

# CPUSA hides Soviet role in Indochina conflict

In the May 20 issue of the Daily World magazine, revisionist hack writer Tom Foley weaves together an assortment of lies into an article that is supposed to tell its readers "what's really behind the Cambodia-Vietnam war."

Actually, the article is nothing more than an attempt to cover up the true answer to this question.

Foley's analysis of the fighting between Vietnam and Kampuchea (which the CPUSA's newspaper insists on calling Cambodia, the name given to it by the colonialists) is that it is a "border war."

Kampuchea, says Foley, is aggressing against Vietnamese territory. Basing his argument on French colonial maps and a distorted account of recent border negotiations, Foley attempts to prove that Kampuchea is not respecting the correct boundary between the two countries. He blames this situation on "Maoist influences" and "extreme chauvinist hatred," and dares to suggest that the CIA might be dictating Kampuchean policy.

But the "border war" story is a fairy tale. The boundaries between the two countries are very clear. They were agreed to in joint Vietnamese-Kampuchean negotiations both in 1966 and 1967. Now, however, the Vietnamese have reversed themselves and renounced their previous recognition of Kampuchea's borders—a point Foley conveniently leaves out of his presentation.

The real heart of the matter lies in the fact that the Soviet Union, making use of long-standing national differences between the two countries, is encouraging Vietnam's military action against Kampuchea—action designed not to seize this or that piece of disputed territory, but to actually overthrow the present Kampuchean government, subvert the revolution there, and bring the country under foreign domination once again.

If it were only a "border conflict," why is it that in December 1977 Vietnamese troops penetrated as much as 20 miles inside Kampuchea's territory—far beyond even the Vietnamese version of the border? Moreover, why were they accompanied in this operation by Soviet tank commanders, while hundreds of other

Soviet advisers barked radio orders in Russian from the Vietnamese side?

Foley, of course, makes no attempt to answer these questions. His article, which purports to be a chronological account, simply makes no mention of the massive Vietnamese invasion in December 1977. He merely writes that on Dec. 31, Kampuchea "broke off relations with Vietnam," as if it was Kampuchea's unwillingness to negotiate, rather than a large-scale invasion of its territory that precipitated that action.

Foley's version of history is designed to whitewash the criminal role the USSR has played towards Kampuchea. As early as 1960, the Soviet revisionists declared their opposition to the Kampuchean revolution. In that year, the Soviet ambassador in Phnom Penh was approached by the newly-founded Communist Party of Kampuchea and asked for a small loan to help finance a newspaper. Trying to make the CPK abandon its principled stand against revisionism, the ambassador refused the loan and accused the Kampuchean communists of being "ultra-left."

When the Kampuchea Party would not bow to such pressure, the Soviet revisionists and their agents did their best to destroy the CPK. The USSR even went so far as to support the Lon Nol puppet clique during the entire war of liberation from 1970 to 1975.

Since liberation in 1975, the Soviet KGB has joined the American CIA in trying to overthrow the new socialist government. KGB agents were responsible for several attempted coup d'etats, but all were foiled.

Supporting the Vietnamese scheme to create an "Indochinese Federation" with Kampuchea as a subservient member, the USSR has dispatched military advisers to the 11 Vietnamese divisions stationed on the Vietnam-Kampuchea border and the 4 Vietnamese divisions on the Kampuchea-Laos border. These advisers have participated either directly or indirectly in all the fighting to date.

This is the real situation that lies behind the fighting in Indochina, and these are precisely the facts which Foley hopes to conceal through his article.