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## PHNOM PENH EXCORIATES SRV REFUGEE EXODUS, SPY INFILTRATION

BK010951Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2230 GMT 30 Nov 78 BK

[Unattributed article]

[Text] Every day, since the end of the rainy season, thousands of Vietnamese have fled their country. This is because, on the one hand, they are starving to death and, on the other hand, the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has cruelly intensified its activities to recruit more troops to die on the battlefield of aggression against Kampuchea.

Up to the end of November, over 50,000 Vietnamese refugees had arrived in Malaysia. In the sea east of Malaysia, dozens of big and small vessels carrying over 10,000 Vietnamese refugees are preparing to land on the shore.

The Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has mingled its male and female spies with those Vietnamese refugees who have fled in fright to Southeast Asian countries. The spies have been assigned to undermine and subvert the Southeast Asian countries where Vietnamese refugees are taking refuge. This measure has been carried out to serve the strategy of the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique and its master, the Soviet international, expansionist power, to dominate Southeast Asia. That is because they realize that this region has plentiful economic resources and is a strategic communication line linking the Indian Ocean with the Pacific Ocean by the Malacca Strait. The Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique formerly carried out such acts of subversion in Kampuchea and other neighboring countries. It has carried out and is carrying out such acts in Thailand. It has refused to accept back the 40,000 Vietnamese refugees who are now living in Thailand, although it promised the Thai Government it would do so. That is because most of the refugees are agents of the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique. Those people have been assigned to prepare to attack the Thai people from within in case of an aggressive offensive against Thailand by Vietnam and the Soviet international, expansionist power.

Like other Southeast Asian and Asian peoples, the Kampuchean people, who for almost 50 years have been well aware of the greedy and cunning nature of the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique, see clearly the evil maneuver of planting spies that the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is now carrying out in Southeast Asia.

The Kampuchean and Southeast Asian peoples are constantly heightening their vigilance in order to smash all the maneuvers and finally inflict ignominious defeats on the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique and the Soviet international, expansionist power who desire to become the potentates in this region.

## YOUTH PEASANTS GUARD, REAP RICE TO HELP SMASH SRV AGGRESSORS

BK301309Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 29 Nov 78 BK

[Text] Svay Rieng sector is located in the eastern region and composed of Prasot, Chantrea, Kompong Rou, Meanchey Thmei, Samraong, Krasang, Romeas Hek and Svay Rieng districts. Its terrain is made up of vast plains. Because its southern and eastern parts are adjacent to Vietnam, from the past Thieu-Ky era to that of the present Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique, particularly at the end of 1977 and the beginning of 1978, the Vietnamese have continuously terrorized and destroyed the crops of our male and female youths and cooperative peasants in Svay Rieng sector.

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At present, despite continued Vietnamese encroachment and aggression, our male and female youths and cooperative peasants in Svay Rieng sector have continuously struggled to defend the territory and increase production to independently meet their own needs. Their rainy season rice is ripening. In order to prevent the crop from overripening and particularly in order to prevent the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese aggressors from stealing their crop, mobile youths and cooperative peasants in Svay Rieng sector are jointly striving to reap and store the rice with great vigor and high sense of responsibility.

In harvesting this crop, they have set up threshing grounds in any area where there are several ricefields nearby so that they can reap, thresh and store the rice in the cooperative granaries at the same time. They are working actively and joyfully. In every field where the rice is not yet ready for harvesting, they have organized forces to patrol and set up traps, spikes, pits and bows to guard against harmful animals and to smash the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese aggressors when they come to steal our crop.

With such rapid harvesting and thorough measures to protect rice, they will certainly be able to completely and thoroughly reap and store the crop without waste.

Our male and female mobile youths and cooperative peasants in Svay Rieng sector are determined to rapidly and thoroughly reap, store and protect the crop so that they can use it to turn their cooperatives into advanced cooperatives rapidly in accordance with our KCP's plan and for contribution to smashing and defeating the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese aggressors.

#### BRIEFS

RICE IN KAMPOT--Peasants in the Toek L'ak cooperative of Kampot district, Kampot sector, southwestern region, are expecting their best crop ever. Last year they raised rice on 1,200 ha. This year they increased to 2,400 ha. The yield will be an average of 3.5 to 4 tons per hectare. In most places the harvest has already started. It is scheduled to be completed by early December. If everything goes according to plan, our peasants in the Toek L'ak cooperative may produce about 80,000 bushels of surplus rice to be bartered with the state for other necessary products. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 27 Nov 78 BK]

FRUIT TREES IN KAMPOT--Besides raising rice, cooperative peasants at the Tuk Meas cooperative, Tuk Meas district, Kampot sector, southwestern region, are planting various kinds of vegetables and fruit trees. So far they have planted 400 jackfruit trees, 500 sapodilla trees, 1,000 coconut trees, 1,000 mango trees, 200 orange trees and 2,000 sweetsop trees. More fruit trees are being planted without leaving a square inch of land fallow. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 28 Nov 78 BK]

FARM TOOL PRODUCTION--As part of the drive to build advanced cooperatives in one-third of the country by 1980, union workers at Chikreng district iron foundries increase production of farm tools and other instruments. They turn out 6,000 sickles, 2,400 plow shoes, 1,500 axes, 1,500 hoes, 2,000 knives and 30 cauldrons per month. They can also produce nuts and bolts and various replacement parts for waterpumps, tractors and rice huskers. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 25 Nov 78 BK]

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INSURGENT PRESS AGENCY ANNOUNCES FORMATION OF 'UNITED FRONT'

## Report on News Agency

BK031632Y SPK (SAPORDAMEAN KAMPUCHEA) [Clandestine] in French to Cambodia 1435 GMT  
3 Dec 78 BK/OW

["Organ of Cambodian National United Front for National Salvation"]

[Text] SAPORDAMEAN KAMPUCHEA (KAMPUCHEAN NEWS AGENCY) Greetings to our colleagues and friends throughout the world!

As from today (December 3, 1978), SAPORDAMEAN KAMPUCHEA (SPK in short) releases every day from the liberated area of our beloved motherland--Kampuchea--news bulletins (in French--ed) in two transmissions, the first from 1100 hours local time (0400 GMT), on the 8864 kcs frequency, and the second from 2130 hours local time (1430 GMT) on the 9255 kcs frequency.

SAPORDAMEAN KAMPUCHEA (SPK), official news agency of the Central Committee of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation (Ravax Samaki Songkruos Cheat Kampuchea) is happy to transmit to its colleagues and friends throughout the world its first news bulletin about the birth of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation.

This historic event of our country reflects the ever growing aspiration, will and strength for struggle of the whole Kampuchean people, determined to rise up to overthrow the nepotist reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang--lackey of foreign reactionaries--to liquidate its ferocious and blood-thirsty regime, and to establish a democratic and people's regime, to develop the Angkor traditions, make Kampuchea a genuinely peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral and non-aligned country, and to take it forward to socialism, thus making a positive contribution to the common struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Being the official spokesman for the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, SPK will act in accordance with the declaration of the front which we release in this news bulleting of SPK.

SPK earnestly calls on all its colleagues and friends throughout the world and in Kampuchea to give it support in all fields. Working in difficult conditions in the first days of its foundation in the liberated area of our country, SPK hopes that all sister and friendly news agencies, as well as all international and regional news agencies, will wholeheartedly give it their cooperation and will broadly redistribute the news reports and photos released by SPK.

SPK expresses its warmest thanks to them.

## 'National United Front' Founded

BK031656Y SPK (SAPORDAMEAN KAMPUCHEA) [Clandestine] in French to Cambodia 1444 GMT  
3 Dec 78 BK/OW

["Organ of Cambodian National United Front for National Salvation"]

[Text] SPK (news agency of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation) 3 December 1978--An event of great historic importance took place recently in Cambodia. In an area of the liberated zone of Cambodia a congress of representatives for the foundation of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation was solemnly held and was crowned with success.

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Participating in the congress were more than 200 representatives of all strata of the Kampuchean patriotic population: workers, peasants, petty bourgeoisie intellectuals, Buddhist monks and nuns, young people, women, Kampuchean ethnic minorities, patriotic insurgents who had abandoned the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary administration and army.

The congress reviewed the situation in Kampuchea over recent years under the dictatorial and militarist regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang and unanimously decided to found the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS]. It unanimously adopted the declaration of the KNUFNS about the tasks and objectives of the Kampuchean revolution and the 11 directives of the front. It called on the Kampuchean people to unite and rise up to overthrow the reactionary and nepotist gang of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, to build a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea advancing to socialism.

The congress called on peoples and governments, international organizations, mass organizations and democratic organizations throughout the world struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress to give the Kampuchean people's just struggle active support and assistance in all fields.

The congress unanimously adopted as the official flag of the front the red flag with five golden towers in the middle.

The congress elected a 14-member Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation with Mr Heng Somrin, former member of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea for the eastern region, former political commissar and commander of the 4th Division, as president; Mr Chea Sim, former secretary of the party committee for Region 20, former member of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly, as vice president, and Mr Ros Samay, deputy-chief-of-staff of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces, as secretary-general. (The full list of the front's Central Committee will be released in SPK's next bulletin.)

The congress entrusted the Central Committee of the KNUFNS with the task of forming the various bodies of the front. The Central Committee of the KNUFNS decided to found the front's official news agency to be called SAPORDAMEAN KAMPUCHEA (SPK), and the front's radio to be called "Voice of the Kampuchean people".

The congress of representatives to found the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation worked with ardor and a sense of urgency, in an atmosphere permeated with militant solidarity and was crowned with success.

The Central Committee of the KNUFNS has appeared at a presentation ceremony attended by almost 2,000 persons living in the locality and revolutionary army units who came to greet the success of the congress and the Central Committee of the front. Many delegations representing the people in other localities of the liberated area also took part in the meeting.

With boundless enthusiasm, all the participants attentively listened to the reading of the full text of the declaration of the KNUFNS.

Mr Heng Somrin, president of the Central Committee of the front, on behalf of the committee, formally handed the front's flag to the representative of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Taking the floor, the representatives of the people and the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces expressed their deep confidence in the leadership of the front's Central Committee and pledged to unite in the struggle and to correctly implement the front's directives with a view to taking the Kampuchean revolution forward to total victory. The meeting wound up with folk songs and dances full of combative and revolutionary spirit.

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## Front Issues Declaration

BK040604Y SPK (SAPORDAMEAN KAMPUCHEA) [Clandestine] in French to Cambodia 0548 GMT  
4 Dec 78 BK/OW

["Organ of the Cambodian National United Front for National Salvation"]

[Text] SPK, 4 December--Here follows the full text of the declaration of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation released by SAPORDAMEAN KAMPUCHEA (SPK), news agency of the front, from the Kampuchean liberated area:

Dear and respected compatriots, dear cadres and combatants, dear compatriots abroad:

Throughout the long period when Kampuchea was under the yoke of colonialism, imperialism and feudalism, how many of our compatriots, cadres and combatants have developed our forefather's glorious tradition, and, despite innumerable difficulties and sacrifices, they have relentlessly struggled with sublime heroism against French and U.S. imperialism with a view to restoring independence and freedom for the country, thus glorifying our magnificent land of Angkor.

Particularly during our patriotic war against U.S. imperialism, while relying on our own forces and at the same time enjoying the sympathy, support and assistance of socialist countries and peace- and justice-loving people the world over, our people won the glorious victory of April 17, 1975, totally liberating our country, opening for the Kampuchean people a new era, the era of independence, freedom and socialism.

Following the restoration of our total independence, our people could have enjoyed peace, devoted might and main to national reconstruction, and established relations of solidarity and friendship with socialist countries and all countries loving peace, independence and freedom in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole.

However, during the past 3 years, things have gone in a completely opposite direction. A dictatorial, militarist, and fascist regime, matchless in history for its ferocity, has been installed in Kampuchea. The reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang and their families have totally usurped power, sought by all means to betray the country and harm the people, causing innumerable sufferings and mournings to our fellow Kampucheans, and threatened our people with extermination. The Chinese authorities have encouraged and backed these traitors and tyrants to the hilt.

Only a few days after liberation, under the label "all-round, radical social revolution", and "social purification," they razed the towns and forced millions of people in cities and urban centres to leave their homes and property for the countryside to lead a precarious life and die slowly through hard labour.

They have cut all sacred sentiments of people toward their parents, between brothers, and sisters, husbands and wives, and even among neighbors. In fact, they have razed villages where our people had lived and woven sentimental ties for thousands of years.

They proclaim "forcible cooperativization," "abolition of money and markets" and force people to eat and sleep communally. In fact, they have herded our compatriots into camouflaged concentration camps, robbed our people of all means of production and consumer goods, forcibly overworked them while giving them the minimum food and clothes, forcing all strata of the population to live in misery as slaves. They classify people into different categories with a view to subduing them more easily and to making them kill one another.

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Decidedly, the crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang can no longer be counted! Everywhere our people have witnessed massacres, more atrocious, more barbarous than those committed in the Middle Ages or perpetrated by the Hitlerite fascists.

They have even declared that they would not hesitate if they had to sacrifice millions of our compatriots for the sake of building socialism the way they chose. In many places they have massacred all the people in a village or hamlet. They spare not even fetuses inside mothers' wombs! Worse still, they intend to massacre more than 1,700,000 people in the eastern region. Faced with this situation, hundreds of thousands of people have risen up against them, tens of thousands of people whose lives are threatened have been forced to leave the motherland for other countries. Those who stay in the country live in constant fear--like fish caught in a net, not knowing when it will be their turn to be massacred.

The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang have usurped the leadership of the party and have forgotten all that the revolutionary people did to feed and protect them. Right after seizing the top level of power, they repaid with tortures, and murders! They have betrayed their compatriots and their comrades. How many cadres, party members authentic revolutionaries and patriots, and cadres and combatants in the armed forces who had contributed to the liberation of the country and had proved absolute loyalty to the motherland, have been killed en masse at all levels and in all places for the sole reason that they did not approve of the reactionary and barbarous policy of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang.

They have trampled underfoot all traditions, all fine customs and habits of our people, and committed acts of vandalism against our nation's time-honored culture. They have banned freedom of religion, organized forced collective marriages, dislocated families and debased our nation's habits and customs.

They have destroyed pagodas and temples of Buddhism--an ancient state religion of Kampuchea--and have forced monks and nuns to return to laic life. They have destroyed Hinduism while exterminating the Champa nationality. They have razed almost all educational establishments, from primary schools to universities. They have forced all children 13-14 years old to give up studies and enroll in the army to service their interests.

The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime is a regime of new-type enslavement and has nothing to do with socialism!

To camouflage their abominable crimes against our people and fool public opinion at home and abroad, to serve their dark design of building a barbarous dictatorial and militarist regime ready to kill all those who refuse to submit to them, and to serve the strategic aims of great-nation expansionism of the Chinese authorities, they have provoked a border conflict with Vietnam, thus turning friend into foe. They have transformed our revolutionary armed forces into mercenaries for the Chinese authorities, and into a tool to suppress the people's uprising movement.

Respected compatriots, dear cadres and combatants; dear fellow Kampuchean living abroad:

The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary traitors and tyrants have drowned Kampuchea in blood and tears. Boiling with anger against these barbarous acts and this policy of betrayal toward the country and people, the authentic revolutionary and patriotic forces have risen up alongside the people throughout the country to struggle resolutely against these traitors to save our country and people from slavery and extermination.

The newly founded Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation solemnly declares:

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The Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation, established in the spirit of authentic independence of the Kampuchean people, unites all nationalities in the country and rallies all patriotic forces regardless of political and religious tendencies--workers, peasants, petty bourgeois, intellectuals, Buddhist monks and nuns, patriots still in the ranks of the ruling clique, and compatriots now living abroad--and without distinction as to age or sex, to realize with one mind the immediate revolutionary task of the Kampuchean people:

To unite the entire people and rise up to topple the reactionary and nepotic Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang of militarist dictators, henchmen of the foreign reactionary forces; to liquidate their barbarous and bloodthirsty regime; to establish a people's democratic regime, to develop the Angkor traditions, to make Kampuchea a really peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, and nonaligned country advancing to socialism thus contributing actively to the common struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

To fulfill this historic mission, the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation undertakes:

1. To carry out a policy of great national union and overthrow the dictatorial, militarist and nepotic regime of the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique; to dissolve the People's Representatives Assembly created by Pol Pot-Ieng Sary; to hold general elections to a national assembly; to reorganize a people's democratic power at all levels; to work out a new constitution guaranteeing the people's rights to equality, to real freedom and democracy; and to establish the legislation of an independent, democratic state advancing to socialism.
2. To build revolutionary mass organizations of Kampuchea affiliated with the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation in order to group various strata of the population, help them to see through the antinational and antipopular nature of the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang so that they will abandon all organizations and groups set up by this gang and actively adhere to the Youth Association of National Salvation, the Women's Association for National Salvation, the Trade Union for National Salvation, the Peasants' Association for National Salvation, and the Intellectuals' Association for National Salvation with a view to toppling the reactionary and nepotic Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang and bringing to all strata of our people the right to be the real masters of the country.
3. To build and develop the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army which, together with the people, has the task of crushing the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary administration; defending the revolutionary power, the people's lives and property; defending the motherland ever more efficaciously, firmly maintaining the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea.
4. To realize the people's rights to real freedom and democracy and respect their dignity. All Kampucheans have the right to return to their old native land, and to build their family life in happiness. All Kampucheans have freedom of residence, the right to stand for election and to vote, freedom of thought, association, and religion, and the right to work, recreation and education. To guarantee freedom of person. All ethnic groups in the Kampuchean social community have the right to freedom and equality, and they share the same rights and duties.
5. To carry out an independent and sovereign economic policy tending towards genuine socialism. To rebuild our war-torn country. To restore the national economy ravaged by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. The new economy shall serve the people's interests on the basis of agricultural and industrial development. It will be a planned economy with markets, meeting the needs for progress of society.

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To abolish the compulsory "work-and-eat-together" system, and to put an end to the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary policy of seizing the people's rice and other property. To assist and encourage mutual-aid and cooperative forms on the basis of the peasants' voluntariness in order to boost production and improve the people's living standards.

To establish banks, issue currency, restore and develop the circulation of goods. To broaden home trade and increase economic relations with all foreign countries on an equal footing and with mutual benefits.

To abolish the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary policy of backbreaking forced labor. To carry out the policy of having an 8-hour workday and pay according to labor.

6. To abolish compulsory marriage and encourage free choice in marriage, and restore the happy life of every family. To realize equality of the sexes and create conditions which allow women to get an education and improve their trades in order to serve society as men do.

To care for war invalids, families of war dead, and families which have rendered good services to the revolution.

To care for the people's health, aged and infirm people, and orphans.

To care for and defend the legitimate interests of overseas Kampuchean. To have a correct policy toward foreign residents in Kampuchea.

7. To abolish the reactionary culture of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang. To build a new culture with a national and popular character. To do away with illiteracy, develop the national education, build general-education schools, universities and secondary vocational schools. To give the right places to scientific workers, technicians, artists and other men and women of culture.

To protect and restore historical relics, pagodas and temples and parks destroyed by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang.

8. To warmly welcome and create favorable conditions for officers and soldiers, as well as public servants, in the administration of the reactionary regime to rally with the people and fight back against the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang to save the motherland and their own families.

To duly punish die-hard reactionary chieftains who have committed bloody crimes against the people. To practice leniency toward those who sincerely repent. To give appropriate rewards to those with feats of arms in service of the revolution.

To give humane treatment to those in the ranks of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary administration and army who have been captured in combat and help them to become decent people, useful to society.

9. To carry out a foreign policy of peace, friendship and nonalignment toward all countries without distinction according to political and social systems, and on the basis of peaceful coexistence, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's international affairs, equality and mutual benefit.

10. To settle all disputes with neighboring countries through peaceful negotiations, and on the basis of respecting each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.



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To put an end to the border war with Vietnam provoked by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang. To restore the relations of friendship, cooperation and good neighborliness with other Southeast Asian countries, and contribute to building Southeast Asia into a region of peace, independence, freedom, neutrality stability and prosperity. Kampuchea will neither join any military alliance nor allow any country to build military bases on its territory or send military equipment into Kampuchea.

11. To strengthen solidarity with all revolutionary and progressive forces throughout the world. To firmly support the common struggle of all nations for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress, against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

Dear and respected compatriots, dear cadres and combatants, dear compatriots abroad:

Our nation is facing the danger of extermination!

Our motherland is in danger!

The Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation calls on all fellow Kampuchean of all nationalities, and all walks of life, including those living abroad, old and young, men and women, regardless of political tendencies and religious beliefs, to close ranks under the banner of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation and rise up, millions as one, to overthrow the dictatorial militarist and genocidal regime headed by the nepotist and bloodthirsty Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang.

This is the only way to save our people, our country and ourselves. In this way, we can bring peace and genuine independence to our country, and freedom, real democracy and happiness to our people.

Cadres, public employees and combatants still entangled in the administrative and army machinery of the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang! Rise up against every traitorous undertaking and policy of this gang, take an effective part in the just struggle of the people, destroy the leading torturers, and turn into genuine revolutionary armed forces of the people!

The Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation earnestly calls on the peoples and governments of all countries, international organizations, mass organizations and democratic organizations throughout the world struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress to give our people's just struggle active support and assistance in all fields.

The reactionary oppressive Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, barbarous as it is, is shaken to its roots, doomed to total collapse.

In the present epoch no international reactionary force, however ferocious and perfidious it may be, can exterminate the heroic Kampuchean people.

The genuine Kampuchean revolutionary forces still have to overcome numerous difficulties and hardships. But they have a correct revolutionary line and fight for a just goal, in accordance with the sacred aspiration of the nation and with the trend of history. They are solidly united, millions as one, and enjoy the sympathy and support of the peoples who love peace, justice and social progress. They will win glorious victory.

The time of the revolution has come!

Cadres and combatants, unite and march forward heroically!

Struggle resolutely to overthrow the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang!

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Our people will surely achieve a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, and nonaligned Kampuchea which will advance to socialism:  
 The Kampuchean revolution will win!  
 Kampuchean liberated zone, December 2, 1978

[Signed] The Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation

Front Central Committee Membership

BK040500Y SPK (SAPORDAMEAN KAMPUCHEA) [Clandestine] in French to Cambodia 0416 GMT  
 4 Dec 78 BK

["Organ of Cambodian National United Front for National Salvation"]

[Text] SPK--4 December--As we announced in our first bulletin broadcast yesterday, the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] is made up of 14 members. Following is the full list:

1. Heng Somrin, former member of the Executive Committee of the party for the eastern region, former political commissar and commander of the 4th Division, president of the Central Committee of the KNUFNS;
2. Chea Sim, former secretary of the party committee for Sector 20 of the eastern region, former member of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly, vice president of the front's Central Committee;
3. Ros Samay, assistant chief of staff of Unit X of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces, secretary general of the front's Central Committee;
4. Mat Ly, former member of the Standing Committee of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly, member of the front's Central Committee;
5. Bun Mi, former deputy secretary of the party committee for Sector 3, northeast region, representative of the ethnic minorities, member of the front's Central Committee;
6. Hun Sen, former chief of staff and former regimental deputy commander in Sector 21, representative of the Youth Association for National Salvation, member of the front's Central Committee;
7. Mrs Mean Saman, political commissar of a Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces battalion, representative of the Women's Association for National Salvation, member of the front's Central Committee;
8. Meas Samnang, representative of the Trade Union for National Salvation, member of the front's Central Committee;
9. Neou Samon, representative of the Peasants Association for National Salvation, member of the front's Central Committee;
10. Head Monk Long Sim, representative of the Buddhist clergy, member of the front's Central Committee;
11. Mechanical engineer Hem Samin, representative of the Intellectuals Association for National Salvation, member of the front's Central Committee;
12. Mrs Chey Kanh Nha, doctor of medicine, member of the Intellectuals Association for National Salvation, member of the front's Central Committee;

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13. Chan Ven, professor of physics, member of the Intellectuals Association for National Salvation, member of the front's Central Committee;

14. Prach Sun, journalist, member of the Intellectuals Association for National Salvation, member of the front's Central Committee.

AFP: 'LIBERATED ZONE' LOCATED IN KAMPONG CHAM PROVINCE

BK041053Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0907 GMT 4 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Bangkok, 4 Dec (AFP)--The news agency set up by allegedly pro-Vietnamese Cambodian insurgents of the National United Front for the Salvation of Cambodia (FUNSK) began its wire service yesterday with a French-language teleprinter bulletin.

The first dispatches from FUNSK were an exact copy of bulletins put out by Vietnamese radio yesterday announcing the setting up of the front following a "rebel" congress held in Cambodia's liberated zone. But the insurgent's radio station, Voice of the Cambodian People, has not been received in Bangkok.

Electronics experts believed the SAPORDAMEAN KAMPUCHEA agency's transmitter to be situated between Loc Ninh and Tay Ninh in Vietnam in the region which was the headquarters of the Vietnamese liberation front during the anti-American war.

The Cambodian liberated zone is believed to be a few miles further west in the eastern part of Kompong Cham Province, in the rubber-rich Fishhook region. The liberated zone was about 1,500 square kilometres (600 sq miles) in size, with the front line following Highway Number Seven and going through the Krek, Memot and Snoul districts, analysts believed.

The highway is the gateway to regions north of Phnom Penh and has been the scene of fighting for the last 6 months. Until now the Cambodians had been unable to dislodge the 60,000 well dug-in Vietnamese regulars there, observers noted.

In this sanctuary now transformed into a "liberated zone", Vietnamese units were carrying out a series of operations to the west nibbling away territory and "smashing" the Cambodian army with continuous bombing, informed sources said.

PRC FOREIGN TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PHNOM PENH 2 DEC

BK030206Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2230 GMT 2 Dec 78 BK

[Text] A foreign trade delegation of the PRC Government with Comrade Chen Chieh, vice minister of foreign trade, as chairman; and Comrade (Yen Ching-chieh), deputy director of the First Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, as deputy chairman, arrived in Phnom Penh by plane at 1430 on 2 December for a friendly visit to Democratic Kampuchea at the invitation of the Committee of Foreign Trade of Democratic Kampuchea.

At Pochentong airport, the delegation was warmly welcomed by Comrade Van Rit, chairman of the Committee of Foreign Trade of Democratic Kampuchea, and several cadres from the foreign trade, industry and foreign affairs ministries. Comrade Sun Hao, PRC ambassador; Comrade (Wang Yu-he), adviser; Comrade (Teng Hun-wan), military attache; Comrade (Li Hua-hui), economic adviser; and other staff members of the PRC Embassy to Democratic Kampuchea were also present.

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## Feted at 2 Dec Banquet

BK041315Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 Dec 78 BK

[Text] The Foreign Trade Committee of Democratic Kampuchea hosted a grand banquet at the state palace on the evening of 2 December 1978 in honor of the PRC foreign trade delegation with Comrade Chen Chieh, vice minister of foreign trade, as leader and Comrade Yen Ching-chieh, deputy director of the First Bureau of the Chinese Foreign Trade Ministry, as deputy leader.

All members of the delegation attended the banquet. Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs presided over the banquet. Many cadres from the foreign trade, industry and foreign affairs committees also attended. Comrade Ambassador Sun Hao, Comrade Counsellor Wang Yu-pai, Comrade Economic Adviser Li Hua-kuei, and staff members of the Chinese Embassy also attended this banquet at invitation.

On that occasion, Comrade Van Rit, chairman of the Foreign Trade Committee of Democratic Kampuchea, made a speech welcoming the fraternal delegation. The comrade said: The visit of your delegation and the news about the victories of the fraternal Chinese people that you have brought to us constitute a great encouragement for us in fulfilling our revolutionary tasks of defending Democratic Kampuchea and carrying on the socialist revolution and construction independently and self-reliantly under the leadership of the KCP and Comrade Secretary Pol Pot, in harmony with the frontline which is struggling resolutely to smash the aggressive scheme by the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese aggressors. We would like to thank you for this.

Touching on relations between the two peoples and countries of Kampuchea and China, the comrade stressed: The great bond of Kampuchea-China fraternal revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity, which is based on pure proletarian internationalism, has always been fostered, strengthened and expanded by our two governments and peoples. The exchanges of visits by leading party and government delegations between our two countries and the recent successful visit to our country by Comrade Vice Chairman Wang Tung-hsing have further strengthened this bond of friendship and solidarity.

The comrade chairman of the Foreign Trade Committee of our Democratic Kampuchea ended his speech by expressing confidence in the excellent outcome of the Kampuchea-China cooperation in foreign trade in line with the brilliance of the great fraternal revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties, countries and peoples.

In his reply speech, Comrade Vice Minister Chen Chieh said: At a time when the Kampuchean people were waging a resolute struggle to carry on the socialist revolution and construction, the Vietnamese expansionists launched a cruel and barbaric war of aggression to kill the youthful Democratic Kampuchea in order to realize their dream of an Indochina federation. However, the Kampuchean people who have been tested and tempered through a long and difficult struggle as a heroic people, were not afraid of the cruelty of the Vietnamese aggressors and never surrendered to the enemies.

In order to defend the worker-peasant state power, national independence and territorial integrity, the Kampuchean people rose up to defend themselves and dealt a heavy blow to the aggressors. We would like to extend warmest congratulations for the great and most significant victory that all the comrades scored in this struggle. We absolutely support the just struggle of the Kampuchean people to defend their national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. We are firmly convinced that, under the wise and correct leadership of the KCP and Comrade Secretary Pol Pot, the heroic Kampuchean people will certainly be able to smash all maneuvers of the enemies and that final victory will certainly come to the Kampuchean people.

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Concerning the present situation in China, Comrade Vice Minister Chen Chieh said: After smashing the gang of four, the Chinese people, under the leadership of the party Central Committee with Comrade Chairman Hua as its head, have implemented the line of the party's 11th congress and achieved stability and unity. The warm and enthusiastic spirit of our broad masses in building socialism has brought about an excellent situation in all fields. Simultaneously with the general development of our national economy, our country's foreign trade affairs have also scored splendid achievements. We are determined to carry on Comrade Chairman Mao's revolutionary cause under the leadership of Comrade Chairman Hua and to struggle further in order to realize the four modernizations by the end of this century. The comrade ended his speech by expressing joy and satisfaction over the firmness and constant development of the bond of great revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties, peoples and countries of China and Kampuchea.

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of great fraternal revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity.

#### Meets With Ieng Sary

BK040651Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, received at the Foreign Ministry at 1700 on 2 December a Chinese Government foreign trade delegation with Comrade Chen Chieh, vice minister of foreign trade, as leader and Comrade Yen Ching-chieh, deputy director of the First Bureau of the Chinese Foreign Trade Ministry, as deputy leader.

Present with Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary at the talks were Comrade Van Rit, chairman of the Foreign Trade Committee of Democratic Kampuchea, and many cadres from the Foreign Ministry. Comrade PRC Ambassador Sun Hao, Comrade Counsellor Wang Yu-pai, Comrade Economic Advisor Li Hua-kuei, and staff members of the Chinese Embassy in Phnom Penh also attended.

Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary expressed warmest fraternal greetings and best wishes to the fraternal delegation. He wished it a successful visit to and a pleasant stay in Democratic Kampuchea.

Afterwards Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary, Comrade Vice Minister Chen Chieh and other Chinese comrades talked about the profound and firm bonds of great friendship and revolutionary solidarity existing between our parties, peoples and countries. The meeting, which ended at 1800, proceeded in a most cordial and warm atmosphere of fraternity and comradeship.

#### CHINESE PLA ACROBATIC TROUPE TOURS CAMBODIA

BK040728Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 Dec 78 BK

[Excerpt] After giving three performances in Phnom Penh, the Chinese People's Liberation Army acrobatic troupe led by Comrade Cheng Tse-min visited and performed in various regions of Democratic Kampuchea. It was accompanied throughout its visit by the comrade chief of protocol of the Democratic Kampuchean Foreign Ministry.

Comrade Sun Hao, ambassador of the PRC to Democratic Kampuchea, accompanied the delegation to a number of regions. The Chinese military attache, Comrade Teng Kun-shan, accompanied the delegation in its visit to the various regions.

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## WEST GERMAN COMMUNIST LEAGUE DELEGATION ARRIVES 2 DEC

BK030441Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2230 GMT 2 Dec 78 BK

[Text] A delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist League of West Germany led by its Central Committee secretary, Comrade Hans Gerhart Durer, arrived in Phnom Penh by plane at 1430 on 2 December to pay a friendly visit to Democratic Kampuchea at the invitation of the KCP. At Pochentong airport, the delegation was warmly welcomed by the comrade chairman of the bureau of the International Liaison Committee of the KCP Central Committee and other comrades responsible for various departments.

## Talks With Nuon Chea

BK040139Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2230 GMT 3 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Comrade Nuon Chea, deputy secretary of the KCP Central Committee, received and held talks with the delegation of the Communist League of West Germany at the state palace on the afternoon of 2 December.

On behalf of the KCP and Comrade Secretary Pol Pot, Comrade Deputy Secretary Nuon Chea expressed warm welcome to and had a cordial conversation with the friendly delegation led by Comrade Hans Gerhart Durer, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist League of West Germany. Afterwards, the two sides held talks in an atmosphere of fraternal revolutionary friendship and sincere mutual trust. Also present during the conversation and talks were the comrade director of the International Liaison Committee of the KCP Central Committee and a number of responsible comrades.

## Attends Nuon Chea Banquet

BK041309Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Comrade Nuon Chea, deputy secretary of the KCP Central Committee, hosted a welcoming banquet at the state palace the evening of 2 December in honor of the delegation of the Communist League of West Germany led by Comrade Hans Gerhart Durer, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist League of West Germany. Attending this banquet were the comrade director of the International Liaison Committee of the KCP Central Committee and a number of responsible comrades.

While raising his glass to welcome the delegation, Comrade Deputy Secretary Nuon Chea said: On behalf of the KCP, Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Army and Comrade Secretary Pol Pot, we extend the warmest welcome to the delegation of the Communist League of West Germany led by Comrade Hans Gerhart Durer which has come to visit our Democratic Kampuchea.

In the name of the KCP, Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Army, we express profound thanks to the Communist League of West Germany and, through the comrades, to the progressive German people who have supported our people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Lon Nol traitorous clique during our revolutionary war for national liberation. Since our liberation, during the new era of our Kampuchean revolution of defending the country and carrying on the socialist revolution and construction, particularly in our national defense efforts to wipe out the aggression by Vietnam and the Soviet international expansionist power, the Communist League of West Germany led by Comrade Hans Gerhart Durer and the progressive German people have continued to support our people's struggle.

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Today, the delegation led by Comrade Hans Gerhart Durer has come to visit our country and to reassure us of the support of the Communist League of West Germany and the German people. This has greatly encouraged our Kampuchean people. We hold that this visit has opened a new page in the annals of the friendly relations and solidarity between our two parties and peoples.

Concerning the present situation in Democratic Kampuchea, the comrade deputy secretary of our party said: Our people and Revolutionary Army are fighting against the aggression by Vietnam and its master, the Soviet international expansionist power, while at the same time struggling to build the country and improve the people's living conditions. We are now preparing to wipe out the second aggressive offensive by Vietnam. Under the leadership of the KCP and Comrade Secretary Pol Pot, we will certainly be able to smash and conquer the aggression by Vietnam and the Soviet international expansionist power.

Our victories are for our independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and national honor. They are also for the defense of independence, peace and security in Southeast Asia, Asia and the world. Vietnam has already been punished ignominiously for its acts of aggression, expansion and annexation. History will record a more severe punishment of the expansionist Vietnam and Soviet Union for their second aggression against us.

Comrade Hans Gerhart Durer's reply was full of profound sentiments of fraternal revolutionary friendship. The Comrade said: The Kampuchean people have long had a tradition of struggling valiantly against imperialism and aggression from the outside. Under the leadership of the KCP and Comrade Secretary Pol Pot, this struggle of the Kampuchean people has been victorious. The working class and people throughout the world have admired and supported the Kampuchean people's struggle.

Comrade Hans Gerhart Durer pointed out: After smashing the U.S. imperialist aggression, the Kampuchean people are now facing aggression from Vietnam for regional hegemony backed by social imperialism. In their struggle against U.S. imperialism, the Kampuchean people displayed their ability to fight and win.

The comrade secretary of the Communist League of West Germany continued: Last year, Vietnam launched a large-scale aggressive offensive against Kampuchea after provoking and interfering in Democratic Kampuchea for 1 whole year. Therefore, it can clearly be proved who is the aggressor.

The working class and people throughout the world have become more and more aware of Vietnam's aggression backed by the Soviet Union. The Kampuchean people, revolutionary army and KCP have already smashed one aggressive offensive by Vietnam. They have already displayed their ability to defend their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and build socialism.

Comrade Secretary Hans Gerhart Durer continued: For many years before the liberation, the Kampuchean people shouldered the most heavy burden in the struggle against U.S. imperialism when it mobilized all its forces to attack Kampuchea after the U.S.-Vietnam agreement was signed. At present, the Kampuchean people must once again shoulder the heaviest burden in the struggle against Vietnam's regional hegemony and Soviet hegemony through expansion in Southeast Asia and Asia. However, the struggle of the Kampuchean people will certainly win total victory.

Later on, Comrade Hans Gerhart Durer reassured the Kampuchean people of the support of the German people and the Communist League of West Germany.

The banquet proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere of revolutionary friendship.

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## IENG SARY RECEIVES FOREIGN AMBASSADORS' CREDENTIALS 3 DEC

BK041317Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 Dec 78 BK

[Text] At 0800 on 3 December 1978 at the Foreign Ministry, Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs, received respectively His Excellency Mohammed Yunus, ambassador-designate of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; His Excellency Yadu Nath Khanal, ambassador-designate of the Kingdom of Nepal; His Excellency Oktay Cankardes, ambassador-designate of the Republic of Turkey; and His Excellency Werner Sigg, ambassador-designate of Switzerland, who have just arrived in Phnom Penh to present their credentials to the comrade chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea.

Attending the meetings along with Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary were several Foreign Ministry cadres. Comrade Ieng Sary and the envoys of these countries exchanged views on the strengthening of bilateral relations on the basis of friendship, equality and mutual respect in line with the pancasila principles. The meetings proceeded in a warm atmosphere of sincerity and mutual understanding.

## SRV CLIQUE HAS SOLD ITSELF OUT TO BECOME SOVIET STOOGES

BK020511Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodia 2230 GMT 1 Dec 78 BK

[Station commentary: "After Suffering Complete Setbacks in the Past, the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong Clique Has Sold Itself Out and Become a Foreign Lackey in Order to Carry Out an Invasion of Kampuchea; Yet, It Is Experiencing One Serious and Ignominious Defeat After Another"]

[Text] Since it launched the war of aggression to swallow up Kampuchean territory in 1975 the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has constantly suffered agonizing and severe defeats. Most serious and stinging was its strategic, crippling setback of 6 January 1978--a defeat which left the clique completely broken. On subsequent dates, all the acts of aggression which the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique carried out in its death throes were also smashed and crushed most shamefully and bitterly by our heroic Kampuchean people and heroic Kampuchean Revolutionary Army under the leadership of our KCP. Especially, during the recent rainy season, thousands of Vietnamese aggressors were either killed or disabled by our forces.

Though they were utterly defeated and left for broke by their defeats, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong Vietnamese have remained most obdurate. They have sold themselves out to the Soviet international expansionist power and become its most contemptible lackeys. They have consented to become Soviet stooges because they intend to continue aggression, expansion, territorial annexation and genocide against Kampuchea. However, no matter how loyally and despicably they become the Soviet running dogs, they will never be able to swallow Kampuchea. They will never succeed. In becoming Soviet stooges, they are only rushing more speedily toward their graves. This is because:

1. The Soviet master they hope will give them help is itself plagued with an acute food shortage. The Soviet Union is importing considerable amounts of food every year.

2. The Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is suffering increasing difficulties because even though it is starving, it has to feed thousands of Soviet personnel. Feeding a Russian is not an easy task. If the clique spends 1 dong on a Vietnamese, it has to spend 1,000 dong on a Russian. Therefore, in order to feed 5,000 Russians, the clique must starve at least 5 million Vietnamese.



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How can the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique solve the dilemma of suffering crippling military setbacks and economic woes and isolation in the world and the necessity of feeding so many Russian mouths? There exists only one way out for the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique--to put an immediate end to its aggression, expansion, annexation and genocide against Kampuchea and faithfully and sincerely respond to the statement made by our comrade party secretary during the mass meeting marking the 18th founding anniversary of the KCP on 27 September 1978.

In this statement our comrade secretary said: Vietnam must put an end to its aggression against Kampuchea at once. Democratic Kampuchea and the peaceful Kampuchean people extend a friendly hand to the Vietnamese people. If the Hanoi powerholders immediately cease their aggression against Kampuchea and their strategy of making Kampuchea a part of Vietnam in accordance with their obsolete Indochina federation strategy, the friendship between our two countries and peoples will be restored immediately. This is the sacred desire of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea.

Can the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique understand this offer? If you continue to arrogantly, wantonly and obstinately commit aggression, expansion, annexation and genocide against Kampuchea, you Vietnamese are bound to suffer a more crippling and critical defeat without fail.

O YADAO FRONT RESOLVED TO REPEL VIETNAMESE AGGRESSORS

EK021417Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2200 GMT 30 Nov 78 BK

[Revolutionary tale: "Our Heroic Guerrilla Forces on the O Yadao Front Are Determined To Smash and Completely Defeat the Vietnamese Aggressors"]

[Summary] Our Kampuchean guerrilla forces on the O Yadao front in Ratanakiri Province, northeastern region, remain determined to smash and defeat the Vietnamese invaders and to help build the advanced cooperatives planned by the KCP.

In their efforts to defend the area against the Vietnamese aggressors, our Kampuchean guerrilla combatants have skillfully used modern as well as traditional weapons. Many Vietnamese troops have been killed with traditional weapons.

"When one of the intruders was hit by a poison arrow, the others fled in panic, dropping all their rice rations. Five of them ran onto our pointed bamboo sticks, while others fell into traps. Many of them died and others were wounded. In a short time, five of our guerrillas killed 10 of the Vietnamese aggressors with crossbows and poison arrows. Twenty other Vietnamese troops were killed by our deadly traps. We seized several types of weapons from the enemy." The victory of our guerrilla units was duly praised by our people at the rear bases.

"A solemn meeting was held in order to study the defense and national construction conditions, and to review our efforts for the betterment of our people's living conditions. At the same time the meeting studied the line of advanced cooperative construction in order to achieve one third of the plan in 1980, in accordance with our KCP's schedule."

Guerrilla combatants as well as cooperative peasants in the O Yadao area have pledged to work together to defend Kampuchean territory and to defeat the Vietnamese aggressors. At the same time, they have resolved to launch an offensive to develop advanced cooperatives so as to build a stronger economic basis for the country now engaged in the struggle to defeat the Vietnamese invaders. The victorious guerrilla combatants in O Yadao and our cooperative people at the rear bases continue to raise their vigilance so as to achieve final victory over the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

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## REVOLUTIONARY ARMY IN PRASOT SCORES VICTORIES, MATURES

BK011215Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2230 GMT 30 Nov 78 BK

[Text] For almost a year now our valiant Kampuchean Revolutionary Army in Prasot district, Svay Rieng sector, eastern region, has used both primitive and modern weapons and implemented the party's line of people's war in the struggle to smash and rout the expansionist, annexationist and genocidal Vietnamese soldiers. As a result, our valiant Kampuchean Revolutionary Army in Prasot district has scored successive victories over the expansionist, annexationist, genocidal and aggressive Vietnamese soldiers and been able to totally defend the territory of Prasot district.

At present, while some of them are thoroughly and carefully patrolling and defending our border, other members of our Kampuchean Revolutionary Army in Prasot district have held a mass meeting to study the deterioration of the aggressive Vietnamese army and discuss future measures for smashing the Vietnamese aggressors. During the meeting, the comrade responsible for the collective pointed out that since our valiant guerrilla units, Kampuchean Revolutionary Army and Kampuchean people smashed their aggressive offensive against our territory, the Vietnamese enemy has suffered heavy defeats in all fields.

In the military field, the Vietnamese enemy has suffered heavy losses both in manpower and materiel. At present, the remaining aggressive Vietnamese soldiers are panic-stricken and very afraid on the battlefield of aggression against Kampuchea.

In the political field, people of all nationalities in Vietnam are rising up and rioting against the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique. Chaos has spread throughout Vietnam. In the economic field, the Vietnamese people are starving. In the diplomatic field, the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is very isolated in the world. In particular, the Vietnamese people are now jointly opposing the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique. All this constitutes the deterioration of the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique.

Our Kampuchean Revolutionary Army has gained more and more experience through the struggle against the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese aggressors and is maturing daily. The more it struggles, the more new and greater victories it wins. At the same time, our Kampuchean Revolutionary Army has always been cherished and supported by the people. Its members are strong and healthy and have a valiant spirit.

Realizing the heavy defeats of the Vietnamese aggressors and based on its own good conditions, our valiant Kampuchean Revolutionary Army in Prasot district is determined to unite closely and continue to struggle to inflict more heavy defeats on the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese aggressors in order to forever protect the country, people, Kampuchean race, party and revolution.

It is also determined to help improve the people's living conditions and rapidly build advanced cooperatives.

## BRIEFS

CREPE RUBBER PLANTATION--The crepe rubber processing plant in Phnom Penh resumed operation 1 January 1976. In order to help accelerate industrial construction and contribute to building advanced cooperatives, union workers here are increasing production and improving the quality of crepe rubber. The current production rate is 40 to 50 tons per day. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2230 GMT 1 Dec 78 BK]

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## CLANDESTINE RADIO REPORTS NATIONAL UNITED FRONT ESTABLISHED

BK050802Y [Editorial Report BK] The Voice of the Cambodian People [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Cambodia at 0400 GMT on 5 December carries recorded reportage on "a meeting held recently in an area of the liberated zone of Kampuchea to welcome the Central Committee of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation." [KNUFNS] The announcer begins by describing the scene at the meeting, saying it was attended by more than 2,000 representatives of the people from all walks of life and from several units of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces. Along the path to the stand, he says, hangs a poster in yellow letters reading: "Welcome the success of the congress to found the KNUFNS!" and three more slogans on the walls of the stand read: "We completely agree with and resolve to faithfully implement the statement of the KNUFNS!"; "Broad and all-round unity of the Kampuchean people for national salvation!"; and "The pure Kampuchean revolution will prevail!" He further says that red flags fly everywhere and that files of armed soldiers mingle with the crowds dressed in festive costumes.

The arrival of the Central Committee of the front is received with warm applause. Wreaths are then laid on the memorial to fallen combatants. Everyone in the meeting then pays a 1-minute tribute to the dead.

When the KNUFNS Central Committee takes the stand, applause is heard. Young traditionally-dressed girls present garlands to those in the Central Committee. Afterwards the meeting listens to a 26-minute recording of the KNUFNS statement read by front President Heng Samrin.

The announcer then describes front President Heng Samrin's presentation of the "resolve to win" red flag of the Kampuchean armed forces to representatives of various units. The announcer says that Heng exhorted the combatants to remain courageous saying: "Advance courageously onward in order to realize the historic task entrusted by the revolution, namely to overthrow the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and rescue our Kampuchean land from the danger of extinction."

Then follows a review of the troops. When the Central Committee members have returned to their places, (Ngin Ra), commander of the Fifth Battalion, speaking for the Kampuchean armed forces, takes the floor and makes the following statement:

[Begin recording] "My respects to the glorious Central Committee of the KNUFNS; my respects to all esteemed representatives; my respects to the dear comrades and friends present here:

"We represent members of pure patriotic armed units, including the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces and all pure revolutionary guerrilla units throughout the country. We are now attending the inaugural ceremony of the front's organization today and paying tribute to the front's organization with the greatest joy and profound gratitude and confidence.

"My respects to the esteemed and beloved Central Committee of the front. We are extremely honored and proud to be here. [applause]

"We feel boundless joy on being given the glorious, noble flag of the KNUFNS. This flag is the symbol of the unity and great courage of all Kampuchean nationalities. It is a flag that is soaked with the blood of combatants who have fought for national independence in all movements, such as those led by Achar Chiv and Po Kambaor [renowned anti-French independence fighters] and by all free combatants in the anti-French era, and by revolutionary combatants and pure patriots in the war to chase out the U.S. imperialists and the Lon Nol clique. It is a flag reflecting the joy and pride of all nationalities throughout the country.

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"Today, our armed forces have been presented with this noble and brilliant flag. It is an incomparably great honor to us.

"Our respects to the glorious front Central Committee. During almost a century of struggle against U.S. imperialism, French imperialism and their stooges--the land-peddling feudal-capitalist class--the Kampuchean people and the pure Kampuchean revolutionary combatants made innumerable sacrifices of blood and flesh. We united closely with the people of Vietnam and Laos in Indochina to put up a most courageous struggle which, on 17 April 1975, was crowned with the great, final victory after driving out the aggressor forces of imperialism from our country and restoring to the Kampuchean fatherland its independence, rights and freedoms.

"However, the traitorous, reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has served the sordid expansionist designs of the traitorous reactionary Chinese powerholders in Peking. They have disguised themselves as communists and socialists, betrayed the blood and flesh of the Kampuchean people and revolutionary combatants, destroyed the revolutionary achievements that have been made, usurped the leading power both in the party and government, implemented a policy of massacre and genocide, and put into practice a most barbarous and ferocious administrative system. Everywhere in Kampuchea, they have unhesitatingly killed patriots and pure revolutionaries. They have ferociously massacred our innocent people and pushed Kampuchea into an unprecedentedly dark epoch, without cities, schools or markets. They have turned Kampuchea into a place where there is no sound of children learning lessons [words indistinct] and where there is only a blanket of death, starvation and misery.

"They have transformed the army, which used to be a revolutionary force, into a counter-revolutionary force which is the most savage military force ever in the history of Kampuchea. They have armed it with the weapons of the traitorous, reactionary Chinese big-nation expansionists, and have turned it into a band of murderers who cold-bloodedly kill people. A countless number of innocent people have thus been slain. They have ostracized and persecuted the uprising movement of the pure revolutionary combatants. They have crossed the border and massacred the fraternal Vietnamese people, thus violating the sovereignty of the SRV and destroying the sincere bonds of comradeship between the peoples of the two countries. No one can describe all the crimes of this clique against the Kampuchean nation and people, and no words are eloquent enough to depict all of them.

"There is only one path for us to follow. That is; to take up weapons, rise up and remake our revolution in order to topple the clique; to give back to the fatherland and people their rights, freedoms, independence and genuine democracy; and to lead Kampuchea toward pure socialism. For this reason, under the leadership of the pure patriotic revolutionaries, all revolutionary army units, including the pure people's revolutionary army and pure revolutionary army, have come into existence and courageously struggled to liberate a part of the country. Here, this very place where we are holding this grand ceremony used to be stained with the blood of many pure revolutionary combatants. Among them were Comrades (Srei Em), (Loek Phalli), (Sar Sokran), (Ros Sau), (Peou Char) and so on, who all sacrificed their lives with great courage.

"On this battlefield of Snuol, great battles took place to contribute along with the rest of the nation to making possible this most brilliant day. They were most noble scenes brought to life in the continuation of the tradition of struggle of our glorious "Issarak" armed forces.

"We pledge resolutely to further strengthen and expand our fighting spirit in order to enhance the tradition and record of a heroic revolutionary army worthy of the great history of our nation and worthy of being the permanent bastion of the Kampuchean people's revolutionary struggle."

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"Our respects to the noble Central Committee of the KNUFNS, our respects to the esteemed and beloved representatives; our respects to all comrades and friends. Today I was very honored to receive from the KNUFNS on behalf of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces the great military banner of victory. On behalf of all units of the pure, patriotic Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces, I would like to pledge the following before the front's Central Committee, all representatives and all the comrades and friends present here:

"1. We pledge to always nurture our blood hatred against and never live under the same sky with the traitorous, reactionary clique in Kampuchea which has pretended to be revolutionary, communist and socialist, and which has Pol Pot and Ieng Sary as its ringleaders and the Chinese big-nation expansionists headed by the traitorous, reactionary Peking ruling clique as its instigators. We pledge to crush all of them, to smash their vicious designs for territorial expansion, and to abolish their traitorous, reactionary regime.

"2. We pledge to always sharpen our will to fight, to remain singlemindedly loyal to the cause of revolutionary struggle of the Kampuchean people and to unconditionally serve the Kampuchean people. We pledge to maintain courage, develop greater skills in combat, endure all hardships, overcome all difficulties in work, advance ever onward even at the cost of our lives; never retreat even if it means certain death, resolve to crush all enemies and help to improve the noble and brilliant tradition and record of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces.

"3. We pledge to always uphold the spirit of proletarian international solidarity, to close ranks with fraternal socialist peoples, to unite with the national independence movements and to strengthen solidarity with movements of struggle for peace and democracy of progressive people throughout the world. We pledge to defend and preserve independence and peace in Indochina in contribution to the safeguarding of peace in Southeast Asia, Asia and the world.

"4. We pledge to always train ourselves in military, political and technical matters and to keep ourselves fit and skillful at all times in order to raise our political consciousness and enhance our combat and work capacity. We pledge to develop daily the size and the quality of the armed forces and make them strong in all respects, giving them sufficient strength to tackle and carry out all tasks successfully so that they will become the worthy main instrument of the front and a worthy bulwark of the people, most loyal to the Kampuchean people and to the bonds of pure proletarian international friendship. Let us overcome all hardships, defeat all enemies and crush any enemy betraying the interests of the people. [applause] [end recording]

The announcer then says: "Then (Mam Choeun), representative of the people from all walks of life in Kampuchea, took the floor." The following is his statement:

[Begin recording] "Respect and revolutionary sentiments to the Central Committee of our glorious KNUFNS. Respect to the representatives of the congress, all organizations, the Kampuchean National Salvation Armed Forces and the masses from all sectors and regions, including the northeast, southwest and eastern regions, who are attending this revolutionary meeting.

"As a Kampuchean citizen, today is a day of good luck for me. I feel very privileged to attend this most auspicious meeting. Please allow me to present the unanimous views of the Kampuchean people as follows: After achieving the 17 April 1975 great victory, the Kampuchean people were elated. They became the masters in restoring the nation. However, shortly afterwards they suffered dire hardships and became victims of massacre and genocide."

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"They have since seen their rights and freedoms abolished, their mores and customs, national traditions and venerated Buddhist religion wiped out. All of this has been done by the blood-stained hands of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, the cheap running dogs of the Chinese expansionists. Moreover, the clique has provoked a border war with Vietnam in order to destroy the solidarity between the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples, drawing a considerable amount of Kampuchean blood and causing heavy losses to Vietnam.

"1. Therefore, we Kampuchean people firmly denounce the fascist and savage crimes of the traitors both at home and abroad. We believe that they are doomed to total destruction in the not too distant future. We maintain that it is imperative to remake the revolution in order to save the nation, family and individual.

"2. We express our thanks today to the newly founded Central Committee of the KNUFNS, the work of our pure Kampuchean sons and daughters, who are following a truly wise and correct line. For this reason, we Kampuchean people support and follow this excellent line, which will lead us toward rights, freedoms and happiness for the people throughout the country in the future.

"3. We Kampuchean people pledge to join hands with the United Armed Forces for National Salvation in implementing the plans set forth by the front's Central Committee to topple the traitorous, reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, the out-and-out running dogs of the Chinese expansionists, so that it will be annihilated soon. We also pledge to build the country along this correct line for the rest of our lives.

"Furthermore, we people in the rear area pledge to increase production to feed the front with might and main.

"In conclusion, we Kampuchean people throughout the country wish the KNUFNS Central Committee and representatives of the armed forces, male and female combatants and cadres at all levels good health and strength in order to lead the Kampuchean revolution to total victory." [applause] [end recording]

"Then, Mrs (Chhuk Chhim) spoke on behalf of all Kampuchean women."

[Begin recording] [applause] "My respect to all representatives of our armed units present at this meeting; respect to representatives of the workers, peasants and people here today.

"As the representative of all women, I would like to make the following statement: Traitors Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, under the instigation of the Chinese, have committed ferocious, inhuman acts of barbarism which are as fascist as or even more fascist than those committed by the Hitlerite fascists themselves. This fascist, nepotist Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has directed these crimes against our innocent people, youths, combatants and cadres both within the military and administrative ranks and without, forcing them to work all day and night without rest, depriving them of adequate food, medicine and clothes and denying them the freedom of education. Moreover, the clique slaps the label of counterrevolutionary on anybody it chooses. Many have been killed mercilessly for no crime at all. Worse still, the clique has massacred pregnant women and children who have committed no offense.

"1. All these crimes of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary traitors tell our women that death is waiting for them. To avoid this they must carry out the revolution.

"2. We women want a revolution. But we do not know what to do. We do not know how to start. Most of us do not know what the young ones, the old ones, the men and the women must do. Now that we have the KNUFNS Central Committee to lead the revolutionary struggle, we women are elated. We know that from now on we have somebody to show us and train us for the revolution. We need no longer proceed blindly, as before."

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"3. During this meeting, we women pledge our full confidence in the policy and leadership of the new Central Committee of the KNUFNS.

"We women would like to actively join forces with the men throughout the country in implementing all the front's plans as advocated by the KNUFNS Central Committee in order to lead the Kampuchean revolution to total victory. We women volunteer to do the following: The elderly among us will remind the young to enlist in the National Salvation Armed Forces. The housewives will take care of housework so that their husbands can dedicate themselves to the revolutionary struggle for national salvation. The young women will volunteer in the National Salvation Armed Forces to fight against the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and carry out all other tasks.

"In conclusion, we would like to congratulate the newly founded Central Committee of the KNUFNS and pledge to fulfill the above-mentioned resolutions without fail. [applause]  
"Long live the Central Committee of the KNUFNS! [applause]  
"Long live the new, pure Kampuchean revolution! [applause]  
"Long live the courageous, revolutionary Kampuchean people! [applause]  
"Long live the invincible Kampuchean National Salvation Armed Forces! [applause]

"Allow me to extend best wishes to the KNUFNS Central Committee. May it enjoy strength and intelligence so as to successfully lead the people and armed forces throughout the country in advancing the revolution. [applause] May the Kampuchean armed forces enjoy strength and victory over the enemy under all circumstances!" [applause] [end recording]

Then those attending the meeting shouted the following slogans in chorus before the meeting ended:

"Congratulations to the congress for the establishment of the KNUFNS!"; "Completely agree to faithfully implement the KNUFNS statement!"; "Broad solidarity among all strata of all Kampuchean nationalities for national salvation!" and "Down with the extremely ferocious regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique!"

#### WEST GERMAN COMMUNIST DELEGATION TOURS COUNTRYSIDE

BK050221Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2230 GMT 4 Dec 78 BK

[Text] On the morning of 3 December 1978, accompanied by the comrade bureau director of the Foreign Liaison Committee of the KCP Central Committee, the delegation of the Communist League of West Germany Central Committee led by Comrade Secretary Hans Gerhart Durer paid a visit to the Kaoh Thom-Bassac area.

The comrade responsible for the sector's party committee accorded a warm reception to the delegation and guided the friendly guests in touring a worksite of the mobile units and people's houses now under construction in the style of advanced cooperatives. The German comrades also visited the ancient temples at Bati and the textile handicraft workshops along the road. The comrade responsible for the sector's committee also told the visitors about the progress of the socialist construction efforts in the sector and the militant drive to recoup losses from the recent floods and to maximize rice production.

During this visit the delegation had an opportunity to hold warm and cordial conversations with cadres and people engaged in their work. On the same afternoon the delegation visited the cultural center and the former enemy military headquarters in Phnom Penh where it was warmly welcomed by resident responsible cadres.

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## STATE LEADERS GREET LAOS' NATIONAL DAY

BK020305Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2230 GMT 1 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Comrade Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea; Comrade Nuon Chea, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly; and Comrade Pol Pot, prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, on 1 December sent a message warmly greeting and congratulating Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, secretary general of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister of the LPDR Government, and Comrade Souphanouvong, president and chairman of the Supreme People's Council of the LPDR on Laos' national day. The message reads:

Dear comrades: On the occasion of the third anniversary of the LPDR's founding, on behalf of the KCP, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people, we take pleasure in expressing our most sincere and ardent congratulations to the Lao party comrades, Lao revolutionaries, the LPDR Government and fraternal Lao people.

Our two peoples of Kampuchea and Laos are neighbors and have a time-honored tradition of friendly relations and interchanges. Since the liberation of each country 3 years ago, our two peoples have carried on and preserved this traditional friendship. We are confident that the fraternal revolutionary friendship traditionally binding our two peoples will continue to prosper. We take this excellent opportunity to extend our best wishes to the fraternal Lao people. Together with our wishes for your personal good health and success, we ask you to please accept our warmest revolutionary salutations.

## YUGOSLAV ENVOY HOSTS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION IN PHNOM PENH

BK020743Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2230 GMT 1 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Comrade Mihailo Lompar, ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [SFRY] to Democratic Kampuchea, and his wife hosted a reception at the Phnom Penh guest house at 1830 on 29 November to mark the 35th founding anniversary of the SFRY. Attending the reception were Comrade State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan, Comrade Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs Ieng Sary and a number of Democratic Kampuchean Government ministers as well as cadres of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army and various ministries. Also present were diplomats accredited to Democratic Kampuchea and their wives.

During the reception Comrade Ambassador Mihailo Lompar and Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary made speeches hailing the development of the bonds of friendship and solidarity between the two countries and peoples of Kampuchea and Yugoslavia--two fellow independence-loving and nonaligned nations.

Comrade Mihailo Lompar said: Present-day Yugoslavia is a country with political stability and a prosperous economy. It has achieved brilliant results in national construction, giving the country a vigorous industry, modern agriculture and quite a high level of education, culture, hygiene and living standards.

Comrade Mihailo Lompar then underlined the role of the nonaligned movement in the following terms: The nonaligned policy constitutes a powerful factor in the world. It is a living force which stimulates the people's struggle to establish a new international order and it provides the world with a basic way to solve the permanent state of instability stemming from the policy of dividing the world into different blocs.

Dealing with the friendship between the two peoples and countries, the envoy from the friendly country said: The courageous Kampuchean people and our Yugoslav people have a traditional bond of sincere friendship and profound mutual trust.



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Throughout history, Yugoslavia and Kampuchea have both fought persistently and heroically to win their rights, freedoms and independence and to build a new society in accordance with their respective aspirations and respective special criteria. Cooperation between us has gradually strengthened and expanded and has achieved brilliant successes in all respects, both government-to-government as well as party-to-party

Afterwards, Comrade Mihailo Lompar expressed the deep feelings the Yugoslav people and government have for our Kampuchean people and government. He said: Yugoslavia attentively follows and sympathizes with the great efforts made by the Kampuchean people to build their war-ravaged country, to safeguard the revolutionary gains of the Kampuchean people's struggle, and to defend their independence and territorial integrity. We also closely and joyfully follow the activities of the Democratic Kampuchean Government on the international circuit and we would like to express our congratulations for the successes it has scored.

In his answer, Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary expressed praise for the glorious record of patriotic and revolutionary struggle of the Yugoslav people. He said: For the past more than 30 years the Yugoslav people have achieved one victory after another in defense of the independence, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country, and have produced great achievements in national construction. Under the personal care of Comrade President Tito, the people of Yugoslavia are constantly kept well-trained for national defense. This enables the friendly Yugoslav people to remain permanently in a state of readiness to smash and exterminate all acts of aggression against their territory and all divisive activities against the unity of their country. In the international arena, the systematic and active application of an independent and nonaligned policy has brought the prestige of the SFRY to new heights.

Talking about the current situation, Comrade Ieng Sary noted: At present, along with strengthening and expanding its strategic military forces in Europe and increasing its threat to the Balkan region, the expansionist power is also intensifying its menace to peace, security and stability in Southeast Asia. Since the signing of the treaty with military overtones between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, Vietnam, which is openly playing the role of a Soviet pawn in Southeast Asia, has been escalating its acts of aggression, expansion and territorial annexation against Democratic Kampuchea. As for the Soviet Union, it has given Vietnam more military advisers and war equipment. They regard an independent Kampuchea as the main obstacle to their expansionist ambitions in Southeast Asia.

However, this aggression has been energetically condemned by the people of Southeast Asia, Asia and the world because it is generally acknowledged that an independent Kampuchea constitutes a factor favoring the cause of independence and peace in this region and is in the legitimate interest of the countries in Asia and the world.

Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary added: Regarding the fact that Vietnam is adventurously attempting to launch an invasion into Kampuchea during this dry season, our Kampuchean people and revolutionary army under the wise and correct leadership of the KCP and Comrade Secretary Pol Pot continue to maintain mastery and will hand Vietnam successive defeats, dealing it more and more crippling setbacks until its Indochina federation strategy and Southeast Asian expansionist plans completely collapse.

In conclusion, Comrade Ieng Sary highly valued and expressed thanks for the Yugoslav people and government's support and their profound understanding of the essence and significance of the current struggle being waged by our Kampuchean people to preserve Democratic Kampuchea and make it prosperous as an independent and nonaligned country. Following the reception, Yugoslav documentary films were screened for the guests. Both the reception and film show proceeded in a cordial and warm atmosphere.

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## LEADERS SEND GREETINGS MESSAGES ON NATIONAL DAYS

Khieu Samphan Greet Thai King

BK050052Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 Dec 78 BK

[4 December national day greetings message from Cambodian State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan to Thai King Phumiphon Adunyadet]

[Text] To King Phumiphon Adunyadet of the Kingdom of Thailand, Bangkok:

On the occasion of the national day of the Thai Kingdom, I ask Your Highness to accept my sincere congratulations and greetings and I wish the Thai people prosperity and glory. Please accept my highest regards.

Phnom Penh, 4 December 1978

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea

Pol Pot Greet Kriangsak

BK050053Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 Dec 78 BK

[4 December national day greetings message from Cambodian Prime Minister Pol Pot to Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan]

[Text] To His Excellency Kriangsak Chamanan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, Bangkok:

On the occasion of the national day of the Thai Kingdom, on behalf of the people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea, we would like to express our hearty congratulations to you and to the Thai people and government. We wish you happiness and the Thai people prosperity and glory.

We are confident that the friendly relations between our two neighboring countries will further blossom in the interests of our two peoples.

Phnom Penh, 4 December 1978

[Signed] Pol Pot, prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea

Romania's Ceausescu Greeted

BK020237Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2230 GMT 1 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Comrade Pol Pot, secretary of the KCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and Comrade Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, on 24 November sent a message to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, expressing warm congratulations to the latter on the 60th anniversary of Romania's reunification. The message reads:

This reunification is a glorious event in the annals of the heroic and prolonged struggle of the friendly Romanian nation and people. Through this reunification, a unified Romanian state was born, thus creating for the Romanian proletariat new conditions favorable to unity and the consolidation and expansion of the nationwide popular movement.

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Upholding the tradition of patriotism and revolution of the Romanian people, the RCP has led the Romanian people from one victory to another in the struggle for national unity, independence, territorial integrity and a new society. Our Kampuchean people, who are in the process of waging a persistent struggle under the leadership of the KCP against aggression, expansion and territorial annexation and in defense and for the preservation of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Kampuchea and of the Kampuchean race, thoroughly understand why the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the unification of Transylvania into the Romanian fatherland is so significant and important to the friendly Romanian people. We share the joy of the Romanian people with profound sentiment of revolutionary friendship.

We are confident that the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of this glorious event will further enhance and expand the great solidarity of the Romanian nation and people, thus bringing greater efficacy to their struggle against acts of external interference, intervention and aggression. The independent and sovereign Socialist Republic of Romania is advancing with courage. Permit us to wish the friendly Romanian people and government under the leadership of the RCP with Comrade President Nicolae Ceausescu as the outstanding leader more and greater victories in their efforts to preserve and defend their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and to build socialism in all respects.

With most ardent revolutionary fraternity.

Central Africa's Bokassa

BK040114Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 Dec 78 BK

[3 December greetings message from Cambodian State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan to Central Africa Emperor Bokassa]

[Text] To King Bokassa I, emperor of Central Africa, Bangui:

On the occasion of the national day of the Central African Empire, on behalf of the Democratic Kampuchean people and government we extend to Your Highness and to the people and Government of Central Africa our most ardent congratulations. We wish Your Highness happiness and the Central African people prosperity and glory.

May the friendly relations between our two fellow nonaligned nations further develop in the interests of our two peoples.

Phnom Penh, 3 December 1978

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea

#### BRIEFS

ENVOYS ARRIVE--His Excellency Mohammed Yunus, ambassador-designate of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and his wife, His Excellency Yadu Nath Khanal, ambassador-designate of the Kingdom of Nepal, His Excellency Oktay Cankardes, ambassador-designate of the Republic of Turkey, and His Excellency Werner Sigg, ambassador-designate of Switzerland to Democratic Kampuchea arrived in Phnom Penh by plane at 1430 on 2 December to present their credentials to the comrade State Presidium chairman. They were welcomed at Pochentong Airport by the comrade chairman of protocol and cadres of the Foreign Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2230 GMT 2 Dec 78 BK]

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## KHIEU SAMPHAN ACCEPTS CREDENTIALS OF NEW AMBASSADORS

Mohammed Yunus, Pakistan

BK060628Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2230 GMT 4 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Comrade Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, received at the state palace on the afternoon of 3 December 1978, the message from His Excellency Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, appointing His Excellency Mohammed Yunus ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to Democratic Kampuchea. Attending the credential presentation ceremony along with Comrade Khieu Samphan were Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and a number of foreign ministry cadres. His Excellency Mohammed Yunus' colleagues were also present.

On that occasion Comrade Khieu Samphan and His Excellency Mohammed Yunus pleasantly and proudly recalled the consistently excellent relationship between the Kampuchean and Pakistani nations and peoples. They also expressed wishes for the greater development of the bonds of friendship between our two peoples and countries--two fellow peace-loving Third World nations. The credentials presentation ceremony proceeded in a cordial and warm atmosphere.

Yadu Nath Khanal, Nepal

BK060629Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2230 GMT 4 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Comrade Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, received at the state palace on the afternoon of 3 December 1978, the message from King Birendra of Nepal appointing His Excellency Yadu Nath Khanal ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Nepal to Democratic Kampuchea. Attending the credential presentation ceremony along with the comrade State Presidium chairman were Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs, and a number of Foreign Ministry cadres.

On that occasion Comrade Khieu Samphan and His Excellency Yadu Nath Khanal expressed satisfaction with the excellent state of the bonds of friendship existing between the two peoples and countries of Kampuchea and Nepal--two fellow peace-loving and nonaligned nations.

The comrade State Presidium chairman and the Nepalese envoy also expressed wishes for the development of the mutual understanding and friendly relations between our two peoples and countries.

The credentials presentation ceremony proceeded in a cordial and warm atmosphere.

Oktay Cankardes, Turkey

BK060630Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2230 GMT 4 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Comrade Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, received at the state palace on the afternoon of 3 December 1978, the message from His Excellency Fahri Koruturk, president of the Republic of Turkey, appointing His Excellency Oktay Cankardes ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to Democratic Kampuchea. Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs and a number of Foreign Ministry cadres were also present with the comrade State Presidium chairman at this credentials presentation ceremony.

Comrade Khieu Samphan and His Excellency Oktay Cankardes expressed pleasure at the excellent development of the bonds of friendship between the two peoples and countries of Kampuchea and Turkey.

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The comrade State Presidium chairman and the Turkish envoy also expressed wishes for the growth of the bonds of friendship between the two nations.

The credentials presentation ceremony proceeded in a warm atmosphere of mutual understanding.

Werner Sigg, Switzerland

BK060632Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2230 GMT 4 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Comrade Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, received at the state palace on the afternoon of 3 December 1978, the message from His Excellency Willi Ritschard, president of the Swiss Confederation, appointing His Excellency Werner Sigg ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Swiss Confederation to Democratic Kampuchea. Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs, and a number of Foreign Ministry cadres were also present in addition to the comrade State Presidium chairman in this credentials presentation ceremony. His Excellency Werner Sigg's colleagues also attended.

Comrade Khieu Samphan and His Excellency Werner Sigg exchanged views in a warm and understanding atmosphere about friendly relations between the two countries and peoples of Kampuchea and Switzerland.

NEPOTISM, IRRESPONSIBILITY CAUSE MILLIONS IN SRV TO STARVE

BK060602Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2230 GMT 4 Dec 78 BK

[Station commentary: "The Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong Clique Is the One Which Starves the Vietnamese People"]

[Text] At present the whole world is well aware that the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is most fascist and barbarous, that it is inept and inefficient, and that it is good only at making empty boasts and lies. The clique's nature is extremely weak, despicable, subservient and truculent. The Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique's all-round policy is irresponsible and nepotic, as it serves only the interests of its friends and families. For this reason, millions of Vietnamese are starving. This situation is most serious. Dozens, even hundreds of Vietnamese are dying from hunger each day. Many have sold their children to serve as other people's servants because of hunger. Some have sold their wives or ordered them to become prostitutes. Others have been reduced to begging or scavenging for food in trash cans and rubbish heaps, but they have found very few leftovers, as people do not throw things away any more. The beggars have no donors either; everybody must look out for his own stomach.

As a result of the famine, demonstrations have been more and more frequently staged to voice opposition against the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique. Recently at (Hoa An) hamlet, (Thong Hoa) village, Duc Pho district, Nghia Binh Province, central Vietnam, thousands of Vietnamese demonstrated and ransacked the rice granary at the (Thong Hoa) village office. All of this shows the miserable existence of the Vietnamese people under the current oppressive rule of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique.

The living conditions of the aggressor Vietnamese soldiers are not much different from those of the Vietnamese civilians. Vietnamese soldiers are given only rice bran to eat and even this is not given in sufficient quantities. Most of the Vietnamese soldiers are skinny and their faces are emaciated. Recently, our guerrillas captured 10 Vietnamese aggressors at O Yadao. When the prisoners saw the cooking pots of our men, they prostrated themselves before these utensils without any shame. When our guerrillas gave them rice to eat, they gobbled it up, licking out both the bowls and the spoons. The causes of the current famine, which has left many Vietnamese dead, are numerous. However, the main causes are as follows:

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1. The Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is launching a war of aggression against Kampuchea.
2. The clique's economic policy is wrong and irresponsible.
3. Its foreign policy is inept and deceitful, which has placed it in utter isolation in the international arena. Therefore, no matter how low the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique kowtows to other people asking for aid, nobody wants to help it anymore. Everybody is well aware that the clique would use any aid it can get to intensify forcible enlistment to commit aggression against Kampuchea.
4. Its policy stipulates aggression, subservience and looting of other people's land and resources. Plundering has become a way of life for the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique. It seems that it cannot survive without committing banditry.

Therefore, the only way out for the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is to put an end to its aggression against Kampuchea, stop being the cheap lackey of the Soviet international, expansionist power, and lead the Vietnamese people to maximize production and build the country.

#### AFP INTERVIEWS REFUGEE OFFICER ON FRONT CHIEF'S BACKGROUND

BK051440Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1416 GMT 5 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Bangkok, 5 Dec (AFP)--[Words indistinct] of the newly-formed United National Front for Kampuchean (Cambodian) Salvation (FUNSK), Heng Samrin, attempted a coup last April, a Cambodian Army officer said here today. The officer, a Major Preab, former commander of Battalion 305, who took refuge in Thailand last September, also said he thought Heng Samrin's rebels were not a serious military threat to the Khmer Rouge government.

The major told AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE that Heng Samrin planned the coup when he commanded the Fourth Division based at Kompong Cham, 80 kilometers (50 miles) northeast of Phnom Penh. The second in command, a Major Tang, warned the central government and the plotters were crushed, Major Preab went on. The rebels blew up the munition dump at Kompong Cham, causing many deaths and leaving a crater 30 meters (100 feet) across. Heng Samrin fled eastwards with many weapons and part of the Fourth Division's troops, the major said.

At the time, the Cambodian radio reported that five Vietnamese officials, including several members of the Communist Party Central Committee, had been arrested after being sent to Kompong Cham to lead rebels. Major Preab himself was found seriously wounded by nationalist rebels ("Free Khmers") in northwest Cambodia. He said he fled after his parents were executed on charges of complicity with alleged "Vietnamese plotters." "My parents knew nothing of politics," he told AFP. "I hate the Khmer Rouge. I want vengeance".

Major Preab, a member of the Cambodian Communist Party since 1968, said the Fourth Division rebels did not constitute a serious military threat to the Khmer Rouge government. "They are called bandits and are hunted." He said the "bandits" were part of a pro-Vietnamese group that worked their way into the Cambodian Central Committee and whose leaders included two vice [words indistinct] assembly, So Phim and Nim Ros. The major said both were executed after the Kompong Cham plot.

There have been reports that So Phim found asylum in Vietnam. But his name was not on the list of 14 Central Committee members of the FUNSK published by the Vietnamese news agency. Observers noted at the same time this did not prove he is not on the committee since Cambodian revolutionists frequently use pseudonyms including the names of dead leaders. The members of the front Central Committee seem to be medium-rank Khmers Rouges, who were not part of the Khmer Rouge Central Committee after it took control of the country in 1975, observers said.

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Major Preab said the fighting against the Cambodian army was being waged by Vietnam's regular army using ultra-modern Soviet weapons. He said the Vietnamese have a solid grip on the Fishhook district in the eastern part of Kompong Cham Province, and that all Cambodian counteroffensives had failed to dislodge them.

According to reliable sources, this so-called liberated zone consists of about 1,500 square kilometers (600 square miles) in the Fishhook area jutting into Vietnam.

#### INSURGENT PRESS AGENCY CARRIES LEADERS' BIOGRAPHIES

##### Heng Samrin

BK050637Y SPK (SAPORDAMEAN KAMPUCHEA) [Clandestine] in French to Cambodia 0445 GMT  
5 Dec 78 BK

["Organ of Cambodian National United Front for National Salvation"]

[Text] SPK, 5 Dec 1978--Following is the biography of Heng Samrin, president of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation:

Heng Samrin was born in 1934 in Kak commune, Ponhea Krek district, Prey Veng Province to a large family of poor peasants who took part in the revolution. In 1959 he began his revolutionary activities and became commander of a battalion and then of a regiment. Since 1976 he has been political commissar and commandant of the 4th Division, assistant chief of the general staff and member of the party executive committee for the eastern zone.

In face of the barbaric repression carried out by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary reactionaries against the people and army, Heng Samrin, in May 1978, led an insurrection against the reactionary, dictatorial, militarist Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. He actively promoted unity with other patriotic forces to mobilize the population to take part in the struggle to topple the barbaric Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique to save Kampuchea from the danger of extermination and to bring true peace, independence and liberty to the Kampuchean people. The congress of representatives which met to found the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation unanimously elected Heng Samrin president of the front's Central Committee.

##### Chea Sim

BK050703Y SPK (SAPORDAMEAN KAMPUCHEA) [Clandestine] in French to Cambodia 0556 GMT  
5 Dec 78 BK

["Organ of Cambodian National United Front for National Salvation"]

[Text] SPK, 5 Dec 1978--Chea Sim was born in 1932 to a family of poor peasants in Ampil commune, Romeas Hek district, Svay Rieng Province. He took part in the revolution of 1952 and led various underground activities then and during the war of resistance for national salvation against the aggressor Americans. Since 1971 he has been secretary of the Ponhea Krek district party committee and since 1976, a member of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly.

Chea Sim could clearly see the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique's traitorous nature vis a vis the people and the party by its savage repression of cadres, the people and the armed forces. In May 1978 he, along with other cadres and district party members, led a struggle against the reactionaries and for the establishment of bases of resistance in order to continue the struggle for national salvation and topple the dictatorial and barbarous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. During this time he was elected secretary of the party committee for Region 20.

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The congress of representatives for the establishment of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation unanimously elected him vice president of the front Central Committee.

PEOPLE AWARE OF ADVANCED COOPERATIVES' SIGNIFICANCE

BK030413Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2230 GMT 2 Dec 78 BK

[Station commentary: "Our People's Spirit of Love for the Country, People, Kampuchean Race and KCP Is Being Turned Into a Great United Force for Launching the Offensive To Build Advanced Cooperatives in Every Area"]

[Text] All our Kampuchean people love their country, people, race and KCP more than their own lives, but they are greatly indignant toward the enemies of all stripes, particularly the expansionist, annexationist and genocidal Vietnamese aggressors who are now launching activities on Vietnamese soil to exterminate and turn our Kampuchean race into Vietnamese.

Under the wise and correct leadership of the KCP, our people now have a greater spirit of love for their country, people and Kampuchean race. They want to rapidly develop Kampuchea in agriculture, in industry--in all fields--as well as to smash the enemies of all stripes, particularly the Vietnamese aggressors, so that they will be able to effectively defend the country and rapidly improve the people's living conditions independently and self-reliantly.

With their great spirit of love for the country, people and Kampuchean race, our entire people are very happy and satisfied with the party's line for building advanced cooperatives. Therefore, they are now uniting closely around the KCP and striving to turn their spirit of love for the country and Kampuchean race as well as their contentment with the party's line into a powerful force for carrying out the offensive to build advanced cooperatives in all areas. This is because our people are well aware that:

1. Advanced cooperatives are the foundation and key factor in building socialism in Democratic Kampuchea now and in the future.
2. Advanced cooperatives are places to train new people who have a great spirit of love for the the country, territory, people and Kampuchean race and the will to fulfill all tasks with revolutionary optimism and a sense of responsibility.
3. Advanced cooperatives will enable our people to improve their living conditions rapidly and turn our Kampuchean countryside into beautiful and evergreen ricelands and crop gardens in all seasons.
4. Advanced cooperatives will always be strong and powerful support bases for the front in all circumstances.
5. Advanced cooperatives constitute a unit of the Kampuchean nation and race which unites firmly around the KCP and struggles to wipe out the enemies of all stripes, particularly the expansionist, annexationist and genocidal Vietnamese aggressors, in order to forever defend and preserve our Kampuchean nation, people and race for generations to come.

Based on the firm, profound and great spirit of love for the nation, people, Kampuchean race and revolution, our people throughout the country are determined to turn their realization of the role of advanced cooperatives into a great united force to struggle enthusiastically and vigorously to turn one-third of all the cooperatives throughout the country into advanced cooperatives by great leaps and bounds by 1980. They are determined to fulfill and even overfulfill the party's plan for building advanced cooperatives so as to use them as support bases for our revolutionary army in the front in smashing and inflicting more ignominious and heavy defeats on the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese aggressors.



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## FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON WARSAW PACT MEETING

EK070846Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2230 GMT 6 Dec 78 BK

[7 December statement by the Democratic Cambodian Foreign Ministry on the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee meeting in Moscow]

[Text] Following is the Democratic Kampuchean Foreign Ministry's statement on the aims of the Warsaw military pact Political Consultative Committee meeting to muster its friends to help escalate the war of aggression in Kampuchea, Southeast Asia and Asia:

1. From 22 through 23 November 1978, a meeting of the Warsaw military pact Political Consultative Committee was held in Moscow. At this meeting, the Soviet expansionist big power raised many questions and forced the members of this military pact to adopt its views and stands. However, the most important matter of all is that the Soviet expansionist big power tried to muster friends in order to escalate the expansionist war of aggression in Kampuchea, Southeast Asia and Asia.

2. The reasons which have prompted the Soviet expansionist big power to muster its friends in such a way are the following:

A. Because the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has suffered heavy defeats in its war against Democratic Kampuchea, the clique's economy and finances have been shattered and famine has become serious and widespread. As the clique has not been able to obtain more troops, it has terrorized and killed the people in the most ferocious manner. The Vietnamese people, especially the South Vietnamese, the Khmer people in Kampuchea Kraom and other ethnic groups have attacked the clique more violently and this has created troubles throughout the country. Each day thousands of Vietnamese people flee their country.

Particularly in the diplomatic field, the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has suffered serious isolation, because the people in Southeast Asia, Asia and the world have clearly seen the clique's aggressive and expansionist nature, and have clearly realized that the clique is a Soviet puppet in Southeast Asia and Asia. In the face of this serious situation, the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has hoped that the Soviet expansionist power would save it. That is why it has come to this big power for help. In order to get this big power's assistance, the clique agreed to sign a treaty on 3 November 1978, openly selling out the Vietnamese nation and people to the Soviet expansionist big power and allowing it to impose a neocolonialist yoke and set up military bases in Vietnam.

B. The Soviet expansionist big power alone cannot save the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique, because it too is facing many problems in its own country, in Europe, Africa and the Middle East. Its means are thus limited. It cannot deal with the situation in all these areas, so it alone cannot help the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique. That is why, at the recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee the Soviet expansionist big power used every means, including threats and flattery to muster its friends to help save the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique, escalate the war of aggression in Kampuchea and achieve its expansionist ambition in Southeast Asia and Asia.

3. The Soviet expansionist big power's effort to muster its friends to help escalate the war of aggression in Kampuchea and trigger a war in Southeast Asia, Asia and the world, once again shows the true vicious and ferocious nature of this big power and its ambition for world hegemony. This activity of the Soviet big power has seriously threatened the security, peace and stability of Southeast Asia, Asia and the world.

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Moreover, the fact that the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has knelt down as a lackey of the Soviet expansionist big power, has clearly proved that the clique is a true puppet of the Soviet expansionist power and that its country is a Soviet expansionist military base and that it is the instigator of war in Southeast Asia and Asia.

4. The Soviet expansionist big power's effort to escalate the war has been vigorously opposed by the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples. In particular, the Vietnamese people have opposed the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong war of aggression against Kampuchea, which has brought destruction, suffering and famine. The Vietnamese people's resistance movement continues to spread; and the people of Southeast Asia, Asia, Europe and throughout the world have strengthened their unity to oppose the expansionist policy of the Soviet Union and the SRV. This struggle has inflicted serious defeat and caused troubles for the Soviet expansionist big power which has tried to muster its friends to help escalate the war in Kampuchea, Southeast Asia and Asia.

5. However the Soviet expansionist big power persists in carrying on this insane activity. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea is convinced that the governments of the independence and peace-loving countries throughout the world have clearly seen the Soviet aggressive and expansionist maneuvers at the recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee and its current activities. These people will adopt effective measures to resist the warmonger policy of the Soviet expansionist big power and the SRV so as to preserve the independence, security and peace of all the countries in Southeast Asia, Asia and world.

The Kampuchean people and the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces are resolutely fighting, constantly adhering to the stand of independence, mastery and self-reliance, in order to preserve forever an independent, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned Democratic Kampuchea and to contribute to the defense of the independence and peace of the people in Southeast Asia, Asia, and the world.

6. Historic experiences have clearly proved that the aggressors are always destined for defeat. The 50-year-old Vietnamese strategy to annex Kampuchea by using every means, including internal, the mustering of cliques and clans, the installation of puppets, the use of a fake revolutionary banner, the nibbling of territory along the border, flattery, special friendship, special solidarity, sabotage, treacherous negotiations, coup d'etats and the overt large-scale aggression at the end of 1977, was totally defeated.

In 1978, the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has suffered shameful military, political and economic defeats. Particularly in the diplomatic field, the clique has suffered the most serious isolation. In the face of such a situation, the Warsaw military pact can never save the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique. The best solution for the Vietnamese and their masters is to immediately stop attacking Kampuchea and implementing the expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia and Asia.

Phnom Penh, 7 December 1978

AFP REPORTS INVADING VIETNAMESE FORCES NEAR KRATIE

EK070812Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0802 GMT 7 Dec 78 EK

[Excerpt] Bangkok, 7 Dec (AFP)--Invading Vietnamese troops are closing in on the Cambodian Mekong town of Kratie with the apparent aim of cutting off the whole northeastern region from Phnom Penh, reliable sources said here today. One Vietnamese column was only 80 km (52.5 miles) north of Kratie while a second column was advancing along Highway 13 from the east. Movements of Vietnamese troops were reported all along the border the sources said.

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## VIETNAMESE POW TELLS OF CUBAN MILITARY OFFICERS IN SRV

BK061410Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 5 Dec 78 BK

[Confession by aggressor Vietnamese soldier (Ha Son Kiet), captured near Phnum Den in Takeo Province on 6 October--portion recorded in Vietnamese with paragraph-by-paragraph translation into Cambodian]

[Summary] The Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is more fascist and barbarous than the Thieu-Ky clique. It pays no attention to the standard of living of the Vietnamese people, who are dying every day from starvation. It thinks only about expansion, annexation, aggression and genocide. The Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is now committing the most cowardly crimes against the Kampuchean Kraom nationals--owners of the Kampuchea Kraom territory--who supported the clique before it came of power. This ungrateful clique has used any means by which to exterminate the Kampuchea Kraom Khmer race, such as forcing pregnant women to have abortions, killing male babies and children, banning Khmer youths from getting married, and so forth.

"The confession by aggressor Vietnamese soldier (Ha Son Kiet), who was captured by our Kampuchean Revolutionary Army on the battlefield in Kampuchean territory, clearly proves that the Vietnamese and people of other nationalities, particularly the Kampuchea Kraom Khmers, are working more closely and struggling more resolutely to smash and punish the Vietnamese enemy for its fascist and barbarous crimes. The Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique--running dog of the Soviet Union--and its regime will certainly collapse very soon." The following is the confession:

[Begin recording] My name is (Ha Son Kiet), age 19, single. I was formerly a private in a unit guarding a military training school in An Giang province. I was captured near Phnum Den in Takeo Province on the morning of 6 October 1978. I was born in Hamlet 2, (Chau Phu An) commune, Chau Phu district, An Giang Province, South Vietnam.

The Viet Cong took control of my hamlet in 1975. A few months later, my hamlet chief (Nguyen Van Tu) and commune chief (Tranh Van Biek) started collecting taxes from us. The ricefields in Hamlets 2 and 5 are very fertile. The Viet Cong sent people from these two hamlets to a new economic zone near canal No 13, where the soil is very poor. The reactionary capitalists and landlords who had money to bribe them didn't have to go. Two months later, the people who had been sent to this new economic zone fled back to their hamlets and demonstrated in front of the commune office. They denounced the Viet Cong for oppressing the poor people.

"In 1977, 60 percent of the people in my district were starving. Thirty percent of the people died from starvation and sickness. Two or three people in my hamlet died everyday."

At the beginning of 1977, the An Giang provincial authorities launched a campaign to deceive the people. They called on the people to store their rice in the cooperative storehouse and said that they would distribute it to the people when needed. However, after all the people's rice was stored, they distributed only one sack of rice among the people in each hamlet. In February 1977, 200 starving people from my hamlet demonstrated in front of the office of the Moat Chruk city chairman, Four-Star Lieutenant (Ba Trung). They carried banners which read: "The Vietnamese party is a fox" and "Reject the new economic zones and cooperative depots of the Vietnamese party." The demonstrators demanded that the Vietnamese authorities relieve the people's famine.

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The party's soldiers, policemen and cadres have always enjoyed "womanizing" and drinking and fighting among themselves for prostitutes.

"In November 1977, I was drafted by the provincial soldiers. They sent me to the military training school in An Giang Province, which is located at the Moat Chruk town airfield. There were then 800 new soldiers. However, after 1 month's training, there were only 200 left, because most of them fled home. In December 1977, Three-Star Lieutenant (Sao Tiang), chairman of the military training school in An Giang Province, assigned me to guard the school. He sent the others to 3rd Regiment of the provincial military training school in Moat Chruk. People from my hamlet and from Hamlet 5 demonstrated at the military training area at the Moat Chruk airfield in December to demand the return of their sons.

"I fled home in March 1978 because I realized that sooner or later they would send me to fight and die in Kampuchea. I did not go into the forest. I hid in the hamlet. However, they soon captured me and took me back.

"In May 1978, I was sent to the 24th Regiment which is located near the (Svay Tong) marketplace. One-Star Lieutenant (Nguyen Van Hung), chairman of the 24th Regiment is a North Vietnamese. There are over 200 Kampuchea Kraom Khmer families in a village west of the area where the 24th Regiment is stationed.

The 24th Regiment command plundered the land, rice and homes of those Khmer people. They sent the property owners to live in a camp at the far end of the village. They forced them to work without rest, guarded them like prisoners and banned them from contacting each other or speaking Khmer. They have forced pregnant women to have abortions, banned Khmer youths from getting married and killed male children. They have also raped and killed Khmer women. In August 1978 alone, 20 Khmer women were raped and killed. Another 1,800 Kampuchea Kraom Khmers of both sexes were imprisoned and many others are killed every day.

"In June and July 1978, the Kampuchea Kraom Khmers in (Svay Tong) camp rioted, seized guns from camp guards and fled into the jungle in order to continue their struggle. During the riot, the Kampuchea Kraom Khmers killed 110 soldiers and wounded many other soldiers from the 24th Regiment. For fear that he might be stripped of his rank and imprisoned because of his negligence, Lieutenant (Nguyen Van Hung) became more cruel. He sent his soldiers to gather the Khmers from various areas. About 100 Khmers were killed. This enraged the soldiers of the 24th Regiment cannot walk about in this area, because the Khmers in (Svay Tong) district always attack them at night. At night, the Kampuchea Kraom Khmers are the masters of the territory.

"The Hoa Hao religious sects have also launched a movement in An Giang Province. They have modern weapons. They also attack the Viet Cong. The people completely support the movement of the Kampuchea Kraom Khmers.

"In August and September 1978, there were 30 Soviet and Cuban military officers in Moat Chruk and 30 others in Kramon Sar marketplace. There are also three or four Soviet and Cuban military officers in the Vietnamese Army. The Russians and Cubans are prepared to assume direct command of the Vietnamese Army when Vietnam launches an invasion inside Kampuchea during this dry season. The chairman of my unit, (Tranh Ba Dang), told us that there were also Russians in army units and factories in Saigon.

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"On 10 September 1978, 120 people took up arms and demonstrated by marching from the Moat Chruk marketplace to the airfield where the new recruits were being trained. They carried many banners reading: 'The Vietnamese party is a traitorous party which has sold out our national independence to the Soviet Union'; 'The Vietnamese party is a criminal killing the poor people'; and 'We reject the recruitment of soldiers for aggression against Kampuchea.' The demonstrators demanded that the Vietnamese party solve the famine problem faced by the flood victims. They asked that their sons be returned and that they no longer be sent to fight and die in Kampuchea. Three-Star Lieutenant (Sao Tiang) ordered the defense unit to shoot at the demonstrators.

"On 11 September, 1978, I was sent back to guard the military training school in Moat Chruk. On 6 October, my unit chief and I sent Four-Star Lieutenant (Nguyen Van Su) and two other two-star lieutenants to assess the military situation in Takeo Province near the Vietnamese border. Once we advanced 200 to 300 meters inside Takeo Province, the Kampuchean guerrilla units and Kampuchean Revolutionary Army immediately shot at us. All my commanders and the other soldiers were killed and I was captured.

"Made on 10 November 1978.

[Signed] "(Ha Son Kiet)" [end recording]

VIETNAMESE BOAT REFUGEES FORCED TO FLEE SRV

BK070424Y Phnom Penh International Service in English 0000 GMT 7 Dec 78 BK

[From the "International News" feature: "The Le Duan-Pham Van Dong Clique Continues to Force the Vietnamese People to Flee by Sea and To Die by Hundreds of Thousands"]

[Excerpt] During these last 10 days, five Vietnamese refugee boats sank in the sea and left many hundreds dead. The Vietnamese people, who have been forced by the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique to flee abroad, have been obliged to go in small boats to other Southeast Asian countries.

According to reports from Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, five Vietnamese refugee boats have sunk in Malaysian waters in the bay off the coast of (?Pahang) port and caused 148 deaths amongst 340 on board.

Reports from Tokyo say on December 4th, 1978, 50 boats were crossing the South China Sea towards Malaysia. Last week, the number of the Vietnamese refugees arrived in Malaysia has increased from 43,500 to 45,400. This number will further increase. One estimate is that in the forthcoming 5 years the number of Vietnamese refugees will reach about 2 million.

According to authoritative sources in Malaysia, the Vietnamese refugees have had to bribe the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong authorities with money or gold. Poor Vietnamese people have been sent to jail and subject to hard work in a fascist way.

#### BRIEFS

STOUNG DISTRICT MOBILE YOUTH--Our mobile youths of both sexes in Stoung district, Kompong Thom Province, were successful in the drive to maximize production in 1977. This year, after planting rainy season rice on 20,000 hectares and harvesting the early maturing rice, they are striving to plant the last rice crop of the year on 3,000 hectares of land in various areas and the flood receding rice on other 500 hectares of land in the Tonle Sap lake area. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 29 Nov 78 BK]

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SRV FORCES NEAR KRATIE; KHIEU SAMPHAN APPEALS FOR HELP

AFP Describes Pincer Movement

OW071645Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1635 GMT 7 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 7 Dec (AFP)--Vietnamese invasion forces were [words indistinct] on the Cambodian Mekong town of Kratie, in a pincer movement threatening to cut off the whole of northeast Cambodia, reliable sources said here today.

Further Vietnamese troop movements were reported in Kandal and Takeo provinces southeast of Phnomh Penh.

Voice of Cambodia radio, monitored here, implicitly confirmed the urgency of the situation, reporting that "revolutionary units" had been alerted north, south and east of the capital.

Cambodian President Khieu Samphan has written to Peking "drawing the attention of Chinese comrades to the threat posed to Phnom Penh by Vietnamese aggression."

(China responded today by condemning the newly-formed Vietnamese backed Kampuchean United National Front for National Salvation (KUNFNS). In a letter printed on the front page of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, Marshal Yea Chien-ying, effectively the Chinese head of state, dismissed the KUNFNS as a Soviet and Vietnamese attempt to set up a puppet government in Cambodia)

Thai newspapers said today the Cambodian-Vietnamese conflict had reached a critical point and threatened to embroil the whole of Southeast Asia. The daily paper (?NATION REVIEW) called on the United States to (?insure) that the fighting did not spill over into Thailand.

NCNA Publishes Leader's Letter

For the Peking NCNA report of the letter from Khieu Samphan to heads of state and government of friendly countries denouncing Vietnam and appealing for their support in opposing Vietnam's acts of aggression and annexation, see the International Affairs section of the 6 December People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT.

IENG SARY SEES ENVOY'S PRESENCE AS SUPPORT FOR STRUGGLE

BK080312Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 5 Dec 78 BK

[Text] At noon on 4 December, Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, on behalf of his government hosted a banquet at the government palace in honor of diplomats from a number of countries now on mission in Democratic Kampuchea.

Attending the banquet were His Excellency Mohammed Yunus, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and his wife; His Excellency Yadu Nath Khanal, ambassador of the Kingdom of Nepal; His Excellency Oktay Cankardes, ambassador of the Republic of Turkey; and His Excellency Werner Sigg, ambassador of Switzerland. The comrade secretary general and a number of cadres of the Foreign Ministry also attended the banquet.

On that occasion the comrade deputy prime minister made a speech extending warm and cordial welcome to the envoys of Pakistan, Nepal, Turkey and Switzerland and their colleagues. He said: "The fact that your governments have chosen this moment to send you on a mission to our Democratic Kampuchea is testimony of their sympathy and support for our Kampuchean people's struggle. On behalf of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, I sincerely thank you for this act."

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Comrade Ieng Sary then wished all these envoys a successful mission in Democratic Kampuchea. He went on to say: "During your visit to our country you will witness the strong desire of the Kampuchean people for independence and national honor. You will also see our people's efforts to build the country and to improve their standard of living in accordance with the stand of independence, mastery and self-reliance."

The ambassadors of Pakistan, Nepal, Turkey and Switzerland replied to the speech one after the other expressing their pleasure at having the opportunity to see with their own eyes the current situation in Democratic Kampuchea. The cordial hospitality and talks between these envoys and the leaders of Democratic Kampuchea have greatly aided the mutual understanding and strengthening of friendly relations between Democratic Kampuchea and Pakistan, Nepal, Turkey and Switzerland. All these envoys wished the Kampuchean people success in fulfilling their aspirations and victory in their just cause.

Before the banquet Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary had a 1-hour cordial conversation with the envoys on the current national defense and construction efforts in Democratic Kampuchea. The meeting and the banquet took place in a warm atmosphere of cordiality.

#### IENG SARY TALKS WITH WEST GERMAN COMMUNIST LEAGUE DELEGATION

BK071322Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2230 GMT 5 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Comrade Ieng Sary, member of the Standing Committee of the KCP Central Committee, on 4 December continued talks with the delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist League of West Germany led by its Central Committee Secretary Comrade Hans Gerhart Durer. The two sides exchanged views on the consolidation and development of the friendly revolutionary relations and militant solidarity between our two parties and peoples of Kampuchea and Germany. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of profound understanding in the correct and pure spirit of proletarian internationalism.

#### DESPITE WIDESPREAD STARVATION, SRV TAKING PEASANTS' RICE

BK080418Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 5 Dec 78 BK

[Unattributed article: "The Atrocities of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong Clique Against the Vietnamese People"]

[Text] The Vietnamese people are starving to death. More and more beggars can be seen in Prey Nokor [Ho Chi Minh City] and other marketplaces. Thievery is widespread. Despite the fact that the situation is very serious, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is still oppressing the Vietnamese people. It forces the peasants to give it three-fourths of their rice yield as tax. On top of this, the clique tries to buy one-half of the remaining grain. But it never pays for what it buys. It has imposed taxes on houses, small lots of cropland and cattle. It has seized all fertile fields from the peasants. Only the poor fields are left for the people to grow cassava. The clique also takes half of the cassava yield. Moreover, the clique has gone so far as to seize all rice from the people. That is why clashes between the Vietnamese people and the agents of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique have taken place in almost every hamlet and village. At the end of last month, (Trong Le), head of (Hao An) hamlet, (Ho Hoa) village, Duc Pho district, Nghia Binh Province and some of his henchmen seized rice from some villagers, including (Thanh), (Tam) and (Nhu). The latter three clashed with the clique's agents, and hamlet head (Trong Le) was wounded on the head. But all three villagers were executed. The Vietnamese people nurture deep hatred against the clique.

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## PRC AMBASSADOR GIVES BANQUET FOR PLA ACROBATIC TROUPE

BK080650Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 6 Dec 78 BK

[Text] At 1800 on 4 December, Comrade Sun Hao, PRC ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea, gave a brilliant banquet at the PRC Embassy to mark the conclusion of a successful visit to Democratic Kampuchea by an acrobatic troupe of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Attending the banquet were a number of comrade members of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, many members of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces and cadres of various government ministries. Comrade Cheng Tse-min, head, and Comrade So Hao, deputy, and other members of the delegation as well as many other Chinese comrades also attended the banquet.

On that occasion, Comrade Ambassador Sun Hao and the comrade secretary general of the Foreign Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea made speeches praising the successful visit of the acrobatic troupe of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the flourishing development of the great Kampuchean-Chinese revolutionary friendship and solidarity.

Comrade Ambassador Sun Hao said: "All comrade members of the delegation are happy to see that the Kampuchean comrades--although they are facing Vietnamese aggression and have been victims of floods--under the correct leadership of the KCP Central Committee with Comrade Secretary Pol Pot as guide and due to the valiant and clever Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces and the heroic and diligent Kampuchean people, have achieved victory in the war against Vietnamese aggression and scored good results in their effort to increase industrial and agricultural production. The people's living conditions have been gradually improved. We are convinced that the cause of the Kampuchean people is just and that it will be crowned with success."

In conclusion, the representative of the fraternal country stressed the following: "We absolutely support the just struggle of our Kampuchean comrades and wish you greater victories in your national defense and construction struggle."

Replying to the PRC ambassador's speech, the comrade secretary general of the Foreign Ministry expressed deep thanks to the delegation for its brilliant performances and for bringing to Kampuchea the sentiments of great friendship and militant solidarity of the Chinese army and people for our Kampuchean people and the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces. This represents a great encouragement for the Kampuchean people and armed forces in carrying on their national defense task and socialist revolution and construction under the guidance of the KCP with Comrade Secretary Pol Pot as leader.

The comrade representative of our Democratic Kampuchea concluded his speech by wishing the fraternal Chinese people greater successes in their tasks of carrying out the socialist revolution and socialist construction and achieving the four modernizations before the end of this century. The banquet took place in a warm atmosphere of cordiality.

## Acrobatic Troupe Departs

BK080706Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 6 Dec 78 BK

[Text] At 0800 on 5 December, the acrobatic delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army led by Comrade Cheng Tse-min, deputy head of the Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, with Comrade So Hao, deputy head of the Cultural Bureau and General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, as deputy, left Phnom Penh by special plane for home after successfully concluding its visit to and performances in our Democratic Kampuchea. The comrade secretary general and cadres of the Foreign Ministry were on hand at Pochentong Airport to bid goodbye and express their profound sentiments of great revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity. Comrade Sun Hao, PRC ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea and many other Chinese comrades from the PRC Embassy were also present at the airport to send off the delegation.



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Before boarding the plane, the head and deputy head of the delegation were presented with bouquets by our female revolutionary youths in a gesture of best wishes for a pleasant trip home.

ENVOY DENIES LIBERATION FRONT SET UP INSIDE CAMBODIA

BK080709Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0622 GMT 8 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Bangkok, 8 Dec (AFP)--Cambodian Ambassador to Vientiane Sam San denied here today that a "liberation front" had been set up in Cambodia and claimed that the Pol Pot regime in Phnom Penh enjoyed the "full support" of insiders. The envoy, who is here as chief of a three-member Cambodian delegation observing the eighth Asian Games from Dec 9-20, made the declaration in talks with Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun.

The minister told reporters on emerging from the meeting that Mr Sam San stated that if a "liberation front" had been set up, it was based outside Cambodia and that the Pol Pot regime enjoyed the "full support" of the "revolutionary" troops and people.

The official VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY last Monday reported that a Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS) had been set up in a "liberated zone" inside Cambodia and was working on the overthrow of the Pol Pot regime.

Mr Sam San further pointed out that Cambodia was capable of protecting herself from "foreign invaders" and that there were no foreign military bases on Cambodian soil, the Thai minister revealed.

SPK GIVES 'FULL ACCOUNT' OF KNUFNS FOUNDING MASS MEETING

BK081138Y SPK (SAPORDAMEAN KAMPUCHEA) [Clandestine] in French to Cambodia 1433 GMT 7 Dec 78 BK

["Organ of Cambodian National United Front for National Salvation"]

[Text] SPK--7 December 1978--In its news bulletin released on 4 December 1978, SPK mentioned the solemn mass meeting held recently in the liberated zone of Kampuchea to honor the founding of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation. Today we give a full account of this meeting.

After the dawn had just broken, large numbers of local people together with many delegations of the people's organizations from several other localities in the liberated zones began to gather at the meeting place. Fully equipped revolutionary army combatants in green uniforms, with heavy weapons in front of them, were beaming with happiness and pride. They are the delegates of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces and the children of the Kampuchean people of various nationalities who are struggling on various fronts against the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. Some units had just returned from the frontline.

Under the limpid sky of the liberated zone and the cool shade of trees, the meeting place sparkled with colors: Red flags with five bright yellow towers and the colorful bande-roule with the words: "Welcome the KNUFNS Central Committee." On the meeting platform was the slogan "Welcome the success of the delegates congress to establish the KNUFNS."

At 0800, the meeting presidium members ascended the platform amidst an ovation. All the KNUFNS Central Committee members were in the meeting presidium. Everyone was happy to see that the KNUFNS Central Committee members are the delegates of the people of all strata and of the People's Armed Forces.

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Heng Samrin, former member of the KCP Executive Committee for the eastern region and former political commissar and commander of the 4th Division is the front president, Chea Sim, former secretary of the party committee for Region 20 and former member of the Kampuchean People's Representatives Assembly, who has many times called on the Kampuchean people to resolutely struggle against the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique is the front vice-president and Ros Samay is assistant chief of staff of Unit X of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces and secretary general of the front. All the delegates whom the Kampuchean people love and trust were present. Waves of ovation by nearly 2,000 participants in the meeting seemed to shatter the trees and the entire liberated zone, the cradle of the Kampuchean revolution to oppose the barbarous reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

The meeting started with a minute of silence in which all the Revolutionary Armed Forces units and the delegates of the people in liberated zones respectfully looked toward and saluted the front's official banner which was waving in the sunlight. This was the banner dyed with the blood of the combatants who had fought in the Itsarak front during the anti-French colonialist resistance struggle for the Kampuchean national independence and freedom. This red banner with the image of five yellow towers was fluttering today at the top of a pole in the middle of the meeting place bathed in bright sunlight and filled with greenery. The KNUFNS central committee members then moved toward the fallen hero monument to lay a wreath. An emotional silence reigned over the meeting place. All the Kampuchean army combatants silently saluted. The front delegates and every participant in the meeting also bowed his head to commemorate the revolutionary combatants who sacrificed their lives for national independence and freedom, and millions of Kampuchean people who had been massacred by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique over the past few years. Some of the participants sobbed.

Following the opening speech by the Organizational Committees, Heng Samrin, the KNUFNS Central Committee president, read the front's statement and pointed out the Kampuchean people's revolutionary lines and objectives of uniting national forces to overthrow the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, of building a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea, and of advancing toward socialism. President Heng Samrin proclaimed the front's 11 guidelines aimed at uniting the Kampuchean people of all nationalities and strata and maintaining solidarity with all the forces struggling for peace, national independence and social progress throughout the world in order to bring the Kampuchean revolution to total victory.

The KNUFNS statement was heartily acclaimed many times by the participants in the meeting. Then the KNUFNS Central Committee president ceremoniously handed the front banner to the Revolutionary Armed Forces which was escorted by armed honor guards so that henceforth, the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army combatants would move forward under this banner to eradicate the enemy, and together with all the Kampuchean people would overthrow the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

On behalf of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army units, (Nguon Sara), the 5th Battalion commander, spoke. He voiced the happiness and confidence of the troops in the correct leadership of the KNUFNS Central Committee in steadily advancing the Kampuchean people's national salvation struggle, and expressed the determination of all the revolutionary army cadres and combatants to build strong forces in order to fulfill all the duties assigned by the front Central Committee.

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(Mon Chon), a people's representative, also spoke to voice the Kampuchean people's earnest aspirations for permanently escaping from the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary oppression and for building a new happy life. On behalf of all the people, he pledged to make every effort to unite the people in his village and hamlets, enthusiastically fulfill all the revolutionary duties and assist the revolutionary army in fighting and winning ever greater victories.

On behalf of women, sister (Sut Sim) exposed the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique's barbarous face and asserted that the Kampuchean people should stand up under the leadership of the KNUFNS to fight for their survival.

All the participants in the meeting were seething with revolutionary impetus. They shouted the slogans: "Down with the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique" and "the Kampuchean revolution will certainly triumph."

After the meeting concluded, the front Central Committee members left the platform and cordially talked with the people and revolutionary combatants. At the same time, groups of people carrying slogans and raising aloft the front banner loudly shouted slogans in a show of force. The people, seeing that their revolutionary army has become strong and large, enthusiastically acclaimed them with several ovations.

We are on the same territory and under the same sky, but people over there are leading a gloomy life while here a new life has blossomed. Revolutionary will has taken root in the people's heart and has put forth green shoots. The revolutionary light has pierced part of the night which for 3 years now has enshrouded the entire Kampuchean nation. From now on this light must be a ray of hope for those Kampuchean people who are still living under the coercive Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime.

On this piece of land which the revolutionary Kampuchean people have won, a political organization--the KNUFNS, was founded, calling on the entire Kampuchean nation to stand up and advance under the front banner.

The Kampuchean revolution still faces countless difficulties and dangers. However, the Kampuchean people are courageously rising up and uniting to struggle under the KNUFNS banner with a firm conviction that the Kampuchean revolution will win total victory.

The revolution has torn away the veil of darkness covering the life of all the Kampuchean people for more than 3 years, and has become an immense hope for those Kampuchean who are still under the yoke of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

SPK: VIETNAM FATHERLAND FRONT GREETES KNUFNS CENTRAL COMMITTEE

EK081044Y SPK (SAPORDAMEAN KAMPUCHEA) [Clandestine] in French to Cambodia 1512 GMT 7 Dec 78 BK/OW

["Organ of Cambodian National United Front for National Salvation"]

[Text] SPK--7 December 1978--the VFF Central Committee today sent a message of congratulations to the KNUFNS Central Committee. Following is the full text:

Hanoi, 7 December 1978

To the KNUFNS Central Committee,

On the occasion of the announcement of its revolutionary program by the KNUFNS, the VFF Central Committee extends warm greetings to the KNUFNS central committee.

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"For more than 3 years now fraternal Kampuchean people should have enjoyed peace in independence and freedom, but the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang used by the Chinese authorities as a tool to repress the Kampuchean people and provoke a border war against the Vietnamese people has turned Kampuchea into a land of suffering, blood and tears and has sabotaged the longstanding friendship between the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples.

"The birth of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation with its revolutionary program made public on December 2, 1978 is a political event of great historic significance. It opened a new turning point for the advance of the Kampuchean revolution to throw off the barbarous yoke of the nepotic and reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang, to build a civilized and happy life in independence and freedom.

"The unswerving stand of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is to resolutely defend its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity while always respecting Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and doing all it can to preserve the great solidarity and friendship between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

"The Socialist Republic of Vietnam undertakes to strive for a peaceful, independent, free, neutral, stable and prosperous Southeast Asia, contributing to easing international tension and defending world peace.

"The Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee fully supports the 11 points raised in the revolutionary program of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation. This is a fair, reasonable and correct undertaking conforming to the warmest aspirations of all strata of the Kampuchean people and the desire of the revolutionary and progressive people throughout the world.

"The Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee believes that with that revolutionary program the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation will evermore broadly rally the Kampuchean people of all strata, overcome all difficulties and obstacles, advance steadily toward big successes, and build a really peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea advancing to socialism."

"We extend our best wishes for the good health of President Heng Samrin, Vice President Chea Sim, Secretary General Ros Samay and the members of the KNUFNS Central Committee. We wish the KNUFNS greater victories with every passing day. We hope the solidarity and friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea strengthen with every passing day and last forever. President of the VFF Central Committee Presidium, Vietnam  
[Signed] Hoang Quoc Viet "

VOCP PREDICTS DOWNFALL OF POL POT-LENG SARY CLIQUE

BK080951Y Voice of the Cambodian People [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Cambodian  
2330 GMT 7 Dec 78 BK

[SPK commentary: "The Reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary Clique Is Trembling Before the Shining Truth of the Kampuchean United Front for National Salvation"]

[Text] For the past few days our people and revolutionary combatants all over the country have been rejoicing over a most important historic event: The birth of the Kampuchean United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and its firm assumption of leadership in our people's struggle to restore the rights, true independence and democratic freedoms of the fatherland.

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The front's declaration has been widely publicized and has enjoyed the vigorous support from the people of all walks of life and of revolutionary armed forces. Everybody can clearly see the duties and goals of our Kampuchean revolution and is prepared to implement the front's 11-point declaration.

While the public in many countries around the world has acclaimed the birth of our front, Radio Phnom Penh--the mouthpiece of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary traitors--has kept completely silent, for it dares not report on the founding of the front nor its declaration, which is a pledge to come to the salvation of the nation. This is a reality which makes the clique shiver. It is afraid that our people will grasp this truth and rise up in a struggle to topple it. At the same time, the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has used Radio Phnom Penh to air its increasingly insistent call for negotiations with Vietnam. However, it has also slanderously charged that Vietnam is an aggressor and is implementing the so-called "Indochina federation scheme." The clique is trying to hoodwink the public, cover up its own dark designs in service of the strategic, expansionist goals of the Chinese authorities, carry on the war against Vietnam and suppress the uprisings of our Kampuchean people. Nevertheless, the KNUFNS has been established. Only the KNUFNS has the right to represent and speak for the Kampuchean people.

To welcome the KNUFNS declaration, our people throughout the country are closing their ranks and rising up to wage a struggle to topple the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. They will surely be successful in carrying out the 10th point of the KNUFNS declaration. The anti-national and antipopular, reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has no right to speak for the Kampuchean people. Our people from all walks of life all over the country have lived for a long time in darkness, prisons, fetters and shackles and have withstood persecutions and massacres. Now they can see the bright light of the revolution. They are determined to answer the call of the KNUFNS and, united, advance toward toppling the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in order to build a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea marching toward socialism.

#### SPK CLAIMS OPPOSITION TO REGIME IN TWO DISTRICTS

BK080720Y SPK (SAPORDAMEAN KAMPUCHEA) [Clandestine] in French to Cambodia 0440 GMT 8 Dec 78 BK

["Organ of Cambodian National United Front for National Salvation"]

[Text] SPK--8 December 1978--In response to the 2 December declaration of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation and profoundly indignant at the dictatorial and militarist regime and bloody crimes of the reactionary and nepotic Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, the inhabitants of Chhlong and Kroch Chhmar districts, Kompong Cham Province, closely united, have risen up against the coercive and repressive machinery of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary reactionaries. At Chhlong, the people went to the district seat to demand democratic freedoms, the right to work and human rights and to protest against forced labor, forcible enlistment into the army and the ruthless administrative system of the reactionaries. They denounced the crimes of the reactionaries and punished several torturers in the district.

At Kroch Chhmar, the inhabitants are continuing their struggle and punishing the torturers and reactionaries of the coercive machinery in the villages and hamlets. They have succeeded in toppling the reactionary administration in some places. Heartened by the victories they have scored, the inhabitants of these two districts are strengthening their forces with a view to protecting their villages and hamlets and to frustrating all repressive operations of the enemy.

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SPK: SALVATION FRONT LEADERS VISIT FRONTLINE UNITS

BK080735Y SPK (SAPORDAMEAN KAMPUCHEA) [Clandestine] in French to Cambodia 0445 GMT  
8 Dec 78 BK

["Organ of Cambodian National United Front for National Salvation"]

[Text] SPK--8 December 1978--Following the mass meeting held in honor of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS], front President Heng Samrin and other members of the front Central Committee visited units of the revolutionary army on various fronts. Filled with enthusiasm and pride, cadres and combatants of these units reserved a warm welcome for them.

At Unit X, which was improving its training in order to remain combat ready, President Heng Samrin and his party held cordial conversations with the cadres and combatants and asked them about their daily life, the state of their training and the improved morale of the unit. The president of the front told them of the success of the congress to found the KNUFNS and the main points of the front declaration. He requested that they do their best to carry out all tasks well in order to contribute, along with all the people, to toppling the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and to restoring true peace, independence and freedom to the country and happiness to the people.

On behalf of the unit, the comrade commander expressed the enthusiasm of the cadres and combatants and their full confidence in the leadership of the front Central Committee and made a report on the exploits of the unit. He emphasized the unit's will to train itself well so as to build a powerful revolutionary army and, in concert with the whole people, achieve new victories.

During a visit to the 3rd Battalion, a unit assigned to defend the liberated zone, the representatives of the front visited various combat outposts and held talks with cadres and combatants to whom they gave presents.

Visiting the 1st Company, President Heng Samrin called at the command post where he inquired about news of the family of company deputy commander Ton Chem, whose father and brother were recently massacred by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. The deputy commander of the company promised the front president that he would fight well to avenge his kin and other people massacred by the reactionaries.

Cadres and combatants of the 2nd and 3rd companies and of groups in charge of providing cover fire gathered around the representatives of the front, told them of the hatred that they and their families nurture for the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, and pledged to fight as best they could under the flag of the front.

KHIEU SAMPHAN GREETES IVORY COAST NATIONAL DAY

BK071243Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2230 GMT 6 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Respectfully to His Excellency Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Republic of the Ivory Coast, Abidjan:

On the occasion of the national day of the Republic of the Ivory Coast, on behalf of the people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea, we take pleasure in conveying to Your Excellency, the people and Government of the Ivory Coast our warmest congratulations. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to wish Your Excellency happiness and may the people of the Ivory Coast enjoy glory and prosperity. May the friendly relations between our two nonaligned countries further develop.

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## LATE REPORT ON KNUFNS FOUNDING FESTIVITIES

EK071219Y [Editorial Report BK] Voice of the Cambodian People [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Cambodia at 2330 GMT on 6 December carries a 31-minute recorded report on the meeting to welcome the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and the establishment of its Central Committee held "recently" in the "liberated zone of Kampuchea" by over 2,000 people from all walks of life. This reportage is entitled "a joyful get-together filled with profound and most ardent revolutionary sentiments."

The announcer says: "For our people in the newly liberated zone this most joyous day will be indelibly engraved on their hearts forever for today the KNUFNS Central Committee introduces itself to the public. The get-together takes place in an atmosphere permeated with great enthusiasm. Fathers meet children, wives are reunited with their husbands and brothers with sisters in joy and laughter. Almost everybody is smiling. Many are weeping out of joy. Others are shedding tears because of grief over the desolated state of the nation, their own lives and those of the people as a result of the implementation of a barbaric, cruel policy by the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique on the orders of the Peking Chinese. Today, under the revolutionary flag, they are reunited and are exchanging news.

"Everyone in the meeting feels grateful to the revolution and pays tribute to the red flag with the yellow image of the Angkor Wat. As the meeting winds up, the KNUFNS representatives descend the platform and go to greet the people who are surrounding venerable Long Sim, member of KNUFNS Central Committee and representative of the Buddhist clergy."

The reportage then carries a recorded conversation between venerable Long Sim and his faithful. The patriarch blesses his flock and asks new arrivals about the situation in the country. One unidentified interlocutor tells Long Sim that monasteries and pagodas have been destroyed by the "Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique". Long Sim then urges the people to fight for survival and national salvation. Another unidentified person then tells Long Sim how Buddhism has been destroyed and desecrated by the clique. He says it is a rebirth to see a Buddhist monk again. Long Sim encourages people to follow the revolutionary line of the Front for National Salvation.

Then follows a 5-minute recording of muted conversations among unidentified persons asking each other about the hard life in the jungle and under the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. The announcer then says: "After venerable Long Sim ended his short sermon, the people say 'amen' and express gratitude to the revolution for enabling them to see the faces of Buddhist monks again as the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has destroyed all the monasteries and forced monks to undergo hard work in the fields."

Then the announcer says: "Out of emotion, (Meng Vet) then prostrates himself before venerable Long Sim and requests permission to speak." In his speech (Meng Vet) thanks the front president for leading him and his fellow countrymen in the struggle to get rid of the fascist rule of the Pol Pot regime. He hails the front and pledges allegiance to the revolution. He repeatedly wishes the front success.

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The announcer then says: "The KNUFNS Central Committee leaves the group around venerable Long Sim and approaches villagers who have just freed themselves from the demon-like claws of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary murderers and come to live in our liberated zone. Nobody could describe the untold cruelty of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique which threw our people in that village into misery. They are in rags and now live in shanties. The young children, naked and dirty, cling with all their little might to the legs of their parents." Representatives of the KNUFNS Central Committee distribute candy to them. KNUFNS President Heng Samrin gives clothes to the elders and addresses them:

[Begin recording] [applause] "My respects to all of you, dear uncles, aunts, brothers, sisters, nieces and nephews. In the name of the KNUFNS, I would like to greet all of you here. Our KNUFNS is an organization with a correct and pure nature and with important aspirations aimed at serving our people. Its goal is to liberate all of our people in the country and to improve their living conditions.

"This has become a necessity, because during the past 3 years the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has massacred many of our people and has forced the rest to work beyond their physical and moral endurance. Our people have suffered great deprivations. They have been compelled to eat only rice gruel.

"It is clear to all that so far the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has been most fascist, savage and blood-thirsty. Many of our people are compelled to flee their homes though they are very attached to their native places, families and friends. All of those bonds have been broken. Many families have been separated.

"Now our front organization is founded. Let me ask you what you think of our KNUFNS. Is it right or wrong? Are you satisfied with the founding of this KNUFNS?

"In conclusion, I would like to express best wishes to all of you. May you enjoy the best of health and new successes." [applause] [end recording]

The announcer then tells how grateful the people are for the bundle of clothes in their hands. She says: "They look at the president with respect, love, esteem and profound gratitude for the revolution, their eyes filled with tears."

The announcer also reports that (Nuon Chan), "representative of the army art troupe," makes a statement. In his speech, (Nuon Chan) expresses joy at being free from the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, "running dogs of the Peking imperialist aggressor." He promises that his troupe will perform for the meeting to mark this "most auspicious day" and proceeds to talk about his troupe, formed at a time when the country is experiencing "a difficult moment." He also pledges to further improve the national culture to serve the "pure new revolutionary movement."



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ENVOY EXCHANGE WITH THAILAND POSTPONED FOR 'DOMESTIC REASONS'

BK081419Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0638 GMT 8 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Bangkok, 8 Dec (AFP)--Cambodia has postponed the exchange of envoys with Thailand until February next year citing preoccupation with domestic affairs, Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun announced today. Uppadit said he was informed of the postponement by Cambodia Ambassador to Vientiane Sam San who is here to observe the Eighth Asian Games from Dec 9-20. Cambodia initially said it would be "ready" to send an ambassador to Bangkok by January next year.

Mr Sam San reportedly reasoned that the Cambodian Government was currently preoccupied with domestic affairs but would send an ambassador here not later than February next year. Mr Uppadit said Thailand would send an ambassador to Phnom Penh at about the same time. Thailand and Cambodia normalised diplomatic relations in October 1975, but the level of exchange remains at border liaison level.

KHIEU SAMPHAN LETTER ON SRV AGGRESSION REPORTED

BK090515Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 8 Dec 78 BK

[Text] On 24 November 1978, Comrade Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, sent a letter to the heads of state of friendly countries in Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America to inform them of the acts of aggression, expansion and annexation that Vietnam has committed against Democratic Kampuchea. In this message, the comrade chairman of the State Presidium recalled that Vietnam has for a long time fostered the ambition of forcing Kampuchea to join an Indochina federation under its domination in order to swallow Kampuchea within a fixed period of time. At the same time, Vietnam wants to make Kampuchea a springboard from which to fulfill its regional ambitions in Southeast Asia. This Vietnamese regional ambition squares with the world expansionist ambition of the Soviet Union. That is why the Vietnamese acts of aggression affect not only Kampuchea, but also directly threaten security, peace and stability in Southeast Asia, Asia and the world.

The comrade State Presidium chairman underlined that these threats have worsened since the signing of the "friendship and cooperation treaty" between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. This treaty has placed Vietnam entirely in the Soviet Union's bloc and it has conferred on Vietnam the legal status of a Soviet outpost and pawn in Southeast Asia for serving the ambition and policy of this big power in the region and in the whole of Asia. With this status, Vietnam has become more arrogant and has further intensified its acts of aggression and expansion against independent, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea.

Despite heavy defeats in its large-scale aggressive offensives at the end of 1977 and at the beginning of 1978, offensives designed to take possession of Kampuchea in one spurt in accordance with its strategy of "quick attack, quick victory," despite its innumerable inextricable difficulties at home and despite the fact that it has been unmasked in the international arena, Vietnam is still frantically striving to continue its aggression against Kampuchea. This is because the Soviet Union and Vietnam consider an independent Kampuchea as a great obstacle to their plan of expansion in Southeast Asia.

Afterwards, the comrade State Presidium chairman denounced the diplomatic maneuvers of the Vietnamese enemy, which has spread lies in the international arena in order to cover up the fact that it is an aggressor against Kampuchea and a pawn of the Soviet Union in Southeast Asia.

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The comrade added: During the past more than 3 months, Vietnam has made up many lies--such as the so-called uprisings against the Democratic Kampuchean Government in 16 provinces--and the Vietnamese Government itself has long appealed for uprisings against the Democratic Kampuchean Government. The Vietnamese Government well knows that world public opinion will not fail to strongly condemn its shameless interference and incitements to revolt which arrogantly violate international law, the principles of nonalignment and the UN Charter. However, the Vietnamese Government stubbornly continues to resort to such acts because they constitute an integral part of its plan to launch a large-scale offensive against Kampuchea in this dry season. Vietnam conducts such propaganda in order to cover the attacks launched by its army. In its own country and in other countries, Vietnam always uses this abominable strategy that aptly demonstrates its hypocrisy and perfidy.

After calling on all the governments of friendly countries to contribute to opposing the Vietnamese and Soviet acts of aggression and the plan of expansion against Democratic Kampuchea and Southeast Asia, the comrade State Presidium chairman continued: Democratic Kampuchea wishes to live in peace, independence and sovereignty with territorial integrity, national honor and dignity. We proposed to Vietnam to conclude a friendship and non-aggression treaty, but Vietnam did not want to take Kampuchea's goodwill into consideration. On the contrary, it has intensified its acts of aggression against Democratic Kampuchea.

The comrade chairman further said: The people and Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea are constantly heightening their vigilance to resist Vietnam, for the latter is still obstinately continuing its acts of aggression, expansion and annexation against Democratic Kampuchea. They will smash all the Vietnamese acts of interference, intervention and aggression until the strategy of aggression, expansion and annexation perpetrated against Democratic Kampuchea by Vietnam and the Soviet Union is totally defeated.

At the end of the message, the comrade said: The Government of Democratic Kampuchea is firmly convinced that an independent Kampuchea is a factor favorable for the cause of defending security, peace and stability in Southeast Asia, and is also in the interest of all countries in Asia and the world.

PRC'S YEH RESPONDS TO KHIEU SAMPHAN 24 NOVEMBER LETTER

BK090530Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 8 Dec 78 BK

[Text] On 5 December 1978, Comrade Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, received a message from Comrade Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee of the PRC, expressing the firm support of the Chinese Government and people for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people against the acts of aggression by the expansionist, annexationist and genocidal Vietnamese. The message reads:

"We have received your letter dated 24 November 1978. The Kampuchean people's struggle to safeguard their national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and dignity is a just one.

"The Chinese Government and people totally support the solemn stand you outlined in your letter on behalf of the Democratic Kampuchean Government and totally support the Kampuchean people's just struggle against the aggression by the Vietnamese expansionists.

"Your struggle has been winning sympathy and support from more and more people throughout the world. We believe that under the leadership of the KCP the Kampuchean people will surely defeat the Vietnamese aggression and win final victory."

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## IENG SARY ATTENDS BANQUET FOR PRC TRADE DELEGATION

BK100645Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 9 Dec 78 BK

[Text] On the evening of 8 December, Comrade Sun Hao, PRC ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea, gave a banquet at the PRC Embassy to mark the success of the visit to Democratic Kampuchea by the PRC Government foreign trade delegation.

Attending the banquet were Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs, Comrade Van Rith, chairman of the Foreign Trade Committee, and many cadres from the Commerce, Industry and Foreign Affairs ministries. Also attending were Comrade Cheng Chieh, vice minister of foreign trade and leader of the delegation and Comrade Yen Ching-chieh, deputy director of the First Bureau of the Chinese Foreign Trade Ministry and deputy leader of the delegation, as well as all other members of the delegation.

On that occasion, Comrade Sun Hao made a speech expressing joy over the successful visit of the delegation. The comrade said: "Although the foreign trade delegation of our Chinese Government has paid only a short visit to Democratic Kampuchea. It has seen with its own eyes that under the wise and correct leadership of the KCP and Comrade Secretary Pol Pot the valiant Kampuchean people have united closely and actively, vigorously and fearlessly struggled in resisting the Vietnamese aggressors as well as in fulfilling the tasks of building this glorious country." Comrade Ambassador Sun Hao ended his speech by wishing the Kampuchean people new and greater victories in their sacred cause of national defense and construction.

In his reply speech, Comrade Van Rith said: "As all the comrades have personally seen, our Kampuchean people and revolutionary army have always been well prepared in national defense. Every act of aggression against Democratic Kampuchea by the Vietnamese enemy since the beginning of the dry season has been smashed by the Kampuchean people and revolutionary army. Vietnam is facing difficulties in all fields. In particular, it is extremely isolated in the diplomatic sense. The people of Southeast Asia, Asia and the world are aware that Vietnam is the aggressor against Kampuchea and an out-and-out satellite of the Soviet expansionist power. Immediately after its founding, the Vietnamese organization, which uses a Khmer name to conceal Vietnam's acts of aggression and expansion, was denounced by world public opinion. Thus, this new Vietnamese maneuver has been crushed even before beginning to operate.

The comrade chairman of the Foreign Trade Committee of Democratic Kampuchea ended his speech by wishing the fraternal Chinese people, under the leadership of the CCP with Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng as the wise leader, successive victories in fulfilling their noble four modernizations task, which will turn China into a modern and powerful socialist country before the end of the century in line with the wishes of Comrade Chairman Mao Tse-tung, their great leader and teacher, and their esteemed and beloved Comrade Chou En-lai.

The banquet proceeded in a warm and intimate atmosphere of revolutionary fraternity.

## Delegation Tours Countryside

BK100712Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 9 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Accompanied by Foreign Ministry cadres, the foreign trade delegation of the PRC Government led by Comrade Cheng Chieh, vice minister of foreign trade, paid visits to various regions in Democratic Kampuchea following the successful conclusion of talks with the Kampuchean side on 4 December. Comrade Counsellor Wang Yu-pai and other staff members of the Chinese Embassy to Democratic Kampuchea also went on this tour. The delegation left Phnom Penh by car on 5 December and visited various ricefields along National Highway 5 in Kompong Chhnang, Pursat and Battambang provinces.

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On 6 December, the delegation proceeded by car to Sisophon and then to Siem Reap town where it arrived at noon. On the evening of the same day, the guests visited the Bayon and Angkor Wat temples and the Banteay Srei temple in the northern region.

On the morning of 7 December, the delegation left Siem Reap town for Kompong Cham town. Along the way, the delegation visited the "1 January" and "6 January" dams and the Chamkar Andong rubber plantation. In Kompong Cham town, the delegation visited an electric light bulb factory and the national pharmaceutical center.

Everywhere it went the fraternal delegation was warmly and cordially welcomed by our people and cadres and the male and female combatants of our Kampuchean Revolutionary Army. This reflects the sentiments of great revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between our two peoples and countries.

The delegation was greatly impressed by the excellent situation in Kampuchea and expressed admiration for the various great achievements scored by our people under the wise and correct leadership of the KCP led by Comrade Secretary Pol Pot by adhering to the spirit of struggling resolutely and to the stand of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance.

#### LE DUAN-PHAM VAN DONG CLIQUE MASSACRING KHMER KRAOM PEOPLE

BK091030Y Phnom Penh International Service in Vietnamese 1030 GMT 8 Dec 78 BK

[Text] The Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has employed the most barbarous and cruel methods to massacre the Kampuchean Khmer Kraom people. In Go Dau district, Tay Ninh Province alone, over the past few months, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has rounded up 200 families of the Kampuchean Khmer Kraom people and sent them to the Phuoc Thanh detention camp, where they have been forced to work day and night with little food under the surveillance of 30 soldiers. Every 2 or 3 days, each of them is given one sweet potato and a handful of bran to eat. The soldiers at the camp mercilessly manhandle and curse those who are tired and want to sit down and shoot to death those who are sick and unable to work any longer.

More barbarous and cruel are the ways they kill pregnant women and newborn babies. Women awaiting delivery are taken to the Go Dau district hospital, where medical personnel strangle their newborn babies to death or kill them with poisonous injections. Other women are told to go into the forest to gather wild plant roots for use as medicine after the delivery of their babies. None of these women has even returned because they have all been killed by being kicked off cliffs by tyrannical henchmen of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique.

Living in shameful humiliation and untold suffering in face of the heinous and genocidal crimes which have been perpetrated by the Vietnamese pirates, the Kampuchean Khmer Kraom people are determined to struggle to collect the blood debt for their race. They have called on each other to flee to the jungles in Go Dau district to form guerrilla units in an effort to destroy the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique.

#### COMMENTARY DETAILS TENUOUS POSITION OF VIETNAMESE RULERS

BK100400Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 9 Dec 78 BK

[Station commentary: "The Le Duan-Pham Van Dong Clique Is Heading Toward Ruin"]

[Text] It is known throughout the world that the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique's plan of aggression, expansion, annexation and genocide against Kampuchea has been ignominiously defeated by our valiant Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Army under the leadership of the KCP. The Indochina federation scheme has been smashed.

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The deceitful maneuver of "special friendship and special solidarity" has been crushed. The plan to stage a coup d'etat in Democratic Kampuchea was smashed to pieces. The spy ring; that the Vietnamese aggressors set up in order to undermine the ranks of the Kampuchean revolution has been smashed. The military aggression and sabotage schemes from the dry season of 1978 [as heard] to the end of this year's rainy season have been smashed.

The Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique's diplomacy, aimed at deceiving others, has been bitterly defeated. The clique is extremely isolated in the international arena. It is like a mad dog and will soon be beaten to death by the peoples of Kampuchea, Southeast Asia and the world.

At present, the consequences of the heavy and ignominious defeats that it has suffered in its policy of aggression, expansion, annexation and genocide against Kampuchea have plunged the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique into a very difficult situation.

1. Militarily, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has lost tens of thousands of men. The morale of its soldiers is very low and it is unable to recruit new ones. Every day more and more aggressor Vietnamese soldiers, who have escaped death, are deserting the army.
2. Politically, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is extremely isolated from the Vietnamese people. Vietnamese people and people of all nationalities suffering under the clique's control, oppression and exploitation have increasingly taken to staging demonstrations, rioting and fleeing into the jungle to take up arms against the clique. The ranks of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique--from the top to the bottom--are divided and fight each other for position and money. Thousands of Vietnamese people flee from the clique every month.
3. The clique's economy is collapsing. Millions of Vietnamese people are starving to death.
4. In culture and social affairs, the clique is very rotten and is preoccupied with womanizing, gambling, dancing and drinking. Its members are plundering and killing each other for survival. The rich oppress the poor and a superior can oppress and kill an inferior at will. The Vietnamese people do not enjoy any freedoms or democratic rights. Insecurity has spread throughout all of Vietnam, particularly in the areas where there are minority nationalities.
5. Worse still, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has sold out its nation and people to the Soviet international, expansionist power through the Vietnam-USSR treaty.

Because of its acts of aggression against Kampuchea and because it has launched various maneuvers to deceive people in the international arena without shame or heed for anyone, the Vietnamese clique is being strongly opposed by the people in Southeast Asia, Asia and the world who support Democratic Kampuchea, which is struggling more resolutely to safeguard its status as an independent, sovereign and nonaligned country and to defend an independent, peaceful and neutral Southeast Asia.

History is condemning the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique for its acts of aggression committed against Kampuchea and its neighboring countries.

The just struggle to defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Kampuchea will certainly win final victory over the Vietnamese aggressors.

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## MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON SRV ROLE IN NEW FRONT

EK090055Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 8 Dec 78 BK

[9 December press communique issued by the spokesman of the Propaganda and Information Department of the Foreign Ministry of Democratic Cambodia]

[Text] 1. The Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique recently established a Vietnamese political organization with a Khmer name. This organization is based in Saigon. The persons responsible for it are Le Duc Tho, Pham Hung, Tran Nam Trung and various other Vietnamese. The setting up of this organization is a farce, written, directed and acted out by Vietnam. The political style and phraseology sound entirely Vietnamese.

2. Vietnam has established this organization to serve its strategy of expansion, annexation and genocide against Kampuchea. This policy is not new. Vietnam has been following it for decades, suffering bitter defeat time and again. In order to realize its strategic aim of swallowing up Kampuchea, Vietnam has, for 50 years, continuously implemented all types of maneuvers secretly and openly. The scheme of having only one party, one people and one country in a Vietnamese-puppet Indochina federation was defeated. Vietnam then proceeded to the policy of conciliation and deception through forms of "special friendship" and "special solidarity." However, these maneuvers were also defeated. Its policy of threat, nibbling in the border area and infiltrating spies and commandos has also been defeated, along with its scheme to stage a coup to topple Democratic Kampuchea and smash the Kampuchean leading apparatus. Its spy ring organized decades ago to undermine the Kampuchean revolution and in which it has placed much confidence has also been defeated. Its large-scale offensive has been routed from the dry season of 1978 [as heard] to the end of the rainy season of 1978. Now its new maneuver of using a Vietnamese organization with a Khmer name has been defeated because it has already been exposed throughout the world.

3. The following are reasons why Vietnam is trying to carry out this scheme:

A) Vietnam has suffered heavy defeats and is collapsing strategically in all fields. In the military field it has suffered losses of hundreds of thousands of men. Its soldiers' morale is low. It cannot recruit new soldiers to fill the ranks of its army. Its soldiers continue to desert the army and refuse to fight on the Kampuchean battlefield.

In the political field, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is isolated from the Vietnamese people who have risen up throughout the country and intensified their struggle against the clique. Its internal ranks have split and become more rotten from the highest to the lowest levels. Thousands of Vietnamese people flee from the clique every day.

In the economic field, millions of Vietnamese are starving and thousands of them die of famine every day. The clique has tried begging aid from others, but no one will help it. On the contrary, it is being condemned by all. The Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is very isolated, particularly in the international arena. People throughout the world, particularly the people in Southeast Asia and Asia, have condemned the clique for being an aggressor against Kampuchea and an expansionist against Southeast Asia.

Therefore, it has to set up a Vietnamese organization using a Khmer name in order to further conceal its war of aggression and expansion against Democratic Kampuchea. This is why it has shamelessly established this organization.

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B) The Soviet international expansionists, who are mobilizing the Warsaw military pact to help the war of aggression in Kampuchea, Southeast Asia and Asia, also wanted this organization established. They forced Vietnam--their satellite--to set up this organization to use as a smokescreen. This is a gross violation of international law, the UN Charter and the nonaligned principles.

4. Immediately after this Vietnamese organization was born, it was vehemently denounced by international public opinion. Vietnam's new maneuver was thus quickly exposed and defeated. This clearly shows that this evil act of Vietnam has enlightened international public opinion to Vietnam's true, tricky, cunning, cruel and barbaric nature.

The people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea firmly believe that the people and countries which cherish peace and justice, aware of the evil strategy and maneuvers of Vietnam and Soviet international expansionism, will take proper measures to prevent Vietnam and its master, the Soviet expansionist power, from successfully carrying out their maneuver to continue and escalate their aggression against Kampuchea, Southeast Asia and Asia.

5. In the face of a situation in which they have suffered heavy defeats in all fields at home and in the international arena--militarily, politically, economically, financially and diplomatically--and are now very isolated, if Vietnam and its master still stubbornly carry on their strategy of aggression against Kampuchea, Southeast Asia and Asia, they will certainly meet with the same fate that the aggressors of all stripes have always met--destruction and doom.

Phnom Penh, 9 December 1978

VOICE OF CAMBODIAN PEOPLE ANNOUNCES PURPOSE, DUTIES, TIMES

BK091630Y Voice of the Cambodian People [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Cambodia  
1200 GMT 9 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Respected and beloved fraternal people and male and female combatants throughout the country:

In conformity with the decision of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS], the Voice of the Kampuchean People radio was set up on 3 December 1978. Every day this radio station is a close comrade of our people and our male and female combatants.

According to the KNUFNS declaration, which has held high the banner of national democracy for the nation and the people, the Voice of the Kampuchean People radio, the official voice of the front, has the following duties to fulfill:

1. To encourage the revolutionary struggle of the people from all walks of life throughout the country, and to expand the revolutionary tradition of the heroic people and our combatants developed in the periods of struggle against the French and U.S. imperialists and especially in the movement and the uprising against the most ferocious yoke of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, in order to win the state administrative power and place it into our people's hands, to win genuine independence and freedom for the Kampuchean people, and to implement the line of peace and friendship with neighboring countries and all countries throughout the world.

2. To gain the support and sympathy of the world's people for the cause of the Kampuchean people's revolution against the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, which has betrayed the people and the revolution, and has served the strategic maneuvers of the Chinese expansionist big power, and to oppose all maneuvers of imperialism, and old and new of colonialism.

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The purpose of the daily broadcasts of the Voice of the Kampuchean People radio is: To condemn the crimes committed by the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique--traitors to the revolution and the motherland; to denounce the Chinese powerholders for their tricks and connivance with their lackey the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, which has caused danger and devastation to our nation; to denounce and condemn all maneuvers and slanderous propaganda of the imperialists and reactionaries against the Kampuchean revolution; to publicize and explain the political lines and the principles of the KNUFNS; to rapidly report on the activities of the revolutionary armed units, the people's revolutionary movement and on the opposition movement within the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique's ranks; to publicize the ties of friendship between the Kampuchean people and the people of neighboring countries, the Southeast Asian countries and the world's people.

The Voice of the Kampuchean People radio broadcasts in Kampuchean language three times daily: in the morning, from 0630 to 0700 or from 2330 GMT to 0000 GMT; at midday, from 1100 to 1130 or from 0400 GMT to 0430 GMT; in the evening, from 1900 to 1930 or from 1200 GMT to 1230 GMT. These broadcasts can be heard on the 30.60, 40.80 and 375 meterbands or on 9750, 7350 and 760 KHZ.

The Voice of the Kampuchean People pledges to try its best to achieve the tasks entrusted by the nation in cooperation with the people and combatants throughout the country in the struggle for the national cause, and in building a new life in independence and freedom in conformity with the spirit of the principles of the KNUFNS.

The Voice of the Kampuchean People hopes that compatriots and male and female combatants throughout the country will listen to its broadcasts and will report to it their observations so that it can effectively serve the great revolutionary cause of the nation.

HENG SAMRIN: 'CURRENT PERIOD PROPITIOUS FOR REVOLUTION'

BK100442Y Voice of the Cambodian People [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Cambodia  
1200 GMT 9 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Respected and beloved compatriots: Heng Samrin, president of the KNUFNS has said that the current period is propitious for revolution. Compatriots and fraternal cadres and combatants of both sexes must closely and valiantly unite in order to resolutely struggle to topple the reactionary regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. Our people will unquestionably be able to put into practice the principles for building a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, nonaligned and socialist Kampuchea.

HENG SAMRIN, DELEGATION VISIT LIBERATED ZONES, COMBATANTS

Explains 11 Directives

BK090718Y SPK (SAPORDAMEAN KAMPUCHEA) [Clandestine] in French to Cambodia 0432 GMT  
9 Dec 78 BK

["Organ of Cambodian National United Front for National Salvation"]

[Text] SPK, 9 December 1978--A delegation of the Central Committee of the KNUFNS led by its president, Heng Samrin, recently visited the people in a region which had just been freed from the domination of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. Full of confidence and enthusiasm, more than 400 (four hundred) people warmly welcomed their genuine representatives.

President Heng Samrin and those who accompanied him listened attentively to the compatriots speak of the victories scored by their villages and hamlets in the uprisings carried out in coordination with the units of the Revolutionary Army, breaking the yoke of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in order to free their native land.



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The local people presented as a gift to the delegation the crude weapons and grenades that they had used in the rebellion, symbolic of the indomitable combat spirit of the patriotic people.

Heng Samrin, in the name of the front Central Committee, warmly praised the local people for their spirit of solidarity in combat. The president of the front Central Committee spoke of the success of the congress of representatives for the establishment of the KNUFNS and how he had joined in the enthusiasm and joy of the participants of the meeting in the presentation of the front Central Committee in the liberated zone. He then explained the 11 directives laid down by the congress and urged the compatriots to unite as one, to participate in revolutionary organizations, to do their best to defend and enlighten their villages and hamlets, and to coordinate their activities with those of the people and combatants throughout the country in the struggle to topple the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and to lead Kampuchea on the path outlined by the front. Heng Samrin gave the local people medicine and other necessities.

The people applauded as the delegation of the front Central Committee departed and shouted the following slogans: "Long live the KNUFNS" and "The Kampuchean revolution will be victorious."

#### Leaders Visit Unit 278

BK110217Y SPK (SAPORDAMEAN KAMPUCHEA) [Clandestine] in French to Cambodia  
1433 GMT 10 Dec 78 BK

["Organ of Cambodian National United Front for National Salvation"]

[Text] SPK, 10 December 1978--After having visited various revolutionary units and people in the liberated zones, President Heng Samrin and the members of the KNUFNS Central Committee visited Unit 278, which has been training and is combat ready.

The leader of Unit 278 briefed President Heng Samrin and the front Central Committee members on the victories which his unit had scored during these historic days to mark the establishment of the front. He spoke of the determination of all of the cadres and combatants to do their best to score new achievements in training as well as in combat to fulfill all the tasks which the front had assigned them. Combatant Mok Dani, age 19, from Prey Veng Province, whose family had been killed by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, said with emotion to President Heng Samrin:

"All of us have an implacable hatred for the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. We are trying to do our best to carry out our program of study and training, to fight well under the KNUFNS banner to seek revenge for the people and our families." President Heng Samrin shook hands with Mok Dani and expressed his condolences to the cadres and combatants whose parents and relatives had been massacred by the reactionaries Pol Pot and Ieng Sary.

President Heng Samrin and the other members of the front Central Committee asked about the daily life in the unit. The front president suggested to the cadres that they keep a watch on various aspects of the combatants' life and to act in such a way that the cadres and combatants feel as though they are members of the same family. The cadres and combatants of Unit 278 promised to correctly carry out the advice of the front representatives in order to contribute to the consolidation of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army.

The delegation of the front Central Committee was greeted at its departure by the cadres and combatants, who shouted the following slogans: "Long live the KNUFNS!" and "The Kampuchean revolution will be victorious!"

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## VOCP REPORTS UPRISINGS IN KRATIE, PREY VENG PROVINCES

BK091435Y Voice of the Cambodian People [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Cambodia  
1200 GMT 9 Dec 78 BK

[Text] The SPK reported that, to support the declaration of the KNUFNS and to express their indignation against the nepotic, ferocious and arrogant reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, our people in Chhlong district, Kratie Province, and Kamchay Mea, Prey Veng Province, on 7 December 1978 rose up and fought valiantly.

Our people in many villages and communes in Chhlong district have struggled for the right to live and for democratic rights of freedom and equality. Many of our people in villages and communes in Kamchay Mea district have joined hands in struggling for the right to live and in the uprising to condemn the ferocious and arrogant group of people, to smash the oppressive yoke of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and to abolish the clique's state administrative power. Elated by their victory, the people in the two districts have tried to build up their forces in order to defend their areas and have prepared themselves to defeat the clique's acts of terrorism.

## SPK CLAIMS WORLD PRESS SUPPORT FOR INSURGENT FRONT

BK100810Y SPK (SAPORDAMEAN KAMPUCHEA) [Clandestine] in French to Cambodia 0424 GMT  
10 Dec 78 BK

["Organ of Cambodian National United Front for National Salvation"]

[Text] SPK--10 December--The founding of the KNUFNS has been heartily welcomed by public opinion in many countries in the world. The news reports released by SPK in its first bulletins at 0400 and 1430 GMT on 3 December concerning the founding of the KNUFNS and its press agency, as well as its declaration, have been carried by TASS of the Soviet Union, MTI of Hungary, ADN of the GDR, CTK of Czechoslovakia, VNA of Vietnam, KPL of Laos, and so forth. These international news agencies have published the full text of or extensive excerpts from the front's declaration. They have emphasized the great importance of the front which will mobilize Kampuchean people of all strata in the struggle to topple the reactionary and nepotic Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and to build a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, nonaligned and socialist Kampuchea.

The news agencies and newspapers of the Soviet Union, Hungary, the GDR and Czechoslovakia have also carried detailed reports on the congress of representatives to found the front, on the contents of its declaration and on the meeting held by the people in the Kampuchean liberated area to greet the front Central Committee. MTI and CTK have pointed out that the congress of representatives to found the front also called on peoples, governments, international organizations, mass organizations and democratic organizations in the world struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress, to actively support and comprehensively help the Kampuchean people in their just struggle.

The paper L'HUMANITE, organ of the French Communist Party Central Committee, in its 5 December issue reported on the founding of the front as well as on the composition of its Central Committee, its goals and its political program. The paper noted that the unification of the Kampuchean resistance movements is a mark of progress in the struggle against the current Phnom Penh regime.

On 5 December, papers in Sofia (Bulgaria) carried articles under such banner headlines as "The Founding of the KNUFNS" (the paper RABOTNACHESKO DELO and others) and "The Congress of Unity" (the paper OTETCHESTVEN FRONT), highlighting the front's primary objective, to save the country from the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique which is supported and assisted by the Chinese authorities in opposition to the Kampuchean people.

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These papers, like Bulgarian radio and television, also listed the members of the front Central Committee and the biographies of its chairman, vice chairman and general secretary.

On 6 December, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, organ of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and BERLINER ZEITUNG, organ of the SED Berlin Committee, devoted large space in their foreign news and political pages to publishing the full text of the front's declaration. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, in its headline termed the declaration as "General Proposals for a Peaceful, Independent and Nonaligned Kampuchea."

Under the respective banner headlines "Appeal to the Kampuchean People and Combatants" and "For a Just Struggle of the Kampuchean People," the paper TRIBUNE, organ of the Free German Trade Union League, and the paper JUNGE WELT, organ of the Free German Youth, carried in their 6 December issues extensive excerpts from the KNUFNS declaration.

#### REVOLUTIONARY ARMY STRUGGLING VALIANTLY AGAINST VIETNAMESE

BK110424Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 10 Dec 78 BK

[Station commentary: "Our Kampuchean Revolutionary Army at the Front Continues To Struggle Against the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors in Order To Defeat Them Forever"]

[Text] Our valiant Kampuchean Revolutionary Army at the front has used primitive weapons combined with modern weapons and implemented the party's line of guerrilla warfare in the valiant struggle to smash the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. It has won successive victories. Through this struggle to smash the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese aggressors, our Kampuchean Revolutionary Army has gained more experience in smashing the enemy both in conventional and guerrilla attacks. At the same time, it has grown three to four fold in quantity and quality.

At present, our Kampuchean Revolutionary Army at the front in the southwestern region, eastern region, Kratie, Mondolkiri and the northeastern region is holding high the combat banner and struggling valiantly to smash the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese aggressors with the firm belief that it will certainly be able to score new and greater victories. This is because the brothers and sisters in the Revolutionary Army are well aware that the Vietnamese aggressors are suffering heavy defeats in all fields.

In the military field, the morale of aggressor Vietnamese soldiers has declined and they are in great panic. Both the commanders and their subordinates are very afraid of the battlefield of aggression against Kampuchea. Therefore, every day both old and new soldiers desert their units and the battlefield. Our Kampuchean Revolutionary Army at the front, realizing that the Vietnamese enemy aggressor's situation is collapsing, has continued to strengthen its combat spirit in order to smash and inflict even more heavy defeats on the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

When on daily patrol duty, our brothers and sisters have always remained valiant and ready to face any obstacle although they have had to pass through forests, hills, ricefields or muddy and flooded areas. Their determination is to do everything possible to defend forever the country, people, Kampuchean race and revolution so that our people will have time to struggle to rapidly build advanced cooperatives in accordance with our KCP plan.

This is why at present whenever the Vietnamese enemy aggressors set foot on our soil, our valiant Kampuchean Revolutionary Army will immediately launch an attack to force them to flee in disorder from our soil.

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Whenever they take turns to rest in the rear, the brothers and sisters in the Revolutionary Army always study the party's political documents, take up combat training in order to increase their experience both in guerrilla and conventional technique and join the people's drive to harvest and store rice. In this way, our valiant Kampuchean Revolutionary Army can successfully defend the country and effectively help the people to build advanced cooperatives.

Now and in the future, our valiant Kampuchean Revolutionary Army at the front is determined to hold high the combat banner and struggle to smash and inflict even heavier defeats on the expansionist, annexationist and genocidal Vietnamese aggressors so as to forever protect the country, people, Kampuchean race, KCP and Kampuchean revolution. At the same time, the brothers and sisters are also determined to actively join the people in the drive to improve their living conditions and build advanced cooperatives as support bases for defending the country and carrying on the socialist revolution and construction in Democratic Kampuchea.

#### SRV RECRUITING CHILDREN, OLD MEN TO LAUNCH AGGRESSION

BK110556Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 10 Dec 78 BK

[Unattributed article]

[Text] Since 6 January 1978, the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has suffered a serious shortage of military personnel because a large number of its aggressor soldiers have been killed on the battlefield of aggression against Kampuchea. Those who have survived are in a great panic and dare not go to the battlefield again. To fulfill its aggressive design, the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has tried its utmost to recruit more soldiers, but to no avail. This is because:

1. Vietnamese youths are absolutely against the war of aggression against Kampuchea.
2. Some Vietnamese youths have fled to the jungle and have often carried out armed struggle against the clique. Some others have fled from Vietnam.
3. Parents of Vietnamese youths have staged demonstrations against recruitment of their sons.

What then has the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique done in the face of its failure to recruit more soldiers? Following its serious defeat, the clique has become more furious and truculent. Following its failure to enlist youths, the clique has turned to recruiting children and old men. Before sending these children and old men to launch aggression against Kampuchea, the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has mustered all its magic spells to bless its soldiers and dressed up those small children and thin men in oversized clothes in order to fool the Vietnamese people and the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army.

In November 1978, a regiment of aggressor Vietnamese soldiers launched aggression against our territory in O Yadao and various other battlefronts. Immediately after they entered our territory, our Kampuchean Revolutionary Army fired at them. Most of these aggressor Vietnamese soldiers were killed by booby traps, sharpened spikes and arrows set up by our guerrilla units. The survivors tried to flee, but to no avail because all of them were small children and thin old men in oversized clothing. Our valiant Kampuchean Revolutionary Army captured many of them.

The Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is dying. All its schemes and tricky maneuvers have successively been defeated.

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## INDONESIAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES TO OPEN PHNOM PENH EMBASSY

## Delegation Arrives From Bangkok

BK090712Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 8 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Djundjunan, counsellor of the Indonesian Embassy in Bangkok and representative in Kampuchea of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Indonesia, and his colleagues arrived in Phnom Penh by car on 8 December in order to prepare for the opening of the Indonesian Embassy in Democratic Kampuchea.

Upon arrival at the Thailand-Kampuchea border on 6 December, the Indonesian guests were warmly welcomed by cadres of the Democratic Kampuchean Foreign Ministry. The guests visited the Siem Reap-Angkor sector and the central region on their way to Phnom Penh.

## Ieng Sary Meets Envoy

BK120712Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 10 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, at 0730 on 10 December received in audience at the Foreign Ministry Djundjunan, representative of the Foreign Ministry of Indonesia, and his colleagues, now on a mission to Democratic Kampuchea.

Present at the audience in addition to the comrade deputy prime minister were several Foreign Ministry cadres. Comrade Ieng Sary and Djundjunan expressed satisfaction at the steady growth of the bonds of friendship existing between the two countries and peoples of Kampuchea and Indonesia--two fellow nonaligned nations--especially since the visit by a Democratic Kampuchean Government delegation to the Republic of Indonesia last October.

Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary wished the friendly guests a pleasant stay and successful mission in Democratic Kampuchea. Djundjunan expressed delight at being able to pay his first visit to Democratic Kampuchea and especially to the northwestern, northern and central regions. Our Indonesian friend observed that despite the floods, Kampuchea has solved its food problem and rice is growing well everywhere. He said Kampuchea has solved the irrigation problem to a certain extent by setting up a nationwide irrigation network. The Indonesian guest expressed his confidence that Kampuchea would rapidly develop and succeed completely in defending itself.

The audience proceeded in an atmosphere of understanding and warm friendship and ended at 0830.

## PRC TRADE DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS 9 DECEMBER

BK120656Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 10 Dec 78 BK

[Text] At 1415 on 9 December the PRC Government trade delegation led by Comrade Chen Chieh, vice minister of foreign trade, returned home by plane after successfully completing a week-long visit to Democratic Kampuchea.

Comrade Van Rith, chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean Foreign Trade Committee and several cadres from the ministries of foreign trade, industry and foreign affairs went to Pochentong Airport to send off the friendly guests and express their feelings of profound revolutionary fraternity.

Comrade Sun Hao, PRC ambassador, and many staff members of the PRC Embassy in Phnom Penh were also on hand to send off the delegation.

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## POL POT RECEIVES FRG COMMUNIST LEAGUE DELEGATION

## Hosts Banquet

BK120302Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 9 Dec 78 BK

[Text] On the morning of 9 December, Comrade Pol Pot, secretary of the KCP Central Committee, received in audience at the state palace the delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist League of West Germany, led by its secretary, Comrade Hans Gerhart Durer. Attending the audience in addition to our comrade party secretary were Comrade Ieng Sary, member of the KCP Central Committee Standing Committee, and a number of cadres from various departments concerned. Comrade Pol Pot cordially chatted with the comrade secretary and other members of the German delegation in a warm atmosphere of revolutionary friendship. The delegation reaffirmed its support and that of the progressive German people for the just struggle of the KCP and Kampuchean people against aggressor, expansionist and annexationist Vietnam and its master--the Soviet international expansionist power. The delegation also expressed its great satisfaction at and elation over the success of its visit, which has enabled it to better understand the true situation in Kampuchea at present and the victories achieved by the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the KCP.

Following the audience, Comrade Secretary Pol Pot hosted an intimate banquet in honor of the visiting delegation. During the banquet our comrade party secretary and Comrade Hans Gerhart Durer toasted the revolutionary friendship existing between the two Kampuchean and German parties and peoples and the peoples' victories in revolutionary struggles.

## Delegation Continues Visit

BK120352Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 9 Dec 78 BK

[Text] On 5 December the delegation of the Communist League of West Germany led by Comrade Secretary Hans Gerhart Durer left Phnom Penh by car for a visit to various sectors around Tonle Sap Lake, including Kompong Chhnang, Pursat, Battambang, Siem Reap and Kompong Cham. The delegation also visited the Angkor and Banteay Srei temples as well as the "1 January" and "6 January" dams, the Chamkar Andong rubber plantations and the national pharmaceutical center in Kompong Cham. During its tour, the friendly delegation met and chatted with our cadres, people, workers and peasants and displayed profound and warm sentiments of fraternal revolutionary friendship.

On the morning of 8 December the delegation continued its Kompong Cham visit via boat on the Mekong River. It arrived back in Phnom Penh on the same day. Comrade Secretary Hans Gerhart Durer and the other comrades in the delegation were very enthusiastic about being able to see at first hand the excellent situation in Democratic Kampuchea as far as national defense and national construction are concerned. The German comrades said: "We have heard and learned about the aggressive and expansionist strategies of Vietnam and the Soviet expansionist power. Now, here in the land of the heroic Kampuchean people we can understand this problem even better." The friendly visitors added: "The victories of the Kampuchean people are a great encouragement to our working class and progressive people in Germany. Our delegation's visit to Democratic Kampuchea has been made with two aims: First, to convey to the Kampuchean people the German people's support for their just struggle against aggressor Vietnam and the Soviet international, expansionists; and to learn from the Kampuchean revolution and from the heroic Kampuchean people. Our delegation has come to better understand the key role played by Democratic Kampuchea in countering the Vietnamese and Soviet expansion in Southeast Asia and Asia."

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## German Group Departs

BK120558Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 10 Dec 78 BK

[Text] At 1415 on 9 December the delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist League of West Germany led by Comrade Hans Gerhart Durer returned home by plane after successfully completing a 1-week visit to Democratic Kampuchea.

The comrade head of office of the Foreign Relations Committee of the KCP Central Committee and a number of responsible cadres from various department concerned went to Pochentong Airport to see off our German comrades and to express their feelings of profound revolutionary friendship.

## KHIEU SAMPHAN SENDS GREETINGS TO UPPER VOLTA PRESIDENT

BK120608Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 10 Dec 78 BK

[Text] On 10 December Comrade Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, sent a greetings message to His Excellency Abubakar Sangoule Lamizana, president of the Republic of Upper Volta, on the occasion of that country's national day. The message reads:

On the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Upper Volta, on behalf of the people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea, we are delighted to extend to you and to the people and Government of Upper Volta our most ardent congratulations. On this great occasion we wish you happiness and the Upper Volta people prosperity and glory.

May the friendly relations between our two fellow nonaligned countries develop ever further.

## FOREIGN ENVOYS VISIT NORTHERN, CENTRAL REGIONS

BK120226Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 9 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Accompanied by the comrade chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean Foreign Ministry Protocol Department, His Excellency Mohammed Yunus, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and his wife; His Excellency Yadu Nath Khanal, ambassador of the Kingdom of Nepal; His Excellency Oktay Cankardes, ambassador of the Republic of Turkey; and His Excellency Werner Sigg, ambassador of Switzerland, visited the Siem Reap-Angkor sector in the northern region and Kompong Cham town in the central region on 5 December.

During their stay in Siem Reap town, the envoys visited the Angkor Toch, Angkor Thom and Banteay Srei temples. Later the guests left Siem Reap town for Kompong Cham in the central region, where they visited the national pharmaceutical center. The ambassadors of Pakistan, Nepal, Turkey and Switzerland were greatly impressed by the enthusiastic movement to increase production carried out by our people on the basis of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance.

The friendly guests were particularly impressed by the stability and development of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, which is in control of territorial defense throughout the country.

During their visit, the guests were clearly aware of and sympathized with our Kampuchean people's just cause to defend our national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity against the aggressors and expansionists of all stripes.

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## Present Credentials, Depart for PRC

BK120626Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 10 Dec 78 BK

[Text] At 1415 on 9 December His Excellency Mohammed Yunus, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and his wife, His Excellency Yadu Nath Khanal, ambassador of the Kingdom of Nepal; His Excellency Oktay Cankardes, ambassador of the Republic of Turkey; and His Excellency Werner Sigg, ambassador of Switzerland, all of whom are accredited to Democratic Kampuchea, left for Peking after presenting their credentials to the comrade State Presidium chairman and paying a 1-week visit to Democratic Kampuchea. The comrade chief of protocol and a number of Democratic Kampuchean Foreign Ministry cadres were on hand at Pochentong Airport to bid a warm and cordial farewell to the guests.

## DELEGATIONS, VISITORS, JOURNALISTS ARRIVALS REPORTED

## Japanese Workers Party Group

BK120410Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 9 Dec 78 BK

[Text] At 1245 on 9 December a delegation of the Japanese Workers Party led by party Central Committee Secretary General (Sosaku Ikai) arrived in Phnom Penh by plane for a friendly visit to Democratic Kampuchea at the invitation of the KCP. At Pochentong Airport, the delegation was accorded a warm and cordial welcome filled with profound feelings of revolutionary friendship by the comrade head of office of the Foreign Relations Committee of the KCP Central Committee and a number of comrades of departments concerned.

## NCNA Correspondents

BK120506Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 9 Dec 78 BK

[Text] At 1245 on 9 December a group of NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY correspondents led by Comrade (Li Chin), deputy director of the NCNA International News Department, arrived in Phnom Penh by plane for a friendly visit to Democratic Kampuchea. At Pochentong Airport, the brotherly guests were accorded a cordial welcome filled with profound and most ardent sentiments of revolutionary friendship by Foreign Ministry cadres and representatives of the Propaganda and Information Division of the Foreign Ministry. Comrade Wang Yu-pei, counselor of the PRC Embassy in Phnom Penh, was also on hand to welcome the delegation at Pochentong Airport.

## U.S. Journalists

BK120404Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 9 Dec 78 BK

[Text] At 1245 GMT on 9 December Richard Dudman of the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH and Mrs Elizabeth Becker of the Washington POST, arrived in Phnom Penh by plane for a friendly visit to Democratic Kampuchea at the invitation of the Committee for Relations With Friends of Democratic Kampuchea throughout the world. The two journalists were accorded a warm and cordial welcome at Pochentong Airport by a number of comrades from responsible departments.

## London University Professor

BK120402Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 9 Dec 78 BK

[Text] At 1245 on 9 December Malcolm Gladwell, professor at the University of London's School of Oriental and African Studies, arrived in Phnom Penh by plane for a friendly visit to Democratic Kampuchea at the invitation of the Committee for Relations With Friends of Democratic Kampuchea Throughout the World.



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The guest was accorded a warm and cordial welcome at Pochentong Airport by the representative of the Committee for Relations With Friends of Democratic Kampuchea Throughout the World.

SRV FORCING ITS PEOPLE TO FLEE ABROAD, DIE AT SEA

BK120935Y Phnom Penh International Service in English 2330 GMT 9 Dec 78 BK

[Text] The Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique forces more and more Vietnamese people to flee abroad and die in the sea. A visitor from Vietnam reported that starvation is worse and worse and is more and more [word indistinct] in Vietnam. The Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has forced many thousands of Vietnamese people to flee abroad daily. [Words indistinct] been given by the Soviets, but it forces its Vietnamese people to bribe it with 200 to 400 dollars.

According to reports from Malaysia, at present there are about 50,000 Vietnamese refugees in Malaysia, 134,000 in Thailand and 300 Vietnamese refugee boats are moving toward Malaysia and Thailand. A foreign report said that because the Vietnamese refugee problem has become more and more critical, Thailand and Malaysia have decided to adopt measures in order to defend their security. Among these Vietnamese refugees, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has infiltrated its intelligence agents in order to carry out undermining activities and subversion for its ambition of expansion and that of its master, the Soviet international, expansionist big power, in Southeast Asia and in Asia.

VOCP NOTES COMMUNIST PRESS AGENCIES REPORTS ON UNITED FRONT

BK121036Y Voice of the Cambodian People [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Cambodia 1200 GMT 11 Dec 78 BK

[Text] The news agencies of the Soviet Union, Hungary, GDR and Czechoslovakia have carried detailed reports on the congress of the representatives of the people of all strata to found the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS], on the contents of its declaration and on the meeting held by the Kampuchean people to greet the founding of our KNUFNS.

TASS and ADN stressed that the congress of representatives of the people of all strata to found the KNUFNS has called on the Kampuchean people to rise up and wage a struggle to topple the reactionary and nepotic Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in order to build a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, nonaligned and socialist Kampuchea.

The MTI and CTK pointed out that the congress has called on peoples and governments of various countries, international organizations, mass organizations and democratic organizations in the world struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress, to actively support and comprehensively help the Kampuchean people in their just struggle.

#### BRIEFS

TOR-10 TEXTILE PRODUCTS--The "Tor-10" textile mill is located at Stoeng Meanchey, west of Phnom Penh. Its main products are driving belts and bath towels. Between 11 and 20 November this mill turned out 500 meters of 5-mm flat driving belt, nearly 500 meters of 7.5 mm flat driving belt, 3,000 mm king-size bath towels, 2,200 medium-size bath towels, 80 shuttles and more than 300 small-size driving belts. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2230 GMT 1 Dec 78 BK]

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## FOREIGN MINISTRY HOSTS BANQUET FOR NCNA JOURNALISTS

BK121514Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 11 Dec 78 BK

[Text] At 1900 on 10 December at the Phnom Penh guesthouse, the Foreign Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea hosted an intimate banquet to welcome the group of NCNA journalists led by Comrade (Li Nan), deputy director of the NCNA International News Department, currently paying a visit to Democratic Kampuchea.

Attending the banquet were the comrade secretary general of the Foreign Ministry and a number of cadres from the ministries of propaganda and information and foreign affairs. Comrade Wang Yu-pei, counsellor of the PRC Embassy to Democratic Kampuchea, also attended the banquet.

On that occasion, the comrade secretary general of the Foreign Ministry and Comrade (Li Nan) expressed joy and satisfaction over the growing bond of great revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between Kampuchea and China. The host and the guest also expressed confidence that the visit to Democratic Kampuchea by the group of NCNA journalists will further improve, strengthen and expand this bond of revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity. The banquet proceeded in a most intimate and warm atmosphere.

## PRIME MINISTER INTERVIEWED BY NCNA CORRESPONDENTS

For the text of the 12 December interview of Prime Minister Pol Pot by visiting NCNA correspondents in Phnom Penh, see the International Affairs section of the 13 December People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT.

## IENG SARY HOLDS TALKS WITH JAPANESE WORKERS PARTY DELEGATION

BK121516Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 11 Dec 78 BK

[Text] The KCP delegation led by Comrade Ieng Sary, member of the Standing Committee of the KCP Central Committee and the Japanese Workers Party delegation led by Comrade Sosaku Itai, secretary general of the party Central Committee, held talks on 10 December at the office of the international liaison committee of the KCP Central Committee. The talks proceeded in a cordial and intimate atmosphere of profound revolutionary friendship.

## Ieng Sary Hosts Banquet

BK130258Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 11 Dec 78 BK

[Text] On the evening of 9 December Comrade Ieng Sary, member of the KCP Central Committee Standing Committee, hosted a banquet at the Phnom Penh guesthouse to welcome the delegation of the Japanese Workers Party led by Comrade Sosaku Itai, party Central Committee secretary general, currently visiting Democratic Kampuchea. Attending the banquet in addition to Comrade Ieng Sary were the comrade head of office of the Foreign Relations Committee of the KCP Central Committee and a number of responsible cadres. All members of the delegation also attended.

On the occasion Comrade Ieng Sary made a welcoming speech filled with profound and warmest sentiments of revolutionary friendship toward the visiting delegation. He said: The Japanese Workers Party has firmly maintained its stand of opposing the expansionist and imperialist big powers and of maintaining sustained solidarity with the Third World's struggle for national independence. He expressed deep thanks to the Japanese Workers Party for their wholehearted support for the Revolutionary struggle of our Kampuchean people. The he laid emphasis on the all-round strategic collapse suffered by the aggressor, expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese enemy.

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He denounced the new maneuver of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique of setting up a Vietnamese front under a Khmer name in order to cover up its own aggression. He emphatically said: Since the very beginning, Vietnam's new trick has drawn staunch denunciations from many countries. Its trick was unmasked and countered right away. Vietnam's master, the Soviet expansionist big power, has made a great effort to support it. The fact that this big power has painstakingly mustered allies from among the Warsaw Pact countries to intensify its war of aggression and expansion in Kampuchea, Southeast Asia and Asia as a whole clearly reflects a strategic setback. Vietnam's predicament is critical in all fields--military, political, economic, financial and diplomatic. Therefore, the Warsaw military pact can be of no help to Vietnam.

In conclusion, he expressed confidence that the current struggle of our Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Army to safeguard Kampuchea's independence is in complete harmony with the just interests of the Japanese people and Japan and contributes to the struggle for national independence and peace of the people in Southeast Asia, Asia and the world.

In his reply, Comrade Secretary General Sosaku Itai said: Not only has the victory of the Kampuchean revolution opened up a grand, new era in the history of Kampuchea, but it has also greatly contributed to the revolutionary cause of the world people and especially the cause of independence and liberation of the Asian people.

Our Japanese comrade added: At present the heroic Kampuchean people and Kampuchean Revolutionary Army are fighting the aggression of expansionist Vietnam, which has Soviet social imperialism as its instigator and master. The Soviet Union and Vietnam recently signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation, which is in essence a military treaty in disguise. The aim of this treaty is to make Vietnam a Cuba in Asia and allow it to swallow Kampuchea as part of the global strategy of Soviet hegemonism. This treaty is also aimed at imposing Vietnam's regional hegemony upon Southeast Asia.

However, the heroic Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Army have smashed the invasions of the Vietnamese aggressors, which started in December 1977. As before, we are confident that the heroic Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Army will firmly and victoriously smash and crush this second attempt by the Vietnamese aggressors. Comrade Sosaku Itai then reiterated the support accorded by the Japanese Workers Party and revolutionary Japanese people to the just struggle of the Kampuchean people to defend their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

He said: We vigorously support Democratic Kampuchea's stand, which is contained in Chairman Khieu Samphan's 24 November letter to the heads of state of friendly countries. Who dares harm the honor and dignity of the great Kampuchean people, the builders of Angkor Wat? We are firmly confident of your victory.

Touching on the current struggle of the Japanese Workers Party, Comrade Sosaku Itai said: Our workers party was founded in 1973 amid the struggle against enemies, both internal and external, and in the struggle against the revisionist Communist Party of Japan, which is an agent of the Soviet revisionist party. Our party has also fought against the Soviet and U.S. imperialists, who have violated Japan's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. We are concentrating our struggle against Soviet social imperialism, which has transformed itself most ignominiously into a source of world war.

Then the Japanese comrade thanked the Kampuchean people for supporting the Japanese people's struggle for the return of the northern territories, which were seized by the Soviet expansionist big power.

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In conclusion, Comrade Secretary General Sosaku Itai expressed his confidence in the growth of the friendship and revolutionary solidarity between our two parties based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The banquet proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere permeated with profound sentiments of revolutionary friendship.

KHIEU SAMPHAN SENDS GREETINGS TO PRESIDENT OF MALTA

EK130344Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 12 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Comrade Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, on 12 December sent a telegram to His Excellency Anton Buttigieg, president of the Republic of Malta, extending his greetings and congratulations. The following are the main points of the message:

On the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Malta, on behalf of the people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea, we take pleasure in extending to Your Excellency and to the people and Government of Malta our warmest greetings and congratulations. We wish Your Excellency happiness and may the Maltese people enjoy progress and glory. May the friendly relations between our two countries, both independence-loving and non-aligned, further develop in conformity with the interests of our two peoples.

FOREIGN ENVOYS MAKE STATEMENTS AT END OF WEEK-LONG VISIT

EK130656Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 11 Dec 78 BK

[Text] On 9 December, prior to their departure from Kampuchea, the ambassadors of Pakistan, Nepal, Turkey and Switzerland gave their impressions of their week-long visit to various sectors and regions of Democratic Kampuchea to the representative of the Propaganda and Information Division of our Democratic Kampuchean Foreign Affairs Ministry.

His Excellency Mohammed Yunus, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, said: The Democratic Kampuchean Government is in complete control of the country. We are greatly impressed by the progress made in agriculture, and especially rice culture. We feel that we should learn from the Kampuchean people, who are vigorously striving to overcome all obstacles in order to maximize rice production in accordance with the slogan "to have rice is to have everything," and who have successfully solved the food problem.

His Excellency Yadu Nath Khanal, ambassador of the Kingdom of Nepal, observed: We have seen the Kampuchean people working to increase production in the countryside, at various factories and in many other production corps. Democratic Kampuchea is inexorably advancing toward prosperity. When we return home we will take with us the Kampuchean people's sentiments of fraternal friendship. Now we better understand the problems facing Democratic Kampuchea.

His Excellency Oktay Cankardes, ambassador of the Republic of Turkey, said: We are most impressed to see that the Kampuchean people are very energetic in carrying out their national construction work and that it is firmly advancing. Wherever I went I saw the industrious Kampuchean people working to increase rice production and scoring brilliant victories.

His Excellency Werner Sigg, ambassador of Switzerland, noted: Wherever we went we saw the industrious Kampuchean people resolutely struggling to build extensive irrigation networks and transform the Kampuchean countryside into a vast ricefield extending as far as the eye can see. This is the first time in my whole life that I have seen such a vast and beautiful ricefield.

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The Kampuchean people have only needed a very short time to make this progress despite many unfavorable external conditions. We are confident that Democratic Kampuchea will achieve more and greater victories and will enjoy a most glorious future.

Regarding the prospects for the friendly relations existing between the two countries, the Pakistani ambassador said: Our two countries, Pakistan and Kampuchea, have a time-honored tradition of friendly relations.

Our two countries have the same views on various international issues. We believe that cooperation between our two countries will develop rapidly in the future.

The Nepalese ambassador said: Our two countries are fellow nonaligned countries. I believe that we should adhere to the principles of nonalignment and peaceful coexistence in order to continue to develop the friendly relations between our two countries.

The Turkish ambassador said confidently: The relations between our two countries, which are both developing countries, will grow further in the very near future. My country will do its best to further improve these relations.

Also touching on these same bilateral relations, the Swiss ambassador said: We are most delighted that our two countries have established diplomatic relations. As a consequence of this, the friendly relations between our two countries are developing in all respects.

The impressions by the ambassador of these friendly countries clearly show that Democratic Kampuchea adheres to the stands of independence, mastery and self-reliance and that it upholds the banner of independence, sovereignty and nonalignment and resolutely opposes Vietnam's acts of aggression, expansion, territorial annexation and genocide.

VIETNAMESE FRONT BEARING CAMBODIAN NAME GROTESQUE PLOT

BK121600Y Phnom Penh International Service in Vietnamese 1030 GMT 11 Dec 78 BK

[Text] The grotesque plot of establishing a Vietnamese organization bearing a Kampuchean name has immediately been denounced worldwide. As everybody knows, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has suffered heavy defeats and is facing a deteriorating strategic situation. Because of its aggression against Kampuchea and its scheme of expansionism in Southeast Asia. The Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has been isolated and denounced by people all over the world, especially those in Southeast Asia and Asia.

Faced with this situation, the clique was compelled to resort to setting up a Vietnamese organization under a Kampuchean name with a view to covering up its war of aggression and its expansionist ambitions against Kampuchea. However, this plot was denounced by world public opinion as soon as it was carried out, thus bringing down another shameful defeat on the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique.

According to a report by a British news agency, diplomatic circles in Bangkok have noted that Vietnam had repeatedly mentioned the existence of [words indistinct] in Kampuchea before announcing the establishment of this front. Therefore, this plot must have been prepared well in advance.

Commenting on this, the Bangkok paper THAI RAT on 2 December [as heard] said: The front which was established recently is nothing but a puppet organization nurtured and supported by Vietnam. Meanwhile, the Malaysian paper CHUNG KUO PAI said: The establishment of the front by Vietnam means that it has declared its intention openly to take action. If Vietnam should succeed in its objective, it would certainly pose a threat not only to the security of Thailand but also to the stability of the Southeast Asian region.

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The paper went on: The front is nothing but a charade directed and performed by Vietnam. Hanoi only pays lip service to the issues of peace and neutrality because its actions are characterized by sabotage and intervention. This plot by Vietnam and its master--the Soviet Union--can only further expose to world public opinion their barbarity, brutality, deceit and disloyalty as well as their desire to impose big-and-small power hegemony over Southeast Asia and Asia.

SRV DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVE HAS ONLY GAINED ISOLATION

BK121455Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 11 Dec 78 BK

[Station commentary: The Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong Clique's Diplomacy Has Collapsed"]

[Text] Since 1975, the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has launched a series of diplomatic activities in order to conceal its acts of aggression, expansion, annexation and genocide against Kampuchea. It has gone around deceiving other people by claiming that it wants peace and friendship. That it does not interfere in any near or distant countries and that it is a nonaligned country. However, in the less than 3 years in which the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has implemented its diplomatic policy of deceiving and lying to others it has gained nothing but extreme isolation. Why has this been so? Because:

1. The Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has interfered in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, launched subversion, attempted to stage a coup d'etat and carried out political and military aggression, expansion, annexation and genocide against Kampuchea. These activities have all been countered and smashed by our Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Army, thus inflicting ignominious defeats at home and in the international arena on the Vietnamese clique. Seeing its aggression against Kampuchea, the people in Southeast Asia, Asia and the world have supported Kampuchea and opposed the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique.
2. The Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has sold itself out as a satellite of Soviet expansionism through the Vietnam-Soviet military treaty. It has served the Soviet Union in committing aggression against Kampuchea, Southeast Asia and Asia. The world's people are indignant at the clique and its master and oppose the clique.
3. The people in the world have clearly seen that the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has oppressed and exploited its own people politically, military and economically. They realize that the Vietnamese people are starving to death, and continue to flee the country and rise up against it.

No matter how hard the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has tried to carry out its diplomatic activities, its criminal acts in committing aggression, expansion, annexation and genocide, in serving Soviet expansionism and in exploiting and oppressing its own people have brought its deceitful diplomatic policy to sudden collapse. The people in Southeast Asia, Asia and the world are indignant at and oppose the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique.

ONLY POOR MUST GO TO SRV'S NEW ECONOMIC ZONES

BK131036Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 12 Dec 78 BK

[Text] The Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is now forcibly sending people in Cochinchina to build what they call the new economic zones. Nobody wants to go to these new economic zones, so only those who do not have enough money to bribe their way out get sent. Those who have money for bribes, like the relatives and followers of the clique, do not have to go.

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Many of those sent to build the new economic zones have died, while those still alive are weak and undernourished. There is no shelter and no potable water. The people look pale and are emaciated.

This is the situation in the new economic zones on National Route 10 in An Giang Province. In this area, the soil is sandy, the water is sour and malaria is endemic. Those sent to this area cannot live longer than 7 days before they are all killed by malaria. In addition to malaria, the people in the zones also suffer from a lack of decent shelter, drinking water and food. As they receive only two small cans of rice as the daily ration for a group of 10 people, they have to look for tree leaves to add to this meager amount of rice. This is why the Vietnamese people are daily fleeing their country by the hundreds and thousands.

#### SVAY RIENG PEASANTS MEETING DISCUSSES ADVANCED COOPERATIVES

BK131054Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 12 Dec 78 BK

[Text] On 10 December, our cooperative peasants in Svay Rieng sector held a mass meeting in Svay Rieng town to welcome the party's plan for advanced cooperatives construction and to examine the past conditions of our cooperatives and our potentials for constructing advanced cooperatives. The meeting began at 0700 with resounding slogans in a solemn atmosphere of militant solidarity. At the meeting, the collectively responsible comrades in the sector unanimously expressed the opinion that in 1973, despite the fact that the U.S. imperialists had escalated the air war in the most insane and ferocious manner, our KCP had succeeded in setting up low and high level production cooperatives. Now, each cooperative generally has from 900 to 1,000 families. At present, although the Vietnamese expansionist, annexationist and genocidal enemy aggressors have frequently violated and encroached upon our territory, we have smashed them and launched the offensive to build our advanced cooperatives. This has been made possible because:

1. We have at the front line the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces, which have served as the most solid and strong wall and the means to smash the Vietnamese aggressors, who dare to attack our territory.
2. All members of our cooperatives have decent shelter, sufficient food in accordance with the ration determined by the party and are properly clothed. At the same time, these fraternal cooperative members have the services of a medical corps which has insured their good health. They all have good physical and moral strength, and are always courageous.
3. Our fraternal people have sufficient means of production at their disposals, the necessary technical know-how and experience for their production effort. Furthermore, they have vast fertile ricefields which can be irrigated all year.
4. Around the cooperatives and villages and elsewhere we have planted industrial and secondary food crops and vegetables.
5. All male and female cooperative members, old and young alike, have taken advantage of the right to learn to read and write. At the same time, they have gained a better understanding of every aspect of the party's revolutionary political, ideological and organizational line.

In short, our cooperative peasants in Svay Rieng sector have the potentials for building advanced cooperatives and can achieve this plan even ahead of schedule. They are determined to develop and expand all their potentials and to further intensify their efforts to accelerate and quickly turn all the cooperatives in Svay Rieng into advanced cooperatives as planned by our party and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

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In this way they will be contributing to the effort to smash the Vietnamese expansionist and annexationist enemy aggressors, to forever repulse them from our territory, to defend and build our country into a prosperous country, developed in every field, in conformity with the KCP line of independence, mastery and self-reliance.

FORMER ARMY DIVISION COMMANDER SUPPORTS UNITED FRONT

BK131125Y SPK (SAPORDAMEAN KAMPUCHEA) in French to Cambodia 1454 GMT 12 Dec 78 EK

["Organ of Cambodian National United Front for National Salvation"]

[Text] SPK, 12 December 1978--Since the establishment of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, compatriots in several areas and Revolutionary Army units have held mass meetings or rallies nearly everywhere within Kampuchea's liberated zone to mark this national historic event and have warmly acclaimed the front's declaration.

Numerous former leading cadres of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary army and former party committee leaders in various localities have declared their approval of the front's line and revolutionary directives.

The following is a declaration by Seang Hai, former commander of the 280th Division of the regular forces of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique:

The reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, betrayer of the revolution, has committed innumerable crimes against our people. It has repressed and savagely massacred numerous genuine revolutionaries, various ethnic groups and army cadres and combatants. It has confined people to concentration camps disguised as cooperatives, where they cannot satisfy their hunger or dress properly. It has suppressed the people's education and abolished the national culture, family life and all religions. Under its domination, our people have to live in slavery. It has unleashed a war against Vietnam and undermined the solidarity and friendship between the two countries, thus burdening our people and Kampuchean armed forces with more hardships. It has led our country to dependence on foreign reactionary forces.

Strongly indignant against their acts of treason and the danger of extermination, our people throughout the country have risen up en masse against the reactionary clique. Although completely supported by the Chinese authorities, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique finds itself more isolated and weaker every day and can in no way stop our people's uprising. The liberated zone gets bigger every day. The Revolutionary Armed Forces, which are re-inforcing themselves, are launching repeated attacks against the enemy and scoring great victories.

In response to the call of history and to the ardent and urgent aspirations of all of the Kampuchean people, the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation was established and has as its mission to unify all of the people and to struggle to topple the reactionary and nepotistic Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, lackey of the Chinese authorities, in order to build a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea on the road to socialism. The establishment of the front is a great victory of the revolutionary struggle movement of all of our people. The front's genuine revolutionary line for national salvation as laid down in its declaration will serve as the banner leading our people to victory in bringing down the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, just as our people were led to victory over French and American imperialism.

I declare my complete support for the tasks and objectives of the Kampuchean revolution and the front's 11 directives. I have complete confidence in the leadership of the front Central Committee and call for:



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--The cadres and combatants still forced to work in the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary administrative apparatus and army to turn their arms on the reactionaries and to seek any means by which to get in contact with the revolutionary forces in order to participate in the struggle to save the nation and their own families;

--The people of various nationalities still under the domination of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique to be soon aware of the clique's traitorous nature toward the people and the fatherland, not to listen to its fallacious and false propaganda, and to firmly unite under the direction of the front to lead the struggle in all forms against the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

The young must participate en masse in the front's genuine Revolutionary Armed Forces. The people must morally and materially support the front's Revolutionary Armed Forces struggling to topple the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

Be resolved to topple the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique!

Long live the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation!

#### BRIEFS

WOOD TOOL PRODUCTION--Union workers in various handicraft carpentry shops in Bor Kev Khang Lich district of the Ratanakiri Khang Tbong sector, northeastern region, are expanding production of wood tools and utility items as their contribution to the accelerated agricultural production drive. To help in the late rice planting campaign and prepare for the coming harvest, they are speeding up production of plows, harrows, plow shoes, carts, winnowers, threshing boards, presses, poles, carrying frames and baskets. They have also independently built their own rice threshers and fertilizer grinders. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 25 Nov 78 BK]

EASTERN, NORTHWESTERN TEXTILES--Union workers at the Thnal Totoeng textile mill of the eastern region are contributing to the drive to build one-third of all advanced cooperatives by 1980 by stepping up the production capacity of the mill. Now they turn out 50 to 60 scarves, 60 to 70 meters of mosquito nets, 40 to 50 meters of cotton cloth and 20 to 30 meters of khaki material per day. Plans have been drawn up to further increase production. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 25 Nov 78 BK] Union workers at Thmar Koul, Bavel district, northwestern region, work on about 50 wooden looms in a handicraft workshop near the Chandaeu Sva railway station. Their main products are scarves and mosquito nets. They have achieved a daily production rate of 15 scarves and between 150 and 200 meters of mosquito nets. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 25 Nov 78 BK]

ADDITIONAL TAKEO KILN--Union workers in the Samlanh commune cooperative of Angkor Chey district, Takeo sector, southwestern region, are building an additional kiln capable of baking over 10,000 tiles at a time. This kiln is expected to be completed by the end of next December. More bricks and tiles are needed for the construction of houses, schools, hospitals and other buildings in order to transform Samlanh into an advanced cooperative before 1980. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 25 Nov 78 BK]

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AFP REPORTS SRV UNITS 80 KM SOUTH OF PHNOM PENH

BK131336Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1319 GMT 13 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Bangkok, 13 Dec (AFP)--Vietnamese reconnaissance units have reportedly reached 80 kilometres (50 miles) south of Phnom Penh along Highway Four linking the capital to the port of Kompong Som, reliable sources said today. Cutting off this road would strangle Phnom Penh as 90 per cent of its routine and military supplies transit through the port, the sources said.

Meanwhile "light" clashes were reported in Kompong Speu region, where the same sources said Vietnamese and rebel Cambodian forces were in control of the Pich Nil, a range of hills overlooking Highway 4. This would mean Vietnamese forces were over 90 kilometres (60 miles) inside Cambodia. The same sources said joint Vietnamese and rebel forces had also advanced in Kampot, Takeo and Kandal provinces, south of Phnom Penh.

The Vietnamese air force is reportedly concentrating its attacks on the north of Svay Rieng Province, the Parrot's Beak.

The sources said that on the other hand Kompong Cham, scene of violent fighting over the last five months, was relatively calm. The Vietnamese are reportedly organizing the administration of the so-called liberated zone, headquarters of the recently formed Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation led by former commander of the Cambodian Fourth Division Heng Samrim. According to a reliable Cambodian source after an aborted coup in May this year, Heng Samrim fled to Vietnam with 200 deserters from the Fourth Division.

The same sources said the liberated zone covered some 8,000 to 10,000 square kilometres (3,000 to 4,000 square miles) stretching along the Cambodian-Vietnamese border from Laos to the Parrot's Beak but never wider than 30 kilometres (18 miles). Meanwhile fighting reportedly reaches 50 kilometres (30 miles) inside Cambodia towards the Mekong River. The same sources estimated Vietnam had 60,000 men in Cambodia with over 100,000 reserves ready across the border.

PRC LETTER TO UN SECURITY COUNCIL CRITICIZING SRV QUOTED

BK131356Y Phnom Penh International Service in English 1130 GMT 13 Dec 78 BK

[Text] In a letter dated December 9, 1978 to the president of the Security Council of the United Nations the permanent representative of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations replied to the letter of the Vietnamese representative to the United Nations who [words indistinct] cast aspersions upon China and the problem of the Vietnamese war of aggression against Kampuchea. The letter read as follows:

The armed conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea is the result of [words indistinct] provoked by the Vietnamese authorities. The Vietnamese authorities have not kept their word [word indistinct] to recognize and [words indistinct] the Kampuchean territorial integrity within her present border.

The letter further pointed out: The cause of the conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea is that Vietnam aims at taking possession of Kampuchea and is attempting to absorb her into its Indochina federation. In the same way, in its world domination strategy the Soviet Union has incited and supported the regional hegemony of Vietnam which has made the situation in Southeast Asia more critical and complicated. The letter underlined that the war of aggression of Vietnam against Kampuchea is the most savage act of violation against international law and the United Nations Charter.

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Speaking about the relations between China and Vietnam, the letter recalled that: Since its founding, China has done its utmost in efforts to support the Vietnamese people in their struggle and national construction. [Words indistinct] in order to meet the needs of its internal and external policies, the Vietnamese Government has abjectly adopted all kinds of measures in order to actively carry out its policy against China so that the relations between the two countries became worse and worse. The Vietnamese authorities have always [word indistinct] provocations along the China-Vietnam border, thus bringing about tension. Moreover, Vietnamese authorities have barbarously carried out their policy of persecution and large-scale expulsion of Chinese nationals and Overseas Chinese residing in Vietnam. Up to now, at least 170,000 people were expelled.

The representative of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations ended his letter by pointing out that in order to safeguard peace and stability in Southeast Asia and Asia, the main task is to prevent and stop the arrogant acts of aggression and subversion of the Vietnamese authorities against Kampuchea and to oppose the activities of hegemony of the Soviet social imperialists and the Vietnamese expansionists in this region.

## BRITISH PROFESSOR, AMERICAN JOURNALISTS VISIT EASTERN REGION

BK140919Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 13 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Accompanied by responsible cadres from the Committee for Relations with Friends of Democratic Kampuchea Throughout the World, Professor Malcolm Cladwell of the University of London's School of Oriental and African Studies, Richard Dudman of the St Louis POST-DISPATCH, and Miss Elizabeth Becker of the Washington POST on 12 December left Phnom Penh for a visit to the eastern region.

At 0700 on 13 December, the visitors arrived at Suong town where they were briefed by local responsible cadres who at 0800 departed with them on a trip to Krek. The trip took them through Khnar, Kandaol Chrum and Phum Stoeung towns. At Krek, Professor Malcolm Cladwell, Richard Dudman and Miss Elizabeth Becker cordially chatted with people growing rice. Later, the visitors invited the people to have their pictures taken. Rice is ripening in vast areas on both sides of the road from Tonle Bet to Krek. Healthy people are happily and vigorously harvesting and gathering their rice yield.

## LEADERS MEET WITH VISITING PRC JOURNALISTS ON 11 DECEMBER

BK121135Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 11 Dec 78 BK

[Text] At 0800 on 11 December 1978, Comrade Pol Pot, secretary of the KCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, received in audience a group of NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY correspondents led by Comrade (Li Nan), deputy director of the NCNA International News Department, who are currently paying a friendship visit to Democratic Kampuchea.

Attending the meeting together with our comrade party secretary were Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs, and a number of Foreign Ministry cadres. Also present were Comrade Sun Hao, PRC ambassador; and Comrade Wang Yu-pei, counsellor of the PRC Embassy to Democratic Kampuchea.

Our comrade party secretary extended warmest welcome to the group of NCNA correspondents and wished the fraternal guests a pleasant stay in Democratic Kampuchea and a successful visit. Our party secretary highly valued the past and present activities of the NCNA, magazines, newspapers and radio and television stations of the PRC for reporting the just struggle of the Kampuchean people to the Chinese and world peoples.

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Afterwards, our party secretary chatted with Comrade (Li Nan) and other Chinese comrades about the developments of the present situation in Democratic Kampuchea, particularly about the all-round favorable situation of Democratic Kampuchea and Kampuchean revolution against the expansionist, annexationist and genocidal Vietnamese aggressors and their master, the Soviet international, expansionist power.

The comrade also pointed out the dialectic view of the KCP and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea concerning the trend toward the internationalization of the war between Kampuchea and Vietnam.

Comrade (Li Nan) expressed his joy at the opportunity to collect information directly on the soil of the valiant Kampuchean people. The comrade also expressed confidence that the current mission of the NCNA journalists group will further strengthen and expand the bonds of great revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity that has existed since time immemorial between the parties, peoples and countries of Kampuchea and China.

Later, our comrade party secretary, Comrade (Li Nan) and Comrade Ambassador Sun Hao chatted cordially and intimately on the ever-growing bond of revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between Kampuchea and China.

Following the conversation, Comrade Secretary Pol Pot and Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary posed for photographs as souvenirs with the fraternal Chinese guests.

#### INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY ENVOY CONCLUDES VISIT

EK140724Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 13 Dec 78 BK

[Text] After concluding a successful visit to Democratic Kampuchea, Djundjunan, representative of the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and his colleagues left Phnom Penh by car on the morning of 12 December for home by way of Bangkok.

On the morning of 11 December, Djundjunan and his colleagues, accompanied by Foreign Ministry cadres, visited the S'ang Kaoh Thom sector, where they were warmly and cordially welcomed by responsible cadres from the sector committee, who took them to see the dry and rainy season ricefields at Tuol Krassang. The Indonesian Foreign Ministry representative also visited an old temple at Tonle Baty, brick and tile kilns and pottery and textile workshops at Kompong Kantuot.

During their visit, the friendly visitors had warm and cordial conversations with our cadres and people, who were in the process of launching an offensive to vigorously and enthusiastically fulfill their tasks.

SPK: SRV ORGANIZATIONS CONGRATULATE SALVATION FRONT

EK140816Y SKP (SAPORDAMEAN KAMPUCHEA) [Clandestine] in French to Cambodia 1433 GMT 13 Dec 78 BK

["Organ of the Cambodian National United Front for National Salvation"]

[Text] SPK, 13 December--The Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] has just received a congratulatory message from the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace; the Vietnam Asian-African People's Solidarity Committee; and the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Peoples of All Countries.

Following is the full text of the 11 December message:

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The Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association, the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace, the Vietnam Asian-African people's Solidarity Committee and the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Peoples of All Countries are very happy to learn that the congress of representatives for the establishment of the KNUFNS adopted an 11-point political program and elected the front's 14-member Central Committee, with Heng Samrin as president.

While the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique--tools of the Chinese leadership--represses and massacres the Kampuchean people, pursues a border war against Vietnam and undermines the time-honored friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea, the establishment of the KNUFNS is extremely important for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and has been warmly acclaimed by world progressive opinion.

The Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples have been comrades-in-arms for a century, struggling against imperialism and old and new forms of colonialism. The great and eternal friendship between Vietnam and Kampuchea is founded on the principles of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's affairs. The Vietnam-Kampuchea friendship, which has been continuously consolidated and reinforced, is the invincible strength of the peoples of our two countries.

We wish to convey to President Heng Samrin, Vice President Chea Sim, Secretary General Ros Samay and to the other members of the KNUFNS Central Committee, our best wishes for good health so that they can lead the army and people of Kampuchea in the march toward glorious victories and the final goal, which is to build a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea progressing toward socialism.

The Kampuchean revolution will triumph.

Long live Vietnam-Kampuchea friendship and solidarity.

SPK CITES USSR, CSSR, CUBAN MEDIA ON SALVATION FRONT

BK140504Y SPK (SAPORDAMEAN KAMPUCHEA) [Clandestine] in French to Cambodia 0432 GMT  
13 Dec 78 BK

["Organ of the Cambodian National United Front for National Salvation"]

[Text] SPK, 13 December 1978--"Regarding the establishment of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, numerous observers have pointed out that the union of patriotic Kampuchean forces in one organization will create favorable conditions for the Kampuchean people's struggle, which is full of sacrifices and difficulties, against the reactionary regime in the country and for the realization of the ideals of the Kampuchean revolution," writes the USSR's IZVESTIYA in a 9 December article entitled "The Determination of the Kampuchean Patriot." The newspaper reviews the news of the congress of representatives for the establishment of the KNUFNS and of the front's declaration and points out: The world is rejoicing that the Kampuchean people's struggle movement has been consolidated and is entering a new stage of qualitative development, that of reinforcing the patriotic forces.

In an article published the same day, the Czechoslovak newspaper MLADA FRONTA (YOUNG FRONT) writes:

Kampuchea has a long history of struggle for independence against French colonialism and American intervention. Just like other people in the world, the Kampuchean people want to live in independence and peace. Therefore is it possible that they could resign themselves to the regime and the politics which the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique is imposing on them in the country?

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That is why it is not surprising that a rebellion against the regime was unleashed and brought to a head during the last few days with the establishment of the front.

On the night of 6 December, Cuban television broadcast an article by the PRENSA LATINA commentator which points out:

The establishment of the KNUFNS is an important political event having great repercussions in the world. The policies betraying revolutionary principles and the expansionist and hegemonist policies of the Chinese leadership have led Kampuchea to the most barbarous genocide with a dreadful regime of forced work and repression never before known. The Chinese authorities have caused Kampuchea more disasters than the Japanese, French and American colonialists put together.

The Kampuchean people's struggle against the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, which is working to implement the Chinese strategy in Southeast Asia, has entered an advanced stage in the reorganization of the masses to rise up against the dictatorship. The establishment of KNUFNS on Kampuchean territory is considered a decisive step in the Kampuchean people's struggle against the dictatorial Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime.

PEOPLE, COMBATANTS IN LIBERATED ZONE STUDY FRONT POLICIES

BK140909Y SPK (SAFORDAMEAN KAMPUCHEAN) [Clandestine] in French to Cambodia 0400 GMT  
14 Dec 78 BK

["Organ of the Cambodian National United Front for National Salvation"]

[Text] SPK--11 December 1978--Several groups of responsible persons of KNUFNS recently visited many areas of the liberated zone and units of the Revolutionary Army to organize sessions for the study of the front's declaration. The study sessions were attended by many people and combatants of the Revolutionary Army units. The inhabitants of villages and hamlets in the liberated zone held meetings to greet the birth of the front and its declaration. Afterwards, led by cadres of the front, they studied the line and revolutionary directives of the front. During the discussions on the talks and objective of the revolution and the policies of the front, they denounced the bloody crimes committed by the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in their areas. Warmly welcoming the front's directives, they discussed immediate measures to restore production, organize a new life, maintain order and security and defend the liberated zone.

In Mondolkiri, Kompong Cham and Svay Rieng provinces, the inhabitants held several mass meetings to warmly greet the front's declaration. The youths in the liberated areas of these provinces went from village to village distributing texts of the declaration, organizing its reading for the population and making posters depicting the flag of the front. They also helped the people review the 11 directives of the front in order to facilitate their study. Many youths of both sexes in the liberated areas have enlisted in the Revolutionary Army at the call of the front.

In many units of the Revolutionary Army, such as the 4th and 5th Battalions, the combatants studied the declaration at the front itself. Cadres and combatants unanimously approved it and expressed their total confidence in the just policy of KNUFNS. During the study sessions, several cadres and combatants recalled the sufferings of their families under the barbarous yoke of the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, and wrote to the command pledging to fight well in the days to come. In units of the regional armed forces of Svay Rieng, Prey Veng and Kompong Cham provinces, sessions to study the declaration have also been organized. Cadres and combatants of these units have pledged to score more feats both in combat and work in order to effectively welcome the founding of KNUFNS.

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## BRIEFS

ANTIMALARIA CAMPAIGN--Pailin district in the 3d sector of the northwestern region used to be the most dangerous malarial area of the region and many people in the area died from this disease. On 1 January 1977 the Kampuchean revolutionary medical corps started a campaign to combat this most dangerous disease throughout the country, reducing it by 97 to 98 percent. The medical team in charge of this anti-malarial campaign in Pailan has reported that this area is now over 99 percent clear of malaria. In this campaign, the medical team worked hand in hand with the local inhabitants to implement hygienic measures throughout the district by cleaning all the areas surrounding their living quarters, filling all the ponds and other mosquito breeding places and spraying DDT. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2230 GMT 2 Dec 78 BK]

PRA PHNUM COOPERATIVE CROPS--There are over 3,000 hectares of one-crop and two-crop land in Pra Phnum cooperative, Angkor Chey district, Takeo sector, southwestern region. Peasants in this cooperative have already harvested and stored the early rice crop, while the rainy season rice crop is growing well in all fields. They expect to harvest 180,000 to 200,000 bushels of rice this year. From this amount, they will keep over 100,000 bushels for daily consumption, 6,000 bushels for use as seeds and over 10,000 bushels as reserve. The remaining 60,000 bushels will be used for barter with the state. They have also planted 150 hectares of cassava and 50 hectares of potatoes as well as several hectares of vegetables and other crops. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2230 GMT 2 Dec 78 BK]

DEI ETH FACTORY--The Dei Eth plywood factory, Kien Svay district, Kandal Province was completely repaired and put back into operation in April 1978. Besides repairing all the engines and equipment in the factory, union workers also built two new buildings. One of the buildings houses a glassware factory and the other has been turned into a repair shop. After being put back into operation the factory produced 24 cubic meters of plywood in its first month, 77 cubic meters in its second month, 112 cubic meters in its third month and 135 cubic meters in its fourth month. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 5 Dec 78 BK]

COOPERATIVE'S RICE PRODUCTION--This year, despite the fact that some areas of the central region have been seriously affected by floods, the cooperative peasants of the region will still be able to fulfill the party's rainy season rice growing plan. This is because in some parts of this region, especially in Kompong Thom and other areas not damaged by floods, people have doubled or even tripled their efforts to grow the main rainy season rice crop. While the bulk of their labor force is concentrated on the rainy season rice harvest, some of the cooperative peasants are engaged in the drive to grow the dry season rice crops on 41,000 hectares in Kompong Cham Kraom, Kompong Cham Leu and Kompong Thom sectors. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 12 Dec 78 BK] Due to newly built irrigation facilities, the cooperative people in Kandal Stoeng district, S'ang-kaoh Thom sector, Kandal Province have 14,000 hectares of two-crop land and 5,000 hectares of three-crop land. All cooperative peasants in the district are struggling to grow the dry season rice near Kompong Tuol, Ta Prom, Teuk Thla and Baty Dams and near the Kompong Dangkaor irrigation system. The Mittapheatp rice strain is the most popular one, for if properly grown it can yield 5 to 7 tons of grain per hectares. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 12 Dec 78 BK]

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## SALVATION FRONT'S CHEA SIM VISITS VILLAGES IN LIBERATED ZONE

BK150358Y SPK [Clandestine] in French to Cambodia 1441 GMT 14 Dec 78 BK

[Text] SPK, 14 Dec--Vice President Chea Sim and members of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] recently visited a number of villages in the liberated zone. During these visits, Vice President Chea Sim and those who accompanied him were warmly welcomed by the people.

After listening to the reports by the responsible persons of these villages on the work, production and living conditions of the cadres and the villagers, Vice President Chea Sim cordially chatted with the cadres and representatives of the local population. On behalf of the Central Committee, he showed his affection to the people from various walks of life and congratulated them on successes achieved in their work, production and defense of the liberated zone. He informed the cadres and the inhabitants of the success of the congress for the founding of the KNUFNS, and explained to them the tasks and aims of the Kampuchean revolution and the 11 directives of the front. He urged them to unite closely, to implement directives well and to observe the policies of the front in order to coordinate their efforts with those of all the people throughout the country to overthrow the reactionary and nepotic Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, and to build a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea progressing toward socialism.

The vice president and those who accompanied him then had cordial contacts with the inhabitants and called on a number of families of the peasants in the villages and hamlets. They presented some gifts from the front Central Committee to a number of families of poor peasants and distributed some of them to the children.

At every place visited by the vice president, the inhabitants expressed their joy and enthusiasm over the founding of the front, and expressed their absolute confidence in the front's revolutionary policy. They also showed their emotion over the front's concern over them. The inhabitants pledged to the vice president to try their best to realize his recommendations, to contribute to the defense, the building and consolidation of the liberated zone, and to successfully achieve, in cooperation with all the people, all the front's directives in order to be worthy of the confidence in and the concern for them of the front's Central Committee.

## ADVERSITY BETWEEN SRV CLIQUE, RESISTANT MINORITIES WORSENING

BK141310Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 13 Dec 78 BK

[Station editorial: "The Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong Clique Is Greatly Afraid"]

[Text] The adversity between the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique and the people of all nationalities in Vietnam is steadily ripening. The masses who have risen up and waged a political struggle and occasionally an armed struggle are now at the stage of taking up weapons and launching a general armed struggle throughout south Vietnam. The setbacks suffered by the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique during the 1977-1978 dry season on the front of aggression against Kampuchea are strategic setbacks with a double meaning.

1. They constitute a major defeat in that the clique's strategic forces of invasion were basically crushed and its "lightning attack, lightning victory" strategy against Kampuchea went totally bankrupt.



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2. They constitute a most significant defeat in that the clique is suffering more difficulties and losing more ground at home than ever before, thus boosting the morale and material condition of the struggle movement of the people and all other anticlique resistances, enabling it to surge forward and attack it more energetically. The clique has been pushed into a precarious situation and has seriously and permanently lost mastery.

The Quoc Viet movement has spread its influence from Binh Tri Thien to Phu Khanh Province. This movement is firmly committed to mobilizing the people to wage an armed struggle for liberation of the country from Soviet domination. It has assigned cadres to operate among the masses everywhere and has set up a fairly vast base area.

As for the (Kruh) or Fulro movement of the ethnic minorities in the central region, it is also in full swing. The greatest demand of this group is the protection of the races of its members. (Kruh) in Rhade dialect means revolution. The members of this group specialize in guerrilla attacks. Their combat effectiveness and the size of their forces have grown daily.

Another powerful movement is the one being staged by the Khmers in Kampuchea Kraom. This movement is launched by a people who have struggled to preserve their national identity for more than 400 years. The Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has been carrying on its forefathers' policy of exterminating the Khmer race. It has implemented this policy more savagely and inhumanly than its forefathers ever did. The Khmers in Kampuchea Kraom, holding to the stand of independence, mastery and self-determination, have been compelled to rise up and fight these arrogant enemies to death. Vast stretches of rural land--be it ricefields, orchards, lakes, forests and mountains--have been seized and independently controlled by the Kampuchea Kraom Khmers. This movement is taking gigantic strides.

Besides these resistance groups, there are the remnants of the Nguyen Van Thieu commando forces, the Cao Dai, the Hoa Hao sect and the Catholics. The Nguyen Van Thieu supporters are carrying out sabotage activities in the cities while working hard to muster more allies. They are actively recruiting members and have given each of them codes and signals. Their goal is set. When the forces of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique become bogged down in Kampuchea, they will immediately rise up and seize state power. As for the Hoa Hao and Cao Dai groups, they are also launching military activities in the rural areas. How can the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique remain calm and not experience panic and fear given such a desperate situation?

#### DEPARTURE OF SPORTS DELEGATION FOR ASIAN GAMES NOTED

EK081341Y Phnom Penh International Service in English 2330 GMT 7 Dec 78 BK

[Text] On December 5, 1978, in the morning, the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea led by Comrade Sam San, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to the Lao People's Democratic Republic, left Phnom Penh by train in order to participate in the 8th Asian Games which will be held from December the 8 to 20, 1978 in Bangkok at the invitation of the Thai Committee of Asian Games.

#### BRIEFS

TOR-4 TEXTILE MILL--Workers at "Tor-4" textile mill in Phnom Penh have transformed their enthusiasm after learning of the party's plan to build one third of the existing cooperatives in the country into advanced cooperatives by 1980, into greater efforts to maximize production. From 1 to 10 December they turned out 70,000 meters of brown khaki, 28,300 meters of grey khaki and 17,000 meters of green khaki. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 13 Dec 78 BK]

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**S'ANG HANDWEAVING INDUSTRY**--The textile workshop of S'ang district is located in the Prek Toch cooperative. Workers have built their own looms, including 10 semiautomatic looms and 3 handlooms. In order to link themselves with the nationwide movement to increase production, union workers at the S'ang district handweaving workshop are multiplying their efforts to maximize production of cloth and mosquito nets. Each loom can turn out an average of 35 to 50 meters of mosquito netting and 20 to 25 meters of scarves daily. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 11 Dec 78 BK]

**KRATIE SOAP PRODUCTION**--As part of the efforts to build one third of the number of existing cooperatives in the country into advanced cooperatives by 1980, union workers at the soap factory in Kratie sector are increasing production of soap. As a result of their efforts, they can now produce an average of 3 tons of soap made of rubber seeds per month. Apart from this key task, they are self-sufficient in food as they tend their own gardens and raise their own rice. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 11 Dec 78 BK]

**RICE IN KOMPONG CHAM**--Our cooperative peasants in the Kompong Cham Kraom sector have substantially solved the water conservation problem as part of their drive to maximize production. Thanks to their mastery of water availability, cooperative peasants in this sector can now raise dry season rice on 15,000 hectares. They are planting dry season rice on 500 ha in Prey Chhor district, 80 ha in Kompong Siem district, 5,000 ha in Kang Meas district, 2,500 ha in Cheung Prey district, and 6,000 ha in Muk Kampul district. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 7 Dec 78 BK]

**NORTHWEST JUTE PLANTATION**--As part of the drive to fulfill the party's industrial construction plan, people in the northwestern region are raising jute everywhere. They are planting jute on 100 ha of land in Veal Ta Trach area, on nearly 400 ha at Prek Trap and over 1,000 ha at Pralay thnag. Moreover, they are planting this crop on small fields near villages. The jute is destined for the gunny sack factory in Battambang and also for making cords and ropes for various binding purposes. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 7 Dec 78 BK]

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C A M B O D I A

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AFP: SRV ARMY UNITS 30 MILES SOUTH OF PHNOM PENH

BK171504Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1450 GMT 17 Dec 78 BK

[By Joel Henry]

[Excerpt] Bangkok, 17 Dec (AFP)--The western [as received] part of Cambodia located between the Mekong and the Vietnamese border is now practically under the control of the Vietnamese army, well informed sources said here today.

Advanced elements of the Vietnamese army are now less than 50 km (about 30 miles) south of Phnom Penh and two-thirds of the provinces of Stung Treng, Ratanakiri, Mondolkiri, Kompong Cham, Prey Vieng, Svay Rieng, Kandal and Takeo are in the hands of the Vietnamese.

The Vietnamese are setting up an administration which comes under the orders of the Kampuchean (Cambodian) National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS), the sources said.

Vietnamese troops strongly supported by armored units and operating under permanent air cover, are advancing along the main highway. The troops are attacking along Highway 13 from the direction of Laos and also towards Kratie, which is 30 km (about 20 miles) from their most advanced units. They are also progressing along Highway 19 from the Vietnamese central highlands in the direction of Stung Treng, and along Highway 7 towards Kompong Cham, a locality also about 30 km away from the invading force. Vietnamese armored units along Highway 1 have now reached the outskirts of Svay Rieng. Other armored forces are advancing along Highways 30, 2 and 3, and across the provinces of Kandal and Takeo towards the southern suburbs of Phnom Penh itself, reliable sources said.

U.S.-PRC NORMALIZATION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ANNOUNCED

BK180117Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 17 Dec 78 BK

[Unattributed article: "The People's Republic of China and the United States Have Decided To Normalize Diplomatic Relations"]

[Text] Peking radio on 16 December reported the essence of the PRC-U.S. joint statement, saying that the PRC and the United States agree to recognize each other and to establish diplomatic relations as of 1 January 1979. The statement affirmed that the United States recognizes the PRC Government as the sole, legitimate government of China and the PRC's stand that there is only one China and that Taiwan is a part of China. The joint statement also said that both sides do not seek to achieve hegemony or control over any country in Asia, the Pacific or any other country to impose hegemony or control on other countries. The joint statement also stressed that the PRC and the United States will exchange ambassadors and open embassies on 1 January 1979. While making this joint statement, the United States cut off diplomatic relations with Taiwan and decided to withdraw all its military personnel from Taiwan within the next 4 months. At the same time, the U.S. President made a televised announcement of the U.S. decision to normalize diplomatic relations with the PRC.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ASKS NONALIGNED NATIONS TO EXPEL SRV

BK160429Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 15 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Democratic Kampuchea's Foreign Ministry on 2 December 1978 sent a message to foreign ministries of the nonaligned countries, proposing the dismissal of the SRV from the nonaligned movement.

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The message first noted that at the July 1978 Belgrade nonaligned countries foreign ministers conference, the Democratic Kampuchean delegation proposed that the SRV be dismissed from this movement because that country has violated the principles of nonalignment by committing acts of aggression against Democratic Kampuchea, attempting to instigate revolts and coups d'etat to overthrow Democratic Kampuchea, by stationing its armed forces in another country and allowing the presence of Soviet military bases on its territory.

The message of the Democratic Kampuchean Foreign Ministry says that since then, there have been many events proving that the SRV has further violated the principles of non-alignment and has been fully admitted into the Soviet bloc.

After joining the COMECON--a Soviet economic pact--on 29 June 1978, the SRV further on 3 September 1978 signed a friendship and cooperation treaty with the USSR. On the very day of the signing of this treaty, the SRV proclaimed through its Vietnamese language organ that it has now linked its destiny with that of the USSR and that the SRV has now become a strong outpost of the socialist system in Southeast Asia. The "socialist system" mentioned by the Vietnamese is nothing but the Soviet bloc. Therefore, the SRV is no longer a nonaligned country. The fact that the SRV proclaimed that it is nonaligned at the moment it agreed to establish an official alliance with the USSR is an arrogant and insolent mockery of the nonaligned movement.

After denouncing the military nature of the SRV-Soviet treaty, the Democratic Kampuchean Foreign Ministry's message reiterated that the only aim of the 3 September 1978 SRV-Soviet treaty is to achieve the gang's expansionist ambitions in Southeast Asia. The SRV wants to create an Indochina federation, to take over Kampuchea and use it as its springboard for achieving its regional hegemony.

As for the USSR, it also has a strategy to dominate Southeast Asia and the strategic routes in the region in order to achieve its aim of creating a mutual Asian security system within the framework of its global expansionist strategy.

The message then says that, on the other hand, the SRV-Soviet treaty is aimed at the non-aligned movement, because the Soviets plan to reorient the aims and principles of this movement in order to make it serve their policy of aggression and expansion within the framework of their global hegemonic strategy. The SRV has carried out activities and in instigations to split the movement through a series of attempts to create cliques and clans within the movement and has branded other countries to suite the interests of the Soviet bloc.

The message then points out the causes which led the SRV to sign a treaty with the USSR, saying that the internal situation of the SRV has been so serious because it has been faced with hundreds of problems. Faced with a deadlock in its attempt to achieve its expansionist plan in Southeast Asia, the SRV was obliged to lay bare its face as a Soviet lackey, the face which it had hidden for a long time under the cloak of nonalignment.

The Democratic Kampuchean Foreign Ministry's message estimates that, based on the above facts--which have clearly proved that the SRV is not truly a nonaligned country but an internal enemy which has tried to sap and undermine our nonaligned movement--the Government of Democratic Kampuchea has proposed to the governments of all the movement's member countries that they raise, examine and debate this SRV issue in order to decide whether the SRV should be allowed to remain in our movement; and that this be done with a view to further developing and strengthening the principles and the ranks of our movement, and making it ever more militant as an independent, vigorous and nonaligned force in the international arena.

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## ARMY IN SVAY RIENG SMASHING VIETNAMESE AGGRESSORS

BK170410Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 16 Dec 78 BK

[Text] For nearly a year now, our heroic army combatants and heroic guerrillas in the Svay Rieng sector, like those in the rest of the Kampuchea-Vietnam border areas, have fought and crushed the invasions of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique, inflicting on it repeated serious and ignominious defeats and completely succeeding in defending the territory of Svay Rieng sector.

At present, despite the fact that they are in the position of mastery and advantage over the Vietnamese enemy, our heroic army combatants and heroic guerrillas in the Svay Rieng sector have not relaxed their guard nor become complacent and forgetful of the tricks, deceit and truculence of the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong. On the contrary, they have further sharpened their combat stand and heightened revolutionary vigilance at all times. This is because they are well aware that as servants of the people and a strong pillar in defense of the nation, people and revolution, they must carry on efforts to smash all acts of aggression, expansion, territorial annexation and genocide of the Vietnamese, who have never tired of trying to swallow our Kampuchean territory and exterminate our Kampuchean race. They have thus inflicted more serious defeats on them and are advancing toward destroying all of them once and for all.

With such a correct revolutionary stand, at present our heroic army combatants and heroic guerrillas in the svay rieng sector are using traditional weapons in combination with modern arms to courageously smash the Vietnamese aggressors with peerless revolutionary heroism. In fact, on patrol duties along the Kampuchea-Vietnam border, they pay sustained attention to closely monitoring all Vietnamese activities. At the same time they have laid traps, spikes and automatic bows, dug pitfalls and planted mines at various small or large passes frequented by the Vietnamese aggressors. Moreover, they have taken turn in training to improve their combat techniques, including offensive, defensive and guerrilla tactics, as part of their efforts to effectively defend the country.

## SRV TROOPS IN SOUTH WORSE THAN THOSE OF THIEU-KY REGIME

BK180815Y Phnom Penh International Service in Vietnamese 2230 GMT 16 Dec 78 BK

[Text] The Le Duan-Pham Van Dong soldiers are a group of bandits. This is what the Vietnamese people say. According to sources in Vietnam, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong troops are more barbaric, fascist and piratical than those of the former Thieu-Ky regime. The sources report that all high-ranking officers in Saigon come from the north. They brazenly use force to extort money from small merchants and honest people. Whoever refuses to give them money is considered a traitor and kidnaped.

A Saigon source reports that all Le Duan-Pham Van Dong troops are pirates. In early November a soldier wearing a one-star rank insignia cut off a woman's hand to rob her of a gold bracelet. In the vicinity of Tan Son Nhut Airport, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong troops often ambush buses in broad daylight to rob passengers of their money and property. Similar incidents have also occurred in Vinh Long, Bien Hoa, My Tho and other cities near Saigon. Worse still is that the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong administration has ordered each southern family to give room and board to a soldier from the north. These soldiers can loot the people's property at will. They have even raped in a most barbarous manner the wives of the heads of the families with whom they live.

The Vietnamese people fervently hate the troops of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique. These troops are being strongly denounced everywhere for their crimes. The people have cooperated with one another to kill Le Duan-Pham Van Dong troops caught in small numbers in deserted streets.

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The Le Duan-Pham Van Dong troops lack the people's support and are seriously isolated from them. They and their commanders will certainly be eradicated by the Vietnamese people in the near future.

VOCP: INSURGENTS BATTLE GOVERNMENT TROOPS 25 NOV-8 DEC

BK160528Y Voice of the Cambodian People [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Cambodia 2330 GMT 15 Dec 78 BK

[Text] SPK reported that from 25 November through 8 December, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea attacked and ambushed the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary forces in several areas, inflicting heavy damage on them.

In Ratanakiri Province, one battalion of the enemy's forces on 8 December launched an encroaching operation against our liberated zone in an area located 20 km southwest of Bor Keo town. The local revolutionary armed forces used ambushes to crush the enemy operation. The enemy forces left behind 20 dead, several weapons and 10,000 rounds of ammunition of various caliber.

In the province of Mondolkiri, from 4 through 5 December, the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces, through their ambushes, annihilated two enemy reconnaissance groups southeast of O Raing, killing 20 enemy troops on the spot.

On 28 November, heavy fighting took place at Sre Khtum, O Raing district. Within half an hour, our combatants annihilated one enemy company. More than 100 enemy troops were killed or wounded. Our forces seized an arms and ammunition depot and a food supply depot.

On 25 November at Svay Cheat, Kratie Province, our combatants ambushed enemy commandos and reconnaissance groups. More than 200 enemy troops were killed or captured.

In Kompong Cham Province, from 4 to 8 December, several actions took place along Route 7. Seventy enemy troops were put out of action. A large quantity of arms and ammunition were seized by our forces.

In Svay Rieng Province, on Route 1, our Revolutionary Armed Forces on 4 December killed 17 enemy troops in an area 3 km southwest of Chak. From 4 through 6 December, our People's Armed Forces were engaged in several ambushes, putting 35 enemy troops out of action.

SPK: PEOPLE RISING UP AGAINST REACTIONARY CLIQUE

BK150650Y SPK [Clandestine] in French to Cambodia 1502 GMT 14 Dec 78 BK

[Commentary by SPK, "Organ of the Cambodian National United Front for National Salvation": "The Tricks of the Reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary Clique and Its Master Cannot Cover up Their Intrigues and Criminal Acts"]

[Text] SPK, 14 December--Faced with the danger of extermination, and under the domination of the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, the people and revolutionary combatants of Kampuchea have resolutely risen up to struggle for genuine freedom, independence and peace.

From the first day of the founding of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS], uprisings among the revolutionary masses have developed admirably, gathering in Kampucheans from all walks of life.

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Recently, our compatriots and combatants in various localities--the east, west and north zones and the special region of Mondolkiri--have revolted and waged a struggle against the barbarous domination and oppression of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in order to regain freedom, genuine democracy and human rights for the people. The indignation of the masses of people, stricken with so much misfortune and suffering, has turned into a revolutionary tempest.

In the face of this danger, traitors Pol Pot and Ieng Sary have urged their soldiers to repress the insurrectionist movement of our people on the one hand, and to violate the territorial integrity of Vietnam on the other. They have tried every means to slander Vietnam, while Phnom Penh radio has broadcast fallacious news reports that would have put Vietnamese armed forces deep inside Kampuchean territory--as far as the Mekong River. These fallacious reports were immediately picked up by Peking radio which further amplified them.

It is well known that, because of their defeats in the border war of aggression against Vietnam and in the face of the uprisings of the Kampuchean people, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary reactionaries are facing difficulties and have recently appealed to their masters in Peking for help. At this, their masters then hurriedly raised their voices to support and reassure their lackeys. This act of thief crying "stop thief!" by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and its masters is nothing but a smokescreen designed to conceal the maneuvers of the Peking authorities, who are in the process of feverishly intensifying their military aid, massively introducing all sorts of weapons and thousands of military advisers and personnel--including combat pilots--in order to strengthen the hand of their lackeys Pol Pot and Ieng Sary in the savage repression of the revolutionary movement of the Kampuchean population and in continuing the war of aggression against Vietnam.

Under the clear-sighted guidance of the KNUFNS, the great and invincible forces of the Kampuchean people's revolution are in the process of developing an irresistible advance. All this frenzied activity and the fallacious propaganda spread by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique with the full support of foreign expansionist forces, can neither obscure their dark designs and criminal acts, nor save them from the desperate situation they are facing. The Kampuchean revolution will certainly win!

#### SPK Reports Uprisings Increasing

BK171401Y SPK [Clandestine] in French to Cambodia 1439 GMT 15 Dec 78 BK

[Text] SPK 15 December 1978--In the wake of the uprisings of the people in Chlong and Krauchamr districts (Kompong Cham Province), the struggle movement of the popular masses against the yoke of coercion of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has broadened in the districts along Route 5 in Kompong Chhnang Province, and in Barai, Taing Krassang and Kompong Chen districts along Route 6 in Kompong Thom Province.

The people in these localities have struggled against the repression and exploitation by the reactionaries, have reclaimed the right to live and to carry on their normal activities, have protested against forced labor and draft, and have demanded that their parents and relatives, forced to fight and die in the war against Vietnam, be buried in their native villages. In several villages, the people marched to the seats of the local reactionary administration to struggle and to punish their torturers. Heeding the advice of the people, numerous soldiers stationed in these localities have sympathized with the popular struggle against the reactionaries. In Kandal Province, where the central hideout of the reactionaries is located, the struggle movement of the people and soldiers of the Phnom Penh army has also expanded in Takhmau and Kantuot districts.

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In Takeo Province, thousands of people living along Routes 2 and 3 in Chambak and Tram Khna districts successively rose up against the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary administration to reclaim genuine freedom and democracy, real respect for the people's dignity and abolition of the draconian administration.

In Koh Kong Province, hundreds of young girls and women protested against the forcible marriage system of the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique which has compelled them to marry soldiers of the Phnom Penh army.

Simultaneously with the struggle movement of the popular masses which is developing quickly and expanding everywhere, mutineers are also gaining momentum in several divisions of the Phnom Penh army's regular forces. Troops have waged increasingly more numerous struggle in diversified forms against the fascist regulations of the officers who have pushed them to fight at the border to to repress the people. Many of them have refused to go into battle or have abandoned the Phnom Penh army and have gone to the resistance bases with their weapons to join the Revolutionary Armed Forces. Defection is expanding in several divisions of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, such as the 801st, 920th, 280th, 210th, 795th and 104th divisions.

SPK: POL POT, IENG SARY DELIBERATELY DISTORT TRUTH

BK171020Y SPK [Clandestine] in French to Cambodia 1447 GMT 15 Dec 78 BK

[Text] SPK, 15 December 1978--The first few days after the establishment of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS], the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique was as quiet as a mouse, which proves its embarrassment and extreme anxiety over this great event in Kampuchea's political history. But faced with the warm welcome accorded the front by the masses throughout the country and its growing influence over public opinion in numerous countries, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique could not remain silent forever.

On 11 December Pol Pot, speaking to a group of visiting journalists from China's HSIHUA NEWS AGENCY, deliberately distorted the situation in Kampuchea, gave erroneous explanations about the war which he and his clique unleashed on the orders of the Chinese leadership and falsely accused Vietnam of "aggression against Kampuchea." SPK, official organ of the KNUFNS, is authorized to declare the following:

The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has completely distorted the truth about the present situation in Kampuchea, both domestic and external.

The truth is that for a long time the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has had the dark design of betraying the Kampuchean revolution and people and the solidarity and friendship which linked the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples in the long and bitter resistance war against French and then American imperialism.

The truth is that on 30 April 1977, Pol Pot himself ordered Kampuchean troops to launch aggression against Vietnam, thereby destroying vast regions in Vietnam, massacring indiscriminately Vietnamese civilians and undermining Vietnam's peaceful work of building and economic development. By doing so, the reactionary clique tried to cover up its own barbarous and bloody crimes against the Kampuchean people and serve the expansionist plan of the Chinese leaders.

Several members of our KNUFNS received a direct order from the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique compelling them to launch attacks against Vietnam, take part in an unjust war of aggression against Vietnam and counter the ardent aspirations of our people to live in peace and to maintain beautiful relations of friendship with neighboring countries.



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In reality, we have become the victims of an extremely cruel and perfidious plot of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and of its masters. It is exactly because we are aware of all of this and are horrified at the face of the dictatorial and militarist Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique as traitors to the people and country that we are unanimous in our determination to rise up, unite with the KNUFNS, struggle resolutely up to the end to topple the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, put an end to the tragic ills which have beset our Kampuchean compatriots and make our beloved fatherland a Kampuchea which is really independent, free, democratic, neutral, nonaligned, living in friendship with its neighbors and working for peace and stability in Kampuchea as well as in Southeast Asia.

The KNUFNS, genuine representative of the feelings and aspirations of the Kampuchean people, believed that it has the responsibility and the duty to reaffirm this truth before the international public.

The Pol Pot clique is playing the ignoble role of shock troop for the Chinese leadership. The recent false and sordid allegations of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary only lay bare their dark designs and emphasize their isolation, both at home and abroad. All of this increases to the extreme the Kampuchean people's hatred for them and brings together under the banner of the KNUFNS' just cause, more and more people who are determined to bring about the clique's complete downfall.

NEWS AGENCY NOTES SOVIET, EAST EUROPEAN SUPPORT FOR FRONT

BK171518Y SPK [Clandestine] in French to Cambodia 0401 GMT 17 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Soviet opinion is elated over the founding of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS], stressed the Soviet press agency TASS in a commentary on 13 December.

TASS termed the birth of KNUFNS "an important victory of the Kampuchean people in their struggle for genuine freedom and independence and against the antipeople regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique." After analyzing the main points of the front's declaration, TASS added:

"That the establishment of KNUFNS has stirred up hatred and confusion is nothing astonishing. The Chinese leaders have reaffirmed 'their full support' for the corrupt Phnom Penh regime, thus showing that they want to pursue their policy of interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and of pitting this country against socialist Vietnam. Soviet opinion is elated over the founding of the KNUFNS. From now on a competent organization, enjoying the confidence and broad support of the workers, will lead the people's struggle for liberation. Despite the opposition of internal reactionaries and the intrigues of international reactionaries, the Kampuchean people's just cause will be triumphant.

The principal Hungarian dailies have carried detailed reports on the founding of KNUFNS, SPK and the Voice of Kampuchean People.

NEPSZABADSAG, central organ of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, has featured reports on the success of the congress of representatives to found the KNUFNS and extensive excerpts from the front's declaration. The same paper said in a commentary on 7 December: It is understandable that the cruelty of reactionaries Pol Pot and Ieng Sary has stirred up the hatred of the Kampuchean people who, finding their misfortune and sufferings no longer bearable, have finally risen up against them. Their cruelty has also provoked the legitimate indignation of hundreds and hundreds of millions of people the world over whose sympathy goes to the struggle of the Kampuchean people for independence.

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After analyzing the barbarous acts of the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique which has abolished currency, markets and family life, has condemned the masses to slave labor, has massacred the people and has committed savage crimes in its border war against the Vietnamese people, the commentary stressed:

The Kampuchean people, looking for a way to escape from the barbarous policy of the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, are forced to rise up in arms. With the founding of KNUFNS, the Kampuchean people's war of resistance has entered a new stage. The front has set forth a well defined, humanitarian political and social program. This is the aspiration of an independent, peaceful, democratic and prosperous Kampuchea, and its objectives are worthy of the support of all progressive mankind.

The Czechoslovak press agency has also carried reports on the birth of the Voice of Kampuchean People and the uprising movement of the people in Kompong Cham against the dictatorial, militarist regime of the reactionary, nepotic Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

CTK and the Prague daily RUDE PRAVO have also featured reports carried by SPK on the visits of President Heng Samrin and members of KNUFNS Central Committee to various units of the Revolutionary Army in the liberated zone of Kampuchea. CTK quoted a statement by President Heng Samrin calling on all cadres and combatants and the entire Kampuchean people to overthrow the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in order to bring about peace, independence and freedom to the country and happiness to the people.

BUDDHIST MONK LONG SIM: KNUFNS WILL BE VICTORIOUS

BK171412Y SPK [Clandestine] in French to Cambodia 0556 GMT 16 Dec 78 BK

[Text] SPK, 16 December 1978--During a friendly meeting with the faithful, Venerable Buddhist Monk Long Sim said:

I'm very happy to see you. I wish you everything that can contribute to your happiness, long life and prosperity. The Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] was established to maintain the heroic heritage of our forefathers from Angkor, strengthen national unity, with a view to saving our dear Kampuchean fatherland from the danger of extermination and bringing peace, independence and genuine freedom to our people. With the KNUFNS as our guide, we shall certainly be victorious.

He added: "The living shall struggle," and "those who do not fear death shall live forever." Our struggle will surely be victorious.

The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has completely destroyed not only Buddhism but also the religion of our Moslem brothers.

Although I am already 67 years old, I participate in the KNUFNS. I only have one goal, and that's to topple the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in order to save our people--the heirs of Angkor--and to bring them peace and freedom, to eliminate misery and famine and to restore the pagodas and our religion, which have been a national tradition for generations.

--Strongly unite!

--Follow the KNUFNS!

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## PHNOM PENH RADIO REPORTS POL POT NCNA DELEGATION INTERVIEW

BK181629Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 16 Dec 78 BK

[Report on 11 December meeting of Democratic Cambodia Prime Minister Pol Pot with NCNA delegation--place of interview not given--read by announcer]

[Text] On the morning of 11 December 1978 Comrade Pol Pot, secretary of the Central Committee of the KCP and prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, received Comrade Li Nan, deputy director of the International News Department of the NCNA, and the NCNA delegation he was leading. On this occasion Comrade Secretary Pol Pot informed the comrades from NCNA about the situation in Democratic Kampuchea. The comrade secretary of our party recalled the Vietnamese objective aiming at integrating Kampuchea into Vietnam through its strategy of an Indochina federation. The comrade secretary of our party said: The Indochina Communist Party of Vietnam decided to set up one party, one people and one country--that is to say, one party, one people and one country belonging to Vietnam. Therefore, based on this strategy, the Vietnamese could carry out all kinds of activities aimed at taking possession of Kampuchea. But for the past 48 years, from 1930 to now, the Vietnamese have not succeeded in taking possession of Kampuchea. They have carried out all kinds of maneuvers in this direction, but they have failed.

Comrade Secretary Pol Pot added: Immediately after the reunification of the northern and the southern parts of their country, the Vietnamese started to bring into full play their "Indochina federation" strategy for Southeast Asia. The circumstances when the Vietnamese have carried out their strategy coincide with the circumstances of the Soviet strategy in Africa.

In 1975 and 1976 Cuba played the role of mercenary of the Soviet Union in Africa. As for Vietnam, it has shown its arrogance and insolence toward the other Southeast Asian countries. Vietnam and the Soviet Union expected to enjoy favorable conditions for easily seizing Kampuchea and dominating the other Southeast Asian countries. After taking over Kampuchea as the first step, they will use it as a springboard in order to hold sway over Southeast Asia and advance toward dominating the whole world. But they have not succeeded in carrying out this strategy, for the Kampuchean people have not allowed it, have always refused to surrender and have continuously opposed them.

Comrade Secretary Pol Pot underlined that as it had repeatedly been defeated, Vietnam launched large-scale attacks of invasion and aggression against Kampuchea at the end of 1977. These large-scale attacks were a tactic which Vietnam carried out because it had been driven to desperation. Vietnam wants to seize Kampuchea at one stroke, employing its "lightning victory" strategy. If it had succeed in taking possession of Kampuchea in a single stroke, Vietnam could have solved its political, military, economic and diplomatic problems. Nobody would have been able to say anything. But Vietnam has badly overestimated its own forces. Its "lightning attack, lightning victory" strategy has been fundamentally defeated. The reason was that its army was an army of aggression. As soon as they set foot on our territory, they failed to earn the backing of the people and could find no food or other means of support. Their 14 divisions entered an empty space.

The comrade secretary of our party further said: The Vietnamese failed to get any support in our country. They had to bring food, munitions and reinforcements from Vietnam. In such a situation they were not strong. They were encircled by our people who were much stronger than the Vietnamese. We had our army; we were in our own territory and we knew all the geographical layout; we enjoyed the support of our people and had a sufficient food supply. In such favorable conditions, we won the victory.

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We were able to launch all kinds of big and small attacks against the enemy. We were able to attack them at any time from the flanks or from the rear. We could attack them with mobile infantry or guerrilla units. We laid mines everywhere.

Comrade Secretary Pol Pot said: During World War II, when the aggressors entered some countries they could indulge in all kinds of debauchery. But for the Vietnamese troops, when they got into the Kampuchean territory, they had no such things to enjoy. They had to live in the countryside. They had to be always on guard and fighting. Therefore, not only did they have no economic or political support bases, but they were completely isolated and condemned to annihilation.

Comrade Secretary Pol Pot said that the military leading cadres of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army grasped the situation of contradiction among the enemy. When the Vietnamese troops massed on the border and launched their first attack, they seemed to be powerful. But when they entered Kampuchean territory they had to spread out their forces. Their ranks became thinner and thinner. The deeper they penetrated, the more distant would their elements become from one another. The deeper they advanced, the more difficulties they had to face in transporting munitions, food and reinforcements. Thus, the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea was able to cut off the enemy from their rear and then annihilate them.

Comrade Secretary Pol Pot informed the NCNA correspondents that in the war against the Vietnamese and for national defense under the leadership of the KCP, we take into account the military, political and economic factors as well as the factors of food and of friends throughout the world. During this past year, since the Government of Democratic Kampuchea has informed the world about the Vietnamese acts of aggression, expansion and territorial annexation against Democratic Kampuchea, these factors have experienced many great transformations.

First, in 1977 on the international arena the Vietnamese carried out slanderous propaganda to smear the image of Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean revolution. At that time, they still had some credibility among world public opinion. They were still able to move world public opinion. Now, the situation has been reversed. Only a few countries are on the Vietnamese side. The Vietnamese are utterly isolated. Southeast Asia stands beside Kampuchea and approves of an independent Kampuchea. This is because an independent Kampuchea is in the interests of the Asian countries and the whole world.

No longer capable of deceiving world public opinion, the Vietnamese have rushed to kneel down and kiss the boot of the Soviet expansionists because they were so desperate for help. In clinging to the Soviet legs, the Vietnamese have hoped for help from the Soviet Union. However, they have become even more isolated. Their colors have been more clearly exposed. The whole world has been shocked.

Being so utterly defeated and isolated, Vietnam cannot be saved by the Soviet Union alone. For this reason, the Soviet expansionists have deemed it necessary to muster allies from the Warsaw military pact. If the Soviet Union alone could help Vietnam, there would not be any need to muster friends in the Warsaw Pact. However, when the Soviet Union asked the Warsaw military pact to help Vietnam, Vietnam became even more isolated. Forces in the Warsaw military pact themselves have disagreed. If the Soviet Union drags the Warsaw Pact into Asia, what will happen next? Other countries will be worried. There will certainly be resentment against Vietnam, condemnation of Vietnam and growing refusal to give aid to Vietnam. If the world stops giving rice to Vietnam, Vietnam will be in a really bad situation.

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Vietnam's trend is set: In the next few years it will be destroyed beyond redemption. The Soviet economic alliance will not be able to help it. It can perhaps temporarily help Vietnam, but it can never go all-out to help it forever, let alone help it wage a protracted war against Kampuchea, for the people in East Europe will certainly rise up against this. Therefore, this is the only source of help for Vietnam, and yet this source is not reliable at all.

Thus, during this year world public opinion has gone through considerable changes, which have caused extreme isolation for Vietnam. This is an international factor.

Second, in the fields of economy and food supply if we compare Kampuchea and Vietnam, we will see that Vietnam is plagued by a severe famine, while Kampuchea has a sufficient food supply. Thus, Kampuchea is stronger than Vietnam as far as food supply is concerned. Kampuchea's enemy is weaker than Kampuchea in terms of food. It cannot solve this problem only the Soviet Union is helping Vietnam. Therefore, this situation is not favorable for Vietnam. Should the war last longer, the Vietnamese will face total bankruptcy.

Third, regarding the political factor, we can see that the situation in Kampuchea is fundamentally marked by stability, whereas Vietnam is divided by extensive internal differences. The Vietnam Communist Party is divided. When they first decided to attack Kampuchea, they were united. When they failed in the attack, each of them has begun to think twice. Now they are entangled in the war with Kampuchea plus a conflict with China. This has further damaged their internal unity. The economic woes have also caused internal turmoil for the Vietnamese. They are also faced by growing popular resistance. The people in the south are opposing the rulers from the north. Insecurity is rampant, especially in the south.

In south Vietnam three movements against the Vietnamese have appeared:

1. The movement of the Kampuchea Kraom Khmers;
2. the movement of the central region ethnic minorities, or the former FULRO [United Front for the Liberation of the Oppressed Races] movement for the liberation of the hilltribesmen in Vietnam; and
3. the movement among the south Vietnamese people, including the former Nguyen Van Thieu civil servants, the Catholics, the Hoa Hao sect members and the Cao Dai.

Comrade Secretary Pot Pot said: After examining these three factors--foreign friends, economy and food, and politics--we see that we are in an advantageous position over the Vietnamese. We have the bases from which to carry on the war for national defense. As for the Vietnamese, they are in difficulty regarding these three factors.

Dealing with other factors, Comrade Secretary Pot Pot said: The Vietnamese suffered strategic setbacks at the end of 1977 and the beginning of 1978 in their "lightning attack, lightning victory" tactics. They have continued to attack Kampuchea in 1978. This year they are continuing their attacks along the border, causing considerable losses to their own forces. They have suffered great defeats. They are unable to take Kampuchea. They have thrown themselves into the lap of Soviet expansionism and the Warsaw military pact. If they had sufficient military forces they would not seek help from other people. In the past they went in for the slogan "the Vietnam-Kampuchea conflict is a border problem." This was to hoodwink people. Now that they can no longer fool anybody, they want to internationalize the conflict by mustering help from foreign countries and make many people respond. Now they have undeniably internationalized this war.

Analyzing the Warsaw treaty forces, Secretary Pol Pot said: Let us see what kind of forces the Warsaw military pact will send here. How will their infantry come? Our opinion is that they might send some infantry troops.

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However, it will be very difficult for them to use infantry forces because the war in Kampuchea is far from East Europe. If they send in 10,000 troops, there would be considerable problems for them. Twenty thousand infantry troops would pose even greater problems, for those people do not eat rice like us. They would have to send their own food.

Our party believes that it is possible that they will risk the use of infantry forces. We also think that they would have great difficulties in so doing. There is another possibility: It is possible that they may send several thousand or even tens of thousands of military advisors. At the same time, the Warsaw military pact may provide Vietnam aircraft, artillery pieces and tanks. In the first stage, we estimate that they may have given huge war supplies to Vietnam in order to quickly solve the issue. When the war keeps prolonging, they will be in trouble.

Planes and tanks do not pose any problem to us. They may temporarily add to our difficulties. In the event of a massive offensive, some of our positions may fall into their hands. We should take this possibility into account. However, the determining factor resides in vast infantry force. But because they would be fighting a war on our territory, they would meet with many difficulties themselves, for they will not earn the support of the people nor will they have a food supply here. They will have to transport everything from their rear. The longer they fight, the more they will be worn down. We will continue to use the same tactics. We will cut off their main forces from the rear. To prevent this, the Vietnamese have to keep alert. In order to protect a 5-km stretch of route they will need one battalion. The longer the route, the more troops they will have to use. If they use 1 division to penetrate 10 km into our country, they will use 1 regiment to defend the route. Therefore, they will never have enough forces to protect themselves in order to poke deep into our country. We are prepared to fight a protracted war, on which basis we have confidence in our victory.

We are closely following the movement of the Warsaw military pact to see what kinds of forces it will use. If the Soviet Union sends massive forces of the Warsaw military pact and becomes bogged down in Kampuchea, let us see whether or not it will leave a vacuum in other places. This is something to ponder.

Comrade Secretary Pol Pot went on to say: Our resistance to Vietnam and the Warsaw military pact can be seen first as a national duty and second as an international duty in our capacity as the defenders of the banner of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity on the one hand, and the defenders of the banner of revolution on the other. Strategically speaking, we have nothing to worry about. Tactically speaking, we must keep high vigilance and make great efforts.

Regarding the Vietnamese organization using a Khmer name, Comrade Secretary Pol Pot said: Vietnam has rigged up this organization because it has found itself in great difficulties. This shows that Vietnam is in an impasse and has to put up a new signboard to hood-wink people. However, before Hanoi could unveil the signboard it spent a few days making some initial publicity, then this organization was unmasked. When it was officially revealed, everybody knew that it was a Vietnamese puppet.

We hold in contempt this farce staged by the Vietnamese authorities and we are sure that the whole world knows what it is all about. If we know the Vietnamese well, we can tell you that they will persist in doing such contemptible things and they will set up another puppet organization with a Khmer name and will hold a press conference about it. Such farces are well known to us. The world is not ignorant about them either.

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Comrade Secretary Pol Pot further said: All of this is what I want to tell you about the situation regarding the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea thus far and regarding the future prospects. We have to make our own efforts. Yet, in this struggle we have received support and assistance from friends the world over. More and more friends are supporting us. The Chinese party, people, army and government have supported us. I take this opportunity to express on behalf of the KCP, Kampuchean people, Kampuchean Revolutionary Army and Democratic Kampuchean Government our profound thanks to the CCP, people, army and Government of China and to Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the Central Committee of the CCP. As in the past, at present and in the future we will unite for the common cause, for victory. At the same time, I would like to thank all friends all over the world.

The talks proceeded in a cordial atmosphere permeated with warm revolutionary fraternity.

FOREIGN MINISTRY MAKES STATEMENT ON VIETNAMESE REFUGEES

BK190126Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 18 Dec 78 EK

[19 December statement by Democratic Kampuchean Foreign Ministry spokesman]

[Text] Recently, the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique sent a delegation to Geneva to tell lies to other people about the "refugees" in their country because:

1. They want to shirk responsibility and shift it to other people;
2. They want to cover up their criminal activities by assigning and sending out Vietnamese nationals as refugees to act as a Fifth Column and to carry out sabotage activities in Southeast Asian countries;
3. They want to obtain some alms from some countries and international organizations, alms which they will use to increase their strength to carry on with their expansionist and annexationist aggression against Democratic Kampuchea.

In fact, what the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique calls refugees, while telling lies are:

1. Vietnamese nationals, who once lived in Kampuchea. In 1973, after the U.S.-Vietnamese Paris agreement was reached, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique asked the Kampuchean revolutionary organization if it could take these Vietnamese nationals to south Vietnam, because at that time the clique had no population there. At the same time those Vietnamese nationals, who were then afraid of the U.S. air raids over Kampuchea also did not want to live in Kampuchea. The Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique then gathered all these Vietnamese nationals and sent them to the areas of Cong Tum and (Bac Dai), then under its control, so that in the event it had to contend with the Nguyen Van Thieu regime in an election, these people would vote for the clique. Therefore the Vietnamese nationals, who once lived in Kampuchea and who were brought to Vietnam by the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique are not refugees.
2. The so-called Khmer Kampuchea Kraom refugees, are the masters of the Kampuchea Kraom territory, which extends from the Dong Nai River to the Mekong River delta. These Khmer Kampuchea Kraom people were the original inhabitants of this territory. The Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique drove these people from their villages in order to seize their lands and forced them to live in its detention camps. In their lies to other people, it is these fraternal Khmer Kampuchea Kraom people, whom the Vietnamese call refugees from Kampuchea. The Vietnamese tricks are so easy to detect. They cannot deceive international opinion; they have been shamefully stigmatized by the general public.

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The Government of Democratic Kampuchea is convinced that other countries and international organizations are fully aware of these facts and will do nothing to help the Vietnamese grow strong enough to wage aggression against Kampuchea and to achieve in cooperation with the Soviet expansionist big power their expansionist ambition in Southeast Asia.

Phnom Penh, 19 December 1978

POL POT MEETS WITH JAPANESE WORKERS PARTY DELEGATION 15 DEC

BK180549Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 15 Dec 78 BK

[Text] At 0800 on 15 December at the state palace, Comrade Pol Pot, secretary of the KCP Central Committee, received in audience Comrade Shosaku Itai, secretary general of the Japanese Workers Party, and all the members of that party's delegation now visiting Democratic Kampuchea. Comrade Ieng Sary, member of the KCP Central Committee Standing Committee, and responsible cadres of the Foreign Relations Committee of the KCP Central Committee were also present at the audience.

On behalf of the KCP Central Committee, Comrade Secretary Pol Pot extended a warm welcome to Comrade Shosaku Itai and the other Japanese comrades. Our comrade party secretary said that the KCP and the Japanese Workers Party will continue to join hands in opposing common enemies. The Soviet international expansionists are carrying out expansionist acts in Southeast Asia, Asia, Africa and other parts of the world.

Comrade Shosaku Itai, on behalf of the Japanese Workers Party and revolutionary Japanese people, expressed revolutionary and comradely salutations to the KCP and to the people and revolutionary armed forces of Kampuchea. The friendship between the two parties and between the Japanese and Kampuchean peoples is very important in the common struggle against the SRV-USSR treaty.

After the audience, Comrade Party Secretary Pol Pot hosted a luncheon in honor of Comrade Secretary General Shosaku Itai and other Japanese comrades. On that occasion, Comrade Party Secretary Pol Pot said that our two parties basically agree with each other. This unity is a splendid and strong political basis for strengthening and expanding the friendship and solidarity between the parties and peoples of the two countries. Our comrade party secretary highly valued the political stand of Comrade Secretary General Shosaku Itai and the Japanese Workers Party, which supported our Kampuchean people during the period of struggle for national liberation and is continuing to do so during the current period of national defense, socialist revolution and national construction.

Comrade Secretary General Shosaku Itai highly appreciated the self-reliance stand of the Kampuchean revolution. The Japanese people have profound sentiments for the Kampuchean people. The people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea support the Japanese people's movement for the return by the USSR of Japanese islands. Comrade Secretary General Shosaku Itai then said that the visit of the Japanese Workers Party delegation has further strengthened and expanded the friendship and solidarity between the parties and peoples of the two countries. The audience and the luncheon took place in a warm and cordial atmosphere of profound revolutionary friendship.

#### Delegation Tours Country

BK181757Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 16 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Accompanied by the comrade head of office of the Foreign Relations Committee of the KCP Central Committee, the delegation of the Japan Workers Party led by Comrade Secretary General Shosaku Itai visited the central, northern and northwestern regions from 11 through 14 December 1978.



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On the morning of 11 December the delegation left Phnom Penh by boat and sailed up the Mekong River to Kompong Cham. Later it proceeded by car from Kompong Cham to Kompong Thom via the Ta Ong and Chamkar Andong rubber plantations. The guests visited the "1 January" and "6 January" dams. After spending the night in Kompong Thom town, the guests left on the morning of 12 December to visit the Siem Reap-Angkor sector. That afternoon, the Japanese comrades visited the temples of Ta Kev, Bayon and Angkor Wat.

On the morning of 13 December they toured Banteay Srei by car and cruised the Western Baray reservoir in a motorboat. That afternoon, after visiting the animal breeding center and the former defense line at Siem Reap town, the delegation of the Japan Workers Party left the sector by car for Battambang, traveling through Sisophon. Along the route, the guests paid a visit to the experimental ricefield at Tuol Sdau.

On the morning of 14 December, after a night's sleep in Battambang town, the delegation returned to Phnom Penh by National Route 5. It visited the Pursat River dam in Pursat town and reached Kompong Chhnang town at noon. Along the way, the guests took pictures of our cooperative peasants in the process of transplanting seedlings or harvesting crops and took pictures of the beautiful new homes that the cooperatives had built for the people. Along the road from Kompong Chhnang to Phnom Penh, the guests visited and took pictures of the Peam Sattha worksite. They reached Phnom Penh at 1630 on 14 December 1978.

During this long journey, Comrade Secretary General Shosaku Itai and other Japanese comrades in the delegation were impressed by the enthusiastic revolutionary movement of the masses who were energetically struggling everywhere in order to fulfill the 1978 plan of the KCP and Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The guests saw that the Kampuchean people were working happily, their hearts filled with revolutionary optimism, while firmly upholding the principles of independence, mastery and self-reliance. They also had firsthand information about the completely stable situation in the whole of Kampuchea where security prevails both night and day. This totally negates the most sordid and despicable propaganda of the aggressor, expansionist, territorial, annexationist and genocidal Vietnamese. The delegation personally learned about the sentiments of revolutionary friendship and sincere affection and esteem accorded the progressive Japanese people by the Kampuchean people wherever the delegation visited.

KHIEU SAMPHAN SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO BHUTAN

BK181328Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 16 Dec 78 BK

[Text] On 16 December Comrade Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, sent a message to King Jigme Singye Wangchuk of the Kingdom of Bhutan, expressing his warm congratulations and greetings on the occasion of Bhutan's national day. The message reads:

On behalf of the people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea we have the pleasure of extending to Your Majesty and to the people and Government of Bhutan our warm congratulations on the occasion of the national day of the Kingdom of Bhutan.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we wish Your Majesty happiness and the Bhutanese people prosperity and glory. May the friendly relations between our two countries further develop in the interests of our two peoples and of our nonaligned movement.

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## COMMUNIQUE CITES ARGENTINE, U.S. MARXISTS' SUPPORT

BK170835Y Phnom Penh International Service in English 2330 GMT 16 Dec 78 BK

[From the "International News" feature: "The Communist Party, Marxist-Leninist, of Argentina and the Communist Party, Marxist-Leninist, of the United States of America Support the Fight of Kampuchea Against the Vietnamese Acts of Aggression"]

[Excerpt] Recently, the Communist Party, Marxist-Leninist, of Argentina and the Communist Party, Marxist-Leninist, of the United States of America issued a joint communique actively supporting the present struggle of the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and Comrade Secretary Pol Pot against the Vietnamese aggressors to defend their national independence, sovereignty and socialism. The joint communique vigorously condemned the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique and its master, the Soviet international expansionists, which are mobilizing their supporters to expand the war of aggression against Kampuchea and to further dominate the whole of Southeast Asia.

The two communist parties, Marxist-Leninist, have agreed that today, the Soviet Union constitutes the main focus of a new world war. It is (?the largest), most aggressive and most dangerous superpower. In this situation, the two communist parties concluded that it is necessary for the independence- and peace-loving peoples the world over to unite together and to more and more totally smash the Soviet Union and its puppets to (?win victory) from them forever.

## SOUTHEAST ASIAN COUNTRIES SUPPORT INDEPENDENT CAMBODIA

BK151106Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 14 Dec 78 BK

[Station commentary: "Countries and Peoples in Southeast Asia Support Independent and Nonaligned Kampuchea and Oppose Vietnamese Aggression"]

[Text] Countries and peoples in Southeast Asia have clearly realized that an independent and nonaligned Kampuchea is a bulwark for the defense of their independence, sovereignty and interests. The acts of aggression by the Vietnamese and the Soviet international expansionists against Democratic Kampuchea are a direct threat to the security and stability of these countries. That is why the countries and peoples of Southeast Asia support the Kampuchean people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea in their current struggle to safeguard their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, against the Vietnamese expansionist, annexationist and genocidal enemy aggressors and their Soviet international, expansionist masters. The Southeast Asian countries have constantly maintained their vigilance against all sorts and forms of Vietnamese-Soviet maneuvers, including the recent hypocritical diplomatic maneuvers personally carried out by Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong.

The fact that the SRV signed a military treaty with the Soviets after it was admitted to the Soviet political-economic pact, provided the peoples and countries in Southeast Asia with clear evidence of the true nature of the Vietnamese--the mercenary forces and lackeys of the Soviet international expansionist--who are now serving the Soviet expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia and Asia. Recently, Southeast Asian countries strongly denounced the new tricks of the Vietnamese and the Soviet international expansionists who founded a Vietnamese organization under a Khmer banner--a camouflage screen designed to conceal their acts of aggression against Democratic Kampuchea. The Southeast Asian countries' support for the just struggle of our Democratic Kampuchea has dealt a blow to the head of the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique and its Soviet international expansionist masters. If the vietnamese and the Soviet international expansionists persist in their aggression against Democratic Kampuchea, they will certainly be defeated, suffer even more serious isolation and inevitably face total destruction.

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## ANTI-HANOI MINORITIES' ACTIVITIES SPREADING IN VIETNAM

BK161101Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 15 Dec 78 BK

[Unattributed article: "The FULRO Movement Has Stepped Up Its Activities Against the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong Clique's State Administrative Power"]

[Text] Immediately after seizing power, the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique sent its armed forces from Hanoi to put down the resistance struggle of the FULRO [United Front for the Liberation of the Races] movement in Dac Lac, Pleiku, Cong Tum, Ban Me Thuot and Quang Duc. However, for 3 years now, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has been unable to quell FULRO's struggle movement. At present, the movement of struggle for ethnic survival by the minority groups--which is known as FULRO--is spreading in the central part of Vietnam, including the five areas of Pleiku, Cong Tum, Ban Me Thuot, Dac Lac and Quang Duc. Ethnic minority groups such as Thebanah, Rade, Gia Rai, (Ede), (Halou) and (Calai) have joined hands and launched vigorous demonstrations and uprisings to seize weapons and attack the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique.

FULRO guerrilla units are now in control of the road from Duc Lap to Ban Don, and the road from Ban Don to Ban Me Thuot.

Recently, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique ordered the 29th Regiment of the 207th Division of its armed forces to put down the people of the area by force. However these units were ambushed while travelling by truck on the roads. FULRO combatants seized a quantity of weapons and ammunition and killed or wounded at least 20 Vietnamese troops. It has also been reported that the FULRO movement is now trying to further develop its guerrilla units in the central region of Vietnam. This movement enjoys the support of all the ethnic groups in the central part of the country.

## REFUGEE DESCRIBES ETHNIC CAMBODIAN RESISTANCE TO VIETNAMESE

BK180831Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 15 Dec 78 BK

[Interview with unidentified "Kampuchea Kraom" refugee; date and place not given--recorded]

[Summary] I left Kampuchea Kraom in April 1978 for Kampuchea. The Vietnamese use all sorts of tricks to oppress the Khmer in Kampuchea Kraom. They accused me of supplying the Khmer Rouge with rice and rifles and detained me for 2 months during which period they tortured me three times a day. However, the Vietnamese could not get any information out of me. Later I was sent from the detention center to a worksite in Svay Tong where I was again interrogated by Vietnamese authorities. My wife could not find the money to bribe them, so they forced me to work there for a year and 5 days.

"As we could no longer bear the oppression, our people in Kampuchea Kraom organized to oppose and escape from the Vietnamese authorities." When we tried to cross the border into Kampuchea we clashed with Vietnamese troops on duty there. Under intense fire, our people continued to move in the direction of Kampuchean territory.

"Some of our people were wounded; and about four or five of our group were killed; however many enemy troopers were also killed. Those who had bullock carts kept advancing, while others fought to cover them. We carried some of our wounded in the carts."

As soon as we reached Kampuchean territory, our wounded were brought to infirmaries for treatment. In Kampuchea we have received all sorts of supports and assistance from the KCP. We are now striving to increase production at the rear bases in order to provide food supplies for our frontline combatants in the struggle to defeat the Vietnamese aggressors.

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## DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST TRINH IN JAPAN SHOW SRV ISOLATION

BK181643Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 16 Dec 78 BK

[Text] On 14 December the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique sent Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh for a visit to Japan with the purpose of begging for all kinds of aid, especially food, from Japan. This action was prompted by the critical shortage of food in Vietnam and by the clique's inability to solve that problem. However, the Japanese people, who were aware of the clique's impossible nature, came out in force to protest the visit by Nguyen Duy Trinh.

On 15 December thousands of Japanese people from all walks of life demonstrated in protest against the condemnation of Nguyen Duy Trinh's visit. Among the demonstrators were hundreds of Vietnamese residents living in Japan. The demonstrators carried several posters with slogans opposing Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea. Among them were: "Reject Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea!" "No aid to Vietnam!" and "Vietnamese murderer go home!"

At the same time, the demonstrators jeered at Nguyen Duy Trinh, foreign minister of Vietnam, calling for his immediate expulsion from Japanese territory. This clearly shows the terrible diplomatic setbacks and the utter isolation of the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique from the Vietnamese people and from the people of Southeast Asia, Asia and the world as a result of the clique's acts of aggression, expansion, territorial annexation and genocide against Kampuchea.

## REVOLUTIONARY ARMY DETERMINED TO DEFEND RATANAKIRI PROVINCE

BK170337Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 16 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Ratanakiri Province is in the northeastern part of our Democratic Kampuchea. From the combined underground political and armed struggle period to the time of the war of aggression waged for more than 5 years by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, Ratanakiri Province was a strong revolutionary base area of our Kampuchean revolutionary movement. For this reason, our heroic Kampuchean guerrillas and regular forces in Ratanakiri Province know all the geographical layout of the province to the last nook and cranny.

In the past, our heroic guerrillas and regular forces in Ratanakiri Province have smashed and handed ignominious defeats to the aggressor, expansionist and territorial annexationist Vietnamese each time they ventured to raise their heads inside our territory. They clearly understand that in order to allow our people to rapidly build advanced cooperatives, there is nothing better than to crush all the aggressor, expansionist and territorial annexationist Vietnamese when they raise their heads inside our territory. For this reason, our guerrillas and regular forces in this province are now using every object and tactic deemed effective to smash the Vietnamese intruders.

Holding aloft such a view and stand, our heroic guerrillas and Kampuchean Revolutionary Army combatants in Ratanakiri Province have killed scores of Vietnamese aggressors. This is among the most outstanding feats of arms of our heroic guerrillas and regular forces in Ratanakiri Province in smashing and crushing the Vietnamese aggressors.

As the members of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army, sons and daughters of the Kampuchean people and Kampuchean nationals, our heroic guerrillas and heroic Kampuchean Revolutionary Army combatants in Ratanakiri Province are determined to smash and destroy forever the aggressor Vietnamese enemy in order to become the steel bulwark allowing our cooperative peasants in the rear to successfully build advanced cooperatives as fixed in the party plans.

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## YOUTH IN LIBERATED ZONE ACCLAIM SALVATION FRONT FOUNDING

BK181316Y SPK [Clandestine] in French to Cambodia 0444 GMT 18 Dec 78 BK

[Text] SPK--18 December 1978--Enthusiastic about the success of the congress held by the representatives to found the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS], more than 200 (two hundred) delegates of the youth in Kampuchea's liberated zone have just held a meeting to acclaim this important event in the history of the nation.

Hun Sen, former chief of staff and regimental deputy commander in Sector 21, member of the front's Central Committee and representative of the Youth Association for National Salvation, who attended the congress for the founding of the front, honored the meeting with his presence.

At this meeting, the delegates of the youth listened to Hun Sen talk about the content of the front's declaration. He reported on the enthusiasm, joy and determination displayed at the congress by the representatives from various areas of the country. He recommended that the young men and women from various strata of the population be well aware of the great and propitious opportunity presented by the Kampuchean revolution and called upon them to enlist in the Revolutionary Army and contribute to the best of their ability to consolidating the liberated zone. He said: "The future of the youth must be closely linked with that of the country and people. Therefore, so long as the country and people remain under the domination of the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, the youth throughout the country cannot fulfill their dreams. At this moment, each patriotic Kampuchean youth must thoroughly grasp the goal of the Kampuchean revolution and the front's 11 directives so that once his ideal and revolutionary actions are set they will conform with the goal of the revolution and the aspirations of the people."

Following the speech by Hun Sen, the representatives of the youth from various areas of the liberated zone took the stage. They expressed their enthusiasm and full confidence in the KNUFNS. They warmly approved the front's declaration and pledged to do their best in all fields, at the front as well as in the rear, in order to actively contribute in concert with the whole Revolutionary Army and all of the people to toppling the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and to building a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea progressing toward socialism.

All the participants in the meeting then signed a letter to the front Central Committee, in which they asked to volunteer in the Revolutionary Army and to directly participate in combat, with weapons in hand, to overthrow the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. Oun Benna, Oun Sai and Hao Pan, who had just defected from the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary army and who succeeded in reaching the liberated zone, asked the front Central Committee to be allowed to go and fight immediately following this meeting. Hun Sen then promised to solve their legitimate aspirations as soon as possible.

The meeting was brought to an end by a torchlight procession.

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## PHNOM PENH REPORTS U.S.-PRC NORMALIZATION, HUA PRESS CONFERENCE

BK190658Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 18 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council of the PRC, on 16 December held a press conference in Peking on the normalization of diplomatic relations between the PRC and the United States of America. Attending the conference were over 100 representatives of Chinese and foreign news agencies and television stations based in Peking. Comrade Huang Hua, Chinese minister of foreign affairs, was also present.

On that occasion Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng read the PRC-U.S. joint communique and the statement of the PRC Government noting that the PRC and the United States of America would recognize each other and establish diplomatic relations as of 1 January 1979.

He then answered questions posed by several foreign journalists. Talking about the PRC Government's position on the Taiwan question, Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng stressed: Taiwan is China's sacred territory. The people of Taiwan are our kith and kin. Taiwan's joining with the motherland in fulfilling the great undertaking of reunifying the fatherland is a common desire of the people throughout China, including the Taiwanese compatriots.

At the same time, the PRC Government's 16 December 1978 statement emphasized the view and stand of the Chinese Government vis-a-vis the Taiwan question, announcing that the way to solve the problem of Taiwan's return to the embrace of the motherland and the realization of the reunification of the motherland is solely and uniquely an internal affair of China.

The statement also read: To further promote friendship between the two peoples and the good relations between China and the United States of America, at the invitation of the U.S. Government Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the State Council of the PRC, will pay an official visit to the United States of America in January 1979.

## PHNOM PENH RADIO COMMENTARY REVIEWS HANOI'S PROBLEMS

BK200546Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 18 Dec 78 BK

[Station commentary: "In the Current Dry Season the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong Clique Is Trembling With Fear"]

[Text] The Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique's aggression against Kampuchea has been defeated once, and if it wages aggression against Kampuchea again it will be defeated again. Beside suffering defeat in its aggression, the clique is also suffering from a food shortage. Many Vietnamese people are dying of starvation while hundreds or thousands of others are daily fleeing the country.

On top of the famine, Vietnam is also plagued with revolts and uprisings being staged by Vietnamese people, the Khmer Kampuchea Kraom and ethnic minority groups. These armed revolts and uprisings have dealt heavy blows to the Vietnamese armed forces. Reports from reliable sources say that the Khmer Kampuchea Kraom movement has set up a committee known as "The Committee for the Preservation of the Khmer Kampuchea Kraom Ethnic Groups." This committee is in charge of leading the struggle movement in Kampuchea Kraom, and has its own radio station, say the sources.

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As for the ethnic minorities in the central part of Vietnam, they also have their movement, which is known by the name of (Krous) or FULRO [United Front for the Liberation of the Races]. This movement has emerged again and is spreading like fire. As for other groups, such as the Quoc Viet, Cao Dai, Catholics, Hoa Hao, Binh Xuyen, former soldiers and civil servants of the Thieu-Ky regime, they are now in the process of joining hands in preparing themselves for the fight against the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique.

Because of the series of heavy defeats on the Kampuchean battlefield, the serious famine, widespread revolts, desertion of troops and serious isolation in the international arena, the panic-stricken Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has hurried to lick the boots of the USSR, hoping that Moscow could help it solve these difficulties--but the Soviets took advantage of these difficulties to put a collar around the clique's neck. Now that the clique has a collar it means that it also now has a master. However, the master can never help it out of this difficult situation because the clique continues to suffer defeats, the people are still suffering from famine, thousands are fleeing the country, revolts are spreading, troops continue to desert and so forth. The collar is getting tighter around the clique's neck and the Vietnamese people continue to suffer from famine. A Russian proverb says: "The dog has nothing to eat because its master has no food." Therefore, the Vietnamese clique has to go around begging for alms. Before, it was not so unpleasant for the Vietnamese to go around begging for alms, because at that time it did not have a master. In those days only the beggar felt shame; but now the begging tours bring shame on both the SRV and the USSR.

Wherever they go to beg for alms, the Vietnamese are asked: "Why do you come to me, can't the Soviets help you?" In addition to this, in every county visited by the Vietnamese, the people organize demonstrations to chase them as one would a wounded dog, because the people know that the Vietnamese have committed aggression against Kampuchea.

Being so entangled in such a serious situation, how can the Vietnamese clique claim to be able to attack and occupy Kampuchea in 24 hours?

The Vietnamese cannot attack and occupy Kampuchea in 24 hours, 24 years nor 24 centuries. They will never be able to take over Kampuchea. In the current dry season, the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is trembling with fear even more than in last year's dry season.

#### Cites Asian Opposition to Vietnam

BK191032Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 17 Dec 78 BK

[Text] The people and countries in Southeast Asia and Asia as a whole clearly see the danger posed by the policy of aggression and expansion of Vietnamese and Soviet international expansionism, which is threatening peace and security in Southeast Asia and Asia. In particular, they resolutely oppose the increasing acts of aggression being carried out against Kampuchea by aggressor, expansionist and territorial annexationist Vietnam and its master, the Soviet international expansionist big power.

The Japanese paper MAINICHI SHIMBUN wrote on 11 December: "Because Vietnam and the Soviet Union are frantically intensifying their acts of aggression against Kampuchea with the aim of carrying out expansionism through the whole of southeast Asia, Japan is reviewing its position vis-a-vis Vietnam."

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This same source revealed: "Japanese political figures and officials responsible for Japan's foreign policy have said that the Vietnamese-Soviet treaty shows that Vietnam is completely aligned with the Soviet bloc. The fact that Vietnam has set up a new political organization using a Khmer name indicates that it intends to establish an Indochina federation."

The Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has been exposed everywhere. Everybody rejects the clique and nobody wants to give it any aid. On the contrary, it is unanimously thought that there is a need to close ranks and defeat the clique once and for all.

#### Charges SRV Mobilizing Criminals

BK191015Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodia 2300 GMT 17 Dec 78 BK

[Text] According to some reports, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is mobilizing all of the criminals on whom it can lay its hands and sending them to fight in the war of aggression against Kampuchea.

The more they are defeated, the more frenzied and cruel the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong Vietnamese become. During this past year, tens of thousands of aggressor Vietnamese soldiers died on the Kampuchean front. The survivors have become completely dispirited and combat-shy. The Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique did its utmost to press-gang more recruits, but to no avail, for the Vietnamese youth opposes the clique's war of aggression against Kampuchea. Many of the young Vietnamese have fled into the jungle and joined the armed resistance against the clique.

When they failed to press-gang the youth, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong murderers tried to enlist children. However this, too, failed as the Vietnamese people rose up and protested against the enlistment of children into the army to die in a vain war of aggression against Kampuchea. Now, out of desperation, the clique is gathering all the remnants of the former Nguyen Van Thieu soldiers and all the prisoners from prison cells and is enlisting them into the aggressor Vietnamese armed forces. The clique has threatened that if they refuse to go and fight they will be shot.

We now see how low the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has plunged. In such a precarious situation the clique can never slow its inexorable progress toward total defeat. Its days are numbered if it continues to commit aggression against Kampuchea.

#### Ridicules Trinh's Bangkok Remarks

BK191000Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 17 Dec 78 BK

[Station Commentary: "Vietnam Continues To Bark Loudly"]

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh recently declared in Bangkok that Vietnam could capture Phnom Penh within 24 hours. What does this arrogant and bellicose statement show?

First, it clearly shows the imperialist nature of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique and its nature of aggression, expansion, territorial annexation and genocide.

Second, it clearly shows that Vietnam insolently disregards the opposition of the people of Southeast Asia, Asia and the world to its acts of aggression, expansion and territorial annexation. Third, it shows that the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is a faithful lackey serving the Soviet plan for world domination. Fourth, it shows that Vietnam is no longer a nonaligned country, but a military ally of the Soviet Union.



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Peace-loving people in the world, especially those in Southeast Asia and Asia, are enraged over Nguyen Duy Trinh's arrogant and savage remarks because they are a threat to the people in Southeast Asia. For this reason, the people of Southeast Asia are intensifying their opposition to Vietnam, which is becoming increasingly isolated.

The heroic Kampuchean people and revolutionary army smashed the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique's plan of aggression, expansion, territorial annexation and genocide on 6 January 1978, handing it a crushing strategic defeat. They have kept the clique's head under heel ever since. If the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique insists on raising its head to carry out this plan, it will only receive heavier blows. The clique can be assured that it will be dealt with appropriately whenever it dares to show its ugly face. The arrogant and crude remarks of the Vietnamese aggressors can only invite more severe defeats for Vietnam.

#### NCNA CORRESPONDENTS CONTINUE CAMBODIA VISIT

BK191433Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 17 Dec 78 BK

[Text] On 12 December the group of HSIHUA News Agency correspondents led by Comrade Li Nan, deputy director of the HSIHUA International News Department, started its visit to the southwestern region, the Kompong Som sector and Phnom Penh city. Accompanied by Foreign Ministry cadres, our fraternal guests left Phnom Penh by car for the Takeo sector. They went to Tonloap on National Route 2 and visited the Ang Snuol cooperative.

On 13 December our Chinese comrades traveled to Tani. They met and interviewed our Kampuchean Kraom brothers who were victims of the acts of persecution, massacre and genocide of the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique.

On 14 December the HSIHUA News Agency representatives visited the Kompong Som sector, including the old and new ports and a number of other sites.

On 15 December, after returning to Phnom Penh, our fraternal Chinese guests visited the Silver Pagoda, the Revolutionary Museum, the technical school at Russei Kev and the Phor-1 and Phor-4 pharmaceutical laboratories.

During their visit our Chinese comrades were accorded a warm welcome filled with profound sentiments of revolutionary fraternity by our cadres and people, who are holding high the struggle banner in their enthusiastic offensive to carry out their tasks. The guests and hosts got along very well. They chatted cordially and warmly, like true brothers and comrades-in-arms.

In the southwestern region, our Chinese comrades saw our ricefields, which are producing an excellent crop. They also witnessed the busy harvest and storing activities of our cooperative peasants. At the same time, the guests also saw the irrigation networks and magnificent ricefields along the road. In the Kompong Som sector, they watched with interest the activity at our ports and saw many other achievements, which are the fruits of the resolute struggle and great ingenuity brought into full play by our trade union workers, who firmly adhere to the principles of independence, mastery and self-reliance.

#### ROMANIAN CIVIL AVIATION DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PHNOM PENH

BK191329Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 17 Dec 78 BK

[Text] At 1330 on 16 December a Romanian civil aviation delegation led by Comrade (Ion Sapota) arrived in Phnom Penh by air to hold negotiations with the Kampuchean Government on establishing an air link between Phnom Penh and Bucharest.

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The delegation was warmly and cordially welcomed at Pochentong Airport by cadres of the Democratic Kampuchean Foreign Ministry committee in charge of civil aviation.

Comrade Valeriu Adamescu, acting charge d'affaires of the Socialist Republic of Romania, was also on hand to welcome the delegation.

Banquet Held 16 December

BK191422Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 17 Dec 78 BK

[Text] The Democratic Kampuchea Foreign Ministry civil aviation committee hosted a banquet at the Phnom Penh guesthouse at 1900 on 16 December in honor of the Romanian civil aviation delegation currently on a visit to Democratic Kampuchea. Attending the banquet were the comrade chairman and a number of cadres of the Kampuchean civil aviation committee. Present on the Romanian side were Comrade (Ion Sapota), economic advisor to the Romanian civil aviation department, and other Romanian comrades as well as Comrade Acting Charge d'Affaires Valeriu Adamescu, as the head of the delegation, and his wife.

On that occasion, the comrade chairman of the Kampuchean civil aviation committee and Comrade Acting Charge d'Affaires Valeriu Adamescu expressed satisfaction at the excellent development of the bonds of friendship and solidarity between the Kampuchean and Romanian parties, peoples and countries particularly since the official friendship visit by Comrade President Nicolae Ceausescu to Democratic Kampuchea last May.

The comrade chairman of the Kampuchean civil aviation committee expressed a warm welcome to the Romanian comrades. He also sincerely thanked the Romanian party, people and government for their support for the current just struggle of the Kampuchean people in defense of Democratic Kampuchea and for national construction. He informed the Romanian comrades about the victories scored by the Kampuchean people and revolutionary army against the aggressor, expansionist and territorial annexationist Vietnamese enemy, and its all-round strategic collapse. He expressed confidence that the negotiations to be held between the two sides on establishing air links will be crowned with success.

Comrade Acting Charge d'Affaires Valeriu Adamescu then expressed thanks for the warm reception given the delegation by the Kampuchean comrades. He also stressed that the foreign policy of the Romanian party and government is to adhere under all circumstances to the principles of respect for the independence of all countries, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and mutual benefit. He affirmed that the Romanian Government, especially Comrade President Nicolae Ceausescu himself, will always sympathize with the Kampuchean people as well as the Kampuchean leaders, particularly Comrade Secretary Pol Pot. It was his feeling that the Kampuchean people also sympathize with the Romanian people.

He underlined that the current visit of the delegation to Democratic Kampuchea testifies to the stand and sentiments of Romania vis-a-vis Kampuchea.

He also expressed elation at seeing that the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the KCP headed by Comrade Secretary Pol Pot have scored more and greater victories and achieved successes in all fields.

The banquet proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere filled with profound feelings of friendship.

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## ACTIVITIES OF CAMBODIAN DELEGATION TO ASIAD REPORTED

BK191318Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 17 Dec 78 BK

[Text] At the invitation of the ASIAD Organizing Committee in Bangkok, a Democratic Kampuchean delegation attended the 8th Asian Games 6-13 December.

Upon its arrival at the Kampuchea-Thai border on 6 December, a Thai Foreign Ministry representative and several responsible Thai officials in Aranyaprathet accorded our delegation a cordial and warm welcome. When it reached the hotel on the same day, (Sariat Ariyacharan), deputy secretary general of the ASIAD Organizing Committee, welcomed our delegation on behalf of the chairman of the committee. (Sariat Ariyacharan) expressed pleasure with the participation of our delegation in the 8th Asian Games. He said that the ASIAD Organizing Committee and the Thai Government regard the members of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation as honored guests.

The chairman of the Asian Sports Council and the 8th ASIAD Organizing Committee accorded our delegation a very cordial welcome as it entered the meeting hall of the Council on 7 December. Many delegates shook hands with our delegation, expressing delight at our participation in the 8th Asian Games. Among them were the delegations from Thailand, China, Korea, Burma, Pakistan, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Japan, Iraq, Indonesia, and so forth.

On 8 December His Excellency Uppadit Pachariyangkun, Thai minister of foreign affairs, received our delegation in a cordial audience during which our delegation conveyed Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary's greetings to His Excellency Uppadit Pachariyangkun and the Kampuchean people's sentiments of friendship to the Thai people. His Excellency Uppadit Pachariyangkun said that since the exchange of delegations between Thailand and Kampuchea, and especially since the visit of Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary to Bangkok, the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border has greatly relaxed. He stressed that both Thailand and other Asian countries support all efforts to keep Kampuchea independent.

At the 9 December opening ceremony of the 8th Asian Games our delegation had the honor of holding the flag of Democratic Kampuchea at the head of the procession of all the athletes. When they saw our Democratic Kampuchean representatives lead the procession into the sports stadium, the Thai public and other spectators warmly applauded and cheered enthusiastically, expressing most ardent greetings and welcome to our delegation and to the success of the opening of the 8th ASIAD.

On 11 December Suthi Prasatwinitchai, assistant under secretary of the Thai Foreign Ministry, hosted a luncheon in honor of our delegation which was attended by many officials of the Thai Foreign Ministry.

During its stay in Bangkok, in addition to talks with Thai leaders and members of various delegations, all of whom demonstrated their goodwill for friendship, our delegation granted interviews to many journalists briefing them on the current situation in Democratic Kampuchea, which is facing acts of aggression by the aggressor, expansionist and territorial annexationist Vietnamese enemy during this dry season, and also laying bare Vietnam's crooked, tricky and mendacious nature. Our delegation stressed that thus far our Kampuchean people and revolutionary army have smashed all the acts of aggression, expansion and territorial annexation and all schemes of the Vietnamese enemy, causing it heavy and most ignominious losses and defeats.

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Now, as in the future, the Kampuchean people and revolutionary army under the leadership of the KCP and Comrade Secretary Pol Pot are ready and determined to smash all acts of aggression of the Vietnamese and to deal them more serious and ignominious defeats in order to resolutely safeguard the Kampuchean nation, its independence and territorial integrity and to contribute to protecting Southeast Asia and Asia as a whole against the aggression and expansion of Vietnam and Soviet expansionism.

On the occasion of its participation in the 8th Asian Games, Chatchai Chunhawan, former Thai foreign minister and chairman of the Erawan International Co., invited our delegation to a cordial reception.

On 13 December our delegation left Bangkok for home. It was accompanied to the border by the Thai Foreign Ministry representative and several responsible officials.

The success of our Democratic Kampuchean delegation once again demonstrates that countries and peoples in Southeast Asia and Asia as well as the world support Kampuchea's struggle against the aggression of the aggressor, expansionist, territorial annexationist and genocidal Vietnamese enemy in defense of its independence, sovereignty and race.

SPK: VIETNAM SOCIALIST PARTY MESSAGE GREETES KNUFNS

BK190933Y SPK [Clandestine] in French to Cambodia 0409 GMT 19 Dec 78 BK

[Text] SPK, 19 Dec 1978--The Vietnam Socialist Party has just released a statement warmly greeting the founding of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS]. The following is the full text of the statement:

For over 3 years, beautiful Kampuchea has been plunged into a sea of blood by the dictatorial and reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. This clique has shamelessly implemented an extremely barbarous and perfidious policy to achieve foolishly what it calls a "social, general and radical revolution." It has turned Kampuchea into a concentration camp where forced labor has made people die a slow death and where the people are exposed to the danger of extermination.

The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has stooped to serving as a zealous agent of the reactionary Peking leaders for their expansionist designs in Southeast Asia. The clique is hindering the Vietnamese people's peaceful construction work and has provoked a border war against Vietnam, sabotaged the friendship between the two nations and committed innumerable crimes against the Vietnamese people.

Oppression breeds struggle. Kampuchea's genuine revolutionary forces and the people in various military regions have risen up against the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary administration, which has betrayed the people and the country. The establishment of the KNUFNS responds to the aspiration of all of the Kampuchean people. The Front has brought together all the patriotic masses and all the organizations of the revolutionary masses, including the Association of Intellectuals for National Salvation, into a great national union with the aim of overthrowing the reactionary, nepotistic Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, regaining the power for the people and building a magnificent, prosperous and happy Kampuchea.

The Vietnam Socialist Party warmly greets the founding of the KNUFNS and pledges to do its best to support the Kampuchean people's struggle, led by the front.

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The Front's declaration is a clear-sighted and correct program of action which sets the course for Kampuchea's development into a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral and nonaligned country progressing toward socialism and contributing actively to the common struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The progressive peoples of the world also warmly welcome the birth of the KNUFNS, regarding it as a fresh victory of the Kampuchean revolution. The traitorous Peking authorities alone nurture a bitter rancor against it. They are greatly intensifying their collusion with the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and are doing their best to grossly discredit the KNUFNS--the genuine representative of the Kampuchean people--which is leading the Kampuchean people in the struggle to overthrow the puppet Pol Pot-Ieng Sary administration, shake off the Chinese yoke of enslavement and foil the plot of Great Han expansionism of the Peking leaders.

International reaction will be defeated!

The just cause will finally triumph!

The KNUFNS will triumph!

SRV Radio-TV Commission Greetings

BK171334Y SPK [Clandestine] in French to Cambodia 0438 GMT 15 Dec 78 BK

[Text] SPK, 15 Dec 1978--The Vietnam Radio and Television Commission has just sent a greetings message to the "Voice of the Kampuchean People" to mark its founding. The message says:

On the occasion of the establishment of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and the announcement of its revolutionary program and of the beginning of operations of the "Voice of the Kampuchean People," official organ for the Front, in the name of all of the cadres and employees of the Vietnam Radio and Television Commission, we would like to offer you our warmest greetings.

The Vietnamese people are comrades-in-arms of the Kampuchean people, sharing weal and woe with them for more than a century in the struggle against the aggressive imperialists, for the independence and liberty of our two countries. The more the Vietnamese people are distressed by the misfortune and sorrow in beautiful and heroic Kampuchea, brought about by the reactionary, nepotist Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, shameful agent of the foreign reactionary forces and saboteur of the friendly traditions between the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea, the happier they are to learn of the establishment of the KNUFNS: This is an event which marks a great turning point for the Kampuchean nation on the road to revolt, with the aim of eliminating the danger of extermination and building a truly peaceful, independent, democratic and neutral Kampuchea on the road to socialism.

We hope that the "voice of the Kampuchean People," official organ of the KNUFNS, successfully fulfills its historic tasks of contributing, with the people and combatants throughout the country, to the struggle for national liberation and the building of a new life in independence and freedom, in conformity with the KNUFNS program.

May the KNUFNS score more glorious victories every day!

May the solidarity and friendship between the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples grow stronger every day and last forever!

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SPK CITES CUBAN, HUNGARIAN SUPPORT FOR KNUFNS

BK190718Y SPK [Glandestine] in French to Cambodia 1443 GMT 18 Dec 78 BK

[Text] SPK, 18 Dec 1978--"We acclaim the Kampuchean patriots' decision and express our firm solidarity with the struggle waged by the Kampuchean people, under the guidance of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS]," said the declaration published on 14 December by Cuba's Union of Journalists in Havana.

"The Cuban journalists express their unreserved solidarity with the Kampuchean people, those who have successfully pursued their uprisings against the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique," the declaration added.

"Following the liberation of Kampuchea, this clique not only has renounced the line of peace and national reconciliation but also has turned itself into a tool of Peking's warmongering foreign policy and has placed the country under a dictatorial regime." The founding of the KNUFNS shows the strengthening of the liberation movement of the revolutionary forces and the people of Kampuchea against the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. The birth of the Front is an extremely important step in the new phase of the revolutionary struggle in Kampuchea, which began with a series of uprisings by the masses of people and the intellectual forces in the northern, eastern and northeastern regions, uprisings which have developed more or less far and wide in the country as a whole.

Observers consider the birth of the KNUFNS as the inevitable response to the repressive regime and to the massacre of the Kampuchean people over the past 3 years. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime is now in a critical situation and must cope with the struggle of the revolutionary forces throughout the country.

"The repressed Kampuchean people are pushing forward their liberation struggle," said the Cuban newspaper.

In a 10 December commentary entitled "The Emergency of the Flag of the Kampuchean Patriots," MAGYAR HIRLAP, the central organ of the Hungarian Government, termed the founding of the KNUFNS an event of extremely great importance for the Kampuchean people's struggle.

All those who have come to Kampuchea to learn about the living conditions and way of life of the Kampuchean people have realized that these people will not stand idle in the face of the cruelty and oppression exerted by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary administration in various concentration camps.

After recalling the Front's basic objectives, including the abolition of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary administration's yoke and the building of a peaceful, independent, neutral, non-aligned, and people's Democratic Kampuchea progressing toward socialism, the paper stressed: The emergence of the flag of the Kampuchean patriots is an important turning point in the life of the Kampuchean people who are now struggling to ward off the danger of extermination and to abolish the forced labor regime imposed on them by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. The puppet Phnom Penh regime is facing a serious crisis. The revolutionary struggle of the people of Kampuchea is entering a new stage. This is the only revolutionary way for the Kampuchean people to progress together with other peoples and progressive mankind.

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## Czechoslovak Committee Greet Front

BK190908Y Voice of the Cambodian People [clandestine] in Cambodian to Cambodia  
1200 GMT 14 Dec 78 EK

[Text] On 8 December the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee of Czechoslovakia sent a congratulatory message to the Central Committee of the Kampuchea United Front for National Salvation [KUFNS]. The message read:

"To the Central Committee of the KKFNS:

"The Afro-Asian People's solidarity Committee of Czechoslovakia is delighted to learn of the birth of the KUFNS. The political principles of the KUFNS adopted at its congress clearly define the objectives of the Kampuchean revolutionary and patriotic forces in leading the Kampuchean people in a united struggle to topple the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

"We highly value the KUFNS' efforts aimed at restoring rights and democratic freedoms and bringing into existence a democratic state organization advancing toward socialism.

"We wish all progressive forces in Kampuchea rapid fulfillment of their objectives in the interests of the Kampuchean people.

"Prague, 8 December 1978

[Signed] "The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee of Czechoslovakia"

PHNOM PENH RADIO CARRIES PERU CP MESSAGE OF SUPPORT

EK180635Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 14 Dec 78 EK

[Text] On 5 December the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party sent a message to the KCP Central Committee expressing its resolute support for the struggle of the Kampuchean people and the KCP and absolutely opposing the Vietnamese armed aggression against Democratic Kampuchea. The following is the full text of the message:

"Waging a resolute and vigorous struggle against U. S. imperialist aggression, the Kampuchean people, under the leadership of the KCP led by Comrade Pol Pot, won victory by fighting a people's war. This proved that people can defeat imperialist aggressors and local puppets and that the people's cause can be achieved if they rely on a correct, advanced and politically mature force. Marxism-Leninism once again demonstrated its great revolutionary strength, and the KCP has proved its great ability in adapting Marxism-Leninism to the actual situation in Kampuchea and to the Kampuchean revolution.

"Kampuchea remains a strong bulwark progressing steadily in its socialist revolution and construction. The fact that the Vietnamese regional expansionists backed by Soviet social-imperialism have attempted to take over Kampuchea and amalgamate it into an Indochinese federation in place of the U. S. imperialists is no accident. The recent SRV-USSR treaty is part of this abominable design. This treaty, which has brought the SRV into the Soviet bloc, is a step toward achieving the Soviet Asian collective security system. At the same time, the USSR is using the SRV as an "Asian Cuba" This treaty opposes Democratic Kampuchea and strengthens the Vietnamese armed aggression in the current dry season.

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"The general public is aware of the expansionist and aggressive nature of the Vietnamese clique, which has betrayed the revolution, sold itself out and served the Soviet social-imperialists and their global hegemonist strategy. The Kampuchean people's struggle is totally correct and vitally necessary. It is admired by the world public and is strongly supported by revolutionaries throughout the world.

"The Peruvian Communist Party, a Marxist-Leninist party in struggle against imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and revisionism, resolutely supports the Kampuchean people and the KCP led by Comrade Secretary Pol Pot, and opposes the armed aggression and the plan of regional expansion of the Vietnamese revisionists.

"We are absolutely confident that your cause will triumph, that you will win more victories in your task of carrying on the revolution and socialist construction and that the Vietnamese regional expansionists and the Soviet social-imperialists--the global expansionists--will be defeated.

"Long live the revolutionary friendship between our peoples and parties! Long live Marxism-Leninism!

"Peru, 5 December 1978,

[Signed] "The Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party"

PHNOM PENH: JAPAN WORKERS PARTY DELEGATION DEPARTS

BK191326Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 17 Dec 78 BK

[Text] A delegation of the Japan Workers Party led by Comrade Shosaku Itai, party Central Committee secretary general, left for home by plane at 1430 on 16 December after successfully completing a week-long friendly visit to Democratic Kampuchea.

The comrade head of the office of the Foreign Relations Committee of the KCP Central Committee and a number of responsible cadres from departments concerned went to Pochentong Airport to send off Comrade Secretary General Shosaku Itai and the other Japanese comrades with profound sentiments of revolutionary friendship. The delegation of the Japan Workers Party will convey to the progressive Japanese people the Kampuchean people's sincere and profound sentiments of revolutionary friendship.

#### BRIEFS

KOMPONG CHAM TEXTILE MILL--The textile mill in Kompong Cham Leu sector is located in the Thanal Bek area of Chamkar Leu district. The mill began operating in September 1976 with only 30 looms. Now it has 46 looms. The mill produces scarves, material for mosquito netting and blankets. The current monthly production rate is more than 15,000 meters of material for mosquito netting, over 4,000 scarves and more than 12,000 meters of blanket. In order to expand the mill, the workers are in the process of constructing three more buildings which are to be completed at the end of 1979. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 15 Dec 78 BK]

KOMPONG SVAY RICE--The cooperative peasants in Kompong Svay district, Kompong Thom sector, strictly following the production line of the KCP, produced 990,000 bushels rice in 1977, and rice production is three times that figure this year. They have grown rice on 9,500 hectares of one-crop land and 2,000 hectares of two-crop land. The cooperative people are now in the process of growing dry season rice on 3,000 hectares. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 14 Dec 78 BK]



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C A M B O D I A

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## DISSENSION, FIGHTING REPORTED TAKING PLACE IN VIETNAM

## Confession of Vietnamese Spy

BK201205Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 18 Dec 78 BK

[Station report on confession by Vietnamese spy (Le Thi Vinh Sang) captured in Svay Rieng Province last September--portion recorded]

[Summary] "The Vietnamese people in Tay Ninh, who are uniting with the Kampuchea Kraom Khmers and other minority people, have risen up in a resolute struggle against the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique's fascist regime. Among the slogans written on their protest posters displayed at a recent demonstration were 'the Vietnamese party is a murderer of the people!' 'The Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique must solve the rice shortage problem for the Vietnamese people!' 'Reject the strangling of the people through taxes!' and 'The people's most fundamental needs must be fulfilled!'

"The confession by (Le Thi Vinh Sang), an espionage agent of the Vietnamese aggressors captured by our Kampuchean Revolutionary Army in Chantreat District, Svay Rieng Province on 25 September 1978 clearly shows that the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has committed most cruel and savage acts against the Kampuchea Kraom Khmer minority. They have strangled babies to death and given lethal injections to mothers who had just given birth. The Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is oppressive and suppressive. When the people were suffering from the floods, the clique robbed them of their property and impressed their children to die on the battlefield of aggression against Kampuchea. Following is the confession by Vietnamese aggressor female spy (Le Thi Vinh Sang):

[Begin recording in Vietnamese with passage-by-passage translation into Cambodian]  
 "My name is (Le Thi Vinh Sang), 24, single. I am a Vietnamese spy from Trang Bang District, Tay Ninh Province.

The people in my hometown are eking out a most miserable existence due to heavy taxes and other oppressive measures. We have been ceaselessly driven to build various fortifications along the border. Food is scarce. So is medicine. The mortality rate is high. The local authorities have given hell to everybody. In September 1977 the famine was serious. Many people died from hunger. More than 100 people rose up and demonstrated at the house of (Nguyen Van Tien), the village headman. They carried many posters condemning the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique for its lack of concern over the fate of the people. The demonstrators ransacked (Nguyen Van Tien's) office wounding the headman and his guards.

One day, the local authorities told the inhabitants that they would give factory jobs to the young men in the village. Many were taken in by this trick. Instead, about 50 of them were drafted into the army.

"In 1978 the (Nguyen Van Tien) clique robbed the people of everything, from chicken to ducks on up. They became cruder and cruder with women. Many people were incarcerated or killed. (Nguyen Van Tien) has thus far killed off 90 families in my hamlet alone. At the beginning of 1978 the Vietnamese party relocated 50 families of Kampuchea Kraom Khmers in the (Phuoc Thanh) camp, Go Dau Ha District. They were forced to work and were starved almost to death. Twenty armed soldiers supervised them at work, mistreating them, torturing many and killing quite a few. The new-born were killed off immediately and the mothers were given lethal injections by the clique's doctors.

"Recently the Kampuchea Kraom Khmers at the (Phuoc Thanh) camp were vigorously fighting against the VCP. Several have fled into the jungle."

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The VCP stepped up drafting of youths in May 1978. Many young men managed to escape the draft with the help of their parents. In August the VCP ordered the inhabitants to reap the crop and store it in state-owned granaries. People distributed leaflets against the confiscation of grain to feed a war of aggression against Kampuchea. During the floods in Trang Bang District the local authorities did not help the victims. They intensified enlistment of young men, promising relief and compensation.

On 23 September 1978 (Nguyen Van Tien) assigned me and several friends to reconnoiter in Kampuchea. We were taken to the border across from Changrea, Svay Rieng Province, at midnight. We then crossed 500 meters into Kampuchean territory on 24 September and stayed there until we were captured by Kampuchean revolutionary forces on 25 September.

"Confession made on 4 November 1978

"Signed (Le Thi Vinh Sang)" [end recording]

#### Ethnic Resistance in Highlands

BK201346Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 19 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Since 1975 the FULRO [United Front for the Liberation of the Oppressed Races] guerrillas have been carrying out heavy attacks against Vietnamese forces. At present the Vietnamese forces in the central highlands of Vietnam are completely pinned down. The FULRO guerrillas have launched hit-and-run attacks on them from the front and the rear, cut communications lines, and laid bamboo spikes. Any Vietnamese who dares to move around either night or day is certain to be immediately intercepted by FULRO guerrillas. Each ambush leaves at least 10-20 Vietnamese dead and many others wounded, and Vietnamese weapons are seized quite regularly.

At the end of October 1978 at (Ban Don) hamlet, Ban Me Thuot District, a FULRO guerrilla leader led his men and the FULRO people in this hamlet in an attack on the resident Vietnamese forces. They captured five guns and killed eight Hanoi soldiers. A number of ethnic people in (Ban Don) hamlet who had been jailed by the Vietnamese soldiers were freed. They went into the jungle and joined the FULRO guerrillas in resistance activities.

At the beginning of November 1978 the FULRO guerrillas in Duc Lap District, Dac Lac Province, attacked Vietnamese forces in (Dac My) No 1 hamlet. Ten Vietnamese soldiers were killed in the first burst of gunfire. The survivors abandoned their position leaving the FULRO guerrillas 7 rifles, 10 handgrenades and a quantity of medicine, clothes, salt and other materials. After the guerrillas had pulled back into the jungle, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique ordered the shelling of (Dac My) No 1 hamlet with 105-mm artillery, setting ablaze a number of homes of the ethnic people.

The savage suppression operations launched by the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique against the FULRO movement fighting to preserve the races of its members have fanned the resentment and indignation of the FULRO guerrillas and ethnic people in this region. They pledge to crush the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong forces in order to liberate their home areas.

#### North-South Fighting

BK210621Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 20 Dec 78 BK

[Text] It has been reported that on 14 and 15 December, the North Vietnamese were engaged in heavy fighting against the Cochinchinese at Go Dau Ha, on Route 1, Tay Ninh Province.

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These clashes were precipitated by the fact that the North Vietnamese, serving as administrators in the south, oppressed and looked down upon the southerners and there was a conflict of interests. The North Vietnamese used artillery and warplanes to repress the South Vietnamese people. Clashes between the North and South Vietnamese people occur frequently.

Last month fighting broke out on Phu Quoc Island. In this clash, the North Vietnamese administrators on the island used artillery fire against the South Vietnamese people. Early this month fighting took place at the foot of Ba Den Hill, Tay Ninh Province. In this engagement, the North Vietnamese used artillery and air attacks against the South Vietnamese. At a time when these Vietnamese people are starving to death, the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique keeps sending its followers from the North to serve as soldiers or administrators in the south, thus strongly oppressing the Vietnamese people in Cochinchina. The people of Cochinchina, who fought and liberated South Vietnam from U.S. imperialism, have not received any benefit. All sorts of produce such as rice, rubber and fish are being plundered by the North Vietnamese. This has created indignation among the Vietnamese people and other ethnic groups in Cochinchina. That is why these people have risen up, launching repeated attacks against the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique, thus creating widespread insecurity in the southern part of Vietnam, which is also known as Cochinchina.

SPK REPORTS SUPPORT FOR CAMBODIAN NATIONAL UNITED FRONT

BK201347Y SPK [Clandestine] in French to Cambodia 1457 GMT 19 Dec 78 BK

[Text] SPK--19 Dec--During the past few days the liberated zone has witnessed overflowing joy. The new life that is beginning to spring up has received the new breath of general elation of the whole nation! The news about the founding of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation [KNUPNS] has spread like a grassfire to all fields and orchards, to all villages and hamlets and to all families. Everywhere people talk about the front's declaration and the leading figures of the front central committee.

During a meeting held by the inhabitants of Village X, Chhin Khin, representative of the village to the congress constituting the front and to the ceremony presenting its central committee, recounted what he saw and heard during these great historic days. The participants to the meeting asked many questions and the get-together lasted from the afternoon until late at night.

Three times a day--morning, noon and night--people gathered around to listen on the radio to "Voice of the Kampuchean People" in order to learn about the revolutionary situation in the country and the world. Everybody was fired with enthusiasm and was eager to act! The young ones enlisted in the army and the women and old people resolutely accepted revolutionary tasks and worked to build and defend the liberated zone so that their husbands and kin could go to the battlefield with an unworried mind.

Chey Tarut, 19, who settled down in the village barely a month ago, declared with emotion: "My father was beaten to death by the black-clad soldiers. In the past, I hated armed people, but now I understand that it is necessary to take up weapons and fight the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique so that the people may live in peace. I have volunteered for the army of the front."

Thousands of people living in this area still suffer, for their parents and kin were massacred by the reactionary clique and because they themselves endured for 3 straight years countless woes and humiliations.

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Toppling the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has been the keen desire of all of them, but nobody knew what to do. For this reason, the news of the founding of the front and its directives for national salvation has imbued them with joy, just like ricefields which are aroused by their first plentiful rainfalls following long months of drought.

Srey Chin, who is well known in the Prey Thom sector, Svay Rieng Province, said firmly: "I am 84 years old, but I have never seen any torturers as barbarous as the present traitors in Phnom Penh." In 1975, when he was over 80 years old, he was forced by the soldiers in black uniforms to leave the monastery and work in the field. Thirty-one years of religious life have made him a charitable and kind person. But, toward those who sabotaged the religion, destroyed the pagodas and killed his young son, he nurtures an undying hatred. Going from house to house, he has explained to everybody the revolution being led by the KNUFNS and exhorted everyone to respond to the call of the front.

Determined to do so, everybody is encouraging his kin--husbands, children, brothers and sisters--to enlist in the revolutionary armed forces, and whipping up an upsurge in agriculture production in order to reap more rice, corn, potatoes and manioc to feed the combatants. In a single week, the inhabitants have reclaimed more than 30 hectares of land and dozens of youths have volunteered for the revolutionary army.

#### VIETNAM DEMOCRATIC PARTY SENDS MESSAGE ON FRONT FOUNDING

BK201240Y SPK [Clandestine] in French to Cambodia 1447 GMT 19 Dec 78 BK

[Text] SPK--19 Dec--On the occasion of the founding of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS], the Central Committee of the Vietnam Democratic Party [VDP] issued the following statement:

Along with the Kampuchean people, the VDP intensely rejoices over the recent great political event in fraternal Kampuchea in which true revolutionary forces founded the KNUFNS and put forth a line for national salvation and proper revolutionary policies.

For more than 3 years the Kampuchean people have experienced untold woes, suffering and mourning caused by the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in the service of Peking expansionism. Pol Pot and Ieng Sary have turned Kampuchea into a giant concentration camp, a hellhole on earth, and transformed the Kampuchean people into slaves of their extremely barbarous nepotistic regime and their Peking masters.

Serving the big-power expansionist and hegemonist aims of the reactionary clique of Chinese authorities, Pol Pot and Ieng Sary have also unleashed a war of aggression along the border against Vietnam and incited chauvinist bigotry between nations. The crimes that they have committed are countless. No longer able to live with the danger of extermination, the revolutionary forces and people of Kampuchea have risen up and are determined to crush this regime, unequalled in ferocity, in order to safeguard the country and nation.

The VDP warmly hails the KNUFNS, which has been founded at the right time, and salutes the heroic Kampuchean people who have risen up and seized the opportunity to strive for the noble objective of the revolution, organize revolutionary forces at home and abroad and unite in the struggle to topple the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, carry out the 11 just directives of the front and build an independent, free and happy Kampuchea.

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The Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples are two fraternal peoples which were bound closely for more than a century in the struggle they waged shoulder to shoulder against French colonialism and U.S. imperialism, sharing the same weal and woe, the same difficulties and glories. The dark clouds covering the sky of Vietnam-Kampuchea friendship created by Pol Pot and Ieng Sary cannot hurt the faithful, revolutionary and militant solidarity between the two peoples.

No matter how Machiavellian their schemes, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary reactionaries and their masters cannot stop the wheel of history, nor can they hamper the Kampuchean revolution or destroy the friendship and solidarity between Vietnam and Kampuchea. They will surely burn in the revolutionary flames blazing all over heroic Kampuchea.

The VDP is convinced that under the glorious banner of the KNUFNS, the heroic people of Kampuchea will advance, crush the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime and successfully build a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, nonaligned Kampuchea progressing toward socialism, thereby actively contributing to the common struggle for peace, stability and prosperity in Southeast Asia as well as to the world revolution.

ITALIAN PARTY OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON JULY VISIT TO CAMBODIA

BK200708Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodia 2300 GMT 17 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Under the headline "A People Struggling With Constant Revolutionary Optimism To Defend The Socialist Revolutionary Gains," the PROLETARIAN LINE organ of the Unified Communist Party of Italy, on 11 November carried the text of an interview which Comrade Osvaldo Pesce, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Unified Communist Party of Italy, granted to RED FLAG, organ of the Communist Party of Germany. In the interview, Comrade Osvaldo Pesce spoke mainly of the Kampuchean people's struggle under the leadership of the KCP to safeguard their revolutionary gains in the post-liberation period.

After denouncing and condemning the Soviets for their expansionist ambitions in South-east Asia, Comrade Osvaldo Pesce discussed Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea. The Vietnamese leaders have continuously plotted coups d'etat and perpetrated acts of aggression against Kampuchea, destroying rice and other food crops, burning down houses and killing Kampuchean people. But these Vietnamese aggressors have always been handed stinging defeats by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces, he said.

Talking about the reasons for Vietnam's defeats, Comrade Osvaldo Pesce said: The Vietnamese aggressors have been defeated because, on the one hand, their troops have been demoralized and lack the will to fight, and on the other because it is the Vietnamese who are the aggressors. Vietnamese army officers have to chain their men to the artillery pieces to prevent them from deserting.

Comrade Osvaldo Pesce went on: The current struggle is even more arduous. However, the experienced Kampuchean people, under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the KCP, have a long tradition of struggle and will certainly smash all the Vietnamese-Soviet acts of aggression.

While describing his visit to Democratic Kampuchea last July, Comrade Osvaldo Pesce said: Everywhere I went--Phnom Penh, Takeo, Angkor Wat and other rural areas--I saw the Kampuchean people, men and women alike, in the mobile units fulfilling their task of increasing agricultural production.

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They were toiling enthusiastically to dig irrigation canals and build field embankment networks, thus contributing to socialist construction. They undertake their tasks with constant revolutionary optimism. In particular, I will never forget a group of combatants whom I met after their return from the battlefield. These combatants expressed their joy and pride at smashing the Vietnamese aggressors and succeeding in totally defending their country. This showed me the great strength of the Kampuchean people, who have struggled resolutely to defend socialism. It also showed how the KCP has closely cooperated with the masses.

At the end of the interview, Comrade Secretary General Osvaldo Pesce said: All the victories achieved by the Kampuchean people are due to the KCP--led by Comrade Secretary Pol Pot--with its correct political guideline for the people in their revolution. The Kampuchean revolution reveals brilliant new characteristics and provides us with good and unparalleled experiences.

PRIME ATTENTION BEING GIVEN TO IMPROVING WORK FORCE

BK201029Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 18 Dec 78 BK

[Text] The labor force is one of the most important factors determining the success of all kinds of revolutionary duties. For example, in rice production if we only have water, seeds, fertilizer, insecticides and various farming techniques but are without this labor force factor, we cannot carry out production at all. For this reason, our revolutionary cadres throughout the country have paid prime attention to improving this force at all times. Our revolutionary cadres in the Takeo sector have steadily brought this perception into full play in order to accelerate the offensive to harvest this year's crops. They are taking care of both human and animal power.

In managing the manpower, they especially concentrate on raising the political, ideological and organizational revolutionary standards of the masses. This means making the people clearly understand the party line on production. When the people understand it well and have a clear mind, their physical strength greatly increases. This is because they will have nothing troubling their minds and because they are totally motivated.

At the same time, our revolutionary cadres give priority to feeding the people well. Namely, they always keep a sufficient stock of rice, salt, fish, meat, fresh vegetables, fish pastes and so on to be supplied to the people whenever needed and especially when their work is in full swing.

As for the labor force of draft animals such as cattle and buffalo, it is also being taken care of constantly. This comes from the understanding that when they are healthy and well fed, these animals can work really hard. Our revolutionary cadres are paying close attention to feeding these animals well. They work to improve their fodder and allow them to graze regularly.

In sum, since our revolutionary cadres have constantly improved the labor force, this year they will certainly harvest the crops rapidly and without loss. At the same time, they will have a powerful collective force to rapidly build cooperatives in their sectors into advanced cooperatives and to successfully smash the aggressor, expansionist, territorial annexationist and genocidal Vietnamese enemy.

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## FORCES AT FRONT CONTINUE TO REPEL VIETNAMESE AGGRESSION

BK220837Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 20 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Our heroic guerrilla units and Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces on the frontline keep attacking and strangling the Vietnamese enemy. The soldiers of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique have been defeated in their every act of aggression against Kampuchea. But these Vietnamese enemy forces are very stubborn. They continue to strafe and shell Kampuchean territory and to send reconnaissance commandos to conduct espionage activities in our country in the most ferocious and arrogant manner. That is why our heroic guerrilla and Revolutionary Armed Forces combatants at the frontline in Ratanakiri, Mondolkiri, Kratie, Route 7, Svay Rieng, Takeo and Kampot are unanimously determined to keep attacking and strangling the Vietnamese enemy forces in order to better fulfill their national defense and construction tasks.

At present, our heroic guerrilla and Revolutionary Armed Forces combatants on every front are continuing to raise high their revolutionary vigilance. Our brother combatants always have the advantage over the enemy. They have always maintained complete control over the defense situation. Our brother combatants carefully fulfill their duties and have been able to detect all enemy activities. At the same time, they are setting bamboo spike traps and planting landmines everywhere. Any Vietnamese aggressor who dares to enter Kampuchean territory will not be able to escape death.

Our guerrilla and revolutionary armed forces combatants on the fronts in Ratanakiri, Mondolkiri, Kratie, Route 7, Svay Rieng, Takeo and Kampot are resolved to keep attacking and strangling the Vietnamese enemy forces for the defense of our territory and the preservation of the Kampuchean race and the KCP, to help advance the tasks of building advanced cooperatives in accordance with the party's plan, and to help accelerate national construction work in order to turn our country into a prosperous and developed nation by leaps and bounds.

## SRV TRYING TO BORROW RICE TO SOLVE FOOD SHORTAGE

BK210812Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 20 Dec 78 BK

[Station commentary: "After Kneeling Down To Beg for Aid From Other Countries, the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong Clique Is Now Trying To Borrow Rice From Other Countries To Fill Its Stomach"]

[Text] Because of its policy of aggression against Kampuchea and due to the fact that it is a sold-out lackey of the USSR, the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is now faced with the most serious isolation in the international arena. The countries, which used to give aid to the clique are now in the process of reexamining this matter: One country after another has stopped giving aid because of the realization that previous aid to the SRV has been used overtly or correctly, directly or indirectly, by the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique in its aggression against Kampuchea. The sources of aid to the clique are gradually decreasing. This is an extremely serious isolation.

Faced with this difficult situation, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique was obliged to abandon its false nonaligned banner and sell itself out as a lackey of the USSR, hoping that the Soviets could help keep it from starving to death. How can the Soviets help the clique solve this problem when the Soviets themselves are also short of food. As it has no other means to solve the problem and the famine has become acute, the Le Duan-Pham Van Cong clique has adopted a new method.

After kneeling down to beg for aid, the clique is now making the rounds to borrow rice from other countries with the hope of filling its stomach.

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The clique has become shameless vis-a-vis the countries in Southeast Asia. The clique had previously abused these countries, and now it is trying to obtain rice from them. The Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has also tried to borrow rice from the South Asian countries, without thinking of the latter's problems. The clique has also tried to obtain rice from northeast Asian countries. These countries are very careful, because they are fully aware of the tricky nature of the clique. It is difficult to borrow rice from these countries, because they know all its bad tricks and designs.

It is difficult for the clique to borrow rice from these countries because:

1. They all know that the clique never pays its debts; that it has nothing to pay in return. How can it pay its debts when its economic line is worthless and its political line is aggressive, expansionist and annexationist?

2. The general public is aware that once rice is obtained through these loans, the clique will not use it to feed the Vietnamese people but to supply its armed forces so they can carry out acts of aggression against Kampuchea. Now, the clique's troops are feeding on rice dust; and its armed forces are in the process of plundering all the rice from the people.

The people in Southeast Asia, Asia and the world clearly realized that once the clique obtains the necessary rice through these loans, it will use it to feed its troops and not the people.

3. These countries also think of their long-term interests. All of them realize that loaning rice to the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is just like feeding a crocodile. Rice will provide the Vietnamese clique and the Soviets with the strength to attack and take over Kampuchea and then use it to a springboard to dominate Southeast Asia and control the Strait of Malacca, the vital waterway for sea transport. That is why the clique's efforts to obtain rice loans from the countries in southeast, south and northeast Asia were fruitless. Faced with this situation, and if the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique does not stop committing aggression against Kampuchea, it will suffer from even more serious isolation and will never escape from the most shameful final destruction.

#### ROMANIAN CIVIL AVIATION DELEGATION TOURS COUNTRY

BK22083Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 20 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Accompanied by cadres from the Democratic Kampuchean Foreign Ministry Civil Aviation Committee, the Romanian civil aviation delegation led by Comrade Valeriu Adamescu, acting charge of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Democratic Kampuchea, visited S'ang-kach Thom sector on the morning of 18 December. Our Romanian guests travelled through the Bassac River valley, which is covered with immense orchards. The friendly guests were warmly and cordially welcomed by responsible cadres from the S'ang-kaoh Thom sector committee and were taken to see the dry and rainy season ricefields at Tuol Krassaing. The delegation also visited an ancient temple at Tonle Baty and brick and tile kilns, and a pottery factory and textile workshop at Kompong Kantuot. On their way back to Phnom Penh, our guests stopped to visit the Stoeuny Prek Tnaot dam. During this tour, the friendly Romanian guests cordially chatted with our cadres and people who were enthusiastically carrying out their tasks.



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VIENTIANE RADIO: KRIANGSAK STILL PLANS TO VISIT LAOS

BK220138Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 22 Dec 78 BK

[Text] According to Radio Thailand, on 19 December Thai Prime Minister His Excellency Kriangsak Chamanan stated at a press conference that he would go ahead with his visit to the LPDR in the near future.

Various foreign reports indicate that the reason Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan was unable to visit the LPDR as scheduled was because of the pressure of the rightists in Thailand, who do not wish to see the strengthening of friendship between Thailand and Laos.

PRC AMITY GROUP CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS FOR HOME

BK220554Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 22 Dec 78 BK

[Text] After paying an official friendship visit to our country since 14 December at the invitation of the Laos-PRC Friendship Association, the Chinese people's friendship delegation led by Wang Shou-tac, member of the CCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and Yang I, vice chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, left Vientiane capital for home in the evening of 21 December.

On hand at Wattai Airport to see off the delegation were Ma Khaikhamphithoun, member of the Central Committee of the LPRP, chief of the National Planning Committee and president of the Laos-PRC Friendship Association; Visian Bounhaksa, vice minister of education, sports and religious affairs and vice president of the Laos-PRC Friendship Association; and several members of the association. Hsu Huang, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the LPDR, a number of PRC Embassy staff members and representatives of the Overseas Chinese Association in Vientiane capital were also at the airport.

During its stay in our country, the delegation, in addition to paying courtesy calls on the LPDR president and the Laos-PRC Friendship Association Committee, also visited some ruins and production establishments in Vientiane capital and the Luang Prabang municipal area. They were warmly welcomed everywhere they went.

DEFENSE MINISTER GREETES GIAP ON SRV ARMY DAY

BK220935Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 22 Dec 78 BK

[22 December greetings message from Khamtai Siphandon, LPDR vice premier, minister of national defense and commander in chief of the LPLA, to Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, SRV vice premier, minister of national defense and supreme commander of the VPA--read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Vice Premier: On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the VPA, on behalf of the cadres and combatants in the entire LPLA, and in my own name, I should like to extend wholehearted greetings and congratulations and best wishes to you, Comrade, and extend through you, our fraternal solidarity and affection to all cadres and combatants of the heroic VPA.

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## DKPA ANNOUNCEMENT ON VISITING BRITISH PROFESSOR'S DEATH

BK251223Y Phnom Penh DKPA in English 1201 GMT 25 Dec 78 BK

["Announcement"--DPKR Heading]

[Text] On December 23, 1978, at 0:30 am the British professor named Malcolm Caldwell in visit to Democratic Kampuchea, was assassinated at the guest house where he stayed in Phnom Penh. In this incident, a fighter on guard at the place was killed and another one was wounded.

Professor Malcolm Caldwell was a progressive personage who had sympathy with Democratic Kampuchea and had carried out successive activities to support the struggle of the Kampuchea's people.

During his visit to Democratic Kampuchea, Professor Malcolm Caldwell said: "I have been trying for years to create more sympathy and clear understanding for your country in Britain. And I know that I shall be able to carry on this work very much more successfully as the result of having the opportunity to visit your country."

This murder is a political crime committed by the enemy of the Kampuchea's revolution aiming at opposing the activities of the sincere friends of Democratic Kampuchea the world over in order to prevent them from carrying on defending and spreading the influence and prestige of the Kampuchea's revolution which is each day achieving more powerful brilliant victories. In fact, the enemy of the Kampuchea's revolution want to prevent Professor Malcolm Caldwell from speaking and spreading the truth he has seen and been aware of in Democratic Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese aggressors, annexationists and eliminators of nations have carried out all kinds of manoeuvres in order to destroy the Kampuchea's revolution and Democratic Kampuchea, which are firmly abiding by the position of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance, and carrying out the foreign policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment.

The Kampuchea's people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea are sorely grieved with the death of Professor Malcolm Caldwell and would like to convey to his family and friends their deep condolence and sympathy. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea gives the most severe punishment to the criminal offender against Professor Malcolm Caldwell to be in conformity with this criminal act.

## RADIO REPORT ON CONTINUING TOUR BY UK PROFESSOR, U.S. JOURNALISTS

BK230913Y Phnom Penh Democratic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 22 Dec 78 BK

[Text] After visiting the central, eastern, northern and northwestern regions, accompanied by responsible cadres of the Committee for Relations With Friends of Democratic Kampuchea Throughout the World, Malcolm Caldwell, professor at London University's School of Oriental and African Studies, Richard Dudman from the ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH and Miss Elizabeth Becker from the WASHINGTON POST paid a visit to the southwestern region.

On 19 December the guests visited the S'angkaoh Thom sector where they were warmly welcomed and given a guided tour by comrades responsible for the sector. They were taken to see the dry season and rainy season rice worksites at Tuol Prasat. Afterwards they visited the ancient temples at Tonle Baty, the brick and tile kiln, a pottery factory and a textile workshop at Kompong Kantuot. During this visit the guests cordially chatted with cadres and people who were enthusiastically carrying out their tasks. That afternoon, they visited the national pharmaceutical center and modern pharmaceutical laboratory in Phnom Penh. They closely watched the activities of the fraternal union workers at the two factories. They greatly admired the lively creativity of our union workers.

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On the morning of 20 December the British professor and U.S. journalists visited the refugee camp of our fraternal Kampuchea Kraom Khmers at Kampeng. They listened with interest to the accounts of savage treatment, persecution, massacres and extermination raids committed by the Vietnamese enemy against our Kampuchea Kraom brothers taking refuge in Kampuchea.

That afternoon, they visited the Leay Bo cooperative where they entered the communal mess house, watched activities in the local smithy, called on cooperative members at their homes and interviewed those who used to live in the forests. Afterwards, the guests visited Kompong Som port.

On 21 December they visited the Kompong Som docks, accompanied by the responsible port authorities. After that they returned to Phnom Penh by car. During this journey, the British professor and U.S. journalists clearly witnessed the efforts made by the Kampuchean people in building the country and improving their living standard. They also saw that the Kampuchean people receive a sufficient food ration, that their health is excellent and that they have proper houses to live in. At the same time, they saw that there is security everywhere and that the people are happy in their work. They also clearly witnessed the resolute determination of the Kampuchean people to defend their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity against aggression, expansion and territorial annexation by the genocidal Vietnamese aggressors.

#### Pol Pot Meeting With Professor

BK250028Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 24 Dec 78 BK

[Text] At 1600 on 22 December at the state guest house, Comrade Pol Pot, prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, received in audience Professor Malcolm Caldwell of London University's School of Oriental and African studies. Also attending this audience were Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs Ieng Sary and a number of Foreign Ministry cadres and cadres from departments concerned. On that occasion Comrade Pol Pot reported to the guest on the current excellent national defense and construction situation in Democratic Kampuchea. Later, Comrade Pol Pot answered Professor Malcolm Caldwell's questions in an interview which proceeded in a warm atmosphere of cordiality. After the audience, Comrade Prime Minister Pol Pot and the guest had a picture taken together. The audience proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding permeated with warm sentiments.

#### Meeting With Journalists

BK250030Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 24 Dec 78 BK

[Text] At 1430 on 22 December at the state guest house, Comrade Pol Pot, prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, received in audience Richard Dudman from the ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH and Miss Elizabeth Becker from the WASHINGTON POST. Also present at the audience were Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs Ieng Sary, a number of Foreign Ministry cadres and cadres from departments concerned. On that occasion Comrade Pol Pot reported to the guests on the current excellent national defense and construction situation in Democratic Kampuchea. Comrade Pol Pot then answered questions from the two U.S. Journalists in a warm atmosphere of cordiality. The audience ended at 1545.

AFP REPORTS VISITING UK PROFESSOR MURDERED, BODY FLOWN TO PEKING

OW240458Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0425 GMT 24 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Dec (AFP)--The body of R. Malcolm Caldwell, a British university professor murdered in Phnom Penh yesterday, was brought to Peking yesterday and is awaiting repatriation, a diplomatic source said today.

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Two United States journalists who accompanied Professor Caldwell on his tour of Cambodia from December 9, Elizabeth Becker of the WASHINGTON POST and Richard Dudman of the ST LOUIS POST-DISPATCH, were unharmed in the attack and flew into Peking last night; they are guests of United States liaison head Leonard Woodcock.

It was impossible to contact them so far but the same diplomatic source said the attack happened at 1 am Saturday near the old royal palace. Their hotel was watched by three guards but three armed men entered the building firing on the visitors.

Cambodian Ambassador to Peking Pech Cheang told diplomats that Cambodian authorities suspected a political motive for the murder. Approached by AFP Mr Pech Cheang simply confirmed Professor Caldwell's death adding: "His family has not yet been informed. Our government has nothing to say."

However an official diplomatic source said Professor Caldwell was a target of Khmer commandos. A Marxist-Leninist, he had been a friend of Cambodian authorities for many years, particularly Cambodian Premier Pol Pot whom he first met during the Khmer Rouge struggle against the Lon Nol regime.

The ST LOUIS DISPATCH reporter said one attacker killed himself, one escaped and one was arrested. Professor Caldwell taught at London University's Oriental and African Studies Institute.

Just before leaving Peking for Phnom Penh, Miss Becker told AFP jokingly: "It's best to have a leftist to go with to Cambodia, he'll get a good reception there."

During their visit to Cambodia, the first by American journalists to Democratic Kampuchea, Prof Caldwell had a series of interviews with several leaders including Mr Pol Pot, alone or with the American journalists, the authoritative diplomatic source said.

Phom Penh radio reported that the three visitors arrived in Cambodia in Dec 9 for a "friendly visit" at the invitation of the Cambodian Government. They visited the battlefields on the border with Vietnam in Kompong Cham Province on Highway Seven where they were briefed on the "victories" won by the Cambodians over the "Vietnamese invaders." They also went to Kompong Thom, Siem Reap and Angkor Wat provinces.

The journalists' visit to the front lines illustrated the wish of the Cambodian authorities to have independent observers report on the escalation of the border war with Vietnam.

#### ETHNIC CAMBODIANS IN SRV REVOLT AGAINST AUTHORITIES

BK250610Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 24 Dec 78 BK

[Text] The Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique's insane genocidal policy has resulted in valiant uprisings by the fraternal Khmer people in Kampuchea Kraom. The Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is pursuing a genocidal policy in the most ferocious and barbaric manner against all ethnic minorities in Vietnam. But the clique has reserved the worst of this campaign for the Khmer of Kampuchean Kraom, because it wants to seize fertile land from them and because it has suffered serious defeats in its aggression against Kampuchea. The clique has used all means to implement this genocidal policy. Pregnant women have been given injections to kill their unborn children. Young men and women are not allowed to marry. It has tried to eliminate Khmer traditions and to prevent people from learning the Khmer language.

The Vietnamese enemy has killed the Khmer of Kampuchean Kraom through a variety of tricks. They sometimes spread rice grains around or plant guns under Khmer homes as pretexts to arrest, imprison and kill them.

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The Khmer of Kampuchea Kraom are sometimes ordered to sit down in rows; the Vietnamese then beat them death. Such are the fascist and ferocious crimes committed by the Vietnamese clique. That is why the Khmer of Kampuchea Kraom have joined hands in dealing heavy blows to it.

Early this month the Kampuchea Kraom Khmers in Svay Tong [Tri Ton] staged widespread demonstrations and beat up Vietnamese hamlet and village heads who had been oppressing them. A number of Vietnamese village heads were killed as were a number of Vietnamese troopers sent to suppress the demonstrators. In many other provinces, including Kien Giang, Tra Vinh, Soc Trang, Sa Dech and An Giang, people are fleeing into the jungle and organizing themselves into a resistance movement, attacking the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique's forces and killing them every day.

The resistance movement of our fraternal Khmer of Kampuchea Kraom led by the committee for the preservation of the Kampuchea Kraom Khmer ethnic group continues to develop and enjoys the full support of the Khmer of Kampuchea Kraom, the Vietnamese people and all ethnic minorities in Vietnam.

#### HANOI MEETS RESISTANCE IN CONSCRIPTION OF MINORITIES

BK230940Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 22 Dec 78 BK

[Text] In their year-long war of aggression against Kampuchea, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong Vietnamese have suffered tens of thousands of casualties. In order to recoup their defeats, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has intensified conscription of Vietnamese youths into the armed forces to die in the aggression against Kampuchea. However, wherever it has gone in search of young recruits the clique has met with strong resistance from parents and protest demonstrations. Young men have been hidden in underground places. Many have fled the country to escape being drafted. A large number of others have joined the maquis, forming bands and groups of armed people to fight against the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique:

Desperate for men to replenish its shrinking ranks, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has ordered its cats-paws to conscript minority people such as the Bnong, Jarai and Rhade ethnic people. At the beginning of November 1978, a platoon of Hanoi soldiers based at (Bo Damranh) surrounded (Dak Kin) village, Duc Lap district, which was inhabited by the Bnong ethnic group to press-gang Bnong youths and loot rice and livestock of the Bnong people. When they learned of this news, the FULRO [United Front for the Liberation of the Oppressed Races] guerrillas operating in this region in concert with the (Dak Kin) village ethnic inhabitants, attacked and killed five Hanoi Vietnamese soldiers. The survivors fled in panic back to their camp.

At present the Vietnamese people and other nationalities in south Vietnam are opposing the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique's press-ganging of their children to die in its place. Why does the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique persist in trying to launch aggression against Kampuchea when it is facing a food shortage, a lack of manpower in the army and growing popular resistance everywhere? If it insists on raising its head in our territory, the clique will suffer more serious blows.

#### FULRO Guerrillas Attack Soldiers

BK230941Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 22 Dec 78 BK

[Text] The Hanoi Vietnamese soldiers stationed at the Ban Don outpost of Ban Me Thuot district regularly rob the ethnic people in this area of their pigs, chickens and other goods. In order to protect the people's property, in mid-November 1978 the FULRO [United Front for the Liberation of the Oppressed Races] guerrillas attacked the Hanoi soldiers at Ban Don, killing three of them and wounding several others.

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## Ambush SRV Platoon

BK230942Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 22 Dec 78 BK

[Text] A platoon of Hanoi soldiers raided and robbed ethnic people in (Buon Tur), (Ma Ph'Tuk) and (Buon Ea No 1) Hamlets in Ban Me Thuot district at the end of November 1978. Immediately after learning about this news, the FULRO [United Front for the Liberation of the Oppressed Races] guerrillas divided their force into three groups to intercept the Vietnamese groups at these three hamlets. When the Vietnamese soldiers walked into their ambush, the FULRO guerrillas courageously fired at the enemy. Seven Vietnamese soldiers were killed on the spot and many others were wounded. The survivors rushed back to Ban Me Thuot. Since then, the Hanoi soldiers have not dared to carry out raids against ethnic people in that area.

## Two Attacks in Mid-November

BK240900Y Phnom Penh Domestic service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 23 Dec 78 BK

[Text] In mid-November 1978, 10 FULRO [United Front for the Liberation of Oppressed Races] guerrillas armed with carbines and hand grenades launched a surprise attack on the Vietnamese soldiers from Hanoi stationed in Buon N'drech hamlet, Buon Ho district. During the attack the Hanoi soldiers fled the scene. The FULRO guerrillas captured alive 15 Vietnamese soldiers stationed in Buon N'drech hamlet and seized 10 firearms and 5 sacks of salt. At the same time, the FULRO guerrillas attacked the Hanoi soldiers at Buon Tur hamlet near Buon Me Thuot. In this attack they killed five Hanoi soldiers and seized 6 firearms, 75 hand grenades and a large quantity of other materials.

## Guerrillas Ambush SRV Convoy

BK240901Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 23 Dec 78 BK

[Text] A platoon of the FULRO [United Front for the Liberation of the Oppressed Races] guerrillas ambushed a Vietnamese truck convoy at (Buon Kuop) hamlet near milestone No 66 on the Buon Me Thuot-Nha Trang road in late November 1978. The guerrillas set fire to one jeep and one GMC truck. Twelve Hanoi soldiers were wiped out. The FULRO guerrillas also seized a quantity of rice, salt and fish sauce. At present the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is being badly harassed by the hit-and-run attack movement of the FULRO resistance in Vietnam's central highlands.

According to some sources, the FULRO movement which was temporarily dormant is now very active. Its activities have spread rapidly, thus bringing great worries to the clique. The Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has come up with many countermeasures. It tries to hoodwink or coax the FULRO guerrillas into surrendering before guerrillas eliminate them. It also uses artillery pieces and aircraft to shell, strafe and level hamlets and forested areas which it suspects of harboring FULRO guerrillas. However, so far these suppression campaigns have produced no positive results. On the contrary, they have only fanned the hatred of the FULRO resistance and harden its determination to fight back more violently.

## SITUATION IN SOUTHERN VIETNAM REPORTED 'CHAOTIC'

BK230312Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 21 Dec 78 BK

[Text] The Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is irritated and hopelessly confused. It cannot solve any problems. The situation in South Vietnam is increasingly chaotic, and the clique has stepped up its criminal activities against innocent people.

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In the early days of December, the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique ordered its forces to press-gang whole families of Kampuchea Kraom Khmers in (Chi Leang) township, Svay Tong Province and took them in three ships to work under duress in new economic zones in Toek Khmau Province. The fraternal Kampuchea Kraom Khmers of (Chi Leang) township fought against this forcible relocation by the Vietnamese forces and burned down two Vietnamese ships and one gas station. Our Kampuchea Kraom brothers in various provinces such as Moat Chruk, Peam, Ta Reach, Tram Dek, Preah Trapeang, Khleang, Pol Leav, Toek Khmau, Svay Tong and Kramuon Sar are closing ranks in opposition to the crimes of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique. A number of them have fled into the jungle to take up weapons in a resistance struggle.

According to reliable sources, the movement of the fraternal Kampuchea Kraom Khmers is being carried out under the leadership of a committee called the Committee for the Protection of the Kampuchea Kraom Khmer Race [Ganakammathikar Karppear Puchsas Khmer Kampuchea Kraom]. This committee enjoys the support of all Kampuchea Kraom Khmers and the profound sympathy of the south Vietnamese people.

RADIO SAYS NATION DETERMINED TO COUNTER SRV AGGRESSION

BK260645Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 25 Dec 78 BK

[Station editorial: "We Are Determined To Repulse the Expansionist, Annexationist and Genocidal Vietnamese Aggressors"]

[Text] The Vietnamese expansionist, annexationist and genocidal enemy aggressors are even more ferocious and barbarous than the imperialists and colonialists of the old days. They are extremely ferocious; they have contracted many blood debts among our Kampuchean people. The 'Kampup te ong' blood debt has not yet been forgotten, but they have contracted even more. The Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique's current acts of expansion and annexation against Kampuchean territory are a million times more criminal than the 'Kampup te ong' crime. When the Vietnamese forces invaded Kampuchean territory during the last dry season, they committed the worst fascist and ferocious acts against our Kampuchean people. Their dark design is to annihilate the Kampuchean race. These most fascist, criminal and barbarous acts of the Vietnamese clique and its Soviet international expansionist masters have aroused strong indignation among our people, who nurture a hatred for them.

The entire Kampuchean nation and Revolutionary Armed Forces, which are driven by a national, class and racial hatred, have united and strengthened their solidarity around the KCP. Holding weapons tightly in their hands, they have risen up to wage a valiant struggle and crush the Vietnamese enemy's acts of expansion, annexation and racial annihilation. In this struggle, they have scored a series of victories. Every last plan and maneuver of the Vietnamese clique has been defeated and smashed by our Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces. Although it has suffered very heavy defeats, the Vietnamese clique still tries insanely to carry out acts of expansion and annexation. Such is the ferocious, barbarous and stubborn nature of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique.

Under the KCP's correct and clear-sighted leadership, the heroic Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Armed Forces continue to hold high the struggle banner to combat the Vietnamese aggressors in order to prevent them from aggressing against and annexing our territory and exterminating our Kampuchean race.

The abominable Indochina federation strategy and the other acts of aggression against Kampuchea perpetrated by the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique will certainly be crushed and defeated by our heroic Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Armed Forces. As for us, we will certainly triumph and achieve a most wonderful victory over the Vietnamese aggressors and their Soviet international expansionist masters in our struggle to defend Democratic Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people and the Kampuchean race, which will certainly remain safe and sound forever.

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## KNUFNS CENTRAL COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON FRONT'S FOREIGN POLICY

BK261625Y SPK (Clandestine) in French to Cambodia 1430 GMT 26 Dec 78 BK

["Statement of the KNUFNS Central Committee on the Front's Foreign Policy"--SPK headline]

[Text] SPK--25 December 1978--The Central Committee of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS) today issued the following statement on the foreign policy of the front:

Since the total liberation of Kampuchea, betraying the national interest, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has imposed upon the Kampuchean people an extremely barbarous, new-type slave regime and has pushed Kampuchea to the brink of extermination. Going against the general trend of progressive mankind, it has implemented a most reactionary and bellicose foreign policy, provoking border conflicts and wars against neighboring countries in order to serve the big-power expansionist aims of the Chinese authorities and cover up its crimes against the Kampuchean people. To the whole world it has smeared the image of Kampuchea, which possesses the brilliant Angkor civilization and is ardently attached to peace. It has become the enemy of the Kampuchean people and the instrument of Peking for sabotaging peace, friendship and stability in Indochina and in Southeast Asia as a whole. It has no quality to represent the Kampuchean people in international relations.

On 2 December 1978, the KNUFNS was founded, marking an inevitable development in the Kampuchean people's struggle to liberate themselves from the danger of extermination, build a truly peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, nonaligned Kampuchea progressing toward socialism, and contribute to consolidating peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world. Since his birth the front has enjoyed the sympathy and support of public opinion in many countries.

After suffering so many years from a destructive war from which the country has not yet recovered, and because of the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique which has pursued a policy of massacre as savage as in the times of the Middle Ages and Hitlerite fascists, the entire people have seen their lives totally upset from all points of view and have been driven to extremes. They do not have a greater aspiration than to live in peace and with independence, freedom, happiness, friendship and cooperation with all countries, near and far.

As the only true representative of the Kampuchean people and interpreter of the sacred sentiments and aspirations of their nation, the KNUFNS adheres to the foreign policy of independence, peace, friendship and nonalignment as expounded in the 2 December 1978 declaration. Positively, this policy is as follows:

1. To pursue a line of independence and sovereignty; to resolutely defend national independence, the sovereignty of the country and the neutrality and territorial integrity of Kampuchea within its present borders; to resolutely oppose all aggression and intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, no matter from where they come or in whatever form they may be. The internal affairs of Kampuchea should be solved by the Kampucheans themselves.

To not take part in any military alliance; not to allow any country to set up military bases on Kampuchean territory, nor to bring military equipment into Kampuchea, nor to use Kampuchean territory for the purpose of carrying out intervention or aggression against other countries.



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2. To adhere to the policy of peace; to immediately end all provocations, armed conflicts, border wars and all acts of stirring up hatred against the peoples of neighboring countries that have been created by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique; to immediately embark on negotiations with these countries to solve the problems concerning bilateral relations on the basis of the principles of equality, friendship, mutual understanding and reciprocal respect.

To restore the time-honored traditions of solidarity and friendship between the Kampuchean people and the Vietnamese people; to reestablish relations of good neighborliness with Laos, Thailand and the other countries in Southeast Asia; to be disposed to sign treaties of friendship and cooperation with these countries on the principles of strict respect for each country's independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity and political regime; nonaggression; and noninterference, direct or indirect and in whatever form, in the internal affairs of each country.

3. To strengthen solidarity and be disposed to develop relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, countries which have recovered national independence, national liberation movements, democratic movements and international organizations on the basis of respect for the independence and sovereignty of each side.

To contribute to the solidarity with and development of the nonaligned movement; and to resolutely support the peoples' struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress against imperialism, old and new colonialism, racism, expansionism and hegemonism.

To be prepared to normalize relations with all countries regardless of their political and social regime in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence; and to be prepared to accept aid from all countries and from all international organizations without any political conditions attached.

To set a high value upon friendship with the Chinese people; to be prepared to establish normal relations with the People's Republic of China on the basis of mutual respect for fundamental national rights; and to resolutely oppose all maneuvers and acts by the Chinese authorities aimed at intervening in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and lending a strong helping hand to the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in its opposition to the Kampuchean people and to the neighbors of Kampuchea.

4. To respect the Charter of the United Nations; and to be prepared to honor international commitments made by Kampuchea, provided these commitments do not harm the fundamental national rights of Kampuchea and do not run counter to the line of independence, peace, friendship and nonalignment of the KNUFNS.

On behalf of the entire people of Kampuchea, we appeal to the governments and peoples of the countries in Southeast Asia and other countries in the world, and to national and international organizations working for justice and peace to demonstrate their sympathy and support for the KNUFNS, to stay the blood-stained hands of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, and to contribute to strengthening peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The total collapse of the barbarous, cruel and belligerent regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, hated to the extreme by the Kampuchean people, is inevitable. No reactionary force, however brutal and perfidious it may be, can save these traitors.

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The future of Kampuchea belongs to the Kampuchean people rallied under the glorious flag of the KNUFNS.

Liberated zone of Kampuchea, 26 December 1978

(Signed) The Central Committee of the KNUFNS

CHEA SIM ADDRESSES VILLAGE IN LIBERATED ZONE

BK261354Y Voice of the Cambodian People [Clandestine] in Cambodia to Cambodia 1200 GMT  
23 Dec 78 BK

[Speech by Chea Sim, vice president of the Kampuchea United Front for National Salvation (KUFNS) at a meeting in a village in the liberated zone--date not given--recorded]

[Text] My respects to all esteemed and beloved compatriots present at this meeting; my respects to all esteemed and beloved cadres and combatants of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces [kang kamling pradap avuth pracheachon padivat kampuchea]: Today is the most solemn and auspicious day on which our compatriots, cadres and combatants have massively gathered in an atmosphere of great unity to pay tribute to the meeting welcoming the founding of the KUFNS, its official birth both at home and abroad and the introduction of the KUFNS Central Committee.

Esteemed and beloved compatriots, esteemed and beloved cadres and combatants: Our KUFNS has been born in response to the concrete conditions in the Kampuchean fatherland and to the sacred and profound aspiration of our Kampuchean nation and people. Shortly before this, our people of all strata, including the workers, peasants, petty bourgeois, intellectuals, Buddhist monks and Revolutionary Armed Forces chose and sent their representatives to attend the national congress of representatives to adopt the front's political program and select a KUFNS Central Committee to take charge of the leadership in the struggle movement of our Kampuchean people. Representatives of our people from all strata and forces attended the congress, which took place in our Kampuchean liberated zone, in an atmosphere of great solidarity and warm confidence in the brilliant victory of the implementation of our united line for national salvation to topple the antinational, dictatorial, militarist and nepotistic regime of the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. The whole congress examined the situation in Kampuchea since 17 April 1976. It appraised Kampuchea's social system, both in its form and essence, and unanimously agreed that since 17 April 1976, with traitors Pol Pot and Ieng Sary as the ringleaders, it has been anything but a truly socialist regime. The clique's socialist signboard is aimed only at deceiving national and international public opinion and allowing it to smash the people and revolutionary forces, open the door to the Peking expansionists to exterminate the Kampuchean nation, wage a war of aggression against the fraternal Vietnamese people and lord over Southeast Asia and the world.

The Phnom Penh ruling regime is a dictatorial, militarist and nepotistic regime, matchless in ferocity in both the history of the nation and the world.

The traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has usurped all the rights of supreme leadership and placed them into the hands of its families. It has followed a line of treason. For all of this, it has caused untold suffering and devastation to our nation and people, pushing them to the verge of total extermination.

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Since 17 April 1975 Kampuchea has been a neocolony of the reactionary ruling junta in Peking. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary traitors are the out-and-out puppets of Peking. They are the pawns and outstanding tools in the service of the Peking reactionary ruling clique's genocidal designs to exterminate the Kampuchean race and to wage a war against the Vietnamese people.

Dear compatriots, dear cadres and combatants: The national congress of representatives took everything into consideration and, clearly understanding that the nation was facing the most sordid situation and serious danger of extermination created by the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique under the manipulation of the Chinese expansionists, unanimously agreed that it was imperative to set up a Kampuchea United Front for National Salvation in response to the prevailing situation and to the sacred aspiration of our Kampuchean nation and people who were waiting in earnest for a leadership to rise up and wage resistance to topple the dictatorial, militarist and nepotistic regime of traitors Pol Pot and Ieng Sary; to build an independent, peaceful, democratic, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea progressing toward socialism; to put an end to the border war with Vietnam provoked by traitors Pol Pot and Ieng Sary; to restore the bonds of friendship, good cooperation and good neighborliness with countries in Southeast Asia; and to contribute to making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, independence, freedom, neutrality, stability and prosperity.

The congress adopted an 11-point political program for the front and set up an 11-man Central Committee for the KUFNS representing the people from all strata, including the workers, peasants, petty bourgeoisie, intellectuals, Buddhist monks and all categories of People's Revolutionary Armed Forces. The congress unanimously agreed to use the red flag with the image of the five-towered temple on it as the national flag.

After the congress elected the Central Committee, the Central Committee decided to establish a Kampuchean news agency called SPK and a radio broadcasting station called the Voice of the Kampuchean People. Esteemed and beloved participants in the meeting, our KUFNS has been born on the strength of the pure spirit of independence of the Kampuchean nation and people uniting all nationalities throughout the country and rallying all patriotic forces regardless of their political tendencies, creeds and religions, including workers, peasants, petty bourgeoisie, intellectuals, Buddhist monks and patriots who are still enmeshed in the ranks of the traitors, as well as Kampuchean residents living abroad.

Such a mobilization of forces from all strata and categories to form the KUFNS is a feat of historical significance. It is the pride, the victory of our Kampuchean nation and people, and the joy of all nations cherishing peace and justice and progressive forces all over the world presently engaged in the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. The reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and its masters in Peking as well as all other reactionary forces which are collaborating with them are trembling in fright before the just struggle of our Kampuchean nation and people. They are sparing no efforts to undermine the struggle of our people. The dictatorial, militarist and nepotistic regime of the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique is indeed extremely ferocious. However, it is shaking to its roots and cannot escape total collapse. In the present era, no international reactionary force--no matter how ferocious and perfidious it may be--can subdue the heroic Kampuchean people. Our heroic Kampuchean people are certainly capable of digging a grave to bury the reactionary regime of traitors Pol Pot and Ieng Sary!

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Esteemed and beloved compatriots, dear cadres and combatants: On this most auspicious occasion, we representatives of the KUFNS Central Committee wish all compatriots present at this meeting to welcome the birth of the KUFNS, and the whole nation and people in the rest of the country, the best of health and all-round victories. We wish the cadres and combatants of the Kampuchean people's Revolutionary Armed Forces the best of health and victories on all battlefields to smash the dictatorial, militarist and nepotistic regime of the traitors Pol Pot and Ieng Sary in order to liberate our nation and people from misfortunes and destructions. [Applause]

Long live the glorious KUFNS! [Cheers]

CHEA SIM LEADS KNUFNS DELEGATION ON VISIT TO LIBERATED AREAS

BK261115Y SPK [Clandestine] in French to Cambodia 1431 GMT 25 Dec 78 BK

[Text] SPK--25 December 1978--A delegation of the central committee of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] led by its vice president, Chea Sim, has just paid a visit to several areas of the liberated zone. Vice President Chea Sim was accompanied by Mat Ly, Mrs Mean Saman and engineer Hem Samin, members of the front Central Committee.

At the news of the delegation's visit, the inhabitants of village H, made preparations to greet their true representatives. At the entrance to the village hang some banderoles with slogans in red letters: "Welcome the KNUFNS delegation!" "The Kampuchean revolution will prevail!" and "Resolute support for the front's 11-point program!"

The front delegation was greeted by several thousand people gathered along the road leading to the village. The old ones, deeply moved, could not stop their tears from flowing at the arrival of the delegation.

Vice President Chea Sim and those who accompanied him cordially chatted with the inhabitants while enquiring about their health. The vice president stressed the significance of the front's birth and explained the front's 11-point program. He said: "The KNUFNS was founded in response to the aspiration of all strata of people. Its historic mission is to unite all the people to topple the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and build a truly independent, free and democratic Kampuchea."

Speaking for the youth, women and people in the area, Neary and Mrs Kamm Ho acclaimed the founding of the front and expressed their determination to support the front's just 11-point program. The inhabitants promised to bring their material aid to the front and to encourage their families to enlist in the Revolutionary Armed Forces for the liberation of the country.

The vice president and his entourage visited a number of peasant families. The front's vice president was deeply moved by Hoan Neam's denunciation of the crimes committed by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in his village where his wife and his six children were massacred. In a voice choked with sobs, Mrs Seam from Chheak village, Hamchay Mea District, holding the hand of Vice President Chea Sim in hers, recounted the dark days she spent under the yoke of the reactionary Phnom Penh clique. Worn out by excessive work and tortured both physically and mentally, this 52-year-old woman looks like a bag of bones. The vice president also visited the health station of the village. The staff told him about the diseases caused by the Phnom Penh administration's policy of genocide and about the results achieved so far at the station as far as medical treatment is concerned.

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The vice president inquired about the health of the patients being treated and wished them a speedy recovery. It was there that the vice president met his daughter who had been missing in the wake of the inhuman measures of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

At village K., the delegation was greeted at a point 3 km from the area by representatives of the local population. Upon its arrival, the inhabitants who had eagerly awaited it surrounded it from all directions. Young women, including some Khmer Moslems, dressed in traditional costumes, offered bouquets to Vice President Chea Sim and his entourage, while other young women and young men performed the "Ram Vong" dance to the beats of traditional musical instruments.

Afterwards, the village representative reported to the delegation on the successes scored by the local population in combat as well as in agriculture; the village has displayed efforts in reclaiming and replanting abandoned fields. They have tended 243 ha of slash-and-burn rice and are now growing manioc on 250 ha of land, thus partly solving the food problem. The vice president praised the initial results and recommended that the inhabitants always closely unite and further improve production and remain ready for combat to defend the liberated zone and contribute to making the war of resistance of the people rapidly advance toward victory.

PHNOM PENH RADIO REPORTS PRC 24 DEC PROTEST NOTE TO SRV

BK270234Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 26 Dec 78-BK

[Text] Since 1975, or from the time of the reunification of Vietnam, the Vietnamese have been premeditatedly instigating clashes with the Chinese in the border areas in order to please their Soviet international expansionist masters. Following recent incidents in which armed Vietnamese agents committed acts of aggression by firing on Chinese people and border guards, the Chinese Foreign Ministry on 24 December sent a note to the SRV Embassy strongly protesting to the SRV Government.

After recalling the continuous arrogant and cruel acts of aggression carried out by Vietnamese agents, the note called upon the SRV authorities to pay attention to the Chinese side's repeated protests and warnings. The Vietnamese authorities must not ignore these protests and must immediately stop violating Chinese territory and sovereignty, stop all armed provocations against China and stop shooting at and killing Chinese people. Otherwise, the Vietnamese authorities will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences of their acts.

ROMANIAN AVIATION DELEGATION DEPARTS CAMBODIA FOR HOME

BK260359Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 25 Dec 78 BK

[Text] At 1415 on 23 December, the Romanian civil aviation delegation left for home by plane after concluding a successful week-long friendship visit to Democratic Kampuchea.

Cadres of the Kampuchean Foreign Ministry Civil Aviation Committee came to Pochentong Airport to send off the friendly guests. The occasion was permeated with profound and warm sentiments of friendship. Comrade Valeriu Adamescu, acting charge of the Socialist Republic of Romania, was also present at the departure ceremony.

IENG SARY INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN POLICY GOALS

For an NCNA interview with Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary see the International Affairs section of the 27 December People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, page A 9.

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NCNA REPORTERS ON 2-WEEK VISIT SEE PHNOM PENH, COUNTRYSIDE

## Ieng Sary Hosts Banquet

BK260514Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 26 Dec 78 BK

[Text] At 0930 on 22 December, Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, granted an audience at the Foreign Ministry to a group of NCNA reporters led by Comrade Li Nan, deputy director of the NCNA International News Department, who were on a friendship visit to Democratic Kampuchea. Attending the audience were a number of Foreign Ministry cadres. Comrade PRC Ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea Sun Hao was also present at the audience.

Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary warmly welcomed the NCNA reporters who came to collect first-hand information on the current national defense and construction situation in Kampuchea. Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary, Comrade Li Nan and Comrade Ambassador Sun Hao had a cordial conversation in a warm and cordial atmosphere on the flourishing Kampuchean-Chinese ties of revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity. Later, Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary answered a number of questions posed by the Chinese reporters. After the interview, the host and guests had their picture taken together. All this proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

Afterwards, Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary hosted an intimate banquet in honor of the NCNA reporters at the government palace. Comrade Ambassador Sun Hao also attended the banquet. Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary and Comrade Li Nan spoke in praise of the great revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the parties and peoples of Kampuchea and China and of the victories of the two peoples in revolutionary struggle.

## PRC Ambassador's Banquet

BK260520Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 25 Dec 78 BK

[Text] At 1800 on 22 December, Comrade Sun Hao, PRC ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea, gave a banquet at the PRC Embassy to celebrate the successful visit by a group of NCNA reporters led by Comrade Li Nan, deputy director of the NCNA International News Department. The comrade secretary general of the Democratic Kampuchean Foreign Ministry and cadres from the Propaganda and Information Department of the Foreign Ministry attended the banquet.

On that occasion, Comrade Sun Hao made a speech praising the successful visit to Democratic Kampuchea by the NCNA reporters. Comrade Sun Hao highly appreciated the Kampuchean people's enthusiastic and vigorous efforts to defend and build the country. He expressed his firm confidence in the ultimate victory of the just struggle being waged by the Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Armed Forces under the correct and wise leadership of the KCP led by Comrade Secretary Pol Pot against the Vietnamese aggressors and their Soviet international, expansionist masters.

Replying to the PRC ambassador's speech, the comrade secretary general of the Foreign Ministry hailed the flourishing ties of the great revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between Kampuchea and China and asked the Chinese comrades to carry to the fraternal Chinese people the profound revolutionary sentiments and high regards of the Kampuchean people.

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of cordiality and revolutionary brotherhood.

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## Reporters Visit Kratie, Stung Treng

BK250506Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 24 Dec 78 BK

[Text] A group of NCNA reporters, accompanied by Foreign Ministry cadres, left Phnom Penh by special plane for a visit to Kratie and Stung Treng at 0630 on 23 December. The reporters arrived in Kratie town at 0715. The fraternal guests were warmly and cordially received by the comrade deputy secretary of the Kratie sector party committee and were shown material seized from the Vietnamese aggressors by the heroic Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces, including a 120mm field gun.

At 0930 the Chinese comrades continued their trip to Stung Treng town where they were warmly and cordially welcomed by the comrade deputy secretary of the Stung Treng sector party following which they flew from Stung Treng back of Phnom Penh, arriving at noon.

Depart for PRC 23 December

BK260522Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 25 Dec 78 BK

[Text] A group of NCNA reporters led by Comrade Li Nan, deputy director of the NCNA International News Department, left for home by plane at 1415 on 23 December after concluding a successful 2-week friendship visit to Democratic Kampuchea.

Foreign ministry cadres and comrades representing the Propaganda and Information Department of the Foreign Ministry were on hand at Pochentong Airport to send off the fraternal guests. The occasion was permeated with profound fraternal revolutionary sentiments. Comrades Sun Hao, PRC ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea, was also at the airport to send the group off.

PRC PEOPLE'S DAILY EDITORIAL ON SRV AGGRESSION SUPPORTED

BK280632Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 27 Dec 78 BK

[Text] The PEOPLE'S DAILY of China on 25 December carried an editorial exposing and condemning Vietnamese provocations and arrogant acts of aggression against the PRC. The PRC Government vehemently warned the Hanoi government after pointing out Vietnamese violations and acts of aggression since 1974 aimed at nibbling away Chinese territory. These activities have become even more intensive.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY pointed out that the Chinese Government has been very patient; however the Vietnamese Government has not taken heed. In fact, the Vietnamese have even increased their anti-Chinese activities in the most intensive and blatant manner. The patience of the Chinese people has a limit.

The PRC Government has warned the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong administration that it should not depend on Soviet support and continue to carry out anti-Chinese activities at will; otherwise it will be seriously punished.

Meanwhile, the Chinese Foreign Ministry on 24 December sent a second note to the SRV Embassy in Peking protesting Vietnamese violations in the Kwangsi Autonomous Region which resulted in nine killed or wounded on the Chinese side.

The Kampuchean people and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea vehemently denounce the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique's acts of expansionist aggression against China and fully support the firm attitude of the people and Government of China in defense of their territorial integrity against the Vietnamese aggressors. Should it persist in carrying out arrogant acts of aggression against neighboring countries, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique will certainly be defeated and destroyed.

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MORE FOREIGNERS, DELEGATIONS ARRIVE, TOUR COUNTRY

## Canadian Marxist-Leninist Group

BK260432Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 25 Dec 78 BK

[Text] At the invitation of the KCP, a delegation of the Canadian Marxist-Leninist Communist League led by Comrade (Roger Rassy), chairman of the Central Committee of the league, arrived in Phnom Penh by plane at 1215 on 23 December for a friendship visit to Democratic Kampuchea. At Pochentong Airport, the delegation was accorded a warm and cordial welcome permeated with profound sentiments of revolutionary friendship by the comrade representative of the Committee for Foreign Relations of the KCP Central Committee and a number of cadres from departments concerned.

## Romanian Aviation Delegation

BK240744Y Phnom Penh International Service in English 2330 GMT 23 Dec 78 BK

[Text] From 18-21 December, accompanied by cadres of the committee in charge of civil aviation of Democratic Kampuchea attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea, the delegation of Romanian civil aviation led by Comrade Valeriu Adamescu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Democratic Kampuchea, visited the Siem Reap-Angkor region. On the road from Phnom Penh to Siem Reap, the Romanian guests visited the "January 1" and "January 6" reservoirs. During their stay in Siem Reap, the guests visited Banteay Srei, Angkor Wat, Angkor Thom, Neak Poan, Baray Toek Thla and the animal breeding center. During the visit the Romanian guests took notice of the labor spirit and the spirit of enduring hardships with heroism of the Kampuchean people. About the ties of friendship between the two parties, two peoples and two countries, Kampuchea and Romania, the guests said: The friendship between the two parties, two peoples and two countries is very firm and close. In Romania the Romanian people are fully aware of the heroic tradition of the Kampuchean people. The Romanian friends have taken [word indistinct] in the monuments of Angkor with all the famous and planned harmony that reflects the most advanced civilization in that period. The guests have also [words indistinct] of the Kampuchean people.

## Peruvian Editor Arrives

BK260428Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 25 Dec 78 BK

[Text] (Albercito Hernandez), chief editor of the Peruvian paper EL COMERCIO, arrived in Phnom Penh by plane at 1215 on 23 December for a friendship visit to Democratic Kampuchea. The Peruvian guest was warmly welcomed at Pochentong Airport by the comrade representative of the Democratic Kampuchean Foreign Ministry Department of Propaganda and Information.

EASTERN EUROPEAN PRESIDENTS' REMARKS REPORTED

## Tito on Counterrevolutionary Vigilance

BK261543Y Phnom Penh International Service in English 2330 GMT 23 Dec 78 BK

[From the "International News" feature: "Comrade President Tito Calls Upon the Yugoslav People To Strengthen Their Unity To Defend the Country"]

[Text] On 18 December 1978, at a meeting with the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, Comrade Josip Hroz Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, said the present international situation is in complexity.



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Comrade President Tito called upon the Yugoslav people to strengthen solidarity and internal unity, to heighten their vigilance in order to oppose counterrevolutionary activities and acts of violation of the Yugoslav territorial integrity. Comrade President Tito gave instructions by saying that Yugoslavia must do its utmost to powerfully increase security and its capacity of self-defense in order to safeguard forever the fruits of the revolution.

Ceausescu on Noninterference

BK261545Y Phnom Penh International Service in English 2330 GMT 23 Dec 78 BK

[From the "International News" feature: "Comrade President Nicolae Ceausescu Opposes Acts of Interference in Internal Affairs and Opposes the Use of Military Force in the Relations Between States"]

[Text] On 18 December 1978, at a meeting with a foreign guest, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania said: In order to safeguard peace and security and to set up mutual confidence between states, it is a necessity for everyone to respect and completely implement the principles of independence, sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs of each other, nonuse of military force, and not to carry out military threats in relations between states.

SRV DEFEAT INEVITABLE BECAUSE OF INTERNAL TROUBLES

Demoralization, Famine, Uprisings Cited

BK221301Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 21 Dec 78 BK

[Station commentary: "If the Vietnamese Continue Their Aggression Against Kampuchea They Will Certainly Be Smashed"]

[Text] The Vietnamese clique has suffered a series of heavy military, political, economic and diplomatic defeats. Although Vietnam can do nothing to correct this situation, the ruling clique still tries to deceive other countries.

The facts, however, remain unchanged: The Vietnamese troops are all demoralized and have no taste for combat on the Kampuchean battlefield; millions of Vietnamese suffer from famine; insecurity is widespread throughout the country; thousands flee the country every day; there have been uprisings and resistance movement against the clique.

The clique has also suffered heavy diplomatic defeats. The SRV is now well known throughout the world as an expansionist, annexationist and genocidal aggressor against Kampuchea, and a running dog which has sold itself out to the USSR. These are facts that the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique can never hide. Because of the seriousness of the situation, the clique hurried to kneel down and ask the USSR to help it solve its difficulties. The 3 November 1978 SRV-USSR treaty is a stigma proving to the world that the clique is a skinny and wounded dog of the USSR in Southeast Asia. This skinny and wounded Vietnamese dog has been so infected by the virus of defeat, insanity and famine, that even its Soviet masters cannot help it. And as for the masters--even they themselves suffer from a food shortage. In its efforts to help Vietnam out of its crisis situation, Moscow hurried to ask the Warsaw Pact to help the skinny and wounded Vietnamese dog. But how can the Warsaw Pact help, as the USSR and many of the Warsaw Pact members are also up to their ears in debt and faced with scores of problems:

1. These countries are broke;
2. They have military problems in Europe, and should they dare to withdraw any forces from that area, their defense system would be upset;

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3. There is discord within the Warsaw Pact;
4. The people in the Warsaw Pact countries hate the Soviets, who have plundered the natural resources of their countries to alleviate shortages in the USSR;
5. The majority of people in the Warsaw Pact countries oppose Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea.

This serious deadlock is strangling the Vietnamese and their Soviet masters. This skinny and wounded Vietnamese dog is now becoming even skinnier and will soon die. So, if the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique--that skinny and wounded dog of the USSR--continues its aggressive ventures against Kampuchea, it will certainly be smashed to death.

#### SRV Clique Surrounded

BK261513Y Phnom Penh International Service in English 2330 GMT 23 Dec 78 BK

[From the "International News" feature: "The Vietnamese People Are Carrying Out Uprisings To Smash the Starver Le Duan-Pham Van Dong Clique"]

[Excerpt] At present the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is in full collapse and confusion because the Vietnamese surround and (?strike) it from all directions. This clique does not think of mobilizing the people in production work to insure their standard of living. On the contrary, they only think of provoking a war of aggression against Kampuchea and inflicting the most barbarous exploitation, plundering and oppression to the bones of the people. The Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique plunders the people's rice and stocks it in its storehouses in order to provide its families and followers or keep for the black market so as to get a great deal of benefit and for carrying out its war of aggression against Kampuchea.

The barbarous acts and incapability of leading the country of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique have more and more powerfully stirred up the blazing flames of anger and hatred of the Vietnamese people. They have united together in their villages, communes and districts to attack the storehouses, and they distributed rice among themselves [words indistinct] both in north Vietnam and south Vietnam as well as in central Vietnam.

For example, in (Hoa An) village, commune of (Trung Hoa), district of Duc Tho, Nghe Tinh province, central Vietnam, many thousands of Vietnamese people have carried out demonstrations to attack rice storehouses in the administrative center of (Trung Hca) commune and distributed rice among themselves.

In north Vietnam, the people in the communes of (Van Huu), (Van Dong), (Van Phi) have united together to attack rice storehouses in (Van Dong), Thanh Hoa Province and saved two tons of rice.

In cities and big provincial towns, such as in Saigon, Tay Ninh, (Cao Lanh), (Tan An) the people have carried out demonstrations to crush the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique which tried to starve them every day. Generally speaking, from day to day demonstrations with attacks on rice storehouses of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique become more and more frequent throughout Vietnam. These are some aspects of uprisings and struggles, among many others, of the Vietnamese people in smashing the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique. They eminently oppose it. They are clearly aware that if they are not united together to crush the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique regime, the Vietnamese nation and people will be surely driven into the most abject and (?worthless) puppet in the pay of the Soviet international expansionists and they will surely die of starvation.

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The situation has clearly proved that at present the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has suffered very heavy defeats in the military, political, economic, financial fields inside the country, at the front and on the international arena. These are the hard consequences of the war of aggression against Kampuchea of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique. In the future, if it stubbornly carries on its war of aggression against Kampuchea, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique, as well as its regime, will surely suffer total defeat and be driven into ruin. The only best way out for the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is to completely stop at once its aggression, annexation, swallowing of territory and extermination of the Kampuchean nation.

#### FULRO Activities Noted

BK280645Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 27 Dec 78 BK

[Text] The Vietnamese troops from Hanoi are very cruel and fascist. Everywhere they go they plunder and kill people, especially the ethnic minority people such as the Rhade, Phnong, (Giaray), (Calai) and so forth in central Vietnam. The guerrilla fighters of the FULRO movement enjoy the full support and assistance of all ethnic minorities.

Late last month, one platoon of Vietnamese troops from Hanoi stationed at the (Buon Pren) post, Ban Me Thuot district went into (Buon Pren) hamlet where they plundered chickens, ducks and pigs and took young Rhade girls. The (Buon Pren) post is located east of the No 66 coffee plantation on Route 21 from Ban Me Thuot to Nha Trang. The movements of the Vietnamese troops were immediately reported to FULRO guerrilla fighters operating in a nearby area. The FULRO combatants and the villagers closely cooperated with each other and the guerrilla fighters hurriedly laid an ambush. When the Vietnamese enemy troops, all loaded with chickens and ducks, arrived at the ambush spot, the FULRO combatants used bows and arrows, crossbows and guns, killing eight Vietnamese troops in the first few minutes. The survivors fled in panic, leaving all the chickens and ducks on the road. The FULRO combatants and villagers from (Buon Pren) hamlet captured two wounded Vietnamese soldiers and seized six rifles and a quantity of ammunition.

Also in November, the FULRO forces in Khanh Dien district, Tranh Hoa Province launched a heavy attack against the Vietnamese forces from Hanoi at the Khanh Dien district headquarters, which is also located on Route 21 between Ban Me Thuot and Nha Trang. The attack lasted for 15 minutes. The FULRO guerrilla fighters killed a second lieutenant, the unit commander and seven troopers. Many other Vietnamese troopers were wounded. All the survivors fled from their camp. This section of the road was under control of the guerrilla fighters for a period of time. A large quantity of arms and ammunition were seized. The guerrilla fighters then withdrew and returned to the jungle.

#### Ethnic Cambodians Victorious

BK261339Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 25 Dec 78 BK

[Text] The Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has been imposing its rule on south Vietnam since 1975. From the very beginning, the clique brought into full play its ferocious and barbarous policy of exterminating the Kampuchea Kraom Khmers, resorting to all kinds of ugly, criminal tricks and schemes to massacre our fraternal Khmers in south Vietnam. It has forcibly relocated many of them to new economic zones in the infertile regions of various border provinces. It has burned many others alive.

Incensed by the blood that the clique has drawn from their brothers, the Kampuchea Kraom Khmers have risen up and staged a vigorous resistance against the Vietnamese enemy.

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Their struggle is spreading like fire to many provinces. In Kramuon Sar, Pol Leav, Toek Khmau, Moat Chruk, Ba Rach, Srok Khleang, Preah Trapeang, Prek Russei, Peam provinces and so on, the struggle movement of the fraternal Kampuchea Kraom Khmers has achieved most outstanding feats of arms. At present, they are in possession of artillery pieces, rifles and a radio station and have set up a committee for the protection of the Kampuchea Kraom Khmer race.

The forces of our fraternal Kampuchea Kraom Khmers pin the Vietnamese enemy down every day. They have liberated a number of territories. In Moat Chruk [An Giang] Province the seven mountain area is completely liberated. In Kramuon Sar [Kien Giang] Province, many villages in Chau Thanh district are also liberated.

At present, the struggle movement of the Kampuchea Kraom Khmers courageously and victoriously strides forward. It has dealt tempestuous blows to the head of the Vietnamese enemy. "Resolving to struggle against the Vietnamese enemy is preserving the Kampuchea Kraom Khmer race and protecting the territory of Kampuchea Kraom!" is one of the slogans of the fraternal Kampuchea Kraom Khmers. Presently, they are firing at the Vietnamese if they have guns and hacking them to death if they have knives. They are determined to fight until the Vietnamese enemy is completely wiped out. The Vietnamese soldiers dare not raise their heads in the liberated zone of our Kampuchea Kraom Khmers. Seeing the speed of attack of our fraternal Kampuchea Kraom Khmers, the Vietnamese are scared almost to death. They are losing sleep, sense of comfort and their appetite. The skinny Vietnamese are certainly on the brink of the abyss! Their doomsday will soon arrive.

#### REVOLUTIONARY ARMY HAS CONSTANTLY DEFEATED SRV FORCES

BK271447Y Phnom Penh International Service in English 2330 GMT 23 Dec 78 BK

[Unattributed commentary: "The Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea Are Very Proud To Be Given the Task of Smashing the Vietnamese Aggressors and Defending the Motherland and Kampuchean Nation"]

[Text] The heroic Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea was born in the blazing flames of the war for national and people's liberation under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the Communist Party of Kampuchea [KCP]. Just after the birth, they started at once to annihilate the enemy. They had begun from scrap. They struck the enemy even with one or two fighters, one unit or two units. They have continued to fight until the total annihilation of the enemy. With such a firm and resolute revolutionary will, during the past 5 years of revolutionary war, the heroic Revolutionary Army successfully smashed the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys--the Lon Nol traitor-our clique--until their total and definitive annihilation on 17 April 1975.

Just after liberation, the heroic Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea had valiantly faced and annihilated the Vietnamese aggressors, annexationists, swallows of territories and exterminators of nations. They shattered all the Vietnamese troops of aggression which launched attacks to take possession of our Kaoh Way island, smashed all activities of nibbling territories, shifting the border mark and all the acts of aggression along the border of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique and inflicted on them successive ignominious defeats. Especially on 6 January 1978, the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea annihilated the troops of aggression of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique and inflicted on them the heaviest and most ignominious defeat that the Vietnamese history has never known before. Since that time up to now, the heroic Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea, under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the KCP, have always defeated and knocked out the Vietnamese aggressors, annexationists, swallows of territories and exterminators of nations.

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Whatever their tactics may be, they have been smashed by our heroic Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea. When they have frantically striven to carry on, they have been at once defeated. Now, the heroic Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea are going on to more and more annihilate the Vietnamese aggressors, annexationists and swallows of territories making them unable to stand up again.

Besides the successive shattering of the Vietnamese aggressors, the heroic Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea have also taken part in building up the country and improving the people's standard of living by great leaps and bounds. Especially at present, they are actively and enthusiastically contributing to fully achieving the party plan of setting up advanced cooperatives. They are very proud of having won victories over the Vietnamese aggressors and of achieving good results in building up advanced cooperatives. They live with constant and high revolutionary vigilance and optimism.

As winners over the Vietnamese aggressors and as children of the people, the heroic Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea are determined to shatter and annihilate all Vietnamese aggressors, annexationists, swallows of territories and exterminators of nations, in order to defend the motherland and Kampuchean nation and insure their perennality. They are determined to build up our motherland in order to make it developed, prosperous, glorious and powerful forever.

#### MONDOLKIRI GUERRILLAS, REGULARS DEVOTED TO DEFENSE OF NATION

BK270402Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 26 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Like all combatants in our Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces throughout the country, our guerrilla and regular armed forces combatants in Mondolkiri are devoted to the defense of the nation and people. They receive no salary nor do they have ranks. Under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the KCP, our brother combatants are armed with a high sense of revolutionary political awareness. They have a strong revolutionary political, ideological and organizational stand. They are polite and always disciplined.

Armed with these excellent principles, our guerrilla and regular army combatants in Mondolkiri sector have effectively fulfilled their tasks of combatting the enemy and increasing production. During the period of clandestine political struggle and the 5-year revolutionary war, our guerrilla and army combatants in Mondolkiri sector used traditional weapons and succeeded in inflicting a series of defeats on the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Lon Nol clique. They succeeded in defending the support bases of the revolution and finally and totally liberated Mondolkiri sector.

In the current struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, our guerrilla and regular army combatants in Mondolkiri continue to use traditional and modern weapons against the enemy forces. Early this month, one regiment of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique encroached upon our territory in the Dak Dam area. They quietly sneaked into our territory. Not a gunshot was heard. However, the enemy forces ran into traps set up by our combatants. They screamed and cried throughout their ordeal. As soon as they heard the cries of the enemy troops, our guerrilla combatants stationed nearby rushed to the scene to finish them off. The enemy survivors of the ensuing battle withdrew but were also killed by our traps. Our guerrilla fighters seized a large quantity of AK-47 rifles, AR-15 rifles, heavy machineguns, M-79's, B-41's and hand-grenades. The combined use of traditional and modern weapons is extremely effective in the current struggle to combat the Vietnamese invaders.

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Despite the fact that they have scored a series of victories over the Vietnamese enemy, our brother combatants have never allowed themselves to become complacent. They are unanimously resolved to continue strangling the enemy so that they can fulfill their national defense and construction tasks. That is why they keep raising high their sense of revolutionary vigilance. They will continue to use traditional and modern weapons to inflict heavier defeats on the Vietnamese enemy.

## OPEC DECISION TO INCREASE OIL PRICES REPORTED

BK250700Y Phnom Penh International Service in Vietnamese 1030 GMT 23 Dec 78 BK

[Text] On 18 December the OPEC oil ministers conference decided to increase daily oil production from 2 million to 7 million barrels by 1980. At the conclusion of the conference, OPEC announced that beginning 1 January 1979 oil prices would increase from \$12.70 to \$14.54 per barrel. OPEC justified this increase by citing growing inflation and the continuing devaluation of the dollar over the past 2 years which have resulted in a sharp decrease in the income of its member countries and seriously affected their efforts to build their national economies and improve their peoples' welfare.

## SPK CITES CSSR, USSR PRESS PRAISE OF INSURGENCY

BK270734Y SPK [Clandestine] in French to Cambodia 0439 GMT 27 Dec 78 BK

[Text] SPK--27 December 1978--The Kampuchean people are intensifying their struggle against the reactionary administration, wrote Prague's RUDE PRAVO in one of its recent issues.

This pro-Peking administration headed by Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, the paper went on to say, is being driven into an increasingly critical situation. The Kampuchean people's insurrection under the leadership of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] is spreading almost everywhere throughout the country. The front enjoys the broad support of the people of all strata, including a part of the army.

Despite all of its measures of barbarous repression, the Phnom Penh administration is weakening more and more every day and must rely on the intensive aid of its Peking masters. The uprising of the patriotic forces against the present Phnom Penh administration is an affair of the Kampuchean people. The masses of people are rising up to smash the plans for massacre.

The weekly NOVOYE VREMYA of the Soviet Union has just published an article on Kampuchea under the title "The Future Belongs to the Patriots" which says in particular:

The Peking leadership wants to safeguard the repressive system in Kampuchea, for otherwise China's hegemonist policy in that country would be threatened. Any new government in Phnom Penh which could qualify as a true government of the nation would not allow the big-nation chauvinists to use Kampuchea as an instrument for committing aggression and carrying out provocations against neighboring countries.

The Soviet weekly stressed that the founding of the KNUFNS reflects the indignation of the entire Kampuchean people against the policy of the present regime in Phnom Penh and that the Kampuchean patriotic forces are holding aloft the banner of national salvation.

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## KHIEU SAMPHAN TO VISIT BURMA IN 'VERY NEAR FUTURE'

BK282348Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 28 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Press communique: At the invitation of His Excellency U Ne Win, president and chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, Comrade Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, will pay a state visit to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma in the very near future.

Phnom Penh, 29 December 1978.

## KHIEU SAMPHAN RECEIVES MESSAGE OF THANKS FROM TITO

BK250456Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 24 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Comrade Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, recently received a message of thanks from Comrade Jozip Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The message says:

"I would like to warmly thank you for the greetings message permeated with sentiments of friendship which you sent to me and the Yugoslav people on the occasion of Yugoslavia's national day." The message then says: "I wish you, chairman of the State Presidium, and the Kampuchean people success in your national construction task. May the comrade members of the State Presidium and the Kampuchean people enjoy happiness, glory and prosperity." The message concludes: "I am convinced that relations between our two nonaligned countries will further develop."

## CHAIRMAN SENDS GREETINGS ON NIGER NATIONAL DAY

BK191037Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 17 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Comrade Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, on 17 December sent a message of warm congratulations and greetings to His Excellency Seyni Kountche, president of the Republic of Niger, on the occasion of Niger national day. The message reads:

On the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Niger, on behalf of the people and government of Democratic Kampuchea, we have the pleasure of extending warm congratulations and greetings to Your Excellency. I wish you happiness and the Niger people prosperity and glory. May the friendly relations between our two nonaligned countries steadily develop forever.

## SRV FOLLOWING IN U.S. FOOTSTEPS TO INEVITABLE DEFEAT

## Failure of Hanoi Policy

BK281036Y Phnom Penh International Service in English 2330 GMT 27 Dec 78 BK

[Station editorial: "The Influence and Prestige of Democratic Kampuchea Have Frightened Her Enemy to Death"]

[Text] Under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and Comrade Secretary Pol Pot, Democratic Kampuchea is dynamically moving forward by firmly abiding by the position of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance. She has defeated all kinds of enemies and has more powerfully strengthened and developed her influence and her prestige both at home and abroad. The role of Democratic Kampuchea that is holding aloft the banner of independence, sovereignty, national honor and dignity, the banner of being master of her own destiny, is rising higher and higher in the international arena.

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The peace- and justice-loving people and countries the world over have rejoiced at, are satisfied with, and enthusiastically congratulate it. Many foreign friends who have come and paid visits to Democratic Kampuchea have successively reported the excellent situation of national defense and construction of Democratic Kampuchea under the leadership of the KCP. They all agree to say that security prevails throughout the country and that Democratic Kampuchea has fully defended her independence.

In this excellent situation of the Kampuchean revolution and Democratic Kampuchea, the enemies of all kinds, especially the Vietnamese aggressors and expansionist--swallowers of territory, exterminators of nations--foster a blazing hatred and seethe with rancor against Democratic Kampuchea. At present, as in the past and in the future, it has used and will try by all means to destroy the Kampuchean revolution and Democratic Kampuchea, which are the main obstacles to their expansionist strategy over Southeast Asia and Asia.

At present the Vietnamese have strategically been defeated in all fields. Especially, in the diplomatic field, they are extremely isolated. They can no more deceive world public opinion. The world has been aware that the Vietnamese are carrying out their aggression against Kampuchea and their strategy of expansion in Southeast Asia, and they are the puppets of the Soviet international expansionists who are threatening peace and stability in Southeast Asia and in Asia. Their maneuvers aiming at eliminating the leadership of Democratic Kampuchea, calling for uprisings against the legal government of Democratic Kampuchea and their attacks of invasion and aggression from outside have suffered most ignominious and bitter defeats.

It is such a heavy defeat and impasse that the enemies of the Kampuchean revolution have assassinated Professor Malcolm Caldwell, who has a sincere friend of Democratic Kampuchea. Through this assassination, the enemy aimed by all means to prevent friends of Democratic Kampuchea from carrying on their activities to defend Democratic Kampuchea and spread her influence and prestige in the world; because the truth of the Kampuchean revolution and Democratic Kampuchea is a severe blow shattering their slanderous propaganda and criminal schemes of all kinds against the Kampuchean revolution and Democratic Kampuchea. However, this barbarous and criminal act has further stirred up the blazing hatred of the Kampuchean people, the British people, the peace- and justice-loving people as well as the progressive personalities the world over, to foster a deep rancor against the enemies of the Kampuchean revolution and Democratic Kampuchea, especially the Vietnamese expansionists--swallowers of territory and exterminators of nations--and the Soviet expansionist big power. The peace- and justice-loving people and the progressive personalities the world over will strengthen their solidarity and more powerfully increase their support to Democratic Kampuchea, for an independent, sovereign and nonaligned Kampuchea is a common interest for the Kampuchean people and the peace- and justice-loving people the world over.

#### Aggression Means Self-Destruction

BK290742Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 28 Dec 78 BK

[Station commentary: "Commit Aggression Against Others and Reap Self-Annihilation"]

[Text] The Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is extremely greedy. Its greed is so excessive that it wants to swallow up Kampuchea in one single gulp. It wants to reign over Southeast Asia as a regional power, but because it is exceedingly greedy its sight is limited. It forgets that it is very poor and does not have enough rice to eat. It has been waging a war of aggression in the most insane manner



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Did the clique think the Kampuchean people would stand idly by and let it easily annex their territory, exterminate their race and attack them at will? It has so quickly forgotten that the Kampuchean people and the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces are able and powerful people who achieved victory over the U.S. imperialists before the Vietnamese people and armed forces. Aggression against Kampuchea means self-destruction for the Vietnamese.

The United States is the wealthiest imperialist superpower in the world. It has a complex of factories capable of producing warplanes, tanks and all types of large and small arms. But when it waged a war of aggression against Kampuchea, it was ruined, suffered the most shameful defeat and was finally repulsed from Kampuchean territory.

At present, the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is following in the footsteps of the U.S. imperialists. It has not only suffered heavy defeats on the Kampuchean front, but it has also been in trouble on all fronts inside its country and in the international arena. The clique has been miserable, and its misery has now become even more acute. Before it was short only 2 million tons of rice, but now this rice shortage amounts to more than 5 million tons. In the earlier periods, the generous people in the world gave it some rice, but now these people hate it and have stopped providing it with rice because of its aggression against Kampuchea and its ambition to dominate Southeast Asia. To obtain relief from its ominous defeats, the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique, which is now faced with a serious situation, has sold itself and its country out, agreeing to serve as the most abject lackey of Soviet international expansionism.

All this is the sorry result of the SRV's excessive ambition. The clique is very poor but it has tried to act as if it were extremely wealthy and has engaged in acts of aggression against Kampuchea. That is why it has been so ruined. Given the serious situation it is already facing, if it does not give up its aggressive, expansionist, annexationist and genocidal strategy against the Kampuchean territory and race, the SRV will inevitably and totally be destroyed.

#### 25-28 December Battle Report

BK290314Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 28 Dec 78 BK

[Text] News from the battlefield:

Northeastern front: 1--On 25, 26, 27 and 28 December 1978, the 307th Division of the Vietnamese aggressor armed forces, which moved from the north of Ratanakiri, made a thrust into our Kampuchean territory on Route 19 in the area of O Yadao. This thrust was counterattacked by our Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Vietnamese aggressor forces suffered serious losses. Six hundred Vietnamese enemy troops were killed or wounded and left where they fell, and our armed forces seized over 200 weapons of various types. A number of survivors shamefully fled back in disorder. The 307th Division of the Vietnamese aggressor armed forces has just taken the place of the 2d Division, which had to move to another area. Two regiments of the 2d Division had been smashed by our Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces during the past rainy season. The 307th Division of the Vietnamese aggressors will face the same ominous fate as the other division. This act of aggression by the Vietnamese armed forces again shows the cruel, ferocious and barbarous nature of the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique which has been lying to the whole world about wanting peace. In fact, it continues to commit expansionist, annexationist and genocidal acts against the Kampuchean territory and race in the most arrogant manner.

2--At 1230, on 28 December 1978, a Soviet-Vietnamese four-engine aircraft twice bombed the main town of Veun Sai district, Ratanakiri sector, dropping five bombs on each pass; thus causing damage to the people's property. This aircraft flew from the north over Siem Pang, turned to Veun Sai and then headed eastward over Route 19.

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This type of aircraft had made four reconnaissance flights over this area and along Route 19 in late November and early this month. This criminal act again proves the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique's expansionist, annexationist and genocidal design against Kampuchea. The clique has blatantly and obstinately run counter to Vietnamese and world public opinion, which has demanded that it stop its aggression against Kampuchea. This act also shows the vicious, cruel and fascist nature of the Vietnamese expansionist, annexationist and genocidal aggressor armed forces--the mercenary forces and sold-out running dogs of the Soviet international expansionists.

Route 7 front: On 25, 26, 27 and 28 December 1978, the 3d and 5th divisions of the Vietnamese aggressors launched a thrust into our Kampuchean territory along Route 7, formerly Route 13, intruding a short distance beyond Snuol. The Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces counterattacked, killing or wounding over 400 Vietnamese troops, seizing 107 weapons of various types, destroying 3 tanks, 4 artillery pieces and 6 trucks. A number of survivors fled in disorder, others withdrew hurriedly. The 3d and 5th divisions of the Vietnamese aggressors had been defeated by our Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces during the past rainy season. At present, they persist in carrying out acts of aggression against our Kampuchean territory. However, they will certainly face the same ominous fate as the other Vietnamese aggressor divisions. They will die in the most ominous manner on our Kampuchean territory.

The acts of aggression and most cruel and barbarous bombing by the Vietnamese expansionist, annexationist and genocidal aggressors against Democratic Kampuchea have clearly proved to all the people in Southeast Asia, Asia and the world that the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique will never give up its expansionist, annexationist and genocidal ambition against the Kampuchean territory and race, despite the fact that it is becoming seriously bogged down in its domestic situation and it is heading for annihilation.

At present the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has gone around imploring other people in the most abject manner to grant some aid so it can continue its aggression against Kampuchea. The people in Southeast Asia, Asia and the world have clearly seen the ugly face and treacherous and cunning nature of the clique. That is why they stopped giving it alms, thus letting the clique die of starvation and be annihilated.

The Kampuchean people and the Revolutionary Armed Forces have united as one under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the KCP in smashing the Vietnamese expansionist, annexationist and genocidal aggressors, and inflicting serious defeats on them.

#### DETAILS OF TOUR BY UK PROFESSOR, U.S. JOURNALISTS

BK210423Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 20 Dec 78 BK

[Text] After a 3-day visit to Phnom Penh, Malcolm Caldwell, English professor from London University's School of Oriental and African studies, Richard Dudman, Journalist from the St Louis POST DISPATCH and Miss Elizabeth Becker, from the Washington POST, accompanied by cadres from the Committee for Relations with Friends of Democratic Kampuchea Throughout the World, visited the central, eastern northern and northwestern regions.

Our guests took a boat trip on the Mekong River from Phnom Penh to Kompong Cham on the morning of 20 December. They saw fishing and transportation activities all along the river. They saw rafts of bamboo and logs floating down the river on their way to the construction sites and the plywood factory. That afternoon, our guests arrived in Kompong Cham and visited the traditional pharmaceutical production center, the glass container factory and a shipyard.

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On the morning of 13 December, our guests traveled by car on Route 7 to the battlefront. The comrade representative of the military command for the Route 7 battlefront reported to the guests on victories and the excellent situation of our Kampuchean people and revolutionary armed forces' national defense effort against the Vietnamese expansionist and annexationist aggression in the current dry season. The guests were taken to see the actual situation of Krek. That afternoon, our guests took Route 6 to see a rubber plantation and a crepe factory at Chamkar Andong.

On the morning of 14 December, the English professor and the two U.S. journalists visited the (Prek Meas) cooperative where they saw a water reservoir built by the cooperative people, silk handicraft, homes of cooperative people, our common dining hall, and interviewed some of our fraternal people who previously lived in Phnom Penh. Later, our guests continued the trip to Kompong Thom and Siem Reap. Along the way, they stopped to visit the "Muoy Meakara" and Prammuy Heakara reservoirs and the irrigation complex in the area.

On 15 December, our guests visited our ancient temples of Banteay Srei, Angkor Thom, Bayon, Angkor Toch, Sras Srang, Santeay Kdei and Ta Keo, the Stoeung Siem Reap dam and the Baray Occidentale water reservoir. On 16 December, they continued their trip to the northwestern region. Along the way, they stopped to visit the rice strains experimentation center at Tuol Samraong and the dry season ricefields at Bavel and Rohat Tobuk developed by our cooperative people near an irrigation complex.

On the morning of 17 December, the visitors went to see the Prayuth dam and reservoir built in 1977 by our people to collect water from the Stoeung Sangke River to irrigate thousands of hectares of ricefield. Along the way, the guests stopped to visit a sawmill and a construction site of a cooperative at Snoeung. That afternoon, our guests visited the dam and reservoir and fields of dry season rice at Kampingpuoy.

On 18 December, as they returned to Phnom Penh by Route 5, our guests passed through Pursat, Kompong Chhnang and Kompong Speu provinces.

This trip allowed our guests to see that under the leadership of our KCP, our people are working hard to fulfill their national defense and construction tasks and to improve their living conditions. In addition, everywhere they went, our guests saw our abundant rice crop. At the same time, our guests were strongly impressed by the drive to build homes for our cooperative people; they took pictures of new homes and those still under construction. They also saw that security and stability prevail in every area they visited. They also noticed the spirit of love for independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of our Kampuchean people and revolutionary armed forces, who, under the leadership of our KCP, are determined to resolutely oppose the Vietnamese enemy's expansionist and annexationist acts of aggression.

#### SPK REPORTS FORMER DISTRICT PARTY LEADER'S STATEMENT

BK221105Y SPK [Clandestine] in French to Cambodia 1432 GMT 20 Dec 78 BK

[Text] SPK, 20 December 1978--Residents and revolutionary armed units in the liberated zone recently held meetings and rallies warmly supporting the founding of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS].

Several former commanders in the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary army and former leaders of local party committees declared their support for the front's line and revolutionary directives. The following is the statement made by Mr Samol, former secretary of the party committee in Pearaing district, Prey Veng Province:

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The birth of the KNUFNS was in response to the wish of the Kampuchean people who have long suffered misfortunes and misery under the cruel Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. It was a major development in our people's struggle to overthrow the reactionary and nepotic Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, which is in the pay of foreign reactionary forces. Since it took power, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has laid bare its treason against the nation and the revolution. It has adopted an entirely reactionary policy in our country. Many of our people have become victims of its numerous barbaric crimes. The clique has started a war of aggression against Vietnam, causing our youths to die in vain. We can never forget the catastrophe it has brought to our country and the misery and torments it has caused our people.

The KNUFNS has been founded in order to lead the people in the struggle to overthrow the reactionary and nepotic Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, which is in the pay of foreign reactionary forces, for the salvation of the country and the people--that is, to build a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral and nonaligned Kampuchea, which is progressing toward socialism.

The population in the liberated zone and the revolutionary armed forces have thus responded to the call of the front and attacked the forces of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

I declare my support for the front's revolutionary line and its 11 directives. I pledge to struggle under the leadership of the front Central Committee. I call on:

--All cadres and combatants and the people in Region 22 and throughout the country to closely unite and resolutely wage the struggle in all forms against the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

--All cadres and combatants, who are still serving in the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary army to mutiny and defect from the enemy, to turn their guns against it and not to obey its orders to massacre the people and fight against Vietnam, which means to die for nothing.

--All mothers to protect their children from being forced into the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary army in order to fight against the revolution, and to urge them to volunteer for the Revolutionary Armed Forces in order to overthrow the traitors.

We will uphold the invincible tradition of our nation and the revolutionary spirit of our people and, under the leadership of the KNUFNS and the guidance of the front's directives, we will strike for victory and will without fail overthrow the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, which is in the pay of the reactionary forces in Peking. We will unflinchingly turn our beloved Kampuchea into a beautiful country.

#### SPK REPORTS 23-26 DECEMBER FIGHTING IN KRATIE PROVINCE

BK281546Y SPK [Clandestine] in French to Cambodia 1513 GMT 28 Dec 78 BK

[Text] SPK--28 December--From 23 to 26 December the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique continuously shelled the liberated zone and sent some units of the 16th and 17th regiments of the 260th Division to attack the liberated region in Kratie Province.

In the Swai Chea sector, on 23 and 24 December the Revolutionary Armed Forces intercepted and strongly attacked the enemy troops, putting 120 of them out of action.

In the Prek Tea sector, on 25 and 26 December the Revolutionary Armed Forces broke several attacks by enemy troops backed by artillery fire, putting nearly 80 of them out of action.

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Operating in coordination with the people, the Revolutionary Armed Forces, while attacking enemy forces, have called on soldiers of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique not to oppose the people and revolutionary forces. A large number of them have abandoned the enemy ranks and rallied to the people. Some enemy units have abandoned their positions and retreated to the rear. The Revolutionary Armed Forces have seized a large number of weapons and dozens of tons of ammunition.

## SPK REPORTS ON KNUFNS HEALTH SERVICES IN LIBERATED ZONE

BK260213Y SPK [Clandestine] in French to Cambodia 0413 GMT 25 Dec 78 BK

[Text] SPK, 24 December 1978--In areas of Kampuchea's liberated zone, a hospital, health station and mobile medical teams have been established to closely monitor the health of the people in the communes and hamlets. Pursuant to the KNUFNS revolutionary health policy, this region's health service has given consultations and medical necessities and has distributed medicine to nearly 10,000 people in various villages and hamlets. As for the mobile medical teams, while attending to urgent cases and transporting the wounded in various Revolutionary Army units at the front, they also visit the villages and hamlets to care for the people.

Under the barbarous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, the people of the above-mentioned region have contracted several chronic diseases. According to statistics provided by the mobile medical teams, more than 30 percent of the persons treated had malaria, various intestinal disorders or beriberi and a good number suffered from acute malnutrition.

In addition to educating the public on hygiene, the health service in the liberated zone has taught the people in the villages and hamlets to use medicinal plants found locally to cure general illnesses. Thanks to its efforts, it has succeeded in stamping out the pockets of intestinal disease and malaria in the communes and hamlets, thus contributing to stabilizing and improving the health of the people in the liberated zone.

## SPK: HUNGARIAN SOLIDARITY GROUP SENDS GREETINGS TO KNUFNS

BK280914Y SPK [Clandestine] in French to Cambodia 0409 GMT 28 Dec 78 BK

[Text] Harmati Sandor, chairman of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, on 23 December sent the following congratulatory message to Heng Samrin, president of the KNUFNS Central Committee on the occasion of the founding of the KNUFNS:

Respected president, On behalf of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, I would like to warmly congratulate you and the KNUFNS Central Committee. The Hungarian people follow with sympathy and profound feelings the Kampuchean people's struggle for the unity of the nation, democracy and the country's independence. We highly appreciate the most significant founding of the KNUFNS, which works for the victory of this struggle.

We acclaim the principles and the noble aims expressed in the KNUFNS program, which reflect the Kampuchean people's national interests. These principles and aims are designed to create conditions for the advancement of the nation's society and economy, for the implementation of a foreign policy of nonalignment and peace in the region and for the restoration of neighborly relations.

On behalf of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, I would like to assure you of our support for the just struggle which is being waged by the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the KNUFNS. On our part, we shall strive to consolidate and develop the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries.