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'IMPERIALISM' INTENSIFIES ITS INTERVENTION IN CAMBODIA

CAMBODIAN INFORMATION AGENCY [Clandestine] in French to Southeast Asia and the Far East 1100 GMT 10 Sep 71 D

[Text] Kampuchea 10 September AKI--REUTER reported on 9 September that, according to the spokesman of the U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh, Lon Nol and Sirik Matak met with Admiral McCain, commander of U.S. forces in the Pacific. They discussed with him the progress of the war since his visit to Cambodia last year, and told him of future military activities and the political situation in Southeast Asia. Moreover, McCain will make an inspection trip to the provinces and will (?discuss) the withdrawal of South Vietnamese troops from Neak Luong.

It is clear that at a time when the situation in Cambodia is extremely bad for U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, and when the situation throughout Indochina is also very unfavorable to them, McCain's trip to Phnom Penh marks a new step in U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention in this country.

In fact, despite the huge military, economic, and financial aid which it has given directly or through the medium of its Saigon and Bangkok lackeys to the Phnom Penh clique, U.S. imperialism has been unable to prevent the deterioration of the situation. Thus, the Nixon doctrine, consisting of having the Indochinese people fight the Indochinese people, has failed. The Saigon puppet troops' aggression in Cambodia, and especially their crimes and atrocities, have aroused deep anger and hatred among the Cambodian people. This indignation has extended to the puppet army ranks. AFP on 28 August reported that the Phnom Penh traitors intend to stop the discontent caused by the fact that Cambodia is militarily dependent on foreign powers--South Vietnam and the United States--a dependence often pointed out by the local press.

Contrary to their loud propaganda about imaginary victories, the Phnom Penh traitors have experienced numerous shameful defeats. Beaten everywhere by the Cambodian people and their national people's liberation armed forces, the Phnom Penh traitors have lost all combat initiative and are vainly trying to find a solution. Their operations have met with lamentable failures. The recent Chenla Two operation bogged down in the area of Kompong Thmar and resulted in heavy losses. We still remember the heavy losses and shameful defeat in Taing Kauk last year inflicted on the Chenla Kaukthlok One operation. This was supposed to reoccupy areas already liberated by the CNPLAF, to clear Phnom Penh and its vicinity, clear strategic roads, and reoccupy the liberated areas bordering on Laos and Thailand to turn them into bases of aggression against all of Indochina. Simultaneously, their plan to set up strategic villages in rural areas, form groups of 10 households in cities, and recruit soldiers failed to bring about the expected results. On the contrary, this Machiavellian plan only caused the people to rise up against the traitors. The Phnom Penh puppet army has in its ranks women, old persons, and children, and has very low morale.

In the economic field, the Phnom Penh traitors have solved nothing. The ministerial crisis--which should have erupted as a result of the forced resignation of Khung Thay Ly, puppet minister of industry, commerce, and supplies, and the so-called National Assembly's nonconfidence vote in Sok Chheng, second deputy premier in charge of finances and coordination of economic and financial affairs--has been delayed due to the intervention of Sirik Matak, who held out bright prospects of enormous aid promised by the United States, and also due to U.S. efforts to settle the contradictions among the Phnom Penh traitors. But the crisis still lingers.

As for the Japanese rice which Sirik Matak obtained during his trip to Japan and the wheat surplus given by the United States, this is only a handful of rice thrown into a perforated basket because the traitors are blocked up in Phnom Penh and several enclaves which continue to shrink. Most of Cambodia is in the hands of NUPK, which controls 8/10's of the national territory with five million people.

Moreover, the Phnom Penh clique has become more isolated on the international stage after its diplomatic defeat at the Lusaka conference--where the majority of African representatives boycotted the representative of the so-called fascist republic of Phnom Penh--and after the recent expulsion of Phnom Penh diplomats from Senegal. To make up for these failures, the Phnom Penh clique has tried to establish representations in countries which are satellites of or dependent on U.S. imperialism, such as Taiwan, thus more clearly revealing the anti-national and anti-people nature of the Phnom Penh regime--which is actually an instrument used by U.S. imperialism to carry out its scheme of turning Cambodia into a colony and military base.

The attempts of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys to sow dissension within the NUPK have also failed.

Faced with the failure of Vietnamization, U.S. imperialism led by cunning Nixon has begun to concentrate on Khmerization, which is another form of applying the Nixon doctrine in Cambodia. Not daring to have U.S. troops directly invade Cambodia after its armed aggression in April last year, U.S. imperialism tries to achieve its aggressive objectives through the Saigon puppet troops; therefore, part of the U.S. economic and financial aid to Cambodia has passed through the hands of the Saigon puppets, who have more and more subjugated their Phnom Penh valets. Though no longer sending troops to directly invade Cambodia, U.S. imperialism still helps its Phnom Penh sub-valets by using its planes and military personnel disguised as civilians, as often revealed by Western news agencies. Every day U.S. aircraft carry out bombings and strafings, killing the people without distinction. A few days ago Western news agencies reported that most of the aircraft supporting the Chenla Two operation were U.S. aircraft.

During the recent visit of traitor Sirik Matak to the United States, Nixon promised to give his clique 300 million odd dollars worth of military and economic aid during the 1971-1972 fiscal year. The number of personnel in the U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh has risen to 150, and a U.S. aid control committee will soon be installed in Phnom Penh.

It is clear that McCain's trip is aimed at furthering the U.S. policy of Khmerizing the Cambodian war. To Khmerize the war, it is necessary to withdraw Saigon puppet troops from Cambodia. On 3 September AFP revealed that there are three Saigon bases--

one in Neak Luong on the Mekong, 60 kilometers southeast of the capital; another in Kompong Trach, Kampot Province; and another in Takeo, 75 kilometers south of Phnom Penh. Reports from Phnom Penh indicate that the Phnom Penh traitors want the Saigon puppets to withdraw their troops from Neak Luong. In addition to these bases, the South Vietnamese--that is, the Saigon puppets--believe that their security depends on the control of and intervention in certain regions of Cambodia (AFP 17 August). This means that the Saigon aggressors continue to foul Cambodian soil with their presence and plunder, rape, and kill the Cambodian people.

Concerning the problem of troop withdrawal, one cannot help drawing a parallel between the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Vietnam and the withdrawal of Thieu-Ky troops from Cambodia--withdrawals which have been performed drop by drop under the condition that the Saigon and Phnom Penh troops are able to protect themselves!

All of the above acts have been plotted by U.S. imperialism and carried out through its Saigon and Phnom Penh valets, thus showing that U.S. imperialism and its valets have never stopped intensifying their aggression and intervention. All peace and negotiation proposals by Nixon are merely a smokescreen to hide the true nature of U.S. imperialism as a bellicose and aggressive international policeman.

As for the Cambodian people, closely united under the banner of NUFK with Prince Norodom Sihanouk as chairman, standing side by side with the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao people, and strengthened by the support of peace- and justice-loving people in the world, they will continue their protracted, no-compromise struggle against U.S. imperialism and their valets until the last aggressor leaves and the Phnom Penh regime is overthrown.

AKI DETAILS KHMER PEOPLE'S FIGHT FOR 'SOVEREIGNTY'

CAMBODIAN INFORMATION AGENCY [Clandestine] in French to Southeast Asia and the Far East 1244 GMT 8 Sep 71 B

[Commentary: The Cambodian Problem Can Only Be Solved on the Basis of the Real Situation in Cambodia]

[Text] Kampuchea, 8 Sep--The situation in Cambodia, particularly since the 18 March 1970 coup d'etat, has clearly reflected two opposite aspects of the problem, which leads to two completely different ways of dealing with or solving the problem. What are these two aspects?

First, U.S. imperialism, which is tens of thousands of kilometers away from Cambodia, and its tool of aggression--its Saigon lackeys who have their own territory--have come to invade Cambodia. Yet, one cannot and will never find a single fighter of the CNPLAF in the United States or in South Vietnam. The Cambodian people will never allow themselves to do such a thing, nor do they forgive anyone who himself ventures upon such a foolish undertaking. However, U.S. imperialism and its Saigon stooges have embarked in this reckless adventure.

On 18 March 1970, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, headed by the Nixon administration and through the Central Intelligence Agency, fomented and directed the coup d'etat carried out by the traitors Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, and associates, destroying Cambodia's independence, peace, and neutrality, thereby kindling the Cambodian counterrevolutionary war of aggression, extending the war to the whole of Indochina, and thus seriously threatening peace in Southeast Asia, and the rest of the world.

On 30 April 1970, U.S. imperialism openly and brazenly engaged more than 130,000 GI's and over 70,000 Saigon mercenaries in an aggression against the Cambodians' beloved fatherland of Angkor.

At present, more than 20,000 Saigon puppet troops still occupy Cambodian territory, in particular Prey Veng and Svay Rieng provinces, and carry out daily plundering and mopping-up operations, massacring the Cambodians and raping Cambodian women, even 9 and 10 year old young girls. Meantime, the U.S. imperialist aggressors send their aircraft, including B-52's, to carry out bombings and to spread toxic chemicals all over Cambodian territory, thus killing people and devastating crops.

On 4 August, the traitor Lon Nol cynically boasted that his U.S. master has promised to help him raise some 140,000 more mercenaries.

On 6 August, Nixon, the ringleader of aggressive imperialism, summoned to Washington the traitor Sirik Matak and associates to inform them that U.S. imperialism will never let them down and promised them to increase military and economic aid, in particular air support during the next dry season in order to massacre the Cambodian people.

Along with the increase of this aid for aggression, U.S. imperialism plans to enlarge the staff of its embassy--in other words, the total number of specialists in aggression--in Phnom Penh to 150 men. According to the traitor Sirik Matak, U.S. imperialism will soon establish in Phnom Penh a permanent military mission entrusted with the control of U.S. aid, which in the future will be provided directly to the traitors and not through a third party.

Also, according to the traitor Sirik Matak, the U.S. Admiral J. McCain will go to Phnom Penh to map out a plan for building a mercenary army powerful enough and able to fight by itself. In other words, the U.S. imperialists want to step up the application of the Nixon doctrine in Cambodia by Khmerizing the war so as to extend and prolong their reactionary war of aggression in this country and throughout Indochina and to save the traitorous and fascist regime of the traitors Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, Son Ngoc Thanh, and associates--a regime which is in the process of collapsing.

This is the first aspect of the actual situation in Cambodia. The aggressors and the traitors must be appropriately punished.

Secondly, Cambodia is an independent country, sovereign in its territorial integrity on the Indochinese Peninsula, and is located dozens of thousands of kilometers away from the United States. Cambodia belongs to the seven million Cambodians--old and young, men and women, workers and peasants, small bourgeois, intellectuals, monks, and patriotic and progressive personalities and princes. These are the authentic masters of Cambodia and this right is inviolable.

However, the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs, Thieu, Ky, and the traitors Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, Son Ngoc Thanh, and partners, fomented the 18 March 1970 coup d'etat, destroying the independence, peace, neutrality, and sacred right to sovereignty of the Cambodian people.

Fully aware of the situation as well as their rights, the Cambodian people long have been able to make a clear distinction between friend and enemy and have long known that the fate of the nation (?must be decided) by the Cambodian people themselves without foreign interference. Under the obligation to take up arms, the Cambodian people are uniting in a monolithic bloc under the banner of the National United Front

of Kampuchea headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, chief of state, and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, with Samdech Penn Nouth as premier and Mr Khieu Samphan as vice premier--who is in direct command of the revolutionary war in the country.

The Cambodian people have tipped the balance of forces in their favor in all fields--military, political, economic, cultural, and social--and have liberated eight-tenths of the national territory with five million people, who administer their villages and country in accordance with the following noble revolutionary principles: equality, independence, being one's own master, essentially relying on one's strength, possessing a revolutionary conscience, demonstrating a high sense of organization and discipline, and (?being fully conscious) of one's national and international obligations.

The NUPK and the RGNUC, whose core is constituted by worker and peasant forces, have taken root among the masses. The three categories of forces--regular, regional, and guerrillas--have been built and have made continuous qualitative and quantitative progress, as well as progress in political, ideological, and technical fields.

On the international stage, the prestige of the NUPK and the RGNUC has become more and more considerable. So far, 28 governments and revolutionary movements have recognized the RGNUC. These are: the People's Republic of Albania, the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, the Libyan Arab Republic, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Central African Republic, the United Arab Republic, the Yemen Arab Republic, the People's Republic of China, the People's Republic of the Congo, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Cuba, the Republic of Guinea, the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, the Republic of Iraq, the Republic of Mali, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the Neo Lao Hak Sat, the Palestinian Liberation Organization, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Republic of Senegal, the Democratic Republic of Somalia, the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, the Republic of South Vietnam--the PRG, the United Republic of Tanzania, the DRV, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and the Republic of Zambia.

This constitutes an extremely precious encouragement for the Cambodian people, who are standing at the front of the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys--encouragement which the Cambodian people have highly appreciated and will always do so.

This represents the second aspect of the crucial problem of the aggressed people who stand up, exercising their rights, while devoting themselves to the production and the fighting in order to oppose the aggression and counterrevolution of U.S. imperialism, its lackeys Thieu and Ky, and the traitors Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, Son Ngoc Thanh, and partners. The just cause lies there.

From an objective understanding of the real situation in Cambodia, taken as basis to solve the Cambodian problem, one can observe that the most important question--which cannot be forgotten--is to make the distinction between the aggressors--who wage the war of aggression--and the victims of aggression--who oppose this aggression, the reactionaries and the revolutionaries, the traitors and the patriots. From this basis, one can define the following stand and attitude:

--As for the aggressors, reactionaries, and traitors, they must be chased away!
 --As for the aggressed, revolutionaries, and patriots fighting against aggression, the counterrevolution, and treason, one must support them, help them go forward and

achieve total victory, restore genuine sovereignty to their fatherland, and create favorable conditions for them to decide themselves the fate of their country and settle themselves their own internal affairs without foreign interference. This is one of the most sacred international obligations.

Starting from these points of view and this stand, the Cambodian people call on all the peoples and governments of the countries all over the world who love peace, democracy, and social progress, and who are fighting against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism, to intensify their support for the anti-U.S. struggle of the Cambodian people, for national salvation.

First of all, the most effective support is to recognize the RGNUC--whose premier is Samdech Penn Nouth and Vice Premier Mr Khieu Samphan--as the sole legal government, representing the seven million Cambodians who are heroically fighting against the U.S. imperialist aggressors--the international gendarme.

The Cambodian people are fully aware that this is the most authentic revolutionary activity in fighting most effectively against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism. There is no other means consistent with the reality of things.

As for themselves, the Cambodian people, under the banner of the NUFK headed by Samdech Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk and the RGNUC--whose premier is Samdech Penn Nouth and vice premier, Mr Khieu Samphan--are determined to strengthen the union of their large strata, with the worker and peasant classes as the basic force, to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese and Laotian peoples on the basis of the fundamental principles formulated in the joint declaration of the Indochinese people's summit conference of 24 April, 1970, and to intensify their revolutionary struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys until final victory in Cambodia as well as in the other countries of the Indochinese Peninsula.

Imbued with the sense of their national and international obligations, the Cambodian people are determined to wholeheartedly fight together with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, the PRC, and the DPRK and other revolutionary forces in Asia and the rest of the world, including American progressive people, to demand the withdrawal of all aggressive U.S. troops from Taiwan, South Korea, Thailand, and so forth, to prevent the revival of Japanese militarism, and to ask for the abolition of all military bases and bases for aggression on the territory of other sovereign countries, thereby letting each country settle its own affairs without foreign interference.