

TRANSLATION

THE FLAG OF PRESTIGE, DIGNITY AND HONOUR OF THE NATION AND PEOPLE OF KAMPUCHEA, THE NATIONAL UNITED FRONT OF KAMPUCHEA (FUNK) AND OF THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNION OF KAMPUCHEA (GRUNK) IS FLYING HIGH IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA

A.K.I. 6 April 1974

The delegation of the National United Front of Kampuchea (FUNK) and of the Royal Government of National Union (GRUNK) led by Mr. Khieu Samphan, Vice Prime Minister, Minister of National Defence of GRUNK and Commander-in-Chief of FAPLNK, and Mr. Ieng Sary, Special Adviser to the Vice President of the GRUNK Council, is on an official visit to a number of brother friendly countries, including the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the People's Republic of China, and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea. The peoples, governments and numerous mass organisations of those countries welcomed them with great joy, solemnity and cordiality. The militant solidarity and fraternal friendship in equality between the nation, the people of Kampuchea and those of brother friendly countries has been strengthened and consolidated to an even higher level. The Western press agencies that have often supported the American imperialists and the traitors of Phnom Penh have also been closely monitoring the news of this visit and have carried information on this important event to the world. The declarations and speeches made by Vice Prime Minister Khieu Samphan, head of the delegation, the welcome extended to him in each of the capital cities, the receptions, visits to factories and other areas, mass meetings, etc, were prominently reported and commented upon in the newspapers, radio and television broadcasts.

At the moment, the honour enjoyed by the nation and the people of Kampuchea, the prestige and the strategy of the National United Front of Kampuchea (FUNK) and the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea (GRUNK) have reached great heights. What accounts for this?

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These visits have attained such a great level of animation and solemnity, and have had such a great impact on world opinion, among friends and foes alike, because the FUNK and GRUNK delegation, led by Mr. Khieu Samphan, Vice Prime Minister, and Mr. Ieng Sary, Special Adviser to the Vice President of the GRUNK Council, represents the nation and the people of Kampuchea, the movement for the fight for national liberation against American imperialists on what is currently the most active front in the world, as well as the movement for a totally independent and sovereign struggle, with no dependency whatsoever on any foreign country, and which takes into its own hands the destiny of its country and people. FUNK and GRUNK are the authentic representatives of the movement for the struggle for liberation of a small country that is the victim of the cruellest and most barbaric aggression but which is about to triumph over American imperialist aggressors, the ringleaders of international imperialism.

FUNK and GRUNK are as completely different as heaven is from earth from the band of anti-national "republicans" in Phnom Penh, who have no one behind them, no land, no rice; they are arch-fascists, totally rotten lackeys of American imperialists. Wherever they go, those traitors in Phnom Penh are hated and totally disavowed by the popular masses, who despise them. They are just a handful of anti-national brigands, struggling to survive thanks to hand-outs from American imperialists before whom they daily kneel down to pick up the crumbs from their masters and sub-masters' tables.

More than ever before, the popular masses, inside as well as outside the country, can now clearly see both the independent and sovereign nature, the non-dependence on outsiders, the glory, honour and resounding reputation of FUNK and GRUNK, and like day and night, the diametrically opposed nature of the traitors of Phnom Penh, who have turned themselves into the most despicable and contemptible zealous lackeys of American imperialists. The cynical and vile psychological war that the CIA has launched in order to slander and degrade the movement for the struggle of the nation and the people of Kampuchea has been crushed each step of the way and is now crumbling lamentably.

The nation and the people of Kampuchea, male and female combatants, and all the cadres are very proud of this victory, which has been achieved thanks to the unyielding struggle and sublime revolutionary heroism of the people and FAPLANK, which has, under the glorious flag of FUNK, been keeping to the most resolute and unyielding offensive line, that yields neither to compromise nor to a spirit of defeat. Over the coming days, FAPLANK will launch even more violent attacks in order to lift even higher the banner of prestige, of endurance and of honour of the nation, the people, FUNK and GRUNK, until the final and definitive victory over American imperialists and their lackeys and brigand-traitors: Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, Son Ngoc Thanh, Cheng Heng, In Tam, Long Boret, and Sosthene Fernandez.

FUNK AND GRUNK DELEGATION LEAVES PEKING FOR PYONYANG

A.K.I 6 April 1974

The FUNK and GRUNK delegation, led by Mr. Khieu Samphan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of FUNK, Vice Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence of GRUNK, assisted by Mr. Ieng Sary, Special Adviser to the Vice President of the GRUNK Council, left Peking aboard a special flight on 5 April for a visit to North Korea at the invitation of the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea.

As it was about to leave, the delegation was greeted at the airport by Chinese leaders and officials in charge of related ministries: Ye Kien-Ying, Wou The, Keng Piao, Li Kiang, Tchang Tsai-Tsien, Han Nien-Long and Cheng Kien, as well as Mr. Kang Mao-Tchao, Chinese Ambassador to the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Also present on that occasion were Samdech Penn Nouth, GRUNK Prime Minister, Messrs. Sarin Chhak, Chan Youran, Thiounn Mumm, General Duong Sam Ol, Chea San, Keat Chhon, Thiounn Prasith and Van Piny, as well as Ambassador Toch Kham Doeun.

Mr. Hyun Jun Keuk, Ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea to China and his wife were also present.

FUNK AND GRUNK DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG

A.K.I. 6 April 1974

The FUNK and GRUNK delegation arrived in Pyongyang by special flight on 5 April for a friendly visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, at the invitation of the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea.

The delegation is led by Mr. Khieu Samphan, Vice Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence of GRUNK and Commander-in-Chief of FAPLNK, assisted by Mr. Ieng Sary, Special Adviser to the Vice President of the GRUNK Council.

The members of the delegation are: the Minister of Popular Education and Youth Affairs, Mrs. Ieng Thirith, and the Vice Minister of Information and Propaganda, Tiv Ol, and the Ambassador of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Ang Kim Khoan.

The Cambodian guests were greeted at the airport by Mr. Tchoe Yung Keun, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Vice President of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, and Messrs. O Jin U, Pak Sung Chul, Ho Dam, among others.

Also present were Mr. Li Yun-Tchouan, Chinese Ambassador to the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, and diplomatic representatives of various countries accredited to Korea.

When the Cambodian guests alighted from the plane, Vice President Tchoe Yung Keun, and the other members of the Party and the Government of the Korea came forward to give them a cordial handshake and a warm embrace. Korean children offered them bouquets of flowers.

A grand welcome ceremony took place at the airport. The army band played the national anthems of the Kingdom of Cambodia and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea. Vice Prime Minister Khieu Samphan and Special Adviser Ieng Sary, accompanied by Korean leaders, inspected a guard of honour mounted by the People's Army of Korea.

When the Cambodian guests walked towards the crowd, the latter waved the national flags of the two countries and applauded joyfully, thus warmly welcoming the messengers from the Cambodian people, fresh from the frontlines of the anti-imperialist struggle.

Inside the city, the Cambodian delegation was warmly welcomed by tens of thousands of the inhabitants who had lined up along the streets.

PRESIDENT KIM IL SUNG RECEIVES FUNK AND GRUNK DELEGATION

A.K.I. 7 April 1974

On 5 April, Field Marshal Kim Il Sung, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, received the FUNK and GRUNK delegation on an official and friendly visit to Korea.

Present at that occasion were Mr. Khieu Samphan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of FUNK, Vice Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence of GRUNK, Commander-in-Chief of FAPLNK, and head of the delegation, Mr. Ieng Sary, Special Adviser to the Vice President of the GUNK Council, assistant head of delegation, as well as the following members of the delegation: Mrs. Ieng Thirith, Minister of Popular Education and Youth Affairs, Mr. Tiv Ol, Vice Minister of Information and Propaganda of GRUNK, and Messrs. Ang Kim Khoan, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the People's Democratic Republic of Korea.

Also present were Messrs. O Jin U, Pak Sung Chul, Ho Dam, Kim Yong Nam, Li Chong Il, and other Korean dignitaries.

President Kim Il Sung stressed that the valiant struggle of the Cambodian people inspires peoples the world over, notably the peoples of Asia and the Korean people. He noted that "the struggle of the Cambodian people proves that a small country can achieve victory in its struggle against imperialist powers".

On behalf of the Korean people, Mr. Kim Il Sung warmly praised the brilliant victories of the heroic people of Cambodia in their struggle for national salvation against US aggression, and wished the Cambodian people even more resounding successes. He declared that the Korean people consider as their international obligation, the support they are giving to the Cambodian people in their just struggle.

For his part, Mr. Khieu Samphan extended the congratulations of the people and combatants of Kampuchea to President Kim Il Sung, to the Korean people, and to the Workers' Party of Korea. He sincerely thanked President Kim Il Sung and the Korean people for their active assistance to the struggle of the Cambodian people.

The FUNK and GRUNK delegation offered President Kim Il Sung gifts made by the people and FAPLNK combatants.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and fraternal militancy.

RECEPTION IN PYONGYANG IN HONOUR OF FUNK AND GRUNK
DELEGATION

A. K. I 7 April 1974

On 5 April, the People's Central Committee and the Standing Committee of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea offered a great banquet in the hall of the Assembly at Mansudae in honour of the FUNK and GRUNK delegation currently visiting Korea.

Field Marshal Kim Il Sung, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, was present at that banquet. The following dignitaries were present at that banquet: From Cambodia: Mr. Khieu Samphan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of FUNK, Vice Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence of GRUNK and Commander-in-Chief of FAPLNG, head of the delegation, assisted by Mr. Ieng Sary, Special Adviser to the Vice President of the GRUNK Council, and the other members of the delegation. On the Korean side, Messrs. Tchoe Yong Keun, Vice President of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, O Jin U, Pak Sung Chul, Ho Dam, Kim Yong Nam and Tchoe Jai U, respectively, government ministers, officials in charge of mass organisations, the generals of the People's Army, officials in charge of scientific matters, education, culture, the arts and the press of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea.

Also invited were the staff of the Embassy of the Kingdom of Cambodia to Korea, diplomats of various countries accredited to Korea and Cambodian students studying in Korea.

When Field Marshal Kim Il Sung, Vice Prime Minister Khieu Samphan and Special Adviser Ieng Sary, and other personalities, entered the banquet hall, they were welcomed by music and sustained applause.

The national anthems of the Kingdom of Cambodia and of Korea were played.

Mr. O Jin U and Mr. Khieu Samphan each made a speech at the banquet.

The invited guests then proposed a toast, wishing good health and long life to President Kim Il Sung, to Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, Samdech Prime Minister Penn Nouth, Vice Prime Minister Khieu Samphan, and Special Adviser, Ieng Sary.

The banquet took place in an atmosphere of militant solidarity and fraternal friendship and ended with an artistic presentation by the Mansudae theatre group.

THE PHNOM PENH TRAITORS ARE IN TOTAL DISARRAY AND ARE
CORNERED ON THE DEFENSIVE ON ALL FRONTS WHILE FAPLNK REMAIN
ON THE OFFENSIVE, ATTACKING THE ENEMY WITHOUT RESPITE.

A. K. I. 4 April 1974

Events that have taken place during this dry season on the battlefields clearly prove that the people and FAPLNK can, at will, pull the enemy to any direction at will and anytime, beating and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy each time.

FAPLNK continue to launch unrelenting attacks while the enemy is still running helter-skelter, trying unsuccessfully to have the upper hand. The people of Kampuchea as well as foreign observers can see this clearly for themselves. Despite the insane and ignoble efforts the traitors of Phnom Penh have been making in psychological warfare, they have still not been able to hide the serious defeats they have suffered.

At the beginning of March 1974, FAPLNK attacked them from all sides and pushing their attacks right up to the doorsteps of Phnom Penh, coming from the northwest, southwest as well as from the east, north and southeast. They have destroyed numerous enemy positions and important vital forces. FAPLNK artillery has been pounding with extreme violence the military positions in the city, causing heavy losses to the enemy troops and putting them in disarray and on the run.

While the traitors were caught in a panic around and inside Phnom Penh, FAPLNK again shattered them along highway 4 (east of the city of Kompong Speu), sweeping all the puppet forces from the road, along the Ang Snuol-Voar Sar stretch, especially from the camp and the administrative headquarters of the Prek Phdao district. The traitors had still not recovered from their stupor along highway 4 when they were already being attacked at Kampot where, within a short time, FAPLNK wiped off a whole defence system and were advancing to the city from every corner. The traitorous army command were again caught off-guard and thrown into total confusion to the extent that the American Embassy in Phnom Penh had to rush American officers to the front to take direct military command from their lackeys. The enemy have withdrawn a part of their forces from Phnom Penh to send to Kampot. But when they were exposed in PhnomPenh, FAPLNK launched on an assault, on 14 March, against positions on the Koh Dach islands (Kshach Kandal) and Okna Tey, on the Mekong River six kilometres from the Royal Palace (Phnom Penh). In one day and one night, they liberated the islands, wiped out an enemy battalion and helped 50,000 people to cross over to the liberated zone. The traitors Lon Nol and Sosthene Fernandez, command chiefs of the traitorous army of Phnom Penh, have not said a word on this defeat because they have not found any pretext to deceive people and make empty boasts as they did before.

A day later, on March 15, FAPLNK again launched a swift and surprise attack on the city of Udong. On 18 March 1874, Udong was totally liberated. An enemy division was totally wiped out and 30,000 inhabitants of that town and surrounding areas successfully crossed over to the liberated zone. It is only after FAPLNK had totally destroyed the

military positions, the administrative power, detention camps, the pacification centres at Udong that the traitors rushed reinforcement troops to recapture the town of Udong. But they too were totally trounced and decimated in great numbers.

All these events on the military front prove that the enemy troops have lost the initiative, that they are totally confused and that they remain cornered and on the defensive. As for FAPLNK, they are attacking the enemy everywhere following their plan and wiping out important enemy forces on all battlefields.

In short, the enemy troops are completely shattered and in total disarray. FAPLNK will attack them with renewed energy and corner them into an even more desperate situation until all the traitors of the fatherland are wiped out.

DESPICABLE TACTICS AND CRIMINAL ACTS BY AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS
AND THEIR LACKEY IN PHNOM PENH

A.K.I. 5 April 1974

American imperialists have come up with a new tactic that is even more vile and more cowardly against the people of Kampuchea; through the intermediary of the CIA, they have set up a radio-broadcasting agency, the so-called "The Indochinese United Front"; and what is even more nauseating is that the band of traitors Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, Son Ngoc Thanh, Cheng Heng, In Tam, Long Boret, Sosthene Fernandez, and their radio in Phnom Penh, have been using this CIA radio station, in the most servile manner, with no shame whatsoever.

Since August 1973, the "khmerisation" of the war in Kampuchea has been flatly defeated by the people and FAPLANK, and it is crumbling each day. The band of brigand traitors: Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, Son Ngoc Thanh, Cheng Heng, In Tam, Long Boret, Sosthene Fernandez have, more than ever before, been forced into near collapse. In an attempt to save the lives of their lackeys in Phnom Penh, American imperialists, particularly the Nixon Administration, have intensified their intervention and aggression in Kampuchea through the most despicable manoeuvres. They have brought in 3,500 military advisers to command every sector, particularly the military, over and above the heads of the traitors. They have, through the intermediary of the CIA, and with the most abject and ignoble manoeuvres ever, also infiltrated their agents into the so-called organisation of "Khmers Rumdoh", who have asked to surrender. They have mounted the so-called "rallying of the refugees". They have made loud noises in their deceitful and slanderous propaganda on what they call "Vietcong and North Vietnamese" combatants in the ranks of the Khmer Rouge army".

This again clearly shows what they truly are, masters and servants, who are more and more being cornered. The people's armed forces and the people of Kampuchea as well as justice-loving people the world over are now denouncing them, condemning them, and breaking them apart. The fact that the whole world is hearing and talking about and clearly seeing Vice Prime Minister Khieu Samphan, whom the American imperialists and their lackeys, the traitors, had already falsely announced as dead, is one well-aimed blow on those liars' jaw.

FIRST LIST OF AMERICAN MILITARY ADVISERS IN PHNOM PENH:
IRREFUTABLE EVIDENCE OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS' DIRECT
INTERVENTION IN THE WAR OF AGGRESSION IN KAMPUCHEA

A.K.I. 1974

Each day, American imperialists are intervening more directly and more deeply in the war of aggression in Kampuchea.

Since 18 March 1970, the day they mounted a reactionary coup d'etat that overthrew the independent, peaceful and neutral Kampuchea, R. Nixon has given massive aid in the military, economic and political aid to his lackeys in Phnom Penh, the traitors Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, Son Ngoc Thanh, Cheng Heng, In Tam, Long Boret, Sosthene Fernandez, to enable them massacre the people of Kampuchea, and stifle their just struggle.

But, over the past four years, the traitors of Phnom Penh have suffered one heavy defeat after another in just about every area, and have been unable to raise up their heads. To rescue them, American imperialists have sent to Kampuchea a great number of military advisers to take direct command of the traitorous army and administration in Phnom Penh. The number of American military advisers now stands at 3,500 and R. Nixon is planning to raise this number to 10,000 by year end. These American military advisers, who are largely disguised as civilians, are carrying out their acts of aggression in all areas, particularly the military.

We publish here-below the first list of American military advisers, who are presently leading the war of aggression by American imperialism in Kampuchea:

1. Cleland John, Major General
2. Burnelle Ray, Colonel
3. Donaldson John, Colonel
4. Grayeb George, Colonel
5. Munnely John, Colonel
6. Opfer David, Colonel
7. Turnip Seed Charles, Colonel
8. Banne William, Lieutenant Colonel
9. Barnee Robert, Lieutenant Colonel
10. Borent Mark, Lieutenant Colonel
11. Broman Ralph, Lieutenant Colonel
12. Trampbell James, Lieutenant Colonel
13. Tronetti Robert, Lieutenant Colonel
14. Dorand Edwin, Lieutenant Colonel
15. Edwards Richard, Lieutenant Colonel
16. Hawkins Richard, Lieutenant Colonel
17. Hese Ted, Lieutenant Colonel
18. Holkau Kohn, Lieutenant Colonel
19. Lundgren Duway Ne, Lieutenant Colonel
20. Meyer Frederick, Lieutenant Colonel

21. Newham Donald, Lieutenant Colonel
22. Sullivan Roy, Lieutenant Colonel
23. Whitwire Roy, Lieutenant Colonel
24. Barnei Walter, Major
25. Berry John, Major
26. Buller Perry, Major
27. Childere Charles, Major
28. Custer Bert, Major
29. Dowds James, Major
30. Even Donals, Major
31. Goldesith Nathan, Major
32. Gott Schark Paul, Major
33. Hill Paul, Major
34. Kobg Ronald, Major
35. Lane Charles, Major
36. Lawton George, Major
37. Loban Gary Grant, Major
38. Manges Duff, Major
39. Meeth Harry, Major
40. Menoher Paul, Major
41. Mott William, Major
42. Fannmaller Walter, Major
43. Von Hoene John Paul, Major
44. Washan Billy, Major
45. Stepane Vitch Sava, Major
46. Buch David, Navy Captain
47. Bush Vernon, Navy Captain
48. Geary Richard, Navy Captain
49. Cosgrove Patrich, Commandant
50. Dubois Denis, Commandant
51. Clark Michael, Captain
52. Hamer Robert, Captain
53. Jensen Bruce, Captain
54. Mason Lewis, Captain
55. Verdier Bernard, Captain
56. Carroll George, Lieutenant
57. Macon Macdowell John, Lieutenant.

And here-below is a list of military advisers disguised as civilians to mislead public opinion:

1. Barnhicall Gary
2. Bellefeuille Gil
3. Bick Paul
4. Blake Thomas
5. Boys Richard
6. Bewere Ronald

7. Brugger Ellen
8. Buchanan Michael
9. Bull Kinlock
10. Burger Albert
11. Butler Cletes
12. Carway Rayford
13. Carney Timethy
14. Carpenter Karl
15. Cartwright Glenn
16. Chamberlain Arthur
17. Cronboy Stephen
18. Cooney Margaret
19. Davis Peter
20. Driscell Joseph
21. Djiewit Maria
22. Elissabide Pierre
23. Gaetka Annders
24. Ennis Robert
25. Evans Benjamin
26. Evans George
27. Faria Joseph
28. Fassett Richard
29. Flahart Michael
30. Frudger Wayne
31. Gemet David
32. Gardner Paul
33. Goodnough Andrey
34. Grant Theodora
35. Granzow Elizabeth
36. Graffin James
37. Grull David
38. Guideche Larry
39. Guilmette Howard
40. Halton Travis
41. Harben William
42. Harper Dana
43. Harick Philip
44. Herlin Arthur
45. Hice Daniel
46. Holsbrook Thomas
47. Howard Andrew
48. Jacket Loon
49. Jacodson Annarose
50. Jacobson Robert
51. Jameson Donald
52. Johnson Franch

53. Jones Paul
54. Kincaid William
55. Keshe Aliff Bruno
56. Laboube Thomas
57. Leedodd Leenodd
58. Lech John
59. Lech Harry
60. MacCarthy John
61. Mac Coy Jame
62. Mac Kissen Laurech
63. Mikkelson Orry
64. Willington Jeffrey
65. Misewecz Marynalee
66. Maccana Patricia
67. Mureski Donald
68. Navratil William
69. Nelson Richard
70. Newman Irwin
71. Wifadzk Michael
72. Odanil Larry
73. Elsen Stuart
74. Parrish Earl
75. Priluker Charlotte
76. Prior Greogr
77. Puhl Harodl
78. Ramsy Jlaiam
79. Rasberry Donald
80. Reed Bernard
81. Radwans Charles
82. Riley Wallace
83. Rose Joe
84. Sanabria Eriquer
85. Satcher Stwlvester
86. Strhwam Theodore
87. Shopard Michael
88. Sirok Manirns
89. Simpson Greald
90. Smith Arthur
91. Smith Leas Ruth
92. Soergrel Donald
93. Sohlin Donelly
94. Spiney Norman
95. Stallivier Norman
96. Stuart Ongo Michaul
97. Sturgron Grogr
98. Svoboda Josef

99. Svoboda Veray
100. Taubs Serge
101. Tague Bobby
102. Thacher Richard
103. Thowson Raymond
104. Townsend Jacekarne
105. Tripp Richard
106. Vahai Ric
107. Warren Arthur
108. Weman Miles
109. Weden Charles
110. Waleh Iron

A DEFENCE POSITION OF THE TOWN OF PURSAT WIPED OUT

A.K.I 7 April 1974

On the night of 27 March, FAPLNK launched powerful attacks against the Rorlup position, located on the line of defence six kilometres southeast of the town of Pursat.

At the end of a fierce two-hour battle, they completely destroyed this position and the surrounding "auto-defence" system. They killed 150 mercenaries, wounded many more, and recovered 55 arms of various types, including an 80mm mortar gun, a 60mm mortar gun, 3 medium-calibre machine guns, 15 AR.15, 28 rifles, 1 transmission equipment, nearly one ton of shells and bullets and about 3 tons of other military material.

Over one hundred families that the enemy had been guarding within the defence system were liberated.