WXPost SEP_8 1975 Cambodia: Didn't Order Ship Seized

By Elizabeth Becker Washington Post Staff Writer

The Cambodian government did not order the capture of the American merchant ship Mayaguez and first learned that its forces had seized it from an American radio broadcast monitored Phnom Penh, according to a high Cambodian official.

Ieng Sary, deputy premier and foreign minister, said in a speech Saturday night in New York that after Cambodian leaders learned of the May 12 incident they ordered the leader of the local troops who seized the ship to travel to Phnom Penh to explain the seizure. He was then told to return to the area where the ship had been captured and release it.

Before these orders could be carried out, leng Sary said, American forces began their attack to recover the ship.

A State Department spokesman declined to comment on Ieng Sary's remarks.

According to official American reports, the capture of the ship occurred early the morn-

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ing of May 12, and more than 50 hours elapsed before U.S. troops landed, after numerous warnings, on Tang Island on May 14. The boat and crew were recovered later. The incident occurred shortly after the American withdrawal from Cambodia and South Vietnam.

Ieug Sary's remarks are believed to be the first detailed public explanation of the uayagues incident by a Cambodian official.

Speaking before a friendly audience of peace group members, the Cambodian official said that he personally han-dled the Cambodian side of the affair.

The foreign minister, who was in New York to attend a special session of the U.N. General Assembly, defended the capture of the ship, forces could."

faster than our own armed to secure the release of the ship, according to official resaying: "The armed forces are workers. They saw the ship within six kilometers (3 miles) of the island and captured it without the leaders knowing it."

Ieng Sary did not deviate from the initial claim by the hearing the broadcast, the lead-Cambodian government on ers "got in touch" with the May 14 that the ship was in armed forces on the island and his country's territorial waters then called the head of the when it was captured. He did coastal naval base at Sihanouksay, however, that Cambodia did not want "to have any dif- to Phnom Penh at once." ficulty with the U.S. government.



IENG SARY ... troops 'are workers'

bring us the information much

About 130 representatives of various American and foreign anti-war groups attended the speech and reception given by the Group of Khmer Residents in America.

Ieng Sary said that, after

"He arrived at 2 p.m.," the foreign minister said. But he Referring to the radio re- did not give the date. "He inport, he said, "The American formed us of this affair and

around 5 p.m. we ordered him back with the order to release the Mayaquez ship immedi-

Ieng Sary then said that the "bombs came down" and American troops attacked the island before the order could be carried out. He also added that "a lot of peasants" were wounded in the American bombing of Ream harbor.

In his considerably compressed version of the Cambodian strategy, Ieng Sary did not mention any of the numerous American attempts to contact the Phnom Penh leader-

On May 12, when President Ford first heard of the capture, which he branded as "an act of piracy," he convened the National Security Council technology enabled them to for a 45-minute session. Diplomatic efforts were then made ports, but the new government, in power for less than one month, did not respond.

A spokesman for the Voice of America said that news of the ship's capture was broadcast shortly after it occurred.

It was more than 48 hours later, at 7:07 p.m., Washington time May 14, that American officials said they heard the first Cambodian announcement, read over radio by Information Minister Hu Nim, saying the ship would be released. The American assault began at 6:30 p.m. Washington time, according to U.S. officials.