Kampuchean telegram to the CPML

Dear Comrades,

We have received with great pleasure your warm message of congratulations on the occasion of the 18th Anniversary of the Founding of the Communist Party of Kampuchea. Your message was highly appreciated by the Communist Party of Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people. This is a great encouragement to our Party and people in their present revolutionary tasks. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people, we would like to express to you our warm and sincere thanks.

We would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation for your activities in supporting our people's just struggle. This is a concrete contribution to the strengthening and development of the revolutionary friendship and solidarity between our two Parties and peoples.

At present, the Vietnamese are still repeatedly pursuing their acts of aggression against Democratic Kampuchea, and they are mobilizing their forces and getting ready to launch another large-scale attack of invasion and aggression against Democratic Kampuchea in this dry season. The Soviet expansionist big power is also going all out to increase huge quantities of war materials and several thousands of their advisors for Vietnam.

But our people and Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea, who are always holding aloft their revolutionary vigilance, will crush the acts of aggression of the Vietnamese and their masters, the Soviet expansionist big power, and inflict on them heavier and more ignominious defeats.

In return, we would like to wish you victories in your revolutionary cause.

Warmest revolutionary greetings,

The Committee for relations with foreigners of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea

Phnom Penh, Oct. 27, 1978

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HEA TODAY - QUOTES SECRET U.S. REPORTS

A recent U.S. report admits there's a 'bountiful harvest' in Kampuchea. (Call photo)

People not knowing what they were doing and the lack of chemical fertilizer . . .

A later report contradicts official U.S. claims that Kampuchea's agriculture is in a shambles and that people are starving: "In the pilot's village near Samrong, people [attempted] to grow three crops of rice last year . . . and the people found themselves in the unique position of harvesting and planting rice at the same time." This is a remarkable achievement, showing the improvements in farming that now enable everyone to eat.

A September 21, 1976, Airgram confirms that industry and transportation are being rebuilt: "Bag, sugar, kenaif and rice milling plants are in operation in Battambang," and the railroads are open and frequently used.

In this Sept. 21, 1976, Airgram, the State Department describes the relations that exist between leaders of the Communist Party of Kampuchea (CPK) and average villagers:

"Usually the term used between villagers and the KC [Kampuchean communists] is mit, the word for 'friend,' which has now taken on the meaning of 'comrade.' Often at the local level, KC do not even bother with this . . . In areas where a villager and a KC have become friends, they use with one another the traditional Cambodian words for brother (bon, paon).

Other accounts go on in this same theme. Despite continuing claims in the Western press that Kampuchea is a "police state" in which the army has "massacred" millions, State Department reports show the democratic relations which exist between the army and the people.

The Revolutionary Army grows its own vegetables so as not to be a burden on the populace . . . fewer than 20 (and sometimes less than 10) militia members are assigned to village cooperatives of up to 2,500 people—these statements like them run throughout the two-inch-thick document.

Of course, the U.S. government volume is not meant to be a tribute to the revolution in Kampuchea, and most of its "evidence" does consist of either rumors and lies or accounts from those dissatisfied with socialism. But here and there, a glimmer of truth shines through.

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Modern backs off charges

the State Department testimony to the Senate about Kampuchea was also based entirely on refugee reports. Despite McGovern's membership on the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee, he claimed to be unaware of any of the recent eyewitness reports from visitors to that country, including those by Japanese and Swedish diplomats and by Call journal-

ists.

In the face of criticism for war-mongering, the former "anti-war" presidential candidate also backed off his call for an "international military force" to "knock out of power" the socialist government of Kampuchea. Those statements, he claimed, were only "questions to witnesses, not his own suggestions."