

PRINCIPAL REPORTS

FROM COMMUNIST RADIO SOURCES

055366

SPECIAL

SIHANOUK AND CHOU EN-LAI OBSERVE ANNIVERSARY
OF CAMBODIAN PRINCE'S ARRIVAL IN PEKING

DRV AND CHICOM LEADERS
CONGRATULATE N. U. F. K. ON A YEAR'S WORK

I. SIHANOUK SPEAKS OF HIS 1970 RECEPTION IN CHINA ;
CLAIMS HIS MOVEMENT WINNING SUPPORT OF
CAMBODIAN INTELLECTUALS

(Peking NCNA International Service in English 0057 GMT
23 Mar. 1971)

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 honor, 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., 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.

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 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 never 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

aid, 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 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 exaltant 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 we are 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 Tse-tung's China symbolizes so perfectly in their eyes.

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 Nixonites 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 Rouges 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 and former Sihanoukville confirm this clearly. There is already a 'second regime' under pro-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.

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 fief 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 precaution 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 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, inform 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 already spoke over the wire of the NUFC 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 NUFC)... 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) arrested 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" 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 (NUFC) have set in motion a police operation, we learn from private source.

"Searches are numerous and it is often impossible to obtain the least information about the arrested persons.

"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 NUFC and the RGNUG, 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 Tse-tung,

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 defense under the lofty and unique leadership of Chairman Mao !

II. CHOU EN LAI PLEDGES SIHNAOUK CONTINUED SUPPORT

[Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese, 2125 GMT,
19 March 1971]

The following is the text of Premier Chou En-lai's speech at a banquet to welcome the first anniversary of the arrival in China of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and to celebrate the first anniversary of the founding of the National United Front of Kampuchea:

Respected Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Madame Sihanouk,

Respected Prince Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth,

Respected distinguished guests of Cambodia,

Friends, Comrades:

A year ago on this day, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people extended their warm welcome to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk, and Prince Penn Nouth and Madame Penn Nouth on their visit to our country. Many friends here today were together with us at that time on that occasion of historical significance. It was on the day after the launching of the reactionary coup by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, which was engineered by U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism thought that from then on it could willfully enslave the Cambodian people and turn Cambodia into its colony and into its military base for expanding its war of aggression in Indochina.

But its calculation was wrong. It did not anticipate that its action 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 which the people of the three Indochinese countries are united against U.S. imperialism."

II. DRV LEADERS HAIL NUFK'S FIRST ANNIVERSARY,
APPLAUD TROOPS UNDER KHIEU SAMPHAN'S COMMAND

(Hanoi VNA International Service in English, 1642 GMT,
22 March 1971)

Ton Duc Thang, President of the Democratic Republic Viet-Nam and President of the Presidium of the Viet-Nam Fatherland Front Central Committee, today sent his warmest congratulations to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the publication of the latter's five-point proclamation and the first founding anniversary of the N. U. F. K. (March 23).

The message of congratulations said:

In response to your appeal for national salvation and under the leadership of the N. U. F. K., the Khmer people of all strata have risen up, million as one, in a valiant patriotic struggle against the U. S. imperialist aggressors, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh traitorous clique, and the Saigon puppets to defend their sacred national rights. Over the past year, the sacred resistance of the heroic Khmer people has advanced by leaps and bounds and recorded very great and glorious victories, creating a firm basis for the advance toward total victory.

These glorious victories are victories of noble patriotism and the tradition of indomitable struggle of the Khmer people, victories of the clear-sighted political program and the political and military line of the N. U. F. K., victories of the national union which (you--Ed) yourselves, Samdech Head of State and President of the N. U. F. K., and Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N. U. F. K. and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, have greatly contributed to building.

The judicious political program of the N. U. F. K. which most truly reflects the ardent aspirations of the Khmer people is deeply penetrating the population of all strata and making its great effect felt more and more in guiding and vigorously encouraging the Khmer people to uphold their firm determination to fight and to win and march toward the liberation of the country and the building of an independent, peaceful, neutral, democratic, and prosperous Cambodia.

The Vietnamese people warmly welcome the glorious victories of the Khmer people and the People's Liberation Armed Forces of Cambodia under the direct command of His Excellency Khieu Samphan, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N. U. F. K., Vice Prime-Minister, and Minister of National Defense, and especially, the latest victories in the region of Sihanoukville and Highway Number 7. These victories constitute a vigorous encouragement and a precious support to the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation. They are also a great contribution to the victory of the three Indochinese peoples over the common enemies--the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys.

The U.S. imperialists have sustained heavy defeats but remain very obdurate and bellicose. They are now striving to intensify and expand the war of aggression, turning the three Indochinese countries into a single battlefield. More than ever the three Indochinese peoples are determined to unite together, support and assist each other, coordinate their fight, and attack unceasingly the enemy everywhere, to deal the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen due punishing blows and defeat all their new military adventures.

Loyal to the Joint Declaration of the Indochinese People's Summit Conference, the Vietnamese people are determined to develop their victorious position and their initiative of action, persist in and step up the fight against the U.S. aggression, for national salvation till total victory; and (they--Ed) are determined to fight side by side with the fraternal Khmer and Lao peoples to drive the U.S. imperialists out of the Indochinese peninsula. We are firmly convinced that under the correct leadership of the N. U. F. K. led by Your Excellency, the Khmer people, fighting for a just cause, animated by a firm determination, endowed with a strong and steady national union, and enjoying the growing sympathy and support of the entire progressive mankind, will surely record victory.

On this occasion, Premier Pham Van Dong, for his part, sent a message of congratulations to Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the N. U. F. K. and Prime-Minister of the R. G. N. U. of Cambodia.

The message wished that the militant solidarity and the friendship and long-term co-operation between our two countries based on the principles of the Joint Declaration of the Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference will strengthen and develop with every passing day.

[Editor's Note: A similar message sent to Sihanouk by Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the NLF and Huynh Tan Phat, President of the PRG-RSVN, was broadcast by L. P. A. in English 1608 GMT, 22 March 1971]

III. CHINESE LAUD N.U.F.K., AND INDOCHINESE
"PROTRACTED PEOPLE'S WAR"

[Peking NCNA International Service in English, 1812 GMT,
22 March 1971]

Tung Pi-wu, Vice Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, sent a message today to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia and 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, extending warm congratulations on the occasion of the first anniversary of the founding of the National United Front of Cambodia.

Full text of the message reads as follows:

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia,

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,

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the founding of the National United Front of Cambodia, we, on behalf of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and on behalf of the Chinese government and people, wish to extend warm congratulations and high respects to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, 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, to the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and to the fraternal Khmer people and all the commanders and fighters of the Cambodian Armed Forces of national liberation.

The birth of the National United Front of Cambodia marked a completely new historical stage in the Cambodian people's struggle against U.S. imperialism. For the independence, neutrality, territorial integrity, peace, democracy and progress of their fatherland, the Cambodian people, under the wise leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the National United Front of Cambodia have in the past

year waged a heroic and tenacious war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, liberated the greater part of the territory and population, dealt heavy blows at U.S. imperialism and its lackey the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak traitorous clique and won brilliant victories. The great victories won by the Cambodian people and all the three peoples of Indochina in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation have set for all the oppressed nations and peoples of the world a brilliant example in which a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big, and (they have--Ed) made outstanding contributions to the struggle of the people of various countries to safeguard national independence and oppose U.S. imperialist aggression.

China and Cambodia are close neighbours, and the Chinese and Cambodian peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers. Through their common struggle against U.S. imperialism, the great friendship and militant unity between our two peoples have been further consolidated and developed. Following their great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, the Chinese people will unswervingly fulfill the bounden internationalist duty of the great rear area to the great front and resolutely support the Cambodian people and all the three peoples of Indochina in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. We firmly believe that the three peoples of Indochina, uniting closely, supporting and assisting each other and persevering in a protracted people's war, will certainly defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs and win complete victory in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Tung Piao,
Vice Chairman of the People's
Republic of China

Chou En-lai,
Premier of the State Council
of the People's Republic of China

March 22, 1971