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C A M B O D I A

CAMBODIA  
FILE

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DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST VIET CONG, DRV REPORTED

DATE

SUB-CAT

In Svay Rieng

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Phnom Penh Domestic Service in French 0530 GMT 10 Mar 70 D

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[Text] Public demonstrations protesting the Viet Cong presence in Cambodia broke out in Svay Rieng Province on 8 March. About 1,400 people from various districts of Svay Rieng, Chantrea, Kompong Rau, Romduol, and Romeas provinces took part in the demonstrations. They seized seven submachineguns, three automatic rifles, and one model 30 machinegun from the Viet Cong.

In Phnom Penh

Paris AFP in French 1207 GMT 11 Mar 70 C (FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 March--The DRV Embassy has been completely sacked following the sacking of the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) Embassy in Phnom Penh this morning. The doors were smashed in, windows broken, and documents thrown outside and burned. Cars were set on fire.

The North Vietnamese Embassy, just like the PRG Embassy, had been evacuated beforehand by its personnel. Nevertheless, according to a policeman, a Vietnamese trade adviser and a press attache who lived in the house next door threatened to defend themselves with grenades and their house was spared. The DRV flag was also torn down, burned, and replaced with a Cambodian flag.

Journalists were able to visit the PRG Embassy, which was guarded by several gendarmes and policemen. Only the roof and the walls remain. On the walls are roughly painted inscriptions proclaiming: The unity of the Khmer forces in going to chase the Viet Cong out of Cambodia.

The demonstrations were almost over by late morning, and hundreds of curious persons--among them Vietnamese, whom no one bothered--were looking at the two demolished embassies.

There is no news of the whereabouts of North and South Vietnamese diplomats, who probably took refuge in a friendly embassy. These demonstrations occurred while the Chief of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk was in Paris. He is planning to go to Czechoslovakia, the USSR, and People's China.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO MEET ON VIET CONG INFILTRATION

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0500 GMT 11 Mar 70 D

[Text] The National Assembly will meet at 1700 today to discuss the current political situation in Cambodia in relation to Viet Cong and other foreign troop infiltration into the country.

PRINCE SIHANOUK INTERVIEWED ON VIETNAM, LAOS

For Paris AFP reports on Prince Sihanouk's remarks to the press after a luncheon with Pompidou during an unofficial visit to France, see the France section of the 11 March Latin American and Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

## LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN REPORT ON IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1115 GMT 6 Mar 70 D

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Today's LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN editorial is titled "Irrigation Projects." It says that the irrigation department is spending over 41 million kyats for seven irrigation projects in various states and divisions for 1969-70. These projects will irrigate as well as prevent floods in over 50,000 acres of land. Of these projects, the (?Taungbangon) stream will irrigate 11,800 acres, Hputkon valley canal 2,000 acres, Kyauhgbya reservoir 7,000 and the dry zone development project 1,000 acres.

The Letpanbin Ngwedaung Chaung land reclamation project will reclaim 3,000 acres, Arakan flood prevention projects in Kyaukpyu, Ramree, Taungup, and (?Pauktaw) will free 4,000 acres from flood, and the (?Oktwin) flood prevention project in Kungyangon, Hanthawaddy, will transform over 21,600 acres into cultivable land.

Meanwhile, the (?Myauk Nawin) irrigation project, which will cost over 145 million kyats, is expected to irrigate over 96,000 acres and the Mu River valley project, which will cost 174.7 million kyats, will irrigate over 1 million acres in the Shwebo, Monywa, and Sagaing districts.

It is the duty of all indigenous peasants to render the necessary help for the success of these projects and take care of them once they have been completed. They should also make sure they plant only the projected crops on the irrigated lands.

## BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO MALDIVES--The Burmese Government has concurrently accredited its ambassador to Ceylon U Hla Maung to be ambassador to the Republic of Maldives. (Rangoon Domestic Burmese 13300 GMT 6 Mar 70 D)

RANGOON-KYUNGON RAILWAY--The Burma Railway Department is building a 175-mile-long Rangoon-Kyungon double-track railway line which will be completed within the 1969-70 fiscal year. At present the double track has reached Kyungon along the Rangoon-Mandalay route; however, the embankments and bridges have been built up to Swa to extend the double-track railway further. (Rangoon Domestic Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Mar 70 D)

YOUTH WORK CAMPS--The 1970 Youth work camps have been opened for students. Students will work at the public work corporation, agriculture and rural development corporation Insein steel factory, and Danyingon tile factory. A total of 1,230 students, including those from the Chin Special Division, and the Kachin, Kawthulay, Shan, and Kayah states will volunteer at the youth work camps. (Rangoon Domestic Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Mar 70 D)

## SIHANOUK MEETS WITH USSR, DRV, PRC PARIS ENVOYS

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in French 0530 GMT 10 Mar 70 D

[Text] Yesterday morning Soviet Ambassador to France Valerian Zorin paid a courtesy call on Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who is now in Paris. The meeting was reported to have lasted about half an hour. Prince Sihanouk will make lengthy stopovers in Moscow and Peking during his forthcoming return to Cambodia.

On the same day the Khmer Chief of State also received DRV general delegate in France Mai Van Bo.

Last week Prince Sihanouk met PRC Ambassador to Paris Huang Chen.

## GOVERNMENT PROTESTS U.S.-S. VIETNAM VIOLATIONS

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0500 GMT 9 Mar 70 D

[Text] On 12 February at about 0900 a U.S.-South Vietnamese helicopter violated Khmer airspace and fired six rockets on (Khmour) village, approximately 5,500 meters inside the frontier, in Kravien Canton, Mimot district, Phkar Romchek subprovince. The rockets killed three Khmer--including a woman and a child, and wounded 24. In addition, five cows were killed, one was injured, and five thatched huts were burned down.

## Peasant Killed

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0500 GMT 9 Mar 70 D

[Text] According to an investigation by Cambodian authorities, the Khmer peasant named (Neuw Dauth), who was abducted and taken to the (Cay Vang) post [in South Vietnam] on 28 October 1969 by U.S.-South Vietnamese forces, has been knifed to death by his abductors.

The Royal Government of Cambodia strongly protests this barbarous act committed by elements of the U.S.-South Vietnamese forces and demands that the U.S. Government take appropriate and immediate measures to end such acts, severely punish the culprits, and indemnify the victim's family.

## BRIEFS

REBEL SURRENDER--On 7 December 1969 three rebels surrendered at Thmar Keo, handing over three carbines. From San, who had a 100,000 riel reward on his head, was one of the three who turned himself in. (Phnom Penh Domestic French 1230 GMT 5 Mar 70 D)

ARREST OF SPY--The police in Svay Rieng recently arrested a spy of the U.S.-South Vietnamese forces, a so-called Nguyen Van Yao. He stated that he had been sent to Cambodia to "liquidate" a man by the name of Nguyen Duc Thann, chief of the Viet Cong supply service. (Phnom Penh REALITES CAMBODGIENNES French 13 Feb 70 X)

CHAU SENG PARDON--The chief of state has informed Chau Seng, who is presently in France, that he may return to Cambodia at a date which is most suitable for him. (Phnom Penh REALITES CAMBODGIENNES French 30 Jan 70 X)

## SOUPHANOUVONG DESIGNATES ENVOY TO KING, SOUVANNA PHOUMA

Radio Pathet Lao (Clandestine) in White Meo (Lao Soung) to Laos 1200 GMT  
10 Mar 70 D

[NLHX Central Committee 9 March announcement]

[Text] In the face of our struggle against the U.S. war of genocide, to achieve peace, independence, sovereignty, neutrality, and freedom in Laos, the NLHX is willing to solve the Laotian question. Despite the fact that Nixon's war escalation was totally smashed recently at the Plaine des Jarres-Xieng Khouang area, the NLHX is still willing to peacefully settle the Laotian question.

To pave the way for a settlement, on 6 March 1970 NLHX Central Committee Chairman Prince Souphanouvong designated Lt Col Pradith Tiengtham to go to Vientiane as his personal envoy to present a letter to His Majesty the King and Prince Souvanna Phouma. The NLHX hopes that the Vientiane administration will take the above proposal into consideration.

[Signed] NLHX Central Committee, 9 March 1970 Sam Neua.

## EDITORIAL OUTLINES MEANS TO REALIZE NLHX SOLUTIONS

Radio Pathet Lao (Clandestine) in Lao to Laos 0415 GMT 8 Mar 70 C

[Editorial: "Continue to fight to realize the NLHX solutions to Solve the Laotian Question"]

[Excerpts] On 6 March 1970 the NLHX Central Committee issued an important statement setting forth concrete ways to solve the Laotian question. The statement recalls U.S. intervention and aggression in Laos and the traitorous activities of Prince Souvanna Phouma and his clique. All the events which have occurred in our country clearly point out that the U.S. imperialists have tried in every respect to turn Laos into a neocolony and military base in Southeast Asia.

The NLHX solutions to solve the Laotian question are correct and reasonable and suit the actual current situation in our country. Our armed forces and people must do every thing possible to realize these solutions. In working to attain this goal, our armed forces and people must keep in mind that the U.S. imperialists and their hirelings will not immediately agree with our solutions to peacefully solve the Laotian question. They are stubborn and brutal by nature.

Therefore, we must heighten our vigilance, be prepared, and be determined to foil and smash all their crooked schemes and military plans. Our armed forces and people must pay attention to fulfilling the important dry season tasks assigned us by the Central Command. We must step up fighting to weaken the enemy forces, down and destroy more U.S. aircraft, repeatedly score more and greater victories, and foil and smash all schemes of the enemy to herd the people living in the free zones into their controlled areas.

We must increase support for the political movements and armed struggle of the people in enemy occupied areas and continue to persuade enemy soldiers to defect to our side. We must also continue to score production achievements to solve the problem of food shortage and to improve living conditions in accordance with the NLHX 3-year plans to develop the economy and culture in the liberated areas.