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PEKING, SIHANOUK, NLF CELEBRATE CAMBODIA'S
INDEPENDENCE, BUT MOSCOW THINKS PEKING
MAY BE TO BLAME FOR SIHANOUK'S OUSTER

I. CHOU EN-LAI'S SPEECH AT THE PEKING RALLY
TO CELEBRATE THE 17TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
NATIONAL DAY OF CAMBODIA

[Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin, 0722 GMT, 9 Nov. 1970]

Respected Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia,
Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Madame Sihanouk,

Respected Prince Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau
of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea
and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cam-
bodia, and Madame Penn Nouth,

Respected distinguished guests of Cambodia, diplomatic repre-
sentatives, and their wives,

Comrades and friends:

Today, at a time when the anti-U.S. struggle of the people of
the whole world is surging forward and when the Cambodian people are
victoriously carrying on their war of resistance against U.S. aggression
and for national salvation, the people in our capital are gathered here
in a grand rally to celebrate together with the Cambodian comrades-in-
arms the 17th anniversary of the founding of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

First of all, on behalf of the great leader Chairman Mao, his
close comrade-in-arms Vice Chairman Lin Biao, the Communist Party
of China, the Chinese Government and people, I extend our warmest
congratulations to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the respected leader of
the Cambodian people and real friend of the Chinese people, the National
United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union
of Cambodia, and the Cambodian people and national liberation forces who
are fighting heroically in the war against U.S. aggression and for national
salvation; and extend our warm greetings and high esteem to Her Majesty
the respected Queen Kossamak.

For the past 17 years, the heroic Cambodian people, under the
leadership of Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk, have carried
out a recalcitrant struggle against U.S. imperialism and its Saigon
and Bangkok running dogs for the sake of defending their national inde-
pendence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and have won one victory
after another. Prince Sihanouk has been consistently pursuing a policy
of peace, neutrality, independence, and nonalignment.

He resolutely opposes U.S. imperialism's intervention, subversion, and aggression. He resolutely supports the Vietnamese and Laotian people's wars against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, thus making valuable contributions to the anti-U.S. struggles of the people of Indochina and throughout the world.

The Kingdom of Cambodia under the leadership of Prince Sihanouk stands on the forefront of the anti-imperialist countries of the world and has become a serious obstacle for U.S. imperialism to pursue its policy of aggression and war in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

U.S. imperialism has consistently been hostile to peaceful and neutral Cambodia. On 18 March this year, U.S. imperialism instigated the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak traitorous clique to launch a counterrevolutionary coup d'etat. Later, it directly sent troops to invade Cambodia on a large scale and expanded the war of aggression to the entire Indochina area. This new towering crime of U.S. imperialism and its running dogs aroused the indignation and resistance of the Cambodian people and the people of all Indochinese countries.

On 23 March this year, Prince Sihanouk issued his solemn five-point statement, kindled the raging flames of the Cambodian people's armed struggle against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs, and thus pushed the Cambodian people's struggle against the United States to a new historical period.

Now Cambodia's patriotic soldiers and civilians have liberated two-thirds of their national territory and extensively established in the liberated area committees of the National United Front at all levels and the people's political power, laying the foundation for the complete liberation of the Cambodian nation.

The just struggle carried on by the Cambodian people has won wide sympathy and support in the world. The Chinese Government and people are very happy and have sincere admiration for the great victories won by the fraternal Cambodian people, and express their warm congratulations.

U.S. imperialism, the so-called superpower, had wishfully thought that by buying a few running dogs and engineering a coup d'etat and dispatching a number of aggressor troops, it could easily subdue Cambodia. But, it is the people who play the decisive role in the development of history, not the reactionaries who attempt to go against the tide of history. Not only has U.S. imperialism failed to carry out its aggressive scheme and wild ambitions but, on the contrary, it has been badly battered by and suffered disastrous defeats at the hands of the heroic Cambodian people.

Just as the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao has pointed out: "A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. The people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms, and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. This is a law of history."

At present, the situation is excellent in the war of the people of the three Indochinese countries against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. In response to the militant call of the Summit Conference of the three Indochinese peoples, the people of Cambodia, Viet-Nam, and Laos have united closely together and have established a strong united front against U.S. imperialism. They are supporting each other, closely coordinating their efforts, and fighting side by side, dealing heavy blows to the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs. They have set a brilliant example of uniting against imperialism for the people of the whole world.

Not reconciled to its defeat, U.S. imperialism is still playing its counterrevolutionary double-dealing trick in order to make a death-bed struggle. It is carrying on its war of aggression on the one hand and is vigorously making political deception on the other in a vain attempt to stamp out the raging flames of armed struggle waged by the peoples of the three Indochinese countries.

Not long ago, the Nixon administration dished up a so-called new initiative for the settlement of the problems in Indochina and directed a farce in Phnom Penh for the founding of a so-called republic. It colluded with its faithful flunkies to plot the division of Cambodia. Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, the National United Front of Kampuchea, and the Royal Government of National Union have effectively exposed and sternly condemned these plots by U.S. imperialism and its accomplices.

Prince Sihanouk long ago solemnly announced: Our people, the National United Front of Kampuchea, and the Royal Government of National Union and its National Liberation Army are persistently struggling and will continue to persistently struggle and will never retreat or compromise until the Khmer fatherland wins complete liberation from country's oppressors--the United States, Saigon, and Bangkok--and until we together with the fraternal people of Laos and Viet-Nam drive U.S. imperialism and its vassals and lackeys out of Indochina. (applause)

The Chinese government and people resolutely support this stern stand. The war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation being carried out by the peoples of Cambodia, Viet -Nam, and Laos is a just war and is bound to triumph.. No matter what schemes and tricks U.S. imperialism and its lackeys may play, they cannot save themselves from the doom of failure. (applause)

The development of the present international situation is becoming more and more favorable to the peoples of all countries the world over and is to the disadvantage to U.S. imperialism and all its lackeys. While the peoples of the three Indochinese countries are winning incessant new victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the struggle of the peoples of Korea, Japan, and all other countries, in Asia against U.S. imperialism and against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries continues to develop in depth.

The anti-American united front is more consolidated and stronger with each passing day. The Palestinian people and the people of various Arab countries are persisting in their indomitable struggle against the aggression by U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism and against the imperialist-plotted conspiracy to found a so-called (words indistinct).

The African people's struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism and against racial discrimination is developing more and more vigorously. The American people's revolutionary struggle is also developing with vigor and heavily pouncing the Nixon administration's reactionary rule.

Beset with difficulties both at home and abroad, U.S. imperialism finds its going tougher and tougher. Now, more and more small and medium-sized countries are rising up to win national equality, defend their state sovereignty, oppose the doctrine of hegemony, and oppose the aggression, control, and (? division) by superpowers. In the third conference of nonaligned countries and heads of governments held not long ago in Lusaka and in the recent activities to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the United Nations, many countries have strongly condemned the superpowers for monopolizing international affairs, trying to seize world hegemony, establishing spheres of their influence, and using the United Nations as a tool for playing their power politics.

Even in Latin America, which U.S. imperialism has all along regarded as its backyard, the struggle against U.S. imperialist control and exploitation is growing daily as well. The 1970's is no longer an era for imperialism to run wild. The situation where the superpowers ride roughshod over the world must be and can be smashed. (applause)

Comrades and friends! China and Cambodia are fraternal and neighboring countries. For a long time, the peoples of our two countries have felt sympathy with each other and supported each other in their common struggle against U.S. imperialism. Tempered in the great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and armed with Mao Tse-tung thought, the 700 million Chinese people, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, will forever be faithful comrades-in-arms of the peoples of Cambodia, Viet-Nam, and Laos in their struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and for national liberation and will resolutely support the war of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries against U.S. aggression and for national salvation until they have won a thorough victory. (applause)

U.S. imperialism is sure to be defeated! The Cambodian people will certainly triumph! (applause)

U.S. imperialism is sure to be defeated! The peoples of the three Indochinese countries are bound to win victory! (applause)

People of the world unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs! (applause)

Long live the great friendship and militant unity between the peoples of China and Cambodia! (applause)

Long live Prince Sihanouk! (Prolonged applause.)

II. SIHANOUK SPEECH AT PEKING RALLY
CELEBRATING CAMBODIA'S NATIONAL
DAY LAUDS "NUMBER ONE" FRIEND

[Peking NCNA International Service in English, 1800 GMT,
9 November 1970]

Peking, November 9 (Hsinhua)-- Following is the full text of the speech made by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, at the rally of the people of Peking held this afternoon in celebration of the 17th anniversary of the National Day of the Kingdom of Cambodia:

Your Excellency respected Mr. Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic,

Your Excellency respected Mr. Premier,

Respected Messrs. and Mmes. the national leaders, civil, and military, of the People's Republic of China,

Respected Messrs. and Mmes. the municipal authorities of Peking,

Dear Chinese brothers and sisters,

Dear friends,

On behalf of the Cambodian people, the National United Front, the Royal Government of National Union, the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia and in my own name, I request the illustrious leaders, the national (civil and military) and municipal authorities, the glorious people and the glorious army of the People's Republic of China, No. 1 friend of the Khmer people and the independent, non-aligned, progressive and anti-imperialist Cambodia, kindly to accept our sincerest and warmest thanks for the magnificent organization of this grand rally, which is honoured by the high presence of His Excellency Tung Pi-wu, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic, on the occasion of our national festival and for the inspiring speech, so friendly and noble, which has just been made by His Excellency, Mr. Premier Chou En-lai, expressing very powerful and firm support to our just cause and our struggle for national salvation and national liberation.

Today, November 9, is the national day of the independent Cambodia, the Khmer people's Cambodia and the progressive and anti-imperialist Khmers' Cambodia.

November 9, 1970 is the 17th anniversary of the complete independence of Cambodia which was achieved on November 9, 1953 after a long and heroic resistance of the Khmer people against French colonialism and after the arduous and difficult negotiations held between the Royal Government of Cambodia presided over by Mr. Penn Nouth and the Government of the Republic of France.

My country, Cambodia, is an organized and independent state whose existence dates back to before the 6th century A.D.

In the period between the 6th century and the 19th century of Christian era, it lost its national sovereignty several times to the benefit of certain states in the neighborhood, far or near.

In 1863 it was colonized by France. In March 1945, Japanese imperialism, replacing French colonialism, permitted me to proclaim

the restoration of independence of my country. However, such independence was illusory under the de facto protectorate of the Japanese military authorities. Our so-called independence was not even recognized by the Imperial Government of Japan, despite my request addressed to Tokyo at that time.

Subsequently, Japan surrendered after having received as "presents" from U.S. imperialism the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. British imperialism brought back French colonialism to Cambodia in October 1945. In 1949 we signed the first treaty of independence with France. But this independence was just as illusory as that of March 1945 under the Japanese.

It was not until November 1953 that the French government finally consented to restore to us all the attributes of internal and external sovereignty and withdraw from Cambodia its armed forces and military command.

Real independence returned to us in November 1953, but we had to wait till 1955 before we could start the reconstruction of our country which had been ravaged by the war of Indochina, for before 1955 our nation remained divided into several factions. The national unity was realized in April 1955 with my abdication of the throne of Cambodia and with the founding of the (? Khmer) Movement of National Union, the Sangkum Reastr Niyum or People's Socialist Community, in which I was elected chairman.

The Khmer people united in the Sangkum succeeded in rapidly extricating Cambodia from its state of under-development, thanks to the strenuous work and our line of conduct which consisted in relying first of all on ourselves, not accepting but resolutely repudiating conditional and poisonous aid from U.S. imperialism and only accepting the aid rendered without any compensation from a small number of reliable friendly powers, particularly the People's Republic of China.

Between 1955 and the beginning of 1969, within a very short space of 13 and a half years of independence and non-alignment, the Khmer people were able to make the following essential progress in a small and poor country with a population of 6.5 million:

I. In the field of public education, the number of primary schools rose from 2,731 to 5,857, and the number of pupils from 311,000 to 1,025,000. The number of secondary educational establishments rose from 12 to 180 and the number of students from 5,300 to 117,000. The number of technical and professional schools rose from five to 99.

The number of faculties rose from two to 48 constituting nine universities. The number of students rose from 334 to 7,400 for technical and professional schools and from 347 to 10,800 for university faculties.

II. In the field of public health, the number of hospital establishments rose from 119 to 698.

III. In the field of agriculture, the output of rice rose from 1,484,000 tons to 3,251,000 tons. The output of rubber rose from 25,000 tons to 51,000 tons. The area irrigated by permanent irrigation systems increased from 29,000 hectares to 264,000 hectares. 728 people's cooperatives were set up. New crops were planted: jute, coffee, coconuts, and tea along with traditional crops of maize, cotton, pepper, peanuts, fruit trees, etc...

IV. In the field of industry, the number of small industrial enterprises rose from 650 to 3,700, 23 state-owned factories and 29 factories of mixed economy combining state capital with private capital were established, forming the basis of a true industrialization of the country. The annual consumption of electricity increased from 11,055 KW to 70,000 KW.

V. In the field of the means of communication, the total length of roads which was 4,805 KM. in 1955 reached 16,697 KM. At the beginning of 1969 the total length of railways increased from 386 KM.

A deep-water port was constructed for maritime contacts with the outer world.

For aerial connections, two international airports, four national airports and 21 provincial aerodromes were built.

In the latter half of 1969, after the resignation of Prime Minister Penn Nouth who fell seriously ill and needed to take care of himself and then spend a long period in convalescence, the group of militarists, reactionary feudalists, big capitalists, comprador-politicians and corrupt high officials, who were all thirsty for American aid and who were zealous servants of U.S. imperialism, usurped the power. Since then, the peaceful construction, the social, cultural and economic progress of the country have had to stop forth-right, for on the one hand, civil war already broke out because of the ouster of the national extreme-left to the jungle of resistance by the extreme-rightist Lonolites and, on the other hand, these Lonolites already opened the gate of "Cambodia" for murderous incursions by the ground forces of Saigon and the air forces of the U.S.A.

On March 18, 1970, taking advantage of my long absence from the country for health reasons, the Lon Nolites staged their notorious coup d'etat with catastrophic consequences well known to the whole world.

Today, Lon Nol's Cambodia has completely become the triple dependency of U.S. imperialism, the pro-U.S. government of Saigon and the Government of Thailand, no less a satellite of the U.S.A., so much so that we must painfully acknowledge that the independence of Cambodia, at least in the area not yet liberated by our people's forces, is nothing but a remembrance which appears to be very remote.

These two renegade Asian governments have always coveted after a large part of Cambodia, my country, in particular the rich provinces, the coastal islands having strategic importance, the territorial waters more abounding with fish than theirs and the ancient temples which have no parallel in their countries.

Their covert desire remained futile before the military coup of March 18, 1970. The success of the coup was assured by the endeavors of the American secret service - Central Intelligence Agency".

Today, the traitorous government of Saigon has occupied with its armed forces the provinces, the coastal islands, the territorial waters and even the rivers of Cambodia which it coveted after.

The traitorous government of Thailand occupies some of our ancient temples, a part of our frontier provinces, our coastal islands and our territorial waters with the consent of Lon Nol, under the pretext that this Thailand helps him to preserve Cambodia's territorial integrity from the so-called covetous desire of the socialist or progressive Vietnamese.

Now the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam, the sole authentic representatives of the Vietnamese people, have given the Khmer state, legal government and people the formal, official and written assurances that they have recognized de jure and will eternally respect the territorial integrity of Cambodia within its present frontiers including the frontier villages and coastal islands wantonly claimed by the puppet government of Saigon.

For its part, the United States of America, since the March 18 coup which illegally deposed me, has turned Lon Nol's Cambodia into a neo-colony politically as well as economically. Militarily, it turned Cambodia into a base of aggression and attack against the neighboring people of Laos and Viet-Nam and its planes, day and night, showered extensively and intensively bombs, napalm and toxic chemicals in unlimited quantity over the head of the Khmer people who fight for national liberation and over the liberated zones, committing the most atrocious and despicable crimes.

In his historic statement of May 20, 1970, the venerated and beloved great teacher of the 800 (as received) million Chinese people said: "A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. The people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. This is a law of history."

With the tremendous encouragement and very powerful support of the People's Republic of China, and also with the fraternal encouragement and support of the other socialist, progressive and anti-imperialist peoples in Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America and particularly the 24 states, governments and national fronts which have already accorded their official recognition to the Royal Government of National Union under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea, the Khmer people, on the next day of the Phnom Penh fascists' coup, have dared to rise in struggle, take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country, thus proudly and heroically accepting the despicable challenge of the huge monster U.S. imperialism.

Before our people, the fraternal Vietnamese people, and then the fraternal Laotian people, have valiantly risen to fight with arms in hand against this huge monster.

The brilliant victories won by these two heroic fraternal peoples have marvellously illustrated these words of the beloved and venerated Chairman Mao Tse-tung: "U.S. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle."

Chairman Mao also said: "People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs!"

The three Indochinese peoples, the Khmer, Vietnamese and Laotian peoples, have united immediately and very closely, thus forming a very powerful and indestructible common front of struggle..

Having People's China as their reliable great rear area, our three peoples have marched from victory to victory in the whole of Indochina.

As regards the Khmer people, they have achieved the following successes on the battle of Cambodia:

Two-thirds of Cambodia have been liberated completely and henceforth administered by the revolutionary Khmer people in accordance with the political programme of the N. U. F. of Cambodia.

Between March and October 1970, the Armed Forces of National Liberation and the Khmer people killed or wounded and put out of action more than 110,000 enemy soldiers, including more than 38,000 Americans and Saigonese mercenaries; about 100 enemy battalions were decimated or disintegrated; tens of thousands of tons of arms and ammunition were taken from the enemy or destroyed.

Phnom-Penh, the capital and the last entrenchment of the Lonnotite fascists, is practically isolated from the rest of the country. Our people's forces have established themselves some 10 kilometers from this city.

At the present moment, the enemy is making desperate efforts in an attempt to relieve themselves from encirclement by the people's forces and the latter's constant pressure on Phnom-Penh. This enemy (composed of several divisions of South Vietnamese mercenaries sent to Cambodia on Nixon's orders by the traitorous generals Thieu and Ky) launched the so-called big offensives against our people. But all these offensives have failed lamentably and given our Armed Forces of National Liberation a chance to win new victories and liberate new territories, including the vicinities of Phnom-Penh.

As Chairman Mao has always taught us, the people will win victory so long as they persevere in protracted struggle. This is what the Khmer people are doing and will do, fighting side by side on the Indochinese front with the heroic Vietnamese and Laotian peoples against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

The most brilliant Chairman Mao also said: "In the world of today, who actually fears whom? It is not the Vietnamese people, the Laotian people, the Cambodian people, the Palestinian people, the Arab

people or the people of other countries who fear U.S. imperialism; it is U.S. imperialism which fears the people of the world. It becomes panic-stricken at the mere rustle of leaves in the wind."

This is very correct and shows the panic of the government of Richard Nixon at present, which has desperately put forward the deceptive proposals of "peace" for Indochina.

The Khmer people, like the fraternal peoples of Laos and Viet-Nam, forever loyal to the joint resolutions of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese peoples dated April 25 insist and will insist strictly on the legitimate demand for an Indochinese peace and on the categorical rejection of a "Pax Americana". That means that the U.S. and its allies and satellites (Australian, New Zealanders, South Koreans, Thailanders, etc...), the only aggressors against our Indochina, must immediately, totally and unconditionally withdraw all their ground, air and naval armed forces from Indochina and let each of the three Indochinese people solve their national problems without any foreign interference.

This also means that, for our Cambodia, any international conference is unnecessary, that any international control (like the I. C. C.) is not admissible in our sovereign country, victim of the aggression exclusively by the armed forces paid by Mr. Nixon, President of the U.S.A., for committing such unjustifiable crime against the person of our people, and that any partition of Cambodia, be it provisional, will not be accepted.

The Khmer people united in the N. U. F. C. and led by the R. G. N. U. C. will carry on their fight against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys until total victory and the complete and definitive liberation of the fatherland, knowing that in their sacred struggle they will never fail to get the multifarious aid and complete support of the People's Republic of China, that they will always benefit from the militant solidarity of the fraternal Vietnamese and Laotian peoples, that those reliable friends who have kindly accorded de jure recognition to their legitimate government will always stand firmly on their side and that all the peoples of the world, including the American people, will always accord them moral support, sympathy and esteem.

Through my voice, the Khmer people express the most profound and eternal gratitude to the People's Republic of China, to highly respected and beloved Chairman Mao Tse-tung, to respected and beloved Vice-Chairman Lin Piao, to respected and beloved Vice-Chairman Tung Pi-wu, to respected and beloved Premier Chou En-lai, to the other eminent and respected leaders (military and civil) of the People's

Republic of China, to the great, heroic and most glorious Chinese people, to the fraternal peoples and the friendly governments and peoples of the world.

Long live the independence of progressive and anti-imperialist Cambodia!

Long live Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great champion of the solidarity of the people's fighting for their liberation or their national independence!

Long live the fraternal friendship uniting forever the Khmer and Chinese peoples!

III. PENN NOUTH'S MESSAGE TO KHMER PEOPLE

[Fekia: NCNA International Service in English, 1200 GMT,
9 November 1970]

Peking, November 9 (Hsinhua) -- Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, today issued a message to the Khmer people on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the National Day of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The message strongly denounced U.S. imperialism for its intervention in and aggression against Cambodia. It said: Since 1959, the U.S. imperialists had tried to make attempts on our independence and sovereignty with the complicity of the traitors like traitorous General Dap Chhuon. The conspiracy was frustrated thanks to the vigilance of Samdech N. Sihanouk, Head of State, and of our people closely united round our Sangkum Reastr Niyum. But the C.I.A. -- a criminal instrument of the U.S. imperialists -- did not acknowledge its defeat. Finally it scraped up the fascist and anti-popular reactionaries Lon Nol, Sirik Matak who, in collaboration with the "traitorous Parliament", deposed illegally on March 18, 1970, the Head of State who was then receiving medical treatment in France.

The message said: These traitorous reactionaries, like their masters the U.S. imperialists, thought that, with Sihanouk overthrown, Cambodia would swing automatically into the western camp under the iron-hand rule of the U.S.A. This is their miscalculation and our

people took upon themselves to made them see the point immediately after the coup d'etat of March 18, 1970. They rose like one man round the National United Front of Kampuchea and the People's Liberation Armed Forces. They have waged and are waging fierce and uncompromising struggle against the Yankee imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, the soldiery of Thieu-Ky-Khiem, that of Bangkok and their sub-lackeys Lon Nol-Sirik Matak.

And in a very short period of time, we have completely liberated two thirds of our national territory with about three million inhabitants.

The message said: In this sacred struggle, we note with satisfaction that we are not alone. First of all, we form with the fraternal peoples of Viet-Nam and Laos a monolithic bloc against the common enemy--U.S. imperialism, the most ferocious and most sanguinary. Then the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the reliable rears of the countries of Indo-China, do not in the least spare their very important aid and very active support. Then, over 20 countries formally recognize the N.U.F.K. and the R.G.N.U.C. and have given their effective and energetic support in international instances, especially on the occasion of the summit conference of non-aligned countries in Lusaka at which 21 countries pleaded in favour of our admission into the conference against 7 in favour of the delegation of the traitors in Phnom Penh.

The message said: This November 9 of 1970 which should have been, like the November 9 of the years from 1953 to 1969, a day of joy, gaiety and national pride, has become a day of sadness and almost national grief as a consequence of the treason of the fascist reactionaries: Bereft of independence, peace, neutrality and national dignity for the benefit of, first of all, the U.S. imperialists, then their lackeys-- the regimes of Saigon and Bangkok whose mercenaries behave in the part of our national territory not yet liberated just as in conquered countries where they steal, pillage, ransack, and even murder our monks and violate our women and girls before killing them in cold blood. Almost all our achievements and economic understructure have been destroyed by the shells and bombs from F-52 planes.

Still not satisfied with these disasters and ruins, the traitors of Phnom Penh, on the order of their masters, killed the monarchy of two thousand years or so by illegally proclaiming the "Republic of Cambodia" on last October 9. This is still another monstrous crime against the nation.

The message said: In describing to you the situation of the country, my intention is not to discourage you. On the contrary I would like to emphasize to you the savagery of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, the mercenaries of Saigon and Bangkok. I would like especially to expose the heinous crime against the nation and the people committed by the clique of Phnom Penh which condescends to the most contemptible and basest slavishness in order to maintain the so-called political power, even something like an ordinary "Mekhum of Phnom Penh" under the strict control moreover, of the mercenaries of Thieu-Ky. Finally, in face of this handful of traitors of the worst kind ever known to mankind, I would like to put in relief the will and determination of our people and our people's Liberation Armed Forces of Kampuchea to vanquish the Yankee aggressors and their local sub-lackeys -- the traitors Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh. The R.G.N.U.C. is confident of the final victory. Our cause is just. It benefits by the backing and support of the peace-loving and justice-upholding peoples, even the American people.

The message said: I avail myself of this opportunity to pay high respects to the memory of our valiant fighters who fell heroically on the battlefield and salute with great respect and admiration all the fighters who are heroically carrying on the struggle and fighting without compromise. On this day of the festival of national independence, which alas, is temporarily lost because of the treason of the Phnom Penh clique, allow me to make the oath to together with you to liberate the rest of our people and the part of our country still under the domination of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and sub-lackeys.

Our victory is certain.

IV. NLF MEETING INAUGURATES WEEK
OF SOLIDARITY WITH CAMBODIA

(Liberation Radio, clandestine, in Vietnamese to South Viet Nam, 1400 GMT, 8 November 1970)

At 1800 on 8 November 1970, in an enthusiastic atmosphere of victory and of close solidarity between the 3 fraternal peoples of Viet-Nam, Cambodia, and Laos on the Indochinese peninsula, the NFLSV Central Committee organized a solemn meeting to inaugurate the international week of solidarity with the Cambodian people in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors. The site of the meeting was decorated elegantly. Two flags of the RSVN PRG and of the Kingdom of Cambodia floated on the gate of the meeting site. Below them was this striking line: International week of solidarity with the Cambodian people in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors. On both sides were these two slogans: "The South Vietnamese people resolutely implement President Ho's sacred testament by liberating the South, preserving the North, and advancing toward peacefully reunifying the country" and "May the friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of Viet Nam and Cambodia live forever." There was warm applause when RSVN PRG President Huynh Tan Phat and Dr Phung Van Cung, Deputy Secretary of the NFLSV Central Committee, taking the lead, entered the meeting site.

Present at the meeting were members of the NFLSV Central Committee and RSVN PRG, representatives of political parties, organizations, nationalities, and religious, personalities, representatives of the South Vietnamese PLAF, many heroes, emulation combatants, and U.S. - annihilating valiant fighters of the PLAF, many cadres and personnel of organs adjacent to the NFLSV Central Committee and PRG, and numerous compatriots in the area.

The presidium of the meeting included Architect Huynh Tan Phat, President of the PRG, Dr Phung Van Cung, Deputy Chairman of the NFLSV Central Committee, Mr Phan Xuan Thai, Chairman of the South Viet-Nam Liberation Peasants Association, Ponze Thich Thien Hac, member of the Presidium of the NFLSV Central Committee, Mrs Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of Presidium of the NFLSV Central Committee and Deputy Commander of the PLAF, Mr Ung Ngoc Ky, member of the Secretariat of the NFLSV Central Committee and representative of the South Viet-Nam Democratic Party, Engineer Le Van Tha, member of the NFLSV Central Committee and representative of the Progressist Socialist Party, and Prof Nguyen Ngoc Huong, member of the NFLSV Central Committee and Chairman of the South Viet Nam Committee for Solidarity with the Afro-Asian People.

On behalf of the presidium, Dr Phung Van Cung, Deputy Chairman of the NFLSV Central Committee, read a speech clearly pointing out the Cambodian people's spirit of constant struggle; especially since the founding of the NUFK, headed by Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk, and of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, the Cambodian people have resolutely fought against the U.S. imperialists and the Lon Nol-Sirik Mata puppet clique in order to defend their independence, neutrality, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

Dr Phung Van Cung noted: (read by announcer) "In order to save their dangerous situation in South Viet Nam, adventurously and frenziedly, the U.S. imperialists organized the 18 March coup in Cambodia, have extended the war in Cambodia, and have destroyed the independence, peace, and neutrality of the Kingdom of Cambodia. Plotting to implement Nixon's theory of using Asians to fight Asians, of separating the three Indochinese peoples, and of creating national hatred between the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples, they have perpetrated countless savage crimes against the two peoples, have savagely massacred innocent Khmers and honest Vietnamese residents who had lived in Cambodia for generations. These very savage aggressive and criminal acts have been exposed and vehemently condemned by the Indochinese people, the peace and justice-loving peoples throughout the world, including the U.S. progressives. These adventurous acts have motivated the Cambodian people to rise up strongly and to unite with the Laotian and Vietnamese peoples in resolutely waging the resistance for national liberation independence preservation. The strength of the militant solidarity of the peoples of the three countries have inflicted serious losses in vital forces and the war materiel of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen. The three Indochinese peoples' very great and comprehensive successes have advanced their struggle for independence and freedom to a new development phase."

Dr Phung Van Cung described the close solidarity between the South Vietnamese people and the fraternal Cambodian and Laotian peoples and highly valued the two neighboring people's friendship and assistance to the South Vietnamese people's liberation struggle. Vis a vis the Afro-Asian countries and members of the Front to struggle against U.S. imperialism, Dr Phung Van Cung confirmed the South Vietnamese people's militant solidarity and expressed his confidence in the success of the common cause.

Dealing with the present situation, Dr Phung Van Cung strongly criticized Nixon's 7 October speech and unmasked the deceitful character and crafty and stubborn nature of the U.S. imperialists who are endeavoring to hold to their aggressive design in Indochina.

He condemned the so-called "founding of the Cambodian Republic" of the Lon Nol-Matak lackeys who are resorting to every means to cover their country-selling and lackey nature. The Cambodian people are mustering in increasingly large numbers around the glorious flag of the Cambodian National United Front and the Cambodian Royal Government of National Union in order to resolutely frustrate this criminal plot.

Dr Phung Van Cung confirmed the unchanged stand of the South Vietnamese people, the NFLSV, and PRG which is to fully sympathize with and support the Cambodian people who, under the clear sighted leadership of the Cambodian National United Front and the Cambodian Royal Government of National Union--headed by Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk-- are heroically struggling to safeguard their sacred national sovereignty.

He pointed out that to correctly solve the Indochina problem, it is necessary to abide by the 10-point overall solution which has been clarified by the 8-point proposal advanced by the NFLSV and PRG at the Paris conference, by the 23 March statement of Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk, and by the 5-point proposal of the Lao Patriotic Front.

Dr Phung Van Cung stressed: "No matter how stubborn the U.S. imperialists may be, the close solidarity among the people of the three member countries in the Indochinese people's front-- who are resolutely struggling against their common enemy-- is the only correct path to follow to insure the glorious success of their struggle to safeguard their sacred national rights." Dr Phung Van Cung highly valued the firm determination of the Cambodian people who, united around the Cambodian National United Front and the Cambodian Royal Government of National Union, are patiently struggling until complete victory.

Dr Phung Van Cung's speech was followed by statements from various delegates of mass organizations. In addition to praising the fraternal Cambodian people's great victories and calling these victories a source of encouragement for the South Vietnamese people's struggle, the delegates pledged to show the South Vietnamese of all strata the importance of the friendship and militant solidarity among the three Indochinese peoples and the necessity of making them last forever. The delegates took advantage of this opportunity to express the determination of their organizations to collaborate with the South Vietnamese troops and people in frustrating the enemy's special pacification program and causing the bankruptcy of his Vietnamization-of-the-war scheme.

Animated by a boiling fighting spirit, all people present at the meeting unanimously passed a resolution severely condemning the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys who have recklessly expanded the war to the whole of Indochina, warmly acclaiming the militant solidarity of the Cambodian people who have won many glorious victories, and reflecting the firm conviction that the closely-united Indochinese people's struggle to restore and safeguard national independence, peace, and neutrality--a struggle which has won over the sympathy and support of more and more Afro-Asian governments and people and peace-and-justice loving peoples the world over--will surely defeat the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

V. MOSCOW CHARGES PEKING RESPONSIBLE
FOR DISUNITY IN CAMBODIA

(Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia, 1030 GMT,
9 November 1970, broadcast a Commentary by unidentified
Radio Moscow observer: "The Important Milestone")

9 November is a day of great significance in the lives of the Cambodian people. Seventeen years ago today, the Cambodian people won a great victory in their selfless struggle for independence, and the last colonialist soldier left the soil of the ancient Khmer. It was on this very day that Cambodia achieved its national independence. By developing itself along the road of freedom, this country experienced prosperity for the first time in history. Following the successful conference on the Indo-China issue held in Geneva in 1954, the future of Cambodia became brighter than ever before. The agreement signed at the Geneva conference guarantees the international recognition of Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries, including the People's Republic of China, have always safeguarded the national interests of the Cambodian people, playing an important role regarding the independent development of Cambodia at that time.

The course of events indicates that Cambodia has made many achievements along the road of independent development. A series of domestic (?political) reforms were implemented and the foundation of the national economy and agriculture was also consolidated, while developments in industry and communications were also registered. Some progress was also made in other fields, particularly in education and public health work. Assuming that there was not a single institute of higher learning in Cambodia before its independence, nine institutes of higher learning have been established since Cambodia's independence. More schools and hospitals have been built with each passing year.

The engineering university and hospital built in Phnom Penh with Soviet aid are famous in all of Southeast Asia. Cambodia's international prestige has also increased. The establishment of the neutral party, which was approved by the state in 1955, has further consolidated the neutral position of Cambodia. The Cambodian leaders have resolutely carried out an independent foreign policy. Cambodia has been universally recognized for its positive actions against participating in the military aggressive bloc formed by the U.S. imperialists in Southeast Asia and its resolute struggle to strive for the discontinuation of aggression in Indochina by the United States.

The achievements of independent Cambodia aroused the hatred of U.S. imperialism. Since Cambodia came into existence, they have carried out ignominious intervention in the internal affairs of Cambodia. The United States blatantly intruded into Cambodian territory by utilizing its own allies, mainly Thailand and South Viet Nam, in vain attempt to destroy the (? fighting) spirit of the Cambodian people through terror and violence. But the Cambodian people, including the overseas Chinese in Cambodia and the representatives of other nationalities, have dealt a direct blow to all sinister plots. Since then, enemies of independent Cambodia have begun to adopt a more insidious measure--utilizing the right-wing elements of Cambodia to work for their own interests. Having taken the stand of big power nationalism, the Peking leaders began to undermine Cambodia's national unity in efforts to establish a system there which is suitable to them. This has made things easier for the enemies of independent Cambodia to carry out their activities.

Dear listeners, the development of the tragedy and its end are well known to everyone. After the coup d'etat took place in Cambodia this March, the U.S. armed forces and Saigon troops once again intruded into Cambodian territory. Such open intrusion against the independence and existence of the Cambodian people has brought about many disasters and hardships to the Cambodian people. The national economy of Cambodia has deteriorated with each passing day. The rubber industry, one of the major sectors of the national economy, is actually in a state of total collapse as a result of the (words indistinct) and constant bombing by the U.S. Air Force; rice output and rice export volume have also declined drastically. There has also been serious damage to the balance of payments and the budget of (? this year). The deficit has by now reached as high as 15 billion in Cambodian currency. The country is now actually in a state of civil war, posing a threat to the independence and existence of Cambodia. In the face of such panic and hardships, which are unprecedented in the country's history, the patriotic Cambodian forces are making strenuous efforts to strike back at those who have intruded into the independence of their fatherland.

Previous experience reminds us that on many occasions in the past when they have consolidated independence and safeguarded traditional neutrality, the Cambodian people have always succeeded in developing their neutral policy and consolidating their international position. The Cambodian people have always received support from those who cherish peace and freedom in their struggle.

VI. SIHANOUK'S MAN IN HANOI SUMMARIZES SIX MONTH'S CLAIMS

(Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0430 GMT 9 Nov. 1970)
(Excerpts from an article by Mr. Sien An, Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Cambodian Kingdom to the DRV, published in 9 November Nhan Dan, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Cambodian National Day, entitled: "Cambodia of the National United Front of Cambodia")

For nearly a century, like the Vietnamese and Laotian peoples, the Cambodian people were ruled by the French colonialists. Faithful to their age-old anti-aggression tradition, the Cambodian people as a whole conducted a brave struggle against the occupiers--the French colonialists. On 9 November 1953, Cambodia regained its independence. This independence was later approved and guaranteed by the 1954 Geneva Accords on Indo-China. Since then, the Cambodian people have carried out a policy of national independence, peace, and neutrality and approved the 1955 Bandung Conference's five principles of peaceful coexistence in international relations.

The Cambodian people have, under Samdech Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk's leadership, scored many achievements in national construction. Thanks to this policy, the Cambodian people have been admired by world public opinion, which opinion called Cambodia a peaceful island in Southeast Asia.

Ambassador Sien An then condemned the U.S. imperialists' wicked schemes of seeking by every means possible to place Cambodia under their rule, the climax of which was the 18 March 1970 military coup d'etat which was sponsored by the U.S. imperialists and aimed at destroying Cambodian independence and neutrality and at establishing in Phnom Penh the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique's regime, which is fascist and discriminates racially. Ambassador Sien An ~~then~~ said that confronted with this overt aggression the entire Cambodian people, who are united by a tight militant unity with the brotherly Vietnamese and Laotian peoples, as reflected at the Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference held in April 1970, have resolutely stood up to struggle against aggression. This struggle has scored many achievements in ~~all~~ fields. In the political field, responding to Samdech Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk's 23 March 1970 historic appeal, the National United Front of Cambodia was ~~formed~~. Gathering all patriotic political tendencies, national forces, and religions, the front is the Khmer people's basic factor in the anti-imperialist struggle. The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia was formed with Samdech Penn Nouth as Premier. It is composed of more than 10 members. Of these, Messrs. Khieu Samphan, Hu Nim, and Hou Youn, whose talents and ethics have been respected by the Cambodian people, have assumed on-the-spot leadership of the resistance in the liberated areas. The administrative agencies are exercising their power in many

entire provinces, districts, and villages. The jurisdiction of various committees in the National United Front of Cambodia encompasses the economic, military, social, and cultural fields, which is consistent with its program. To put it more concretely, our committees have paid special attention to solving the problems arising from our compatriots' daily life, from the smallest villages and hamlets to the most important cities, thus clearly reflecting the determination of the National United Front of Cambodia to lead the country in accordance with the "For the people, by the people, and from the people" slogan.

In the liberated areas, our people are positively engaging in defending themselves and countering the enemy's aggressive activities. Apart from the regular troop units that have gathered as part of the Khmer People's Liberation Armed Forces which are subordinate to the National Defense Ministry, the militia units under the Interior Ministry's leadership have been activated at all village, district, and provincial levels. These militia units, which maintain security and order, are mainly duty bound to protect the people's lives and property and to counter the enemy's arrogant acts and attacks. These units have fulfilled both military and economic tasks and participated in the entire people's common life, especially in agricultural production. Every citizen, even if only an ordinary citizen, has also positively participated in collective leadership in the liberated areas. All citizens have expressed their views in meetings and criticized shortcomings in collective management. This situation is truly and entirely contrary to the situation in the areas that have not yet been liberated, where martial law orders and special laws are ruling.

Our broadcasting station, the Voice of the National United Front of Cambodia, is influencing the people in those areas that have not yet been liberated so much that the reactionaries have been forced to threaten to imprison for 20 years those who clandestinely listen to it. On the military front, in the face of the inevitable collapse of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique on 30 April 1970, Nixon sent U.S. troops to openly invade Cambodia in an effort to annihilate the patriotic Khmer forces. However, these forces not only have not been annihilated, but conversely, have developed vigorously, thus surprising many observers, according to western news agencies' reports. In only seven months of combat, the Cambodian People's Liberation Armed Forces killed, wounded, captured alive, or effected the surrender of more than 110,000 enemy troops, including more than 38,000 U.S. and Saigon puppet troops. Approximately 100 enemy battalions were annihilated, suffered heavy losses, or were disintegrated. The Khmer Armed Forces and people seized or destroyed hundreds of thousands of tons of enemy weapons, ammunition, clothing, and equipment. The Cambodian people's Liberation Armed Forces have liberated more than two-thirds of the Cambodian territory and more than three million people. The five provinces, or Mondolkiri, Ratanakiri, Kratie, Stung Treng, and Preah Vihear have been completely liberated. Half of the territories of other provinces have been liberated. In effect,

these provinces have been liberated except for the provincial capitals and several district capitals. The capital of Phnom Penh has been isolated from the remaining part of Cambodian territory. The fact that the capital of Phnom Penh is still firmly held by the enemy is due to the Thieu-Ky armed forces and the presence of the Americans. Our people's Liberation Armed Forces can defeat large enemy concentrations. In the campaign on Route 6 aimed at breaking the encirclement around Kompong Thom City, 15 Lon Nol battalions, supported by many U.S. planes, were defeated by the People's Liberation Armed Forces and lost 2,500 men.

On the international front, the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia have been supported by the world's peoples and progressive countries. The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia has been recognized by 24 countries, 22 governments, and two national liberation movements.

The prestige of our government has been clearly confirmed at the nonaligned countries' conference held in Lusaka. At this conference, 21 countries supported the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and only a small number of other countries under the Washington lackeys' rule voted for the Lon Nol Clique. The Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference which was held in April 1970 further strengthened the militant unity among the three brotherly peoples' struggle against the common enemy-- U.S. imperialism. This constitutes a firm basis for winning final victory not only for the Khmer people, but also for all the Indochinese peoples.

-- The political, military, and international achievements which have been scored in a relatively short period of time have made us firmly convinced that our people's just struggle under the flag of the National United Front of Cambodia will win and that the enemy will be defeated. Of course, we will still have to overcome many difficulties and to make sacrifices, because the U.S. aggressors refuse to draw a lesson of experience from their setbacks and stubbornly continue their aggression.

Ambassador Sien An pointed out that Nixon's Five-Point proposal was only aimed at prolonging the aggressive war in the Indochinese countries. Ambassador Sien An demanded that the aggressors carry out what the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia has repeatedly stated: The American and the puppets must unconditionally, completely, and immediately end the bombings and strafings of Cambodian territory. The U.S. advisers and the puppet armed forces of Thieu-Ky and Thanom-Praphat must completely, unconditionally, and immediately withdraw from Cambodia. The U.S. Government and its puppets must completely end all their provocative and interventionist war acts against Cambodia. The Khmer people have the right to solve their own internal affairs, without foreign interference. Our people express deep gratitude to the Vietnamese people for having constantly sympathized with and supported our people's struggle against the common enemy--the aggressive U.S. imperialism. Our people

clearly know how the Vietnamese people have bravely countered the aggressors and built their country. Our people have been very elated over the brotherly Vietnamese people's achievements and successes.

We, the Khmer people, will constantly aid and support the Vietnamese people who are victims of aggression. In solving the Vietnamese problem, loyal to the Joint Statement of the Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference held in April 1970, the Khmer people and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia support the DRV Government's Four-Point stand and the overall Ten-Point solution and the 17 September 1970 statement of the NLFSV and the RSVN PRG and firmly support the Patriotic Laotian Front Central Committee's March 1970 Five-Point stand. The more stubbornly the U.S. aggressors prolong their aggressive war and commit crimes against the Indochinese peoples, the more fiercely the peoples in our three countries will counter them, and the more shameful their setbacks will be.

VII. MOSCOW COMMENTARY URGES
CAMBODIA TO "RETURN TO A
PATH OF NONALIGNMENT"

(Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia, 1330 GMT,
9 November 1970, broadcast an Ella Zhukova commentary:
" 17th anniversary of Khmer national day ")

Today is the 17th anniversary of the proclamation of Khmer independence. This date marked a new page in the history of the Khmer people who, after a long and difficult struggle against colonialism, finally regained freedom and achieved peace.

Colonialism, which had undermined the Khmer people for years, left Cambodia a poor heritage. A virtually nonexistent economy and industry and lack of technical knowledge were just some of many obstacles the Khmer people had to overcome to develop their country and strengthen their independence. Industrial and social progress as well as the building of a new social structure were national objectives of the country, which had embarked on the road of progress and independence. To tackle these important problems, the Khmer people closed their ranks, and thus united scored outstanding successes despite innumerable difficulties. Some of their achievements are truly remarkable. In the first 10 years of independence, they set up several important industrial enterprises--tractor and automobile assembly plants, cement factories, seaports, railroads, and so forth. Rice and coffee production doubled; maize and jute production increased tenfold and twentyfold respectively. Latex output also increased considerably. But success in the field of education was even more remarkable. Before Cambodia regained its independence, 90 per cent of the people were illiterate. This rate was cut by one-third after the country was liberated. In 10 years 1,400 primary schools, 68 high schools, and 36 colleges were built. Four hundred (word indistinct) were opened to serve the people.

Cooperation between independent Cambodia and the USSR, which provided aid for construction of a hospital at the Phnom Penh Medical Institute and for training specialist cadres, has greatly contributed to Cambodian progress in national education and public health services. Khmer engineering, medical, and vocational-technical students were and are enrolled in training courses in the USSR and other socialist countries.

It is noteworthy that, since regaining independence, Cambodia has followed a policy of peace, neutrality, and anti-imperialism. Cambodia's policy of neutrality was inscribed in its constitution. Its struggle for world peace and the security of nations, especially for settlement of the Indochina problem by peaceful means and in accordance with the Geneva Conference, was supported by the USSR and all peace-loving countries, and gave Cambodia stature in the world political arena. Cambodia always opposed intervention by U.S. imperialism in Indochina and expansion of the war of aggression into Cambodia. Despite all threats, the Khmer people had confidence in their future, a confidence fully justified by Soviet Economic and defense aid.

At present, the 18 March coup has made it impossible for the Khmer people to continue their work of national construction. U.S. imperialism alone is to blame for this. The U.S. imperialists have long followed a policy of aggression against neutral Cambodia. They have threatened, provoked, and even directly aggressed on the country. Saigon puppet forces have repeatedly launched attacks on Khmer territory, destroying property and killing Khmer people, whose towns and villages have become targets of savage bombing by the U.S. Air Force. U.S. air raids have recently doubled in comparison with last May and June. These barbarous acts have killed a large number of Khmer civilians and seriously hurt the Khmer economy. All of the great achievements realized during the years of independence have been reduced to ashes. The U.S. and South Vietnamese militarists have completely destroyed the rubber plantations and their satellite enterprises. Tremendous efforts must be made if they are to be restored. Industrial enterprises, dams, electric stations, roads, schools, hospitals, and houses have been thoroughly sacked. It is obvious that reconstruction of these facilities would require considerable manpower and funds as well as a long period of peace and independence. It is doubtful that Cambodia will be able to find a foreign country generous enough to help revitalize its ruined economy. At present, Cambodia has become a weak country with a regime that colludes with Washington in sabotaging its own economy.

We consider the above facts as part of the hypocritical U.S. policy aimed at turning Cambodia into an arms depot for use in suppressing the national liberation movement in Southeast Asia. It is obvious that U.S. aggression poses a great menace to the neutrality and independence of Cambodia and a threat to all the Khmer people. That fact causes grave concern among those who worry about the future and fate of Cambodia.

Cambodia's own interests demand that it return to a path of non-alignment, reconsolidate its independence, refuse foreign aid which undermines its position, and adhere to the Geneva Agreement on Indochina. It is for this purpose that peace-loving and progressive countries, notably the USSR and all other socialist countries, unanimously protest against the U.S. military intervention in Cambodia's internal affairs, and voice their total support for the just struggle of the Khmer people, who have risen up, against interventionism to safeguard their freedom, interests, and existence.

According to recent reports, the Khmer People's Liberation Armed Forces have intensified their struggle against imperialism. On the occasion of the 17th anniversary of Cambodia's independence, Soviet people express their confidence in the victorious struggle of the Khmer people against the enemy of liberty.