

Telegram 306  
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<b>ឯកសារទទួល</b>	
DOCUMENT RECEIVED/DOCUMENT REÇU	
ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ (Date of receipt/Date de réception): ..... 25 / 01 / 2010 .....	
ម៉ោង (Time/Heure): ..... 13 : 00 .....	
មន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកសំណុំរឿង/Case File Officer/L'agent chargé du dossier: ..... Uch Arun .....	

D252-12

To respected *Bang* (brother) Văn (បង វ៉ាន់),

I would like to report on the interviews with guests from Yugoslavia as follows:

1. Student representatives from Worksite 30 September;
2. Farmer representatives from Worksite 30 September;

#### Questions

1. It was heard from Australian Radio if we did not receive Yuon's negotiations.  
We did not answer this question and we moved to the next.

2. It was heard from Thailand that Thai Communist soldiers crossed the Cambodian territory and fought against Thailand. However, the Ministry of Thai Foreign Affairs stated that the issue was not known to the Government of Cambodia.  
We did not answer this question and moved to the next topic.

3. According to an Italian Newspaper, did Cambodia export about 6 million tons of rice?

We said Cambodia did not but this year Cambodia needed to produce enough food for its people and did exporting.

4. In addition to political consciousness factor, were there any material factors if we wish to speed up fast development as political consciousness factor did not last long and material factor, therefore, was needed, for example, a good worker needed television or car etc.?

Answer: I felt that political consciousness factor played a basic role and was a determinant for the success. We were confident with this as it was echoed by the fighting against the Yuon. An example was compared with event of fighting against Yuon. However, it would be supplemented by factor of addressing and improving the livelihoods. This was surely addressed by us.

5. Interviews with students and farmers

Q: Where did you learn? Yukunthor (យុគុន្ទរ). What grade?

Q: Can practice French? A little bit because later on Khmer language was used.

Q: What position did you hold in the worksite? Soil carrier like other people.

Q: When did you come to the worksite? Came to the site on 1 February.

6. Where do you come from? Working in the mobile unit, rice transplanting in lower rice fields. What is your name? Tha. Are you married? Single. In Stoung (ស្ទឹង).

Where did you first start schooling? Stoung and then moved to Phnom Penh. Did you teach people? Yes. What did you have as food? Answer: Dissert once a week. Did you have any breaks? Once in every 10 days and being trained with politics.

Original KH: 00020960-00020962

<b>ឯកសារបានត្រួតពិនិត្យតាមច្បាប់ដើម</b>	
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មន្ត្រីទទួលបន្ទុកសំណុំរឿង/Case File Officer/L'agent chargé du dossier: ..... Uch Arun .....	

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Who supplied food? Stoung district. Were there many people sick? Some were sick such as minor cold and fever.

#### Impressions

1. Cambodia needed to protect its border as Yuon wished to cross the border and collect Cambodian resources and properties as Yuon was suffering starvation.
2. Meeting many children. They are the future of Cambodia.
3. For the full construction of dam 30 September, it would cost 200 dollars.

Note: It was not believed that the design of Dam 30 September was made by human being.

4. We, the European people, feel that we are not close to Cambodian people although we honest and faithful. It seemed that we were separated by an obstacle as the relation was damaged by France and America. To draw a conclusion, up to the present time, Yugoslavia journalists understand Cambodian issues to some extent. But they were not quite sure and felt confident with collectivism. Moreover, an option was introduced to us for a change-- material factor needs to be necessitated. On 12 March, the visit was challenging for the guests as the road to the visit site was a bit far, i.e. about 20 kilometres and the report was not clearly done. In addition, the road was full of dusks and the guests could not see anything. It was so dusty that journalists were hard to be identified as their heads, faces and shirts and trousers were covered with dusts. However, they were happy when seeing the large-scale worksite built by 20,000 people.

Date: 12 March 78

Kân (ក័ន)

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#### Additional Report

On the afternoon of 12 March, after spending one night in Siem Reap, a Yugoslavian delegation travelled by car and watched temples in small Angkor such as Takeo (តាកែវ) temples, Prerop (ប្រែរុប) temples, Pralean Damrei (ព្រហ្មនដំរី) temples. They stopped and watched Bayon (បាយ័ន) temples and Angkor Wat (អង្គរវត្ត) temples. The guests watched with great interest the statues, designs, decorated stones etc. depicting the livelihoods of our people in the former time and appreciated the talents and long-time, traditional creativity of Cambodian people. On the night of 12 March, the Foreign Affairs Unit in Siem Reap city arranged the friendly party for the delegation. In the morning of 13 March, the delegation left Siem Reap and went on to northwestern areas. Before leaving, the delegation visited livestock raising area and traditional medicine manufacturing centre in "Crater areas" along the way from Siem Reap to Svay Sisophon (ស្វាយស៊ីសុផុន).

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The delegation also visited Baray Toekthla (បារាយន៍ក្តៅ) and they were greatly impressed by the water management structure.

Received on 15 March 1978 at 2000 hours.

CC: *Om*, *Om Nuon*, *Bang Văn*, *Bang Vorn*, Office, Documentation