

H O L O C A U S T

**Eyewitness report
on China and
Kissinger's crimes
against Cambodia**

For 35 years the world has remained horrified at the Holocaust that took place in Nazi Germany, the systematic murder of 6 million in the concentration camps and gas ovens of the fascists. For the past four years a horror equal to that of Hitler's Nazis has taken place in the tiny Southeast Asian nation of Kampuchea (Cambodia). Three million people, more than 40 percent of that nation, have been exterminated by the Chinese-created regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, and hardly a voice has been raised in the world about it.

While some press have begun exposing the facts of the situation, there has been an international conspiracy of silence respecting the *international* forces and design behind the Kampuchean holocaust. And although the direct perpetrators of this horror were ousted in January of this year, the crime continues. On Sept. 21, the governments of some 71 nations voted to seat the criminals themselves as the "representatives" of Kampuchea in the United Nations, the organization created out of the defeat of Nazi fascism in order to secure a peaceful future for the world.

Who led Ieng Sary by the hand and offered him a chair among the community of nations? The leaders were our own United States government, the Chinese, the British, nations like West Germany, Japan, and Italy, the victims of fascism, countries like Chile, Egypt, Singapore, and Yugoslavia, who serve the Anglo-American-Chinese axis today.

The supporters of the Kampuchean Holocaust wrap themselves in the garb of "principle," the "principle of nonintervention, nonuse of force," the immoral claim that the role of the Vietnamese armed forces in saving the nation of Kampuchea from total genocidal extinction is the real crime. Do they now ask that the American men who laid down their lives to end the scourge of Nazism apologize for the "use of force"?

The evidence of what happened in Kampuchea is available for all to see and read—the records of the Tribunal held in Phnom Penh in August to try Pol Pot and Ieng Sary for the crime of genocide.

What happened in Kampuchea was not simply the murder of 3 million people. It was the annihilation of any form of urban culture, civilization itself—the purest form of the creation of a Dark Age since the days of the black plague of medieval Europe. The enemy of Pol Pot was first of all the cities and the educated, urban population, the industries, the libraries, the hospitals, the museums—every aspect of civilization that man has labored thousands of years to create was totally destroyed in Kampuchea.

In Pol Pot's Holocaust the "useless eaters" were the

educated cream of the nation, considered parasites because they did not produce rice, the only form of existence in a nation that became one huge concentration camp. While most of the some 2 million urban dwellers of the capital Phnom Penh were murdered—many in the forced march which drove the inhabitants out of city within three days of its “liberation”—the systematic butchery of the entire population did not reach its height until 1977-1978, some two years after Pol Pot’s gang took control.

Every single aspect of the genocide was planned, including those first horrifying days. It was planned from the days when Pol Pot and Ieng Sary sat in the Chinese capital of Peking at the feet of their masters, from Mao Zedong to Deng Xiaoping. Massive amounts of Chinese arms flowed in, used by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime to conduct savage raids into Vietnam, where thousands of Vietnamese were butchered in much the same way as the Kampuchians were—not with bullets, but with axes, steel pipes, and bamboo rods. The “useless eaters” produced rice—millions of tons of it—which was stockpiled, along with the arms, as an increasingly emptied Kampuchea was made ready as an armed base for Chinese war against Vietnam.

The evidence is there—it cannot be denied. But it is not enough to know—even now the 4 million who remain are dying, with 1 million permanently disabled, all hungry, and the nation stripped of everything, even kitchen utensils. Cambodia, said one visitor, is a “complete zero.” The people are in shock, still living in terror that Pol Pot will come back. “If the Vietnamese leave,” one survivor told a visitor, “4 million Kampuchians will go to Vietnam as refugees.”

The crimes of this Holocaust do not rest then only with Pol Pot, with Ieng Sary, or even with their Chinese masters. They rest also with those who played “the China Card” and plotted to help China gain control of Kampuchea. Responsibility rests on Henry Kissinger and his deputy Alexander Haig, who set up Lon Nol (who preceded Pol Pot) and made their deal with Peking. The entire Anglo-American elite helped to create this Holocaust and now, with the same China Card in hand, plot to continue it, to cover it up, and perpetuate the horror.

In the following report, featuring the eyewitness account of distinguished Indian journalist Ganesh Shukla, we document the full scope of the horror of Kampuchea, and of its supporters.

I. Indian journalist tells of horror

From August 15 to 20, Ganesh Shukla, founding editor of the Indian weekly *New Wave* and a respected journalist from that nation, was in Kampuchea to attend the *in absentia* trial of former rulers Pol Pot and Ieng Sary for the murder of 3 million Kampuchians. For a number of years a staff correspondent and Southeast Asia editor of the *Patriot*, a prominent national daily, Mr. Shukla is highly regarded as a political commentator in his own nation, particularly among traditional Congress Party circles. He is currently on tour in the United States to dramatize the nature of the tragedy in Kampuchea. Following are two of Mr. Shukla’s reports from *New Wave*.

Pol Pot’s murder of 3 million

This first hand account by Ganesh Shukla of the devastation in Kampuchea was carried in New Wave, Sept. 2.

I was in Cambodia from August 15 to August 20. During my stay in Phnom Penh, I attended the trial *in absentia* of Pol Pot and Ieng Sari, visited orphanages, torture chambers, prisons, hospitals and parts of the capital. I also visited some places in the countryside and talked to people. What I saw and heard has left me benumbed.

I have no words to describe the tragedy that befell Cambodia on the day of its liberation in 1975, and in