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## SEATO'S DISSOLUTION CITED IN THAI, CAMBODIAN CONTEXT

BK010920Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 30 Jun 77 BK

[From the "International News" feature]

[Text] SEATO, A U.S. imperialist military pact designed to serve the aggressive and expansionist U.S. policy in Southeast Asia, after suffering a series of defeats, was officially dissolved in shame on 30 June 1977.

The SEATO military pact was set up 23 years ago on 8 September 1954 by the U.S. imperialists who had persuaded several countries such as France, England, Australia, Thailand the Philippines to join.

At one time the U.S. imperialists made several criminal attempts to force Cambodia to join SEATO, hoping to turn our country into their military base and new colony. But, under the correct and clearheaded leadership of our Cambodian Revolutionary Organization the Cambodian people waged a valiant struggle, scored a series of victories and succeeded in preserving Cambodia's independence and neutrality. The Cambodian people resolutely struggled to prevent SEATO from setting up U.S. imperialist military bases on Cambodian soil.

After more than 5 years of heroically waging our revolutionary national and people's liberation war, a war replete with immense sacrifices, the Cambodian people and the Cambodian Revolutionary Army won the great 17 April 1975 victory which smashed the U.S. imperialist aggressive strategy in Southeast Asia and caused SEATO's collapse.

The U.S. imperialists were shamefully obliged to officially dissolve SEATO on 30 June. Consequently Thailand, a former charter member of SEATO, no longer belongs to this organization. However, Thailand is still a member of ASEAN.

## KHIEU SAMPHAN GREETES RWANDA LEADER ON NATIONAL DAY

BK010910Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 30 Jun 77 BK

[Text of 1 July message from State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan to President Juvenal Habyarimana on Rwanda National Day]

[Text] Respectfully to His Excellency Maj Gen Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda, Kigali:

On the occasion of the National Day of the Republic of Rwanda, on behalf of the people and Government of Democratic Cambodia we are delighted to convey to Your Excellency and through Your Excellency to the Government and people of Rwanda our warmest congratulations.

May Your Excellency enjoy the best of health and may happiness and glory be with the Rwandan people.

Highest regards.

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## NAVY'S DEVELOPMENT, ROLE IN BUILDING NATION

BK041200Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 2 Jul 77 BK

[Commentary: "Our Revolutionary Navy's Spirit of Struggle To Defend and Build the Country"]

[Text] Our Cambodian Revolutionary Army has had a tradition of struggling valiantly against the enemy of all stripes since the era of combined political and armed struggle. At that time our revolutionary army was short of everything--food, clothes, weapons and ammunition. It seemed to need everything. However, under the Cambodian Revolutionary Organization's correct and clear-sighted leadership our Revolutionary Army produced and used traditional weapons such as spears, crossbows, bows, spikes and muzzle-loading guns to fight enemies equipped with all types of modern weapons, and successfully defended the people and the revolutionary bases.

During the revolutionary war against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, which lasted over 5 years, our Revolutionary Army firmly adhered to the stand of independence and self-reliance, strived to produce all types of large and small firearms with high efficiency and struggled valiantly to smash the U.S. imperialists and their stooges until it finally won total and permanent victory.

In the current era of defending and building the country, our Revolutionary Army units are still continuing to strengthen and expand their stand of independence, self-reliance and their sense of creativity.

As for those in our revolutionary Navy--sons and daughters of our poor workers and peasants who were mere infantrymen during the war--they have strived arduously and succeeded in repairing and properly using all types of weapons--large and small firearms and war vessels. All these war vessels, including ammunition boats, gunboats and tankers which have now been repaired and put back into operation, were salvaged from the Mekong River, the Tonle Sap River and the sea by our revolutionary sailors, who have always adhered to the stand of making unconditional sacrifices.

Previously, our revolutionary sailors had never seen a warship, let alone pilot one. However, under the guidance of our Revolutionary Organization and by firmly adhering to the stands of resolute struggle, independence, self-reliance and self-determination, our revolutionary sailors have not only been able to repair and put all those damaged warships and other transport vessels back into operation, but have also been able to produce spare parts and build many new boats, which they have equipped with engines from old enemy warships. These new boats are used for transporting farm and other necessary tools for our people.

Simultaneously, our revolutionary sailors have also continued to study controlling and operating other complicated mechanical systems on the warships, such as the astronomical, meteorological and radio communication facilities. Although they have never studied such complicated machinery which was owned by the imperialists, reactionary feudalists and traitorous military officers in the Lon Nol clique, by firmly adhering to the stands of struggling valiantly to overcome all sorts of hardships and difficulties, and by exhibiting lively creativity and patriotism as well as pure love for the nation and people, our revolutionary sailors will certainly be able to successfully and rapidly fulfill these tasks assigned by our Organization.

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In addition to the task of defending the country and the people with a high sense of responsibility, our revolutionary sailors have also joined with our cooperative peasants in carrying out the drive to increase production. In the past as well as at present, under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the Cambodian Revolutionary Organization, the great movements by our cooperative peasants to solve the water problem and increase production in all cooperative bases throughout the country have been proceeding seethingly and vigorously. Our revolutionary sailors, as well as those in other units of our Cambodian Revolutionary Army--sons and daughters and flesh and blood of our poor workers and peasants--have always linked themselves closely to this lively movement to build the country at all times. This is the true nature of our revolutionary armed forces, who hold weapons in one hand ready to struggle to defend the country and baskets in the other hand to join with the people in building a new Cambodia.

In the current phase of defending and building the country, under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the Cambodian Revolutionary Organization our revolutionary sailors as well as those in the army and air force have been rapidly trained politically, ideologically, organizationally and in military technical skills. In short, they have been rapidly developed in all fields, because on the one hand they clearly understand the line of independence and self-reliance and have implemented political and armed violence and the line of the people's war of our organization in the struggle to topple the state administration of the imperialists, feudalists, reactionary capitalists and traitorous clique; and on the other hand, because they used to help our secret forces, who had only clubs, knives, crossbows and bows, in struggling to smash the enemies of all stripes. They gained good experience from all past revolutionary struggles.

The excellent achievements gained in fulfilling the tasks of defending and building the country by our revolutionary sailors and those throughout the Cambodian Revolutionary Army reflect their lofty spirit of heroism, their sense of lively creativity and stand of patriotic loyalty to the Organization, their unconditional servitude to the people and the revolution, and their daring to make all sorts of sacrifice and struggle valiantly in conformity with our Revolutionary Organization's line of independence and self-reliance.

With firm confidence in the correct and clear-sighted leadership of our Revolutionary Organization and in the line of waging the people's war, our revolutionary sailors, although they developed and acquired all types of weapons, will continue to adhere to their tradition of struggle and strive to increase their capability in the line of waging the people's war of our Cambodian Revolutionary Organization.

Such is the inexhaustible source for building political, ideological, organizational and military technical skills for defending and building the beloved fatherland and making it powerful and prosperous in all fields.

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## RESTORATION EFFORTS AT KOMPONG SOM PORT RECOUNTED

BK011133Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 29 Jun 77 BK

[ Narrative: "Our Revolutionary Workers at Kompong Som Seaport are Launching an Offensive Fulfill Their Tasks with a High Sense of Responsibility" ]

[ Summary ] "Kompong Som seaport is an important gateway for our imports and exports and a sea link with foreign countries. The port is very important in our efforts to accelerate the drive for economic construction in our country."

Clearly appreciating the importance of Kompong Som port, our revolutionary port workers have strived hard to fulfill their tasks with a high sense of responsibility. Before liberation, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique badly damaged the port facilities and warehouses. The electricity generating system was almost completely destroyed, and the big cranes and other facilities were damaged or put out of commission by the traitors.

"Following our country's complete liberation, however, under the correct and clear sighted leadership of our Revolutionary Organization, our revolutionary workers labored to repair and rebuild the port, its facilities and other equipment in a very short time.

"Later, during the Mayaguez spy ship incident provoked by U.S. imperialism, many U.S. warplanes were sent to bomb the ships, port and warehouses which our revolutionary workers had just repaired. Again, our revolutionary workers quickly returned to repairing the seaport without delay, pledging to transform their seething indignation into great labor enthusiasm."

All the complex electric cranes and the loading and unloading equipment were quickly put back into operation. The revolutionary workers learned through practical deeds and collective experiments how to handle and repair the machinery. They even managed to modify and repair some old machinery rejected by the traitors as scrap iron.

"Now our revolutionary port workers are working around the clock; they load and unload hundreds of thousands of tons of goods at the port. The male workers load goods into trucks or trains using their own physical strength or machinery, while some female workers skillfully operate cranes and other lifting machines."

The workers are very careful, trying never to damage the goods. They work with a high sense of responsibility and revolutionary optimism. They understand that if they can transport the goods and equipment safely to the people, the people will certainly be able to enjoy a better living standard as planned by our Revolutionary Organization. With this confidence in mind, our fraternal revolutionary workers at Kompong Som seaport are mobilizing all their strength to fulfill their tasks even more vigorously.

Beside repairing and building new warehouses, our workers are repairing and building ships and boats for transportation. They also join in growing food crops for self-sufficiency and in cleaning the port city. "New buildings can be seen along the beach, at the foot of the mountains and on hilltops overlooking the coast. Fruit trees and other crops have been planted everywhere. Not an inch of land is left fallow."

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"Our revolutionary workers are determined to transform their stand of patriotism and their respect for the Revolutionary Organization into new strength to fulfill all tasks to the best of their ability in order to make Kompong Som an advanced and modern international seaport as a contribution to improving the living standard of our collective worker-peasant masses and securing a prosperous future for our democratic Cambodia."

NEW AMBASSADOR TO LAOS PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

FK030552Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 2 Jul 77 BK

[Text] On the morning of 30 June in Vientiane, Comrade Som San presented to His Excellency Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, his credentials as Democratic Cambodian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the LPDP.

Attending the ceremony on the Lao side was His Excellency Khamphai Boupha, vice minister for foreign affairs and director of the protocol department. Attending on the Cambodian side was the acting charge d'affaires. The ceremony proceeded in a cordial and intimate atmosphere permeated with the warm friendship between the peoples of our two countries--Cambodia and Laos.

On the morning of 28 June Ambassador Som San paid a courtesy call on His Excellency Phoun Sipaseut, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, who received him in an intimate audience.

KHIEU SAMPHAN GREETES BONGO ON CONVENING OF OAU SUMMIT

BK030415Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 2 Jul 77 BK

[Text of 1 July Message from State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan to Gabon President El-Hadj Omar Bongo]

[Text] Respectfully to His Excellency El-Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Gabonese Republic and Chairman of the OAU, Libreville.

On the occasion of the convening of the 14th OAU Summit Conference, on behalf of the people and Government of Democratic Cambodia we are very delighted to extend friendly salutations and warmest congratulations to Your Excellency and to all the heads of state and government. We wish the OAU a successful summit conference in conformity with the interests of the African nations and people, our nonaligned movement and all the Third World countries.

Following the summit conference in [word indistinct] and the first Arab-African Summit Conference in Cairo, this 14th OAU Summit Conference is convening in a favorable situation in which the African people have strengthened their solidarity and successfully struggled for national liberation, to defend their national independence, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity and against imperialism, old and new colonialism, apartheid, racism and all forms of foreign aggression, expansion and division. The people of Djibouti have just achieved independence following a valiant struggle; and the Zimbabwean, Namibian and Azanian peoples have achieved successive victories in their armed struggles against the colonialism of the South African racists and Rhodesia, with Vorster and Ian Smith as ringleaders.

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On this solemn occasion the Democratic Cambodian people and Government would like to reiterate that they will stand on the side of the friendly African peoples on all occasions in their just struggle to liberate the entire African Continent from the foreign yoke and to protect their national independence, unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the right to manage their own destiny without outside interference. At the same time, the Democratic Cambodian people and Government would also like to express wholehearted joy over the summit's resolution to increase all types of support to the uncompromising and unceasing struggle of the valiant Zimbabwean, Namibian and Azanian peoples.

With highest regards.

KHIEU SAMPHAN NATIONAL DAY CABLES TO BURUNDI, CAPE VERDE

To Burundi's Bagaza

BK010912Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 30 Jun 77 BK

[1 July message from State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan to Burundi President Jean-Baptist Bagaza]

[Text] Respectfully to His Excellency Col Jean-Baptist Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi, Bujumbura:

On the occasion of the National Day of the Republic of Burundi, on behalf of the people and Government of Democratic Cambodia we are extremely delighted to extend to Your Excellency and through you to the friendly Government and people of Burundi our warmest congratulations and best wishes.

We wish Your Excellency the best of health and a long life. May the Burundi people score even greater successes.

Highest regards.

To Cape Verde's Pereira

BK050550Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 Jul 77 BK

[5 July message from State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan to Cape Verde President Aristides Maria Pereira]

[Text] Respectfully to His Excellency Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde Islands, Praia:

On the occasion of the National Day of the Republic of Cape Verde Islands, on behalf of the people and Government of Democratic Cambodia, we take great pleasure in conveying to Your Excellency and through you to the friendly Government and people of Cape Verde Islands our warmest congratulations and best wishes.

May Your Excellency enjoy the best of health and a long life. May the people of Cape Verde Islands achieve even greater successes.

Highest regards.

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REFUGEES: CORRUPT 'ORGANIZATION' OFFICIALS EXECUTED

BK070405Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0334 GMT 7 Jul 77 BK

[Text] Bangkok, July 7 (AFP)--Several officials of the Cambodian Revolutionary Organisation Angkar were executed in the past few weeks, according to refugees recently arrived in Thailand's northeastern province of Surin.

The refugees said the Angkar officials responsible for the provinces of Preah Vihear, Kompong Thom, Oddar Meanchey and Siem Reap in (northwestern Cambodia) were officially executed for being agents of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). But in fact they were guilty of "corruption and appropriating the people's goods", they added.

The condemned men were reportedly unmasked by Phnom Penh agents who mixed with the people. They were later replaced by Angkar agents from other regions, the refugees said.

The three camps close to the Cambodian border now house 10,534 Cambodian refugees. The flow of refugees has decreased considerably from the average of 50 per week last year.

The border is strewn with mines and the Khmer Rouge patrols are numerous. According to reports gathered by AFP, one out of every two refugees is killed trying to cross at various points along the 660km (400 miles) border.

KHIEU SAMPHAN SENDS GREETINGS TO COMORO LEADER

BK060529Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 6 Jul 77 BK

[6 July message from State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan to Comoro Islands Head of State Ali Soilih on Comoro National Day]

[Text] Respectfully to His Excellency Ali Soilih, head of state of the Republic of The Comoros, Moroni:

On the occasion of the 2d anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the Comoros, in the name of the people and Government of Democratic Cambodia I take great pleasure in expressing to Your Excellency and through you to the Government and people of the Republic of the Comoros warmest congratulations and best wishes.

We wish Your Excellency the best of health and a long life. May the people of the Comoros score even greater successes in defending and building their country.

Highest regards.

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PDRY ENVOY ARRIVES TO TAKE POST IN PHNOM PENH

BK100202Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 9 Jul 77 BK

[Text] On 9 July 1977 His Excellency 'Ali Salim Mu'awwad, ambassador-designate of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to Democratic Cambodia, and his colleagues arrived in Phnom Penh by plane to present his credentials to the comrade chairman of the state Presidium.

At Pochentong Airport, the representatives were warmly welcomed by cadres from the Democratic Cambodian Foreign Ministry's protocol section.

Received by Ieng Sary

BK110342Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 10 Jul 77 BK

[Text] On the morning of 10 July at the Foreign Ministry, Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs of the Government of Democratic Cambodia received in audience His Excellency 'Ali Salim Mu'awwad, ambassador-designate of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to Democratic Cambodia. To Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary, His Excellency 'Ali Salim Mu'awwad conveyed warm greetings and friendly salutations from His Excellency Muhammad Salih Muti', foreign minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The representative of the friendly country also expressed the pleasure and pride of the people and Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen over the revolutionary struggle waged and succeeding victories scored by the people and Government of Democratic Cambodia under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the Cambodian Revolutionary Organization, which has constantly held fast to the lines of independence and self-reliance.

On behalf of the people and government of Democratic Cambodia, Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary expressed warm greetings and welcome to the new envoy and wished him the best of health and the successful accomplishment of his mission.

Present at the audience along with Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary were a number of cadres of the Foreign Ministry and colleagues of his excellency the ambassador.

The audience proceeded in a cordial atmosphere permeated with the spirit of warm friendship and solidarity between the people of the two countries--Democratic Cambodia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

#### CAMBODIA STRIVES ERADICATE MALARIA

BK091138Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 8 Jul 77 BK

[Commentary: "Revolutionary Male and Female Doctors and Cooperative Peasants throughout the Country Actively Strive To Eradicate Malaria From Our Democratic Cambodian Soil"]

[Text] For over 2,000 years, under the fascist and oppressive rule of the imperialists, feudalist landlords and reactionary capitalists, our people--poor workers and peasants--suffered untold famine and shortages of everything--clothes, shelter and medicine. They also suffered from all kinds of diseases, particularly malaria, which was a serious threat to them. The ruling classes--feudalists and reactionary capitalists--were unable to eradicate malaria to protect the people's health.



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However, immediately after the 17 April 1975 victory, under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the Cambodian Revolutionary Organization, revolutionary male and female doctors, who are sons and daughters of the poor workers and peasants, launched campaigns to eradicate malaria throughout our fatherland both in towns and in the remote countryside, causing a decrease in this malaria epidemic. Our revolutionary doctors in all regions, sectors and districts of the country have caught malaria-carrying mosquitoes from various mountainous, forested and swamp areas, and thoroughly researched this disease in order to produce and use medicine to effectively eliminate it.

Simultaneously, our revolutionary doctors throughout the country have also sprayed antimalaria chemicals to eliminate this disease. Our Revolutionary Organization has also trained and sent one group of revolutionary doctors after another to the mountainous areas in the countryside in order to cooperate with the cooperative members in eliminating this disease within a very short time. This is why there are presently research offices and pharmaceutical laboratories for eliminating malaria both in the Phnom Penh hospital and in all hospitals in all regions, sectors, districts and cooperatives. Moreover, under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the Cambodian Revolutionary Organization, our cooperative peasants throughout the country have gradually become better off in clothing, food and shelter. They are now healthy and able to actively carry out manual projects for national construction. Another outstanding aspect is that they are now awakening in politics. They drink boiled water, keep their houses clean and fill up all muddy holes, streams, ponds and pools which are malaria breeding grounds. Each cooperative is always kept clean.

In short, under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the Cambodian Revolutionary Organization, over 80 percent of malarial disease has now been contained throughout our Democratic Cambodia. This is a new brilliant success of the line of independence and self-reliance in our Revolutionary Organization's sanitation field, because over 2,000 years the feudalists landlords and reactionary capitalists were unable to eliminate this disease. However, in the current era of defending and building the country, within only 2 years under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of our Revolutionary Organization, our revolutionary doctors and cooperative peasants throughout the country have basically eliminated this disease.

Basing their effort on the firm line of independence and self-reliance of our Revolutionary Organization and on the good experience gained in the past, our revolutionary doctors and cooperative peasants are determined to unite as one and continue to strive hard to permanently eliminate malaria from our Democratic Cambodia within the shortest possible time in order to protect and make our people fully healthy so that they will be capable of striving to increase the rice yield to the maximum and contribute to defending and rapidly making our country strong and prosperous.

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## AFP REPORTS EXECUTION OF FOUR PROVINCIAL HEADS

BK121104Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0711 GMT 12 Jul 77 BK

[Text] Bangkok, July 12 (AFP)--Cambodian refugees recently arrived in Thailand are telling tales of trouble supposed to have taken place in the province of Kompong Thom (250 kms--150 miles) north of Phnom Penh during the first 2 months of this year.

The refugees also affirmed that the four Angkar (Revolutionary Organisation) chiefs of the provinces of Siem Reap, Preah Vihear, Kompong Thom and Oddar Meanchey in north-western Cambodia were executed for "negligence and factionalism." Their assistants were taken away to unknown destinations, and all were replaced by [word indistinct] brought in from Phnom Penh, the refugees said.

The sites of the trouble the refugees spoke of were the work yards and maintenance units of the Kompon Thmar Dam, Kompong Thom Province, containing some 30,000 forced workers, several thousand of whom were brought in from Phnom Penh in January, according to the sources, and it had its background in Phnom Penh, which once counted more than 3 million inhabitants at the end of the [words indistinct] has a population of not more than 100,000-150,000 according to diplomats accredited to Democratic Cambodia.

The city was forcefully evacuated in 1975 and its inhabitants sent to the fields. In 1976 several thousand of its residents were detailed to reinforce production brigades in Battambang Province. (A number of these successfully escaped into Thailand).

These last displacements of workers from Phnom Penh were motivated by the four provincial chiefs' refusals to part with contingents of workers that would seriously deplete their work force and affect production levels, according to the refugees.

These protests continued to the point where work stoppages "broke out" in the five work camps which also housed the large worker population. The refugees said in some cases the workers had the sympathies of their Khmer Rouge overseers, of whom more than one hundred were said to have been arrested. Others struck out for refugee in the nearby forests, the sources said.

## PHNOM PENH REPORTS NODONG SINMUN COMMENT ON BROWN STATEMENT

BK120555Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 11 Jul 77 BK

[From the "International News Feature"]

[Text] The DPRK's NODONG SINMUN on 5 July carried a commentary condemning U.S. Defense Secretary Brown for his recent statement in which he pointed out that the United States must remain in the Far East and that maintaining U.S. forces in South Korea was appropriate for U.S. policy. The commentary exposed the evil intention of the U.S. imperialists, who want to perpetuate their control over South Korea. They regard South Korea as their neocolony and use it to support their strategic aims against North Korea and other Asian countries.

Under the leadership of President Kim Il-song, their great leader, the Korean people, who have a long struggle tradition and a high sense of heroism, will certainly succeed in driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and will independently and peacefully reunify the Korean fatherland.

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## RADIO NOTES ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE HELD

BK120600Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 11 Jul 77 BK

[From the "International News Feature"]

[Text] A meeting was held between foreign ministers from ASEAN member countries -- Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia--in Singapore from 5 to 8 July to prepare for the forthcoming ASEAN summit conference in August, which will have to solve many of the association's internal problems.

## PDRY AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KHIEU SAMPHAN

BK120510Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 11 Jul 77 BK

[Text] At the State Palace on the afternoon of 10 July, Comrade Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Cambodia, received the letter of credence from His Excellency Salim Rubay'i 'Ali, chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, appointing His Excellency 'Ali Salim Mu'awwad ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to Democratic Cambodia.

Attending the ceremony along with the comrade chairman of the State Presidium were Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs of the Democratic Cambodian Government and a number of cadres of the Foreign Ministry. On the Yemeni side were colleagues of the new ambassador.

His Excellency 'Ali Salim Mu'awwad expressed his pleasure and satisfaction at the honor of being accredited as the first representative of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to Democratic Cambodia. He conveyed to the Cambodian people, to the comrade State Presidium chairman and to all comrade leaders of Democratic Cambodia, profound sentiments of friendship, respect and admiration from the Yemeni people, from his excellency Presidential Council Chairman Salim Rubay'i 'Ali and from other leaders of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The envoy of the friendly country pledged to try to the best of his ability to strengthen the ties of friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Democratic Cambodia and the People's Democratic Republic, both independence-loving and nonaligned countries.

In the name of the people and government of Democratic Cambodia, Comrade State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan asked the new ambassador to convey the warm and friendly salutations and heartfelt revolutionary sentiments of the people and Government of Democratic Cambodia to the people, His Excellency Presidential Council Chairman Salim Rubay'i Ali and other leaders of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The comrade State Presidium chairman also wished his excellency 'Ali Salim Mu'awwad the best of health and success in his mission.

The ceremony proceeded in a pleasant, cordial atmosphere permeated with the spirit of warm friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Democratic Cambodia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

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## FOUNDING OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION GREETED

BK101120V Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 9 Jul 77 BK

[Editorial: 'Long Live the 16th Founding Anniversary of the Democratic Cambodian Women's Organization']

[Text] Today, 10 July 1977, is the 16th founding anniversary of our Democratic Cambodian Women's Organization. Today, our Cambodian women in all cooperative bases, trade unions, revolutionary army units, ministries and departments throughout the country are joyfully celebrating the founding anniversary of the Democratic Cambodian Women's Organization.

Availing themselves of this opportunity, our cooperative peasants, trade union workers, revolutionary army combatants of both sexes and cadres in all the revolutionary ministries and departments throughout the country bow with deep emotion to pay homage to the souls of our revolutionary women who sacrificed their lives for the liberation of the nation, the people, the poor and the Cambodian women. We always respect and learn from the revolutionary heroism displayed by our Cambodian women who have united closely with all the Cambodian people in all previous revolutionary struggles to smash the enemy, from the political struggle and combined political-armed struggle to the revolutionary war which lasted for over 5 years and during which they fought valiantly against the war of aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. Particularly, during the current new phase of our revolution, we admire and follow the revolutionary examples and lofty spirit of sacrifice of our fraternal women in fulfilling their tasks of defending the country, the revolutionary administration and the collective system, and in trying to make the country develop and prosper rapidly in all fields, particularly in agriculture.

In the old society, under the oppressive regime of the imperialists, colonialists, feudalist landlords, reactionary capitalists and all exploiters, our Cambodian women lived a miserable life and suffered untold hardships and difficulties. Our fraternal women were then deprived of their rights, liberty and honor; they were trampled underfoot and oppressed by the men and scorned even by their own families. However, under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of our Cambodian Revolutionary Organization, in particular since 10 July 1961--the day when the Democratic Cambodian Women's Organization was founded--our fraternal women, both in the countryside and in towns, have risen and waged a harmonious and fierce revolutionary struggle against the imperialists, old and new colonialists, the traitorous clique and exploiters of all stripes.

At the time, our Cambodian women joined the struggle in all its forms--secret, semi-secret and open. As for the secret struggle, our women braved all obstacles to protect our revolutionary cadres and forces, launched propaganda campaigns, trained the female masses and people and valiantly carried out movements to smash the enemy. During the semi-secret and open activities, our women participated in distributing leaflets, organizing meetings and holding demonstrations to expose and condemn the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, as well as the reactionary feudal capitalists.

During the civil war which lasted for over 2 years, our women made great sacrifices by allowing their sons, daughters and husbands to go to the jungle and carry on the revolution. They achieved one victory after another. They also participated in transporting supplies and carrying messages from one revolutionary base to another, valiantly and resolutely passing through enemy zones and numerous dangers. When caught by the enemy, despite enemy torture--trampling on them, tearing their flesh and breaking their bones--our revolutionary women never surrendered or revealed any secret to the enemy. On the contrary, they exposed, denounced and condemned the enemy's nation-selling acts with glowing class indignation. As a result, under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the Cambodian Revolutionary Organization, our Cambodian women, united closely with all the Cambodian people, managed to successfully defeat the enemy and strengthen and expand the revolutionary base.

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During the revolutionary war which lasted for over 5 years, under the close fostering and training in political, ideological and organizational fields by our Revolutionary Organization, the Cambodian women continued to expand and enhance their stand of struggling to smash the enemy with lofty revolutionary heroism. Our women joined the revolutionary army in the forefront together with all the Cambodian people, valiantly struggled to smash the enemy and successfully and rapidly liberated a greater part of the territory. Moreover, they struggled to transport food supplies and ammunition to the front and actively carried the wounded comrades from the front to the rear under enemy bombing and strafing without fear.

In the rear, our Cambodian women assumed almost total responsibility for the task of feeding the family and supporting the revolutionary war. In defending the revolutionary administration, our women played a role as the central force in strengthening and enlarging the production cooperative and in smashing all espionage activities, pacification operations, banditry and other tricks used by the enemy, thus helping to defeat the enemy and achieve total and permanent liberation of the beloved fatherland on 17 April 1975.

Immediately after the total liberation, our Cambodian women played greater roles in defending and building the country. In carrying out all their tasks, our women have continued to heighten the tradition of struggle, thus successfully achieving one great victory after another. In all cooperative bases, our female peasants have continued to struggle to increase production with seething vigor. They have joined the movement to solve the water problem in all areas, thus helping to give our Cambodian countryside a new look. With numerous irrigation systems, this year our female cooperative peasants have joined with other cooperative peasants in struggling to grow the early crops early in the season. At all worksites for growing the rainy season rice crop, our women constitute one of the most enthusiastic advance offensive forces. They are striving day and night to fulfill and even overfulfill the organization's plan.

As for our revolutionary female workers, they are also struggling to build the country with a sense of seething enthusiasm. Our revolutionary female workers of all branches, such as those in charge of the factories, transportation, port transportation, salt production, rubber plantations, fishing, tailoring and those female combatants in various revolutionary ministries and departments have strived hard to fulfill their main tasks and successfully achieved brilliant successes. Our female workers who are daughters of the poor workers and peasants have firmly grasped the technical knowhow of various machines and produced various agricultural tools and other necessary materials which have independently served the people's needs and contributed to the national construction efforts.

Our female workers have a high sense of responsibility in using all types of machines and tools. This is why in only a little more than 2 years our female workers have contributed so much to the rapid development of our Democratic Cambodian industry.

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In the present era of our Democratic Cambodia, we have progressed rapidly in the field of social welfare and health service. Our revolutionary female doctors have strengthened and expanded all-round revolutionary principles and scientific as well as technical skills in insuring public health. Within a period of just a little more than 2 years since liberation, our revolutionary female doctors--the daughters of poor and lower middle peasants--have learned and grasped much of the medical science and have become increasingly competent in healing the sick. Particularly, they are increasingly well versed in diagnostic and curative techniques, in the production of traditional and modern medicines, and in surgery. In all cooperative bases our revolutionary female doctors behave themselves in a very humble way and do their best to insure the good health of cooperative peasant masses by either preventing or curing their illness with a lofty spirit of responsibility. For this reason, our people are very healthy and strong. They can constantly and mightily carry on the movement to defend and build the country.

Under the care, propaganda and training of the Cambodian Revolutionary Organization, our revolutionary female doctors have become the main force in pushing forward Democratic Cambodia's social welfare and health services, giving this field a vigorous leap forward.

As for our revolutionary army's female combatants, they have also plunged into fulfilling the key task of defending the country with a great determination to fight and win at all times. The women in our revolutionary army are determined to defend the country and not to allow any enemy--near or far, big or small--to violate, aggress against or touch the territorial integrity of the beloved Cambodian motherland. The sense of patriotism and love for the people and revolution displayed in such an irrefutably firm and profound manner by the women in our revolutionary army have constantly aided the tasks of defending and building the country.

By firmly grasping their important roles, our Cambodian women have continued to sharpen their resolute and enthusiastic stand of struggle. In their role as the masters of the country and of the revolution, our revolutionary sisters have spared no strength--physical, moral or intellectual--in the offensive to fulfill their respective plans with a constant high spirit of responsibility. Our Democratic Cambodian women firmly grasp and maintain the nation's destiny in their own hands. They enjoy all of the rights and freedom and possess great political capability and various technical skills in the common efforts to defend and build the country on the same footing as their brothers. A life of oppression and contempt for the fair sex which prevailed in the old society has been completely eliminated from the society of Democratic Cambodia. The views, opinions and mentality left behind by imperialism, feudalism, reactionary capitalism and oppressors of all stripes which regard the female sex as ignorant, weak and unable to carry out political undertakings in the service of the nation have all been erased from our land.

It is under the correct and wise leadership of our Revolutionary Organization that, for 16 years, our Democratic Cambodian Women's Organization has fulfilled its important roles in the common efforts to crush the enemy of all stripes, liberate the nation, the people, the class and the fair sex, and defend and build the country by leaps and bounds.

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All these victories have been made possible by the fact that our Cambodian women have fought and overcome all obstacles and are equipped with a stand of lively inventiveness and a stand of unity and solidarity in the struggle to carry out under all circumstances and at all times the plans set by the Revolutionary Organization. Moreover, the efforts to implement political, ideological and organizational tasks thoroughly and the close unity and cooperation among cooperative female peasants, union female workers, revolutionary army's female combatants and all the Cambodian people also constitute a great factor contributing mightily to the success of the movement to defend and build our country.

Therefore, on the occasion of the 16th founding anniversary of the Democratic Cambodian Women's Organization, we would like to extend best wishes with warm sentiments of revolutionary brotherhood to the cooperative female peasants, union female workers and the revolutionary army's female combatants at all units, bases, ministries and departments. May you enjoy good health, strength and especially a greater sense of patriotism and collectivism so that you can continue to fulfill the tasks of defending and building Democratic Cambodia in the new revolutionary era by leaps and bounds.

Long live the glorious Democratic Cambodian women.

PDRY AMBASSADOR ENDS CAMBODIA VISIT

BK140236Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 13 Jul 77 BK

[Text] On 13 July 1977, after completing his visit to Democratic Cambodia for the presentation of his credentials, His Excellency 'Ali Salim Mu'awwad, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to Democratic Cambodia left Phnom Penh by air.

A number of cadres from the protocol bureau of the Foreign Ministry were on hand at Pochentong Airport to see the envoy of the friendly country off.

KHIEU SAMPHAN GREETES SAO TOME PRESIDENT

BK120415Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 11 Jul 77 BK

[12 July Message from State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan to President Manuel Pinto da Costa on Sao Tome and Principe National Day]

[Text] Respectfully to His Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, Sao Tome.

On the occasion of the National Day of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, on behalf of the people and Government of Democratic Cambodia, we take pleasure in extending to your excellency and through you to the people and Government of Sao Tome and Principe, warmest greetings and best wishes.

We wish Your Excellency the best of health and long life. May the people of Sao Tome and Principe achieve even greater successes in their effort to build and defend their fatherland.

Highest regards

Phnom Penh 12 July 1977

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Cambodia.

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## KHIEU SAMPHAN GREETES IRAQI NATIONAL DAY

BK140238Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 13 Jul 77 BK

[14 July congratulatory message from Democratic Cambodian State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan to President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr on Iraqi National Day]

[Text] Respectfully to His Excellency Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, president of the Republic of Iraq, Baghdad:

On the occasion of the National Day of the Republic of Iraq, on behalf of the people and Government of Democratic Cambodia, we take pleasure in extending to Your Excellency and through you to the friendly government and people of Iraq, our warmest congratulations and best wishes. We wish Your Excellency the best of health, long life and success in your lofty mission. We also wish the Iraqi people happiness and glory.

Highest regards.

## BRIEFS

SROK BAKAN RICE--The rainy season rice growing campaign is proceeding at full speed in Srok Bakan, 2d sector, northwestern region. In the past dry season a dike was built on Stoeng Pursat in the Damnak Ampil area to tap this stream for irrigation purposes. Many other facilities including canals and reservoirs were dug in the area to provide water for rice planting. Now the majority of the cooperative peasants are engaged in land preparation in (Veal Kaong Kang) and (Veal Kaoh Krabei) areas where 4,000 hectares of land are ready for rice cultivation. In the areas of Veal Samraong, (Veal Bak Chonhchien), (Veal Voar Sar), (Veal Boeng Chap Khamang), (Veal Sdok Khtum), (Veal Kach Phong) and (Veal Trapeang Andeng) more than 5,000 hectares of land are also under cultivation. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 7 Jul 77 BK]

RICE HUSKER FACTORY--Over 50 percent of the Phnom Penh rice husker factory, which is located near Route 5, was damaged during the war. Under the former regime, this factory's operation depended entirely on imported parts and raw materials. Not long after liberation, the factory was rebuilt and able to resume operation on 25 May 1975. All the engines and machine tools in the factory are now functioning with locally available raw materials. This is due to the effort and newly developed expertise of the revolutionary workers. At present, workers in the factory can build three types of rice huskers. Each month the factory puts out 20 large-type huskers and 50 units of the smaller type which can be transported easily from one area to another. Three more new buildings have been built within the factory compound. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 29 Jun 77 BK]

TRAPEANG CHHLUS SAWMILL--To help boost the current rainy season rice growing campaign, revolutionary workers at the Trapeang Chhlus Sawmill, Srok Tbong Kimmum, eastern region and at all sawmills throughout the country have tried hard to increase the output of their mills. The Trapeang Chhlus Sawmill has four mechanical saws and a group of workers who use manual ones. The sawmill is now operating day and night. Because hardwood is needed for the construction of cooperative peasants' homes, schools, infirmaries and workshops in the area, workers at this sawmill have also tried to produce all the spareparts needed to meet demand. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 29 Jun 77 BK]



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AFP INTERVIEWS REFUGEES ON RULING ORGANIZATION 'ANGKAR'

BK190600Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0350 GMT 19 Jul 77 BK

[By Joseph de Rienzo]

[Text] Bangkok, July 19 (AFP)--If Ni Heap, an 8-year old, cannot explain what "angkar" is, neither can former high ranking Cambodian civil servants recently arrived in Thailand.

The simple peasants and former elite among the last escapees from Democratic Cambodia do contend that its continuing communisation of that land has furthered the dehumanisation of Cambodian society and made it increasingly dependent on the chimeric angkar--"the organisation."

"Angkar...it governs, makes the plans and policies and that's the sum of all I know about it," said Mr Pin Yathay, Cambodia's former director of the Department of Public Works. The explanation by the 34-year old graduate of Montreal (Canada) Polytechnic Institute and ex-secretary general of the association of Cambodian engineers was no more detailed than those given by a cross section of farmers, fishermen, gem miners and youngsters, all with little or no formal education. "Angkar," they said, "put us to work 15 hours a day."

Pin is being held in Khlong Yai police jail, his home for 3 weeks since his arrival in Thailand. He will soon join 600 other refugees in Khlong Yai "displaced persons" centre 15 kilometres away. Khao Thiem Ly, the former commander of Pochentong airport, a former classmate is there.

Like Pin, Ly had studied abroad (3 years at Orly Airport) and managed to keep his identity hidden to all but the most confidential of friends after the April 17, 1975 Khmer Rouge victory. Both said executions and "disappearances" of former civil servants and soldiers--in one case a corporal--continue once their backgrounds are discovered. Ly estimated 5 percent of his village were former civilian or military officials. One was an army colonel just as anxious to escape. Bowing his head, Ly explained: "But he wouldn't do what I did....Leave his wife and family behind."

Speaking fluent French, the two men and other escapees helped piece together a picture of new Cambodian life.

"The most important development this year was the institution of communal kitchens on 1 January," they volunteered. Villagers are twice daily apportioned two bowls of steamed rice or rice gruel from large cauldrons along with a measure of salt. Some refugees said they were given fish and vegetables, depending on the local rulers. Others said they were able to gather greens during rest periods. The importance of the communal kitchens, they stressed, is that the individual is no longer given a personal ration, thus rice cannot be secreted away, making escapes even more difficult. "It also has an impact on society," said Pin. "The family unit has become superfluous as angkar lets it be known that they, and not the fathers, are putting food in young Cambodians' mouths."

It is apparent from discussions with Pin, Ly and large numbers of peasants who have come out of Cambodia in the last couple of months that angkar's country-wide rule is not yet uniform. The whole of Democratic Cambodia is apparently composed of seven "pheap" or administrative divisions made up of from two to three provinces (Khet), which in turn form several damban or regions.

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These are further divided into two to four srok, a srok making up about four to seven villages, each comprising two to three cooperatives or sahakor. Ten to 15 of the most elemental units, the "karathan" (work area) complete the chain. Ly, who made his 240 km (150 miles) odyssey into Thailand from Srok Chhuk, near Kampot, said the organisation was basically the same in his area as that in Srok Leach, from which Pin started his trek. (Only half as far, it was at least twice as harrowing. Pin's 20-man group ran into Khmer Rouge four times, the last 5 kilometres from the Thai border where his wife disappeared and Pin was taken prisoner. Angry rope burns on his arms are witness to the two nights he spent captive before fleeing a final time in the midst of driving rain.)

Each karathan is overseen by a Khmer Rouge president and a political officer (chhlop) assisted by "old residents" from the pre-fall liberated areas who act as "eyes and ears" of the top men. The cross section of refugees said the old residents not only enjoy the trust of the leaders and Khmer Rouge soldiers, but are accorded some privileges.

They include some of few remaining imported medicines, some of the cushier jobs while other "new residents" are sent out on "angapheap" corvee teams to cut trees and root up former fruit and coffee plantations for more productive crops such as rice and cotton, dig canals and on irrigation projects and to spread fertiliser. Pin said the Khmer Rouge and angapheap chiefs subtly tried to provoke underlings into revealing past professions and superior knowledge. Once, while working on a canal digging detail a cadre sidles up to him asking for suggestions. "As an engineer, I could have told him they didn't have the faintest idea what they were doing. Canals silt up after the first rain."

All produce from these new and the older fields, farms and plantations goes to the "peanich," the agency for economic management which now functions as Cambodia's ministry of commerce, agriculture and finance, the refugees believe, the two former Phnom Penh officials said.

This management is delegated to the troika of president, vice president and secretary which exist at every administrative level above the karathan through which peanich distributes the goods down the ladder from Pheak to Sahakor.

Corruption does exist among the officials, say the refugees, "to which I owe my life today," said Pin. When his angapheap chief caught on to his forging of passes and flitting from village to hospital to easier work details (he was supposed to be felling trees) Pin managed to convince him he knew where he could get the chief an Omega watch. The chief gave Pin a pass, and Pin gave the chief the slip and started for Thailand.

On April 17 of this year, most (but not all) Cambodians were called to grand convocations of the ubiquitous "prachum"--indoctrination--pep talk seminars to commemorate the second anniversary of independence and peace in Democratic Cambodia. Smaller prachum are usually held every 2 to 3 days, and twice daily on the once-every-10-day holiday some of the refugees received after January. Radios were brought out by cadres to broadcast a message by Khieu Samphan on the new Cambodia.

Escapees in some instances told of seeing local officials on that day seated on a tribunal flanked by soldiers, "collaborators" and exemplary "old residents" under a red flag imprinted with a yellow facsimile of Angkor Wat. Others said the flag was red but with a yellow hammer and sickle. Exhortations for work, work and more work ended with the cheer "Long live the Khmer Communist Party." All the refugees interviewed said they had heard (within the last year) cadres speak of Cambodian communism but with never any reference to the Marxist, Russian, Chinese or Vietnamese systems.

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What are angkar's plans for the future--what of this new Cambodia the cadres address themselves to while presiding over "prachum" and asking for more work and sacrifice?

"I can't fathom angkar nor its policies for the future," says Pin. "You can't call it '1984' (the book by George Orwell) because all the while the memory of the past was being destroyed and families were being systematically torn apart, 'angsoc' was nourishing its youth. In Cambodia today the angkar gives us four bowls of rice a day, no medicine and works us to death, men, women and children.

"In the 2 years since the fall of Phnom Penh I haven't seen more than five newborn children, and angkar marched me all over the country."

PHNOM PENH NOTES SRV DELEGATION'S VISIT TO LAOS

BK190345Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 18 Jul 77 BK

[From "International News" feature]

[Text] On 15 July an SRV party and government delegation led by Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, and Pham Van Dong, prime minister of the SRV, arrived in Vientiane on an official visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The delegation was greeted at the airport by Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and prime minister of the LPDR; Souphanouvong, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee and president of the LPDR, other high-ranking party and government officials, the Lao masses, and Vietnamese residents from all provinces in Laos.

The same evening, a banquet was hosted in honor of the Vietnamese delegation. In his speech at the banquet, Kaysone Phomvihane said: The great and special bonds of friendship and solidarity that bind Laos and Vietnam are the sacred sentiment of our two peoples. In his speech, Le Duan said: The Vietnamese people are most happy and extremely proud to count you as our most loyal and sincere friends.

On 17 July an agreement was signed authorizing Vietnamese and Lao nationals holding diplomatic passports or official border-passes to cross the border without visas. A treaty on friendship and cooperation and an agreement defining the border between Vietnam and Laos were signed on 18 July.

Kaysone Phomvihane told the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY that Laos and Vietnam had identical views on all issues covered during the talks, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

#### BRIEFS

PEAM CHILEANG RICE--Srok Peam Chileang is located in the area north of Route 7, in the eastern region. This district is made up of eight [as heard] communes: (Khum Kaoh Pi), (Khum Kompong Treas), Khum Boeng Pruol, Khum Chirou, Khum Kaoh Samrong, Khum Prey Chheuteal and Khum Thmar Pich. Most of the land in this district is fertile. In the past dry season, all the cooperative peasants in Srok Peam Chileang joined hands in building water conservancy projects throughout the area. While trying to solve the water supply problem for rice growing, cooperative peasants also tried to produce all sorts of farm tools for their own needs. Due to irrigation systems and reservoirs the water supply problem has been mastered to a large extent. Now cooperative peasants are in the process of concentrating their labor strength on land preparation and rice sowing in the areas where water is available as they try to have a large quantity of rice seedlings for the current rainy season rice growing drive. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 28 Jun 77 BK]

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KHIEU SAMPHAN SENDS GREETINGS TO AFGAN LEADER

BK170354Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 16 Jul 77 BK

[Text of 17 July message from State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan to President Mohammad Daud of the Republic of Afghanistan on National Day]

[Text] Respectfully to His Excellency Mohammad Daud, head of state and chairman of the Central Committee [as heard] of the Republic of Afghanistan, Kabul:

On the occasion of Afgan National Day, on behalf of the people and Government of Democratic Cambodia, I am delighted to extend to Your Excellency and, through you, to the friendly government and people of Afghanistan, warmest congratulations and best wishes.

We wish Your Excellency the best of health, long life and success in your lofty mission, and the people of Afghanistan new, greater successes.

With highest regards,

Phnom Penh 17 July 1977

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Cambodia

PHNOM PENH HAILS PRODUCTIVITY OF FACTORY WORKERS

BK210331Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 20 Jul 77 BK

[Commentary: "Our Revolutionary Workers' Vigorous Spirit of Offensive To Fulfill Tasks and Lively Stand of Constructive Ingenuity"]

[Text] Under the constant care and training of the Cambodian Revolutionary Organization in political, ideological and organizational matters, especially concerning the battle to further improve the people's living conditions and to contribute toward the rapid development and stronger defense of the country, our revolutionary workers in Phnom Penh, as well as in all regions, sectors and districts throughout the country, have deeply involved themselves in all tasks--big or small--with a high sense of enthusiasm, faith and ardor.

For this reason, our revolutionary salt production workers have plunged into producing salt with a spirit of sacrifice and high sense of revolutionary heroism. They have fulfilled 170 percent of the plan, that is, 70 percent beyond the goal set by our revolutionary workers at rubber plantations in the eastern and northern regions and in the Kratie and Ratanakiri sectors, they have also worked seethingly to increase the production of latex, fulfilling the first quarter's production plan 100 percent.

Other revolutionary workers in charge of railway transit, land and water transportation, printing, cloth making, fresh water fishing and sea fishing have also endeavored to fulfill their respective tasks with a high sense of responsibility to the nation's and people's future.

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At the same time, our revolutionary workers at all factories in Phnom Penh and in the various regions and sectors throughout the country--such as the textile mills, iron smelters, rice thresher factories, tin smelters, bran oil, nail, crepe rubber, bicycle, tire, seine, fibro-cement, gunny bag, white sugar, orange juice, condensed milk, phosphate grinding, and cement factories; sawmills, alcohol distilleries, pharmaceutical laboratories, dry cell battery factories, cigarette factories, paper mills, soap factories, machine tool and iron foundries, shoe factories, and shipbuilding yards--have also striven to fulfill their tasks around the clock with high revolutionary optimism and a complete indifference to personal fatigue.

During the time of the devastating war, all these factories were either destroyed or badly damaged by the bombing and strafing of U.S. imperialism, its lackeys and the traitorous clique, its running dogs. Since liberation, under the correct and wise leadership of the Cambodian Revolutionary Organization, not only have our revolutionary workers--the sons and daughters of the poor worker-peasant masses--repaired and put these factories back in to operation in a short time, but they have also ingeniously modified them and turned them from being dependent on foreign supplies of raw materials and spare parts into factories with a national character, independent and fit for producing farm tools and various utility goods necessary to improve our people's living conditions, thus helping contribute to national defense and reconstruction efforts.

At the same time, our revolutionary workers have also devised and built a number of new factories on a stand of total independence and self-reliance. For instance, our revolutionary workers at the state warehouses have devised carts, wheelbarrows, cranes and conveyor belts for transporting, loading or unloading rice, salt and cement sacks. All these conveying and loading contrivances greatly help to alleviate the fraternal workers' burden and to accelerate their work. As for our revolutionary workers at machine tool factories, at factories where rice huskers are made and at the Phnom Penh railway workshops, they have also successfully built their own iron smelting furnaces to cast nuts, bolts and various spare parts to be used in the factories and supplied to various cooperative bases in the country. At the Kbal Thnal water pump factor, our revolutionary workers have successfully devised a vast range of water pumps and hoses. Now they are producing water pumps around the clock.

In sum, although different factories have complex machines and demand different techniques, our revolutionary workers have firmly grasped the spirit of progress, sacrifice, hard work and discipline. They have diligently studied techniques and are now able to independently devise all kinds of farm equipment.

In their capacity as the masters of the country, revolution and factories, our revolutionary workers are paying great attention to maintaining machines and equipment in all factories and are caring for and protecting the products they have turned out with a high sense of responsibility.

In short, in order to contribute to completely fulfilling the 1977 political plan of our Revolutionary Organization, our revolutionary workers at all work fronts and factories have striven to produce farm tools and various utility items around the clock and have heightened their sense of thrift and lively constructive ingenuity as well as their spirit of lofty responsibility to the tasks of serving the nation, people and revolution at all times.

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Our revolutionary workers at all work fronts and factories are determined to further strengthen and expand the stand of collectivism in ideological and organizational matters and in technical and scientific capability so as to launch a greater offensive to produce more farm tools and various utility items of greater quality in a shorter time as part of their contribution to accelerating the great movement to defend and make our Democratic Cambodia powerful, prosperous and glorious at a great-leap-forward speed.

COMMENTARY REPORTS EFFORTS TO IMPROVE RUBBER INDUSTRY

BK191128Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 13 Jul 77 BK

[Station commentary: "Our Rubber Plantation Workers Units in the Eastern Region Must Overfulfill the 1977 Rubber Production Plan"]

[Text] In the old society, under the exploitation of the imperialists, colonialists, feudalists and reactionary capitalists, all the rubber plantations in Cambodia were the private property of foreign capitalists and reactionary capitalists. During the devastating war of aggression unleashed by the U.S. imperialists, their lackeys and the traitorous Lon Nol clique, these rubber plantations were mostly destroyed or heavily damaged by intensive strafing and bombing by all types of U.S. imperialist aircraft on the one hand and by a deliberate scorched-earth policy on the part of their followers on the other.

Due to the most correct and clear-sighted leadership of our Cambodian Revolutionary Organization, all these plantations were totally and forever liberated while the revolutionary war was still raging. Since then, all the rubber plantations have been taken over by our revolutionary workers. As soon as they took possession of these plantations and particularly those in the eastern region, the workers strived to learn the techniques of tapping and caring for rubber trees as well as latex collection methods. At the same time, they tried to learn repair techniques which finally enabled them to successfully and independently put all types of engines in the rubber processing factories back into operation.

Due to the constant care and training provided by our Revolutionary Organization, our brother rubber plantation workers conducted various experiments and succeeded in developing other techniques which have made the gradual increase in rubber production possible. In fact, the first quarter rubber production plan for 1977 was totally fulfilled. This result helps to boost the efforts of defending and building the country into a stronger and more prosperous nation. This also represents a great advantage for our revolutionary workers in their effort to overfulfill the 1977 rubber production plan in the second, third and fourth quarters.

The determining factors which led our revolutionary workers to this success are numerous, but the most important ones are the following:

1. Our brother workers constantly uphold a sense of responsibility while fulfilling the tasks entrusted by the Revolutionary Organization.
2. Our revolutionary rubber plantation workers have constantly adhered to the stand of mastership of the country, the revolution and the rubber plantations in all circumstances. All of them are the defenders and caretakers of the rubber trees. That is why, while trying to inspect the rubber trees, they have shown great interest in caring for the rubber trees everywhere and in protecting them from disease. When one or two rubber trees are affected by disease, the workers promptly cure them. This success is also due to the fact that all brother and sister workers have clearly realized the importance of their tasks and contributions to the effort of defending and building the present-day Democratic Cambodia.

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3. This success is also due to the fact that our fraternal workers have constantly adhered to a stand of independence, self-reliance, creativity and collective effort. Through these efforts, they have gained more experience concerning the production of medicines needed for fighting rubber trees' diseases. At the same time, they have developed growing techniques, tapping techniques, latex coagulating methods and the expertise to improve the quality of our latex, etc.

In brief, it was all these factors that led our revolutionary workers to totally fulfill the rubber production plan for the 1st quarter of 1977.

Due to these factors, and aided by newly gained experiences, our revolutionary rubber plantation workers in the eastern region are determined to pool all their physical, moral and intellectual resources and all available equipment for the offensive to produce latex in accordance with the plan and to overfulfill this plan so as to contribute to the efforts of defending and building our Democratic Cambodia into an even stronger and more prosperous nation at an even more accelerated pace.

#### BRIEFS

PHNOM PENH RUBBER FACTORY--The Phnom Penh rubber processing plant, which had been heavily damaged during the war, was repaired immediately after national liberation and was put back into operation in September 1975. Operating around the clock and due to the dedication of workers, this factory can produce three qualities of masticated rubber--the special first quality, first quality and second quality--at an average daily production rate of 40 tons. The plant is also equipped with a lathe capable of producing all the necessary spare parts to satisfy its demands. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 13 Jul 77 BK]

SROK KANDIENG RICE CULTIVATION--Present-day Srok Kandieng in the seventh sector of the northwestern region is composed of 26 production cooperatives. The rice acreage in this district totals 27,230 hectares and is composed of fertile and alluvial soil, sandy soil and sand. Thanks to existing irrigation networks, the cooperative peasants of Srok Kandieng have been able to start planting rice crops early in the season. Several strains of both early and late maturing rice seeds are grown. Thousands of hectares have been devoted to the late maturing crop alone. An excellent harvest is expected this year. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 12 Jul 77 BK]

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## 'HEAVY' FIGHTING REPORTED ON SRV-CAMBODIAN BORDER

HK240316Y Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 24 Jul 77 pp 1, 2 BK

[Excerpt] A reliable military source told BAN MUANG that heavy fighting is in progress along the Cambodian-Vietnamese border. This fighting was precipitated by the killing of over 400 Vietnamese nationals, including women and children, in Kampong Chhnang [as published] Province by a group of Cambodian soldiers.

In response to this Cambodian atrocity, the Vietnamese Government has mobilized its forces, including aircraft, artillery, tanks and warships, on the Cambodian border. These forces have heavily pounded Cambodian territory. The fighting has spread to nearby provinces, such as Mondolkiri, Kratie and Takeo, where Vietnamese F-5 bombers left behind by the United States and warships have heavily and continuously been on the attack, causing heavy casualties on the Cambodian side.

Meanwhile, Cambodia has imposed a state of emergency, has placed its armed forces on alert and has mobilized forces for a confrontation with Vietnam.

The source said that the fighting between Cambodia and Vietnam has intensified because the killing of Vietnamese nationals living in Kampong Chhnang Province has compelled the SRV Government to forcefully retaliate.

Vietnamese ground forces, with firing support from aircraft and warships, have penetrated about 10 kilometers into Cambodian territory and have occupied this area in preparation for a deeper penetration.

It was also reported that 1,500 Vietnamese soldiers and 12 105-mm artillery pieces have been transferred from Kien Giang province to Phu Quoc Island off the Cambodian coast facing Cambodia's Kampot Province. Three Vietnamese warships have also been stationed on (Sez) Island to provide support for the operation against Cambodia. The Vietnamese 7th Infantry Division has been moved from its former position north of Ho Chi Minh City to Kien Giang Province and the Ca Mau Cape to support the forces fighting the Cambodian troops.

The source said that this heavy fighting was precipitated by the unwarranted killing of Vietnamese nationals by Cambodian soldiers.

## PHONM PENH REPORTS NEW YORK POWER FAILURE, LOOTING

BK250606Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 18 Jul 77 BK

[From "International News Feature"]

[Text] On the evening of Wednesday, 13 July, New York, the largest city in the United States with a population of over 10 million, was seriously affected by a power blackout. It lasted for more than 24 hours and caused riots, disorder and disturbances. Insecurity prevailed throughout the city. Bands of robbers took advantage of the darkness to commit crimes. More than 25,000 policemen were sent to patrol the streets. They arrested 3,500 looters in a single day.

Traffic in the city was paralyzed. Subway trains were stalled. Cars could not move because of traffic jams. Factories and offices closed. Tens of thousands of people were trapped in elevators.

This incident caused the United States a loss of hundreds of million dollars and had serious political and social consequences. It also panicked the Carter administration and showed the corrupt side of U.S. society.



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## RADIO WELCOMES SECURITY COUNCIL APPROVAL OF SRV'S UN ENTRY

BK260328Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 25 Jul 77 BK

[From "International News Feature"]

[Text] On 20 July 1977 the UN Security Council accepted the Socialist Republic of Vietnam into the United Nations and submitted the SRV's candidacy for study and approval by the forthcoming 32d UN General Assembly.

This decision is right and just, since the Vietnamese people fought and won total victory on 30 April 1975. The people and Government of Democratic Cambodia have supported Vietnam's candidacy in the United Nations since 1975.

## PHNOM PENH NOTES 10TH CCP PLENUM, TENG REAPPOINTED

BK260318Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 25 Jul 77 BK

[From "International News Feature"]

[Text] From 16 through 21 July 1977 the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, elected by the 10th CCP Congress, held its third plenum in Peking under the auspices of Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee. The session unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

1. Confirming the appointment of Hua Kuo-feng by the CCP Central Committee Political Bureau on 7 October 1976 as chairman of the CCP Central Committee and chairman of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee in accordance with the arrangement made by Chairman Mao Tse-tung;
2. Restoring Teng Hsiao-ping to his posts of vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, vice premier of the State Council and chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army;
3. Expelling the antiparty gang of four from the party once and for all and dismissing them from all posts both inside and outside the party in response to the demand of the CCP, the Chinese PLA and the Chinese people of all nationalities throughout the country and in line with the CCP directives; and
4. Holding the 11th CCP Congress ahead of schedule, that is, at an appropriate date in 1977.

The Chinese people warmly greeted these resolutions with tremendous celebrations all over the country.

We, the Cambodian people, hope the fraternal Chinese people, under the leadership of the CCP with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng at the helm, will achieve more and yet greater victories.

## PHNOM PENH REPORTS JAYEWARDENE ELECTION VICTORY IN SRI LANKA

BK260322Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 25 Jul 77 BK

[From "International News Feature"]

[Text] On 21 July 1977 the Sri Lankan people elected 168 representatives to the new parliament. The United National Party led by Jayewardene won, with 138 out of the 168 seats in the new parliament of the Republic of Sri Lanka. Jayewardene was appointed prime minister on 23 July 1977.

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## EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR HOSTS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

BK230508Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 22 Jul 77 BK

[Text] On the evening of 22 July at the Phnom Penh friendship hall, His Excellency Jamal ad-Din Thabit, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to Democratic Cambodia, gave a brilliant National Day reception to mark the 25th anniversary of the 23 July 1952 revolution. Attending this reception were Comrade Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium; Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs; Comrade Yun Yat, minister of culture and education; and several other cadres from various ministries. Heads of diplomatic missions and their wives as well as other staff members of various diplomatic missions to Democratic Cambodia were also present.

The reception proceeded in a happy and cordial atmosphere permeated with the spirit of warm friendship between the people of Democratic Cambodia and the Arab Republic of Egypt.

On that occasion the Egyptian envoy and Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary made speeches.

## Speech by Ieng Sary

BK230718Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 22 Jul 77 BK

[Summary of speech by Democratic Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs Ieng Sary at 22 July Phnom Penh Reception to mark the 25th anniversary of the 23 July Egyptian Revolution--read by announcer]

[Text] We are extremely happy to join today with the Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt in celebrating the 25th anniversary of the 23 July revolution of the friendly Egyptian people. On behalf of the people and Government of Democratic Cambodia we should like to convey to the people and Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt, our warmest congratulations and best wishes and our heartfelt feelings of sincere friendship.

During the past 25 years, the Egyptian people have continuously struggled to build a prosperous national economy and glorious independence while preserving and defending the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their motherland against the Israeli Zionist aggressors, lackeys of the U.S. imperialists, and all forms of interference, intervention, pressure and scorn by the rich powers.

The Egyptian people have always been ready to retake their territories seized in 1967 by the Israeli Zionists, and in the October 1973 war the Egyptian people showed the strength of their militant solidarity by forcing the Israeli Zionist aggressors to withdraw from those areas which they had previously considered as their indispensable security zone.

We wish to reaffirm that the people and Government of Democratic Cambodia have always sided with the people and Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt in their just struggle to retake their territories seized by the Israeli Zionists. At the same time, we will continue to give our unwavering support to the Palestinian people in their uncompromising armed struggle for the liberation of the sacred motherland, for self-determination and for creation of an independent Palestinian state on Palestinian soil.

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We are convinced that by vigorously and resolutely continuing the struggle on the basis of self-reliance, and with the support of the peace-and justice-loving people of the world--especially those of the Third World and the nonaligned countries--the Egyptian, Palestinian and other Arab peoples will certainly achieve their sacred aims.

Democratic Cambodia and the Arab Republic of Egypt are both nonaligned countries which have always enjoyed excellent and friendly relations based on the principles of equality, mutual respect, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and mutual interest.

The presence here of his excellency the ambassador is living testimony to our close ties of friendship. We are strongly convinced that the bonds of friendship between the people of our two countries will grow stronger forever.

KHIEU SAMPHAN MESSAGES AS-SADAT ON NATIONAL DAY

BK230356Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 22 Jul 77 BK

[22 July message from State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan to President Anwar as-Sadat]

[Text] Respectfully to His Excellency Muhammad Ahmad Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Cairo:

On the occasion of the National Day of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on behalf of the people and Government of Democratic Cambodia, we take great pleasure in conveying to Your Excellency and through you to the friendly government and people of Egypt our warmest congratulations and best wishes.

We wish Your Excellency the best of health, long life and success in your lofty mission. May the Egyptian people enjoy happiness and glory.

We are convinced that the ties of friendship and solidarity between the people of our two countries will further develop.

Highest regards,

Phnom Penh 22 July 1977

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Cambodia.

KHIEU SAMPHAN GREETES TOLBERT ON LIBERIAN NATIONAL DAY

BK260326Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 25 Jul 77 BK

[Text of 26 July message from State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan to President William Richard Tolbert]

[Text] To His Excellency William Richard Tolbert, president of the Republic of Liberia, Monrovia:

On the occasion of the National Day of the Republic of Liberia, on behalf of the people and Government of Democratic Cambodia we have the pleasure of extending to you and through you to the Liberian Government and people our warm greetings and congratulations. May we wish Your Excellency good health and a long life and the Liberian people happiness and prosperity.

With high regards,

Phnom Penh, 26 July 1977

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Cambodia.

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## PHNOM PENH REPORTS ON SEA LAW CONFERENCE

BK250612Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 18 Jul 77 BK

[From "International News Feature"]

[Text] The sixth session of the third Law of the Sea Conference wound up on 15 July without reaching any agreements. This sixth session began on 23 May in New York City.

During this session the Third World countries firmly united and persistently fought to defend their sovereignty, rights and interests in the sea against the expansionist and exploitative schemes of the rich powers. The Third World firmly held that the open seas and sea resources are the common property of the world's peoples. Only an authorized international organization is entitled to control and conduct the prospecting and exploitation of sea resources. The rich powers used many dirty tricks during the meeting to put over their version of the maritime zone so they could exploit and steal the wealth and resources that belong to the world's peoples. Regarding the exclusive economic zone, the Third World countries stated that any country possessing this exclusive economic zone is entitled to sovereignty and legitimate exclusive rights over this zone.

As for the rich powers, they continue to nurture their ambitions to control the open seas and prolong their exploitation of the world's peoples. The rich powers used shameful tricks in order to prevent the Third World countries from exercising their legitimate rights and from preserving their sovereignty over their own exclusive economic zones.

The reason why the six sessions of the Law of the Sea Conference have still not reached any agreements is because the rich powers have continued to nurse their ambitions to control the seas and steal the world's people's wealth and resources. This has encouraged the Third World countries to further close their ranks and carry on the struggle to safeguard their sovereignty, rights and interests.

## DACCA LEADER'S VISIT TO BURMA REPORTED

BK220526Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 21 Jul 77 BK

[From "International News Feature"]

[Text] According to a report from Rangoon, capital of Burma, Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman arrived in Rangoon on 20 July for a 4-day official visit to the Socialist Republic of Union of Burma at the invitation of President Ne Win. Ziaur Rahman's visit is aimed at further strengthening the bonds of friendship between Bangladesh and Burma.

## RADIO DISCUSSES EFFORTS TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE IRRIGATION

BK240808Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 22 Jul 77 BK

[Station commentary: "Our Male and Female Youths and Cooperative Peasants are Determined To Gain Better Control Over Water Supply Problems In Order To Reap a Most Abundant Rice Crop"]

[Text] Under the most correct and clear-sighted leadership of the Cambodian Revolutionary Organization, our male and female youths have been closely cooperating with our cooperative peasants at all worksites in building waterworks; such as dikes, water reservoirs and irrigation canals and ditches. Day and night and with high senses of sacrifice and spirit of revolutionary heroism, they have taken part in this drive and succeeded in fulfilling the past dry season plan. This represents an important contribution on their part to solving the water supply problem, which is necessary for our cooperative peasants' rice production yield.

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This year's rainfall has not been well distributed throughout the country. If such a situation had happened in the time of the old exploitative society of the dictatorial and fascist regimes of the imperialists, feudalists and reactionary landlords and capitalists, our youths and poor peasants would have starved to death or fallen into miserable slavery. But in the present era of Democratic Cambodia, the era of national defense and construction, under the most correct and clear-sighted leadership of the Cambodian Revolutionary Organization, our youths and cooperative peasants, who have assumed the mastership of the country, the revolution and ricefields, have full control over nature. As they have all attained high political awareness, our youths and cooperative peasants no longer depend on rainfall for rice production as they did in the old society. In fact, the various types of waterworks, such as dikes, irrigation canals, ditches and water reservoirs, built during the past dry season can now provide a sufficient water supply, thus allowing them to grow the early-maturing rainy season rice crops to a large extent.

Our Revolutionary Organization's 1977 rice production plan has been designed to increase rice production to the maximum, improve our people's living conditions and contribute to the national defense effort, thus turning the country in the shortest possible time into a prosperous nation. For these reasons, our male and female youths and cooperative peasants keep striving to solve the water supply problem by trying to collect, preserve and use water in the most economical ways, for water supply is the key to rice production. In fact, wherever there is a lack of water and rice-growing activities are not yet possible, our youths have turned their attention to solving the water problem. For example, three water reservoirs and an irrigation canal are now under construction in Srok Kralanh, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey sector. The first reservoir is being built in Khum Sambo and is 2,000 meters long and 1,500 meters wide. The second water reservoir is at Khum Reul and is 2,500 meters long and 1,500 meters wide; the third reservoir is at Sampeou Lan and is 1,500 meters long and 700 meters wide. Each of these reservoirs can irrigate from 200 to 300 hectares. Meanwhile, our brother cooperative peasants and youths are also concentrating on the construction of another dike around Stoeng Sreng so as to turn this area into a 10-km water reservoir. Our cooperative peasants and youths are still striving hard to complete the construction of this dike.

Our cooperative people and male and female youths in other districts throughout the country have organized into appropriate labor teams to solve the water supply problem in accordance with the local conditions of each area. They all have the idea of no longer depending on rainfall. In addition to these measures, they have organized into teams to maintain old waterworks.

For example, our male and female youths in Srok Bhan, 30 sector, northwestern region have been organized into labor teams to care for the Damnak Ampil dike, the Stoeng Pursat dike and a large water reservoir at Phnum Basak to prevent these waterworks from being damaged by floods. Our male and female youths in Srok Moug have also paid close attention to preserving the Stoeng Moug dike. Our cooperative people in Srok Phnum Sapeou are also trying to care for the Sap Prampi Bakara dike which was built from Phnum Ta Ngen to Phnum Kamping Puoy.

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## PHNOM PENH RECEPTION HAILS DPRK LIBERATION DAY

BK280252Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 27Jul 77 BK

[Text] On the evening of 27 July, His Excellency Kim Mun-hwan, ambassador of the DPRK to Democratic Cambodia, hosted a film show reception at Phnom Penh's Hotel of Friendship to mark the 24th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the war for the liberation of their fatherland. On that occasion His Excellency Kim Mun-hwan and Comrade Ieng Thirith, minister of social affairs of the Government of Democratic Cambodia, delivered speeches hailing the historic victory won by the Korean people on 27 July 1953. Both reaffirmed the spirit of mutual assistance between the peoples and governments of Cambodia and Korea in a sentiment of revolutionary, fraternal friendship and pure, militant unity.

Also present at the reception were Comrade Thiounn Thioeunn, minister of public health, and many cadres from various ministries. Chiefs of foreign diplomatic missions and their wives, as well as staff members of various embassies in Phnom Penh, also attended. The film show proceeded in a very cordial and warm atmosphere.

## Speech by Ieng Thirith

BK280331Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 27 Jul 77 BK

[Speech by Cambodian Minister of Social Affairs Ieng Thirith at 27 July Phnom Penh film show reception--read by announcer]

[Text] Today the fraternal Korean people throughout the country are celebrating the 24th anniversary of the victory of their war to liberate the fatherland from the war of aggression of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique. We are most delighted to join with the DPRK Embassy in marking this glorious historic day.

Twenty-seven years ago, on 25 June 1950, after provoking incidents along the borders of the DPRK, U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Syngman Rhee launched a ferocious large-scale war of aggression against the DPRK in an attempt to transform all of Korea into a new colony and military base. In the face of this vital threat, all the Korean people and the army rose up as one in response to the historic appeal by their great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and waged a war to liberate the fatherland from the war of aggression of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys with a seething sense of determination and lofty revolutionary heroism.

Relying mainly on their own forces and wholeheartedly supported by the world's peace- and justice-loving people and, particularly, by the fraternal Chinese people, the Korean people and the Korean People's Army finally won the great historic victory on 27 July 1953 after crushing the U.S.-lackey war of aggression. Since that day the Korean people annually celebrate the victory of their war of liberation with great pride and firm confidence in the final victory of the cause to reunify their beloved fatherland. The Korean people, under the leadership of their great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, are continuing to strengthen and expand the revolutionary tradition of the war to liberate the fatherland. They have achieved one great and brilliant victory after another in their effort to implement socialist revolution and socialist construction in the northern part of the Republic. (?They have) made great strides toward achieving the reunification of their beloved fatherland once and for all.

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As close brothers and comrades-in-arms and as a fellow nonaligned country, we acclaim from the bottom of our hearts all of the Korean people's victories as we would our own, and may we express warm fraternal congratulations to them.

On this propitious occasion, the people and Government of Democratic Cambodia would like to reaffirm that we unhesitatingly support the just struggle of the fraternal Korean people to independently and peacefully reunite their fatherland in accordance with the three-point principle, the five-point directive and the new four-point proposal. We are confident that the traditional bonds of revolutionary fraternal friendship and militant solidarity existing between our two peoples and governments will further develop, strengthen and flourish forever.

#### REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION GIVES AWARDS TO THREE DISTRICTS

BK260650Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 23 Jul 77 BK

[Red honor flag award citation letter from Cambodian Revolutionary Organization to all cadres, male and female combatants and masses of cooperative peasants in Srok Kopong Tralach Leu, western region; Srok Prasot, eastern region; and Srok Tram Kak, southwestern region]

#### [Text] I. Prologue

In order to promote the struggle to achieve national defense and national construction and the task of carrying on the revolution in the current new phase, and to secure successes by great leaps and bounds in the coming years, our Revolutionary Organization has decided to award districts for outstanding achievements in the fields of national defense and national construction with the red honor flag.

In 1976, having just emerged from the war and facing all sorts of shortages, all our bases, army units and ministries, armed with a high spirit of sacrifice, raised high the banner of the struggle as they launched the offensive to seethingly and valiantly fulfill the tasks set by the Revolutionary Organization. They succeeded in achieving all the 1976 political tasks in every respect. We have successfully defended our country and the gains of the revolution and have successfully built our nation. We successfully consolidated our position, thus setting our bases, army units and ministries in motion as we made efforts to fulfill our 1976 political tasks and to score successes by leaps and bounds. In the course of this nationwide people's vigorous revolutionary movement in 1976, our Revolutionary Organization noted that three districts set exemplary records in the fields of national defense and national construction.

These three districts are Srok Prasot, eastern region; Srok Kompong Tralach Leu, western region; and Srok Tram Kak, southwestern region.

#### 1. Exemplary achievements in the fields of production and people's welfare improvement.

These three districts are poor; their land is of poor quality and water supplies are short. Since the time of the old society, the living conditions of the people in these areas had been bad. Despite all these facts, the three districts were able to vigorously implement the 1976 plan of the Revolutionary Organization and succeeded in increasing rice production to the maximum and in storing sufficient rice seeds for their own needs and with a large surplus which they turned over to the state.

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## 2. Exemplary stand of independence and self-reliance.

While fulfilling their national construction tasks, the three districts constantly adhered to the high stand of independence and self-reliance and successfully produced 3 tons of rice per hectare in accordance with the plan of the Revolutionary Organization.

## 3. Exemplary revolutionary stands.

In their effort to fulfill the revolutionary tasks, the three districts scored excellent results, bringing vigorous and profound revolutionary changes to their areas, especially to their basic organizations.

## 4. In regard to the stand of collectivism, sense of sacrifice and solidarity at the district, sector and regional levels, these three districts have also set excellent examples.

For these reasons, the Revolutionary Organization has decided to award them with the 1976 red honor flag.

## II. Red Honor Flag Award Citations Letter

Respectfully to all beloved cadres, male and female combatants and masses of cooperative peasants of Srok Prasot, Srok Kompong Tralach Leu and Srok Tram Kak:

In 1976, you cadres, male and female combatants and masses of cooperative peasants, during your vigorous offensive to overcome all sorts of obstacles, raised high the revolutionary spirit and firmly adhered to the stand of independence and self-reliance. You achieved brilliant results in all fields. You successfully defended the country and our revolutionary gains and successfully fulfilled your national construction tasks in the new phase of our revolution. You succeeded in turning your three districts--Srok Tram Kak, Srok Kompong Tralach Leu and Srok Prasot--into prosperous areas in a short time, thus setting in 1976 excellent examples for all our people throughout the country to study and follow in advancing the struggle to achieve the 1977 plan of the Revolutionary Organization by leaps and bounds.

1. Your districts are examples in the fields of production and betterment of people's living conditions. Despite the fact that your districts are poor, have poor soil and are short of water and that the living conditions of the people has been low since the time of the old society, you successfully and vigorously implemented the 1976 plan of the Revolutionary Organization and achieved rice production to the maximum, stored sufficient rice seeds, improved the people's living conditions and contributed a large quantity of rice to the state.

## 2. Exemplary stand of independence and self-reliance.

Despite the fact that the natural conditions of your districts are poor, that your material means are meager and that some of your lands are so poor, you achieved brilliant successes in the field of production, for you constantly adhered to the stand of independence and self-reliance.

## 3. Exemplary revolutionary stand.

You successfully performed your revolutionary tasks, bringing vigorous and profound changes to your districts and especially to your basic organizations.

4. You strengthened your exemplary stands of collectivism, sacrifice and great solidarity at the district, sector and region levels.



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All this represents a great success for you and the people, Revolutionary Army and our Revolutionary Organization. It also represents an important contribution to the effort of strengthening the national defense and promoting the revolutionary movement and the movement of national construction which is aimed at improving the people's living conditions by leaps and bounds in accordance with the Revolutionary Organization's plan.

For these reasons, the Revolutionary Organization wishes to convey to you its greetings and salutations along with cordial and warm revolutionary feelings and toward you, our comrades with the 1976 red honor flag.

Beloved comrades:

Your districts have won the Revolutionary Organization's 1976 red honor flag award, the highest award that our Revolutionary Organization, our collective workers and cooperative peasants and our Revolutionary Army throughout the country can confer upon you. However, this does not mean that your tasks have come to an end. You, our beloved comrades, must keep developing and strengthening the exemplary conditions you have created in your districts by doing the following:

1. Strengthen the successes scored in 1976 through close study of past experiences relative to the political, ideological, organizational, labor force managerial and technical fields and to the tasks of national defense, continuing the revolution and the national defense struggle, and so on.
2. You must keep consolidating and expanding the stands of collectivism and the spirit of struggle in order to overcome all sorts of obstacles so as to secure more successes through the tasks of consolidating your stand of revolutionary modesty and improving solidarity among yourselves and cooperation with other units.
3. You must continue to study and learn more from the collective heroism of our masses of collective workers and peasants and from that of our Revolutionary Army throughout the country so as to accelerate efforts to build your districts and yourselves. To do this you must try to rapidly become comrades far advanced politically, ideologically, and organizationally in conformity with the Revolutionary Organization's lines. You must further accelerate Revolutionary Organization's plan for 1977 and in the coming years.
4. You must take advantage of the basic conditions that you have prepared with great vigor in the past period to accelerate your offensive to complete and overfulfill the organization's 1977 plan. With most profound revolutionary feelings, our Revolutionary Organization extends to you all its warm and best wishes for success. May you all, our beloved comrades, continue to score even greater successes in your effort to fulfill all the tasks entrusted to you by the Revolutionary Organization.

Our Revolutionary Organization is convinced that all other districts and bases can achieve all the tasks set by the organization for 1977 in the same manner as Srok Prasot, Srok Kompong Tralach Leu and Srok Tram Kak and that they will be able to score even better results.

Please accept our warmest revolutionary and fraternal salutations.

June 30, 1977

[Signed] The Cambodian Revolutionary Organization

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KHIEU SAMPHAN SENDS GREETINGS TO PERUVIAN LEADER

BK280212Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 27 Jul 77 BK

[Text of 28 July Message from State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan to Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez Cerrutti on Peru's National Day]

[Text] To His Excellency Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez Cerrutti, president of the Republic of Peru, Lima:

On the occasion of the National Day of the Republic of Peru, on behalf of the people and Government of Democratic Cambodia, I am delighted to extend warm congratulations to you and, through you, to the Peruvian Government and people.

I wish you good health and a long life. May the Peruvian people enjoy happiness and prosperity.

With high regards,

Phnom Penh, 28 July 1977

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Cambodia.

PHNOM PENH RADIO NOTES PATRIOTISM IN NATION-BUILDING DRIVE

BK270733Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 26 Jul 77 BK

[Station commentary: "The Cambodian People's High Sense of Patriotism and Love for Revolution"]

[Text] The Cambodian people's sense of patriotism has always been high. In all cases of aggression, encroachment and violation by big or small enemies from near or distant lands against their national sovereignty and territorial integrity, our people, especially our fraternal poor and lower-middle class peasants, workers and laborers rise up and wage valiant struggle against those invaders. At the same time they are extremely diligent, for they have constantly struggled to build their country.

However, during the old society and under the exploitation, oppression and humiliation of the imperialists, colonialists, traitors to the nation and other exploiting classes of all stripes, our people had no rights, freedoms or opportunity to display their sense of patriotism in defending and building their country as they wishes to. Their ability and sense of creativity were sinking deep into the dark era of the old society, under the control and oppression of the imperialists, colonialists and the exploiting classes who trampled under their dirty feet our brothers' and sisters' spirit of love for their country and creativity. In addition to all this they savagely and ferociously prosecuted, terrorized and murdered our people.

In 1960, after the Revolutionary Organization was born, and due to its correct and clear-sighted strategic and tactical lines, the people have increasingly realized and better know the ferocity, the misleading and tricky maneuvers of the imperialists, colonialists and other exploiting classes. That is why our people nurture an increasingly strong national and class hatred against all these cliques and have launched a seething and vigorous revolutionary struggle in which they have succeeded in crushing all their enemies, including the imperialists, colonialists, traitorous and exploiting cliques. Under the red banner of the revolution and the slogan written with our ancestors' and heroes' blood--let us wage a long struggle, face all suffering and difficulties and help ourselves. This struggle will lead us to the final victory--our Cambodian people have surged forward and raised high the banner of the struggle, launched the stormy offensive and constantly crushed the enemies of all stripes.

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Under the most correct and clear-sighted leadership of our Revolutionary Organization, they sacrificed everything, including their physical and moral strength, their husbands, children, property and their own flesh, blood and lives until they finally liberated all our poor peasants and workers. The 17 April 1975 victory, a most splendid victory, was truly the fruit of the high sense of patriotism of our Cambodian people, who struggled under the Revolutionary Organization's leadership.

In brief, the red blood that our masses of workers and peasants and the Revolutionary Army have shed all over the Cambodian motherland, the great sacrifices and high sense of revolutionary heroism displayed during the revolutionary war for the liberation of the nation, people and the poor classes, and especially the revolutionary struggle to crush the murderous, devastating war unleashed for more than 5 years by the U.S. imperialists, eloquently testify to the Cambodian people's high sense of patriotism.

After they finally and permanently liberated the motherland, the masses of collective workers, peasants and the Revolutionary Army have continued their offensive to rehabilitate the economy and rebuild and defend the country. They have carried out this drive tirelessly and adhering firmly to the stand of independence, initiative and self-reliance. They have performed these tasks day and night and all year round. As a result, many water reservoirs, irrigation canals, dikes, ditches and field embankment networks appear all over our Cambodian countryside. New factories have been quickly built in Phnom Penh and in various sectors and regions. All these brilliant successes are, in fact, the fruits of the high sense of patriotism displayed by the masses of collective workers and peasants and our Revolutionary Army in the current national defense and construction era.

Under the correct and wise leadership of the Revolutionary Organization, the stand of patriotism, the most splendid part of the Cambodian tradition, is now growing even more bold. It is this stand of patriotism that has urged our cooperative peasants in all regions, sectors and districts throughout our Democratic Cambodia to intensify their rice growing activities, to carefully tend the early maturing rice crop and the newly transplanted rice stalks. This stand of patriotism has also urged all our workers in our workshops and factories to accelerate their offensive to increase production and to accelerate construction of new factories. It has encouraged our Revolutionary Army units and all those who are in charge of providing security for our people throughout the country to increasingly heighten their revolutionary vigilance and to take active part alongside our collective workers and peasants in the national construction effort. All this eloquently proves that our Cambodian people have a deep love for their land, waters, forests, mountains, rivers, sea and islands. They love all these things even more than their own lives. All our brothers and sisters are determined to continue to make unconditional sacrifices for the defense and preservation of the beloved Cambodian fatherland so that it can remain forever a strong nation.

In addition to this determination to defend and preserve the country, our masses of collective workers and peasants and our Revolutionary Army have also displayed their determination to stand shoulder to shoulder in the offensive to build our Democratic Cambodia into a green field during all seasons with rice and other crops.