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SIHANOUK INDICATES HALT IN PRC, DRV SUPPLIES TO CPNLPF

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[By Serge Romensky]

[Text] Peking, Sept 20 (AFP)--Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia, without stating so explicitly, indicated today that North Vietnam and China have halted all material aid to the "popular forces" in Cambodia. He told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE in an interview: "Every cloud has a silver lining. Even if we are abandoned, we are taking our destiny in our own hands." The prince said the war against the Phnom Penh regime could be waged "another 30 years or even 100 years" if necessary.

He produced a document according to which certain political figures in Phnom Penh tried in vain to contact him to propose that he return to Cambodia as a chief of state and conciliator whom "the people would immediately acclaim." He would never accept such an offer, the prince said, since this would lead to the dissolution of his partisan movement in a coalition with the "traitors." However, this was the solution supported at present by the United States, the Soviet Union and France, he said.

Prince Sihanouk said: "I do not criticize China, I do not criticize North Vietnam, I understand perfectly the motivations of each of them. Now, peace is more or less in fashion, so we are somewhat outmoded, but to sign a peace is impossible, for that would be to sign the division of Cambodia."

He said that after a "small" delivery of ammunition several weeks ago, North Vietnam had again halted its deliveries, which had already been interrupted following the signature of the Vietnam peace agreements in January.

It was because of a lack of ammunition, he said, that the "popular forces" had had to evacuate Kompong Cham, after having "taken three quarters of the city".

"If supplies are continually denied to us, we will not be able to take Phnom Penh," he said. The prince added: "But you will see that we will not disappear just like that. We occupy more than 90 percent of Cambodia, and you will see that they are incapable of recapturing any zone which we have already liberated."

The prince said that both North Vietnam and the South Vietnam Provisional Revolutionary Government were playing "the card of peace." Hanoi was counting on United States war reparations for its reconstruction, and the U.S. had also threatened to resume its military intervention in the event of "major upheavals" in Cambodia. Both Hanoi and Saigon were already preparing for a resumption of hostilities in Vietnam in three or four years, but in the meantime North Vietnam did not want to do anything which could slow down the American disengagement, he said.

The prince commented: "We have no pact of alliance with China and North Vietnam.... We have no reason to criticize China which is arriving at an arrangement with the Americans because of its fear of a Soviet attack. That is its absolute right. How could we say that either North Vietnam or China is betraying us?"

They have done nothing contrary to their promises.... We do not want to place responsibility on others for our setbacks or our victories. When we win, it will be our victory." Prince Sihanouk said it would be "injurious" to think that North Vietnam was dropping its support for himself and his followers because of Soviet pressure, motivated by the fact that the prince was allegedly "pro-Chinese."

"Such an explanation would amount to saying that North Vietnam was abandoning its sovereignty. I prefer the other explanation," he said.

The prince said the Soviet Union favours a "Soviet-American condominium" in Southeast Asia, with the presence of "several auxiliary gendarmes: France, Japan, Great Britain." He added, "that is their collective security pact."

He concluded: "We are not as optimistic as we were before. The winner, in all this, is American imperialism. But we will not go to our knees."

#### RGNUC AMBASSADOR TO SENEGAL ASSESSES CAMBODIAN SITUATION

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 25 Aug 73 p 6 L

[John Adotevi interview with Royal Government of the National Union of Cambodia Ambassador to Senegal [Cham Youran]: "Our Victory Will Also Be the Victory of the Fraternal African Countries"]

[Summary] "An end to the bombing does not mean peace. It does not mean a U.S. disengagement from Indochina and, above all, from Cambodia." There are still thousands of U.S.-backed Saigon and Thai mercenaries inside or attempting to get into our country. In our view, this "is not peace. The struggle continues."

However, we have reached "the final phase of our national liberation war" with the Cambodian people "advancing irreversibly toward the final victory." The conduct of this struggle has been based on "the prior approval of the people. We are in complete agreement with our people in both the liberated zones and the zones still occupied by the enemy." The persisting resistance in Phnom Penh reflects the "anarchic situation" there, where "nobody is in control of Lon Nol's soldiers, army or police."

There has been talk of "certain South Vietnamese authorities" wanting to take advantage of any possible opportunity to invade Cambodia, but although they attempted this in 1970 and 1971 "now they would not be able to do it with impunity," first because we have an army waiting for them and second because "contrary to what they claim, the situation in their own countries is not bright. They would, therefore, have to think before becoming more deeply involved in this Cambodian adventure."

The Cambodian people have three main objectives in their struggle: "First, to drive imperialism and its foreign lackeys out of Cambodia; second, to overthrow the traitorous Phnom Penh regime; and third, to reestablish an independent, sovereign, democratic, nonaligned and prosperous Cambodia with real territorial integrity." These three points, first enumerated in "the solemn declaration by our chief of state on 23 March 1970," were recently "confirmed and supported in a resolution adopted by our people's congress held on 19-21 July."