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FRONT NOTES FRIENDSHIP WITH KHMER PEOPLE

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Liberation Radio (Clandestine) in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 2330 GMT 14 Apr 69 S

[LIBERATION PRESS AGENCY commentary: " Let us enthusiastically greet the solidarity and friendship between the Cambodian and South Vietnamese peoples"]

[Excerpt] On the occasion of the Cambodian people's traditional Chaul Chhnam new year day, the South Vietnamese people happily convey their warmest and most cordial greetings to Samdech Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk, the Royal Government, and the fraternal Cambodian people.

The Cambodian Kingdom is the nearest neighboring country of South Vietnam. Due to geographical positions as well as historic circumstances, the South Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples are very eager to strengthen their friendship and establish firm relations between the two countries. Since the day it escaped from the yoke of foreign domination, the Cambodian Kingdom--with its line of independence and neutrality and under the leadership of Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk--has made progress in the efforts of safeguarding its independence, sovereignty, neutrality, and territorial integrity as well as in the national construction task.

With its national pride and glorious national traditions and with the Sangkum's slogan "Cambodia Helps Itself," Cambodia has courageously cut off relations with the United States, rejected the conditional U.S. aid, and relied on its own capabilities to build a number of factories, schools, and other important projects, continually changing Cambodia's face. As Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk has often stated: " A proud nation cannot be defeated if that nation is determined to protect its most sacred rights and the interests of future generations." The Cambodian people and Royal Army have fought valiantly to defend their fatherland and to repel, over the past few years, the bandit attacks against Cambodia by planes, warships, and infantrymen of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys in Saigon and Bangkok.

Many troops from various U.S. military services as well as many troops of the Saigon puppet administration have been killed by Cambodian troops and people. A number of others have been captured on Cambodian soil, but later released by the clement Cambodian Government.

The great achievements by the Cambodian people under Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk's clear-sighted leadership prove that Cambodia's line of resolutely defending its independence, sovereignty, neutrality, and territorial integrity is correct. This line is warmly acclaimed and supported by the peace independence and justice-loving people and governments the world over, including the Vietnamese. The South Vietnamese people are proud of the Cambodian people's achievements and regard these achievements as a concrete support to their own anti-U.S. national salvation task.

Although the U.S. imperialists have failed in their plot to undermine Cambodia's independence and neutrality, they still stubbornly oppose the Kingdom of Cambodia. In addition to their scheme of continuing to use the reactionary Khmer Serei clique to overthrow the Cambodian Government led by Chief of State Sihanouk, they have in recent months intensified acts of violation and provocation against Cambodia and the killing of Cambodian people in frontier areas.

The dark design of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys is to make Cambodia renounce its line of independence, peace, and neutrality.

In March 1969 alone, the Cambodian Government, on four occasions, issued statements condemning before public opinion at home and abroad the barbarous crimes of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, saying: "The Cambodian people in the frontier areas are almost daily bombed and strafed by U.S. aircraft and have constantly seen the list of killed persons lengthened and the destruction piled up."

"The Cambodian Government resolutely demands that the U.S. imperialists immediately end all infiltration, strafing, and killing which have caused suffering to the Khmer people who only want to live peacefully."

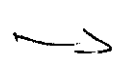
However, to deceive public opinion and to conceal their crimes, the U.S. imperialists have unceasingly repeated the allegations--which were rejected on several occasions by the Royal Government--on the so-called U.S. attacks on the Viet Cong military bases and sanctuaries on Cambodian territory. Their criminal acts and shrewd arguments have further bared their cruel, destructive, and aggressive features, making the Khmer people oppose them more indignantly and resolutely, while the peace- and justice-loving people condemn them vehemently.

In intimate communion with the fraternal government and people of Cambodia, the Vietnamese people resolutely support the Cambodian Government's anti-U.S. imperialist stand aimed at protecting Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, neutrality, and territorial integrity.

On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Indochinese people's conference, Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk recently addressed a letter to Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho of the NFLSV Central Committee, asserting the Cambodian Kingdom's stand vis-a-vis our people's struggle for independence and freedom. The letter reads in part: "As for us, in defiance of all possible consequences, we remain loyal to the principles we have respected and we demand that they be respected. On the basis of this spirit, our Vietnamese brothers can place their confidence in our unreserved support for their struggle against the U.S. land-grabbers and aggressors who are seeking to deny the Vietnamese people's right to decide their own internal problems, without foreign interference."

On 11 February 1969, Chief of State Sihanouk and the Cambodian Government issued statements fully supporting the just stand of the NFLSV and the DRV Government at the Paris conference on Vietnam, a stand which holds that peace can be restored only with the unconditional withdrawal of the U.S. armed forces from South Vietnam and with the recognition of the Vietnamese people's sacred right to decide their own affairs, without foreign interference. These statements condemned the U.S. plot to maintain a lasting occupation of South Vietnam by the U.S. armed forces and to establish in South Vietnam a regime which runs counter to the South Vietnamese people's interests.

On the occasion of our early 1969 spring victories, Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of the Cambodian-Vietnamese Friendship Committee Prince Norodom Kantol, Secretary General of the Sangkum Mr (Phan Dou), and Cambodian Foreign Minister Prince Phurissara also warmly expressed their elation over the feats-of-arms of the South Vietnamese armed forces and people and wished our people more glorious victories. The warm support of the Cambodian people and government, headed by Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk, for our people's anti-U.S. national salvation cause is eloquent proof of the age-old solidarity and friendship between the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples who are resolutely struggling against the common enemy, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys.



This firm stand of the Cambodian Kingdom is entirely consistent with the stand of peace-loving and justice-loving peoples and governments in the world, who demand that the U.S. imperialists end their aggressive war in South Vietnam, unconditionally withdraw all U.S. and satellite troops from South Vietnam, and let the South Vietnamese people settle their own internal affairs without U.S. interference.

CAMBODIAN MINISTER GIVEN MEMORANDUM ON PARIS

Phnom Penh LE SANGKUM in French Mar 69 No 44 pp 66-67 X

[Memorandum which, on 5 February 1969, Professor Nguyen Van Hieu, NFLSV representative in Cambodia, handed over to Foreign Affairs Minister Norodom Phurissara during a conversation in Phnom Penh]

[Text] As of now, two full sessions have been held in the Paris talks on Vietnam. It is possible to make the following remarks on the positions of the different delegations:

1--The U.S. delegation avoids tackling the profound and direct causes of the war in Vietnam. It has made proposals on concrete problems: the restoration of the demilitarized zone, the "bilateral withdrawal" of troops from South Vietnam, the reinforcement of international control, and so forth.

If Mr Cabot Lodge hides his face in front of the historic facts, it is to escape the responsibilities which rest entirely with the United States in its policy of aggression in South Vietnam, the cause of the present serious situation. His concrete proposals attempt to avoid the fundamental question of the peaceful settlement of the Vietnamese problem.

2--The representative of the Saigon puppet regime, Pham Dang Lam, does his utmost to justify the presence of U.S. troops in South Vietnam and, consequently, magnifies the policy of aggression of the U.S. imperialists. He has the impudence to maintain that the people whom the United States installed in power in Saigon are true "patriots" who "serve the country and peace."

3--Tran Buu Kiem, head of the NFLSV delegation, made a point of retracing the progress of U.S. intervention and aggression against the Vietnamese people since 1950. He laid bare the puppet character of the Saigon regime, a creature of the U.S. neo-colonialist policy. This state of affairs explains the resounding victories of the NFLSV, which is firmly supported by the population, and the ignominious defeats of the U.S. puppets in spite of the magnitude of their forces and weapons and their extremely barbarous methods of warfare.

Tran Buu Kiem recalls that there must be a fundamental and integral solution to the South Vietnamese problem based on the five points of the NFLSV. The United States must put an end to its aggression and respect the national rights of the Vietnamese people; it must withdraw its troops and those of its satellites and dismantle its bases in South Vietnam; it must let the South Vietnamese people settle their own affairs according to the political program of the NFLSV, which expresses the legitimate aspirations of the vast majority of the population of South Vietnam.

4--DRV Minister Xuan Thuy denounces the U.S. violation of the 1954 Geneva accords on Vietnam and its attempts to create two Vietnams, aimed at perpetuating the division of the country. Mr Cabot Lodge's proposals on the demilitarized zone are intended to fool world opinion on the nature of the Vietnam war which he presents as a war between North and South Vietnam, instead of a war between the U.S. and puppet aggressors on one hand, and the South Vietnamese people and People's Liberation Armed Forces on the other.

The minister recalled the terms of the DRV four-point position which, together with the five points of the NFLSV, constitutes the only basis for settling the Vietnamese problem.

From the statements of the U.S. delegate in the first two full sessions of the Paris talks, it seems that the United States is bent on continuing its aggression against South Vietnam and on maintaining the puppet administration there. It avoids the essence of the problem, which consists of putting an end to its aggression and recognizing the national rights of the Vietnamese people. The U.S. proposals of a strictly military nature are aimed at spreading confusion. The Vietnamese problem as a whole includes both a political and a military aspect; the fundamental aspect, however, is political. Therefore, it is necessary to settle the political and the military questions at the same time on the basis of the political settlement leading to the settlement of the military questions.

As for the clique presently in power, its existence depends entirely on the U.S. war policy. As a result, it makes feverish efforts to sabotage every serious undertaking aimed at putting an end to the U.S. war of aggression. This is why there is a vast movement developing among the population of South Vietnam which is demanding the overthrow of these puppets and the formation of a peace cabinet which would really agree to negotiate with the NFLSV in order to arrive at a just political settlement of the South Vietnamese problem.

Faced with the obstinacy of the U.S. imperialists and their agents in their policy of aggression, the South Vietnamese population and the NFLSV must intensify their patriotic struggle. They greatly appreciate the support of all the peoples of the world, including the progressive element in the United States, for their victorious combat on the field of battle and for their just position at the conference table. In particular, the recent statement of the Cambodian Chief of State and the Royal Government came just at the right moment to provide a firm support for the legitimate aspirations and the just demands of the Vietnamese people. The South Vietnamese population and the NFLSV express their gratitude to Prince Norodom Sihanouk and to the Royal Government for this valuable support which encourages their national resistance against our common enemies.

U.S., SAIGON COMMIT MORE CRIMES IN SOUTH

An Giang, Thu Dau Mot, My Tho

LIBERATION PRESS AGENCY (Clandestine) in English to East Europe and the Far East
1520 GMT 10 Apr 69 B

[Text] South Vietnam, April 10 GPA--The U.S. aggressors and their henchmen in March killed and injured many people in An Giang, Thu Dau Mot, and My Tho Province.

In An Giang, U.S.-puppet troops riding on armoured cars on March 16 broke into My Duc and Hoa Lac villages, mostly inhabited by Hoa Hao believers, firing indiscriminately at the population, killing 19 persons and wounding 17 others. Several of the victims have relatives in the puppet army.

The same day, U.S. naval artillery shelled Khanh Hoa village, razing to the ground the Long Khanh Pagoda, setting afire 15 houses, and killing three persons.

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In Thu Dau Mot, enemy helicopters on March 3 strafed the people at work near Highway 13, killing nine of them and setting fire to a passenger car.

In My Tho, civil guards made a search in Long Binh hamlet, Chau Thanh district. They robbed the people of their money and belongings worth over 40,000 piastres. The enemy beat up Mr. Bay Tinh and bayoneted his wife to death because she was crying for help.

From the night of March 21 to March 23, U.S. troops systematically burnt all the houses in Long Hoa hamlet. They also wrecked graves to widen the Binh Duc military base.

On March 22, puppet commandos raided My Phuoc village, incinerating 10 houses. They forced 92 people to stand in the sun for hours. The excessive heat killed an infant in its mother's arms.

Thu Dau Mot, Bien Hao

LIBERATION PRESS AGENCY (Clandestine) in English to East Europe and the Far East
1509 GMT 14 Apr 69 B

[Text] South Vietnam April 14 GPA--The U.S. aggressors and their flunkies have perpetrated many crimes against the South Vietnamese people during their "accelerated pacification" operations in Thu Dau Mot and Bien Hao provinces.

In three operations along Highway 2 in Chau Thanh district (Thu Dau Mot) and Tan Uyen district (northern Bien Hoa) during one month ending February 11, they arrested, beat, and detained 235 people, killed 8 others, and destroyed scores of dwelling houses.

During the 10 days ending January 29, they arrested, beat, and detained 111 people in Tan Binh village alone. In a single day--January 19--they savagely beat 17 people and beat to death a young man named Ba Ne and threw his corpse into a well. The raiders also robbed the local inhabitants of property worth 14,000 piastres.

Some 63 people, including old persons, women, and children, in An Loi hamlet, 7 persons were killed and 58 others were beaten from February 4 to 11.

During the first 23 days of February, American B-52's showered over 10,000 tons of bombs on various villages of Tan Uyen district. The enemy also dropped hundreds of tons of steel-pellet and delayed-action bombs and mines and noxious chemicals on all the roads and ricefields.

Kong Hring Massacre

LIBERATION PRESS AGENCY (Clandestine) in English to East Europe and the Far East
1538 GMT 12 Apr 69 B

[Text] South Vietnam April 12 GPA--The committee to denounce the war crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen in South Vietnam has issued a statement denouncing the wholesale massacre of more than 350 people of the Sedang nationality at Kong Hring, Kontum Province on February 22 [date as received] by the U.S. and its henchmen.

The statement said: "Following extremely savage bombing and strafing and ground raids, the U.S. and its lackeys of late forced more than 10,000 people, mostly Catholics of the Sedang national minority, from 47 villages into the Kong Hring concentration camp about 22 km north of the capital of Kontum Province.