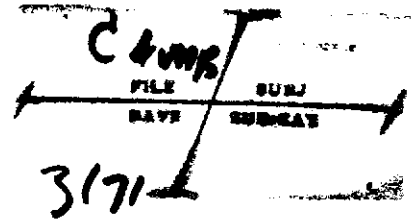


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BANQUET MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF SIHANOUK'S ARRIVAL IN PRC

Peking NCNA International Service in English 0003 GMT 20 Mar 71 B

[Text] Peking, March 19 (HSINHUA)--Premier Chou En-lai gave a grand banquet at the Great Hall of the People here this evening on the occasion of the first anniversary of welcoming to China Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia and chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk, and Samdech Penn Nouth, chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N.U.F.C. and prime minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth, and warmly celebrating the first anniversary of the founding of the N.U.F.C.

On this day a year ago, i.e., the day following the reactionary coup d'etat staged by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak traitorous clique at the instigation of U.S. imperialism, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk, and Samdech and Madame Penn Nouth came to visit China and were given a very warm welcome by the Chinese Government and people. In the past year, under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the N.U.F.C., the Cambodian people's armed struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has developed vigorously, liberating seven-tenths of the territory and six-tenths of the population and dealing heavy blows at the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak traitorous clique. A new, extremely fine situation characterized by united struggle against U.S. aggression has appeared in [the] whole [of] Indochina.

The Great Hall of the People was brightly illuminated this evening. At the back of the rostrum of the banquet hall were a large portrait of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia and close friend of the Chinese people, and a large portrait of Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people. The portraits were flanked by the national flags of the Kingdom of Cambodia and China.

Seated at the table for the guests of honour together with Samdech and Madame Sihanouk and Samdech and Madame Penn Nouth were comrades-in-arms from Viet Nam, Laos, Korea and Romania:

Ngo Thuyen, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to China;

Nguyen Van Quang, ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China;

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Laotian friend General Huon Mongkhunvilay and Madame Mongkhunvilay;

Hyon Chun-kuk, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, and Madame Hyon Chun-kuk; and

Gheorghe Radulescu, head of the Romanian Government delegation.

Present at the banquet were leading comrades of the Chinese party and government: Huang Yung-sheng, Yao Wen-yuan, Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien, Wu Fa-hsien, Li Tso-peng, Chiu Hui-tso, Chi Teng-kuei, Li Teh-sheng, Wang Tung-hsing and Kuo Mo-jo.

The banquet began with the band playing the national anthem of the Kingdom of Cambodia, the song of the Laotian Patriotic Front, the official song of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and the national anthems of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China.

Premier Chou En-lai and Samdech Sihanouk made heart-warming speeches at the banquet. Their speeches were greeted with round after round of thunderous applause. Following Premier Chou En-lai's speech, the song "Remembrance of China" by Samdech Sihanouk was played. Following Samdech Sihanouk's speech, the band played "Ode to the Socialist Motherland".

From beginning to end, the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of fraternal friendship and militant unity between the people of China and Cambodia. Hosts and guests drank toasts to the great victories of the people of Cambodia and the other Indochinese countries in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, to the independence, peace, democracy, neutrality, territorial integrity and prosperity of Cambodia, to the prosperity of the People's Republic of China, and to the great friendship and militant unity between the people of China and Cambodia and the other Indochinese countries.

Also present on the occasion were:

Prince Norodom Yuvaneath, son of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, and Madame Yuvaneath; Princess Norodom Roeungsy, daughter of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; Princess Norodom Keth Kanya, aunt of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; Madame Kou Roun; Thiounn Mumm, member of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.C. Central Committee and minister of economy and finance of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia; General Duong Sam Ol, member of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.C. Central Committee and minister of military equipment and armament, and Madame Duong Sam Ol; Keat Chhon, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.C. Central Committee and minister delegate to the Prime Minister; Thiounn Prasith, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the N.U.F.C. Central Committee and minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation; Van Piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Madame Van Piny; Ker Meas, ambassador of the Kingdom of Cambodia to China; Ang Kim Knean, ambassador of the Kingdom of Cambodia to Korea, and Madame Ang Kim Knean, and other distinguished Cambodian guests; and

All the members of the Romanian Government delegation now on a friendly visit to China.

Also present on the occasion were:

Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Pei Shih-chang, Chuang Hsi-chuan, Wu Yu-hsun and Hsieh Fu-min;

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Leading members of the general departments, services and arms of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the P.L.A. Peking units and Peking Garrison Wang Hsin-ting, Tien Wei-hsin, Chang Chih-ming, Wu Jui-lin, Wang Hui-chiu, Chang Ta-chih, Yang Kun-shan, Chen Shih-chu, Sung Wei-shih, Lung Chen-piao, Chang Nan-sheng, Chung Hui-kun, Yuan Hua-ping and Chai Cheng-wen; and

Leading members of the Government departments concerned, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries Chi Peng-fei, Li Yao-wen, Han Nien-lung, Wang Hai-jung, Wang Teh-yang, Pai Hsiang-kuo, Li Chiang, Kao Li-hsing, Fang Yi, Liu Ta-yu, Chen Mao, Kuo Lu, Tsao Cheng, Ti Fu-tsai, Chang Chi-chih, Liu Chien-kung, Lu Ying, Ma Jen-hui, Huang Tso-chen, Wang Kuo-chuan, Lin Chia-mei and Yu Li-chun; Chinese Ambassador to Cambodia Kang Mao-chao; and representatives of combat heroes of the People's Liberation Army and workers and peasants of Peking.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were present.

Chou En-lai Speech

Peking NCNA International Service in English 0026 GMT 20 Mar 71 B

[Text] Peking, March 19 (Hsinhua)--Following is the full text of the speech by Premier Chou En-lai at the banquet he gave this evening on the occasion of the anniversary of welcoming to China the Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and in celebration of the anniversary of the founding of the National United Front of Cambodia:

Respected Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia and chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Mme. Sihanouk,

Respected Samdech Penn Nouth, chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia and prime minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Mme. Penn Nouth,

Distinguished guests from Cambodia,

Friends and comrades,

On this day a year ago, the Chinese Government and people warmly welcomed Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia, and Mme. Sihanouk and Samdech and Mme. Penn Nouth for a visit to China, and many friends present here joined us in that historic welcome. It was the day following the reactionary coup d'etat staged by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak traitorous clique under the instigation of U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism fancied that thereafter it could enslave the Cambodian people at will and turn Cambodia into its colony and a military base for expanding its war of aggression in Indochina. However, it had miscalculated. It had not expected that this should have kindled the raging flames of the Cambodian people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and brought about a completely new situation in the three Indochinese peoples' unity against U.S. imperialism.

On the eve of the anniversary of the founding of the National United Front of Cambodia, I wish to extend, on behalf of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin and on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, warm congratulations and high respects to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia and chairman of the National United Front of

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Cambodia, and Mme. Sihanouk, to Samdech Penn Nouth, chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia and prime minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Mme. Penn Nouth, to the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and to the fraternal Cambodian people and all the commanders and fighters of the Cambodian national armed forces.

After his arrival in China, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has held high the banner of safeguarding national independence and led the Cambodian people in rising and waging a war of resistance. On March 23 last year, he issued the solemn five-point declaration announcing the founding of the National United Front of Cambodia and initiated the convocation of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples and then formed the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

In the past year, the Cambodian people's armed struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has developed vigorously. Seven tenths of the territory and six tenths of the population have been liberated and heavy blows have been dealt to the U.S. aggressors and their lackey the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak traitorous clique. Supporting and assisting each other and fighting shoulder to shoulder, the three peoples of Indochina have won great victories in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

In particular, the recent brilliant victories in the area of Highway 9 and the southern part of Laos have won the warm acclamation and admiration of the people of the whole world. U.S. imperialism wildly attempts to divide the various battlefields in Indochina, but the result is that it has turned the whole [of] Indochina into a single battlefield. The situation in the three Indochinese peoples' war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has never been so favourable as it is today.

China is the rear area of the people of Cambodia and other Indochinese peoples in waging their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Staying in the rear area, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has the front at heart and has often issued messages to inspire the fighting will of the people. In the past year, in response to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's call, many patriotic Cambodians have come over to the National United Front one after another to join the ranks of the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. And now the National United Front of Cambodia has continuously developed and grown in strength and has become the powerful force leading the struggle of the Cambodian people.

In the past year, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has carried out extensive activities in connection with state affairs. He visited the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He has received many heads of state and government, diplomatic envoys as well as statesmen and well-known personalities from the five continents and journalists from various countries. Prime Minister Penn Nouth has also carried out many important international activities. All this has forcefully supported the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation at home. With the continuous development and victories of the Cambodian people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, the National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia are gaining a rising international status and winning the high praise and admiration of the peoples of the world.

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There is a long-standing and profound traditional friendship between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples. Since 1955, new relations of friendly cooperation have been established between our two countries on the basis of the Bandung spirit and the five principles of peaceful coexistence. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has visited China several times and made outstanding contributions to the development of the friendship between our two peoples. The Samdech composed the song "Nostalgia for China" in stanzas overflowing with warm sentiments. Today, this song which expresses mutual respect and profound sentiments between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples can be heard everywhere, from the foot of the Tianshan Range to the coast of the South China Sea.

Not long ago, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk visited the northwestern and southeastern areas of China and was accorded an enthusiastic welcome by the revolutionary masses in their tens of millions. The Samdech's visit to various parts of China has inspired the broad masses of our workers, peasants and soldiers and spurred and promoted our work in production and preparedness against war. We express sincere thanks for this.

The Chinese and Cambodian peoples are brothers and comrades-in-arms. In the past year, the common struggle against U.S. imperialism has bound our two peoples together even more closely. No force on earth can undermine the great friendship and militant unity between our two peoples. In firm response to their great leader Chairman Mao's solemn statement of May 20, 1970, the Chinese people resolutely support the Cambodian people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, and resolutely unite with the peoples of Cambodia, other Indochinese countries and the whole world in the common fight to thoroughly defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs.

Now I request you all to raise your glasses and drink a toast.

To the great victories of the Cambodian people and other Indochinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation,

To the independence, peace, democracy, neutrality, territorial integrity and prosperity of Cambodia,

To the great friendship and militant unity between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples,

To the health and long life of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia and chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Mme. Sihanouk,

To the health of Samdech Penn Nouth, chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia and prime minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Mme. Penn Nouth,

To the health of all the other distinguished guests from Cambodia,

To the health of Vice-Chairman Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu,

To the health of General Huon Mongkhunvilay and Mme. Mongkhunvilay,

To the health of Comrade Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang,

To the health of Comrade Ambassador Ngo Thuyen,

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To the health of Comrade Ambassador Hyon Chun-kuk and Mme Hyon Chun-kuk,

To the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and thier wives present, and

To the health of our friends and comrades present here!

Address by Sihanouk

Peking NCNA International Service in English 0057 GMT 20 Mar 71 B

[Text] Peking, March 19 (HSINHUA)--Following is the full text of the speech by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia, at the banquet given by Premier Chou En-lai here this evening:

Your Excellency respected Mr Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China,

First of all, allow me to express wholehearted thanks to you in my own name as well as in the name of the Khmer people, the National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia for the magnificent banquet which Your Excellency, in the name of the great Chinese people, has kindly held in our honour, and for your very fine speech overflowing with sentiments of friendship, fraternity and militant and indestructible solidarity which are the sentiments of the People's Republic of China, the glorious and heroic Chinese people, their most respected and beloved leader His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung and all the respected Chinese leaders.

Please allow us to express to them and to you our most profound and affectionate gratitude, with the assurance of our eternal acknowledgement of the very powerful backing, the unreserved support, the immeasurable and unparalleled aid which China, her Chairman Mao, her people, her government, her great party, her most glorious People's Army of National Liberation are giving and are determined to give until our definitive victory over U.S. imperialism and its valets in Phnom Penh, to our people, our N.U.F.C., and our R.G.N.U.C., our People's Armed Forces of National Liberation in their historic struggle for national salvation and the complete liberation of Kampuchea, our beloved fatherland.

Your Excellency respected Premier, Your Excellencies respected and eminent military and civil personages of the People's Republic of China, esteemed Chinese brothers and sisters, esteemed Vietnamese brothers and sisters, esteemed Laotian brothers and sisters, esteemed Korean brothers and sisters, Your Excellency esteemed Gheorghe Radulescu, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Your Excellencies esteemed messrs, and mmes, eminent and distinguished diplomats, representatives of friendly countries, dear friends,

Your kind presence at this most splendid banquet constitutes a very great encouragement and a real gesture of support and solidarity for all the Khmer patriots and, above all, for those who are fighting in Cambodia itself with arms in hand. Allow me to thank you most heartily for this.

To my mind, the date of March 19 is of particular importance.

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On March 18, 1970, the traitorous General Lon Nol and his gang of fascist and corrupt princes and bourgeoisie illegally deposed me and placed Cambodia, against the will of her people, under [the] total dependence of U.S. imperialism, thus wilfully destroying our national independence, our neutrality, our territorial integrity, our peace and progress. March 18, 1970 will be considered by historians as the darkest day in Kampuchea's history of almost two thousand years, for this day marked the most ominous change in the political and ideological orientation of Cambodia, and constituted the point of her departure towards war, total destruction and the worst sufferings and humiliations which the Khmer nation had ever known before.

In contrast, March 19, 1970 constituted the point of departure for the Khmer people towards hope, rehabilitation of national dignity and honour.

Personally, I will never forget that day, because on my arrival in Peking, His Excellency Premier Chou En-lai, whom I have always regarded as my dearest friend and the most understanding, most faithful and most valuable friend of the Khmer people and independent Cambodia, was kind enough to give, without any hesitation or delay, to the Khmer people and the resolute, unflinching and uncompromising armed struggle which I told him in the name of this people that we would carry to the end against U.S. imperialism and its vile lackeys, the formal assurance of the complete support in all fields, of the multifarious and militant solidarity and de jure recognition which the People's Republic of China, her venerated and beloved Chairman Mao, her government and her people have accorded and will always accord unconditionally and wholeheartedly to the Khmer people, their legal head of state, their legitimate government and to the national and people's organizations which will be established and, in a word, to our sacred struggle till final victory.

All my compatriots loyal to our national ideal of freedom and independence and I myself will always remember all this with most heartfelt gratitude.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

Exactly a year has elapsed since the historic day of March 19, 1970 which I have mentioned above. And we may say quite objectively that the balance is highly in favour of the Cambodian's people's resistance and very much against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys of the Lon Nol gang.

I think it is not necessary for me to tell you at length about the constitution of the N.U.F.C., the formation of the R.G.N.U.C., the establishment of the People's Army of National Liberation of Kampuchea, the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, the spontaneous realization of the fraternal front of the Chinese, Khmer, Vietnamese, Laotian and Korean peoples, the historic statement of Chairman Mao dated May 20, 1970, the de jure recognition of the R.G.N.U.C. by 23 sovereign states and governments and 2 people's movements of national liberation, and I salute with gratitude the distinguished representatives of the above who are with us this evening. All these events beneficial to our people and the future of our country are as well-known to you as the resounding military successes scored by the three fraternal Khmer, Vietnamese and Laotian peoples on the three battlefields of Cambodia, Viet Nam and Laos.

You also know that these successes have obliged Nixon, arch criminal chieftain of U.S. imperialism, to launch desperately a new big escalation of his war of aggression in Indochina, an escalation involving a large-scale offensive against Cambodia aimed at seizing Kratie, the most important city of liberated Cambodia, a large-scale offensive in the region of Khe Sanh (South Viet Nam), the savage bombardment of several parts of the territory of the D.R.V.N. and an aggression on the largest scale in lower Laos.

Today, it is very clear to all the people of the world that the American aggressors and their Saigon and other mercenaries are suffering complete defeats, unable to attain any of the objectives set in Cambodia as well as in Laos, South Viet Nam and North Viet Nam. The very heavy and plain defeat which the heroic fraternal peoples of Laos and Viet Nam have made them suffer in the region of Tchepone and the region of Khe Sanh in particular, undoubtedly constitutes a turning point in this great war in Indochina.

It is absolutely certain that proceeding from this new turning point, the three Indochinese peoples may regard the coming battles, no matter how hard and how numerous they may be, as irresistible stages towards complete victory over U.S. imperialism and its total and irreversible elimination from our Indochina.

In their exultant advance towards definitive victory, the three Indochinese peoples have the exceptional chance of having the P.R.C. as their reliable and extremely powerful great rear area. In this regard, we are greatly inspired by the historic remarks which are resounding throughout the world, made recently in Hanoi by His Excellency the Premier of the P.R.C.: "Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia are close neighbours of China and we will never allow U.S. imperialism to do whatever it pleases there. If U.S. imperialism should obdurately go down the road of expanding its war of aggression in Indochina, the Chinese people will take all necessary measures, not flinching even from the greatest national sacrifices, to give all-out support and assistance to the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and give all-out support and assistance to the three peoples of Indochina in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation until the thorough defeat of the U.S. aggressors. The Chinese people and the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia are brothers and comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe and going through thick and thin together. We will always unite together, fight together and win victory together!"

And equally are we extremely inspired by the news of the completely successful launching into the space of the second man-made satellite of the P.R.C., which is even larger, heavier and faster than the first one.

We have not forgotten that His Excellency respected and beloved Chou En-lai declared, on behalf of Chairman Mao and the Chinese people, the historic launching of the first satellite magnificently baptised "The East Is Red" on the occasion of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples and its happy conclusion.

And we see as a very happy augury that the new great victories of the Indochinese peoples are so magnificently saluted by the launching of the second satellite of the P.R.C. and permit me, on behalf of all the Khmer resistance fighters, to express very warm congratulations and our sincerest admiration to Chairman Mao, the government, the party, the people, the scientists, engineers, technicians and workers of China for this new great success which has greatly upset the enemies of the peoples (U.S. imperialism in particular) and greatly elated and reassured all the peoples and countries that love freedom, peace, justice and equality--ideals which Mao Tsetung's China symbolizes so perfectly in their eyes.

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Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

Before concluding my speech, permit me to point out, on the subject of Cambodia, an important veering of opinion on the part of the American, Western and other peoples who not long ago were still deceived and poisoned by the propaganda of the U.S. imperialists, masters of the Lonnolites, and by the shameful false allegation of Nixon and his ministers in Washington according to which the armed forces of the N.U.F.C. are not Khmers but "S.V.N.N.F.L." and even "North Vietnamese", while the Lon Nol regime should enjoy the unanimous support of the Cambodians, of all social strata, all military and civilian circles, and in particular the Khmer intellectuals and youths.

One such propaganda, one such lie of Nixon and his government and of U.S. imperialism has been, alas, believed by certain governments and countries which call themselves friends of the Khmer people.

But in this month of March, 1971, that is to say, after 12 months of observation, the American press and the Western press themselves have finally come to see and made the world see that the reality about the N.U.F.C. on the one hand and the Lon Nol regime on the other is quite different from what the Nixonities and their poisonous propaganda apparatus have alleged. With regard to the People's Army of the N.U.F.C., which is entirely Khmer and which assumes the entire responsibility for military operations and sabotage in Cambodia, permit me to cite two evidences for you, one emanating from the American agency U.P.I. and its correspondent in Cambodia Kate Webb, who wrote on March 13, 1971: "Intelligence sources say there are now hundreds of Cambodian communist camps in central and western Cambodia, the presence of many Khmers Rouge on battlefields in Cambodia...shows the training has been very effective....All sabotage is carried out by Cambodians...the Cambodian communists and Sihanoukists are marshalling....(They) are mobile, moving, harassing, cutting roads, diverting supplies almost at will, following the classic guerrilla warfare pattern."

The second evidence emanates from the agency of Federal Germany, D.P.A., and its correspondent in the Far East, Hans Joachim Bargmann, who wrote on March 15, 1971: "The... 'new people's army' beholden to Prince Sihanouk...is gaining supporters especially in the farming areas, a fact borne out by the fact that this army can go on fighting without North Vietnamese support....It is further an undeniable fact that the Sihanouk guerrilla groups are so strong today that they are virtually able to carry out acts of terrorism anywhere. The attacks on the Phnom Penh airport and Cambodia's sole oil refinery at former Sihanoukville confirm this clearly. There is already a 'second regime' under PRG-Sihanouk Cambodians, in Cambodia's provinces along the Laotian border. To sum up the picture a year after the coup d'etat in Phnom Penh: one is justified in saying that the chances of Lon Nol remaining at the helm in Cambodia have certainly not increased."

The Americans and non-socialist westerners automatically call all the patriots of the third world who dare to fight with arms in hand against U.S. imperialism "communists", but from the above-mentioned evidences people recognize very clearly that the truly Khmer army of the N.U.F.C. is far from being a myth. This seems to me very important.

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If I am not abusing your patience too much, I ask your permission to present you some other Western and American evidences which show very clearly that even in Phnom Penh, the so-called chief of the Lon Nol gang, neither the intellectuals, nor the students, nor even the officers of Lon Nol, when they still have a "grain" of patriotism in them, agree to submit themselves to the anti-popular and anti-national "republic" of Phnom Penh.

(U.P.I.) March 16, 1971--"The (Lon Nol) cabinet secretariat told that March 18 would be declared a holiday in the city (but) no demonstrations would be held by students or even government officials. 'We are afraid of sabotage', the officials said.... Rightist university students...were apparently satisfied with the cabinet decision. The rightist groups said they feared royalist and left wing students might try to turn the demonstrations into anti-government protests. The students did not march.... Phnom Penh citizens reported that security police made a series of snap house to house checks, one of the many security precautions taken...on the March 18th anniversary."

(A.P.) March 5, 1971--"The Cambodian Government, headed by Sisowath Sirik Matak, has thwarted a bid by army officers to restore monarchy in Cambodia..... The informants said government undercover agents had moved secretly during the past four days and that at least one colonel had been taken into custody and up to a dozen other officers were being questioned. One or more generals may be implicated in the coup attempt."

The French journal "LE MONDE"--March 4, 1971--"The regime (of Lon Nol) can no longer succeed in establishing a certain degree of confidence. One of our readers, who has resided in Cambodia for two years, informs us of some thoughts about the deterioration of the climate of Phnom Penh, particularly after the raid launched at the end of January against the airport of Pochentong.... The design of the airport was handed over by an engineer who had fled two days before, several officers were arrested.... The week following the attack, five well-known families disappeared. They were noted doctors, and some of them taught in the faculty. Their departure has provided food for thought in the student circle: How can one who supported General Lon Nol abandon his fortune, his car and his villa to get to the other side? The government is shocked by these disappearances. Four days after his disappearance, a dentist spoke over the N.U.F.C. radio. About thirty of his friends or those who simply had relations with him were arrested. Their houses were searched rigorously.... The headmaster of a college in the north of Phnom Penh disappeared. The headmaster was rallied (to the N.U.F.C.)....

"On the other hand, it becomes difficult to endure the police control with interrogation of the friends of suspects, the systematic search of the houses grouped in tens, the action of the military gendarme (the kind of shirkers from active service) in arresting cyclists and pedestrians. The officers have completely ignored the National Assembly, which people hardly talk about any longer. The bourgeoisie, who are its members, are occupied with their business. The police chiefs confiscate the property of the opponents and extort the Chinese and Vietnamese nationals who remained there."

In its issue of February 22, 1971 the journal "LE MONDE" [had] already revealed: "The recent departure from Phnom Penh of persons who are well-known among intellectual circles and who have...joined the ranks of the National United Front (N.U.F.C.) have set in motion a police operation, we learn from [a] private source. Searches are numerous and it is often impossible to obtain the least information about the arrested persons."

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"During the first week of February, repression has especially befallen a certain number of intellectuals. It is pointed out to us that the lot of the following persons arouses the gravest anxiety: Miss Sim Chanya, aged 28, a master of arts and a radio announcer; Miss Chou Vanthan, aged 27, a teacher from the Chumpou Veau secondary school; Mr and Mme Kong Sokun, professors of Khmer language."

That is what Nixon and his government have presented in their official statements as a "democratic and very popular regime enjoying the unanimous support of the 7 million Khmers"!

It is certain that such a regime, which is now being deserted by the best of its officers and civil elite and which is obliged to act severely against its past "followers," including young women, is doomed to die soon and to drag its master, U.S. imperialism, to death.

In this conviction and while reiterating my profound gratitude to the People's Republic of China, as well as to the other countries and governments which are common brothers or friends of the Chinese and Khmer peoples, for their valuable support to the N.U.F.C. and the R.G.N.U.C., that is to say, to our people who are resolutely fighting for national salvation and the complete liberation of Cambodia, I ask your permission for me to raise my glass and drink a toast with all my compatriots present here:

To the health, happiness and longevity of His Excellency most respected and beloved Chairman Mao Tsetung,

To the health of his close comrade-in-arms, His Excellency respected Vice-Chairman Lin Biao,

To the health of His Excellency, respected and beloved Premier Chou En-lai,

To the health of Your Excellencies, all of you, ladies and gentlemen and esteemed friends who have honoured us by their presence at this magnificent celebration of the militant Khmer-Chinese unity and the militant unity of China, Indochina and Korea,

To the fraternal friendship and indestructible solidarity forever uniting the Khmer and Chinese peoples,

To the greatness of the People's Republic of China and the prosperity of her talented and hospitable people, and

To the new and great successes of the People's Republic of China in all fields of her national construction and national defence under the lofty and unique leadership of Chairman Mao!

PEOPLE'S DAILY EDITORIAL HAILS CAMBODIAN ANNIVERSARY

Peking NCNA International Service in English 0024 GMT 23 Mar 71 B

[Slantlines denote boldface as indicated by NCNA]

[Text] Peking, March 23 (HSINHUA)--The "PEOPLE'S DAILY" today carried an editorial entitled "A Year of Battle, a Year of Victory". The editorial reads in full as follows:

Today is the first anniversary of the founding of the National United Front of Cambodia headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia; it is also the first anniversary of the Cambodian people's rebellion and war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. At a time when the Cambodian patriotic armed forces and people are winning one victory after another and when the situation in Indochina is excellent as never before, the Chinese people, with boundless elation, join the Cambodian people in celebrating this day of great historic importance. With profound sentiments as between comrades-in-arms, we extend the most cordial and most enthusiastic greetings to the Cambodian people, and to esteemed Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union.

In March last year, U.S. imperialism instigated the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique to stage a reactionary coup d'etat in a vain attempt to overthrow at one stroke the royal government led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and reverse the course of history of Cambodia. For a time dark clouds were rolling over Cambodia and a horde of monsters [were] running wild in Phnom Penh city. The Cambodian nation and people were confronted with a critical and perilous situation. At this historical juncture, the voice of Samdech Sihanouk, the respected and beloved leader of the Cambodian people, rang out; he issued on March 23 a message to his compatriots and a solemn declaration. He called on the Cambodian people to take up arms and "engage in guerrilla warfare in the jungle", so as to defeat the U.S. aggressors and the traitorous clique in Phnom Penh and to fight for the salvation of the nation and the liberation of the fatherland. This militant spirit of Samdech Sihanouk who refused to have any humiliation brought upon his majestic dignity and righteousness demonstrated the lofty national dignity of the Cambodian people and has won the praise and admiration of the Chinese people and the people throughout the world.

In the past year, under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union, the Cambodian patriotic armed forces and people, imbued with bitter hatred for U.S. imperialism and its stooge the Lon Nol clique and bringing into full play their patriotism and revolutionary heroism, have waged a heroic and staunch struggle against the enemy and scored brilliant victories.

Today, the Cambodian people have been widely mobilized and have plunged into the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. More and more workers, peasants, patriotic intellectuals, soldiers, officers, Buddhist monks and people of other strata throughout Cambodia are rallying under the banner of the National United Front of Cambodia headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the Royal Government of National Union. Many noted patriots are shaking off the yoke imposed on them by the reactionary Lon Nol clique and [are] coming over to the National United Front to devote themselves to the common cause of resisting U.S. aggression and saving the country.

The National Liberation Armed Forces of Cambodia have grown strong amid the flames of the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Closely relying on the masses of people and developing the people's war extensively, they have liberated large areas of their territory and annihilated large numbers of enemy troops, and are becoming ever stronger through fighting. They are the hope of Cambodia's cause of national liberation and a strong army in the war of the three Indochinese peoples against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

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On the international plane, the Royal Government of National Union under the leadership of the National United Front of Cambodia has been recognized and supported by many countries. It has made active contributions to the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist struggle of the people in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and enjoys high international prestige.

The opposite is true with the Lon Nol puppet clique fostered by U.S. imperialism which has been repudiated and opposed by the broad masses of Cambodian people and is submerging in the vast ocean of people's war. Despite the direct armed invasion of Cambodia by the Nixon administration, nothing can reverse the inevitable doom of the counter-revolutionary puppet regime of Phnom Penh.

The great leader Chairman Mao pointed, /"A just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. A weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big."/ The development of the situation in Cambodia during the past year eloquently testifies to this wise thesis.

The rapid development and brilliant victories of the war waged by the Cambodian people and all the people of the three countries in Indochina against U.S. aggression and for national salvation have foiled the scheme of U.S. imperialism to expand its war of aggression in Indochina. The Nixon administration vainly hoped to cut off the close ties among the peoples of the three Indochinese countries to save itself from the defeat in its aggression in Indochina and to alleviate the predicament of U.S. imperialism and its running dogs. But the whole course of events ran counter to its wishful thinking.

During the past year, holding high the militant banner of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese peoples, the three peoples of Indochina have supported each other and forged militant unity, and the whole Indochina peninsula has become a battlefield lit by the flames of war. Especially in the recent period, the three peoples of Indochina fighting heroically in close coordination wiped out large numbers of U.S.-puppet troops and scored brilliant military successes which shook the world, thereby making new and important contributions to the common cause of the people of the world against the U.S. aggressors and their running dogs.

The year of victorious advance for the Cambodian people in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is also a year of consolidation and development for the friendship and solidarity between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples. The Chinese people feel it an honour and pride that they have, during the past year, made the vast expanse of their territory a great rear area for the Cambodian and other Indochinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. It is our unshirkable internationalist duty to do everything in our power to support and aid the Cambodian and other Indochinese peoples in their anti-U.S. struggle. The Cambodian people's valiant and staunch fighting spirit deserves our learning. We have been deeply moved and encouraged by the profound friendship of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk towards the Chinese people. The long-standing fraternal friendship between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples is blossoming and bearing fruits in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs.

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COMMUNIST CHINA
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Today, while celebrating the first anniversary of the founding of the National United Front of Cambodia and the Cambodian people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, we are convinced that under the wise leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and with the three Indochinese peoples fighting shoulder to shoulder, the heroic Cambodian people are sure to completely defeat the thoroughly wicked U.S. imperialism and its running dogs, and win the war, win the victory and win independence. After the revolutionary storm of the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, an independent, peaceful, democratic and neutral Cambodia, enjoying territorial integrity and national prosperity, will certainly emerge in all its splendour in Southeast Asia!