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Camb FILE	SUBJ.
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TASS CITES AFP REPORT ON BUSH-SIHANOUK CONTACTS

Moscow TASS in English 1641 GMT 14 Apr 75 LD

[Text] Paris April 14 TASS--The FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY has released a statement to the effect that George Bush, the head of the U.S. Liaison Office in Peking, has established contacts these days with the head of the state of Cambodia, Chairman of the National Unity Front of Cambodia Prince Norodom Sihanouk. The U.S. representative suggested that Norodom Sihanouk immediately go the Phnom Penh where, according to George Bush, everybody were waiting for his return in order to assist in obtaining a ceasefire from the Red Khmers (Cambodia's National Liberation Forces) cease fire.

The next day the FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY had published an interview by Norodom Sihanouk who said he had flatly rejected to take power in Phnom Penh and stressed that he had already transferred all governmental functions to the Red Khmers. He said he had recommended the United States immediately evacuate the U.S. Embassy personnel and all U.S. citizens from Cambodia.

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NHAN DAN 14 APR EDITORIAL VIEWS FAILURE OF U.S. POLICY IN CAMBODIA

Hanoi VNA in English 0908 GMT 14 Apr 75 BK

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 14--"The withdrawal of American diplomatic, military and civilian personnel from Phnom Penh, leaving behind a flock of bewildered flunkies, represents the total defeat of the U.S. imperialists in their five years of aggression, intervention and military involvement in Cambodia," NHAN DAN says editorially today. The main Hanoi paper notes: "Like Vietnam and Laos, Cambodia has been a much coveted target of U.S. neo-colonialism in the past two decades. Many former U.S. presidents have stopped at nothing to steer this country away from the road of peace and neutrality and turn it into a new-type colony and military base of U.S. imperialism. However, these schemes have met with firm opposition from the Cambodian people. In 1970, Nixon brazenly staged a coup d'etat against the lawful government in Cambodia with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as head of state and established a Thieu-type puppet administration in Phnom Penh in an attempt to achieve what his predecessors could not. The reactionary coup of March 18, 1970 turned out to be the curtain raiser on the U.S. tragedy in Cambodia and the withdrawal of its personnel from Phnom Penh last April 12 was the closing act."

The paper goes on: "The U.S. imperialists have sustained at least five heavy setbacks in Cambodia over the past five year.

"They masterminded the counterrevolutionary coup d'etat, brought the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique to power, and put the varnish of 'republic' 'democracy' and 'legality' on the Phnom Penh regime. But the Cambodian people have resolutely countered the piratical moves and hoaxes of the U.S. The world public has also strongly condemned the White House and the CIA. The U.S. sought to drive a wedge between the Cambodian people and the peoples of Vietnam and Laos, but the peoples of the three Indochinese countries have enhanced their solidarity to push ahead their struggle against the common enemy. In the meantime, contradictions were aggravated among the U.S. stooges in Phnom Penh who quickly fell into a weak and losing position.

HISTORY OF THE VIETNAM WAR ON MICROFILM

The paper concludes: "The heroes who have driven the U.S. imperialists out of Phnom Penh and are going to liberate the whole of Cambodia, are the Cambodian people and their liberation armed forces, the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia. Upholding revolutionary heroism, braving all sacrifices and hardships, and determined to fight and to win, they will certainly wrest back complete independence for their homeland, and complete freedom for their people. The Cambodian people's great victory once again vindicated the truth of our times, that a country, though small in area and population but determined to fight, is capable of defeating even the chieftain of imperialism. This splendid exploit marks a glorious page in the history of Cambodia as well as in the history of liberation struggle of all nations.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN ON PHNOM PENH LACKEYS' DESPERATION

Hanoi in Vietnamese to Vietnam 0900 GMT 14 Apr 75 SG

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 April commentary: "The U.S. lackeys in Phnom Penh Are in a Completely Desperate Situation"]

[Text] The bell tolls the end for the puppet regime of the U.S. lackeys in Phnom Penh as the Cambodian revolutionary forces continue firing. Phnom Penh, the last den of the land-grabbers and country-sellers, is being tightly encircled by the steel band of the revolution to the point of suffocation.

Pochentong Airport, the last source of life for the U.S. lackeys, is no longer in operation. The U.S. airlift has been suspended. The U.S. Embassy, which was actually the headquarters for the aggressive war in Cambodia, withdrew on 12 April. U.S. governor Dean and his men, who were actually the commanders of the U.S. war machinery in Cambodia and the main criminals who have incurred a blood debt toward the Cambodian people, have fled to Thailand. A number of leaders of the puppet administration--U.S. lackeys condemned to death by the Cambodian people--tried their best to collect their wealth and run after their U.S. masters.

History will consider the U.S. withdrawal from Phnom Penh as a milestone marking the bitter failure of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy in Cambodia, a symbol of the bankruptcy of the Nixon doctrine, and a shameful defeat in the history of U.S. aggression.

Over the past 5 years, the United States devoted much effort and money to transform Cambodia into a U.S. neocolony and base of aggression. It staged the 18 March 1970 reactionary coup, used U.S. expeditionary forces to launch a lightning attack, sent Saigon puppet troops to wage war in Cambodia, and resorted to Cambodianization of the war. No matter how much money and weapons they had, these extremely cruel and cunning "huns" of the time still had to flee in the face of the stalwart, persevering and extremely heroic struggle of the Cambodian people.

The puppet regime of the U.S. lackeys in Phnom Penh is on the brink of complete collapse; and yet, the United States is still stubbornly trying to prolong the puppets' agony.

The fact that the United States brazenly mobilized its military forces and sent helicopters and fighter planes and U.S. Marines to land in Phnom Penh to take the Americans and their puppets out of Cambodia is an extremely serious violation of Article 20 of the Paris agreement and grossly tramples on the national sovereignty of the Cambodian people.

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"From late April to early July in 1970, Nixon sent more than 100,000 American and Saigon troops into Cambodia in an attempt to do away with the nascent forces of resistance and consolidate the puppet administration. But this invasion met with firm counterblows from the Cambodian people and guerrillas. Contrary to U.S. expectations, the war of resistance of the Cambodian people, overcoming the initial trials, grew quickly.

"On November 12, 1971, Nixon bombastically declared that the 'Cambodia is the Nixon doctrine in its purest form.' He worked out the policy of 'Khmerization of the war' and supplied his Cambodian stooges with \$7 billion worth of modern weapons and war material, built a puppet army of nearly 200,000 men, and sent thousands of U.S. military advisers to organize, train and command the puppet troops in their raids and land-usurping operations against the liberated areas. The Cambodian people and their armed forces, by intelligent and courageous actions, foiled all enemy attacks and at the same time constantly stepped up the war of resistance and broadened the liberated zone. The liberation armed forces' splendid victories in smashing the 'Chenla 1' operation of the Phnom Penh army in late 1970 and the 'Chenla 2' operation in late 1971 represented the initial defeat of the U.S. policy of 'Khmerization of the war' and drove the puppet army and administration into a position of being under siege in Phnom Penh and other cities.

"Continuing the air war against Cambodia, from March to August 1973, Nixon ordered thousands of aircraft, including hundreds of B-52s, to carry out an extremely brutal bombing campaign against Cambodian territory. These untold crimes of the U.S. caused heavy losses in lives and property, but they could not stop the Cambodian people and armed forces from intensifying their resistance and gaining yet greater victories.

"Since early this year, the Cambodian people and armed forces, in the flush of their victories, have concentrated their attacks on Phnom Penh and the main communication lines. To save its henchmen, the Ford administration has sent them emergency military aid by airlifting weapons and ammunition to Phnom Penh. Meanwhile, the revolutionary forces kept tightening the noose. More and more puppet troops were wiped out. Phnom Penh's Pochentong Airport, the sole remaining lifeline of the Phnom Penh army and administration, is daily subject to heavy bombardments.

"The American people and Congress do not want to put one more cent into the two bottomless pits in Phnom Penh and Saigon. Finally, in face of the hopeless situation, Ford had to order the withdrawal of the U.S. Embassy from Phnom Penh, acknowledging the total bankruptcy of U.S. policy in Cambodia.

The paper continues: "The failure of U.S. imperialism in Cambodia is an all round failure. It represents the failure of almost all the familiar strategies and manoeuvres of imperialism and neo-colonialism under the Nixon doctrine: from reactionary coup d'etat to military interference, from the introduction of U.S. troops to the use of counterrevolutionary forces against the patriotic forces. But all these criminal actions have only led to complete abandonment. This is a heavy setback for U.S. imperialism in its long history of aggression and intervention, and at the same time a typical event of our changed times".

"If the U.S. imperialists who have fallen to an unprecedentedly weak position, deliberately pursue their policy of opposition to other nations, their global strategy, their policy of war provocation and exploitation of other peoples, they will court many new defeats."

Following the U.S. withdrawal from Cambodia, the Pentagon continues to use the Air Force to drop weapons and food to the remnant puppet troops in Phnom Penh. Ford continues to pressure the U.S. Congress to increase the aid to the puppets in Phnom Penh. The U.S. ambassador to Cambodia, who is now seeking refuge in Thailand, continues to direct the resistance of his lackeys and is trying to get more money for them.

In Phnom Penh, on the brink of the graves which have already been dug for them, the U.S. lackeys, such as Long Boret, Hang Thun Hak, and Sak Suthsakhan, have gathered to form the so-called Supreme Committee to oppose the revolution.

All the measures of the U.S. puppets in Phnom Penh are in vain. They cannot safeguard the defeated puppet troops who are being encircled, badly mauled, greatly confused and seriously disintegrated. The Supreme Committee, in which all power is concentrated in the hands of the puppet military commanders, can do nothing in this extremely confused political situation and utmost isolation. The U.S. lackeys are now like a snake whose back has been broken. The traitorous regime is like a piece of rag. Their U.S. bosses have fled and U.S. supplies are running short. The lackeys have already lost their economic, military and moral prop.

The Ford clique's efforts to prolong the agony of its puppets in Phnom Penh is a stupid action which can only further expose its reactionary and aggressive nature and lead it to ever more bitter defeats. However hard it may try, it can never reverse the situation. The death knell of the puppet regime in Phnom Penh is going to sound.

TON DUC THANG: PHAM VAN DONG GREET SIHANOUK, PENN NOUTH

Hanoi VNA in English 0333 GMT 14 Apr 75 BK

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 14--President Ton Duc Thang and Premier Pham Van Dong on Saturday sent their warmest congratulations to Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, and Samdech Penn Nouth, chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the NUFC, on the occasion of the "Chaul Chhnam Thmei" (Cambodia's new year festival).

The message said: "This year, the Cambodian people are celebrating their national festival in the joy of the victories recorded in the past year and in which they may take legitimate pride. Together with the glorious feats of arms of all battlefields, especially the present military successes in Neak Luong and around Phnom Penh, the great victories in the political, economic and diplomatic, fields have given to the position and force of Cambodia's resistance a combined strength to overpower the enemy, bring the anti-U.S. war of resistance of the Cambodian patriotic army and people to a high peak and open bright prospects for complete victory in a not too distant future.

As a loyal comrade-in-arms, and a very intimate brother of the Cambodian people, the Vietnamese people greatly rejoice at and admire these great victories of the Cambodian people. The Vietnamese people pledge to strengthen their solidarity with and their full support for the Cambodian people till their final victory. The Vietnamese people sincerely wish the Cambodian people early complete victory in order to build successfully a truly independent, sovereign, peaceful, neutral, non-aligned, democratic, and prosperous Cambodia in its territorial integrity.

MME BINH: U. S. INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM 'POSSIBLE'

Belgrade TANJUG in English 1320 GMT 12 Apr 75 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam, Apr 12--"The situation in South Vietnam is being developed very favourably to the national force," said Nguyen Thi Binh, minister for foreign affairs of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam. Minister Nguyen Thi Binh stated this after she informed the conference of African Unity the night before about the developments in her country. This fragile, quiet woman received a more tumultuous welcome than any African conference ever gave to anybody. At the end of her speech, she said that "by their struggle and the blood of their martyrs" the people of South Vietnam have given their modest contribution to the struggle for final freedom of Asia, Africa and Latin America."

In her statement made for TANJUG and also to other developing countries agencies, Nguyen Thi Binh said that the liberation forces and the people of South Vietnam have reached significant victories in some 30 days. Seventeen provinces and 7 cities, very important military bases, have been liberated with more than 1 million people living only in Danang and more than 9 million on the whole liberated territory. In a short period, more than the half of the military effectives of the Saigon army were put out of fighting.

Nguyen Thi Binh said that the political, diplomatic, and military efforts of the South Vietnamese people were meritorious for these victories. She has particularly emphasized that these victories are the result not only of the liberation forces' resoluteness but also of a people's uprising and the fall of the Saigon regime. Nguyen Thi Binh pointed out that Western information media have kept secret this other, very significant aspect of the present developments in Vietnam.

The situation on the liberated territory is becoming normal and efforts are being made to renew an economy damaged by the war. National revolutionary committees being formed in liberated regions have been given the task to "strengthen the people's authority and to realize the programme of national reconciliation and harmony." There are certain difficulties in the food supply for the people, said Nguyen Thi Binh, which is mainly the result of Thieu's soldiers' robbery.

Asked for a comment on American President Ford's requirement to Congress for additional "military aid" to the Saigon regime, Nguyen Thi Binh answered that the revolutionary government follows American actions with greatest caution and care. "Having in mind the conviction that the imperialists' nature does not change, we do not exclude any possibility, even the possibility of American military intervention."

"After Washington's support to Thieu, who has been abandoned even by his closest followers, we could do no more than to conclude that the American administration is for continued war in Vietnam and against the application of the Paris agreements on peace in this country."

Commenting of Ford's words that the lives of Americans in Vietnam are endangered, Nguyen Thi Binh said that these words had been uttered even before by Ford's predecessors like Nixon and others.

PEEN NOUTH GREETES COMPATRIOTS ON CAMBODIAN NEW YEAR

Peking in Cambodian to Cambodia 1030 GMT 13 Apr 75 BK

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[Text of 13 April Cambodian new year's greetings message from RGNUC Prime Minister Samdech Penn Nouth to the Cambodian people and the CPNLAF--recorded]

[Text] Venerated monks, dear compatriots: As prime minister of the RGNUC and chairman of the Political Bureau of the NUFC Central Committee; I pay homage to all venerated monks and all beloved compatriots. On the occasion of this new year of the rabbit, the year 2519 of the Buddhist era, I respectfully pray to the three Buddhist jewels, all sacred objects of worship and all angels protecting the new year to bless all of you monks and compatriots both at home and abroad. May all of you enjoy health, longevity, strength and happiness as of this New Year's Day.

Venerated monks, dear compatriots, dear cadres and male and female combatants of the CPNLAF: Five years have passed during which our beloved and respected Cambodia and its people have suffered the worst misery ever known in our country's history. This has been due to the most cruel, savage war of aggression of U.S. imperialism and its contemptible running dogs--the quislings Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, Son Ngoc Thanh, Cheng Heng, In Tam, Long Boret, and Sosthene Fernandez--a war born in the wake of the 18 March 1970 coup d'etat which overturned the independence, sovereignty, peace, neutrality and integrity of our beloved Cambodia. In 5 years our courageous people and heroic CPNLAF have risen up together to fight the enemy aggressors and their zealous lackeys, winning one strategic victory after another.

Since 1 January, when we launched the great offensive movement of the 1975 dry season, we have won strategic victories which indicate that we have reached the threshold of final victory. It is only a matter of time until we take control of the entire country, including Phnom Penh, which is surrounded on all sides and is shrinking with every passing day. That propitious day is not far off.

However, despite these great victories, there are still some difficulties ahead. We must maintain and heighten our revolutionary vigilance, for the obdurate and cruel U.S. imperialists, persist in their misleading maneuvers to deceive some segments of our public, the international public and American people in an attempt to squeeze more aid to prolong their war and prolong the existence of the traitors a little longer. I therefore beg the monks and compatriots to maintain vigilance and remain cautious. Do not allow yourselves to be taken in by them. Do not believe their deceitful propaganda claiming that they have had contact with the RGNUC and a representative of the CPNLAF to work out negotiations on a cease-fire, peace compromise and so on.

I take this opportunity to reiterate, since the Voice of the NUFC has for several days repeatedly broadcast the solemn 1 April statement of the RGNUC cabinet, that the Cambodian people, the NUFC and RGNUC refuse to hold negotiations or make compromises with the traitorous clique, and that all of us have resolutely pledged to carry on this national and popular liberation war until we achieve 100 percent total victory, that is, until we drive all U.S. imperialists out of Cambodia and annihilate the archfascist archrotten traitors Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, Son Ngoc Thanh, Cheng Heng, In Tam, Long Boret and Sosthene Fernandez as well as their rotten regime. Except for these seven traitors, who have already been sentenced to death by the second national congress, other brothers who have been misled by the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs should wake up at once and follow the 1 April RGNUC appeal. The time is very short--please, do not delay!

After having eaten your flesh and bled you white for the past 5 years and after having plundered and robbed you of millions of dollars which they sent abroad, the supertraitors have now fled the country and abandoned you to die in their stead. You should take this good opportunity to defect from their ranks and join the patriotic ranks of the people in order to avoid passing on a bad name to your children who will be indelibly marked as the descendants of traitors to the nation and the people. You know that you must bear full responsibility for the good name of your families.

In order to usher in peace and happiness in this new year, I beg all fraternal officers, soldiers, militiamen, police units and other armed people who are serving the enemy to immediately and unhesitatingly follow the RGNUC appeal, lay down your arms and refuse to carry on the war against the Cambodian people and the CPNLAF.

At the same time, I beg other brothers, including functionaries at all levels, politicians, people, masses, workers and peasants, to stop serving the traitors, rise up in a general insurrection and quickly annihilate these heathens in order to end all the suffering, sorrow and destruction, as everyone desires.

On the occasion of this new year, I would like to extend my best wishes to all foreign nationals living in Cambodia. I wish them good health, long life and prosperity in this year of the rabbit.

I take this most propitious opportunity to solemnly congratulate the people, cadres and male and female combatants of our heroic CPNLAF for successfully fulfilling their historic tasks in the current national and popular liberation war. The successes of their tasks have had repercussions throughout the world, and I express the most profound gratitude of the entire nation to all of them. I bow in homage to the memory of the cadres, and the male and female combatants who have sacrificed their most courageous and valuable lives for the sake of the national and popular liberation cause. May those comrades who are wounded in the war and who are receiving medical care have a quick recovery and be strong again in this new year.

All of us have come through the year of the tiger with success. We can predict that the year of the rabbit will be one of happiness--the year in which our people and our CPNLAF will completely liberate our nation and people. This is the year in which all of us will live in fraternal solidarity and together build a new Cambodia that is genuinely independent, peaceful, neutral, sovereign, democratic and prosperous within its territorial integrity.

Long live Cambodia! Long live the great and brave Cambodian people! Long time the victorious CPNLAF!

SIHANOUK CONGRATULATES ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU ON REELECTION

CAMBODIAN INFORMATION AGENCY [Clandestine] in French to East Asia 1115 GMT 12 Apr 75 BK

[19 March congratulatory message from Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, chief of state and chairman of the NUFC, to Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania]

[Text] Esteemed President, on the occasion of your triumphant reelection to the supreme post of the Socialist Republic of Romania be the enthusiastic consensus of the newly elected members of the Romanian people, I beg Your Excellency to accept my warm congratulations and those of the Cambodian people and the good wishes that the Cambodian people, the NUFC, RGNUC and I extend to you for your personal happiness and for the total success of your historic and glorious patriotic mission which is being carried out for the greatest good of the Romanian people, nation and motherland.

After having eaten your flesh and bled you white for the past 5 years and after having plundered and robbed you of millions of dollars which they sent abroad, the supertraitors have now fled the country and abandoned you to die in their stead. You should take this good opportunity to defect from their ranks and join the patriotic ranks of the people in order to avoid passing on a bad name to your children who will be indelibly marked as the descendants of traitors to the nation and the people. You know that you must bear full responsibility for the good name of your families.

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IV. 14 Apr 75

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CAMBODIA

INFORMATION MINISTER WARNS OF ENEMY RUMORS IN BATTAMBANG

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0500 GMT 14 Apr 75 BK

[Text] The information, posts and telecommunications minister, as spokesman for the government, informs the general public that during the last 2 days, there have been various rumors concerning the situation in Battambang Province.

The spokesman for the government would like to deny these rumors and make it clear that our bloodbrothers in Battambang as well as Buddhist monks, students and countrymen of all circles such as compatriots in Phnom Penh and in the provinces are determined to unite as one in order to build a stable and decent republic, struggle against the enemy until he is willing to negotiate in order to put an end to the war created by foreigners. We ask all brothers not to believe the enemy propaganda.

RADIO DENIES VOA REPORT ON LON NON DEPARTURE

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0730 GMT 13 Apr 75 BK

[Text] From 2030 to 2100 on Saturday, 12 April, a broadcast in Cambodian by the Voice of America reported that Mr Lon Non had left the Khmer Republic along with foreigners and Cambodians. We deeply regret that such a totally false report has been broadcast by VOA. According to news we have just received from Mr Lon Non himself, he has not left our Khmer Republic and has pledged that he will never leave the country.

SAUKAM KHOY IN BANGKOK: SIHANOUK INVITED TO RETURN

Bangkok POST in English 14 Apr 75 p 1 BK

[Text] Acting Cambodian President Saukam Khoy said on his arrival at U Taphao airbase yesterday that he had cabled exiled Prince Norodom Sihanouk last Friday inviting him to return to Cambodia as the chief of state.

Saukham Khoy added that he would spend some time in Bangkok and was tentatively supposed to meet some officials whom he still did not know for possible peace talks.

Unsmiling, the elderly acting president who was left in charge of the Khmer Government when President Lon Nol left for the United States earlier this month was greeted by naval commander of the U Taphao airbase, Samut Sahanawin, when he stepped down from a Marine CH-53. He was immediately escorted by American security officials and whisked into a waiting navy limousine after giving a brief interview.

Speaking through an interpreter, the acting president said he didn't want to see any more deaths in Cambodia and hoped to seek a humanitarian solution to the conflict.

Naval commander Samut said that all Cambodian refugees are subject to immigration checks on arrival. Anyone without proper documents will be interned.

A Thai security guard disclosed that there are about 800 refugees, mostly children and women, taking temporary refuge in camps set up in the airbase.

FILE SUB
APR - 1975 DATE SUB-CAT.

AM-TELLIS BANGKOK POST: 'I WILL CONTINUE TO FIGHT'

Bangkok POST in English 14 Apr 75 p 3 BK

[Text] A camp near Aranya-Prathet--Gen In Tam, former Cambodian president of the National Assembly and prime minister, has vowed to continue his fight against the Khmer Rouge if a peace agreement cannot be worked out.

He told the Bangkok POST at his military camp in deep jungle near the Thai-Cambodian border that if the government troops were defeated, then "I would be ready to seek asylum in Thailand."

"But I and my two sons will fight on (as long as we have troops), although the enemy outnumber my men.

"In fact, I do not want to see Cambodians killing one another. I want peace to be settled as soon as possible for the sake of the people.

"Both the Khmer Rouge and the government should sit down and negotiate. There is no point fighting one another as the ones who suffer most are the people," he said.

He added that he did not care for power. "I am willing to go back to be a farmer. Let those who want power stay on.

"If either side, the Khmer Rouge or the government, has a problem, then I can act as the mediator if they want," he said.

KYODO REPORTS LIBERATION FORCES ENTER PHNOM PENH 14 APR

Tokyo KYODO in English 0539 GMT 14 Apr 75 TK

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh April 14 KYODO--Cambodian liberation forces entered the western sector of Phnom Penh Monday morning. Residential houses in the area are now on fire and citizens are converging on the central part of the capital.

(The above report was filed by a native stringer of KYODO who is still staying in Phnom Penh. He said the situation in the city was becoming critical and that the report might be the last to be filed by him.--KYODO)

CHAU SENG: NO BLOODBATH TO TAKE PLACE IN PHNOM PENH

Hong Kong AFP in English 1243 GMT 12 Apr 75 OW

[By Serge de Gunzburg]

[Text] Paris, April 12 (AFP)--Chau Seng, special envoy of Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia, said here today there would be "no bloodbath" if the Red Khmers captured Phnom Penh.

"We shall punish the traitors," he said, "the super-traitors who are condemned to death, as the Nazis were by the allies. But we practice a policy of broad national union. The others can join, and they will be citizens like everyone else. All Cambodians have their place in the national community."

Chau Seng said that after the Americans left, peace would be rapidly restored in Cambodia. There would be total surrender, and in Phnom Penh "there is already a popular rising to greet us."

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CAMBODIA
FILE SUBJ.
APR DATE 1975 SUB-CAT.

FRANCE ESTABLISHES DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH RGNUC

Hong Kong AFP in English 1652 GMT 12 Apr 75 BK

[Text] Paris, Apr 12 (AFP)--The French Government has decided to establish diplomatic relations with the Cambodian Royal Government of National Union, the Foreign Ministry announced here today.

Sihanouk Thanks Giscard

[Editorial Report] Paris Domestic Service in French at 0900 GMT on 14 April carries report on the situation in Cambodia and French recognition of the RGNUC. The report notes that Prince N. Sihanouk sent a telegram of thanks to President Giscard d'Estaing. The report quotes Sihanouk as saying, in the telegram, that French recognition "is an act of justice and an important contribution to the restoration of peace, freedom, independence and national unity in Cambodia."

Long Boret Expresses Regret

Hong Kong AFP in English 0848 GMT 13 Apr 75 BK

[Text] Phnom Penh, April 13 (AFP)--Prime Minister Long Boret, vice-president of the "Supreme Council of the Republic", said here today he was "very disappointed" by France's decision to ask the Cambodian ambassador to Paris to leave France and also by its decision to recognise the Cambodian Royal Government of National Union. He said the decision could not fail to damage many French interests in Cambodia.

LONG BORET ADDRESSES NATION AFTER SAUKAM KHOY FLIGHT

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1138 GMT 12 Apr 75 BK

[Message to the Cambodian Nation from First Minister Long Boret--recorded]

[Text] My homage to the samdech supreme patriarchs of the two Buddhist orders venerated monks, dear compatriots: This morning Lt Gen Saukam Khoy, acting president of the Khmer Republic, left Phnom Penh without first informing the nation. His departure has left our republic without a supreme chief executive. Therefore, I immediately called a meeting at Chamcar Mon Palace which included responsible state personalities--civilian and military--as well as representatives of political parties including myself, the chairman of the National Assembly, the acting president of the Senate, members of the cabinet, the chief of the General Staff of the national armed forces, the commander of the Cambodian Navy, the commander of the Cambodian Air Force, commanders of military regions, commanders of important military units, representatives of the Socio-Republican and Republican parties, the governor general of the National Bank and several other high-ranking officers.

On that occasion, I and Lt Gen Sak Sutsakhan, chief of the General Staff of the Cambodian National Armed Forces, delivered a report on the abovementioned incident. After several hours of deliberations the meeting made the following decision:

1. Lt Gen Saukam Khoy is no longer recognized as the acting president.

1. The parliament has unanimously resolved to ask parliament to transfer power to the national armed forces for a period of 3 months. The armed forces will establish a temporary body to be called the 'Supreme Commission [Danak Dammakar] of the Khmer Republic to replace the acting president during this special time. This Supreme Commission's function will be to appoint state leadership at all levels of the military and political administration for a period of 3 months.

The government will remain unchanged, so that it can implement the wishes and orders of the Supreme Commission. In brief, the presidency, which formerly was occupied by a single individual, is now exercised by this multimember supreme organ.

Our foreign policy also remains unchanged, and the prime goal of this Supreme Commission--which enjoys the full joint support of the government and national armed forces--is to strengthen the military and political position of the republic with the aim of terminating the bloodshed among Cambodians and proposing a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem.

The Supreme Commission will hold urgent meetings to decide on necessary, important measure to solve the problems of the country at this difficult time.

I therefore asks the supreme patriarchs of the two Buddhist orders, all venerated monks, and the compatriots of all strata to maintain calm and good order and closely cooperate with the armed forces and all state organizations in pursuing our common struggle until peace is restored to our homeland. All of us, including the government and the three services of the armed forces, have unanimously and firmly decided to remain united with the monks, youths and all blood brothers to achieve this goal.

SAK SUTSAKHAN ACCEPTS LEADERSHIP, ADDRESSES NATION

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1330 GMT 12 Apr 75 HK

[Message to the Cambodian Nation by Lt Gen Sak Suthsakhon, chief of the General Staff of the Cambodian National Armed Forces--recorded]

[Text] My homage to the supreme patriarchs of the two Buddhists orders, venerated monks, officers, noncommissioned officers and men of the infantry, navy and air force, esteemed compatriots: After the first minister delivered his message to the nation announcing that the government had asked parliament to transfer power to the national armed forces, parliament, at a meeting held this Saturday evening, 12 April 1975, decided to transfer full power to the armed forces for a special period of 3 months so that they can urgently solve our country's problems under the current difficult circumstances. Therefore, I as chief of the General Staff of the Cambodian National Armed Forces, with goodwill and without hesitation, accept this burdensome task and announce the following:

1. A supreme committee [Kanak Kammathika] called the "Supreme Committee of the Khmer Republic" is hereby established. This committee comprises the following seven members: Lt Gen Sak Sutsakhan, Long Boret, Hang Thun Hak, Op Kim Ang, Gen Thong Van Phanmuong, Adm Vong Sarendy and Air Force Gen Ea Chhong. The function of the Supreme Committee of the Khmer Republic is to make decisions on important state affairs, especially in the political and military fields. The committee will hold an urgent meeting to elect its chairman from among the seven members and to take various necessary measures in accordance with the current circumstances.

The assembly unanimously resolved to ask parliament to transfer power to the national armed forces for a period of 3 months. The armed forces will establish a temporary body to be called the 'Supreme Commission [Danak Dammakar] of the Khmer Republic to replace the acting president during this special time. This Supreme Commission's function will be to appoint state leadership at all levels of the military and political administration for a period of 3 months.

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Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1330 GMT 12 Apr 75 BK

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Long Boret Expresses Regret

Hong Kong AFP in English 0848 GMT 13 Apr 75 BK

[Text] Phnom Penh, April 13 (AFP)--Prime Minister Long Boret, vice-president of the "Supreme Council of the Republic", said here today he was "very disappointed" by France's decision to ask the Cambodian ambassador to Paris to leave France and also by its decision to recognise the Cambodian Royal Government of National Union. He said the decision could not fail to damage many French interests in Cambodia.

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[Message to the Cambodian Nation from First Minister Long Boret--recorded]

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On that occasion, I and Lt Gen Sak Sutsakhan, chief of the General Staff of the Cambodian National Armed Forces, delivered a report on the abovementioned incident. After several hours of deliberations the meeting made the following decision:

1. Lt Gen Saukam Khoy is no longer recognized as the acting president.

2. I have decided to suspend all political activities of all political parties during this special 3-month period.
3. Parliament has also decided, of its own free will, to suspend its own activities during this same period.
4. Under these difficult circumstances I would solemnly appeal to the monks, people of all strata, officers, noncommissioned officers and men of the three armed services to remain calm and firm, preserve good order and unite in one body with the armed forces, government, people and youths in order to join forces against the enemy and strengthen the political and military position of our republic with a view to achieving peace for our beloved nation, religion and republic.
5. Whoever transgresses the law or undermines public order will be punished under existing martial laws.

I would like to stress that our national armed forces have decided to try by all means to improve the military situation and insure security for the people in Phnom Penh and in the provinces. In this respect, as the representative of the entire national armed forces, I pledge to remain united with the state organizations and united with the monks, youths and blood brothers from all strata until we achieve our goal, that is, a peaceful settlement through negotiations among Cambodians.

PARLIAMENTARY RESOLUTION TRANSFERS POWER, CONDEMNS SAUKAM KHOY

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1540 GMT 12 Apr 75 BK

[12 April 1975 resolution of Plenum of the Parliament of the Khmer Republic]

[Text] In view of the critical situation facing the republic; considering that the departure of acting President Saukam Khoy has caused public panic, in view of the need to have the normal exercise of power continue uninterrupted, to enable the Cambodian National Armed Forces to urgently take charge of the defense of the republic under these critical circumstances, the parliament of the Khmer Republic in plenary session on 12 April 1975 has decided as follows:

1. To condemn the absence of Lt Gen Saukam Khoy, acting president of the Khmer Republic, and ask the tribunal to punish him under existing laws.
2. To agree to suspend legislative activities for a period of 3 months as of the day this resolution is issued.
3. To transfer all forms of power to the Cambodian National Armed Forces, including the power to decree ordinances, which is necessary for administering the republic and coping with the current situation.

[Signed] Acting President of the Senate
President of the National Assembly.

APP: SUPREME COUNCIL PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT NAMED 13 APR

Hong Kong APP in English 0835 GMT 13 Apr 75 BK

[Text] Phnom Penh, April 13 (AFP)--General Sak Sutsakhan, Cambodian first deputy premier and defence minister, has been named president of "the Supreme Council of the Republic," it was announced here today.

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Prime Minister Long Boret has been named vice-president.

Mr Long Boret said today that the seven-man directorate would replace acting head of state Saukam Khoy, stripped "de facto" of his functions when he left Cambodia. The Supreme Council of the republic would govern by decree-law, in the absence any legislative system at present. Meanwhile, the present government would continue its work, under himself or Gen Sutsahan, Mr Long Boret said.

LONG BORET BRIEFS JOURNALISTS ON NEW GOVERNMENT'S POLICIES

Radio Reports Press Conference

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 13 Apr 75 BK

[Text] At 1300 on 13 April First Minister Long Boret, accompanied by Information, Posts and Telecommunications Minister Thong Lim Huong, held a press conference with local and foreign newspapermen at the conference hall of the first minister's office.

After thanking the journalists for attending, the first minister discussed the various recent political developments. The first minister gave clear, detailed, answers to the journalists' several questions about the situation in the country. The conference ended at 1400 in a most cordial atmosphere.

AFP Reports Details

Hong Kong AFP in English 1322 GMT 13 Apr 75 BK

[Text] Phnom Penh, April 13, (AFP)--The army took power in Cambodia this weekend after U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean tried to pressurise the government into inviting Prince Norodom Sihanouk to return from Peking, Prime Minister Long Boret said here today.

Speaking at a press conference, Long Boret gave a detailed account of the events leading up to the evacuation yesterday of the American Embassy and the setting up of a Supreme Committee, headed by Chief of Staff and Defence Minister Sak Sutsakhan.

The prime minister, vice president of the seven-man committee, said Saukam Khoy, who assumed interim presidential powers when Marshal Lon Nol fled on April 1, lost office by "leaving the soil of the national territory". Mr Khoy was evacuated, along with 275 Americans and Cambodians, by helicopter to the U.S. aircraft carrier Okinawa yesterday.

Long Boret said that on Friday, Saukam Khoy and Mr Dean tried to force him to invite former Head of State Prince Sihanouk to return. He replied that he would sooner resign, called an emergency cabinet meeting and found that all his ministers were behind him, he said.

Long Boret said there was also pressure on him to resign in favour of the president of the Democratic Party, Chau Sau, who has held no office since Prince Sihanouk's ouster 5 years ago.

"Supported by my cabinet, I refused, in view of the scarcity of assurances of Mr Chau's ability to restore peace", he said. "Had I had those assurances, I would have given way. I am no dictator. The people and the people alone must decide."

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2. I have decided to suspend all political activities of all political parties during this special 3-month period.

3. Parliament has also decided, of its own free will, to suspend its own activities during this same period.

4. Under these difficult circumstances I would solemnly appeal to the monks, people of all strata, officers, noncommissioned officers and men of the three armed services to remain calm and firm, preserve good order and unite in one body with the armed forces, government, people and youths in order to join forces against the enemy and strengthen the political and military position of our republic with a view to achieving peace for our beloved nation, religion and republic.

5. Whoever transgresses the law or undermines public order will be punished under existing martial laws.

I would like to stress that our national armed forces have decided to try by all means to improve the military situation and insure security for the people in Phnom Penh and in the provinces. In this respect, as the representative of the entire national armed forces, I pledge to remain united with the state organizations and united with the monks, youths and blood brothers from all strata until we achieve our goal, that is, a peaceful settlement through negotiations among Cambodians.

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1. To condemn the absence of Lt Gen Saukam Khoy, acting president of the Khmer Republic, and ask the tribunal to punish him under existing laws.

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[Signed] Acting President of the Senate
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APP: SUPREME COUNCIL PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT NAMED 13 APR

Hong Kong AFP in English 0835 GMT 13 Apr 75 BK

[Text] Phnom Penh, April 13 (AFP)--General Sak Sutsakhan, Cambodian first deputy premier and defence minister, has been named president of "the Supreme Council of the Republic," it was announced here today.

Long Boret said he learned of the American withdrawal only about 2 hours before it began yesterday. As soon as he learned also of Saukam Khoy's departure, he said, "I was obliged to summon all the members of my government to the presidency, along with the presidents of the National Assembly and the Senate, the chiefs of staff of all three branches of the armed forces and the regional military commanders and those responsible for Phnom Penh's defence."

Long Boret said there was unanimity for the proposal to hand over power to the army, and Gen Sak Sutsakhan thereon set up the Supreme Committee. The committee, Long Boret went on, was a collegiate presidency. It would rule for 3 months, by decree and with "full powers". Gen Sak Sutsakhan would act as head of state in relations with other countries, he said.

Long Boret was asked by the 15 foreign journalists who remain in Phnom Penh what his conditions were for negotiating with the Khmer Rouge--today reported to be at the very perimeter of Pochentong Airport.

He said there was only one: "No more talk of surrender". The Cambodian people must decide their own future, he said, adding "we will not agree to surrender". But, he said, the government is ready to resign if it believes this would be in the people's interests.

SUK SUTSAKHAN ANNOUNCES SUPREME COMMITTEE LEADERSHIP APPOINTMENTS

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1433 GMT 13 Apr 75 BK

[Message to the Cambodian Nation read by Lt Gen Sak Sutsakhan, chairman of the Supreme Committee of the Republic--recorded]

[Text] My homage to all venerated monks; esteemed compatriots: After parliament transferred full power to the armed forces to resolve our country's problems during the special 3-month period, the armed forces decided to establish a seven-member Supreme Committee of the Republic to lead the nation and make decisions on various important national problems.

Immediately after its founding, the Supreme Committee of the Republic held a meeting and unanimously elected me, Lt Gen Sak Sutsakhan, as chairman and Long Boret as deputy chairman. After electing its chairman, deputy chairman and members, the Supreme Committee conducted thorough, detailed discussions of recent developments in the military and political situation facing our Khmer Republic both at home and abroad. It then made the following decisions:

1. To maintain the current government with Long Boret as first minister in order to lead the government under these difficult circumstances, with the following changes in some ministries:

Pan Sothi is appointed deputy first minister and minister of education, sports, youth and culture; Hou Hong is appointed state minister for national defense; Hem Kethsana is appointed state minister for the first minister's office, the interior, religious affairs and general mobilization. Saing Sarath is appointed secretary of state for industry, mineral resources and tourism. Otherwise, the cabinet list remains unchanged.

3. [Numbering sequence as heard] To mobilize more manpower to pursue the struggle to strengthen the position of the Khmer Republic in its efforts to end the war through negotiations among Cambodians. In this respect, I express my full support for the political program of the government stated before parliament on 24 March 1975.

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4. We must endeavor to explain this struggle to our many great friends, especially the friends in the Southeast Asian and Pacific region--our neighbors--in order to win their support for the just cause of our struggle. We will pursue a policy of independence, territorial integrity, neutrality and nonalignment and will closely cooperate with the ASEAN countries toward achieving peace in the region.
5. The Supreme Committee will take drastic measures to insure good order and security for our people, including the enforcement of martial law in this state of emergency.
6. I have ordered the government to take firm actions to fight all forms of corruption and thus cleanse our national society, and to right past wrongs within the administrative system.

Therefore, on behalf of the Supreme Committee, I appeal to the monks, fraternal compatriots of all strata, youths and intellectuals to unite in one body and carry on our just struggle for the defense of the nation, religion and republic and for the sake of peace through negotiations among Cambodians, in order to put an end to the tragedy of the Cambodian people and achieve national reunification.

SAK SUTSAKHAN MESSAGE ON 14 APR BOMBING OF GENERAL STAFF OFFICE

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0448 GMT 14 Apr 75 BK

[Message to the Cambodian Nation issued and read by Lt Gen Sak Sutsakhan, chairman of the Supreme Committee of the Republic--recorded]

[Text] My homage to the supreme patriarchs, venerated monks and compatriots: At 1005 [0305 GMT] a T-28 bomber dropped two bombs on the Cambodian National Armed Forces General Staff office, burning one barracks, killing seven persons and wounding others. This incident caused no harm to me or my colleagues who were working in the office. Military and civilian leaders and I are actively and fearlessly continuing to work in order to lead our republic toward our final goal. The man who committed this criminal act is Second Lieutenant Khieu Yos Savat of the air force, who served the enemy in attempting to destroy the Cambodian nation and kill the Cambodian people. I would like to appeal to compatriots of all strata to maintain public order and not create trouble for the national armed forces and security forces.

I would like to make it clear that even though the United States has temporarily withdrawn, it continues to give aid to our Khmer Republic as usual. When Pochentong airfield was subjected to continuous artillery attacks, the U.S. planes continued to drop ammunition, fuel oil and food supplies in Phnom Penh and other provinces such as Prey Veng, Takeo and Kampot. However, the government is taking measures to seek aid from other friendly countries and international humanitarian organizations to help our compatriots during this continuing war.

In order to allow our army and forces to strengthen security in Phnom Penh, I announce as of 1200 today a curfew is set for a period of 24 hours. I ask all compatriots to strictly respect this curfew in order to safeguard the common interests.

INFORMATION MINISTRY ANNOUNCES NEW CURFEW HOURS 13 APR

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0730 GMT 13 Apr 75 BK

Information Ministry Communique

[Text] The minister of information, posts and telecommunications, as spokesman for the government, informs the general public that the curfew hours are now set from 1900 [1200 GMT to 0500 [2200 GMT]. This decision will go into effect Sunday, 13 April.

4. We must endeavor to explain this struggle to our many great friends, especially the friends in the Southeast Asian and Pacific region--our neighbors--in order to win their support for the just cause of our struggle. We will pursue a policy of independence, territorial integrity, neutrality and nonalignment and will closely cooperate with the ASEAN countries toward achieving peace in the region.
5. The Supreme Committee will take drastic measures to insure good order and security for our people, including the enforcement of martial law in this state of emergency.
6. I have ordered the government to take firm actions to fight all forms of corruption and thus cleanse our national society, and to right past wrongs within the administrative system.

Therefore, on behalf of the Supreme Committee, I appeal to the monks, fraternal compatriots of all strata, youths and intellectuals to unite in one body and carry on our just struggle for the defense of the nation, religion and republic and for the sake of peace through negotiations among Cambodians, in order to put an end to the tragedy of the Cambodian people and achieve national reunification.

SAK SUTSAKHAN MESSAGE ON 14 APR BOMBING OF GENERAL STAFF OFFICE

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0448 GMT 14 Apr 75 BK

[Message to the Cambodian Nation issued and read by Lt Gen Sak Sutsakhan, chairman of the Supreme Committee of the Republic--recorded]

[Text] My homage to the supreme patriarchs, venerated monks and compatriots: At 1005 [0305 GMT] a T-28 bomber dropped two bombs on the Cambodian National Armed Forces General Staff office, burning one barracks, killing seven persons and wounding others. This incident caused no harm to me or my colleagues who were working in the office. Military and civilian leaders and I are actively and fearlessly continuing to work in order to lead our republic toward our final goal. The man who committed this criminal act is Second Lieutenant Khieu Yos Savat of the air force, who served the enemy in attempting to destroy the Cambodian nation and kill the Cambodian people. I would like to appeal to compatriots of all strata to maintain public order and not create trouble for the national armed forces and security forces.

I would like to make it clear that even though the United States has temporarily withdrawn, it continues to give aid to our Khmer Republic as usual. When Pochentong airfield was subjected to continuous artillery attacks, the U.S. planes continued to drop ammunition, fuel oil and food supplies in Phnom Penh and other provinces such as Prey Veng, Takeo and Kampot. However, the government is taking measures to seek aid from other friendly countries and international humanitarian organizations to help our compatriots during this continuing war.

In order to allow our army and forces to strengthen security in Phnom Penh, I announce as of 1200 today a curfew is set for a period of 24 hours. I ask all compatriots to strictly respect this curfew in order to safeguard the common interests.

INFORMATION MINISTRY ANNOUNCES NEW CURFEW HOURS 13 APR

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0730 GMT 13 Apr 75 BK

Information Ministry Communique

[Text] The minister of information, posts and telecommunications, as spokesman for the government, informs the general public that the curfew hours are now set from 1900 [1200 GMT] to 0500 [2200 GMT]. This decision will go into effect Sunday, 13 April.

Long Boret said he learned of the American withdrawal only about 2 hours before it began yesterday. As soon as he learned also of Saukam Khoy's departure, he said, "I was obliged to summon all the members of my government to the presidency, along with the presidents of the National Assembly and the Senate, the chiefs of staff of all three branches of the armed forces and the regional military commanders and those responsible for Phnom Penh's defence."

Long Boret said there was unanimity for the proposal to hand over power to the army, and Gen Sak Sutsakhan thereon set up the Supreme Committee. The committee, Long Boret went on, was a collegiate presidency. It would rule for 3 months, by decree and with "full powers". Gen Sak Sutsakhan would act as head of state in relations with other countries, he said.

Long Boret was asked by the 15 foreign journalists who remain in Phnom Penh what his conditions were for negotiating with the Khmer Rouge--today reported to be at the very perimeter of Pochentong Airport.

He said there was only one: "No more talk of surrender". The Cambodian people must decide their own future, he said, adding "we will not agree to surrender". But, he said, the government is ready to resign if it believes this would be in the people's interests.

SUK SUTSAKHAN ANNOUNCES SUPREME COMMITTEE LEADERSHIP APPOINTMENTS

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1433 GMT 13 Apr 75 BK

[Message to the Cambodian Nation read by Lt Gen Sak Sutsakhan, chairman of the Supreme Committee of the Republic--recorded]

[Text] My homage to all venerated monks; esteemed compatriots: After parliament transferred full power to the armed forces to resolve our country's problems during the special 3-month period, the armed forces decided to establish a seven-member Supreme Committee of the Republic to lead the nation and make decisions on various important national problems.

Immediately after its founding, the Supreme Committee of the Republic held a meeting and unanimously elected me, Lt Gen Sak Sutsakhan, as chairman and Long Boret as deputy chairman. After electing its chairman, deputy chairman and members, the Supreme Committee conducted thorough, detailed discussions of recent developments in the military and political situation facing our Khmer Republic both at home and abroad. It then made the following decisions:

1. To maintain the current government with Long Boret as first minister in order to lead the government under these difficult circumstances, with the following changes in some ministries:

Pan Sothi is appointed deputy first minister and minister of education, sports, youth and culture; Hou Hong is appointed state minister for national defense; Hem Kethsana is appointed state minister for the first minister's office, the interior, religious affairs and general mobilization. Saing Sarath is appointed secretary of state for industry, mineral resources and tourism. Otherwise, the cabinet list remains unchanged.

3. [Numbering sequence as heard] To mobilize more manpower to pursue the struggle to strengthen the position of the Khmer Republic in its efforts to end the war through negotiations among Cambodians. In this respect, I express my full support for the political program of the government stated before parliament on 24 March 1975.

IV. 14 Apr 75

C A M B O D I A

CANB
FILE SUB 1
DATE SUB-CAT.
APR. 1975

APP: SIHANOUK DECLINES U.S. OFFER TO TAKE POWER IN PHNOM PENH

Hong Kong APP in English 1154 GMT 12 Apr 75 BK

[Text] Peking, April 12 (AFP)--Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE today the United States Government had invited him to go immediately to Phnom Penh to take power.

Prince Sihanouk added, however, he had refused, saying he had handed over all government responsibilities to the Red Khmers. He received the U.S. invitation last night, he told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. Prince Sihanouk said the U.S. proposal had been communicated to him by George Bush, head of the U.S. Liaison Office in Peking in the form of an official note.

Prince Sihanouk replied with a note later in the night to Mr Bush, advising him that the U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh should be immediately evacuated "so as to safeguard the chances of a rapid normalisation" with the U.S. At 5 a.m. today (2100 GMT Friday) Mr Bush telephoned Prince Sihanouk to tell him that Washington agreed to totally evacuate the U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh.

Prince Sihanouk, (who) is president of the Cambodian National United Front, made his revelations in a written statement to AFP, which had asked him about a letter that Mr Bush was said by informed sources to have recently written to him.

Prince Sihanouk replied to AFP (text):

"It is exact that Mr Bush, head of the United States Liaison Office in Peking, tried to establish contact with me. However, not having been able to have a direct interview with me, the U.S. diplomat communicated to me a note from the U.S. Government which informed me, last night, that everyone in Phnom Penh wanted my immediate return to our capital, my takeover of power in Phnom Penh, and my aid to get a ceasefire from the Red Khmers.

"I replied by a note to the U.S.A. that I would remain until the end at the side of the Red Khmers, my allies whom I would never betray, and that there must be absolutely no frustrating of so deserved a victory.

"I therefore firmly refused to take power in Phnom Penh, saying that I had already transferred, in my capacity as legal head of state of Cambodia, all the (RGNUC) government responsibilities to the Red Khmers.

"I ended my note by advising the U.S.A. to evacuate without delay their embassy and civilian and military personnel from Cambodia, so as to safeguard the chances of a rapid normalisation of our (RGNUC and U.S.A.) interstate and intergovernmental relations.

"My note was transmitted to Mr Bush in Peking on April 12 at 0030 hour. At 5 o'clock in the morning, a telephone call from Mr Bush informed me that the government of the U.S.A. had decided to take my advice and totally evacuate the embassy and the Americans from Phnom Penh (that is to say, from Cambodia).

[Signed] "Sihanouk April 12, 1975"

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON RINCHIN VISIT TO HUNGARY

For reportage on the visit of Foreign Minister Lodonglyn Rinchin to Hungary and the joint communique issued on that occasion, see the Hungary section of the 14 April East Europe DAILY REPORT.

UNEN LAUDS USSR'S ASIAN COLLECTIVE SECURITY PROPOSAL

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1839 GMT 11 Apr 75 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 11 April (MONTSAME)--To establish a durable peace in Asia, the countries of this continent should develop in every way possible relations of mutual understanding, mutual trust and good-neighbor relations. The idea of establishing a system of collective security in Asia proposed by the Soviet Union fully corresponds with this task, writes Mongolia's UNEN in an article devoted to "Asia week" announced by the World Peace Council.

The Soviet proposal, UNEN stresses, expresses the fundamental interests and aspirations of the Asian peoples and is based on the principles of equality; mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders; repudiation of the use of force in the relations between states; noninterference in the affairs of one another; and the development of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation.

UNEN notes that the Peking leaders, who are allying themselves with the imperialists, are among the violent opponents of the idea of establishing a system of collective security in Asia. The Maoists are so violently opposed to the establishment of a system of collective security in Asia, UNEN stresses, because the basic principles of collective security serve as an obstacle on the path to the realization of their hegemonic plans to establish great-Han supremacy in Asia and on a world scale.

UNEN DENOUNCES ANTI-SOVIET ACTIONS OF WORLD REACTION

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1835 GMT 8 Apr 75 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 April (MONTSAME)--In an article devoted to the 30th anniversary of victory in the great patriotic war of the Soviet people against Hitlerite fascism, today's UNEN exposes the attempts of anticommunist and anti-Soviet ideologists to undermine the foundations of peace and international security.

UNEN writes that anticommunism and anti-Sovietism have always been used and continue to be used by reactionary forces as a weapon for intensifying international tension, for suppressing democratic freedoms, and for waging bloody wars. Under the banner of struggle against "the communist threat," international reaction is today intensifying its shady activities. Under a semblance of "defense from communism," the Pinochet Junta is trampling democracy in Chile. Under a semblance of struggle against "the Soviet threat," the present Chinese leaders, who have inscribed the slogans "Prepare for war" and "Dig tunnels deep" in the PRC Constitution, are allying themselves with world reaction. These forces, the article emphasizes, should remember the lessons of World War II.

UNEN stresses that constant vigilance against the intrigues of the enemies of peace and security, the unification of the efforts of all peace-loving forces, and the consolidation of the ranks in the struggle to eliminate war from the life of society are the urgent requirements of our time as shown by the lessons of World War II.

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CAMB
FILE SUBJ.
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KHIEU SAMPHAN APPEALS TO PHNOM PENH CITIZENS TO JOIN NUFC 14 APR

Voice of NUFC of Phnom Penh [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Camgodia 0700 GMT 14 Apr 75 BK

[Text of 13 April appeal by RGNUC Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan--recorded]

[Text] My homage to every Buddhist monk, my respect to brother countrymen in Phnom Penh and the few provincial capitals still under temporary enemy control, and to brother officers and troops in the traitorous army's ranks:

After having sown terrible destruction on our beloved Cambodia and committed horrible crimes for 5 years against our nation and people, the U.S. imperialists--masters of the Phnom Penh traitors--on 12 April brought in 50 helicopters of various types to evacuate their colleagues from Phnom Penh.

This is proof of the total defeat of the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in Cambodia. Also on 12 April, another group of traitors and hundreds of their henchmen, including the contemptible, traitorous acting President Sanku Khoy, hurriedly packed their bags and rushed onto U.S. imperialist helicopters which took them out of the country.

This event took place only a few days after the escape of traitor Lon Nol and another group of traitors and provides further proof that the traitorous regime has completely collapsed. There is no state, no law nor any other institution. The supertraitors all left the country after having led our beloved Cambodia through destruction, and the U.S. imperialists fled the country in the most abject and cowardly manner to escape the punishment of our people. This is the true nature of the leaders of the 18 March 1970 traitorous coup who have claimed to be nationalists and saviors of the nation.

For this reason, on behalf of the NUFC, headed by Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk, and on behalf of the RGNUC with Samdech Penn Nouth as prime minister, I make the following appeal to all brother countrymen, including Buddhist monks, laymen, soldiers, civilians in Phnom Penh and the few provincial capitals still under temporary enemy control:

1. All brother officers and troops in the traitorous army are requested to immediately lay down your weapons and join in the NUFC. The NUFC is proud to welcome you and is ready to greet you as brothers and compatriots. Like our nation and all the Cambodian people, you have suffered for 5 years from the destructive war of the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous bandits who have forced you to serve their clique and the war of aggression they waged.

You have seen with your own eyes the nature of the destructive war which they have induced you to fight. This course has led our nation, our people, our country and yourselves to destruction. Now you must think the matter over again in order to see what the future holds for you. The U.S. imperialists have all deserted you, as have the traitors. There is no more aid, since transportation activities have ended. There are no more planes, no ammunition, no fuel and no rice. The situation is hopeless. The only thing in view is destruction. For these reasons, you must cease at once the last efforts of the destructive war of the U.S. imperialists and the supertraitors and must turn to and follow the path of national solidarity and rally to the NUFC. As the only legal organizations of the Cambodian nation and people, and as the only representatives of the great solidarity of the Cambodian nation and people, the NUFC and RGNUC will most assuredly take over Phnom Penh as they have done in the remaining 97 percent of Cambodia.

2. The so-called Supreme Committee is another traitorous organization designed to obstinately begin another round of barbarism to drain the blood of Buddhist monks, youths, children and to bring more destruction, suffering and death to our countrymen. This Supreme Committee does not represent anyone but a few traitors and has been set up by the traitors themselves to carry on the fascist acts against the Buddhist monks and our brother countrymen in Phnom Penh and the few provincial capitals which are still under temporary enemy control and to oppress the rights and freedom of the people and various political organizations. The creation of this organization is an anti-national and antipopular act designed to continue the treachery of the last bunch of traitors. For this reason, all brother countrymen in Phnom Penh and the few provincial capitals still under temporary enemy control, including Buddhist monks, laymen, civilians and soldiers, should unite their strength and overturn this traitorous organization in order to bring an immediate end to the destructive war, so that our monks and our brothers as well as our nation and people as a whole can rapidly free themselves from all the suffering and misery.

Cambodian liberated zone, 13 April 1975. Khieu Samphan.

HISTORY OF THE VIETNAM WAR ON MICROFILM