# KAMPUCHEAN PEOPLE RESIST VIETNAMESE INVASIO

# Soviets back aggressors

Over 100,000 Vietnamese troops armed with Soviet tanks, heavy artillery and hundreds of Mig jets launched an all-out invasion of Socialist Kampuchea at the end of December. Backed by Soviet and Warsaw Pact advisors and pilots, the invading forces have penetrated deep into Kampuchea, taking control of Phnom Penh and several other major towns.

The Vietnamese military immediately set up a puppet government made up of a handful of unknowns claiming to be Kampuchean but whose past appears to be a total fabrication.

The KNUFNS (Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation) was immediately recognized by the USSR and several Warsaw Pact countries, as well as Ethiopia and Afghanistan, two countries under Moscow's thumb.

A few hours before Phnom Penh was invaded, Prime Minister Pol Pot delivered a radio message to the people and Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea: wage a people's war by blending into the countryside and by drawing the enemy forces deep into our territory before attacking them on their flanks and

isolating them. "Vietnam will never take Kampuchea", he said, "we won't let them do it."

Thanks to the leadership of its communist party, the Kampuchean people had been preparing for this protracted war for a long time. Supplies and arms had been hidden in the countryside and the population had been organized in self-sufficient cooperatives. The enemy took over towns that were practically deserted.

The January 11 issue of the New York Times reported that fighters were hitting the Vietnamese units, not only in the western provinces but also in regions east of the Mekong "that Vietnam had passed through in its lightning advance on Phnom Penh."

World opinion has

demned this brazen attack and invasion of a sovereign socialist country. China has denounced Vietnam's war of aggression, aided and abetted by the Soviet social-imperialists, and promised full support to the struggle Democratic Kampuchea under Prime Minister Pol Pot.

The five southeast Asian countries of ASEAN are holding an emergency meeting to consider steps to counter the Viet-namese threat. Rumania and Yugoslavia, along with a growing number of countries, have condemned Hanoi's invasion of Kampuchea.

Kampuchea's Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary sent a message to the United Nations, January 2, condemning the Vietnamese-Soviet aggression. The UN Security Council voted to continue to recognize the government of Democratic Kampuchea, led by Pol Pot, January

Former Cambodian head of

FIGHTERS of the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea prepare to meet the Vietnamese invaders in Takeo Province, Kampuchea,

state Prince Sihanouk flew to New York to seek support for Democratic Kampuchea at the Security Council emergency ses-

sion. Despite fierce Soviet opposition, on January 11 the UN decided to listen to this Kampuchean patriot.

## Committee China and Kampuchea returns from

A delegation of Central Committee and other leading League members led by the chairman of the Central Committee, Roger Rashi, returned in early January from a visit of three weeks in China and one week in Kampuchea.

In China our delgation visited Beijing (Peking) and Shanghai and other cities. We went into a mine, and toured various factories and people's communes. Everywhere, we saw the enthusiasm of the Chinese people, for the socialist four modernizations of the country.

Comrade Geng Biao (Keng Piao), member of the Political Bureau and vice-premier, received us in Beijing on December 22. This meeting and others with the Communist Party of China greatly strengthened the fraternal ties between the CPC

and the League.
From December 23 to 30 our delegation visited Democratic Kampuchea, the last foreign visitors before the Vietnamese invasion. We travelled for seven days over 1000 km through six

For note on new Chinese spelling,



COMRADE GENG BIAO, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, held discussions with Comrade Roger Rashi, Chairman of the Central Committee of the CCL(ML), in Beijing (Peking), December 22.

provinces. We talked with the leaders, Comrade Pol Pot Secretary General of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, and to Comrade Ieng Sary, Deputy Prime Minister, we visited the fighters of the Revolutionary Army at the front, and we talked to the people. What we saw and learned convinced us of the capacity of the people of this socialist country to wage a successful war against the aggres-

sors, and of the inevitable victory that lies ahead.

We have come back to Canada determined to give our strongest support to the struggle of the Kampuchean people.

Beginning with this issue of The Forge, the delegation will share with the readers the wealth of lessons learned in the course of the visit to these two socialist countries.

The delegation

### SUPPORT KAMPUCHEAN PEOPLE!

Canada-wide day of support for Kampuchea,

Monday, January 15

Demonstration in Montreal: Parc Jeanne Mance, corner of Mount Royal and Esplanade, 7:00 pm
Picket lines and other actions in Vancouver, Toronto (Nathan Phillips Square, 4:00 pm) and several other cities MEETINGS:
Regina: January 21, 7:30 p.m., University of Regina, Education Auditorium Main Campus

Education Additorium, Main Campus

Vancouver: January 26, time and place to be announced

Montreal: January 27, 7:00 p.m. Le Plateau, 3700 Calixa

Lavallée, organized by CAPT and The Committee of Patriots

of Democratic Kampuchea. Quebec City: January 27 Limoilou CEGEP, Auditorium, 1300-8th Avenue.

Halifax, Winnipeg: date to be announced

For actions and meetings in other cities and regions, watch

the Coming Events column in The Forge