

IV. 17 Mar 75

C A M B O D I A

FILE SUBJ.
DATE SUB-CAT. H 1
3/15

PARIS RADIO CARRIES FURTHER SIHANOUK STATEMENTS 14 MARCH

[Editorial Report LD] Paris Domestic Service in French at 1820 GMT on 14 March carries a 30-minute roundtable on the Cambodian situation. Participating in the roundtable are Roger Pic and Michel Tauriac of Paris radio; Yves (Guyberger) from LA CROIX and LE JOURNAL DU DIMANCHE; Jacques (de Cornoy) of LE MONDE; and Gerard (Le Quang) of FRANCE SOIR. In the course of the roundtable two recorded portions of an interview with Norodom Sihanouk are broadcast. The date and place of the interview is not given but appears to be the same as that entitled "Paris Radio Interviews Sihanouk on Cambodian Situation" published on H 1 of the 13 March Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT. In reply to a question apparently dealing with his attitude toward the United States, Sihanouk, in French, states:

"If the United States does not cease helping and protecting the archcriminal and moribund regime of Lon Nol within the next few days, if it does not quickly end its sinister warmongering airlift, and if it grants new financial and military aid to the Phnom Penh traitors and intervenes even more with its armed forces, then the Cambodia of the NUFC and RGNUC will never again be able to be friends with the United States. If new U.S. help is granted to the government of the Phnom Penh traitors, it is possible that this government and its army can survive for a few more months. But if the U.S. Congress decides to end U.S. military help to the Phnom Penh regime, its fall would be a matter of days, since it is really on its last legs.

"As far as the recent Lon Nol offer to resign is concerned, it does not interest us. There is no Cambodian problem, but only a problem caused by the aggressive colonialist war of the United States against our country. We do not demand and want the departure of a Lon Nol or a Long Boret but, indeed, the departure of Uncle Sam from our Cambodian soil, which has had enough of these (?impudent) Yankees."

Following further discussion of the situation in Cambodia, one unidentified journalist says: "We will ask Prince Sihanouk what kind of regime the Khmer Rouge might install in Phnom Penh and what role he himself might play in this new regime." To which another reporter says: "He said something about being like the Queen of England." In another recorded portion, Prince Sihanouk says:

"We shall install in Phnom Penh the same regime, known as people's power, as has already been introduced in the vast liberated areas of our country. It may be called socialist or communist, but it needs above all to be very Cambodian and not a servile copy of some foreign Red regime or other. Our Khmer Rouge regime will obviously be the opposite of the Lon Nol regime known, as Republican, but which is in fact very feudal, oligarchical, fascist, antinational, antipeople and ultracorrupt. The Khmer Rouge have assured me that Cambodia will continue to be called a kingdom and that Norodom Sihanouk will still remain head of state. I replied to them that after the liberation of Phnom Penh, they and the Cambodian people would be entirely free to do what they thought good for our homeland.

"Achievements already attained in the liberated areas of Cambodia are, on the social plane, the complete and irreversible disappearance of those blemishes which mar so many Asian societies: corruption, prostitution, alcoholism, opium addiction, gambling, smuggling, black marketeering, piracy, thievery, etc. Phnom Penh, that Sodom and Gomorrah of the Lon Nolites, greatly needs a vigorous cleaning by the Khmer Rouge, whose leaders make up most of the RGNUC.

"If our regime will be somewhat Red inside the country, on the international plane Cambodia, like Yugoslavia, will be nonaligned. If the United States ceases to interfere in Cambodian affairs now, the Khmer rouge is ready to normalize its state relations with the United States.

SIHANOUK CALLS ON JAPAN TO BREAK RELATIONS WITH LON NOL

Tokyo KYODO in English 0358 GMT 17 Mar 75 TK

[Text] Peking March 16 KYODO--Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, Sunday called on Japan to break its relations with President Lon Nol's government in Phnom Penh immediately and conclude friendly ties instead with his government.

Sihanouk made the call when he met at his private residence here with Masao Shimizu, director of the Japan-Cambodia Friendship Association who is now visiting China as leader of a ballet troupe.

According to Shimizu, Sihanouk said during the meeting that the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces could topple the Lon Nol regime in a matter of two or three weeks.

The liberation forces are, however, only enveloping Phnom Penh presently because a seizure of the city might result in disastrous U.S. air raids on it, Sihanouk was quoted as saying. But he said the entire Cambodia will be liberated by the end of this year, according to Shimizu.

Sihanouk was understood to have reiterated during the meeting with Shimizu that the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia would never hold negotiations for peace or to establish a coalition government with the Lon Nol regime.

Apparently referring to Lon Nol government leaders, Sihanouk was quoted as saying, "We will totally break the relations with the seven traitors of our country and their followers. But, if they lay down their arms and surrender, we are prepared to guarantee their lives."

KHIEU SAMPHAN APPEALS FOR INTENSIFIED STRUGGLE 15 MARCH

Voice of NUFC of Phnom Penh [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Cambodia 0700 GMT 15 Mar 75 BK

[Text of 15 March "Appeal to Monks, Countrymen and Foreign Residents in Phnom Penh and Other Provincial Capitals Under Temporary Enemy Control by Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan"--live or recorded]

[Text] My homage to all venerable monks, a salute to all beloved fraternal countrymen in Phnom Penh and other provincial capitals under temporary enemy control:

The situation has increasingly altered and been extremely favorable to us in all fields--military, political and economic. The traitorous clique is in a state of increasing collapse. This situation is, to a greater extent, different from the first and second months of this year. The enemy is writhing in death throes on every battlefield. On the lower Mekong battlefield, the enemy--already in serious collapse in January--is now in a more serious collapse in terms of manpower, positions and equipment.

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"Achievements already attained in the liberated areas of Cambodia are, on the social plane, the complete and irreversible disappearance of those blemishes which mar so many Asian societies: corruption, prostitution, alcoholism, opium addiction, gambling, smuggling, black marketeering, piracy, thievery, etc. Phnom Penh, that Sodom and Gomorrah of the Lon Nolites, greatly needs a vigorous cleaning by the Khmer Rouge, whose leaders make up most of the RGNUC.

In terms of manpower, the enemy has suffered heavy losses and been battered to jelly. We have leveled one remaining enemy position after another, such as the positions at Koh Peam Reaing, Prek Dach and Stung Slaot east of Neak Luong; the position at Kbal Salang on the west bank near Neak Luong; the defense system of the Banam position, and so on. The enemy is left with only the Neak Luong and Banam positions, which are losing ground daily under our encirclement and forceful attacks. In terms of equipment, the enemy has also suffered significant losses. The marine force--the enemy's most important force--has been virtually annihilated. The few remaining ships are ancient and out of commission. At the same time, the artillery pieces, such as the 105-mm and 155-mm cannons, were also put out of action because we either destroyed or captured them.

The enemy has no hope of reopening the Mekong River. He has not enough forces to do so. Any force he sent out to fight was annihilated. This is the situation of the enemy's agony on the Mekong battlefield.

He is in a similar situation on the front around Phnom Penh. Enemy positions have been overrun and liberated daily. To the northwest of Phnom Penh, the Trapeaing Preay and Phoum Thom positions were successively captured. More serious still, the defense lines of Phnom Penh along the dam north of Tuol Kauk from O Tummup to Kap Srauv were breached, thus exposing the enemy to our attacks from the northwest of Phnom Penh. To the west, we destroyed enemy positions at Ang Vises and Phniet-Somali monasteries and at Tuol Leap and penetrated deep to the north, attacking Pochentong Airport more closely and more accurately. The enemy has mobilized all his remaining forces, including the infantry, artillery, aircraft and armored cars, to oppose us at Tuol Leap and around Tuol Leap, but he cannot stop us.

To the southwest, south, east and northeast of Phnom Penh, the situation is the same. We are steadily advancing while the enemy is always retreating. We thrust forward firing at the enemy while the enemy retreats, weaker than before. Therefore, around Phnom Penh the enemy has been thrown into a worse predicament. He has lost more troops and more positions in the defense of Phnom Penh. More of his war means--aircraft, armored cars and artillery pieces--were lost or destroyed. In the future, the enemy will suffer an even more serious collapse.

In the provinces, the enemy is also in a serious predicament. We liberated Oudong and several important townships such as Maung, Koas Kralor and so on. We liberated several systems of positions defending provincial capitals and closed in on various provincial capitals themselves, such as Kampot, Kompong Speu, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kompong Chhnang, Takeo, Kompong Cham, Kompong Thom, Siem Reap and so on.

In brief, the enemy is in agony everywhere. The enemy troops are demoralized, desperate and being routed everywhere. The current situation is far different from the situation in January, for this is a situation of general collapse. The enemy forces can clearly see that if they accept orders to carry on the fighting against us they will die. In order to survive they must surrender to us, as did those on the tip of the Koh Peam Reaing Island, Kuoy Chik Dei, Angkrang, Dauntry and so on.

The traitors' supreme command has disintegrated. Sosthene Fernandez has had to swallow his boasts, thumping his head against the floor because he was bitterly dismissed from his post. The traitorous government was also disbanded. The more the traitorous chieftains were being defeated the more they tore at each other's throats, quarreled and killed each other. [Word indistinct] the enemy is in confusion and disorder.

Venerable monks, beloved fraternal countrymen in Phnom Penh and other provincial capitals under temporary enemy control: The traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh-Cheng Heng-In Tam-Long Boret-Sosthene Fernandez clique is heading toward total collapse. Without the Mekong, money, troops, rice and outside assistance, and with only a trickle of aid, the traitors are being drained of all blood. The traitors are well aware that their fate has come to its end. The U.S. imperialists--their masters--see it. The world also sees it. Foreign embassy personnel, various foreign organizations, foreign journalists, and foreign residents have been evacuating Phnom Penh. Tens of thousands of well-to-do residents have also fled Phnom Penh. The enemy's situation is thus entirely desperate. Our situation, however, is excellent. We have the best conditions to enable us to advance forward toward even greater victories. The three categories of our CPNLAF have defended their forces, and gradually increased their strength to launch even more forceful attacks against the enemy, continuing to attack him more relentlessly.

With this most favourable situation, I would like to make the following appeal to all monks, all fraternal countrymen in Phnom Penh and other provincial capitals under temporary enemy control, including workers, laborers, teachers, lecturers, students and schoolchildren who have suffered boundless misery and misfortune for so many years under the oppression, repression, detention, killing, flesh-eating, bone-gnawing and blood-sucking treatment by the traitorous clique: You are asked to intensify your struggle against the traitors, attacking them from the inside.

Your recent courageous struggle in Phnom Penh, Battambang, Siem Reap, Sihanoukville and so on--together with the mutinies of the soldiers, their families and disabled soldiers demanding their right to live and protesting starvation and pressganging--the raids of rice depots and rice stores of the enemy, the military police in the streets and the seizure of traitorous reactionary chieftains have dealt a mighty blow at the traitorous clique and thrown it into violent panic. You are asked to increase your struggle activities; attack the traitorous clique more forcibly and more accurately; step up the number of meetings, strikes and demonstrations protesting starvation, the draft, fascist actions, detention and killing; raid rice depots and gasoline storage depots; attack the enemy's supply depots, military police stations and prisons, seizing our monks and brothers who are being detained; and even riot against him, seizing weapons from him to attack him and join our armed forces to put an end to the traitors' existence; and totally and permanently liberate yourselves, Phnom Penh and Cambodia.

The time has come for us to put an end to the existence of the traitors. You must rise up. Long live the uprising of our monks and fraternal countrymen in Phnom Penh and other provincial capitals under temporary enemy control! Long live the forceful offensive of our CPNLAF! Phnom Penh is certain to be liberated and our beloved Cambodia will be liberated 100 percent!

Cambodian liberated zone, 15 March 1975.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS RETAKE TUOL LEAP 15 MARCH

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1400 GMT 15 Mar 75 BK

[Excerpts] According to reports from the National Armed Forces High Command, the military situation in the Khmer Republic on 15 March was as follows: Today, from 0730 through 1805 the Khmer Rouge fired 107mm rockets into Pochentong and the southern section of Phnom Penh, killing two and wounding 15 persons. Our troops, in an operation at 1700, retook and occupied Tuol Leap after inflicting heavy losses on the Khmer Rouge.

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Casualty Figures Reported

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0500 GMT 17 Mar 75 BK

[Text] After receiving the order from the chief of the General Staff of the Cambodian National Armed Forces who made an on-the-spot inspection tour on the afternoon of 15 March, our forces conducting the operation northwest of Phnom Penh launched an offensive against the enemy and recaptured control of the Tuol Leap area at 1700 the same day. According to still incomplete figures of the fighting between 13 and 14 March, our forces suffered 31 killed and 175 wounded while the enemy suffered 185 killed. The 185 dead enemy bodies were found on the battlefield. Three other enemy troops were captured alive.

Our forces also seized 3 M-79s, 2 B-40s, 2 B-41s, 30 M-16s, 1 Chinese-made machinegun, 12 AK-47 magazines, 25 antitank mines, 16 claymore mines, one 12.8-mm machinegun tripod, 1 BAR automatic rifle, 23 AK-47s, 8 M-30 machineguns, 2 carbines, one 107-mm rocket, one 107mm rocket launcher, 50 shovels, 1 Chinese automatic rifle, 25 sub-machineguns, 2 handgrenades, 26 B-40 (?baiting needles) and 16 BK-82 (?baiting needles).

Sak Sutsakham Visits Front

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0000 GMT 16 Mar 75 BK

[Text] Yesterday, 15 March, the lieutenant general-chief of the General Staff [Sak Sutsakham], accompanied by close colleagues, paid a visit to the Tuol Leap battlefront to assess the military situation in that area. At Chrey Samrong, the lieutenant general was briefed by the region's commander about the progress of the operation. After listening to the report, the lieutenant general-chief of the General Staff of the Cambodian National Armed Forces gave various orders to the commander of the operation. While the chief of the General Staff was inspecting the command-post, our task forces were actively attacking the enemy and reached [words indistinct] at 1700.

SITUATION WORSENS AT NEAK LUONG

16 Mar APP Report

Paris APP in English 1723 GMT 16 Mar 75 OW

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh, March 16 (APP)--Neak Luong, the Cambodian Government's last major outpost south of Phnom Penh on the Mekong River, today looked to be on the verge of falling to the Khmer Rouge.

Government troops defending the key naval base, 60 kms (37 miles) southeast of here, have been forced to abandon positions on the west bank of the river, opposite the town, after heavy fighting and a fierce artillery barrage, official sources said. The estimated 3,000 government soldiers defending Neak Luong, with its civilian population of 80,000 people are being hard pressed by about 5,000 Khmer Rouge troops.

Meanwhile, the government position around the key village of Tuol Leap, near Phnom Penh Pochentong Airport, deteriorated today. Khmer Rouge forces, who were pushed out of the village yesterday after using it for 2 weeks to shell and rocket the airport, succeeded today in cutting off the government forces holding the position. Military sources said the battle for Tuol Leap was extremely fierce. Both sides have thrown 10,000 men into the battle--a reflection, military experts said, of the village's logistic value.

With the Khmer Rouge out of the village, shelling against the airport has dropped, and according to military sources, only (?two) 107mm rockets hit it today, causing light damage. No 105mm shells struck the airport--Phnom Penh's last link with the outside world.

Northeastern, Eastern Lines Breached

Voice of NUPC of Phnom Penh [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Cambodia 0700 GMT 17 Mar 75 BK

[Excerpt] At Neak Luong and Banam: On the night of 14-15 March we attacked the Neak Luong and Banam bases with both infantry and artillery forces. We subjected all enemy positions, especially the headquarters of the 4th Brigade, the Baphnom military subdivision camp and the troop concentrations of the 69th and 78th brigades, to heavy artillery shelling beginning dusk of 14 March. We destroyed more than 100 military outposts and killed or wounded more than 150 enemy troops. At 1130 our ground troops attacked the enemy from all sides. As of 0200, we destroyed all enemy positions on the west bank of the Banam Canal and seized control of a stretch of this canal more than 5 km long. Thus, Neak Luong's northeastern and eastern defense lines have been completely breached. The enemy, while being routed, is concentrating his forces in Neak Luong market place. Fierce fighting continues.

On the Mekong above Neak Luong: On the night of 14-15 March six enemy ships loaded with rice and munitions sailed from Phnom Penh toward Neak Luong. Before reaching their destination they were intercepted by our gunners on both banks of the river. According to initial reports, we sank [words indistinct] and seized other ships. Several tons of munitions and rice were captured by our forces. The two remaining ships suffered heavy damage.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION GIVES GOVERNMENT WAR POWERS

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0000 GMT 15 Mar 75 BK

[Text] At 0900 on 7 March House Speaker Ung Bun Hor presided over the 20th plenary session of the National Assembly to discuss the overall political situation in the Khmer Republic. The following resolution was passed at the end of the debates:

Resolution of the Cambodian National Assembly, made in line with the ideas of the marshal president of the republic in an effort to achieve peace and national construction:

Considering that the war of aggression has further deteriorated the overall present situation in the Khmer Republic and considering that the former national organ did not respond to this situation, at the 7 March plenary session the National Assembly unanimously issued a resolution demanding that the government of the president be a strong, efficient government that will bear full responsibility for all its activities in order to take measures to ease the current serious situation and bring about peace and prosperity. The National Assembly also demanded that the government be responsible for conducting the war policy and heading the national armed forces in the defense of the motherland.

CAMBODIAN, INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES TO OVERSEE RICE DISTRIBUTION

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 15 Mar 75 BK

[Text] A work session was held on 11 March at 0930 at the Ministry of Refugees under the chairmanship of the refugees, construction and community development minister to devise ways and means to better utilize the special U.S. aid of 20,000 tons of rice for free distribution to refugees and needy people in the Khmer Republic.

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Northeastern, Eastern Lines Breached

Voice of NUFC of Phnom Penh [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Cambodia 0700 GMT 17 Mar 75 BK

[Excerpt] At Neak Luong and Banam: On the night of 14-15 March we attacked the Neak Luong and Banam bases with both infantry and artillery forces. We subjected all enemy positions, especially the headquarters of the 4th Brigade, the Baphnom military subdivision camp and the troop concentrations of the 69th and 78th brigades, to heavy artillery shellings beginning dusk of 14 March. We destroyed more than 100 military outposts and killed or wounded more than 150 enemy troops. At 1130 our ground troops attacked the enemy from all sides. As of 0200, we destroyed all enemy positions on the west bank of the Banam Canal and seized control of a stretch of this canal more than 5 km long. Thus, Neak Luong's northeastern and eastern defense lines have been completely breached. The enemy, while being routed, is concentrating his forces in Neak Luong market place. Fierce fighting continues.

On the Mekong above Neak Luong: On the night of 14-15 March six enemy ships loaded with rice and munitions sailed from Phnom Penh toward Neak Luong. Before reaching their destination they were intercepted by our gunners on both banks of the river. According to initial reports, we sank [words indistinct] and seized other ships. Several tons of munitions and rice were captured by our forces. The two remaining ships suffered heavy damage.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION GIVES GOVERNMENT WAR POWERS

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0000 GMT 15 Mar 75 BK

[Text] At 0900 on 7 March House Speaker Ung Bun Hor presided over the 20th plenary session of the National Assembly to discuss the overall political situation in the Khmer Republic. The following resolution was passed at the end of the debates:

Resolution of the Cambodian National Assembly, made in line with the ideas of the marshal president of the republic in an effort to achieve peace and national construction:

Considering that the war of aggression has further deteriorated the overall present situation in the Khmer Republic and considering that the former national organ did not respond to this situation, at the 7 March plenary session the National Assembly unanimously issued a resolution demanding that the government of the president be a strong, efficient government that will bear full responsibility for all its activities in order to take measures to ease the current serious situation and bring about peace and prosperity. The National Assembly also demanded that the government be responsible for conducting the war policy and heading the national armed forces in the defense of the motherland.

CAMBODIAN, INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES TO OVERSEE RICE DISTRIBUTION

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 15 Mar 75 BK

[Text] A work session was held on 11 March at 0930 at the Ministry of Refugees under the chairmanship of the refugees, construction and community development minister to devise ways and means to better utilize the special U.S. aid of 20,000 tons of rice for free distribution to refugees and needy people in the Khmer Republic.

Casualty Figures Reported

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0500 GMT 17 Mar 75 BK

[Text] After receiving the order from the chief of the General Staff of the Cambodian National Armed Forces who made an on-the-spot inspection tour on the afternoon of 15 March, our forces conducting the operation northwest of Phnom Penh launched an offensive against the enemy and recaptured control of the Tuol Leap area at 1700 the same day. According to still incomplete figures of the fighting between 13 and 14 March, our forces suffered 31 killed and 175 wounded while the enemy suffered 185 killed. The 185 dead enemy bodies were found on the battlefield. Three other enemy troops were captured alive.

Our forces also seized 3 M-79s, 2 B-40s, 2 B-41s, 30 M-16s, 1 Chinese-made machinegun, 12 AK-47 magazines, 25 antitank mines, 16 claymore mines, one 12.8-mm machinegun tripod, 1 BAR automatic rifle, 23 AK-47s, 8 M-30 machineguns, 2 carbines, one 107-mm rocket, one 107mm. rocket launcher, 50 shovels, 1 Chinese automatic rifle, 25 sub-machineguns, 2 handgrenades, 26 B-40 (?baiting needles) and 16 BK-82 (?baiting needles).

Sak Sutsakham Visits Front

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0000 GMT 16 Mar 75 BK

[Text] Yesterday, 15 March, the lieutenant general-chief of the General Staff [Sak Sutsakham], accompanied by close colleagues, paid a visit to the Tuol Leap battlefront to assess the military situation in that area. At Chrey Samrong, the lieutenant general was briefed by the region's commander about the progress of the operation. After listening to the report, the lieutenant general-chief of the General Staff of the Cambodian National Armed Forces gave various orders to the commander of the operation. While the chief of the General Staff was inspecting the command-post, our task forces were actively attacking the enemy and reached [words indistinct] at 1700.

SITUATION WORSENS AT NEAK LUONG

16 Mar AFP Report

Paris AFP in English 1723 GMT 16 Mar 75 OW

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh, March 16 (AFP)--Neak Luong, the Cambodian Government's last major outpost south of Phnom Penh on the Mekong River, today looked to be on the verge of falling to the Khmer Rouge.

Government troops defending the key naval base, 60 kms (37 miles) southeast of here, have been forced to abandon positions on the west bank of the river, opposite the town, after heavy fighting and a fierce artillery barrage, official sources said. The estimated 3,000 government soldiers defending Neak Luong, with its civilian population of 80,000 people are being hard pressed by about 5,000 Khmer Rouge troops.

Meanwhile, the government position around the key village of Tuol Leap, near Phnom Penh Pochentong Airport, deteriorated today. Khmer Rouge forces, who were pushed out of the village yesterday after using it for 2 weeks to shell and rocket the airport, succeeded today in cutting off the government forces holding the position. Military sources said the battle for Tuol Leap was extremely fierce. Both sides have thrown 10,000 men into the battle--a reflection, military experts said, of the village's logistic value.

Present at this work session were Cambodian officials from the Ministry of Refugees, foreign officials from humanitarian organizations "CARE," World Vision, Catholic Relief Service [CRS], the International Red Cross and officials from the U.S. Embassy. The following matters were examined in the session:

- Rice distribution to refugees and residents of Phnom Penh and various provinces is to be increased from 150 grams to 300 grams per day per person.
- Division of Phnom Penh into zones of responsibility for each individual humanitarian organization.
- An accurate appraisal of needy individuals to receive rice.
- A list of names of needy people in various areas.
- Relief programs for refugees and needy people in Phnom Penh and in the provinces.

After a long debate, the meeting decided to increase the amount of rice per day per person from 150 grams to 300 grams.

The meeting also decided to assign various wards of Phnom Penh as follows: The CRS is responsible for providing support for refugees and needy people in Chhri Changvar and Daun Penh khans. The Cambodian "CARE" is in charge of the Chbar Ampeou, Serei Roat and Decho khans. The Chamroeun Roat, Po Meachey and O Bek khans are under the jurisdiction of the World Vision organization. As for the International Red Cross, it is in charge of Chomchao Khan.

This U.S. aid is to be distributed to orphans, widows, the aged, the disabled, needy schoolchildren, monk refugees and monks who are taking care of orphans.

To better implement this program, the meeting has decided to cooperate with the Ministry of Refugees, various organizations of the general mobilization plan, humanitarian organizations and youth organizations to list the names of the needy people. In addition, the meeting also examined many other matters concerning distribution of meals to patients in various hospitals and other places, and the supply of rice to civil servants, workers in the production sectors and those in charge of providing meals for small children.

NUFC RADIO: SOSTHENE FERNANDEZ FALL PRECURSOR OF PHNOM PENH FALL

Voice of NUFC [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Cambodia 0400 GMT 16 Mar 75 BK

[Commentary: "Sosthene Fernandez' Dismissal Is a Sure Sign of the Collapse of the Phnom Penh Traitors' Armed Forces"]

[Text] U.S. imperialism, especially the CIA, once regarded Sosthene Fernandez as the best army commander among the Phnom Penh puppets and capable of handling the functions of commander-in-chief and chief of the General Staff. Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, Son Ngoc Thanh and so on have been regarded by the CIA as dumb traitors who have no idea of how to run an army. On 11 April 1973 (Joseph Brown), assistant secretary of state for foreign assistance under the Nixon administration, told the U.S. Senate budget subcommittee about the good qualities of Sosthene Fernandez. This was part of the attempt to request supplementary aid for the Lon Nol clique at a time when Phnom Penh was surrounded and being attacked by our CPNLF from all sides. At that time, traitor Sosthene Fernandez had just been promoted to the post of chief of staff of the traitorous army. The U.S. imperialists were very pleased with Sosthene Fernandez because he had discovered a list of 100,000 phantom soldiers shortly after his rise to power, and he has behaved like a fighting cock ever since. Whenever he made a public statement or an occasional speech over the traitorous radio, he would scold and scorn his fellow traitors and look down on our CPNLF. In April 1974, when our CPNLF was launching heavy attacks around Phnom Penh, Sosthene Fernandez boasted from Kompong Speu that his masters had given him B-52s, tanks, bombs and so his clique was certain to win.

Now, on 11 March 1975, Sosthene Fernandez wept like a child when U.S. imperialism ordered him to hand over the post of chief of staff to armchair general puppet Sak Sutsakhan in the presence of traitor Lon Nol. Sosthene Fernandez wept because he had suffered defeats, heavy and final defeats, which led to his shameful dismissal from office. Sosthene Fernandez, as the chief of the traitorous army for a couple of years, knew his armed forces very well and knew the weakness, obstructions and difficulties plaguing the traitorous army. He was aware of the matchless power and strength in all fields of the CPNLAF and knew that his armed forces have collapsed.

Nobody has been able to save them. Not Westmoreland, Creighton Abrams, Moorer, Noel Gaylor, not Laird and Schlesinger, defense secretaries of the United States, nor the whole Pentagon has been able to rescue the Phnom Penh traitors. Nixon, Ford and Kissinger, too, cannot save them. They admit that their lackey forces in Phnom Penh are going to collapse in the near future and nobody can save them. Sosthene Fernandez was the best choice among the traitors, but with him fired from his job, the traitorous armed forces in Phnom Penh are doomed the world is aware of this, and now it is only a question of when the traitorous armed forces, like the seven traitorous chieftains, will be entirely and permanently annihilated by our people and CPNLAF.

At present, the traitors' armed forces are tottering in terms of morale, numbers, materials, organization, strategy, tactics and combat techniques. One recent example: On 8 March, 107 soldiers at Neak Luong mutinied, ignoring combat orders and demanded rice and their pay. The traitors flew them to Phnom Penh planning to send them later to fight in Kampot city. At Pochentong only 7 of the 107 soldiers due to go to Kampot were accounted for, and those 7 also refused to go to Kampot. This is only one of many examples--such as the case of the six battalions of officers and men at Peam Reaing and Dauntry--which testify to the disintegration of the traitorous Phnom Penh army.

Now more than ever, the traitors are running acutely short of both manpower and equipment. They are suffering 600 to 700 casualties a day, but they have failed to recruit new troops because the people and youths have put up a fierce resistance against them. In the past 2 months the enemy has lost more than 40,000 troops in the fighting. Equipment is also in short supply because the Mekong communications line has been completely blocked, along with the overland routes, and now Pochentong is being harassed and will soon be completely blocked. No matter how hard the U.S. imperialists may try to help their lackeys, they cannot transport enough supplies for the Phnom Penh traitors. As for warships, on which the enemy rely as a main bulwark, they are disappearing one after another. In the past 2 months 380 vessels of all categories have been destroyed on the lower Mekong. At present, it is rare to see enemy ships afloat, and if there are any, they are soon annihilated by our CPNLAF gunners. The number of enemy armored cars has also dwindled. In the past 2 months, 190 have been knocked out. As for enemy guns and artillery pieces, many have been either destroyed or captured by our armed forces. In the past 2 months, more than 11,000 assorted weapons, including (? five) 105- and 106-mm cannons, fell into the hands of our forces.

The enemy is experiencing an acute shortage of commanders. Traitor Sosthene Fernandez was sacked, puppet Chhim Chhuon was fired, puppet Nguon Ly Khieng and puppet Dien Del were wounded, puppet Deng Layom was sacked, Hem Pao was killed, Un Koeuv disappeared from the scene, puppet Ith Suong was beaten up, puppet Srey Ya disappeared from the scene and so on. Now, for lack of any alternative, they have installed puppet Sak Sutsakhan in the post. This puppet will also finally fall, together with the seven traitorous chieftains, in the near future.

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