

II. 6 May 70

C A M B O D I A

CAMBODIA  
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SIHANOUK ON FORMATION OF NEW GOVERNMENT, PROGRAM

✓ Press Statement

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Peking NCNA International Service in English 0140 GMT 6 May 70 B

[Text] Peking, May 5 (ESINEUA)--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia and chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea (N.U.F.K.), announced at a press conference here today the political programme of the N.U.F.K. and the list of members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.K. and, at the same time, proclaimed the formation of the Royal Government of National Union under the leadership of the N.U.F.K. He made public a statement by the government and announced the government's composition. The press conference was attended by Chinese and Foreign reporters.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk made an important speech at the press conference. He stressed that the N.U.F.K. would never retreat. He said: Like our Vietnamese and Laotian brothers, we will fight. The people of our three countries have resolved to fight shoulder to shoulder in the common struggle against American imperialism and its lackeys. Even if it would take ten, twenty or thirty years, we are determined to fight and defeat American imperialism and its lackeys. We will never retreat.

This statement by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk was greeted with warm and prolonged applause.

Among those present at the press conference were Princess Monique Sihanouk, wife of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; Mr Penn Nouth, president of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.K. and prime minister of the Royal Government of National Union, and his wife; Prince Norodom Sihamoni and Prince Norodom Yuvanath, sons of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; Princess Norodom Soriya Roeungsy, daughter of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; Princess Norodom Ket Kanya, aunt of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; Mr Chan Youran, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.K. and minister of popular education and youth of the Royal Government of National Union; Mr Dr Ngo Hou, member of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.K. and minister of public health, religious and social affairs, and his wife; Mr Thiounn Muma, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.K. and minister of economy and finance; Major General Duong Sam Ol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.K. and minister of military equipment and armament, and his wife; and Mr Huot Sambath, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.K. and minister of public works, tele-communications and reconstruction, and his wife.

The press conference was held in the Great Hall of the People in Peking. Before it started, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister Penn Nouth and other Cambodian leaders shook hands with over one hundred people who attended the press conference, including Chinese and foreign reporters, leading members of the secretariat of the Afro-Asian Journalists Association and press officers of various foreign embassies in China.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk told the press conference about the composition of the Royal Government of National Union under the leadership of the N.U.F.K. and the members of the government.

He pointed out that a national congress of the Cambodian people was recently convened in Peking and the Royal Government of National Union under the leadership of the N.U.F.K. was established in conformity with the constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia. The members of the government were unanimously elected by the national congress, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.K. and the Central Committee of the N.U.F.K. He said: This government is not a government in exile because it has its basis at home. We have our army at home. Whenever we liberate a village, a county or a city, we will set up a legitimate administration there. From now on, we will implement the new programme which is of great benefit to the Cambodian people.

As he announced the composition of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, the audience applauded time and again.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk pointed out that it was a gross violation of the Constitution of Cambodia for the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak gang, at the instigation of American imperialism, to depose him from his office as head of state of Cambodia. He cited numerous facts to expose the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak gang as running dogs groomed by American imperialism. This gang conspired with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency against him on a series of occasions. The Lon Nol-Sirik Matak coup, he said, was not the first, but the 10th, the 20th, nay, the 50th plot engineered by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. These plots were jointly cooked up by the Pentagon of the United States, the Saigon regime and the Bangkok regime.

He said: They have plotted against me because I am a neutralist who refuses to side with the U.S. and constitutes a threat to U.S. imperialism and the S.E.A.T.O. They made up their minds long ago to get rid of me physically or, if this should fail, politically. So they have recruited the "Free Khmer" troops to launch frequent attacks from South Viet Nam, Laos and especially from Thailand to oppose me.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk recalled the achievements Cambodia had made in the 15 years preceding March 18 by pursuing a policy of peace, neutrality, independence, non-alignment and national harmony. Since the March 18, 1970, coup staged by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak gang at the instigation of U.S. imperialism, he said, the free, beautiful Cambodia had become miserable, hellish Cambodia. The U.S. was imposing a colonial rule on her. The Lon Nol-Sirik Matak gang had set up a dictatorial regime and carried out genocidal, racialistic massacres of the people. They exposed their most hideous features and committed heinous crimes.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk condemned the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, whose hands, he said, were dripping [with] the blood of the Cambodian people, of the innocent people and of the patriots. They had destroyed many of the Cambodian people's achievements. He condemned the American imperialists for sending B-52's to bomb Cambodia day and night. He said that practically all the construction projects Cambodia had built in the past fifteen years had been destroyed.

The Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, he added, had slaughtered 300 to 400 Cambodians, alleging that they were Vietcongs and Vietminhs. He said: They caught poor Cambodians, blindfolded them, bound their arms and shipped them in batches by helicopters to Saigon and passed them off as so-called Vietcong prisoners.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk pointed out that Cambodia had become a U.S. colony and even a sub-colony because Cambodia was also oppressed by Nguyen Van Thieu-Nguyen Cao Ky who were lackeys of American imperialism. Lon Nol was a lackey of those American imperialist lackeys, he said.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk declared that Lon Nol had perpetrated a racialistic massacre unheard of in contemporary history. He said: This is a dishonour to our nation. It will never be forgotten by our posterity. This grieves me. It is not my loss of power that grieves me. It is because I am a Khmer that I feel ashamed.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk stated: Can countries which love peace, justice and democracy recognize such a regime? Governments that maintain diplomatic relations with such a regime are betraying the interests of their people, because this regime is made up of a gang of pirates, gangsters and criminals who have delivered over the country to the Americans and made Cambodia a U.S. colony. It is necessary for all governments that love democracy, justice, equality, legality and independence, and especially those governments that are progressive and anti-imperialist, to abandon the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak regime and isolate it. It is not enough just to condemn it.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk called on foreign governments to withdraw their diplomatic missions, embassies and consulates from Phnom Penh. He said: It is in such a period that one can distinguish exactly who the friends of Cambodia are and who its enemies are. I am referring here to a people's Cambodia.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk condemned Malik, Thanom and Nguyen Van Thieu-Nguyen Cao Ky for throwing in their lot with the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk declared: Our people are determined to strike at the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak regime. We are doing this and will continue to do this until the mad god is killed.

Replying to questions, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk pointed out: No one has any right to convene any international conference on the question of Cambodia because Cambodia belongs to the Cambodians only. If in the course of struggle we ally ourselves with the Vietnamese and Laotian people, it is our right, our sacred right, just as it is the right of the Arab people to unite against Israel, against American imperialism. We, the three Indo-Chinese peoples, are in our own homes and we are brothers. It is the Americans alone who are the foreigners. It is the Americans alone who invade Cambodia. They should and must withdraw from Cambodia. If they remain in Cambodia, we will wipe them out.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk added: We only want the Americans to go back to America, to go back to their home. Their home is not in Cambodia. Their home is not in Viet Nam, not in Saigon, not in Vientiane. Their home is in Los Angeles, in San Francisco, in Chicago, in New York, etc... If they want to play gangsters, they can play it in Chicago, but not in Phnom Penh or in Saigon. They must let us live in peace in Indo-China.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's speech was punctuated with warm applause.

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Text of Political Program

Peking NCNA International Service in English 1603 GMT 5 May 70 B

[Text] Peking, May 5 (HSINHUA)--Following is the full text of the political programme of the National United Front of Kampuchea made public by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia and chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, at a press conference here today:

Political Programme of the National United Front of Kampuchea (NUFK)

The Cambodian people established an organized society more than 2,000 years ago, and the light of the Angkor civilization shown throughout Southeast Asia for many centuries, making an appreciable contribution to world civilization.

During that period, Cambodian society honoured moral and intellectual values, cultivated traditions of struggle and the sense of honour and of dignity and looked upon state power as a mission to serve the people and placed the general interest in priority over the interests of the individual. The happiness and well-being of the people were the aim of all state power. The evidences of this civilization, the marks of a popular conception of state responsibilities and the refinement of philosophy are perceptible everywhere, on the bas-reliefs of historical monuments, in inscription, on gravestones, on the remains of hospitals, barrages, causeways, bridges, etc. . . and in all the details of the habits and customs in the life of our people.

As with other peoples, through the centuries the Cambodian people passed in the course of their historical development crises, accidents and misfortunes as well as periods of prosperity, victorious struggles and splendour. During the past century, just as the other peoples on the Indo-Chinese peninsula, the Cambodian people suffered from the rule of French colonialism. But loyal to their long tradition of struggle and inspired by the heritage of Angkor splendour, the Cambodian people never ceased, even during the darkest moments of their history, to carry on a stubborn fight against colonialist occupation and to undergo supreme sacrifices in order to safeguard their national independence. Our history is filled with glorious pages and the lineage of our ancestors is rich in heroes. That is why, guided by the noble traditions of their ancestors and inspired by their rich national heritage, the entire Cambodian people, united as one in a heroic struggle against the French colonialists who were already supported by the American interventionists, finally won complete national independence recognized and guaranteed by the Geneva agreements of 1954.

Since then, the Cambodian people, in conformity with their temperament and profound aspirations, chose a policy of national independence, peace and neutrality, and adopted the five principles of peaceful coexistence of Bandung of 1955 in international relations. But experience has shown that the American imperialists are the most dangerous, the most implacable and the most treacherous enemy of our people and our policy. As a matter of fact, they fomented a number of plots, of which the most important were that in 1959 with the participation of the Cambodian General Dap Chuon, Sam Sary and a member of the Embassy of the United States in America in Phnom-Penh, which was followed by the sending of a time-bomb to the Royal Palace, that in 1963 organized by Songsak, a banker and an agent of the CIA with the complicity of Sirik Matak aimed at sabotaging our economy and our policy.

During the past ten years, the armed forces of the Saigon government serving the United States and often supported by American troops and planes have been openly and on an intensive scale committing aggression against our frontier villages and inhabitants, causing major losses of property and the death of hundreds of our compatriots, the greater part of whom are defenseless civilians, men, women and children. But seeing the political maturity of the Khmer people who were able to defeat all the plots and acts of aggression, the agents of the American imperialists and their flunkys consisting of a group of traitors headed by Lon Nol and Sirik Matak, manoeuvred to undermine openly the nationalized sector of our economy and increased arrests, arbitrary detentions and assassinations of patriots and stepped up vilifications and distortions of the truth against honest intellectuals, monks, partisan elements standing firmly for neutrality and progressive patriots, and excluded them from serving the state.

The culmination of this plot was the military coup d'etat of March 18, 1970 which permitted the American imperialists to install in Phnom-Penh a fascist and racist regime headed by the traitors Lon Nol-Sirik Matak. And the fact is, one month after that event, the entire world has come to know that the policy of national independence, peace and neutrality of our country is dead and that the traitors Lon Nol-Sirik Matak are more and more openly associating themselves with the other flunkys of the American imperialists in Indo-China and in Asia in order to impose on the Cambodian people a fascist and racist dictatorship. The whole world also knows that Cambodia has become a new "Viet Nam" where the American forces are openly and savagely intervening in order to suppress our people.

Responding to the historic call of March 23, 1970, of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state, the Cambodian people of one mind have conducted with enthusiasm and ardour political, armed and other forms of struggles both at home and abroad, in the capital, urban centers and in the countryside, including the most remote places, shaking the morale and the already precarious authority of the traitors in the country. The aim of the present political programme of NUPK is to realize the broadest national union for fighting against all the manoeuvres and aggression of the American imperialists, overthrowing the dictatorship of their flunkys headed by Lon Nol-Sirik Matak and for defending the national independence, peace, neutrality, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country within her present frontiers and for building a free and democratic regime of the people progressing towards the construction of a prosperous Cambodia conforming to the profound aspirations of our people.

#### Part One

Unite the entire people for fighting against all the manoeuvres and aggression of the American imperialists and overthrowing the dictatorship of their flunkys headed by Lon Nol-Sirik Matak and for building an independent, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous Cambodia.

During the last fifteen years, the Khmer people have been able to safeguard an independent, peaceful and neutral Cambodia. They have defeated all the manoeuvres of encirclement, provocation, subversion and aggression by the American imperialists and thus have frustrated their plan of aggression aimed at establishing a system of military bases from South Viet Nam to Thailand, including Laos and Cambodia and transforming our country into a new-type colony. The coup d'etat of March 18, 1970, engineered by the American imperialists brutally destroyed the independence, peace and neutrality of our country.

That is why, responding to the historic call made by Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on March 23, 1970, the Khmer people, deeply adhering to these ideas and to their traditions, rose en masse to carry out political, armed and all other forms of struggles against the American imperialists, their satellites and particularly those of South Viet Nam and their Cambodian flunkys headed by Lon Nol-Sirik Matak. In these circumstances, desiring to develop the five-point declaration of Samdech, the head of state, the NUPK proposes the following tasks:

Unite and mobilize all social classes and strata, all political parties, all professional or religious organizations, all patriotic personages either at home or abroad, irrespective of their political opinion, sex and religious belief, so as to safeguard Cambodia's national independence, peace, neutrality and territorial integrity within her present frontier, oppose American imperialist schemes and aggression, and overthrow the fascist and racist dictatorship of the American imperialists' flunkys headed by Lon Nol-Sirik Matak.

Welcome as brothers the masses of the people, and all functionaries, policemen, officers, non-commissioned officers and men in the armed forces of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, intellectuals, students and other personages, who have decided to join the NUPK. Those people who for various reasons cannot as yet join the NUPK but oppose the American imperialists and their flunkys can coordinate their efforts with those of the NUPK, and they will also be welcomed with understanding by the NUPK.

As the American aggression against Cambodia is a component of the plan for the expansion of the war which the American imperialists are losing in South Viet Nam and Laos, the NUPK coordinates its struggle with that of the fraternal peoples of Viet Nam and Laos on the principle that the liberation and defence of each country are the affairs of its own people and the principle that the mutual support among the three peoples must be based on mutual respect and the legitimate aspirations of each people concerned.

Create and strengthen the National Liberation Army (NLA) comprising guerrilla units, partisans, those elements in the Royal Khmer Army who refuse to submit to the dictatorship of Lon Nol-Sirik Matak, flunkys of the American imperialists, and those elements in the mercenary troops of the traitors Lon Nol and Sirik Matak who will decide in the future to join the ranks of the NLA.

The mission of the NLA is to destroy to the maximum the enemy armed forces and to defend and expand the liberated areas, the solid rear for our struggle. In the course of struggle, the NLA must develop the spirit of patriotism, raise its political level and foster utter devotion to the cause of the people.

Those army units now serving the reactionary regime, which for various reasons cannot join the NLA at present but which are struggling against the American imperialists, can coordinate their actions with those of the NLA in striking at the American imperialists and their flunkys.

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Severely punish the reactionaries guilty of crimes against the people, but show leniency to those criminals who have sincerely repented.

The wounded and the prisoners of war will be looked after and treated humanely.

Part Two

Build a democratic and prosperous Cambodia

The Cambodian people are unanimously determined to liberate the country from the dictatorship of Lon Nol-Sirik Matak, valets of the American imperialists, and from all other forms of American imperialist domination.

The Cambodian society, which will be established in the liberated areas and then in the whole country, will be rid of all defects impeding its rapid and full bloom: elimination of depraving customs, corruption, all sorts of profiteering, smuggling and means of inhuman exploitation of the people. The NUPK declares that "power is, and will always be, in the hands of the progressive, industrious and genuine working people who will ensure our motherland a bright future on the basis of social justice, equality and fraternity among all the Khmers" (solemn declaration of Samdech, head of state, on March 23, 1970). The people are the source of all power.

The democratization of the Cambodian society is being carried out in the liberated areas at present and will be carried out in the whole country later in the following ways:

Guarantee to all Cambodians, except traitors known to the country, the freedom of vote, the freedom of standing for election, the freedom of speech, the press, opinion, association, demonstration, residence, travel at home and going abroad etc... Safeguard the inviolability of the person, property, wealth and privacy of correspondence.

Guarantee effective equality to both sexes, strive to wipe out backward traditions discriminating against women. Encourage by all means the cultural and professional development of women to enable them full to participate in the common struggle. Give primary importance to training and educating women cadres at all levels in the national life. Abolish polygamy.

Buddhism is and will remain to be the state religion. But the NUPK recognizes and guarantees the freedom of all other religions and beliefs: Islamism, Brahmanism, the belief of the Khmers-Loeur, Catholicism, Protestantism, Caodaism, Etc... The places of worship are protected.

Look after with greatest solicitude the needs of our war invalids and the families of our fighters who gave their lives for the country, and reserve privileged treatment for them.

Ensure the protection of the legitimate rights and interests of foreign nationals who respect our laws and customs, the independence and sovereignty of Cambodia.

See to it that the legitimate rights and interests of the minority nationalities and Cambodian nationals living abroad are respected.

The NUFK is devoted to building up and developing an independent national economy by relying principally on the resources and productive forces of Cambodia.

This economic policy finds concrete expression in:

Freeing the national economy from persons who engage in profiteering, smuggling, blackmarketing and inhuman exploitation of the people.

Protecting and guaranteeing the rights of ownership of land and property in accordance with the laws of the state.

Confiscating the land and property of traitors who are active accomplices in the pay of the American imperialists and who have committed crimes against the people. The land and property seized will be distributed among the needy peasants.

Guaranteeing to the peasants the right of ownership of the land they cultivate. Establishing a fair system on land rent and rates of interest on loans.

Helping the peasants resolve the agrarian problem through a fair solution of unreasonable debts.

Helping the peasants increase production and labor productivity. Protecting and developing cooperation and the good customs of mutual aid in the countryside.

Ensuring the conditions of safe and rational exploitation, the marketing and economical transportation of products.

Encouraging the formation of trade unions. Guaranteeing security of employment and reasonable remuneration to the laboring classes. Improving working conditions. Ensuring a system of social insurance.

Developing the industrialization of the country and carrying out rational industrial policy so that production will meet the principal needs of the people to the maximum. Studying adequate measures for the elimination of faults in the administration of state or joint enterprises.

Encouraging the national bourgeoisie to run well and set up enterprises beneficial to the people in conformity with the laws concerning wage-earners. Ensuring rational and uninterrupted sale of manufactured goods.

Helping the handicraftsmen raise labor productivity and diversify their products and ensuring the sale of their products on the best conditions.

Developing communication lines and the means of transportation.



Safeguarding the interests of school and university students, intellectuals and functionaries; providing employment for "those without occupation" and the unemployed in accordance with their ability and helping them develop further their ability to serve the motherland.

Maintaining the nationalization of the banks and foreign trade.

With regard to foreign trade, encouraging and developing export, limiting imports to equipment and products necessary to the national economy. Protecting national products from foreign competition.

Safeguarding the purchasing power of the riel and paying attention to improving the public finance. Alongside with the democratization and the realization of the above-mentioned economic policies, the NUPK pays attention to the training of persons capable of correctly applying these objectives. The policy of the NUPK concerning education and culture is based on the following points:

Develop the good traditions of the Angkor civilization handed down to us till now. Build a national culture on the basis of patriotism and love for the fruits of labor and love for art. Protect historical relics and monuments.

Khmerize gradually the curricula for the different stages of education, including higher education.

Adopt the national language as the sole official language in the public services.

Adapt the educational programmes and methods to the needs of the country.

Encourage and assist scientific research and experimentation and encourage the efforts of those who wish to deepen their studies.

Promote the research in our national history which is often distorted by foreign authors, and include our national history in the educational programmes.

Ensure continuous education through regular supplementary training and practical training.

Develop pre-school education: nurseries, kindergartens and pre-school classes.

Ensure free education and provide scholarships for the needy children and youth.

Ensure and support and extensive political, civic and cultural education among the people and the youth. Help every citizen realize his duties to himself, to society and to the people. Instill actively the ideas of public interests and love for service to the community and of making himself useful to the people. This political, civic and cultural education should be carried out at all levels, in the ministries, public services and administrations, factories, shops, cooperatives, in the capital, provinces, districts, villages and families.

Develop the ideas of morality, honor, national dignity, patriotism, mutual aid, usefulness of collective labor, the sense and nobleness of rendering sacrifices for the people's cause, the spirit of working conscientiously and practicing economy, and the respect for public property.

## Part Three

## Foreign Policy

The foreign policy of the NUFK is one of national independence, peace, neutrality, non-alignment, solidarity and friendship with all peace-loving and justice-loving peoples and governments. The NUFK maintains relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries according to the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations irrespective of their political system and ideology. It will not participate in any military alliance, nor does it allow any foreign country to set up military bases or station troops and military personnel on the territory of Cambodia for the purpose of aggression against other countries.

The NUFK does not accept the protection of any country or of any military alliance. In the common struggle against American imperialism, the NUFK pursues a policy of friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation with Laos and Vietnam according to the principle that the liberation and the defence of each country are the affair of her own people and that the three peoples pledge to do their best to support one another according to the desire of the interested country on the basis of mutual respect.

In addition, Cambodia is ready to make concerted efforts with Laos and Vietnam to make Indo-China genuinely a zone of independence, peace and progress, where each nation preserves its integral sovereignty with the sympathy and support of the peoples and governments of the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and peace-loving and justice-loving countries of the world, including the American people.

The NUFK expresses full support for the struggle of the peoples of the world for peace, independence, democracy and social progress, against the aggressive and warlike American imperialists, against old and new colonialism in all its forms. It expresses full support for the struggle for the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for independence and freedom, the struggle of the Chinese people for the recovery of Taiwan, an integral part of the People's Republic of China, the struggle of the Korean people against the American imperialist aggressors and for the liberation of the southern part of their country and the reunification of Korea, the struggle of the Arab people, the Palestinian people in particular, for their fundamental national rights against the Israeli aggressors in the pay of the American imperialists, the struggle of the American people against the war of aggression, against racial discrimination and for peace and their genuine interests, etc...

The Khmer people, under the leadership of the NUFK, is prepared to make all sacrifices to win final victory over the American imperialists and their lackey, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, for the present struggle is decisive to the freedom and dignity of our future generations and is essential to the independence, freedom and progress of the peoples of Indo-China and the rest of the world.

In this spirit, the NUFK pays warm tribute to the political organizations, the various religious and cultural organizations, patriots and progressives who have approved or will approve the five-point declaration of Samdech, head of state, dated March 23, 1970, and who have joined or will join the organizations of the NUFK or remain outside these organizations to fight against the aggression of the American imperialists and their local flunkies.

For its part the NUPK strengthens and unfolds political activities with a view to raising the patriotic level and the determination of the Khmer people in the current struggle for national salvation. Our whole people will certainly rise like one man to march gloriously towards final victory over the American aggressors and the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique in their pay.

The NUPK will certainly prove itself worthy of the confidence and sympathy of all the Khmer patriots and their foreign friends in the world.

Long live the NUPK!

Long live independent, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous Cambodia!

Adopted unanimously by the Congress held in Peking on Sunday, May 3, 1970.

Members of the bureau: Thiounn Mumm, Chan Youran, Hak Seang Layny.

Chairman of the session: Penn Nouth.

Political Bureau Members

Peking NCNA International Service in English 1438 GMT 5 May 70 B

[Text] Peking, May 5 (HSINHUA)--The list of the members of the Political Bureau [of the Central Committee] of the National United Front of Kampuchea:

Mr. Penn Nouth	Chairman
Mr. Chau Seng	Member
General Duong Sam Ol	Member
Mr. Chan Youran	Member
Mr. Chea San	Member
Mr. Hou Yuon	Member
Mr. Hu Nim	Member
Mr. Huot Sambath	Member
Mr. Khieu Samphan	Member
Mr. Sarin Chhak	Member
Mr. Thiounn Mumm	Member