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ZHUKOV STRESSES SOVIET PEOPLE'S SUPPORT FOR NUFC, RGNUC

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 75 p 5 LD

[Article by Yuriy Zhukov, member of the World Peace Council Presidium: "The Just Cause of the Cambodian People"]

[Text] Currently Soviet people are joining all peace-loving peoples of the world in a week of solidarity with the Cambodian people organized on a decision of the WPC Secretariat. The fifth anniversary of this country's National United Front [NUFC], created to rebuff the American interventionists and save the freedom and independence of the courageous Cambodian people, falls on 23 March.

Everybody remembers the dramatic events of 5 years ago. On 18 March 1970 a coup was organized in Phnom Penh while the head of state, N. Sihanouk, was abroad. The whole of the world press wrote that this coup was the work of American intelligence. One Lon Nol, who had known links with American circles which were influential at the time, was placed in power.

This operation was carried out in the Pentagon's interests. The thing was that the lawful Government of Cambodia, remaining loyal to its 1954 declaration at the Geneva conference on a peace settlement in Indochina, had consistently remained neutral. It had refused to permit the U.S. Armed Forces to use its territory to suppress the national liberation struggle of the people of South Vietnam, adjacent to Cambodia.

The Cambodian people formed a wall in defense of their freedom and independence. Literally 5 days after the Phnom Penh coup, the NUFC was created on the broadest possible basis.

Naturally Lon Nol had no real support in the country. His army, hurriedly enlisted and consisting mainly of Cambodians living in South Vietnam, tried to suppress the people's resistance through terror, but this only intensified the national liberation struggle. Then, on 26 March, the American command sent its air force against the people of Cambodia who had risen to the struggle and a few days later introduced into Cambodia an 80,000-strong army.

This blatant aggression caused indignation throughout the world, including the United States, especially as the new war had been launched without the knowledge of Congress. But the American expeditionary corps in Cambodia was incapable of achieving military success and it sustained great losses.

On 30 June 1970 the Pentagon had to withdraw its troops from Cambodia; but it continued the cruel bombing of this country for a further 3 whole years until Congress adopted a law prohibiting it. But even then the interference in Cambodia's affairs did not cease--there was a constant stream of arms and equipment into Cambodia for Lon Nol's army.

The Cambodian people have suffered a great deal in the struggle for their just cause. According to American press reports, Cambodian losses amount to almost 1 million people. (The entire population of Cambodia is only 7 million).

But the torment and suffering has only strengthened the determination of this courageous people. They are encouraged by the solidarity and support of peace-loving countries and the world's progressive public.

It is known in Cambodia that the 24th CPSU Congress adopted a special appeal to the peoples of Indochina which stressed that the USSR is consistently and resolutely on the side of the Cambodians' liberation movement.

The Cambodian people know that the governments of all the socialist countries have been and are actively supporting the struggle of the NUFC, the people's armed forces created by it and the lawful government headed by Sihanouk, the main ministries of which have been on Cambodian soil since November 1973. As was reported recently in an official statement by the office of Khieu Samphan, deputy prime minister of the Royal Government of National Union, it now controls 97 percent of Cambodian territory. It was from this very fact that the USSR and the other socialist countries proceeded at the recent General Assembly session during examination of the question of Cambodia's UN representation. They demonstrated convincingly that this government is the only lawful representative of the Cambodian people.

It is known in Cambodia that all peace-loving forces of the world are keeping a sympathetic eye on the course of the battle currently developing around the country's besieged capital--Phnom Penh.

Despite this, certain circles in the United States are still trying to save the bankrupt regime. However, as the New York TIMES noted, "close to eight out of 10 Americans are against" new appropriations for aid to Lon Nol, and Congress, aware of the electorate's feelings, is displaying restraint.

On 7 March it became known in Washington that the American Embassy in Phnom Penh "believes that the best that can be hoped for in Cambodia is capitulation (of Lon Nol's regime) on specific terms." That same morning Senators Sparkman, Humphrey and Hayes went to the White House and made there, according to newspaper reports, "a most gloomy assessment of the chances of Congress' approving additional military aid (for Lon Nol)." Even Senator Jackson, who had formerly unconditionally defended intervention in Indochina, recommended the administration...to send a special envoy to Sihanouk for talks "on the formation of a new government in Cambodia."

But there is a government in Cambodia! It is only the puppet regime of Lon Nol, who laid claim to the running of the country but was rejected by the people, which has disintegrated. As UPI reported on 20 March from Phnom Penh, "the formation of a new government is in fact in an impasse"; the panic-stricken puppets are in no fit state to do anything. All foreign embassies, apart from the American, have quit Phnom Penh.

As for the lawful Cambodian Government, which has the firm support of the people, it is recognized by 62 states and effectively controls almost the entire country. The just cause of the Cambodians is triumphing and the realization of this delights all who hold dear the freedom and national independence of the peoples.

Now, during their week of solidarity with the Cambodian people, Soviet people, as all peace-loving peoples, send their fraternal greetings to the courageous Cambodian fighters and state anew their support for their just cause. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the 24th CPSU Congress, "Our country has been, is and will be an active champion of the just cause of the heroic peoples of Indochina."

RGNUMC MISSION ISSUES STATEMENT ON NUPC ANNIVERSARY

Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1130 GMT 25 Mar 75 BK

[23 March statement by (Nou Pech), charge d'affaires ad interim of the RGNUMC Embassy in Moscow, marking the fifth anniversary of the NUPC and CPNLF--recorded]

[Text] The Royal Embassy of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the Soviet Union has the duty, pleasure and pride to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the NUPC and CPNLF on 23 March 1970. I avail myself of this opportunity to express my regards and fraternal salutations to the Soviet people and to the Soviet Government for their constant support for our people and our struggle, especially for its recent vote of support in the United Nations.

The final victory of our struggle is inevitable, and the current thunderous offensive has proved that the wishes of Cambodia will soon become reality. The U.S. imperialists are still obstinately trying to escalate the war to raze and plunder the country and drain the blood of the Cambodian people.

I take this opportunity to appeal to all friendly countries far and near to help denounce and condemn imperialism, with Ford and Kissinger as ringleaders, and demand that they put an immediate end to their barbaric aggression against Cambodia. The Cambodian people must solve their own problems by themselves--they do not need any small or large country to interfere in solving these problems. This is the only way through which the Cambodian people and Cambodia as a country can live in peace and the only way that a genuine and lasting peace can be restored in Cambodia.

The Cambodian people and our CPNLF are resolved to continue fighting without compromise, without retreat and without negotiation until we achieve the complete, total liberation of Cambodia and her people.

PRGRSV PARIS DELEGATION ISSUES STATEMENT ON EVACUATIONS

Moscow TASS in English 1249 GMT 27 Mar 75 LD

[Text] Paris March 27 TASS--In a statement circulated here a spokesman of the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam called attention to the seriousness of actions taken by the U.S. in South Vietnam.

He said that American warships, including several aircraft and helicopter carriers, have been sent to the shores of South Vietnam. The United States has made its planes available to the Saigon regime for operations carried out by the latter. They are used specifically by the Saigon authorities to evacuate forcibly hundreds of thousands of residents of Da Nang area to the south.

The statement stresses that such forcible resettlement is a crime because it has already led to the death of tens of thousands of people and dooms hundreds of thousands of people to a miserable existence in the Saigon concentration camps.

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