drawing his attention over the territory of Cochin china as Cambodian land, and while asking him not to receive from the Annamese King any territorial offer that was taken away from Khmer territory. Below is the

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<sup>18</sup> A. Leclere: History of Cambodia Pp.445-447

<sup>19</sup> Charles Leyniard: The second Empire in Indochina P.359

content of the 1856's letter extracted from the history of Thailand, 4<sup>th</sup> reign, 2394 to 2411 of the Buddhist era) and translated in French.

Some years later, in 1864, when S.M. King NORODOM paid a visit of admiral deLagranière in Saigon in company of Lieutenant Doudart de Lagrée, he had expressed his ardent desire to see France returned to Cambodia the three provinces of Vinh Long (Vinh Long, Sadec, and Travinh), Chaudoc (Chaudoc, Long Xuyen, Cantho and Son Trang) and Hatien (Hatien, Rach Gia and Bac Lieu) and the treaty of 1862 – nil and void since it is the fate of the Cambodian provinces, ever recognized as Annamese, ceded to Annam with no knowledge of Cambodia. He received a promise over the matter and went back convinced for a return in October 1864 to the Cambodian homeland the provinces that had been once detached (Cambodians of Cochin chine, G., Barrault).

But in 1867, the Cambodian uprisings for the independence of Cochinchina that was secretly supported by the Court of Hue had brought France to occupy these three provinces and to evade the promise made through Admiral de Lagrandiere word to S.M. NORODOM and to remain silent to the painful protests of the King (les Cambodgiens de Cochinchine, G., Barrault). (Original text in French by Ung Bun Pheav, CFC-CBC/France- Translated by Daniel C Marith, CFC-CBC/USA, 01/24/04 PRIVACY POLICY - LEGAL NOTES - COPYRIGHTS © 1991-2004 UNPO – Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization.)

When the odds became unequal in 1854, the reigning Khmer ruler, King Ang Duong, found it necessary to appeal to a Power of the Western world, namely France, for assistance in the defending his threatened territories. As it turned out however, his hopes were frustrated as subsequent events assumed an even more disastrous turn. Owing to Cambodia's political decline which was brought about by the establishment of the French Protectorate, not only those threatened territories for the protection of which had sought France's intervention, but also other provinces under Cambodian administration were severed from the Kingdom to constitute a French colony under the name of Cochin-China.

Since that time, the Cambodia Government has approached France on many occasions with a view to obtaining recognition of its rightful claims in respect of Cochin China, as it is unable to accept any solution that constitutes a violation of its legitimate rights.

When the delegations of Cambodia, France, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, Laos, the People's Republic of China, the State of Viet-Nam, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, and the United States met in July 1954 in Geneva in an attempt to end the fighting in Indo-China, the Royal Government of Cambodia raised the problem of Khmer territories of Cochin-China, asking the Conference to take it up at the same time. The Conference noted the specific reservations formally made by the Cambodian Delegation as to Cambodia's legitimate claims on the said territories.

## **Brief historical account showing how the Cambodian territories of Cochi-China fell into the hands of the Viet-nam**

Up to the end of World War II, French Indo-China consisted of five separate countries - Tonkin, Annam, Cochin-China, Laos, and Cambodia. The former three are mostly inhabited by a population commonly described as "Annamite" (nowadays Vietnamese) whose cultural background is linked with that of China, and they are quite distinct from Cambodia whose people are of Hindu culture.

In 1853, King Ang Duong was alarmed by Annamite expansion and by a possible alliance of Siam and Annam for the sharing of Cambodia, secretly sent to the French Consul in Singapore a letter addressed to Emperor NAPOLEAN III in which he requested from France a certain measure of protection. The letter was not acknowledged, and the King decided to write another letter to propose the conclusion of a Franco-Cambodia alliance and to appeal to the French Emperor not accept certain territories mentioned in the letter, should the Annamites offer them to France, as such territories belonged to Cambodia.

In the nineteenth century, France for various reasons was bent on a policy of expansion, and taking advantage of the attitude of friendship and confidence adopted by the Cambodian Sovereign, chose to intervene in Cochin China. When Saigon was besieged in 1859, Cambodian troops supported the French forces by entering simultaneously the provinces of Meat Chrouk (Chaudoc), Kramuon Sar (Rachgia), Srok Treang (Soctrang), and Preah Trapeang (Travinh).

Under the treaty of peace and friendship concluded with France in Saigon on 5th June, 1862, Annam accepted - in addition to clauses relating to freedom of worship in the Roman Catholic faith in her territory, the undertaking not surrender any part of her territory to anyone without consulting France, the opening of certain ports to Franco-Spanish trade, and the payment of war compensation - a clause of particular interest for Cambodian under which Annam transferred to France three Cambodia provinces occupied by Annamites - Bienhoa, Giadinh, and Mytho. The latter clause is obviously not valid, since Annam thereby assigned to a third part territories, which did not belong to her.

A few years later, in 1867, on the grounds that Annam had broken the Saigon Treaty, Admiral Lagrandiere, acting upon instructions from the France Government, occupied three more Cambodian provinces, Long-Ho (Vinh-Long), Meat Chrouk (Chaudoc) and Peam (Hatien), and the whole of Western Cochin-China. The French occupation Koh Tral (Phu Quoc Island), another Cambodian possession, completed their process - formal recognized by the Franco-Annamite treaty of 1874 - by which the whole of Cochin-China (the present South Viet-Nam) became a French Colony.

The colonial status of Cochin-China was maintained until 1949 when under a French Act passed on 4th of June that year the whole of Cochin-China was transferred to Viet-Nam, in spite of

solemn remonstrations by the Khmer Government, and notwithstanding the fact that France, through her authorized representatives, had recognized the validity of the Cambodian claims.

### **Evidence showing that the Cochin-China territories belong to Cambodia**

Thus it is claimed that the former French colony of Cochin-China consists of territories belong to Cambodia. Evidence to that effect is not lacking. From an archaeological point of view, the existence of towers, bronze stone statues, inscriptions, religious edifices, brick shrines, steles, etc., proves beyond all question the presence of Cambodians in those parts.

In the 16, 17 and 18 Century, the people in the outside world didn't know the name "Co Chine". They knew another name in this region was "Kambuja":

In addition to such archaeological evidence, the old maps of Indo-China (those compiled in 1593 and 1638, the map drawn by Father De Rhodes in 1650, Robert's map of Indo-China dating from 1717, Durville's map of Indo-China published in 1755, etc.), as well as various documents written either in the Khmer or the Annamite languages or in French, confirm Cambodia's sovereignty over the Cochin-China territories. (See plate No.1)

As regards the legal aspects of the question, Cambodia's sovereign rights over Cochin-China are still valid:

Was there an occupation in the legal sense? The Annamite (Viet-Nameese) settlement cannot be so described since the area involved was not unclaimed land, but Cambodian territory, as has already been shown. Neither was there any acquisition by subjugation, for the Khmer State legitimate sovereign of those territories, never ceased to exist. Neither were the Annamites awarded the Cochin-China territories by a supranational decision, as no community of States (Conference, League of Nations, UNO) or international legal body ever took such action. Nor could prescription be invoked: indeed, a case based on such grounds would be absolutely worthless, considering that at all times Khmer monarchs have intimated, either by filing claims or by military action, their determination not to give up the territories occupied by the Annamites.

As regards claims, they were frequently reiterated: King Ang To in 1645 and King Ang Chan in 1653 asserted the Khmer territorial rights. Besides the King Ang Duong who called for French intervention mainly with a view to regaining his Cochin-China provinces, King Norodom - on the occasion of his visit to Saigon in October, 1864 (one year after the conclusion of the treaty establishing the French Protectorate over Cambodia) - also urged the French authorities to ensure that the Cochin-China provinces were returned to Cambodia. Under the Japanese occupation, His Majesty Norodom Sihanouk, faced with Viet-Nam's intention to achieve unification by integrating Cochin-China into her territory, expressed definite reservations in his Declaration of 25th June, 1945, regarding Cambodia's rights over Cochin-China, and suggested the setting up of

A Joint Commission for the delimitation of the Khmer Viet-Nameese border. The Nam Bo Government (Ho Chi Minh's Government) accepted in 1945 the principle of adjusting the frontier in favor of Cambodia.

When France began to consider acceding to the demands of H.M. Bao Dai's Government for the fusion of the three Ky (Tonkin, Annam, and Cochin-China) into a single State, H. M. Norodom Sihanouk, in a letter dated 20th January 1948, urged the French High Commissioner in Indo-China to keep him informed of the pending negotiations between France and Viet-Nam. However, France, disregarding Cambodia's concern in the matter, signed with H. M. BAO DAI the Along Bay Agreements of 1948 recognizing the principle of the union of the three Ky.

On 18<sup>th</sup> June, 1948, H. M. Norodom Sihanouk protested by letter, and in 1949 he sent a Cambodian delegation to Paris to attend the debate in the French Parliament on the bill dealing with Cochin-China's new status and accession to Viet-Nam, and to formulate protests against the integration of a Cambodian territory (Cochin-China) into Viet-Nam.

Despite earnest representations by Cambodia, France unilaterally decided by an internal law of 4th June, 1949, to hand over to Viet-Nam the Cochin-China territories which she had acquired irregularly in the first place.

When the Franco-Khmer Treaty was concluded on 8th November, 1949, H. M. the King of Cambodia expressly intimated that by signing the Treaty Cambodia did not relinquish in any way her claims on Cochin-China, and a reservation to that effect is included in the Treaty itself.

Those reservations were formally and explicitly renewed by the Cambodian delegations successively at the inter-State Conventions known as the Pau Conventions, at the Geneva Conference held in July, 1954, and at the conclusion of the Paris Agreement of 29<sup>th</sup> December, 1954.

On the other hand, there was no regular transfer of the Cambodian territories in Cochin-China. No treaty or convention specifies such a transfer. NO comparison before can be drawn between Cochin-China (South Viet-Nam) and Louisiana which was made over to the United States by France 1803, or Alaska - sold by Russia to the United States in 1867 - or the Caroline Islands - transferred by Spain to Germany in 1899.

Nor has there been by constitution of a military occupation, since Annam has waged no war of conquest against Cambodia, and taken up arms only when asked to do so by a Cambodian prince, either against another pretender to the throne or against the Siamese at the request of the rebels. Lastly, contrary to certain contentions, there has been no frontier delineation, finally marking off the Cambodian territories occupied by Annam. The decision taken on 9<sup>th</sup> July, 1870 and the arrangement concluded on 17<sup>th</sup> July, 1873, defining the frontier between Cochin-China and Cambodia were unilateral actions by France, which at that time directly assumed the

administration of both Cochin-China as a colony, and Cambodia as a Protectorate. Those were administrative measures taken by a single Power in a readily understandable desire to increase its colonial empire. Cambodia, after asking the French Government for protection and entrusting it with the care of her external sovereignty, was in no position to protest against such a definition.

### **The unfair transfer of Khmer Krom to the Emperor Bao of Vietnam**

**July 18, 1945** - Annam emperor Bao Dai declares independence.

**September 14, 1946** - Ho Chi Minh and French Colonial Minister Marius Moutet sign an accord in Paris after two months of negotiation, recognizing French property and business interest in Vietnam and the right of France to conduct French education. One important issue, the Vietnamese claim of Cochinchina, remains unresolved.

**December 27, 1946** - Fighting between French forces and Vietnamese nationalists spreads to Cochinchina, in which 24 civilians are killed.

**Other events happened in 1946** - Former Prime Minister Son Ngoc Thanh, arrested on charges of treason, is tried in Saigon and then exiled to France.

**June 5, 1948** - French Indochina High Commissioner Emile Bollaet and conservative Vietnamese political leader Nguyen Van Xuan sign the Bay of Along agreement, establishing a provisional Vietnamese govt. in Tonkin, Annam and Cochinchina. France retains control over the new state's foreign and military affairs.

**January 16, 1949** - France urges former Vietnamese emperor Bao Dai to return to Vietnam as head of a French-sponsored provisional govt.

**March 12, 1949** - French National Assembly approves a govt. plan to establish a territorial govt. in Cochinchina.

**April 23, 1949** - Cochinchina's Territorial Assembly votes for union with Vietnam, repudiating French plans for a semi-autonomous Cochinchinese state.

**April 28, 1949** - Bao Dai arrives in Dalat to head a new French-sponsored Vietnam Union.

**May 21, 1949** - French National Assembly approves a measure changing the status of Cochinchina from a French colony to an autonomous member of the Indochinese group within the French Commonwealth.

**June 14, 1949** - Bao Dai resumes the title of Emperor of Vietnam, claiming sovereignty over Annam, Tonkin and Cochinchina.

**June 19, 1949** - French Pres. Vincent Auriol and Bao Dai sign an agreement establishing a semi-autonomous Vietnamese state.<sup>20</sup>

In fact, in 1941, after being crowned, King Norodom Sihanouk went to province of Khleang and inaugurated the Friendship Association of Khmer Kampuchea Krom, which today has its branches throughout the world, including this one.

However, the French colonialist government betrayed its own words when they departed from Kampuchea Krom. At midnight of May 21s, 1949, in front a great protest from the Khmer delegation headed by its Prime Minister, Chhean Vam and his delegates including Son Sann and Princess Ping Peang Yukunthor, the French National Assembly voted to connect its French Cochinchina (Kampuchea Krom) not to Cambodia which has historical and legal rights, but to Vietnam. V.M. Reddi, in his *A History of Cambodian Independence*, 1970, wrote:

*“Perhaps what affected the Cambodian nationalist feelings most was the transfer to Vietnam of the three western provinces of Cochinchina, namely, Rach Gia [Kramuon Sar], Soc Trang [Kleang], Travinh [Preah Trapeang] , which the Cambodian claimed as theirs on the basis of race, history, and population. Ever since the establishment of the French protectorate, Cambodia never ceased to remind France of its historical rights over these areas. In spite of these reminders, France, having committed herself to the Bao Dai solution, transferred them to Vietnam. No matter whether France's troubles in Vietnam did or did not end, certainly, she gained the displeasure of the Cambodian nation.”*

On May 21, 1949, the French National Assembly met in Paris to decide over the fate of Cochin China. The decision was to place this territory under Vietnamese control with certain rights for the Khmer Krom were enumerated for the Vietnamese administration to follow. Despite of strong oppositions from the Khmer delegation at the meeting, the Assembly still chose to ignore them. (A Cambodian delegation composed of E.H. Son Sann- Chhean Veam- Thoun Ouk & Son Voensai had been sent to France to protest against that transfer and follow the debate concerning that decision). With this situation, a group of French Representatives led by Mr. Gaston Defferre (Mr. Juglas, Abelin, Bourgues, Maunoury, Duveau, Dumas, Rene, Pleven and Mr. Temple) presented a motion demanding to the French Government of solve preliminary all pending questions between the Protectorate of Cambodia and the colony of Cochin China before to yield that colony to Vietnam.

On JUNE 4<sup>th</sup>, 1949, the president Vincent Auriol (French) signed the law granted Cochin China to the Bao Dai (Vietnam). Since then, The Khmer Krom people have been legally separated from the motherland Cambodia. They are now considered as Khmer in Vietnam, and as Vietnamese in Cambodia. Khmer Krom had been called or renamed by the Vietnamese as “Vietnamese of Khmer origin or Viet Goc Mien or Viet Goc Khmer”.

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<sup>20</sup> <http://www.geocities.com/khmerchronology/>

**June 4<sup>th</sup>**, the losing day of Khmer Krom land.

The Transfer of Cochin-China (Kampuchea-Krom) to the Emperor Bao Dai of Vietnam

In 1863, His Majesty NORODOM, the King of Cambodia requested the France to protect our Country against the infringements of our neighbors. The France established the protectorate over Cambodia, but made our territory of Kampuchea-Krom its colony of Cochin-China.

In 1949, without consulting Cambodia, the French Government MRP, Mr. Costes-Floret decided to cede the Cochin-China to the Emperor Bao Dai, hoping by this transfer to preserve the essential privileges of the French in Indo-China. It is a remark of the Imperatrice Nam Phuong, a catholic as the MRP.

Under the order of His Majesty King NORODOM Sihanouk, a Cambodian Delegation (composed of LL. EE Chhean Vam, Thonn Ouk, Sonn Voensai and myself) were sent to the France to protest against this transfer, and to monitor the debates concerning this decision.

The debates started at the Assembly of the French Union at Versailles. The President of this Assembly was Her Highness, the Princess Ping Peang Yukanthor, and the principal Cambodian members were Mr. Pan Yung, Sim Var, Thonn Ouk, Sok Chhong. Thanks to the President and to all Cambodian Members, the Assembly of the French Union voted an unfavourable opinion to this bill of transfer.

The French National Assembly sent the bill that presented by Government MRP, relating to this transfer, to the Council of the Republic, where we found the effective defenders in the person of Mr. Marc Rucart, a theosophist, and among the Gaullistes (of which Mr. Jacques Soustelle) all of the Friends of Her Highness Ping Peang Yukanthor.

The Council of the Republic was presided by S.E. Monerville, who had shown much sympathy to our cause, and enabled us to occupy the official platform to closely monitor all debates.

The Council of the Republic returned the bill to the French National Assembly for a second talk. Our Delegation worked a lot: we shared the works to approach various political parties. Against our attempt, Mr. Frederic Dupont who refused assisting to his group. The Socialists initially promised us to vote against the bill to transfer of Cochin-China, but they had been solicited strongly by the Government MRP. Mr. Gaston Defferre, to comfort us, had presented a motion bearing his name, demanding the French Government to take care ahead of times all the pending questions between the Protectorate of Cambodia and the Colony of Cochin-China, before transferring this colony to Vietnam.

The Deferred motion was voted for by a large majority of the French National Assembly.

Among the pending questions, there is the border between the two Countries. The Vinh-Te Canal was manually laboured and digged by the mixture of Khmer-Vietnamese, must be the natural border, and not as many kilometres in inside of our territory as it was traced. There has been also the incorporation of several Khmer villages into the territory of Cochin-China because the French plantations located in the Cochin-China having the needs of manual labours... It will be necessary for us to consult with all the files of the French Ministry of Colonies to raise all the discussion with the French administrators of Protectorate who defend our interests, and that of Cochin-China who had the tendency to support the French colony at our expenses.

There is also the question of the status of the Khmer minority in Cochin-China (Khmer Krom). The French Government recognized the Khmer of Cochin-China:

- 1) the right to practice their Buddhist religion of Small Vehicle, aside from such right has been recognized by the Vietnamese for Chauvay Son Kuy who accepted to be put to death in exchange of this right,
- 2) The right of celebrating all of the Khmer Festivals,
- 3) The right to raise the flag of national Khmer,
- 4) The right to teach and to learn the Khmer language,
- 5) The right to have a Khmer governor in the districts and in the provinces of Khmer majority,
- 6) The right to have the Khmer deputies at the Assembly of the Cochin-China etc...However there are now in Kampuchea-Krom 683 Wat (Buddhist temples), 40,000 Khmer-Krom Monks and a Khmer population approaching of 8 million peoples.

By accepting the transfer of Cochin-China, Vietnam must also accept all obligations from the France: in particular the recognition of our borders, and the status of Khmer Kampuchea-Krom which has been recognized by the France ...Our Buddhist Monks, as well as our Compatriots of Kampuchea-Krom, are subjected to inhumane treatments. Such as our Monks are disrobed, imprisoned if not killed, if they show too attaching to the Mother Country, to defense the Khmer heart, our traditions, our patriotism.

Associations of the Khmers Kampuchea-Krom can provide the details of these inhumane treatments. In the negotiations with Vietnam, it is very desirable to raise all these questions concerning the national interest, and the rights of our Compatriots of Kampuchea-Krom.

Phnom-Penh, February 27, 1994

Signed: **Son Sann.**

## Senior members of the National Assembly

Kampuchea Krom means “Cambodia Below” or “South Cambodia”. “Krom” in Khmer also means under to indicate “Southern.” Kampuchea Krom was the southernmost territory of the Khmer Empire, and it was once known as (French) Cochin China. It is the South-western part of Vietnam. It covers an area of 67,700 km<sup>2</sup> with Cambodia to the north, the Gulf of Siam to the west and the South China Sea to the south, and the Champa's territory to the northeast.

Prei Nokor was one of the most important commercial city in Kampuchea Krom. The Vietnam's government changed the name to Saigon, then, to Ho Chi Minh City in 1975. The Vietnamese find most Khmer locality names difficult to pronounce so they changed them to Vietnamese. These new Vietnamese names have no meaning whereas their Khmers' are related to historic events or accounts.

There were two long rivers: the Mekong and Bassac rivers. The Mekong Delta had 40,000Km<sup>2</sup> of field that full of rice field and forest. There was a historic canal Chum Nik Prek Teng or Te Ong Anussa (Vinh Te) from Mot Chrouk to Peam (Ha Tien). It was 53Km long and 25m wide. There were Cheung Baa Deng mountain in the province of Raung Damrey (Tay Ninh) and Seven mountains: (Ktau, Ta Khvaa, Ook Yaum, Po Peal, Nak Ta Thnauk, Phnom Rau and Phnom Tra Daak) in the province of Mot Chrouk(Chau Doc). Kampuchea Krom consists of four provinces DO NAI, LONG HO, MOT CHROUK and PEAM, later on divided into 21 provinces:

1-Preah Trapeang	8-Prek Reussey	15-Chongwa Trapeang
2- Khleang	9-Long Ho	16-Me Sar
3-Mot Chrouk	10-Bareach	17-Koh Kong
4-Kramuonsar	11-Raung Damrey	18- Preah Sukea
5-Pol Leav Beus	12- Kampong Krabey Prei Norkor	19-Kampong Reussey/ Phsar Om
6-Teuk Khmao	13-Toul Ta Mauk	20- Cmosh Thmei
7-Peam	14-Phsar Dek	21-O Cap

It is obvious that the Vietnamese government of all regimes nurture the same vicious goals: to Vietnamese the territory and to alter its history. Changing Khmer names of the provinces to Yuon names during the French murderous Colonial period and the Dictatorial Regime of Ngo Dinh Diem and the present Yuon crocodile leaders:

<b>No:</b>	<b>Khmer names</b>	<b>In French Colonial</b>	<b>New names in Yuon</b>
1	Preah Trapeang	Tra Vinh	Vinh Binh
2	Khleang	Soctrang	Soctrang/Bac Lieu
3	Mot Chrouk	Chaudoc	An Giang/Chaudoc-Long Xuyen
4	Kra Muonsar	Rach Gia	Chuon Thien/Rach Gia-Cantho/Baxuyen-An Xuyen
5	Pol Leav	Bac Lieu	Ba Xuyen/An Xuyen
6	Teuk Khmao	Ca Mau	An Xuyen/Ca Mau-Bac Lieu
7	Peam	Hatien	Kien Giang/Hatien-Rach Gia
8	Prek Reussey	Cantho	Phong Dinh
9	Long Ho	Vinh Long	Vinh Long/Vinh Long-Sadec
10	Peam Bareach	Long Xuyen	Long Xuyen/An Giang-Kien Phong
11	Raung Damrey	Tay Ninh	Tay Ninh
12	Prei Norkor	Saigon	Saigon/Gia Dinh-Cholon/now Ho Chi Minh
13	Toul Ta Mauk	Thu Du Mot	Binh Duong/Binh Long
14	Phsar Dek	Sadec	Kien Phong
15	Chongwa Trapeang	Bien Hoa	Phuoc Thanh/Phuoc Long
16	Me Sar	My Tho	Dinh Tuong
17	Koh Kong	Go Cong	Dinh Tuong/Long An
18	Preah Sukea	Ba Ria	Phuoc Tuy/Binh Tuy
19	Phsar Om Beus	Bentre	Kien Hoa
20	Cmosh Thmei	Tan An	Long An
21	O Cap.	Cap. St. Jacques	Vung Tau <sup>21</sup>

### **Vietnam Diary 1: Thirty Years Later**

2005.06.24

I'm with my son Matt on vacation, here as a tourist. It's a liberating feeling. I don't have to write any reports, do any assessments, or meet any officials. I just want Matt to get an introduction to Vietnam, the country where I spent more years than any other during an 18-year career as a correspondent in Asia.

One of the first things we discover is that with the exception of Communist Party officials and the state-controlled media, virtually no one calls Saigon by its official name, Ho Chi Minh City. (Radio Free Asia) I would like you to forgive me for not describing the names of districts, communes, villages that Yuon have changed into all Yuon names. The reason I raised some

<sup>21</sup> Kim Sa Ol: Khmer Krom land (1971) Pp.17-19

examples as above, only as the mirrors reflecting the tricks of Yuon imperialists in order to cover up the evidence of our Khmer Krom ancestors is to mislead the New world Historians and easily divert the world opinion that Cochinchine is to belong to Yuon land. But the betrayal act and the history of Yuon imperialists clearly can't divert optimism historians at all because the land and all provinces of Khmer Krom that is well-recorded in the world history. Especially can not close keen eyes and national-consciousness of Khmer Krom at all. The wheel of the world history never reverse is to always going forwards automatically. Therefore the nationalists' ideas of our compatriots in Khmer Krom will erupt accordingly with the chains of developing of the human being minds in the Liberty and Justice Age. Is the exploitation act of plundering Cambodia against the International Law of Yuon Imperialists can conceal the facts or no? Would all Khmer Krom rather to put their arms around by letting Yuon slaughter at their will, to the brink of extinction for how long in the future? These questions will have a right time to tell us.<sup>22</sup>

Some testimonies prove that this delimitation had always done to the detriment of Cambodia and several times modified by the authorities of the Colony: inspector Rheinard of Tay Ninh, in his letter of March 23, 1872 to the Director of the Interior says: " We removed the provinces of Rumduol from the King and that of Svay Teap: he saw the works done and the protests followed them... It must not forget that the country was Cambodian until Bien Hoa... keeping in Cochinchine all Cambodian lands of Tay Ninh, in particular the rich regions of Beng Chrum, Sroc Tranh, Chong Ba Deo ". This administrative limit turned into border after the transfer of the Khmer territory by French authorities to Bao Dai in 1949. (POLITICS FORUM the History of the Vinh Te Canal Posted By: Little recall of Kampuchea krom History. Date: Monday, 12 April 2004, at 2:02 p.m. The History of the Vinh Te Canal by UNG Bun Pheav I – About the borders: A little recall of the history of Kampuchea Krom. )

Even a Yuon scholar, name Tran Hoi Duc who wrote in a book of Gia Dinh Tung Chi in 1830 also recognised that Khmer Krom was the land of Cambodians. Yuon who are the vagrant race begging to live in Cambodia in requesting for a right to farm.<sup>23</sup>

Khmer Krom brothers, Buddhist dedicated followers in Wat Cheung Samrong Ek like other Wats/temples on Khmer Krom also still determine, do never give up in resisting protecting Khmer ID so bravely to the end of their lives, not allowing Yuon can easily abolish that.<sup>24</sup>

Now, look at what has been happening to Khmer people so far so worse? Murderous Yuon communist, colonialist and imperialist leaders who have paid Khmer back by secretly creating too far many killing fields that are being perfectly covered up before the Cambodians' eyes and the people in the outside world. The French murderous colonialists who had a share of complicity with the Vietnamese to brutally massacre, imprison, oppress, trample, intimidate and using their absolute colonial power against Cambodians.

<sup>22</sup> Kim Sa Ol: Khmer Krom land (1971) Pp.55-57

<sup>23</sup> Kim Sa Ol: Khmer Krom land (1971) Pp.33-34

<sup>24</sup> Khmer Krom Newsletter No 01 January 2004

Republic of Vietnam (RVN), South Vietnam, led by Ngo Dinh Diem and supported by the United States. The Vietnam War, or the Second Indochina War, grew out of the conflict between North Vietnam, or the [Democratic Republic of Vietnam \(DRVN\)](#), which was controlled by Ho Chi Minh's Communist Party and was supported by the Soviet Union and China, and South Vietnam, or the [Republic of Vietnam \(RVN\)](#), which was led by Ngo Dinh Diem and was supported by the United States. This war ended in April, 1975 with the Communist conquest of South Vietnam.<sup>25</sup>

Living, of course, means more than just staying alive. It must include the right to the means of a livelihood. These Cambodian generations, denied such a right since birth have no choice but to live outlandishly with many million painful suffering tears under the many terror regimes of Murderous Yuon Communist, Colonialist and Imperialist leaders:

We can see this drawing picture showing us and the world that indigenous Khmer Krom people, who have been living under the hot-jokes of Murderous Yuon Communist, Colonialist and Imperialist leaders for more than 3 centuries, are being inhumanely mistreated and tortured...was too hard to find an English word to be described herein.

This is a summary of the different policies that the Khmer Krom people have endured and continue to endure. The consequences of these policies are that the Khmer Krom people's human rights have been deliberately violated. The French colonization was the prime access that facilitated the annexation of the Khmer Krom territory to the Annam Kingdom. The Khmer Krom people acclaim the autonomous statute, but the Khmer Krom people deplore the way it was implemented with the intention of favoring the Vietnamese invaders to give Bao-Dai a throne, to protect French interests rather than to consolidate the autonomous system for the betterment of the Khmer Krom people.

The Cambodian Government regrets that it has to raise a question which is of such a nature as to complicate the settlement of the already complex problem of establishing peace in Indo-China. But in doing so it is convinced that it is not merely its own interests but contributing toward the efforts being made for the establishment of a real and lasting peace in the world. The United Nations Organization, like all the nations meeting here in Geneva, serves the ideal of the well-being of humanity and is seeking not only the immediate establishment of peace but also the removal of every cause of conflict in the future and the building of the prosperity and well-being of the world on solid foundations. It is for that reason that Cambodia associates herself with others in trying to find the solution to this problem which may appear to be a private quarrel but which in fact is of a typically international character. One would not regard Dantzig as a solely Polish and German problem, or Trieste solely as a Yugoslav and Italian problem. These are problems which every nation is concerned to resolve in the spirit of confidence and mutual

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<sup>25</sup> <http://www.vmnf.civilization.ca/cultur/vietnam/vimor04e.html#khmer>

understanding. The Cambodian Government thus hopes that the nations participating in Geneva Conference will help to bring about a durable peace and ensure justice in South-East Asia and the world.<sup>26</sup>

**Yuon used news tactics to eliminates KKK**

Posted By: Reahoo (dialup-207-218-203-87.ev1.net)

Date: Thursday, 28 April 2005, at 11:25 a.m.

In recently news from Kampuchea Krom, Yuon V.C tries to eliminates/X-terminates KK people by Castration for men/for women tube ties so that these KK people won't have any children to claim their ancestor's land also by using some types of Drugs that make KK people become mentally ill, incapable of knowing who they were. V.C rewards Yuon kids whose study Khmer language by bribe them money, at the same time closed KK School, forbid KK from study their own language.

PM Pham Van Khai, spoke to the groups of Viet foreigners that. "We all Viets in blood whether you left V.N for any reason, we must works together for the sake of our country as whole" Pham Van Khai, can do that. Why can Hun Sen do the same for the sake of our nation Khmers must re-unite?<sup>27</sup>

**Revered Venerable Buddhist Monks, respected KKC members, compatriots, press and public members,**

The following is a two-page Khmer-language letter [signed on October 7, 2005] authored by the Cambodian Senator Thach Seta, Executive Director of [Phnom Penh-based NGO] Khmer Kampuchea Krom Community, who was born in Thkov district, Preah Trapeang province, Kampuchea Krom, requesting the Cambodian prime minister, enrouting to Hanoi, Vietnam, to sign an additional border agreement to the controversial 1985 Border Treaty with VN, while the latter occupied Cambodia from the late 1978 - 1991 to verify [or follow up] with his VN counterpart on the status and human rights of the indigenous Khmers living in Kampuchea Krom [Mekong Delta or South Vietnam].

Preah Trapeang province is situated on the South China Sea.

The sizes of Kampuchea Krom [including 2 large islands - Koh Tral and Koh Tralach] are 68,965 square kilometers.

France colonized this region in the mid-1860s and ceded Kampuchea Krom to Vietnamese Emperor Bao Dai [as reward] for resisting the intense insurgents/rebels of Vietcong led by Ho Chi Minh. After the victory in 1975, Prey Nokor that was renamed to Saigon under the previous VN regime, renamed again 'til today to Ho Chi Minh City, as a tribute for his victory over the

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<sup>26</sup> [http://www.caraweb.org/articles/kampuchea\\_krom.html](http://www.caraweb.org/articles/kampuchea_krom.html)

<sup>27</sup> <http://www.khmerkrom.org/radio/images/listen.gif>

French and Americans successively with the expense of the Khmers losing control over Kampuchea Krom.

This is all Vietnamese strategies to swallow up Khmer land. They'd done it successfully on the Cham land called Champa in central Vietnam today.

Thank you.

Office of Public Relation

The Khmer Kampuchea Krom Community-North America<sup>28</sup>

These are the sixth roots of the reasons that the Khmer people who really considered Yuon as their 3-Century-Old-Leech-Hereditary Foes who are the worst murderous violators of human rights on earth. And this was the fifth Killing Fields that Yuon committed against Cambodians in the bitterest past. Yuon colonialists and imperialists are still trying to cover up their One Million Super-Dirty-Demonic Genocidal Plans against Khmer Krom before eyes of people in the outside world. Who created Killing Fields in 1975 to 1979 to brutally massacre more than 3 million innocent Cambodians, more 460,000 lives again from 1979 to 1991 in Cambodia like that? Tragic irony of history; their victims, the peasants of Indochina, will be unforgotten. They will join the countless millions of earlier victims of Yuon tyrants, intimidators, murderers and oppressors. And the killings still take place in the dark place very secretly. Why were about three million Cambodian lives spent from 1975 to 1979 like that? Without about 3 million Khmer Kandal lives were spent, can all Khmer Krom refugees who are living overseas reveal their Endless Past and Present Unforgettable Painful Suffering Tragedies to the UN and world like that?

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<sup>28</sup> <http://www.khmerkromcommunity.org/>