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## KHIEU GREETES MAKARIOS ON CYPRUS NATIONAL DAY

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 30 Sep 76 BK

[Text of 1 October telegram from State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan to President Makarios of Cyprus on Cyprus national day]

[Text] His Excellency Makarios, president of the Republic of Cyprus, Nicosia:

On the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Cyprus we are delighted to convey, on behalf of the people and Government of Democratic Cambodia, our sincere congratulations and greetings to you and, through you, to the people and Government of Cyprus. We firmly believe that the relations between our two countries will further strengthen and expand in the interests of our two peoples and our great nonaligned family.

Please accept our highest regards

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

Phnom Penh, 1 October 1976

## KHIEU GREETES OBASANJO ON NIGERIAN NATIONAL DAY

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 30 Sep 76 BK

[Text of 1 October telegram from State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan to Olusegun Obasanjo, head of the Federal Military Government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria on Nigeria's national day]

[Text] His Excellency Olusegun Obasanjo, head of the Federal Military Government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Lagos:

On the occasion of the national day of the Federal Republic of Nigeria we are delighted to convey, on behalf of the Government and people of Democratic Cambodia, our warmest congratulations and greetings to you and, through you, to the people and Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. We firmly believe that the friendly relations between our two countries--Cambodia and Nigeria--will further strengthen and expand in the interests of our peoples and our great nonaligned family.

We wish your Excellency good health, long life and success in your lofty mission, and wish the Nigerian people happiness and prosperity.

With highest regards

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

Phnom Penh, 1 October 1976

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## LEADERS GREET PRC COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 30 Sep 76 BK

[Apparent text of 27 September telegram from State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan, Cambodian People's Representative Assembly Standing Committee Chairman Nuon Chea and Prime Minister Pol Pot to Wu Te, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress, and Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the PRC State Council, on 27th anniversary of the People's Republic of China]

[Text] Esteemed and beloved excellencies, on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the prosperous People's Republic of China, we are very delighted to extend on behalf of the people and Government of Democratic Cambodia our most profound fraternal revolutionary sentiments and warmest greetings and congratulations to your excellencies and, through you, to the Chinese Government and people--our brothers and comrades in arms.

Twenty-seven years ago, following a protracted and arduous revolutionary struggle of all forms, the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party with His Excellency Chairman Mao Tse-tung as their great leader, thoroughly liberated their country and themselves, successfully achieved the new democratic revolution and founded the prosperous PRC. This was a great historic event which profoundly changed the situation in Asia and the world, creating most favorable conditions for the causes of the struggle for the liberation of the world's oppressed nations and oppressed people and for the cause of socialism and communism.

Later, under the light of the proletarian revolutionary path of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people carried on the valuable revolutionary tradition, waged a resolute and brave revolutionary struggle on a tortuous and complex road and overcame numerous obstacles both at home and abroad. By steadfastly upholding the stand of independence and self-reliance and by upholding the class struggle under the dictatorship of the proletariat at the stage of socialist revolution and socialist construction, the Chinese people scored victory upon victory in all fields, thereby succeeding in defending, consolidating and expanding the Chinese revolution and maintaining it as a permanent revolution of the proletariat in accordance with the red Marxist-Leninist Doctrine.

The most splendid progress and development throughout China, particularly in the countryside, which has laid a solid socialist foundation in the means of production and the waging of class struggle enabled the Chinese revolution to move to a new splendid phase. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and other revolutionary movements, personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, took root deep in the ideological and political thinking of the Chinese people and have strengthened and improved the dictatorship of the proletariat by overthrowing the counterrevolutionary and antisocialist headquarters of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and Teng Hsiao-ping, and secured the advance of China's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

With this great revolutionary spirit and under the clear-sighted and correct leadership of the Chinese Communist Party with Chairman Mao Tse-tung as its great leader, China, which used to be a backward country, has turned into a powerful socialist country with developed agriculture, modern industry, advanced science and technology and great national defense capability.

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The Chinese people are now living amicable and noble lives in a society endowed with genuine equality, happiness and democracy. This development has boosted and strengthened the prestige and influence of the PRC in the international arena. The oppressed nations and oppressed peoples and the revolutionary peoples of the world regard the PRC as the great wall of the great movement for the liberation of nations and peoples, and of the socialist and communist movements.

As brothers and close comrades-in arms who have long shared weal and woe, we are very happy over all of the great victories won by the Chinese people and regard them as our own and would like to express our heartiest congratulations.

During the fierce, arduous and tortuous revolutionary struggle of our Cambodian people, particularly during the revolutionary struggle for national and people's liberation and the new phase of our Cambodian revolution, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government and people wholeheartedly provided all forms of assistance in accordance with the stand of pure proletarian internationalism and in line with the guidance of Chairman Mao-Tse-tung.

Availing ourselves of this auspicious opportunity, we express, on behalf of the Government and people of Democratic Cambodia, most profound gratitude to the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government and people who are our brothers and comrades in arms.

We firmly believe that the traditional bonds of militant solidarity and revolutionary fraternal friendship between our two peoples and nations--Cambodia and China--will develop further and perpetually.

On the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the prosperous PRC, we wish your excellencies good health, long life and success in your lofty mission, and the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and people new brilliant success in continuing the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Please accept the expression of our warmest revolutionary salutations.

IENG SARY LEADS DELEGATION TO UNGA

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 1 Oct 76 BK

[Text] A delegation of Democratic Cambodia led by Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs Ieng Sary left Phnom Penh by plane on 1 October to attend the 31st United Nations General Assembly. The delegation was seen off at Pochentong Airport by several representatives of the Democratic Cambodian Government and cadres from the Foreign Ministry.

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## KHIEU SAMPHAN GREET'S GDR'S STOPH ON NATIONAL DAY

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 6 Oct 76 EK

[7 October telegram from Cambodian State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan to Willi Stoph, chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic on the GDR national day]

[Text] To His Excellency Willi Stoph, chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, Berlin.

On the occasion of the national day of the German Democratic Republic, we are delighted to extend on behalf of the people and Government of Democratic Cambodia our sincere greetings and congratulations to you and, through you, to the German people and Government. We believe that the friendly relations between our two countries will further strengthen and develop in the interests of our peoples. Please accept our high regards.

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

Phnom Penh, 7 October 1976

## PAKISTANI ENVOY MEETS WITH HU NIM

[Editorial Report EK] Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 2300 GMT on 30 September carries 40 minutes of recorded reportage on a meeting and conversation between Hu Nim, minister of information and propaganda of Democratic Cambodia, and His Excellency Muntaz Ali Alvie, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to Democratic Cambodia, and (Maqsood Ahmed), a staff member of the Pakistan Embassy to Democratic Cambodia.

The announcer says: "At 0900 on 30 September 1976 in Phnom Penh, Comrade Hu Nim, minister of information and propaganda of the Government of Democratic Cambodia, together with cadres from the Information and Propaganda Ministry, met and held a most warm and intimate conversation with His Excellency Muntaz Ali Alvie, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and (Maqsood Ahmed), a staff member of the Pakistan Embassy to Democratic Cambodia. We would like to present an original recording of this conversation."

The recording of the conversation follows. Hu Nim speaks in Cambodian, with sentence-by-sentence translation into English apparently provided for the benefit of the Pakistani ambassador, who speaks in English.

Hu Nim: Your Excellency has called to carry out your mission in Democratic Kampuchea and handed your credentials to the president of the Presidium of the state on 26th of September 1976 accrediting Your Excellency as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to Democratic Kampuchea. The people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea are very happy for the new stage of development of friendship between our two countries--Kampuchea and Pakistan. During Your Excellency's first mission in Kampuchea, you have seen everywhere by yourself clearly that our country had been gravely destroyed by the devastating war of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

At present, as Your Excellency has seen, our people, man and woman fighters and cadres are striving day and night to develop the economy, launching their offensive in production work and to edify and defend our country following the line of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance and being master of the destiny of their nation.

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Our people have fundamentally solved the problems in all fields, but our people still have to double their efforts. Under the leadership of our Revolutionary Organization, our people have a firm confidence on the brilliant future of Democratic Kampuchea that has friends all over the world, including Pakistan under the leadership of His Excellency Prime Minister Ali Bhutto--our close friend.

Before you are leaving from our capital, Phnom Penh, Your Excellency may have some comments or message to the people, men and women fighters of Democratic Kampuchea. Then we would be very happy to convey them through our radio--the Voice of Democratic Kampuchea.

Ali Alvie: Thank you very much, Excellency, for your kind words. It is a privilege for me to come to Phnom Penh as the first ambassador of my country to Democratic Kampuchea after the revolution. Before your complete victory and during your glorious struggle, also I had worked with your government as ambassador of my country. But, this is the first time I have had the privilege to come to archrevolutionary Kampuchea.

During my visit to your great country, I was received by His Excellency the president of the Presidium, Mr Khieu Samphan to whom I presented my credentials, as Your Excellency has just said, accrediting me as ambassador of Pakistan to Democratic Kampuchea. I also conveyed to His Excellency Khieu Samphan, and through him, to the Revolutionary Organization and to the fraternal people of Kampuchea, greetings and best wishes of my prime minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, and all the people of Pakistan. The people of Pakistan have admired and given their moral and political support to the valiant struggle to shape your own destiny free from foreign interference. The brilliant victory achieved by the people of Kampuchea under the banner of the Revolutionary Organization has added another golden chapter to the history of successful struggle waged by oppressed people against the forces of tyranny, injustice and oppression.

The glorious 5-year-long struggle successfully waged by the people of Kampuchea not only marked the end of external interference in the affairs of your country, but it has also ushered in an era of peace and progress, doing away, in one stroke, with the inequities and injustices inherent in many of our nations' societies as a legacy of our colonial past.

Excellency, during my stay in Kampuchea, you have referred to my visit to some parts of your great country. Yes, through the courtesy of Your Excellency's government I have had the opportunity to travel through some of your provinces and to spend two days in the province of Siem Reap. We have seen the new collective arrangement of ricefields and the new systems of irrigation and water control. These are measures which are bound to increase food production, and give the people the confidence and the satisfaction of having brought about such great changes in Kampuchea--in their country--to change the face of Kampuchea, not only for present good, but for the coming generations. It is indeed a sacred and noble task in which your people are engaged at present.

Excellency, my companions and I, when we traveled to your provinces, we have seen the damages, the extensive damages caused during the war.

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The scars of war and deep wounds inflicted on your country by the forces of aggression will take time to heal; but the singleminded devotion, determination and enthusiasm with which your people, under the guidance of the Revolutionary Organization, are now engaged in the great task of national reconstruction, as I have observed, will certainly insure for Kampuchea a prosperous and glorious future.

Engaged in their successful struggle, the people of Kampuchea have given great sacrifices, and the people have undergone great hardship, but they have regained their sovereignty and their sacred and inalienable rights to shape their own destiny. Your victory is indeed a victory, not only of Kampuchea, but also of the peace-loving countries of the world. Today, Kampuchea is a source of strength to all countries of the Third World.

Pakistan and Kampuchea have always been close friends. Kampuchea and Pakistan have sympathized with and supported each other. Our people supported your struggle and we have rejoiced in your victory. Today, as the people of Kampuchea are working hard to rebuild the country and to bring into being a prosperous, vigorous and forward-looking, just and prosperous society, we look forward to further strengthening our friendly ties, our friendly relations between our two countries and increasing our cooperations in various fields, for our mutual benefits.

It has been a very satisfying visit for me personally, Excellency. During my stay in [words indistinct] I have also called on the deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs, His Excellency Ieng Sary. Yourself--I have had the privilege to meet yourself, as a minister of information, and I have had fruitful consultations with the senior officials in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Pakistan and Kampuchea are both developing countries of the Third World. Our two countries have similar views on the problems confronting the Third World; and we shall work together for Third World unity so as to bring about a just and equitable international economic order. It shall be my privileged duty to promote and to strengthen cooperation between our two countries.

Excellency, in conclusion, allow me to say that from the moment my companion and I arrived in your great country, in Phnom Penh, we were warmly welcomed and we were overwhelmed with your traditional generous hospitality; and for which I wish to convey my most sincere thanks to you and through you to the Government, Revolutionary Organization and to all the fraternal people of Kampuchea. Thank you.

Hu Nim: We would like to express our most heartfelt thanks to Your Excellency for your statement that you have just made on the hard facts, on behalf of the people and government of Pakistan. We are convinced that your mission in Democratic Kampuchea will further tighten, strengthen and develop the ties of friendship between the peoples of our two countries in the interests of our two peoples and for the benefits of the Third World countries and peace.

Again, on behalf of the people and Government of Kampuchea we wish to thank Your Excellency and wish Your Excellency and your staff the best of health on your return trip and may your mission of ambassador of the friendly Pakistan to Democratic Kampuchea be successful.

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## Ambassador Departs

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 1 Oct 76 BK

[Text] His Excellency Muntaz Ali Alvie, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to Democratic Cambodia, and his colleagues left Phnom Penh by plane for home after successfully completing their mission in Democratic Cambodia. They were seen off at Pochentong Airport by several Foreign Ministry officials.

## COMMENTARY LAUDS MAO ON PRC NATIONAL DAY

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 Oct 76 DK

[Commentary: "The Victorious 27th Founding Anniversary of the People's Republic of China"]

[Text] On 1 October the Chinese people, our fraternal comrades in arms, solemnly celebrated the 27th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. All 800 million Chinese recalled with heartfelt emotion that 27 years ago, 1 October 1949, their esteemed and beloved great leader, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, solemnly proclaimed the historic founding of the PRC at Tienanmen Square, Peking. One October 1976 marked the 27th anniversary of this historic event; on that day 800 million Chinese and their leaders expressed boundless respect for and grief over the death of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, who had wisely led the Chinese Communist Party, totally and definitively emancipated the Chinese people and everlastingly founded the socialist People's Republic of China.

On the evening of 30 September over 400 delegates representing Peking workers, peasants, army men, students, intellectuals and trade personnel appeared on the rostrum at Tienanmen Square to commemorate the 27th anniversary of the glorious PRC. Important leading comrades such as Hua Kuo-feng, Wang Hung-wen and Yeh Chien-ying took part in this grand meeting.

The whole of Tienanmen Square was illuminated by a myriad of lights. A large picture of Chairman Mao hung in the middle of the red wall behind the review stand. Pictures of such figures of the world proletarian and communist movements as Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin hung on gates on either side of the square. A huge picture of Sun Yat-sen, the great Chinese revolutionary of 1911, was displayed at the southern end of the square.

At 1900 His Excellency Wu Te, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, chairman of the Peking Revolutionary Committee and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, declared the meeting open. The rally then proceeded in an atmosphere permeated with a spirit of internal solidarity and unity among Chinese leaders, the masses, and the CCP Central Committee and manifested a determination to continue to struggle for more victories under the beacon of the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. For more than 2 hours representatives of various circles took turns presenting their resolutions. They all pledged infinite respect and love for the outstanding teacher, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and deep grief over his death. Each representative declared his unfaltering determination to seriously study Comrade Mao's good deeds and wonderful revolutionary virtues. Each speaker presented his views on the rich experiences gained from studying and implementing Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung thought.

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They all declared their determination to turn grief into strength and to unite more closely in order to win more brilliant victories.

Before closing the meeting, His Excellency Hua Kuo-feng, first vice-chairman of the CCP and prime minister of the PRC, also voiced his resolution. He received a warm and resounding applause from the participants in the meeting.

On the morning of 1 October 1976 all 8 million Peking residents and 800 million Chinese throughout the country solemnly celebrated the 27th anniversary of the national day. For instance, in Peking, study, discussion and criticism meetings were held at all industrial and mining enterprises, people's communes, shops, military barracks, state offices, ministries, schools, districts and residential quarters. Leading cadres of the Peking municipal CCP committee and of the Peking Revolutionary Committee as well as leaders of state, party and military organizations in Peking participated in all the meetings held by workers, peasants, army men and other working people from all walks of life in Peking to commemorate the past 27 years of their struggle under the personal leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. With great respect and admiration they discussed the model revolutionary life and lofty revolutionary virtues of the chairman, their great leader and teacher, and the service he rendered to the Chinese people, the CCP and the PRC. They vowed to turn grief into strength in order to fulfill the sacred testament of Chairman Mao Tse-tung; they vowed to closely rally around the CCP Central Committee, seriously study Mao Tse-tung thought, maintain the proletarian revolutionary line of Mao Tse-tung, struggle to carry out all revolutionary tasks and seize greater and more brilliant victories by continuing the revolution in all fields, accelerating production efforts, work improvement and war preparedness.

The 27 year existence of the PRC and the 55-year history of the CCP under the clear-sighted leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung have greatly contributed to the proletarian revolution and revolutionary movements of all oppressed nations and oppressed peoples of the world.

In a message to the leaders of the PRC dated 27 September 1976, the leaders of our Democratic Cambodia noted that 27 years ago, following a protracted and arduous revolutionary struggle of all forms, the Chinese people, under the leadership of the CCP with His Excellency Chairman Mao Tse-tung as their great leader, completely liberated their country and themselves, successfully achieved the new democratic revolution and founded the prosperous PRC. This was a great, historic event which profoundly changed the situation in Asia and the world, creating most favorable conditions for the liberation struggles of the world's oppressed nations and peoples and for the cause of socialism and communism. In this sense, the contribution of the Chinese revolution under the leadership of Chairman Mao Tse-tung is an immense one. On the one hand, the Chinese revolution alone liberated over 800 million people, a quarter of the world's population, from the shackles of imperialism, colonialism and oppressing classes, and a great socialist society was successfully established. Moreover, powerful socialist China, under the firm leadership of the proletariat, has become the bulwark for the liberation movement of the oppressed nations and peoples and for the cause of socialism and communism. On the other hand, vis-a-vis the development of Marxism-Leninism, the contribution of the Chinese revolution during the 55 years since the birth of the CCP as well as during the 27 years following the founding of the PRC has been far-reaching, spanning more than half of the present century.

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In his eulogy to the memory of Chairman Mao Tse-tung delivered at the 18 September mass meeting in Phnom Penh, the comrade prime minister of our Democratic Cambodia remarked that the Chinese revolution under the wise and correct leadership of Chairman Mao has produced experiences which have set the best and most valuable examples for the contemporary world revolutionary movement since Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. He said Chairman Mao Tse-tung summed up these experiences to add to the classical literature of Marxism-Leninism in the forum of Mao Tse-tung thought, which is most valuable for the Chinese and world revolutions of our time and in the future.

Mao Tse-tung's works, "An Analysis of Classes in Chinese Society," "The Establishment of Revolutionary Base Areas in the Countryside," "The Role of the Countryside and Cities in the Revolutionary Struggle," "Revolutionary Strategies and Tactics," "People's War," "Protracted War," "On Practice," "On Contradiction," "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," "On New Democracy," "On Chinese Revolutionary Culture, Literature and Art," "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship," "On the Great Cultural Revolution," "On Class Struggle" and "On the Proletarian Dictatorship During the Socialist Revolution and Socialist Construction Phase" have successfully survived repeated tests in revolutionary movements in China and around the world, in the national liberation struggles and in the period of socialist revolution and construction. These works illuminate Marxist-Leninist literature and are immortal. Through these great works, Chairman Mao Tse-tung carried out magnificent exploits for the Chinese nation and the whole world as well. He was the most eminent teacher of the international revolutionary movement since Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

On the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the glorious PRC, the Cambodian people and all our Democratic Cambodian leaders are very happy to extend warm greetings to the Chinese people, our fraternal comrades in arms, wishing them new and greater successes in defending and building socialism and in making yet greater contributions to the proletarian revolution and the world's oppressed nations and people.

## BRIEFS

ARMY ROLE IN PRODUCTION--Beside their main task of defending the territory and assuring security for the people, our brothers and sisters of the revolutionary army in Kompong Speu sector, southwestern region, have joined the cooperative peasants in the production drive. Their forces are divided into four groups: The first is assigned to Kompong Speu town and to help the people cultivate rice around Kompong Sepu town; the second to maintain the Sen Pheas dam; the third to join Srok Samrong's cooperative peasants in planting rice; and the fourth to help those at Srok Samrong Tong. During the recent dry season our revolutionary army united with cooperative peasants in the Kompong Speu sector to build a number of dams, including the two large dams at Khsach Sar and Sen Pheas. They also dug many ditches and built several networks of field embankments. They dug several canals to channel water from Stung Prek Thnaot to supply the fields in Kompong Speu. In the current rainy season they have planted the early rice which is ripening or being harvested in places. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 25 Sep 76 BK]

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## PHNOM PENH REPORTS GAO REPORT ON MAYAGUEZ INCIDENT

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 7 Oct 76 BK

["International news feature"]

[Text] In Washington, DC on Tuesday, 6 October 1976, the U.S. Congress officially issued a 162-page report by the General Accounting Office made to the U.S. House of Representatives. This report deals with the Mayaguez cargo ship incident which took place in May 1975 in Cambodian territorial waters in the Koh Tang area. This report has exposed various documents, especially the documents of the U.S. 7th Fleet. All these documents, such as photos by U.S. reconnaissance aircraft, have attested to the sincerity of the Government of Democratic Cambodia which had the policy of helping the U.S. spy ship Mayaguez and its crew.

The report of the U.S. House of Representatives has strongly blamed the Ford administration for ignoring the sincerity of the Government of Democratic Cambodia, and thus sending its forces to invade the territory and territorial waters of Democratic Cambodia-- a full member of the United Nations.

The report acknowledges great losses suffered by the United States, both in manpower and material, in the military vengeance operation in the Koh Tang area in May 1975.

The U.S. Congress has strongly denounced and blamed the Ford administration for this most shameful defeat of the U.S. 7th Fleet, the world's most modern combined sea, air and ground forces.

During the past few days, the scandal of the Ford administration described in the report has made public opinion in the United States and the world become more and more aware of the true nature of the imperialist warmongers. In the United States, the Mayaguez incident and the GAO report are causing strong internal conflicts.

## ECONOMIC DELEGATION'S VISIT TO EAST EUROPE REPORTED

## Activities in Albania

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 7 Oct 76 BK

[Text] An economic and trade delegation of Democratic Cambodia, led by Comrade Mey Prang, paid an official visit to the People's Republic of Albania from 18 to 25 September 1976.

Upon arrival at the airport in Tirana, the delegation was warmly welcomed by His Excellency Medin Hoxha, minister of trade; His Excellency Iuan Babameto, minister of communications; His Excellency Vsenofor Mushi, deputy foreign minister; His Excellency (X. Orqocka), deputy agriculture minister; and cadres from the light industry and food industry, trade and foreign ministries.

In the morning of 18 September, the delegation met and held talks with Trade Minister Medin Hoxha in a warm and intimate atmosphere. In the afternoon, the delegation visited the birthplace of the Albanian Workers Party and the site of the struggle against the fascists for the liberation of Albania.

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On 19 September our delegation, accompanied by His Excellency Nedin Hoxha, visited the iron smelter in Albanan. In the evening of the same day the delegation attended a banquet in Tirana held in its honor by the Albanian Government. The deputy prime minister and all ministers of the Government of the People's Republic of Albania and the chairman of the Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee also attended this solemn banquet.

On 20 and 21 September the delegation visited Berat, Vlore and Fier. On 22 and 23 the delegation visited Shkoder.

At 1300 on 24 September His Excellency Premier Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers, together with various other ministers, met and held conversation with our delegation in a warm and intimate atmosphere permeated with the spirits of militant solidarity and revolutionary fraternal friendship between our two peoples.

In the evening of the same day our delegation held a farewell banquet in honor of the friendly hosts.

Our delegation left Albania by plane on 25 September to continue its visit to Romania. At the airport, His Excellency Nedin Hoxha, minister of trade; His Excellency Luan Babameto, minister of communications; and His Excellency Nesti Nase, foreign minister, went to see the delegation off.

The delegation conveyed the revolutionary fraternal sentiments and firm militant solidarity spirit of the fraternal Albanian people to our Cambodian people.

#### Visit to Romania

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 7 Oct 76 BK

[Text] An economic and trade delegation of Democratic Cambodia, led by Comrade Mey Prang, chairman of the Communications Committee, paid an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania from 25 September to 2 October.

On 30 September 1976 the delegation met and held a conversation with His Excellency Ion Patan, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The conversation proceeded in a warm and intimate atmosphere permeated with the spirits of militant solidarity and friendship between the peoples of our two countries.

During its stay in Romania, our delegation held talks with various concerned ministries, such as the Foreign Trade and International Economic Corporation, The Foreign Affairs, Agriculture and Food Industry, and Transportation and Telecommunications ministries. Everywhere it went, our delegation was warmly welcomed and greeted by the Romanian people and cadres.

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IENG SARY DELIVERS UN SPEECH 5 OCTOBER

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 8 Oct 76 BK

[Text of 5 October speech by Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs and chairman of the delegation of Democratic Cambodia, at the 31st UN General Assembly meeting--read by announcer]

[Text] Mr. Chairman, our Democratic Cambodian delegation is delighted to extend warm congratulations to you on your unanimous election to head the work of the current 31st UN General Assembly. The task you have agreed to carry out is an honor to Sri Lanka, which has consistently adhered to the policy of independence, peace and nonalignment and which is the present leader of the nonaligned countries. It also constitutes a great honor to the nonaligned movement and the principles of nonalignment as well. We firmly believe that under your chairmanship our undertaking here will certainly be crowned with success.

We express warm congratulations to His Excellency Gaston Thorn, chairman of the 30th General Assembly, for successfully fulfilling his mission.

We are delighted to extend sincere congratulations and warm welcome to the Republic of Seychelles, now participating in our United Nations organization.

We deeply regret that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has not taken part in our work, although this country has met all the requirements of UN membership. Once again, the United States has decided to illegally use its right of veto in defiance of the will of the peace and justice-loving people and in flagrant contempt of the world community. We would like to reaffirm here our determined support for the SRV's application for UN membership.

We also reaffirm our support for the candidacy of the People's Republic of Angola. We regret that this country is not present among us.

Mr. Chairman, the current 31st General Assembly opens at a time when all people throughout the world, and particularly the people of nonaligned and Third World countries, are struggling with success against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism and all other forms of foreign interference, aggression, exploitation and domination for the sake of their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the right to guide their own destinies and the establishment of a new international economic order that is just and equal. The success of the fifth nonaligned summit conference in Colombo clearly reflects the power of these people fighting in all fields--political, military, diplomatic, economic and organizational--for their rights, freedom, honor and social progress.

The present world situation is in a state of profound and rapid change. In the course of the past 30 years, the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America exploited and oppressed for centuries, have awakened, become conscious of their own strength, and, through armed struggle in particular, have been engaged in tenacious and arduous struggles filled with many sacrifices to liberate themselves from the oppressive system of colonialism and neocolonialism and to shake off all shackles of foreign domination and exploitation.

Through their tenacious and consistent struggles, the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America have recovered their freedom, independence and honor and the right to determine their own destinies.

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This victory has gradually, but significantly shaken the foundations of both colonialism and neocolonialism and, at the same time, has opened a path for all of mankind to advance toward complete liberation. Everywhere, far and wide, the people's will to achieve independence has prevailed. No force in the world can stop the people's determination to recover their rights, freedom, honor and national sovereignty.

Many newly independent countries that have overturned colonialism are fighting resolutely to preserve, protect and strengthen their political and economic independence and their sovereignty and territorial integrity against all acts of exploitation, domination, interference and aggression by the rich powers. They are making every effort to exercise the sacred right to manage their own natural resources and to build new societies in accordance with the aspirations of their peoples and conditions within their countries.

Being fellow victims of the same colonialist system and having common aspirations and interests, these independent Third World countries have unanimously rejected old, unequal, swindling and cheating style of international relations. They vigorously demand the establishment of new relations between peoples and nations, adapted to the significant changes occurring in the world and founded on the principles of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, of equality and reciprocal benefit, of noninterference in other countries' internal affairs, and of respect for the right of each people to settle their own problems.

These principles are those of the nonaligned movement and they were formed from the stand of newly independent countries in resolutely opposing the policy of dividing the world into blocs, and from the need of these countries to protect and strengthen their hallowed rights, freedom and sovereignty against the greed and expansionistic ambition of rich powers. This movement once again demonstrated its great strength at the fifth nonaligned summit conference in Colombo. Uniting with other forces of the Third World and with the world's peace and justice-loving forces, the nonaligned movement has become an unprecedentedly powerful current that has profoundly shaken the developing infrastructure of the world. The just and correct nonaligned principles represent the deep aspirations and determined will of the Third World countries which are populated by nearly three quarters of the world's population and make up the overwhelming majority of the members of the international community.

Thanks to the unrelenting efforts of the nonaligned movement, other countries in the world have been obliged to recognize these principles. The uniting of the nonaligned countries into one body, founded on these principles and with a clear goal, and the dynamic activities of the nonaligned countries based on the strong solidarity among Third World countries in the "Group of 77" have resulted in an extremely powerful strength.

Recently, the nonaligned movement has initiated proposals to bring a correct and significant concept to the relations between people and nations. For example, the convening of the third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea was prompted by the proposal of the third nonaligned summit conference in Lusaka in 1970. The fourth nonaligned summit in Algiers in 1973 also raised the issue of the struggle to establish a new international economic order, and proposed that the United Nations call for its sixth and seventh extraordinary General Assembly sessions.

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Moreover, the Manila conference, the fourth UN Conference on Trade and Development in Nairobi and, recently, the conference in Mexico all showed the dynamism and unity of the "Group of 77" which has taken to heart the need to establish a new international economic order.

The voice of the nonaligned and Third World countries has thus become a voice that the world community cannot ignore in its debates or in the search for solutions to international problems. The emergence of numerous independent Third World states and the dynamism and vitality of the nonaligned movement have changed the face of the world, making it completely different from that created by the rich powers at the founding of the United Nations and at the time when relations based on exploitation and domination in the world were not yet condemned.

Mr Chairman, our Cambodian people have never been isolated from these great changes in the world. They have actively participated, with other peoples, in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism to free themselves from all forms of domination, oppression and exploitation. They never surrendered to either old or new colonialism which had trampled upon their country for more than 100 years. From the outset, they fought through all kinds of obstacles and endured all manners of hardship, waging a protracted, tenacious and relentless struggle in all fields--political, military and diplomatic--and won one victory after another until they finally achieved total victory over the U.S. imperialist war of aggression on 17 April 1975.

To our Cambodian nation and people, this momentous victory was of great historic significance. For, as a result of this victory, our country was completely and definitively liberated from imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and from all forms of exploitation and domination. Our entire nation has won back its national soul since that day. Our Cambodian people, too, have recovered their honor and have managed their own destiny independently.

The victory we won on 17 April 1975 was a victory of the strong unity and solidarity accorded to our Cambodian people's struggle by nonaligned and Third World people and countries and by peace- and justice-loving people all over the world, including the peace-loving and progressive American people, youths and politicians. This victory was also a victory of the policy of independence, peace and nonalignment over the policy of domination, exploitation, interference and aggression. Our nation and people bore immense sacrifices in the struggle to achieve this historic victory: more than 1 million of our people, or almost 13 percent of the Cambodian population, were killed or wounded; our country's economy was destroyed; most of the instruments and means of production were damaged; several hundred thousand head of cattle and buffalo--the main sources of our people's agricultural work force--were killed; factories, fields, industrial crops and forests were 70 to 80 percent destroyed; communications links such as bridges, roads, railways and ports were 60 to 80 percent damaged; hundreds of villages and townships were ground to ashes and obliterated from the map.

Our nation and people dared to make such immense sacrifices because of their patriotic cause and in order to free themselves and the country, as well as to defend national dignity, independence, national sovereignty, democracy, peace and territorial integrity, to unite with the world's people, national liberation movements, and for the sake of world peace.

Immediately after liberation, our people continued to wage a no less vigorous struggle to serve these causes.

Everywhere in the country, our Cambodian people have been engaged in a vast and impetuous revolutionary mass movement to fulfill two fundamental tasks: defend and build the country. We have successfully protected and strengthened the gains of our revolution. Since liberation, we have enjoyed total security throughout the country. However, our experience and that of other revolutions in the world have taught us that even after their defeat, U.S. imperialism and its stooges, as well as all other reactionary forces, would stubbornly continue to try by all ways and means to oppose our country, revolution and people. As they could not or as they found out that it was difficult to attack us openly from the outside, they have painstakingly mustered all the remnants of traitorous forces to subvert us and create discord from the inside, interfering in our country's internal affairs. Our nation, people and army, upholding the spirit of revolutionary vigilance and firmly united as one at all times, have inflicted heavy defeats on them.

However, because of their aggressive nature and their boundless greed and ambition, U.S. imperialism, its stooges and other reactionary forces have refused to learn from their defeats. They obstinately persist in conducting criminal activities aimed against us. Our people and revolutionary army will continue to fight them independently and inflict more shameful defeats on them.

Since the war, we have gradually solved many economic problems in the agricultural, handicrafts, industrial, social and other fields. In particular, we have fundamentally solved the food problem for the people, completely guaranteeing them freedom from hunger. We will continue to successfully settle other problems in order to build an independent national economy, for no genuine political independence exists without economic independence. In the new stage of their struggle, our people continue to cling firmly to the same political line which guided them to the historic victory of 17 April 1975, namely, the line of independence, sovereignty and reliance on their own strength.

Our people will continue to push forward the seething revolutionary mass movement with national unity, a sense of creativity, a resolute will and a constant spirit of revolutionary vigilance. Numerous friendly peoples and countries have supported and encouraged us to carry on our activities along this line. They have given us aid that constitutes an invaluable contribution strengthening our independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and in order to further tighten the bonds of friendship and solidarity between our peoples and countries. We are pleased once again to express, here, from the bottom of our hearts, the profound gratitude of our people and government to all these friendly peoples and countries.

Our people have always demanded a life of peace and freedom in their own territory in order to build a society in accordance with their profound aspirations. However, for centuries in the past, our people were victimized by foreign aggression, domination and exploitation. They were enslaved and even lost huge chunks of territory. Nevertheless, our people harbor no contempt, scorn or hatred, nor do they nurture animosity toward anyone. We have no intention of engaging in interference, aggression or territorial expansion to the detriment of any country and people. Democratic Cambodia continues to firmly adhere to the policy of independence, peace, neutrality and nonalignment in its relations with other countries. This principled stand has a profound strategic character. It is not a tortuous policy dictated by circumstances, for it accords with the aspirations, culture and historical nature of our Cambodian people and conforms with the geographical conditions of our country.

Democratic Cambodia, a nonaligned country, respects and scrupulously applies the principles of nonalignment that are in line with the fundamental principles of the UN Charter.

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It does not participate in any alliance or regional association. It opposes the setting up of any foreign military bases on its territory and opposes all forms of intervention and interference in its internal affairs. Our Cambodian people firmly defend their independence, state sovereignty, territorial integrity and their inalienable right to decide their own destiny, for which they waged so long a struggle and suffered so many sacrifices.

At the same time, Democratic Cambodia continues to mobilize its efforts to establish and maintain close and friendly relations with its neighboring countries and all other countries in the world on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and of equality and reciprocal benefit. Never will Democratic Cambodia interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. It scrupulously respects the inalienable rights of each country to decide and manage its own affairs without external interference.

Democratic Cambodia will, as always, show active solidarity with and unwavering support for all movements of people's struggle for independence, freedom, democracy and social progress and against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism and all other forms of foreign exploitation and domination.

Mr Chairman, the movements to liberate oppressed nations and oppressed peoples are most dynamic and invincible. In the face of such movements, imperialism and forces of foreign exploitation and domination are panicstricken and compelled to frenziedly step up their activities in order to strengthen their last bastion with a view to preserving and protecting their privileges and to preventing the freedom-, justice- and social progress-starved people from fulfilling their aspirations rapidly.

1. Korea has remained divided for more than 30 years because the United States continues to stubbornly implement its "two-Koreas" policy and its control over South Korea. The United States has violated the North-South Joint Declaration of 4 June 1972 and resolution 3,390-B of the 30th UN General Assembly by building up its aggressive forces and sending numerous sophisticated weapons, including nuclear weapons to South Korea. It has prepared plans to invade and take control of the DPRK in a matter of days. In South Korea today, the neocolonialist puppet regime is arresting, incarcerating and murdering many Korean patriots merely because they demanded that the fatherland be reunified independently and peacefully. All these developments clearly show that the United States and the puppet regime in Seoul are busily making preparations for further aggression against the DPRK. U.S. forces based in South Korea are the basic obstacle to the reunification of Korea and constitute an immense threat to peace in that region.

Democratic Cambodia firmly supports the three principles and five-point program put forth by President Kim Il-song to solve the Korean problem. This problem must be solved through UN resolution 3,390-B calling for the United States to cease intervention in and aggression against Korea, withdraw all its troops and armament, including nuclear weapons, from the south, dismantle the so-called UN Command and replace the Korean military armistice with a peace agreement.

2. In the Middle East, definitive peace cannot be achieved so long as the Palestinian people continue to be deprived of their inalienable rights.

With the support of the United States, Israeli Zionism continues to prevent all efforts and reasonable resolutions of the United Nations from solving this problem.

It stubbornly continues to commit aggression against the Palestinian and Arab people, refusing to allow the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable rights in accordance with UN General Assembly Resolution 3,236. Moreover, Israeli Zionism has wittingly sent its settlers to occupy the Arab territories that it has seized by brute force.

Democratic Cambodia has always vigorously supported the just struggle of the Palestinian people. We will continue this support until the Palestinian people have regained their inalienable rights, including the right to decide their own destiny and the right to enjoy independence and sovereignty, and particularly until they have recovered the sacred right to return to their villages and houses in their fatherland and regain the property they had lost as a result of banishment and exile.

We are overjoyed by all the successes won by the Palestine Liberation Organization, including official recognition by the United Nations, the group of nonaligned countries, the Arab League, the Organization of African Unity and the overwhelming majority of the world communist members.

Democratic Cambodia strongly supports the just struggle of all other Arab people to liberate their territories seized by Israeli Zionism in 1967. We firmly believe that thanks to their tenacious, brave and resolute common struggle with support from all peace- and justice-loving people, the just and inalienable cause of the Palestinian and Arab peoples will surely be crowned with success.

3. Taiwan has still not returned to the Chinese fatherland because the United States has intervened and set up military bases on this island for more than 27 years. We once again express firm and consistent support for the PRC's struggle to defend its state sovereignty and territorial integrity and to bring Taiwan back to the Chinese fatherland.

4. The problem of decolonization still remains unsettled. In East Timor, the people continue to be deprived of the priceless independence they had won through a protracted, brave and valiant struggle. Immediately after it achieved independence, East Timor was invaded and annexed. The 30th UN General Assembly and the Security Council adopted a resolution demanding that all foreign troops be pulled out of East Timor, that all countries respect the territorial integrity of East Timor and the inalienable rights of the Timor people and that the latter be allowed to determine their own destiny and achieve their national independence. This is a logical resolution. However, the country that has committed aggression against East Timor continues to turn a deaf ear to this resolution. The annexation of East Timor is an act which violates the aspirations of the people of this country.

Democratic Cambodia expresses firm support for and solidarity with the people and Government of the Democratic Republic of East Timor under the leadership of Fretilin in the cause of their just struggle. No force or misleading propaganda can weaken the East Timor people's will for independence.

The same will to enjoy independence is gaining an unprecedentedly powerful momentum in southern Africa, which today has become a seething battlefield of the struggle for decolonization. The racist minority regimes in Salisbury and Pretoria have rejected UN resolutions and refused to accept peaceful change as decreed in the Lusaka communique. With the support of imperialist powers, they have stepped up repression and raids to strengthen their fascist oppressive rule, made preparations for war and conducted increasingly frequent divisive maneuvers against the Zimbabwean, Namibian and Azanian peoples.

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They continue to make arrests, incarcerate, torture, exile and massacre the people, such as in the case of the Soweto massacre. All these acts are in defiance of the world community.

The people of southern Africa can no longer tolerate or ignore the dishonor, slavery and injustice forced on them because of the color of their skin. They are determined to struggle against the inhuman, oppressive rule of apartheid and racism in order to wrest back their own rights, freedom, justice and dignity as human beings.

We completely support the struggle of the Zimbabwe, Namibian and Azanian peoples and unite with all friendly countries in southern Africa that have supported this struggle and taken drastic measures against the racist regimes in Salisbury and Pretoria. Through a resolute and tenacious struggle, based on a unanimous stand and with a spirit of vigilance against the divisive maneuvers of imperialism and all foreign pressure forces, the Zimbabwean, Namibian and Azanian peoples will certainly achieve their national independence and dignity as human beings.

On the occasion of the 13th OAU summit conference, all African countries vigorously encouraged this struggle by enthusiastically and unanimously calling for the strengthening and expansion of armed struggle and for maximum assistance to this struggle in all fields-- political, economic and military. This is a correct stand clearly showing that Africa is a continent of the African people and the elimination of colonialism from Africa a duty of the African people. We totally support this correct stand and all efforts of the African people to wipe out colonialism in Africa.

In this same spirit, we once again express our vigorous solidarity with the Comoro people's struggle to defend their national unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity by demanding that Mayotte Island be reincorporated into the territory of the Comoro Islands.

Concerning the Western Sahara, we persistently hold that this problem should be solved on the basis of the principle that the people have a right to determine their own destiny. We believe that the OAU summit conference will adopt a resolution in accordance with the friendship and solidarity of states in that region.

We firmly support the liberation movement of the Latin American people as well. We once again express our solidarity with the Cuban people and Government in their just demand that the United States return the Guantanamo military base to Cuba. We support the just struggle of the Panamanian people and government for a genuine sovereignty and right of control over the Canal Zone. We once again express solidarity with the Puerto Rican people in their struggle to completely achieve their national rights. We support the rights of the Belize people to become independent and defend their territorial integrity.

5. In the course of the past 30 years, profound changes have taken place in the international arena, changes that inevitably call for a restructuring of the United Nations and a revision of its Charter so that this world body can become up-to-date and respond to the aspirations of the people.

Everybody wants to be master of his own destiny, to exploit his own natural resources independently, and to establish new international relations that are founded on fairness and equality in a new world based on genuine independence, democracy, social progress and peace, that is, a world free from imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and all other forms of foreign domination and exploitation.

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The main goal of the revision of the UN Charter is to strengthen the role of the United Nations in the search for solutions to current important international problems and in particular, to Third World problems, and to thoroughly implement all the resolutions of the General Assembly. It is with this goal in mind that we suggest that the main responsibilities of this world organization be entrusted primarily to those personalities who have the best understanding of Third World problems, namely, individuals who are willingly committed to serving this goal and who have the trust of Third World countries.

On the other hand, we believe that the time is ripe to completely abolish the control over the United Nations, and particularly over the Security Council, by the rich powers. Such control is out of date now, since the Third World countries have gained increasing influence in the international arena, as well as in the General Assembly. If we allow this obsolescence to continue, the role of the United Nations will have no significance because it will continue to be weak.

In view of the new situation in the world, the role, composition and various rules of the Security Council should be changed. The veto monopoly should be thoroughly revised either by completely scrapping it or by giving it a clear and definite limit for, actually, the exercise of this veto right only serves to safeguard the privileges of the rich powers against the interests of the Third World. The exercise of a veto against a correct and reasonable motion seconded by the majority of the UN members to condemn a state or states that violate the UN Charter can only obstruct the efforts of the United Nations in searching for solutions to world problems, such as the Palestine problem and the problem of decolonization in southern Africa. The use of the veto to oppose the application of new members to the United Nations is an act directed against the development of the Third World.

If we sincerely wish to strengthen the role of the United Nations now, all decisions on important international problems should not be the sole monopoly of the rich powers alone. These decisions should instead be under the responsibility of all states, large or small, treated as equals. And the organization which can carry out this responsibility most effectively is none other than the General Assembly since all states have representatives here. As a result, the General Assembly must enjoy great authority and, necessarily, it must be very efficient.

The revision of the UN Charter, that is, the restructuring of the United Nations, is an important question of far-reaching significance. It should be tackled in accordance with the ever-onward advance of our world toward a better and more just future. Whether the activities of the United Nations are effective depends on whether it dares to make these changes and on what principled stand it dares to take in the face of the situation prevailing in the world.

6. We realized that the Law of the Sea Conference could not progress, because the sea powers have persisted in preserving and defending their privileges and have not consented to respect other coastal countries' sovereign rights. Our delegation wishes to reiterate the stand of our Democratic Cambodia vis-a-vis a number of problems as follows:

Our Democratic Cambodia believes that the administration of the sea must aim at developing people's welfare and progress and at strengthening peace and justice. The new laws of the sea must secure the rights of all littoral states, especially those of the developing countries, and defend them against threats to their security, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

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Freedom of navigation on the sea and international trade development must not be used as pretexts for depriving the littoral states of their sovereignty and their rights over their natural resources in the sea. In accordance with these principles, we wish to stress that our Democratic Cambodia does not recognize the so-called nonthreatening navigation in its territorial waters. The limit of our territorial waters has been fixed since September 1969 at 12 nautical miles, because the sea powers and their allies often used so-called nonthreatening navigation for their intelligence and subversive purposes.

Our Democratic Cambodia unreservedly supports the rights of all littoral states which have fixed the exclusive economic zone at 200 nautical miles, an area that does not stretch into the open sea. In this economic zone, the littoral states have the exclusive sovereign rights to explore, exploit, preserve and administer all the sea's natural resources, above, on and below the seabed. Without prior authorization from the littoral state, no one can use any pretext for exploitation of these natural resources. Anything contrary to this is an open violation of the sovereignty of the littoral state.

Regarding the continental shelf issue, Democratic Cambodia believes that littoral states have full sovereignty over the exploration and exploitation of their natural resources. No limitation, conditions or any measures can be imposed upon this sovereignty. This means that if a littoral state does not explore its continental shelf or does not exploit resources for its own purposes no one else, regardless of the circumstances and causes, can do so without the consent of the littoral state.

Democratic Cambodia resolutely opposes any acts that are detrimental to its interests and to all of the past, present and future foreign activities and ventures that might affect its sovereign rights over its continental shelf.

Regarding the exploration and exploitation of the ocean floor in the international waters --the common heritage of mankind--we believe that only an international, competent and powerful organization can justly defend the interests of the developing nations.

Mr President, the problem of economic development has remained the most important issue holding the world's attention. For almost 4 years, the Third World countries have joined hands in changing the present international economic order. This order is outmoded because it is based on the principles of oppression, exploitation, plunder and subjugation which have made the rich countries richer more rapidly and the poor countries poorer.

Since gaining their political independence, all of these developing countries are still faced with problems of poverty, malnutrition, hunger, disease and ignorance. The balance of payments position of these developing countries has increasingly deteriorated because the value of their natural resources and basic products has decreased. Their debts and other problems related to these debts have become increasingly serious. In addition, irrational and unequal trade exchanges have brought into these countries the economic and financial crisis of the capitalist world and its other bad side-effects such as inflation, price hikes and a low standard of living. In short, this has rendered the rich countries even richer and the poor countries poorer. The developed countries cannot in any case avoid their full responsibility for this serious crisis. For this reason, the creation of the new international economic order based on the principles of equality, mutual respect, mutual interests and noninterference in other state's internal affairs is essential.

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In past international conferences and meetings, the developing and developed countries held serious negotiations and passed a number of resolutions related to the creation of the new international economic order. It is true that these resolutions have not completely met the demands of the developing countries, but none of these resolutions has been implemented as yet. This has proved that the road we have to pursue is still long and full of obstacles which the rich powers have created in order to preserve their privileges. Past experiences have proven to us all that in order to make the rich powers relinquish their privileges, we must wage a stubborn and consistent struggle and make many sacrifices.

While a common struggle is being waged for the creation of the new international economic order, the developing countries are also in the process of waging a constant, resolute and successful struggle for economic independence and for the strengthening of their political independence. It is true that the Third World countries are still poor because for several centuries they have been subjugated and plundered by old and new colonialism through the prevailing unequal and oppressive economic order. However, these Third World countries have a great people's strength and considerable natural resources. The adequate pooling and use of the people's strength and these resources will allow rapid economic construction in accordance with the political, economic, social and practical cultural activities of each individual nation and people, but not by use of the pattern so desired by the rich countries.

Having a firm belief in the strength, ability and capability of their own nation and people, many developing countries have achieved satisfactory success in their work of national economic construction based on the principles of independence and self-reliance. This stand does not mean living in isolation from international cooperation and refusing all foreign aid; this stand does mean, however, that economic construction efforts must necessarily and primarily depend on the great, inexhaustible and productive strength of the people and on all of the useful resources of the nation. This stand consists of a resolute and constant struggle against imperialism, old and new colonialism and all forms of foreign domination and oppression in order to enjoy the full rights of administration of national resources and economy and the rights to nationalize foreign companies which have pumped out all of the national energy, thus making all of these countries the satellites of the developed countries. Foreign aid must be used and combined with the efforts of the entire nation. This foreign aid must be unconditional and must contribute to the strengthening of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the nation.

In conclusion, the stand of independence and self-reliance does not prevent the strengthening and development of international friendship and cooperation, especially with other developing countries, by adhering to the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality, and respect for mutual interests.

At present, the number of Third World countries is growing and we are convinced that we will be able to build the new international economic order through our individual national economic construction efforts and through solidarity in the struggle against all forms of foreign oppressive and dominating dealings.

Mr President, the many successes that the people in the world have scored one after another in their liberation struggle will always remind us that this struggle has to surmount many other obstacles along a long and difficult road.

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The Third World nations and peoples still have to crush all of the economic, social and cultural remnants of colonialism. The peoples who have not been liberated must make more sacrifices for their rights and freedom. Imperialism, old and new colonialism, racism, Zionism and all sorts of dominating powers have persisted in pursuing the policy of oppression, of war preparation, dividing maneuvers and diverting the trend of the people's struggle. However, all oppressed peoples have clearly realized that freedom, equality and human dignity are won not by begging but through struggle.

In the past, even when imperialism was still capable of doing everything in the world, the people were able to win their victory; and, now as the liberation movement has vastly expanded and grouped the people of the Third World and the peace and justice-loving people in the world, it is more evident that the people will certainly achieve even greater successes.

~~For the construction of a splendid world endowed with freedom, peace, friendship, democracy and social justices.~~ and for the construction of a splendid world endowed with freedom, peace, friendship, democracy and social justices. Our present effort to strengthen our defense and construct our country, which was devastated by the war, is another contribution to the struggle of the world's peoples.

For this reason, in the past, in the present and in the future, the Cambodians have and always will regard the splendid struggle of the peace- and justice-loving people of the world as their own and will contribute in any way to help it achieve prompt victory. Thank you.

#### KHIEU SAMPHAN SENDS MESSAGE ON PDRY NATIONAL DAY

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 OMT 13 Oct 76 BK

[1<sup>st</sup> October congratulatory message from Democratic Cambodian State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan to Salim Rubay'i 'Ali, chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on the PDRY national day]

[Text] Respectfully to His Excellency Salim Rubay'i 'Ali, chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY), Aden;

*On the occasion of the national day of the PDRY, on behalf of the people and Government of Democratic Cambodia, we are extremely delighted to convey to Your Excellency and through you to the people and Government of the friendly PDRY, our warmest congratulations and best wishes. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to renew our most profound gratitude to the people and Government of the PDRY for their active support to our national liberation struggle until we finally achieved total victory.*

May the militant solidarity and friendship between our two countries be further strengthened and expanded in the interests of our two peoples and our great family of the world. May Your Excellency enjoy the best of health, long life and success in your noble mission; and may the people of the PDRY live in glory and happiness. With highest regards.

Phnom Penh, 1<sup>st</sup> October 1976

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

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## IENG SARY VISITS YUGOSLAVIA, ROMANIA EN ROUTE HOME

For reportage from Belgrade and Bucharest on Cambodian Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Ieng Sary's 13-14 October visit to Yugoslavia and his 14-16 visit to Romania, see the 14, 15 and 18 October issues of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

## NUON CHEA RECEIVES ALBANIAN AMBASSADOR 17 OCTOBER

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 17 Oct 76 BK

[Excerpt] On the morning of 17 October at the State Palace, Comrade Nuon Chea, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Cambodian People's Representative Assembly and acting prime minister of the Government of Democratic Cambodia, received in audience His Excellency Dhimiter Stamo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Albania to Democratic Cambodia, who is returning to Albania for a period of time.

On this occasion, Comrade Nuon Chea asked the Albanian envoy to convey to the Albanian Workers Party [AWP], the Government and people of Albania with His Excellency Enver Hoxha as its respected and beloved leader, the sentiments of revolutionary brotherhood, heartfelt and warmest congratulations and wishes of the Cambodian Revolutionary Organization, Government and people, on the occasion of the 35th founding anniversary of the AWP and the Seventh AWP General Assembly.

## ALBANIAN ENVOY'S BANQUET WELCOMES AWP ANNIVERSARY

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 18 Oct 76 BK

[Text] On the evening of 17 October at the Albanian Embassy in Phnom Penh, His Excellency Dhimiter Stamo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Albania to Democratic Cambodia, gave a banquet and organized a film show to welcome the 7th General Assembly and the 35th founding anniversary of the Albanian Workers Party [AWP]. Attending this reception on the Cambodian side were Comrade Son Sen, deputy prime minister in charge of national defense and acting foreign affairs minister; Comrade Hu Nim, minister of propaganda and information; and several other cadres from various government ministries.

Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Son Sen conveyed to the AWP, Government and people of Albania, with His Excellency Enver Hoxha as respected and beloved leader, best wishes for continued success in their task of furthering the socialist revolution and socialist construction, and wishes that the Seventh AWP General Assembly achieves its lofty goals.

His Excellency Dhimiter Stamo ardently congratulated and praised the Cambodian people for their absolute revolutionary spirit, for their historic victory in the revolutionary war for the liberation of the nation, and people and for their activity in the new phase of the Cambodian revolution. He solemnly stressed that the AWP and the Government and people of Albania continue to provide unreserved support and assistance for the revolutionary struggle of the Cambodian Revolutionary Organization, the Government of Democratic Cambodia and the Cambodian people who have constantly adhered to the stand of independence, self-reliance and the spirit of the strongest and purest proletarian internationalism.

The reception and film show proceeded in an intimate and warm atmosphere permeated with the spirit of militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the Cambodian and Albanian peoples.

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## KHIEU SAMPHAN MESSAGE GREETES SOMALI NATIONAL DAY

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 20 Oct 76 BK

[21 October congratulatory message from Democratic Cambodian State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan to President Mohamed Siad Barre of Somalia on Somali national day]

[Text] Respectfully to His Excellency Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic, Mogadiscio:

On the occasion of the national day of the Somali Democratic Republic, on behalf of the people and government of Democratic Cambodia, we are extremely delighted to convey our warmest congratulations and best wishes to Your Excellency and through you to the friendly Somali people and Government.

We take this opportunity to renew our most profound gratitude to the Somali people and Government for their support and assistance to our national liberation struggle until our final and total victory. May the militant solidarity and friendship that exist between our two countries be further strengthened and developed in the interests of our two peoples and our great family of the nonaligned.

We wish Your Excellency the best of health, long life and successful accomplishment of your lofty mission, and may the Somali people enjoy glory and happiness. With highest regards.

Phnom Penh, 21 October, 1976

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

## RADIO REPORTS PLANNED VIETNAMESE, ALBANIAN CONGRESSES

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 18 Oct 76 BK

[International news feature]

[Excerpt] Recently, the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers Party issued a press communique concerning the decision to convene the Fourth VWP Congress in mid-December this year. The communique stressed that the congress will discuss and adopt socialist revolutionary lines for all of Vietnam, important goals of the second 5-year plan--1976-1980--and the amended statute of the VWP. The congress will also elect a new central committee.

From mid-September to the beginning of October, the Albanian Workers Party held assemblies throughout Albania to prepare for its seventh congress which is scheduled to begin on 1 November 1976. These recent assemblies elected local-level party leaders and delegates to attend the forthcoming congress.

## CORRECTION TO IENG SARY UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SPEECH

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Ieng Sary Delivers UN Speech 5 October," published in the 15 October Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT beginning page H 1:

Page H 6, third paragraph, last two lines should read: ...and the overwhelming majority of the international community.

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C A M B O D I A

H 1

## LEADERS' MESSAGE CONGRATULATES HUA KUO-FENG

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 25 Oct 76 EK

[25 October message from Democratic Cambodian State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan, Cambodian People's Representative Assembly Standing Committee Chairman Nuon Chea and Prime Minister Pol Pot to Hua Kuo-Feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and chairman of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee]

[Text] Respected and beloved excellency: Upon learning of the CCP Central Committee decision to appoint Your Excellency as chairman of the CCP Central Committee and its Military Commission, the State Presidium of Democratic Cambodia, the Cambodian People's Representative Assembly Standing Committee and the Government of Democratic Cambodia have the great pleasure to extend to Your Excellency their most sincere and warmest congratulations. Our pleasure is also due to the fact that all 800 million Chinese people are fully satisfied with and firmly united in their support for the CCP Central Committee decision appointing Your Excellency its chairman and chairman of its Military Commission, and with the victory of the action against the anti-party and anti-revolutionary four-person group. This is a great successful political event of historic significance for China, the world and the Third World in particular.

We would like to join the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people and the Chinese People's Liberation Army--our comrades in arms--in rejoicing over this great victory. We are convinced that under these splendid circumstances, under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee with Your Excellency Hua Kuo-feng as chairman, the 800 million Chinese people will certainly achieve fresh victories as they continue to implement the splendid lines of His Excellency Chairman Mao Tse-tung, their leader and great teacher, by constantly adhering to and adopting the class struggle as their main principle, constantly adhering to the Chinese Communist Party's basic lines, constantly carrying out the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, constantly adhering to proletarian internationalism, continuing to strengthen and expand the fruits of the victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, carrying out the revolution to increase production and making the causes of the proletarian revolution brought about by His Excellency Chairman Mao Tse-tung a success.

On behalf of the State Presidium, the Cambodian People's Representative Assembly, the Cambodian people and the Government of Democratic Cambodia, we extend to Your Excellency our congratulations and best wishes for excellent health, long life and complete success in your mission to fulfill the revolutionary tasks which have been determined by His Excellency Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader and teacher of the Chinese people.

The Cambodian people and the Government of Democratic Cambodia are absolutely determined to strengthen and expand the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between our two people and our two countries--Cambodia and China--and to make them grow ever green and become indestructible.

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With these warm and delightful sentiments we have the honor to request that Your Excellency, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and chairman of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, accept our highest and most profound fraternal revolutionary salutations.

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

Nuon Chea, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Cambodian People's Representative Assembly;

Pol Pot, prime minister of the Government of Democratic Cambodia

DEFENSE MINISTER SENDS MESSAGE TO ROMANIAN COUNTERPART

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 24 Oct 76 BK

[24 October message from Democratic Cambodian Defense Minister Son Sen to Romanian Defense Minister General Ion Coman on the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the Socialist Romanian Armed Forces]

[Text] Respectfully to General Ion Coman, Minister of Defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Bucharest:

Respected and beloved excellency, On the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the founding of the valorous armed forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on behalf of the Cambodian Revolutionary Army and in our own name, we are extremely delighted to convey to Your Excellency and through Your Excellency to the entire armed forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania our warmest congratulations.

We have noted with great pleasure that during the last 32 years, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party with His Excellency Nicolae Ceausescu as its great leader, the armed forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania have progressed in every field and have turned into a powerful revolutionary army which has actively and effectively contributed to the construction and expansion of socialism and to the defence of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

We avail ourselves of this propitious occasion to express our most profound gratitude to the Romanian Armed Forces, Government and people for providing us their most active support and assistance during the period of the revolutionary war for the liberation of the nation and people as well as in the new phase of our Cambodian revolution. We are convinced that the militant solidarity and revolutionary friendship between our revolutionary armed forces and the people of our two countries--Cambodia and Romania--will further develop and grow greener each day.

May Your Excellency enjoy the best of health and achieve scores of victories in your lofty task and may the armed forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania score even more significant successes while contributing to the task of building and strengthening socialism in Romania. Please accept our warmest revolutionary salutations.

Phnom Penh, 24 October 1976

[Signed] Son Sen, deputy prime minister in charge of national defence of the Government of Democratic Cambodia

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## VOPT CITES REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION ANNIVERSARY EDITORIAL

Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT 28 Oct 76 BK

[Text] A Cambodian revolutionary weekly journal [nitayasan patiwat rai pak khong Kamphucha] of 30 September presented an editorial greeting the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Cambodian Revolutionary Organization. The editorial said: 30 September 1976 marks the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Cambodian Revolutionary Organization. Workers and farmers and cadres and combatants of the Cambodian Revolutionary Armed Forces commemorate the 25th anniversary with deep feelings of respect and gratitude for the revolutionary organization. We commemorate this auspicious day in order to study the history of the revolutionary organization's heroic struggle and spirit that fears no sacrifice, and makes new leaping revolutionary accomplishments to defend and develop Cambodia.

The editorial said that the Cambodian Revolutionary Organization was formed on 30 September 1951. After its formation the revolutionary organization led the people, particularly workers and farmers, in conducting armed struggle to expel the French colonialists. In 1953 the revolutionary organization forced the French colonialists to withdraw from Cambodia. Cambodian independence and sovereignty were attacked again by the U.S. imperialists after the French colonialists pulled out of Cambodia.

Between 1953 and 1967 the revolutionary organization led the Cambodian people in overcoming myriad difficulties by carrying out a vigorous political struggle to crush the evil plan of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys who intended to destroy Cambodia's independence, peace and neutrality and to transform Cambodia into their military base. During 13 years of political struggle the revolutionary organization led the people through open and secret, legal and illegal, peaceful and violent struggles and achieved repeated great victories.

Following their shameful defeat in Cambodia, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys staged a barbaric civil war in 1968 to simultaneously destroy the revolutionary and patriotic forces, and destroy the revolutionary strongholds. During this crisis, the revolutionary organization led the Cambodian people in armed and political struggle to oppose this barbaric civil war. In 1968 and 1969 the revolutionary organization built, strengthened and developed its revolutionary power, strongholds and armed forces, in addition to successfully defending revolutionary power, the country and the people.

On 13 March 1970 the U.S. imperialists directed the Lon Nol clique's coup. In May of the same year, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys in Saigon attacked Cambodia and transformed the civil war into their war of aggression. During this time of danger to the Cambodian people the revolutionary organization held the revolutionary banner high, led the people in anti-aggression revolutionary war and won repeated victories. In early 1973 the U.S. imperialists rained bombs on Cambodia and murdered the Cambodian people around the clock; but the revolutionary organization hoisted the revolutionary banner high and continued to bravely lead the heroic people's struggle until the enemy's air war was crushed on 17 August 1973. The struggle continued until the entire nation was liberated.

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After liberation the revolutionary organization led the people in restoring the country's economy. Despite material shortages, the armed forces and people throughout the country were able to restore every aspect of the economy to normal within little more than a year. During this period, problems pertaining to the people's livelihood were successfully solved without dependence on outside help and influence; national sovereignty and territorial integrity were successfully safeguarded, enabling Cambodia to achieve success in the initial stages of its development.

These are the great deeds contributed by the revolutionary organization to the people and the country. Workers and farmers as well as cadres and combatants of the revolutionary armed forces will never forget the great contributions of the revolutionary organization and will remain under the leadership of the revolutionary organization, obey the teachings of the organization, unite together in order to eliminate all difficulties, crush all enemy schemes, defend the beloved fatherland and strengthen the able and correct revolutionary organization, quickly building Cambodia into a prosperous country.

KHIEU SAMPHAN GREETES KORUTURK ON TURKISH NATIONAL DAY

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 28 Oct 76 BK

[29 message from Democratic Cambodian State Presidium Chairman Khieu Samphan to Turkish President Fahri Koruturk]

[Text] Respectfully to His Excellency Fahri Koruturk, president of the Republic of Turkey, Ankara:

On the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Turkey, on behalf of the people and Government of Democratic Cambodia, we are extremely delighted to extend to Your Excellency, and through you to the Turkish people and Government, our warmest congratulations and best wishes. We firmly believe that the friendly relations between our two countries--Cambodia and Turkey--will further strengthen and expand in the interests of our two peoples.

We wish Your Excellency the best of health, long life and successful accomplishment of your lofty mission; and may the Turkish people enjoy greatness, glory and happiness.

Highest regards,

Phnom Penh, 29 October 1976

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

SON SEN RECEIVES SRV AMBASSADOR 28 OCT

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 28 Oct 76 BK

[Text] On the morning of 28 October, at the Foreign Ministry, Comrade Son Sen, deputy prime minister in charge of national defense received His Excellency Pham Van Ba, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to Democratic Cambodia. The audience, which started at 0830, ended at 1040 in a cordial and intimate atmosphere.