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# QUAN DOI NHAN DAN EXAMINES U.S. FAILURE IN CAMBODIA

Hanoi in Vietnamese to Vietnam 0900 GMT 20 Apr 75 BK

[20 April QUAN DOI NHAN DAN commentary: "Cambodia: Typical Flight of U.S. Imperialism"]

[Text] A very singular event took place on 12 April: The U.S. 7th Air Wing, dozens of aircraft carriers and warships and 1,000 Marines were sent to Cambodia merely to support the flight of U.S. officials from Phnom Penh. Immediately afterward, Ford cabled a message praising this show-of-force operation. However, in the eyes of world public opinion, this was a flight by the United States unprecedented in its history of aggression--a typical flight that symbolically testifies to the failure of U.S. imperialism and the Nixon doctrine in Cambodia.

As far as the neocolonialist policy of aggression pursued by the U.S. imperialists in Southeast Asia is concerned, the existence of a peaceful and neutral Cambodia has been an absurdity which the White House could not tolerate. In the counterrevolutionary global strategy of Washington, Cambodia is viewed as a very important country and part of an anticommunist defense line that aggressive U.S. imperialism tried intensively to built immediately following the French colonialists' withdrawal from Indochina in an attempt to contain the Vietnamese revolution and various socialist countries, check the impact of the revolutionary movement on satellite countries of the United States and insure that the United States could control every inch of the Pacific while still maintaining its position as the number one power in the area.

Under various U.S. administration, hostility toward Cambodia remained a consistent policy of the United States. The process of U.S. interference and involvement in and aggression against Cambodia went through different periods during which various maneuvers and methods of constantly increasing counterrevolutionary force were brought into play with the aim of enslaving the Cambodian people, securing another anticommunist force in Asia and turning Cambodia into a counterrevolutionary battleground against the Indochinese people's revolutionary struggle. The U.S. imperialists' ambition was high and their schemes and maneuvers were extremely cunning and perfidious. However, faced with the Cambodian people's determination to struggle and with the strength of the three Indochinese people's militant solidarity, the U.S. imperialists confronted one setback after another. The more intensively the United States escalated its interference and aggression, the heavier defeats it faced; and each defeat was more bitter than the last. Finally, the U.S. imperialists had to admit total defeat, pack their bags and flee from Phnom Penh.

This defeat is first of all a failure of its scheme to place Cambodia into the neo-colonialist orbit through such maneuvers as secretly sowing dissension, creating pressure and then conducting subversive activities--traditional maneuvers in which the U.S. imperialists are well versed and are used to employing, and which have helped them succeed in some areas in the world.

After the signing of the Geneva agreement, the U.S. imperialists unilaterally placed Cambodia under the protection of the aggressive Southeast Asian military bloc. Unable to persuade Cambodia to give up its peaceful and neutral stand and unable to separate it from other countries on the Indochinese Peninsula, from 1956 the U.S. imperialists tightened the screw and turned to using blatant threats. They directed the Son Ngoc Thanh-Sam Sary-Dap Chuon clique to carry out the "Bangkok" plan in an attempt to depose and assassinate the Cambodian chief of state. They pulled the strings, ordering the puppet Saigon and Bangkok administrations to close their borders, enforce an economic blockade and repeatedly launch commando raids and plundering operations in the Preah Vihear temple area and other areas. They also used the U.S. Air Force to conduct bombing and strafing and sprayed poisonous chemicals on plantations to seriously destroy Cambodia's economy. The coup d'etat overthrowing Samdech Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk on 18 March 1970 was directed, masterminded and executed by the country-betraying Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique. Afterward, the military incursion conducted by 100,000 U.S. and puppet Saigon troops marked a new phase of the U.S. policy of aggression against Cambodia. At the same time, it was also a great milestone marking the tragic bankruptcy of the U.S. imperialists' policy of covert interference and aggression. They had to drop their best plans and turned to using inferior ones, thereby completely exposing their inherently odious and reactionary nature.

Despite great risks--as confessed by Nixon--all strategic calculations of the United States were turned completely upside down. The U.S. imperialists thought they could quickly destroy the inexperienced and young revolutionary forces. But in reality, the Cambodian revolution developed rapidly--one day equalled 20 years. In no time at all, the revolution succeeded in building strong forces out of nothing. The U.S. imperialists thought they could establish the Saigon-Phnom Penh-Bangkok axis to turn Cambodia into a pointed knife with which to stab from behind at the resistance of the South Vietnamese and Lao peoples. But in reality, Cambodia became a stalwart, determined revolutionary battleground standing shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal countries on the Indochinese Peninsula to fight and win victories.

The necessity for U.S. imperialism to shift to the "Cambodianization of the war" policy showed that the aggressors had to part with the illusion that they could rapidly repress the Cambodian people's resistance which the aggressors quite erroneously contended was compatible only with peace and not with war--that is, the Cambodian people would not dare to resist the United States. The aggressors also met with complete failure in their scheme to use the Saigon puppet troops as a shock force replacing the U.S. troops in the war of aggression in Cambodia.

The Cambodian people's resistance against the United States made the U.S. imperialists--who were already in the endless tunnel in Vietnam--deeply bogged down on a new battlefield. In the past 5 years, the U.S. imperialists strenuously poured into Cambodia \$7 billion in weapons, war equipment and means, and increased the Lon Nol puppet troop strength to 200,000 men under a command system composed of thousands of U.S. advisers. This mercenary army immediately received strong initial blows. The bitter failure of the "Chenla I" and "Chenla II" operations in 1970 and 1971 respectively indicated the inevitable bankruptcy of the essence of the Nixon doctrine in Cambodia. This failure compelled the Lon Nol puppet troops to shift from the strategy of nibbling offensive against the liberated zone to the holding of defensive fronts. From then on, their battle position became weaker and weaker.

The enemy is in a confused situation. The fact that Thieu has been recently thrown into the trashcan exposes ever more clearly the extremely perilous position and the irremediable collapse of the puppet armed forces and administration. Never before has the revolutionary situation in the south been as bright as it is now. The revolutionary position and strength are developing by leaps and bounds. This situation has created extremely favorable conditions for the southern armed forces and people to accelerate their offensive and uprising and to lead the revolutionary cause forward.

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This defeat is first of all a failure of its scheme to place Cambodia into the neocolonialist orbit through such maneuvers as secretly sowing dissension, creating pressure and then conducting subversive activities--traditional maneuvers in which the U.S. imperialists are well versed and are used to employing, and which have helped them succeed in some areas in the world.

The United States then had to strip the Nixon doctrine of its essential character and send in U.S. air power to directly support the puppet troops. However, the massive U.S. bombing campaigns in 1972 and 1973, including by B-52s, failed to help the Phnom Penh puppet troops recover their strength.

In the flush of victory, since the beginning of this year the Cambodian armed forces and people have launched a violent, direct offensive against Phnom Penh--the last den of the Lon Nol clique--and against other strategic positions, pushing the puppet armed forces and administration toward complete collapse. Indeed, the U.S. President's order that the U.S. Embassy be orderly evacuated on 12 April could be seen as a funeral oration, a (?trumpet sounding the end of) the neocolonialist policy pursued for more than 20 years in Cambodia and marking an unprecedented defeat in the U.S. history of aggression. This is total defeat in a war in which the aggressive aims have been smashed, all strategic tricks and measures thwarted and the forces used to wage the war completely destroyed. This, according to U.S. public opinion, is a thorough defeat. The United States has lost everything, is empty-handed and has no cards left for negotiation. This is also a typical, and yet unprecedented, failure for U.S. imperialism--a giant, aggressive imperialism--which has been defeated by a small nation and a puppet army of hundreds of thousands of men with modern equipment, has disintegrated and has had to surrender to a young revolutionary army while the large U.S. air and naval forces--a deterrent tool and the main trump of the Nixon doctrine--has been mobilized to carry out the unusual mission of evacuating the aggressors and their henchmen.

After our people's victory over the United States, the Cambodian people's great victory adds a new Vietnam, a further legendary story which greatly heartens all of progressive mankind and strikes the imperialist clique with panic. A small country with an area of only 180,000 square kms and a population of only 7 million has been able to defeat the imperialist giant--U.S. imperialism. The Cambodian revolution has advanced to a degree not dreamed of several decades or even 10 years ago.

As in the study of any social event, the study of the Cambodian people's victory cannot be detached from the survey of the concrete circumstances. These circumstances are the present era, a historic one during which mankind has entered the transitional phase from capitalism to socialism on a world scale, an era when a new balance of forces has emerged, where the revolutionary forces have gained a strong, strategic offensive position while imperialism has reached a stage characterized by overall political, military and economic weakness.

The Cambodian people's victory once again demonstrates clearly that, although more than a half-century ago the balance of forces enabled the October Revolution to achieve success in only one country and made it possible to smash the capitalist system at only its weakest link, today the situation has changed and the revolutionary movement is fully capable of cutting off a series of weak links in the global capitalist system. A small country, a small people, can liberate themselves from the enslaving, aggressive yoke and achieve full independence without causing such great, worldwide repercussions as the collapse of a big chunk of imperialism after World War II. In view of the present battle position of the revolutionary offensive, the revolutionary situation continues to develop in one area or another to the extent that the eruption of revolution is no longer linked to the breaking out of a world war--Le Duan: Leninism Lightens the Aims of the Era. This great opportunity has created, and is creating, conditions for the writing of wonderful, though not in the least miraculous, stories.



Therefore, the act of completely defeating the U.S. neocolonialist, aggressive policy in Cambodia represents a historic armed exploit of the Cambodian people and also of the present era. The Cambodian revolution's victory has taken place not only under the common circumstances of the era but also in a concrete situation with a concrete comparison of strength between the revolutionary and counterrevolutionary forces on the Indochinese battlefield.

It is public knowledge that the defeat suffered by the U.S. imperialists in Vietnam forced them to sign the Paris agreement and also represented a fatal blow to the entire aggressive policy pursued by them in Indochina, a blow to their role as an international policemen, a blow that contributed to upsetting the global counterrevolutionary strategy of the United States.

Thompson--a military adviser to several U.S. presidents--after comparing the U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam to the 1812 retreat of the aggressive French army from Russia which paved the way for the collapse of Napoleon's empire--wrote: The world is going to witness the U.S. strategic surrender.

The U.S. flight from Cambodia is an eloquent demonstration of Thompson's prediction. It is obviously unavoidable for the U.S. imperialists--after being forced to sign the Paris agreement and to accept a slow down and deescalation of the war in Vietnam, a major battlefield--to do so on the remaining battlefields in Indochina. The fact that the United States had to halt the air war in Cambodia several months after it had been forced to end the ground war, to stop its policy of direct armed aggression and to withdraw its expeditionary troops from Vietnam, confirmed the U.S. inability to resist the trend of events. This was a natural consequence and the United States had no choice.

In Vietnam, the United States committed a mistake in selecting the objective, time and place to wage war. In Cambodia, it again made an empirical blunder. Because the United States failed to realize its overall position of defeat as well as the mutual support and interaction among the revolutionary movements in the Indochinese countries, it has sustained complete defeat without reenacting the Indonesian and Chilean events in Vietnam's neighbor, a country in the Indochinese Peninsula where the national liberation revolution has reached the highest peak with the greatest ebullience and vigor, where a fierce, inevitably victorious contest is being waged by the most revolutionary forces against the most reactionary ones.

The Cambodian people's victory is the wonderful victory of a heroic people having a just cause, a traditional patriotism and stanchness and a united strength, as well as the victory of a correct, creative leadership which has taken full advantage of opportunities created by the factors of the era and has advocated joint and coordinated struggle together with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples, thus enabling the Cambodian revolution to make strides toward complete victory.

The Cambodian revolution's victory is really outstanding. It has an historic significance and epochal character and is making a glorious contribution of valuable experiences to the world revolutionary movement. As far as the Nguyen Van Thieu gang and the remaining U.S. lackeys in Southeast Asia are concerned, the Cambodian case is an obvious example of the inevitable fate of those who sell their countries to the United States, an example which could induce them to look at the fate of others and then think of themselves. The ambitious Nixon doctrine has brought these lackeys into being, invented them and maintained them. However, the United States ultimately is not strong enough to hold them up and must inevitably resign itself to throwing them onto the garbage heap of history.

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"I am deeply grieved." This moving statement by Gerald Ford during a fit of hopelessness not only bewailed the fate of the Lon Nol gang but also served as a funeral oration for the Nixon doctrine which Gerald Ford pledged to carry on. At present, the Gerald Ford clique has realized more clearly than anyone else that the Cambodian case is nothing but a general rehearsal for the defeat of U.S. imperialism in the post-Vietnam period.

ENVOY TO PRC CONVEYS CONGRATULATIONS TO SIHANOUK, PENN NOUTH

Hanoi in Vietnamese to Vietnam 2300 GMT 19 Apr 75 SG

[Text] On 17 and 18 April, DRV Ambassador to China Nguyen Trong Vinh conveyed to Chief of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of the NUFC, and Samdech Penn Nouth, RGNUG prime minister and chairman of the NUFC Political Bureau, the messages of President Ton Duc Thang, Premier Pham Van Dong, and Vice Premier and Defense Minister Vo Nguyen Giap, congratulating the fraternal Cambodian people on their great victory in completely liberating Phnom Penh.

Ambassador Nguyen Trong Vinh also expressed to the samdech chief of state and the samdech prime minister the joy and enthusiasm of all of the DRV Embassy cadres and personnel over this historic victory of the fraternal Cambodian people.

In the extremely cordial and encouraging reception, Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk said: Our victory is also your victory. This victory has been further enhanced by the marvelous achievements recorded by the fraternal Vietnamese people in their sacred struggle for the liberation of South Vietnam. Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk pointed out the relations of militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples, in particular, and among the three Indochinese peoples, in general, in the struggle against the common enemy--the U.S. imperialist aggressors. He continued: Our historic victories are opening fine and encouraging prospects in all respects for the complete and comprehensive solidarity between our two peoples, two countries and two governments.

Prime Minister Penn Nouth said: We consider our victories and yours the common victories of the three Indochinese peoples in their struggle for the freedom, independence and human dignity of their countries in accordance with the spirit of the joint statement of the Indochinese Summit Conference.

It is reasonable to say that the three Indochinese peoples are winning great victories in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and we have the right to be proud of our important contributions to the struggle against the forces of evil everywhere in the world.

Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk and Prime Minister Penn Nouth asked Ambassador Nguyen Trong Vinh to convey their sincere thanks to President Ton Duc Thang, Premier Pham Van Dong, Vice Premier Vo Nguyen Giap, and the other Vietnamese party and state leaders, and expressed the hope that the Vietnamese people's struggle will quickly achieve final victory.

Ambassador Nguyen Trong Vinh and the DRV Embassy cadres on 18 April called on and congratulated the leaders of the NUFC Political Bureau and the RGNUG Foreign Ministry and the staff of the Embassy of the Kingdom of Cambodia in China.

The receptions took place in an extremely encouraging atmosphere seething with militant solidarity and fraternal friendship.



## QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 APR ARTICLE MARKS LENIN'S ANNIVERSARY

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[Text] Hanoi VNA April 22--"Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the great leader of the proletariat who organized and led the Russian October Proletarian Revolution, was also the guide for the liberation revolution of the oppressed nations all over all the world", says QUAN DOI NHAN DAN (PEOPLE'S ARMY), in a long article today marking the 105th birth anniversary of V.I. Lenin (April 22). The paper analyses Lenin's standpoint on the organic relationship between the proletarian revolution in the metropolitan countries and the national liberation revolutions in the colonies for the overthrow of the common enemy--world imperialism.

It quotes President Ho Chi Minh as praising the great contributions of Lenin to the oppressed nations and their advance toward socialism. President Ho Chi Minh said: "Lenin has established a new theory of socialist revolution, and demonstrated the possibilities of the triumph of socialism in a single country. Lenin helped the working people who were suffering from imperialist oppression to realize in a more comprehensive manner the law of social development, the requirements and objective conditions of the political struggle in every stage of the proletarian revolution, and the whole liberation movement. He acquainted the oppressed masses with the intricate and complex developments of our times. He gave them the miraculous weapon to fight for their emancipation--the theory and tactics of Bolshevism (Ho Chi Minh Selected Works--Hanoi Foreign Language Publishing House--1962).

Dealing with the development of the movement for national liberation since the Russian October Revolution, the paper says: Following the Russian October Revolution, the movement for national liberation has really become an important part of the world revolution. In the light of Marxism-Leninism, the movement for national liberation has developed more strongly than ever. The people of the oppressed nations have found in the proletarian movement and communist parties their most faithful comrades-in-arms.

Since the Russian October Revolution, especially since World War Two, the movement for national liberation has quickly gained momentum everywhere in the world. So far, a large number of formerly oppressed nations have won their independence and freedom, and many of them are marching steadily on the path of socialist construction.

Analysing the characteristics of the movement for national liberation at present, the paper says: A prominent characteristic of the movement for national liberation at present is that it has assumed a more and more independent and thoroughly national character. This is a very new and very significant development. The oppressed nations do not want nominal independence but are resolved to win at all costs their full political, military, and economic sovereignty, and demand an end to all involvement and intervention of the imperialist countries in their internal affairs, in any form whatever.

The tendency to break away from the United States and to enter the nonaligned world is also another manifestation of the movement for national liberation, and this is contributing to further weakening the forces of neocolonialism.