

# THIRD WORLD LIBERATION THE KEY

by Prince Norodom Sihanouk

Speech to the Algiers Summit Conference



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Mr. President, Your Majesties, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen. As Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia, I address this conference knowing full well its historic importance. The decisions that we are going to take on the problems and the challenges that our countries must face up to, will not only involve the immediate future of our peoples but, also, will influence the long-term evolution of events for mankind in general.

It is generally agreed that the world has reached a point of crisis at which only the exercise of the highest political wisdom can dispel the danger of new disasters. Responsibilities that are considerable and without precedent confront also the Heads of States and of government united here.

Twelve years ago only 25 countries were participating in the first Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Nations, at Belgrade. That the number has today risen to 80 is an eloquent proof of the new orientation of world affairs and weighs heavily on our undertakings.

In the name of the Royal Government of the National Union of Cambodia, of our United National Front, of our armed National Liberation Forces, I express my warm thanks to the organisers of this important conference for having invited me to take part in it as Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia representing the Royal Government of the National Union, the only legal and legitimate government of the Khmer people.

Could one find a more suitable forum for such a conference than Algeria? The heroic armed struggle and the great sacrifices of the Algerian people throwing off the yoke of colonialism constitutes a striking example for all countries and peoples fighting for their rights to independent existence. This same spirit of struggle and sacrifice has led the Algerian people to crown political independence with economic independence, building by its own efforts a prosperous economy which is a source of inspiration for all countries seeking to free their economy from bonds of foreign economic domination. Since its first days of independence, Algeria has accorded help and solidarity to eternal peoples still struggling for their national liberation, in the best and purest international spirit. Our Cambodian people will be eternally thankful for the immediate and unhesitating support that it received from Algeria since the time of the plot in March 1970 against our independence and our neutrality.

Our delegation feels altogether at home at this conference of Non-Aligned States, of which Algeria is the magnificent host. We have opted for non-alignment since November 1953, the date on which Cambodia won its total freedom from France. In fact, we would have been able to have a limited independence before that date if we had not shown our uncompromising determination that this inde-

pendence should be complete, independence in which non-alignment constituted an essential component.

We have solemnly proclaimed non-alignment (which we called "neutrality" at that time) as our national policy at the Bandung Conference in 1955, we affirmed this same year at New Delhi, then in 1956 at Brioni, at Cairo in 1957, in the communiques that we issued jointly with the Governments of India, Yugoslavia and the United Arab Republic, in the course of my visits as Chief of the Cambodian Government, as the guest, successively, of the late Prime Minister Nehru, of President Tito and of the late President Nasser. Non-alignment as a national policy was incorporated in the Cambodian constitution by a special amendment unanimously approved by our people.

The Kingdom of Cambodia, designated 'neutralist' by the Western Powers, even denounced as 'dangerously neutralist' by the USA, has always kept itself at the side of its brother countries, committed to progress and non-alignment in their struggle against imperialism, for we never had any intention of being 'neutral' on the question of justice or injustices, or on that of imperialism — old style or new — any more than on such questions as racism, zionism and their victims.

American imperialism which, since the end of the Second World War, established itself in a certain number of countries of South-East Asia, has tried to take the place of French colonialism in Indo-China.

It has met, from the outset, resistance, first of all politely but firmly, later on with extreme energy on the part of the Kingdom of Cambodia. All sorts of insupportable pressures, diplomatic, political, economic — and, to crown them all, military — have been used by the U.S.A. to try to make our country abandon non-alignment and accept 'the protective umbrella' of S.E.A.T.O.

We have rejected all forms of association of whatever kind, with S.E.A.T.O. and have obstinately continued to defend our non-alignment. The humiliating conditions of economic 'aid' and of military aid from America were such that they led Cambodia to reject, in 1963, all forms of 'aid' and to ask for the departure of diverse missions which were distributing aid.

It was by reason of the U.S.A.'s intervention against Vietnam, followed by armed aggression, that the Kingdom of Cambodia and the U.S.A. became irreconcilable enemies.

The U.S.A. violated the 1954 Geneva agreement on Indo-China from the moment of its conclusion. In rejecting the concept of neutrality, in refusing to permit elections that were destined to re-unify Vietnam — elections which in the terms of the agreement, should have taken place in July 1956 — finally in going over to unjustifiable intervention and aggression against the South Vietnamese people culminating in an aerial war of destruction against North Vietnam, the U.S.A. have pushed the Kingdom of Cambodia to ever great solidarity as regards their neighbouring and brotherly people of North Vietnam in struggle against American neo-colonialism.

The U.S.A. began to threaten us on all sides from bases established in the territory of our neighbours, in particular Thailand which has been transformed into an immense base of American aggression against the three countries of Indo-China.

The peak of the antagonism between Cambodia and the U.S.A. came in 1970

with the coup d'état organised by the C.I.A. on the 18th March when I was out of my country. This was followed on the 1st May by the invasion of our country from South Vietnam by 110,000 men of whom 50,000 were Americans.

Numerous plots and attempted assassinations were organised by the C.I.A. before the coup of March 1970 with the object of getting rid of me as the Head of State and changing the policy of non-alignment that our country so loyally applied.

There are many proofs of such plots. These include the public admission repeated by Son Ngoc Thanh, number one agent of the C.I.A. in Cambodia, Prime Minister of Lon Nol in 1971 and now 'recruiting sergeant' for South Vietnamese mercenaries of Cambodian origin sent to the aid of Lon Nol.

The 'master stroke' against me as Head of State began one year, to be precise on the 18th March 1969, before the coup that brought Lon Nol to power in Phnom Penh.

President Nixon has quite recently revealed that unbeknown to Congress and the American people — ordering falsification of reports on the action undertaken — he had launched a secret campaign of bombardment against Cambodia. His objective was destruction of our peace and lining up the people against Sihanouk.

Since the 18th March 1969, the date of the first systematic bombing of Cambodia, right up to the time when the action of Congress stopped the official air raids, that is, on the 15th August this year, some hundreds of thousands of tons of bombs were dropped on our towns and villages, causing hundreds of thousands of casualties.

According to official American statistics, in the course of the period of air attacks against the three countries of Indo-China, some 7,400,000 tons of bombs were dropped, in all three times the tonnage of bombs and other munitions used on all the fronts during the Second World War, ten times as much as during the Korean War. The total cost of the bombings has been estimated at 16½ milliard dollars.

In 1973 alone, right up to the time when the raids stopped, 240,000 tons of bombs were dropped on Cambodia. They cost 500 million dollars. The official American report adds that 14 American lives were lost but "there are no precise figures on the number of Cambodian civilians killed". Officially the figure given is 400,000 casualties from bombings in a country of 7,000,000 inhabitants.

Immediately after the 1970 coup Nixon tried to evade responsibility by affirming that what took place was simply because the Cambodian people wanted to get rid of Sihanouk. But in the weeks that followed, the Cambodian people gave proof to the contrary. By risings all over the country, they were on the point of overthrowing those who had usurped power on behalf of Lon Nol. It was then that Nixon decided on the night of the 30th April to throw a vast invasion force against Cambodia. This consisted of Americans and Vietnamese totalling 110,000 men sent in to buttress up the tottering puppet regime of Lon Nol.

About February 1973 the Cambodian Popular Armed Forces of National Liberation had pulled tight the vice around Phnom Penh, the last refuge of Lon Nol.

In March, at the time of my visit to the Liberated zones Nixon launched a furious bombing attack to relieve pressure on Phnom Penh — which constituted the most flagrant violation of the agreement signed in Paris a month earlier to put an end to the Vietnamese war.

The American Congress, reflecting an outraged public opinion, within the U.S.A.

as well as outside it, demanded that the bombing should stop on the 30th June. Nixon succeeded, by utterly false statements about 'delicate negotiations' and 'secret' contacts' in prolonging the bombing up to the 15th August.

From the 1st July to the 15th August, despite promises made to Congress, not to intensify the aerial aggression, Nixon, in fact, doubled the number of raids and the tonnage of bombs dropped. When the cessation of bombing became effective, Cambodia had experienced 161 days and nights of uninterrupted bombardment from the 27th January 1973, with a total of more than 35,000 aerial attacks — a considerable portion of the bombs having been dropped by the giant B52s. Such in part is the price that our heroic Cambodian people had to pay for its attachment to independence and non-alignment and for having dared to say "no" to American neo-colonialism.

Today the air attacks launched against Cambodia have been stopped. But the American war against our country continues. Armed air reconnaissance goes on and, in many cases, planes have fired rockets at our forces. Some 20,000 mercenaries from South Vietnam have entered our country together with some 12,000 from Thailand despite denials by the Saigon and Bangkok Governments.

Son Thai Nguyen, Senator in the Saigon Government and brother of Son Ngoc Thanh, principal agent of the C.I.A. in Cambodia, revealed to Agence France Presse, on the 21st August that his brother was actively engaged in recruiting 'green berets' from the old *force speciales* in order to infiltrate them into Cambodia to 'save Lon Nol's regime'.

A daily paper in Saigon reported the same day that 4,500 of these mercenaries embarked secretly on three warships on the 13th August, two days before the ending of the bombing. That is just one small part of a contingent of 20,000 men recruited to pursue the American policy of intervention in Cambodian affairs. Since the bombing stopped there have been, also, numerous inroads into Cambodia by infantry and armoured vehicles from Saigon.

Further, direct American intervention in Cambodia continues in other forms. There are 200 officers still directing the strategic and technical operations of Lon Nol's forces in Cambodia. A hundred or so of them are officers officially described as 'logistic' personnel but, in fact, most of them are directing operations in the field camouflaging themselves as 'advisers'.

At least six of these 'advisers' direct military operations in the provincial capitals surrounded by our forces. Amongst other things they are engaged in strengthening the conscription of the young on behalf of Lon Nol's forces as well as in training programmes for these conscripts. All that links with a long history of secret American operations in Cambodia and President Nixon's propensity to defy the decisions of the U.S. Congress and to continue intervention by all possible means.

If one compares the massive financial and military aid given by the Americans to Lon Nol, with higher fire power at the disposition of his troops which is ten times greater than that of our liberation forces, then one can appreciate the immense superiority of morale in the ranks of the F.A.P.L.N. which is the secret of our success on the field of battle.

One of the main pretexts that President Nixon brings forward for his fierce aerial aggression against our country is that it is directed against the 'North Vietnamese

invaders'. I solemnly declare to this conference that there are no North Vietnamese units, nor units from the G.R.P. of South Vietnam, operating on Cambodian soil. It is the forces of the F.A.P.L.N. and those forces alone that are engaged in battle with our enemies.

Western press agencies, which have long been compelled by Lon Nol's censorship to describe all forces hostile to Lon Nol as 'North Vietnamese' or 'Vietcong', have referred in recent months to 'partisans of Sihanouk' or 'Cambodian communist forces'.

In fact our armed forces are Cambodian patriots which operate under the direction of the United National Front, which comprises all classes of the population. It is truly 'national' and 'united' since it includes in its ranks all social strata, from the peasants, workers in towns, intellectuals and the Buddhist hierarchy to the monarchists. Our Front presents a rare example in the history of the nation which has taken up arms as a whole against foreign aggression and against a handful of traitors who have become the agents of the aggressors.

As for the Lon Nol regime, it is the creation and the creature of American imperialism. One has only to look at the 'open letter' from Lon Nol to the U.S.A. last August calling on the Americans to continue their massacre of his compatriots by aerial warfare in order to save his regime. "We believe", he wrote, "that we have enormously reduced the burden of American and South Vietnamese forces and helped save the life of many American soldiers. We believe that the U.S.A. will recognise their moral obligation towards us for having linked our lot with theirs, even though there is no formal commitment by treaty between our two countries." This abject document could be called 'the lamentations of a puppet'.

When the bombing was coming to an end, President Nixon threatened to resume air raids if we attacked Phnom Penh. But Phnom Penh is the capital of the sacred territory of our fatherland. It is our absolute duty to free it.

Such international 'principles' as those on which this arrogant threat is based and the implications that they carry with them if they are accepted as international norms, ought to be a subject with which this conference concerns itself. They represent in effect a high point of international gangsterism, hypocritically promulgated as defence of 'law and order'. It is Watergate projected into international relations . . .

It is not right to consider our government of resistance as a 'government in exile'. It is true that a certain number of our leaders must remain more or less permanently in foreign countries that are friendly to us in order to fulfil tasks of vital importance in the main of diplomacy, political affairs and information. It is a necessary form of activity parallel to the armed struggle. It is an agreed division of work. But eleven members of the Royal Government of National Union lead the armed struggle within the country and administer practically the whole of Cambodian territory except Phnom Penh and some provincial cities which are completely surrounded.

44 Sovereign countries have to date accepted this reality and have given diplomatic recognition to our royal government of national union. We shall welcome, with the greatest joy, the mass recognition of our government by our brother countries, the non-aligned countries of three continents. We hope passionately that they will accept this reality, our struggle is also theirs. The outcome of the war in Cam-

bodia affects not only our destiny but also that of the whole Third World.

The U.S.A. does not attach itself to Phnom Penh for love of Lon Nol and it is not for this reason that Washington pledges 350 million dollars a year for the destruction of our little country and our people. President Nixon believes that he must avoid at any price loss of the Cambodian 'domino' because if that falls, the other American 'dominoes' will fall in their turn, to begin with, in South-East Asia, in Saigon, in Thailand and elsewhere, then in the rest of Asia, in Africa and in Latin America. The United States have learned the lesson that the fall of Dien Bien Phu was followed by loss of Algeria and the virtual crumbling of French colonialism in Africa.

More than 400,000 Cambodians are dead, according to the statistics of our enemies and 2 million others, out of a total of 7 millions, have become refugees without home in what is, objectively a struggle to weaken American imperialism. That is why we maintain that our struggle affects the whole of the Third World. That is why we appeal to you to understand it and to give us political and diplomatic support.

Our problem is not an isolated problem. If a deep analysis is made, one sees that the problem posed by the racist and expansionist policy of a regime such as that of Israel, that the primitive colonialist policy of a little country still underdeveloped like Portugal, that the arrogant racism of the white minorities in Rhodesia and South Africa, which are now sending mercenaries to crush the National Liberation movements in Mozambique and elsewhere are possible only because these countries receive military and financial support from the United States as a high priority.

To defeat American imperialism is the key to the problem of the liberation of the countries of the Third World, to the defeat of Zionism, of Portuguese colonialism and white racism in Africa. The great family of the non-aligned and of other peoples dedicated to progress and anti-imperialism, can help our Royal Government of National Union to defeat American imperialism in Cambodia, without having to give us financial or military aid. It will suffice to isolate the so-called 'republic' of puppets of Phnom Penh at the United Nations. It will suffice to show to the world that it is not the clique of Lon Nol at Phnom Penh which represents the independent and non-aligned Cambodian people, but the Royal Government of National Union.

If this regime, totally anti-democratic, is isolated on the political and diplomatic plain throughout the world, then the United States will be obliged to abandon it also, exactly as popular pressure has obliged it to stop the war in the air. Without the 'anything goes' support of the United States (in flagrant violation of Article 20 of the Paris agreement for the restoration of peace in Indo-China) the regime of Phnom Penh would die a natural death.

That is the proper way to shorten the war and bring to an end the indescribable sufferings of the Cambodian people. The 'republic' of Lon Nol has not even got the right to call itself 'Cambodian' since it has openly appealed to the American air power to continue the massacre of its own people and to effect complete destruction of the country so that it may stay in power.

Your majesties, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, if I have for so long dealt with

the problems of my country, it is because, unfortunately, this remains one of the exceedingly hot spots in the world scene. It is in a situation of which the true facts are little known abroad but which serves as an example and a warning to other countries of the Third World.

If we look across our frontier with South Vietnam, we see, on the one side, a reasonable agreement signed in January of this year to end this terrible conflict. And, on the other side, deliberate sabotage of this agreement by the Saigon government, which is at root supported by the U.S.A. We are witnessing, in fact, a repetition of the same sabotage of an international agreement as occurred after the signature of the Geneva agreement in 1954 on Indo-China; the commonly accepted definition of zones controlled respectively by the Saigon government and by the Provisional Revolutionary government has remained inoperative by reason of the obstruction offered by the Saigon administration. Freeing of political prisoners held by Saigon has not been carried out. The appointment of a National Council of Reconciliation, for which provision was made in the Paris agreement, has been set aside by Saigon. A strict application of the Paris agreement is the only way towards permanent settlement of the South Vietnamese problem.

In Laos, after a long and bitter war, an agreement in principle has been obtained, but, on September 3rd last, the Laotian Prime Minister, Prince Souvanna Phouma, declared that he had some reservations about signing the final detailed settlement by reason of the threat of a second plot from the right to overthrow his government and to plunge his country again into civil war. As for those who are behind this plot from the right, there is hardly need to say that such plots are impossible without U.S. support. We hope nevertheless fervently that the two parts of Laos will rapidly put into effect the agreement already accepted in principle.

In China we believe that the principle on which agreement was already reached two years ago at the United Nations — namely that the province of Taiwan belongs clearly to the People's Republic of China — ought to be rapidly put into operation and that the withdrawal of all American troops from Taiwan should take place at once.

South Korea continues to be occupied by American troops operating under the flag of the United Nations. The most recent manoeuvre of the Seoul regime, strongly backed by the U.S.A., to seat both North Korea and South Korea in the United Nations is evidently aimed at poisoning discussions on reunification and perpetuating the division of Korea. We support our North Korean brothers in their rejection of this proposition and in demanding dissolution of the so-called 'Commission of the United Nations for the Re-unification and Renovation of Korea'. We approve the five point proposition of President Kim Il Sung, made on the 23rd June this year, aiming at the peaceful reunification of one independent Korea without foreign interference.

It is encouraging that in the Indian sub-continent serious reciprocal efforts have been made to eliminate the unfortunate consequences of the 1971 war and to permit the brother countries of this region to live in conditions of mutual understanding and peaceful co-existence.

In the Middle East, the situation of 'neither peace nor war' keeps the threat of a resumption of hostilities hanging over the heads of the people in this region, con-

stituting a threat to world peace. Taking advantage of the enormous quantity of sophisticated military equipment that the U.S.A. supplied to it, Israel continues to press its annexationist aims and carries on with acts of aggression against its neighbours. It is not admissible that Israel should continue to occupy Egyptian, Syrian and Jordanian territories which it seized by force, and to reduce more than a million Palestinians to the status of refugees. In that there is a challenge to the conscience of humanity and a grave violation of the charter of the United Nations. In reply to this arrogant attitude of Israeli Zionism, many African countries, to whom we pay our tribute, have broken off diplomatic relations with Tel Aviv. We think that a mass breaking off of diplomatic relations with Israel on the part of all the non-aligned countries would oblige Israel to adopt a less insolent attitude. It is also our duty to make this gesture of solidarity with the Arab countries and the Palestinian people, the direct victim of Israeli aggression.

The Mediterranean has become more and more the field of rivalry between the super powers who have become involved in an armed rivalry in this region. The 6th American fleet is constantly being reinforced; this increases the tension and adds to the risk of military confrontation in this zone. We agree that the anxiety of the nations bordering on the Mediterranean is fully justified and we firmly support the initiative of a conference of non-aligned nations in this region and their legitimate desire to see the Mediterranean become again a zone of peace and co-operation for the peoples that have borders on it.

In Africa despite the declaration of 'decolonisation' pronounced now 10 years ago, Portugal and the racist regimes of Rhodesia and South Africa have intensified their barbarous repression against the peoples of this region. They have pursued their aggression against neighbouring countries such as Senegal, Zambia, Guinea, the Congo and Zaïre. It is nonetheless encouraging to note the positive development of the struggle of the peoples of Angola, of Guinea-Bissau and of the Cape Verde Islands, of Mozambique, of South Africa, of Namibia, of Rhodesia, of the Comoro archipelago, of the so-called French Coast of Somalia, of Sao Thome and of the Principe Islands. We stand firmly on the side of Morocco, of Algeria and of Mauritania in the matter of their rights on the so-called 'Spanish Sahara'.

It goes without saying that we render homage to the heroic and persevering struggle of our Palestinian brothers and of the fighters for freedom in Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Namibia and elsewhere. We warmly greet the solemn declaration adopted by the 10th Conference of the Heads of State and government of the organisation of African Unity which marks an extremely important step in the determination of African states to liquidate once for all such disgraces to humanity as colonialism and racism. We cannot but applaud the unanimity accorded to the decision to support armed struggle as the principal means to which the movements for national liberation have recourse. Basing ourselves on our own experience we can confirm the correctness of this decision. Unfortunately experience has shown that the colonialist, racists, imperialists understand only the language of armed resistance in the defence of legitimate rights. Africa has had its own experience and has exhausted all other means of struggle. The struggle of our Cambodian people fits perfectly into the framework of the struggle of the peoples of Africa. Our aspirations are the same. The enemy

is the same. That is why we consider the victories won by the peoples of Africa as our own victories, just as our African brothers understand the importance of the armed struggle that we are leading against American imperialism. Our people are also aware that in fighting for our own rights, we are fighting for the rights of all the peoples of the Third World. Here is a new kind of internationalism in action!

In Latin America, an ever-increasing number of states are uniting and organising to put an end to the American policy of subversion, of robbing them of natural resources, of exploitation of cheap labour and of oppression.

In Cuba, the maintenance of the important American base of Guantanamo, contrary to the wish of the government and people of Cuba, is a flagrant violation of the charter of the United Nations.

In Panama the government and the people are asking that the situation created by the unequal treaty imposed at the beginning of this century perpetuating indefinitely control and jurisdiction by America over the canal and the stationing of American troops in the canal zone, should be brought to an end. We support the demand of the government and people of Panama to bring to an end this intolerable situation.

We support the government of Popular Unity in Chile under the direction of President Allende for its ceaseless efforts to effect economic and social progress in face of all sorts of manoeuvres and sabotage inspired by America — which we ourselves are only too familiar with in Cambodia — manoeuvres and sabotage aimed at overthrowing his government.

Peru and other countries in Latin America have decided to extend their territorial waters to 200 nautical miles to protect their natural resources. We support such measures as means of protection against plundering by the imperialist powers which have powerful means of undertaking massive and destructive exploitation of these resources.

Mr. President, your Majesties, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, the economic situation in numerous countries in course of development has been worsened during the last 10 years by reason of the exploitation and stealing of resources by the imperialist powers. If the latter have been forced to retreat in certain cases, that is only because of concerted action on the part of the exploited countries. We would like to say how greatly we have been encouraged by the struggle conducted by numerous nations of the Third World, amongst which the example given by the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria has been one of the most encouraging — to consolidate their economic independence in the face of attempts by imperialist and neo-colonialist powers to sabotage the foundations of their political independence. We are happy to note the growing tendencies of countries of the Third World to organise themselves against robbery and political intervention on the part of numerous monopolistic and multinational companies.

The sinister example of the activities of the international telephone and telegraph company (I.T.T.) which in 1970 sought in vain to prevent the election of President Allende in Chile and in 1972 to stage a plot to overthrow his government, is already well known. Other examples of activities by United Fruit in the so-called 'Banana republics' are too well known to be repeated here.

Chile, Peru, Mexico, Equador, Panama and other countries have taken measures to control, restrain or nationalise such companies. We think that it is our duty to follow the example already given by numerous nations of the Third World in supporting such initiatives.

We ought also to find the ways and means of counterattacking the practice of highly developed countries who export their economic and financial crises to countries in course of development, so causing irreparable losses to their monetary reserves and to their trade in raw materials — not to mention the ever-widening gap between the price paid for raw materials and that for manufactured products.

To end such disloyal economic practices, we think that international economic relations ought to be based upon the principle of mutual respect — that is to say respect for the sovereignty of each state, equality and mutual benefit. Real solidarity and genuine close co-operation between non-aligned countries could thus be established on the basis of various recommendations formulated in the course of the previous conference, as well as on the basis of a determined struggle against every form of economic domination on the part of the great powers.

Mr. President, your Majesties, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, to conclude, I would like to present the most cordial congratulations to the Algerian government for the excellent organisation of this conference and for the atmosphere of warm hospitality which it creates on this great occasion. On behalf of my government and my people I add my warmest wishes for the great success of our common efforts on this occasion which history will, without any doubt, mark as a great new stage in human progress.

*September 6th, 1973.*

## RESOLUTION ON CAMBODIA

*The 4th Conference of the Heads of State or of Government in the Non-Aligned Countries assembled in Algiers from 5th - 9th September, 1973.*

- Having regard to the resolution of the conference of Georgetown on Cambodia and its complete support for the five point declaration of 23rd March 1970 by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia on the settlement of the Cambodian problem;
  - having regard to the fact that Cambodia, independent and non-aligned, up to that point an oasis of peace, has been drawn, since March 1970, by the anti-national coup d'etat, into America's war of aggression in Indo-China;
  - having regard to the legality and the legitimacy of the Royal Government presided over by Prince Norodom Sihanouk falling victim to the coup d'etat against Cambodian neutrality;
  - bearing in mind that by the collective recognition that the conference has given to the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, it has brought to the just struggle of the Cambodian people the most valuable support for its independence, its sovereignty and its neutrality;
1. demands from the government of the U.S.A. cessation of all acts of aggression against Cambodia, of all interference in its internal affairs, in particular all aid to the Phnom Penh regime and also withdrawal of its military personnel and of foreign forces that it has brought into action in Cambodia;
  2. demands from all countries concerned for peace and justice that they should give official recognition to the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia as the only legal government of Cambodia;
  3. reaffirms its solidarity with the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia in its struggle on the international plain and its firm support at the United Nations and in other international organisations.

**A Motion Proposed by the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation to the World Conference on Cambodia organised by the Stockholm Conference, Paris, 8th/9th December 1973.**

This Conference recognises with satisfaction the considerable increase in world-wide support for the Royal Government of National Union in Cambodia. Not only have a large number of neutral countries made the just decision to recognise this legitimate government, headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, but in recent months they have been joined by the government of the USSR and a number of other Eastern European governments, all of which, in according recognition to the Sihanouk government, have strengthened the worldwide movement of support for the Cambodian people's struggle against imperialism. This Conference, in welcoming this highly positive development, urges all such governments to offer the maximum possible material and moral support to the GRUNK.

However, the major governments of Western Europe obdurately remain outside the ranks of those within the United Nations who seek to support justice in Cambodia. This Conference appeals to all progressive and humanitarian organisations based in those European countries whose governments have not yet accorded recognition to the government of Prince Sihanouk, to make representations to those governments with a view to withdrawing all support from the corrupt puppet regime of Lon Nol which is still attempting to cling to authority in Phnom Penh.

This Conference calls for an international day of protest against imperialist atrocities in Cambodia and of support for the Cambodian people's struggle, to be held in solidarity with the GRUNK and the FUNK on 18th March 1974, the fourth anniversary of the coup d'état in Phnom Penh. Demonstrations and meetings of support for the legitimate Cambodian government and the struggles of the Cambodian people should be held in every country, and protests should be addressed to all those imperialist countries which have been upholding the puppets of the Lon Nol regime.

This Conference makes a particular appeal to the people of the United States to organise the strongest possible representations with the members of the Senate and the Congress, in order to ensure that all military and financial intervention of the United States government in Cambodia be brought to a halt. The tragic problem of Cambodia will remain unresolved while the United States Congress continues to give resources to President Nixon for the continuation of this utterly immoral war.