

056588

FILE	SUBJ.
DATE	SUB-CAT.

PHNOM PENH RADIO HAILS VICTORY ANNIVERSARY

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 14 Aug 75 BK

[Text] Fifteen August 1973 was one of the most important historic days for the Cambodian people and revolutionary army. It was a day of wonderful, great victory for the Cambodian people and revolutionary army in the complete crushing of the most ferocious and savage air war waged by U.S. imperialism and its lackey, the traitorous Lon Nol clique, and a day of great victory for the world's oppressed people in crushing U.S. imperialism, which is the most cruel imperialism today. It was a great victory for a small, oppressed country over a big country which waged wars of aggression against small nations; a great victory for the wonderful Cambodian revolution's principles of resolute struggle and independence and mastership; a great victory for the extremely wonderful revolutionary heroism of our Cambodian people and revolutionary army; and a great victory for the American people, youth and pacifists, and for the world's justice- and peace-loving people who had supported the Cambodian people against this most barbarous air war of U.S. imperialism and its stooges. It was also a great defeat for U.S. imperialism, especially the Nixon administration, which implemented the Americanization of the air nation and people. From 15 August 1973 to 15 August 1975, 2 years have elapsed. On this historically significant anniversary day let us recall a number of important events.

1. On 27 January 1973, U.S. imperialism signed the Paris agreement on Vietnam. Immediately after the signing, U.S. imperialism--in fact, the Nixon administration--increased its criminal schemes of aggression against Cambodia. Politically and diplomatically, it prompted the Lon Nol clique to proclaim a so-called "unilateral cease-fire." Militarily, it pursued a policy of Americanizing the air war in Cambodia--a war of annihilation and extermination against the Cambodian nation and people. All this was done by U.S. imperialism to intimidate and frighten the Cambodian people into kneeling down and surrendering and to force our army and people to lay down their weapons and accept its misleading, deceitful negotiation maneuver so as to allow it time to invigorate the Lon Nol clique and restore its crumbling, moribund situation. This was done so that U.S. imperialism could mobilize its forces to crush the Cambodian revolutionary forces and, thereafter, to quell all revolutionary forces in Southeast Asia; and also so that U.S. imperialism could continue to keep its military bases in Cambodia and Southeast Asia.

2. For this reason, beginning from February 1973 U.S. imperialism--particularly the Nixon-Kissinger administration--mustered all types of aircraft, including B-52s, F-4s, F-105s, F-111s and C-130s, throughout Southeast Asia and the Pacific and from its bases in the United States, Guam, Japan, Taiwan, the Philippines, Thailand and so forth to bomb and strafe our Cambodian territory, nation and people in the most criminal and insane manner. From 1 February to 15 August 1973--that is, in 195 consecutive days and nights--the U.S. Air Force dropped as much as 975,000 tons of bombs on our country. This also means that in a 24-hour period the U.S. Air Force dropped up to 5,000 tons of bombs on Cambodia.

Not a single corner of our fatherland was spared by the U.S. imperialist bombing. The hardest hit areas were those around Phnom Penh where the Cambodian army and people were vigorously attacking the Lon Nol troops, its puppets. In addition, U.S. imperialism carpet-bombed many other places such as those along the Mekong River, all communications lines and areas around various cities under the temporary control of traitor Lon Nol. Even the remote area of Samlaut in Battambang Province, and Siem Pang, Koh Nhek, Trapeang Reung, and Choam Khsan--all remote upcountry areas in Stung Treng, Mondulhiri, Koh Kong and Preah Vihear provinces--were also pounded by U.S. imperialist aircraft.

The scope of the U.S. imperialists' bombing of Cambodia was more than twice that of U.S. air raids in Japan during World War II. U.S. imperialism destroyed our people's lives, property, homes, ricefields, orchards, roads, bridges, villages, hospitals, schools, monasteries and cattle in countless quantities. It was irrefutably a war of devastation that U.S. imperialism wreaked on Cambodia. More criminal yet, when it was waging this air war of extermination against Cambodia, U.S. imperialism--especially the Nixon-Kissinger arena in an attempt to isolate our people and revolutionary army and to destroy the support accorded to our Cambodian people's struggle by the world's peace-loving and justice-loving people. Through the abovementioned air war and political and diplomatic maneuvers, U.S. imperialism tried to redress its policy of Cambodianizing the war in Cambodia--a policy which was smashed and driven to the verge of collapse by the Cambodian people and revolutionary army.

3. U.S. imperialism simultaneously stepped up its espionage war to sabotage our liberated zone and create disturbances there, trying to attack our revolution from the rear.

4. However, the Cambodian people were extremely courageous, the Cambodian revolutionary army was extremely valiant and the Cambodian revolutionary organization was extremely steadfast regarding the principle of resolute struggle and the principle of independence and mastership. Cambodia's revolutionary line was extremely correct and very capable of mobilizing revolutionary forces at home within the ranks of the National United Front and in the international arena, where we isolated and completely defeated U.S. imperialism and the Lon Nol clique.

IENG SARY TO HEAD TEAM TO LIMA CONFERENCE

Paris AFP in English 1504 GMT 18 Aug 75 OW

[By Rene Plipo]

[Text] Peking, Aug 18 (AFP)--The deputy premier of the Royal Cambodian Government of National Union (RGNUC), Ieng Sary, will lead a Red Khmer delegation to the nonaligned countries's foreign ministers conference in Lima, it was learned here today. The conference opens next Monday.

It will be that first time a delegation from the new Phnom Penh regime has taken part in an international conference. At the last nonaligned countries' conference, in Algiers in September 1973, Red Khmer Cambodia was represented by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Mr Ieng Sary, who is deputy premier in charge of foreign affairs in the new Cambodian Government, is at present in Peking with a Red Khmer delegation headed by RGNUC Deputy Premier and National Defence Minister Khieu Samphan. The delegation leaves tomorrow for Pyongyang to meet Prince Sihanouk.

It is understood that Mr Ieng Sary will not return to Cambodia with the other delegation members before going to Lima. Accompanying him to Lima will be RGNUC Foreign Minister Sarin Chhak and the minister at the Cambodian Embassy here, Thieum Prasith, who is in charge of "internal and external" liaison.

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1. On 27 January 1973, U.S. imperialism signed the Paris agreement on Vietnam. Immediately after the signing, U.S. imperialism--in fact, the Nixon administration--increased its criminal schemes of aggression against Cambodia. Politically and diplomatically, it prompted the Lon Nol clique to proclaim a so-called "unilateral cease-fire." Militarily, it pursued a policy of Americanizing the air war in Cambodia--a war of annihilation and extermination against the Cambodian nation and people. All this was done by U.S. imperialism to intimidate and frighten the Cambodian people into kneeling down and surrendering and to force our army and people to lay down their weapons and accept its misleading, deceitful negotiation maneuver so as to allow it time to invigorate the Lon Nol clique and restore its crumbling, moribund situation. This was done so that U.S. imperialism could mobilize its forces to crush the Cambodian revolutionary forces and, thereafter, to quell all revolutionary forces in Southeast Asia; and also so that U.S. imperialism could continue to keep its military bases in Cambodia and Southeast Asia.

5. The great victory of our people and revolutionary army was made possible by three important factors.

A. Militarily, from 1 February to 15 August 1973 we killed, wounded or took prisoner 134,000 enemy soldiers, including 576 commanding officers; seized more than 32,100 assorted weapons and more than 4,000 tons of materiel; destroyed 763 armored cars and other vehicles; shot down or set ablaze 235 airplanes and helicopters; sank or set ablaze 509 vessels of all categories; and destroyed 1,898 positions, camps, depots, military barracks and militia units. The more bombs the enemy dropped, the more vigorously our army and people attacked. Our army blocked from 60 to 70 percent of the enemy transport movement on the Mekong River and launched an offensive on Phnom Penh from all sides. We liberated vast territories, and 202,000 people were freed from the fascist regime of U.S. imperialism and its Phnom Penh lackey. We crushed the air war and shattered the "Cambodianization" plan. Simultaneously, our army and people gradually quelled the enemy's espionage war. We opened more battlefields around Phnom Penh and at the beginning of December 1973, following our victory over the air war, our army expanded the Route 5 battlefield east of Phnom Penh. We thus created conditions for the 1974 offensive and for the final assault at the outset of 1975.

B. Politically, we completely destroyed the enemy's negotiation maneuver and further consolidated and developed the ranks of the NUFC, mobilized forces more broadly and raised our political identity and our principle of independence and mastership to new heights everywhere. The prestige of our Cambodian Army, people, NUFC and RGNUC rose to a higher level and became known far and wide.

C. Diplomatically, friendly people, near and far, people cherishing peace and justice all over the world and the American people, youths and pacifists supported and assisted us more resolutely and opposed U.S. imperialism more categorically. This forced the Nixon-Kissinger administration to end the bombing on 15 August 1973.

Spurred by the wonderfully great victory over the U.S. imperialist air war, our army and people then succeeded in completely defeating the enemy at the beginning of 1975, achieved nationwide liberation and have thus appropriately contributed to the national liberation movement and peace in Southeast Asia and the world. As for U.S. imperialism, it suffered the most shameful defeat ever known in its history. Its lackey, the Lon Nol clique, definitively collapsed. A new Cambodia that is independent, peaceful, neutral, nonaligned, democratic and prosperous and has genuine territorial integrity is being radiantly built on the glorious land of Angkor.

Long live the wonderful Cambodian people; long live the wonderful Cambodian revolutionary army; long live the wonderful Cambodian revolution; long live the extremely wonderful and steadfast principle of resolute struggle and principle of independence and mastership of the Cambodian Army, people and revolutionary organization, the vanquishers of the air war of U.S. imperialism and its stooges; long live the militant unity between the Cambodian people and the world's peace- and justice-loving peoples.

PHOUN SIPRASEUTH INTERVIEWED ON THAI MILITARY ATTACHES

Bangkok POST in English 16 Aug 75 p 1 BK

[Text] Vientiane--A top-level meeting of the Laotian cabinet chaired by ailing Premier Prince Souvanna Phouma yesterday morning decided to release the two assistant Thai military attaches "to preserve the good relations between Thailand and Laos" Acting Foreign Minister General Phoun Sipraseuth told the the Bangkok POST yesterday.

"The government, after carefully reviewing the policy investigation report and the 47 items seized from the two Thai officers, concluded that they were indeed engaged in espionage," he said. "However, we agreed to release them to maintain good understanding between our two countries."

Gen Phoun granted a 20-minute interview to a Bangkok POST special correspondent at his office here at 10.30 a.m. yesterday. It was believed to be his first-ever press interview given to a foreign newsman.

The acting foreign minister said authorities had sufficient evidence to prove that Lt Col LOET PHUNOPHAK and Major PRASOET THONGPIBO had been keeping in regular contact with former rightist leaders now living in Thailand's northeast.

The two were also accused of working for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency [CIA] and the Thai 333 intelligence unit based in Udon.

"It is clear that the two received instructions from the CIA to carry out espionage work in an effort to topple the present Laotian Government," gen Phoun said.

He claimed that the two officers had admitted the charges lodged by Pathet Lao police. "They have confessed like bold soldiers."

KPL: THAI AGENTS STEAL CASH, DOCUMENTS FROM LAO ENVOYS

PATHET LAO NEWS AGENCY [clandestine] in English to Southeast Asia 0933 GMT 15 AUG 75 OW

[Text] Viengsay, August 15 (KPL)--Agents of the Thai authorities at 4 am on August 12 stealthily broke into the residence of staff members of the Lao Embassy in Bangkok and stole an amount of property worth about 13,000 [baht] (Thai currency equivalent to U.S. \$650) and a number of documents. This action took place following the groundless expulsion of two Lao diplomatic cadres by the Thai administration and at the same time when the latter was scheming to cut off Thai aid to Laos. Along with posing threats on the Lao diplomats in Thailand, the Thai authorities have created tension along the Thai-Lao border areas and helped Lao ultrarightists now hiding in Thailand to carry out their plan to foment troubles in Laos. This shows that the Thai authorities are conducting a campaign against the Lao people and harming the relations between the two countries.

PATHET LAO RADIO ASSAILS 'HYPOCRITICAL' THAI POLICY

Radio Pathet Lao [clandestine] in Lao to Laos 1100 GMT 13 Aug 75 BK

[Commentary: "The Thai Government Must Be Held Solely Responsible for the Conflicts That May Arise Between Laos and Thailand"]

[Text] The current revolutionary struggle of the peoples in the three Indochinese countries has advanced and is vigorously advancing, thus turning the situation in this region in favor

056590

FILE	SUBJ.
DATE	SUB-CAT.
AUG. 1975	

SUCSESSES IN RECONSTRUCTION DETAILED

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 14 Aug 75 HK

[Narrative: "The Wonderful Revolutionary Heroism of the Cambodian People and Revolutionary Army in Crushing the U.S. Imperialist Air War and Performing the Present Task of National Defense and Construction"]

[Summary] "In 1973, U.S. imperialism escalated its air war against Cambodia in the most ferocious and criminal manner. In 195 days and nights, from 1 February to 15 August 1973, all types of U.S. aircraft, including B-52's and F-type jet fighter-bombers, carried out continuous bombing and strafing raids throughout our beloved fatherland. Countless homes, villages, fields, orchards, roads, bridges and human lives were destroyed in the process.

PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENCE, MASTERSHIP NOTED

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 15 Aug 75 BK

[Commentary: "Happiness of Our Cambodian People Is Living in Independence and Mastership and Striving To Increase Production, Build the Country and Defend Their Beloved Fatherland"]

[Text] For more than 5 years our people who lived in the areas temporarily controlled by the traitorous Lon Nol clique had suffered untold misery. U.S. imperialism turned Phnom Penh and a number of cities under the traitors' temporary control into neocolonialist territories placed under the most savage rule of the archantimperialist, archcorrupt and archfascist clique of traitor Lon Nol and his cronies. Our brothers were forced to take up arms to defend the clique and serve the U.S. imperialist war of aggression. Many of them died or were separated from their families, but all of them suffered unparalleled hardships. For example, the brothers in Phnom Penh did not only die from being used as cannon fodder but also from starvation for lack of rice. Each day from 300 to 400 poverty-stricken people, mostly the young and the aged, perished from hunger. Moreover, cholera and other epidemic diseases also took a heavy toll of lives. The people who were herded from the countryside and dubbed "refugees" by the traitors suffered more than anyone else. Not only were they deprived of rice but they also were without shelter and clothing. They eked out a beastly existence in the mud and mire and had no sanitation. The medium and low-ranking civil servants, the intellectuals and the youths also experienced the same miserable livelihood. On top of this, the traitorous regime was plagued by corruption, hooliganism, larceny and murders. All this took place in Phnom Penh as well as in a number of provincial cities.

On 17 April 1975, Phnom Penh and the rest of Cambodia were liberated. Our people, especially those living in enemy-controlled areas were overjoyed and felt like they had been reborn. As for our people who had already been in the liberated zone, they were very proud because they had joined the national liberation war and because their brothers in the enemy-controlled areas were freed. They were happy and wholeheartedly lent assistance to the newly-liberated brothers.

Now our people throughout the country are very happy. Both those who have been liberated for some time and those who have just been liberated have strong unity. They are all firmly united in one body whether they are Buddhists, Moslems or people of any other religious creeds. They help each other in accordance with the lofty revolutionary tradition and morality of our Cambodian people. They take part in production, help themselves and join in the work of national construction and defense to the best of their ability. Those who are strong make big contributions and those who are weak make small contributions. Nobody is forced to do more than they can do. All are happy and proud because they are completely liberated and freed from bondage and slavery and from the fascist oppression of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and can now live in a new Cambodian society which is equal, without the rich or the poor.

Our people throughout the country are very happy to be in the present revolutionary era. Each of us knows that happiness is living in independence and mastership and striving to increase production, build the country and defend one's beloved fatherland.

"U.S. imperialism intended to exterminate our Cambodian race. It hoped that it could intimidate our people. But on the contrary, the U.S. imperialists' indiscriminate actions only further aroused the seething indignation of our people and army."

Around Phnom Penh, despite the heavy barrages of bombs and shells, our people and revolutionary army continued to advance. They pierced and destroyed almost all enemy positions and drew closer to the heart of Phnom Penh proper. At some points fighting erupted only 800 to 1,200 meters from the city center. The gloom of defeat of U.S. imperialism was cast all over the world because international press agencies kept reporting on our people's victories.

The enemy was on the verge of collapse and was completely frightened. Despite the fact that they were better armed and equipped than we were and more favored by nature--for we attacked them during the rainy season when almost all of the areas near Phnom Penh were under flood water--the U.S. imperialists and Lon Nol puppets could not drive us back. They used all types of aircraft, artillery and mortars of all calibers, warships, and naval and infantry forces to check the advance of our people and revolutionary army. But our people and revolutionary army fought resolutely, endured all kinds of hardships and sacrificed their lives in many fierce battles. Those in the rear offered everything and saved everything for the combatants at the front. The brothers had incomparable love for the nation and fatherland and profound affection for the revolution and organization. They had total confidence in the organization and struggled shoulder to shoulder until they completely liberated the nation and themselves from the iron yoke of the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Lon Nol clique on 17 April 1975.

"Now our people and army remain determined to follow the revolutionary organization and unconditionally offer themselves and their lives to the organization. The war of aggression of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, which lasted for more than 5 years, left our country in ruins. Our people and combatants have plunged into the battle to defend and build the country with soaring enthusiasm. They are displaying their traditional spirit of sacrifice and heroism in the concrete work of national reconstruction.

"In a matter of 4 months since the complete liberation of Phnom Penh and the rest of the country our people and revolutionary army have already completed the repair of all major highways--Routes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. The medium and small roads are being gradually restored. We have fundamentally solved the problem of transporting rice, salt, cloth and other production tools and have fundamentally improved our people's livelihood. We are not yet completely well off since we have just emerged from a war of devastation waged by U.S. imperialism. but we are able to meet all needs. We have repaired and rebuilt the railroads to an important degree, and our army is plunging into the battle to complete their repair and reconstruction. We also have regained mastership over the use of the waterways to an important degree. In the industrial field, the majority of factories and workshops has been returned to operation. Hospitals and schools have also been reopened one after the other. This is a new great victory that we have scored in a short period of time."

Our people and revolutionary army are heroic. They were heroic during the political struggle as well as during the years of the national liberation war. And they are heroic in the post liberation era in which their task is to defend and build the country. For this reason, our organization calls them the wonderful army and people.