importance of uniting all Kampuchean people, regardless of their past political history, into a single struggle against the Soviet-backed Vietnamese aggression. He told Kamm that if such a united front struggle were successful in ousting the aggressors, the future government in Kampuchea would be up to the people to decide. According to Kamm, Sary "did not rule out the possibility that Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former head of state, might assume leadership of such an anti-Vietnamese front."

"Frankly," Sary was quoted as saying, "we consider Sihanouk a patriotic personality." This is in spite of the fact that Sihanouk has made quite a few bitter remarks about the Pol Pot forces recently, and for the time being, has refused to cooperate with them since his January appearance at the United Nations as a representative of Democratic Kampuchea.

Ieng Sary told Kamm that Kampuchean guerrillas are currently able to attack the Vietnamese in places all over the country. At the same time, he acknowledged some of the problems faced by the resistance, including the food problem. According to the Times account, Sary said that "even at their

At a recent meeting of the Kampuchean Council of Ministers, held somewhere in territory still controlled by the Pol Pot forces, the food problem was also discussed. It was decided to launch a production drive among the guerrilla troops and the people, and take other measures to solve the short supply of food.

Although Vietnamese forces have inflicted heavy damage on Kampuchea in the most recent fighting, the fact that Ieng Sary can travel freely in and out of the country, and that the Council of Ministers could hold a full session, shows that the resistance forces still hold real power inside the country. The forging of a single unified resistance front encompassing all patriotic Kampuchean would be a major step forward and could alter the situation in the fighting significantly.

A COMMENTARY
Pope's visit stirs Polish struggle

More than half a million Poles gathered June 3 in a pasture in the town of Gdansk, where Poland's 1,000-year history began, to greet Pope John Paul II. Behind all the religious fanfare, however, was the strong sentiment of the Polish people for their national independence and freedom from the brutal Soviet-imposed suppression of their rights.

The turnout at Gdansk was typical of the mass meetings in cities like Gdansk, Poznan and Warsaw, where Catholicism still flourishes. In fact, the Church is growing steadily as the masses of people become more and more disillusioned with the Polish-Soviet brand of "socialism."

While the Pope's visit to Mexico last January was aimed at quelling the protest movement, his visit to Poland was obviously geared to fuel the deep resentment this country's 34 million people feel towards their government as well as towards the USSR.

The Polish people have a long history of both struggle for their independence and opposition to fascist-type tyranny. When their People's Democracy was destroyed following the takeover of the pro-Khrushchev Gomulka regime in the late '50s, the struggle, sometimes open, sometimes hidden, took the form of a struggle against social-imperialism and social-fascism—socialism in words, but imperialism and fascism in deeds.

The workers revolted against the high price of food in 1970 in Gdansk and other Baltic coastal towns, bringing Gomulka down and Gerek to power. Resistance also broke out in 1976 to price increases, forcing the regime to change its economic plan.

Then in recent years among the workers and intelligentsia, a massive human rights movement shook the regime once again with the formation of groups like the Workers Defense Committee. The millions who turned out for the Pope's arrival were expressing some of these same sentiments which the powerful church forces are using for their own benefit.

Poland is definitely seen by Western powers as a weak link in the chain of Soviet satellite countries, and it is for this reason that the Pope was sent on his "holy mission." The response from the people to his call for more freedom of religion and the press shows that the democratic struggle is still continuing. While the form may be religious, the essence of the recent events is one of anti-fascist struggle.