

Dear Editor of Al Jazeera,

According to this article "***Cambodia protests unmask anti-Vietnam views***, written by Julia Wallace and Neou Vannarin and published on your website on Jan 24, 2014, Cambodians are critically perceived as racist against the Vietnamese minority living Cambodia.

<http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/2014/01/cambodia-protests-unmask-anti-vietnam-views-2014122101345786547.html>

This perception is distorted. Your two journalists just snapshot a small part of the situation to depict and to characterize the Cambodians behavior toward the Vietnamese people. Due to ethics code, your journalists should have firstly put the Cambodian current situation in the political perspective before the publication of their article mentioned above.

As you will see in the different papers in attachment, Vietnam government has been carrying out with the complicity the Cambodian ruling party a predatory policy towards Cambodia and the Khmer people, which is in total contradiction with the protection of the most fundamental Human Rights and also in violation of Cambodia's sovereignty and territorial integrity stipulated in the international laws and the 1991 Paris Peace Agreements that Vietnam has also signed with other signatories countries. Contrary to its official commitment signed with the international community to leave Cambodia in 1989, Vietnam has been implemented insidiously by the "back door" its expansionist policy which threatens directly the very existence of Cambodia. As it is mentioned in the enclosed US Task Force report, Vietnam has been evidently moving to consolidate its control over Cambodia through its allie's regime in Phnom Penh.

As it was emphasized by Sire K. L. Bindra, formerly Chairman and Secretary General (1964-67) of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia, set up under the 1954 Geneva Agreement to verify Cambodia's territorial integrity, in his letter and article sent to the Cambodia Daily (please refer to the attached papers), Vietnam is being to actively proceed to the Vietnamization of Cambodia concomitantly through the massive immigration of Vietnamese politically organized and the continual displacement of the border lines into the Cambodian territory. As it was largely reported by the press, Vietnam could legalize the 1982, 1983 and 1985 illegal treaties imposed during its presence in Cambodia through the recent additional convention to the 1985 treaty border signed on October 10 2005, which are totally contrary not only to the international laws but also to the agreement made by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front in June 1967 in their recognition of Cambodia's territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence. As mentioned by Philippe Taylor in his article, nothing can be decided without the approval of Hanoi (please refer to articles collected in the attachment).

From 1979 to these present days, the Vietnamese illegal immigration has reached an alarming rhythm. These illegal settlers represent now 35% of Cambodia's total population, approximately 5 out of the population of 14 million. With full voting rights granted to these illegal Vietnamese and the whole control over the structure of command within Hun Sen's current administration, Vietnam is in measure to subjugate all Cambodian governing system and to violate Cambodia's territorial and maritime integrity without being worried by anybody.

As it is stipulated in the article II of the 1948 UN convention, these colonial practices are liable to crime of genocide. Like what happened with the Cham people, the descendants of the Muslim Kingdom of Champa today completely disappeared from the world map, and the Khmer Krom people, the Cambodian indigenous people of South Vietnam, the Cambodians in today's Cambodia are becoming victims of a "silent genocide" at the nationwide and will witness surely the same destiny as the Cham people, who have no country anymore and are forced to search refuge in today's Cambodia, and the Khmer Krom people, who are systematically persecuted by the Vietnamese authorities.

We, the Cambodian people, are peacefully living together with the Khmer Cham, the Khmer Muslim people originally from the Kingdom of Champa, for many centuries. We are not racist. All what the defenseless Cambodian people have been trying to tell the whole world is not a racist act but just a cry of people victim of the Vietnamese expansionist move into Cambodia.

So we, the Cambodian people around the world, about 300 of us are in blind copy of this letter, wish to kindly invite you and your journalists to read all attached documents written by prominent scholars, so that you will be in measure to bring accurate and not distorted information to the readers in the whole world.

Kind Regards  
Vincent Prak

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***You will find below testimonies from two people and enclosed some of articles***

## **"They kill our people through ignorance and poverty"**

By Sophie from Europe

<http://ki-media.blogspot.fr/2010/11/they-kill-our-people-through-ignorance.html>

Dear Sir,

I thank you for distributing this very just note which reflects well the reality.

I would like to add to your note some of my personal observations made on the spot. After studying Cambodian and Vietnamese at the INALCO [French Oriental Languages and Civilizations University], I visited Cambodia several times to discover the country which I never knew. My parents had regularly informed me about the problems of poverty, of the Phnom Penh government corruption, of the Vietnamese expansionism aim in Cambodia, as well as other topics. All they told me were somewhat abstract, but when I visited on the spot, I was able to see how dramatic the situation is.

Everywhere, the Vietnamese are controlling restaurants, hotels and even small shops. In the mid-80s, their government sent them in large number to Cambodia to settle everywhere in the country.

They made up and are still made up of Hanoi spies. Right now, several of them speak fluently Cambodia with a slight accent and they represent the building blocks of the annexation policy of Cambodia by Hanoi. They now become the masters of the Cambodian economy. At the beginning, they were working as bicycle repair mechanics, car repair mechanics and construction workers. But now, they don't have to work anymore. In restaurants or hotels, they remain in the background. Cambodians, and mainly Cambodian women work for them. One day, as I went to the bathroom located in the courtyard of one of the large restaurants in Phnom Penh, I heard their talk in Vietnamese. They said: "the Cambodians (those who work for us) must not eat at the same time as we do. They will eat the leftover of what we will eat. Their place is the same as that for dogs. They do not deserve any better and they will be our slaves for generations to come."

This conversation was extremely shocking to me, and they allow me to become conscious to the fact that the colonization of Cambodia by Vietnam is an undeniable reality, a reality which still remains not well understood by some of the Cambodians in the Diaspora. I invite these Cambodians to observe closely during their trip to Cambodia. As long as they understand the gravity of these facts and they understand that it is no longer acceptable to remain indifferent to such dramatic perspective for the Cambodian people and nation.

I am 28 and I hope that people of my age would be more interested about our country. We have almost all that we want here [in Europe], thus, let us give some time for our brothers and sisters in the country while it is still time. I am not involved in politics, but I insist that the situation is severe. They kill our people through ignorance and poverty.

*Sophie*

## **Who Rules Cambodia ?**

By **Jean Claude Santerre**

<http://ki-media.blogspot.fr/2011/03/who-rules-cambodia.html>

I was asked to reassess the travel tours in the former French Indochina on behalf of a low cost operator tour. Fascinated by the idea of discovering these countries, I was left with a simple backpack that day when I was assigned this mission.

Halong Bay was the first destination, where I surprisingly met Bopha, her Cambodian name, a lovely girl, a resident of Phnom Penh. She was my girl friend when she came to study in France. After spending a night together at the hotel, she accepted to be my guide. She became my interpreter. She speaks fluently Vietnamese and Khmer.

She has a good proficiency in French and English. She took me to the places where beauty is subliminal. I was really fascinated by the charm and the magnificent softness of this place. As prescribed in my specifications, I also had to go to Cambodia to assess the routes and locations to offer customers of the tour operator. Always accompanied by my guide who goes home in Phnom Penh, I was surprised by large movements back and forth across the Vietnam-Cambodia border.

With my many years of experience and having travelled far more distant lands, I have never seen a country where border control is lax, not to say non-existent. Flows of goods, and incoming and outgoing movements of Vietnamese in Cambodia are countless. Surprised to see all this traffic, I asked Bopha: "what makes so many people come and go there?". She answered with smile: "Cambodia is a paradise for us".

After crossing the border, we travel on our way to Phnom Penh, where I was received by the family

of Bopha. Bopha's father had come from Vietnam and moved to Cambodia in 1982. He was a part of the Vietnamese state apparatus settled in Cambodia by the Vietnamese government. He receives about \$ 5,000 per month from the Vietnamese government to conduct missions in Cambodia.

The same as Bopha's father, many Vietnamese remained in Cambodia after the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops in 1989. All occupied a position either within the government of Hun Sen or in the booming business of the country. Bopha and her brothers and sisters, all born in Vietnam, have been educated at the University of Phnom Penh, she said. One of her brothers came to study in France.

Bopha and her parents hosted a festive evening in my honor. I was deeply moved. I could not forget their warm hospitality and kindness. The next day I returned to my work by visiting Phnom Penh. I was very struck by an immense contrast between a wealthy minority driving very new beautiful brand 4x4 cars and a majority of the population living in a kind of huts with a very condition.

One evening, Bopha suggested me to make a night-trip with her. We go bars and restaurants the most expensive in the Cambodian capital. There, I saw young people spending money without counting. The money keeps flowing. Bopha explained me that these young people are from the ruling class in Phnum Penh.

Leaving the bar, we were passing one of the villas that belongs to one of the top generals of Hun Sen, Ke Kim Yan. Bopha told me that one of his children has just got married, in late January, 2011, to one of the daughters of a senior military man, who had led the tanks to eradicate, in July, 1997 the military supporters of the royal party.

Among the guests at the wedding, were Hun Sen, himself, Sok An, and several other senior government officials of Cambodia, she said. These people have the greatest fortunes in Cambodia. They have spent over 200,000 dollars just for the bouquet of flowers and other decoration, over 500,000 worth of diamond finery.

The newlyweds received a wedding gift a beautiful house with a golf course. I was wondering, given their large villas very secure, where their fortune comes from? The country seems so poor. Large part of population lives in rural areas in a kind of hut which would not certainly resist the blow of violent wind.

After this night-visit in Phnom Penh which a little shook my consciousness, I asked Bopha if she could accompany me to Siem Reap. On the road, Bopha explained me that everything is easy for us here in Cambodia. The Cambodian leaders are gullible, uncultivated and uneducated. She says that “we just need to let them cover the front of the political scene and let them drown themselves in the thirst of the power and the money”. After that, we can do all what we want to do. Sometimes, our leaders come to visit these Cambodian leaders when they are sick.

Bopha reassures me that she was very interested to work with my tour operator. When we arrived in Siem Reap, she introduced me to some of the managers of the hotels there. The way she talks with them makes me think they know each other very well. One of them offered me a night in his hotel. Bopha went back Phnom Penh at the evening. We promised each other to keep in touch for the travel project. She gave me the address of her father's brother who lives in Laos. The next day, I took a day to discover the city of Siem Reap before continuing on my way to Laos. I met few people working for NGOs. They told me about things that are totally invisible in the eyes of uninformed visitors further information additionally to all what the Bopha told me.

Surprised by the quiet unconsciousness of the Cambodian leaders of such an important national

problem, I decided to provide my testimony in honor of the poor but always smiling people I met during my trip.

## **30 Years of Vietnamese Oppression in Cambodia, collection of articles**

<http://janecadhlnews.blog4ever.com/30-ans-daoppression-vietnamienne-au-cambodge>

## **Cambodia Threatened by New Forms of Colonialism**

<http://janecadhlnews.blog4ever.com/cambodia-threatened-by-new-forms-of-colonialism-french-and-english>

## **The Rivalry Of Major Powers In Service Vietnamese Expansionism**

<http://janecadhlnews.blog4ever.com/the-rivalry-of-major-powers-in-service-vietnamese-expansionism>

## **La Coopération Economique entre le Vietnam et le Cambodge**

<http://janecadhlnews.blog4ever.com/la-cooperation-economique-entre-le-vietnam-et-le-cambodge>