

056664

FILE / SUBJ.
DATE / SUB-CAT.

SIHANOUK IN PEKING - September 1975

CAMBODIANS RETURN TO PEKING FROM DRV

Peking MCNA in English 1238 GMT 4 Sep 75 OW

[Text] Peking, September 4, 1975 (HSINHUA)--The delegation of the National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia led by its leader Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the National United Front, and its deputy leader Khieu Samphan, deputy prime minister of the Royal Government of National Union and commander-in-chief of the people's armed forces of national liberation, arrived here from Hanoi by special plane this afternoon after attending the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Princess Monique Sihanouk arrived here by the same plane.

The members of the delegation arriving by the same plane were Ieng Thirith, minister of popular education and youth of the RGNUC, and Keat Chhon, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the NUFC Central Committee.

The delegation was greeted at the airport by: Samdech Penn Nouth, chairman of the Political Bureau of the NUFC Central Committee and prime minister of the RGNUC, and Madame Penn Nouth; Thiounn Mum and Duong Sam Ol, members of the Political Bureau of the NUFC Central Committee, and Madame Duong Sam Ol; Van Piny, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the RGNUC, and Madame Van Piny; Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien, Chinese vice-premiers; Wu Te and Tan Chen-lin, vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Ho Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of departments concerned Lin Chia-mei, Chu Chuan-hsien and Liang Feng, as well as Chinese Ambassador to Cambodia Sun Hao; and Nguyen Trong Vinh, ambassador to China of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and Nguyen Thanh Cong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of South Vietnam in Peking.

Present were Cambodian Ambassador to China Toch Kham Doeun and his wife, members of the NUFC and the royal family.

HISTORY OF THE VIETNAM WAR ON MICROFILM

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

ACTIVITIES OF CAMBODIAN DELEGATION REPORTED

Meeting With Chinese Leaders

Peking NCNA in English 1230 GMT 6 Sep 75 OW

[Text] Peking, September 6, 1975 (HSINHUA)--Chinese party and state leaders had a cordial and friendly meeting here this evening with leaders of the National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia. They had photographs taken together.

Among those present at the meeting on the Chinese side were Chu Te, Teng Hsiao-ping, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Te, Chen Yung-kuei, Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Chen Yun, Tan Chen-lin, Li Ching-chuan [2621 0064 3123], Ulanfu, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Te-heng, Hu Chueh-wen, Wang Chen and Ku Mu.

Among those present at the meeting on the Cambodian side were Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk; Samdech Penn Nouth, chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the NUFC and prime minister of the RGNUC, and Madame Penn Nouth; and Khieu Samphan, deputy prime minister of the RGNUC and commander-in-chief of the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces.

Teng Hsiao-ping Hosts Banquet

Peking NCNA in English 1635 GMT 6 Sep 75 OW

[Text] Peking, September 6, 1975 (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping gave a grand send-off banquet in the name of Premier Chou En-lai here this evening in honour of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk, Samdech Penn Nouth, chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the NUFC and prime minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth, who are going to return to their motherland in glory.

Among the guests were Khieu Samphan, deputy prime minister of the RGNUC and commander-in-chief of the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces, Ieng Thirith, minister of popular education and youth of the RGNUC, Keat Chhon, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the NUFC, and Madame Keat Chhon.

Other guests included Phoumi Vongvichit, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, vice-premier of the Lao Provisional National Union Government and minister for foreign affairs, and his wife, and Tiao Souk Vongsak, member of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front and minister of information, propaganda and tourism of the Lao Provisional National Union Government.

Present at the banquet were Chinese party and state leaders Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Te, Chen Yung-kuei, Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Chen Yun, Tan Chen-lin, Li Ching-chuan, Ulanfu, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Te-heng, Hu Chueh-wen, Wang Chen and Ku Mu; Keng Piao, head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Chiao Kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs; and Madame Kang Ko-ching, Madame Lin Chia-mei and Madame Huang Chieh.

It is note worthy that the Soviet authorities, while telling China of sending a delegation of the war veterans committee, made the chairman of this committee, Senior General P.I. Batov, engage in frenzied anti-China activities and abuse the Chinese people's role in the great war of resistance against Japan.

The despicable performance by the Soviet renegade group once again reveals its vile designs of even using the heroes of the Soviet Red Army who died in the anti-fascist war to serve its anti-China policies.

NORTH ASIA

ROK TO PARTICIPATE IN SPORTS MEET IN USSR

Peking NCNA in English 1600 GMT 7 Sep 75 OW

[Text] Peking, September 7, 1975 (HSINHUA)--The Pak Chong-hui clique's "foreign ministry" yesterday said that the Soviet Union has granted entry visas to 16 South Korean sportsmen who will participate in the world amateur wrestling championships and weightlifting championships to be held in the Soviet Union this month, and the Pak clique spoke well of this, according to a Seoul report.

The South Korean HAPTONG News Agency yesterday reported that the South Korean "foreign ministry" said "it was 'encouraging' for improvement of relations between Seoul and Moscow." "The Soviet decision bears great significance in view of tensions on the Korean Peninsula", said a South Korean "foreign ministry" official.

This is the second time for the Soviet Union to give entry visas to South Korean sportsmen. On August 1974, 38 South Korean sportsmen arrived in Moscow to attend the World Student Games. They walked through Moscow streets and waved the "national flags" of the South Korean puppet regime. They sang the so-called "national anthem" of the puppet regime under its "national flag" at the Moscow stadium.

PAK SONG-CHOL STOPS OVER IN PEKING

Peking NCNA in English 1508 GMT 6 Sep 75 OW

[Text] Peking, September 6, 1975 (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Pak Song-chol of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and his party made a stop-over in Peking today on their way home after taking part in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Upon their arrival in and departure from Peking, they were greeted at the airport by Ma Wen-po, vice-foreign minister, and Director Chu Chuan-hsien of the Protocol Department and Deputy Director Ho Chang-ming of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry. Present at the airport were Hyon Chun-kuk, Korean ambassador to China, and Nguyen Trong Vinh, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to China.

Vice-Foreign Minister Ma Wen-po gave a banquet at the airport in honour of the Korean comrades.

1. 8 Sep 75

A 11

PRC

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The banquet was held in the banquet hall of the Great Hall of the People. The national flags of Cambodia and China hung side by side in the hall. Samdech and Madame Sihanouk, Samdech and Madame Penn Nouth and Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan, in the company of Chinese leaders, walked into the hall and shook hands with leading members of Chinese ministries and departments and people from various walks of life and with diplomatic envoys of various countries to China.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Samdech Sihanouk delivered heart-warming speeches. Their speeches were punctuated with round after round of warm applause. After their speeches, the band played the national anthems of Cambodia and China.

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the Chinese and Cambodian people. In the course of the banquet, the band played Chinese revolutionary music and Samdech Sihanouk's compositions.

[Peking MCNA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1715 GMT on 6 September carries a report identical to the MCNA English report except at the end it adds the following: "Also invited to attend the banquet were Thiounn Mum and Duong Sam Ol, members of the Political Bureau of the NURC Central Committee; Madam Duong Sam Ol; Van Piny, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the RGNUC and his wife; Foreign Minister Sarin Chhak's wife; Teck Kham Doan, Cambodian ambassador to China and his wife; members of the Cambodian royal family as well as other Cambodian guests in Peking. "Also attending the banquet were members of the NPC Standing Committee and responsible persons of various departments of the CCP Central Committee and the Chinese Government, the Chinese PLA, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee Wang Kuan-lan, Wu Hsin-yu, Han Nien-lung, Chung Hsi-tung, Wang Hai-jung, Ma Wen-po, Ho Ying, Chang Hsiang-shan, Shen Chien, Yang Cheng-wu, Liang Pi-yeh, Chang Tsung-hsun, Wang Hung-jun, Ma Ning, Ku Ming, Teng Tung-che, Sung Yang-chu, Chang Pai-fa, Yao I-lin, Chou Hua-min, Fang I, Han Tsung-cheng, Liang Chang-wu, Hao Chung-shih, Hsu Pin-chou, Chi Chao-chuan, Sun Hsiao-feng, Li I-lin, Tu Hsing-yuan, Chang Pin, Chien Chih-kuang, Li Hsueh-shih, Liu Chien-chang, Li Hsin, Yeh Fei, Tao Chi, Chu Chun-ho, Li Yu-kuei, Wang Ping-chien, Chiao Pei-hsin, Chien Hsin-chung, Huang Wen, Chuang Tse-tung, Chao Cheng-hung, Wang Yu-chin, Wang Ping-nan, Lu Ying, Teng Kang, Hsieh Li-fu, Chin Tsu-min, Hsieh Ching-i, Yang Fo-lan, Ting Kuo-yu, and Wu Chung; Chinese ambassador to Cambodia Sun Hao; and others."]

Teng's Speech

Peking MCNA in English 1547 GMT 6 Sep 75 OW

[Text] Peking, September 6, 1975 (HSINHUA)--Following is the full text of Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's speech at the send-off banquet in honour of Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Prime Minister Penn Nouth on their glorious return to Cambodia, here this evening:

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, respected head of state of Cambodia, and Mae Sihanouk; Samdech Penn Nouth, respected prime minister, and Mae Penn Nouth; Your Excellency Khieu Samphan, respected deputy prime minister; distinguished Cambodian guests; friends and comrades:

Following the great victory of the people's national liberation war of the Cambodian people, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia, Mae Sihanouk, Prime Minister Samdech Penn Nouth and Mae Penn Nouth will soon return in glory to their beloved country. I am entrusted by Premier Chou En-lai to host this evening's banquet and, on behalf of Chairman Mao Tsetung, Chairman Chu Te of the NPC Standing Committee, Premier Chou En-lai and the Chinese Government and people, I wish to extend hearty congratulations and bid a cordial farewell to Samdech Sihanouk, Mae Sihanouk, Samdech Penn Nouth and Mae Penn Nouth.

We feel particularly happy that His Excellency Khieu Samphan, the deputy prime minister, is attending our banquet tonight after his visits to China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. I wish to express our heartfelt thanks to His Excellency Khieu Samphan and all the other distinguished guests.

A few days ago, Chairman Mao Tsetung had a cordial and friendly meeting with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia, Mme Sihanouk, Prime Minister Penn Nouth, Mme Penn Nouth, Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan and Minister Ieng Thirith. Premier Chou En-lai also met with them in a hospital. This fully demonstrates the great friendship and militant unity of China and Cambodia and the two peoples.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is an outstanding patriot of Cambodia. In March 1970, when the very existence of the Cambodian nation was in peril, he took a clear-cut patriotic stand and solemnly issued the five-point declaration, which expressed the Cambodian people's firm determination to fight against the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys, the traitorous Lon Nol clique. To save their country, the Cambodian people, guided by the correct line of independence, self-reliance and people's war, rallied closely around the National United Front of Cambodia with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its chairman and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia with Samdech Penn Nouth as its prime minister and Mr Khieu Samphan its deputy prime minister, and waged a sublime and heroic revolutionary war of people's national liberation. After fighting most arduously and dauntlessly for 5 years and 1 month, they finally liberated the whole of their country, thoroughly smashed the reactionary rule of the traitorous Lon Nol clique and completely drove U.S. imperialism out of Cambodia. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's solemn declaration of March 23, 1970 has now become a triumphant reality. A vigorous new Cambodia has risen majestically in east Asia.

The Cambodian people's great victory is a remarkable example showing that a small nation can defeat a big and a weak nation can defeat a strong; it is another one in the series of great historic events since World War II. It sets a brilliant example and provides new experience for the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples of the world in their struggles. The Cambodian people's revolutionary spirit of daring to fight and daring to win has won the admiration of the people of the world. Your struggle and your victory will doubtless have a far-reaching impact on the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-hegemonic struggle of the people of the whole world, the Third World in particular.

In the years when the Cambodian people were engaged in a life-and-death struggle against domestic and foreign enemies, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Samdech Penn Nouth, imbued with noble patriotism, stood together with the people in the common fight. In the spring of 1973, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Mme Sihanouk, braving fatigue, hardship and danger, made a long journey to return to their homeland amidst flames of war and were warmly welcomed by the leaders in the interior and the patriotic army-men and people.

Over the last 5 years, as successive victories were being won on the battlefields at home, Samdech Sihanouk carried on with full vigour a great deal of diplomatic activities on the international arena, publicizing to the people of the world the just cause of the Cambodian people and the splendid exploits of the people's armed forces of national liberation and exposing the heinous crimes of U.S. imperialism and the traitorous Lon Nol clique.

Vongvichit and Mme Vongvichit, to the health of all the other distinguished Cambodian guests, to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and to the health of all friends and comrades present here!

Sihanouk's Speech

Peking NCMN in English 1612 GMT 6 Sep 75 OW

[Text] Peking, September 6, 1975 (HSINHUA)--Following is the full text of the speech by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, at a banquet given by the Government of the People's Republic of China here this evening:

Your Excellency Respected Mr Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping; Your Excellency Respected Madame Chiang Ching; your excellencies respected Messrs the other leaders of PRC and respected mesdames; excellencies; ladies and gentlemen; dear friends; dear compatriots:

Samdech Penn Nouth, chairman of the Political Bureau of the CC of NUFC and prime minister of RGNUC, and myself most heartily thank his excellency respected Premier Chou En-lai and the Government of the People's Republic of China for kindly organizing this grand and magnificent banquet to wish us and other personages of NUFC and RGNUC a happy return to our beloved country Kampuchea after having fulfilled our patriotic mission abroad, relying on the glorious People's Republic of China as our great and invincible "rear area."

It is with very deep emotion and gratitude that we have listened to the fraternal speech made this evening by His Excellency Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, whose words faithfully reflect the noble sentiments that are always shown to us and the people and nation of Kampuchea by the great and glorious Chinese people and nation, their most distinguished, respected and beloved leader Chairman Mao Tsetung, and their prestigious party and government.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, dear friends:

His Excellency the most respected Chairman Mao, in the recent unforgettable meeting he most kindly and amiably had with us, Samdech Penn Nouth, deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan and myself, once again asked me not to place emphasis on what the People's Republic of China and her people, party, government and the chairman had done for Kampuchea and her people who had to fight for national salvation.

Chairman Mao asked me not to thank China. He said to me and pointed out emphatically that it was for China to thank Kampuchea and her people whose heroic struggle and tremendous sacrifice rendered inestimable services to China, to the Third World and to all peoples of the world.

Tonight, I am in a great dilemma, as on the one hand I have too much respect for Chairman Mao to allow myself to do the contrary of what he wishes, and on the other hand I cannot keep silent about the profound and sincere sentiments of all the patriots, the entire national resistance movement and all the people of Kampuchea for the People's Republic of China, the Chinese people and Chairman Mao--sentiments of infinite and inextinguishable gratitude, respect and admiration.

This has won extensive sympathy and support among the people of all countries, the Third World countries in particular. Samdech Penn Nouth, too, carried on many activities and did a lot of work. They have both made positive contributions to the complete victory of the Cambodian people's fight for national salvation.

A thriving scene now prevails throughout new Cambodia. Carrying forward the wartime spirit of revolutionary heroism and adhering to the line of independence and self-reliance, the Cambodian people are resolutely defending their country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, further consolidating their revolutionary political power, actively rehabilitating and developing production and healing the wounds of war. They have achieved remarkable successes in these endeavours and are advancing in big strides along the road of revolution and of building a new life. In this excellent situation, Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan has come personally to accompany Samdech and Mme Sihanouk and Samdech and Mme Penn Nouth on their return in glory. This is a most auspicious event. We sincerely wish that Samdech Sihanouk and Samdech Penn Nouth, after their return home, will continue, together with the Cambodian people, to make greater contributions to further promoting the great national unity and building an independent, peaceful, neutral, sovereign and non-aligned Cambodia with territorial integrity.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Samdech Penn Nouth are old friends of the Chinese people. For a long time they have worked unrelentingly to cement and develop the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples. During their stay in China, they visited many parts of our country, made extensive contacts with our people and showed deep friendship for the Chinese people. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I would like to take this opportunity to extend our sincerest thanks to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Samdech Penn Nouth.

China and Cambodia are very cordial and friendly neighbours, and our two peoples are comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe. The great victory of the Cambodian people's revolutionary war of people's national liberation is a great inspiration and support to the Chinese people in their socialist revolution and socialist construction. Hereafter, in the new historical period, the Chinese people will, as always, stand together with the Cambodian people and firmly support their just cause. We believe that the profound revolutionary friendship of the Chinese and Cambodian peoples forged in the common struggle will grow stronger and develop steadily.

Samdech and Mme Sihanouk and Samdech and Mme Penn Nouth will soon be leaving us for home. We sincerely wish them and His Excellency Khieu Samphan and all the other distinguished Cambodian guests new and more splendid successes in the noble cause of defending and building their country and request you, upon your return home, to convey to the fraternal Cambodian people the profound friendship and sincere greetings of the Chinese people.

Now I propose a toast:

To the great victory of the people's national liberation war of the Cambodian people, To the great successes of the Cambodian people in the struggle to defend and build their motherland, to the fraternal friendship and militant unity of the Chinese and Cambodian peoples, to the health of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Mme Sihanouk, to the health of Prime Minister Samdech Penn Nouth and Mme Penn Nouth, to the health of His Excellency Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan, To the health of His Excellency Vice-Premier Phoumi

I. 8 Sep 75

A 16

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The 5 years and 5 months spent in People's China and in the context of our common struggle against imperialism were 5 years and 5 months extremely enriching for us. Their magnificent memory will for ever remain vivid in our heart and spirit.

And if in the future, always in the service of our country and her people, we recall these most uncommon years and months of our life, that will be done in order to draw still greater strength therefrom in the pursuit, together with our respected and beloved Chinese friends, of our common cause aimed, on the one hand, to continuously consolidate, develop and enhance Cambodian-Chinese friendship and, on the other hand, to contribute still more effectively to the success of the struggle of our Third World against under-development and the forces of evil whose victim it still remains.

It is with these sentiments that I propose a toast to the health and long life of His Excellency Chairman Mao Tsetung and Madame; to the grandeur of the People's Republic of China; to the prosperity and well-being of the Chinese people; to the tremendous new successes of the socialist construction of the PRC; to the ever-lasting friendship between the peoples of Kampuchea and China; to the health and long life of H.E. Chu Te, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of PRC and Madame; to the health and long life of H.E. Premier Chou En-lai and Madame; to the health and long life of H.E. Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping; to the health of their excellencies the other leaders of PRC and their wives present here; to the health and long life of H.E. Samdech Penn Nouth and Madame; to the health of His Excellency Phoumi Vongvichit, Vice-Premier of Laos; to the health of H.E. Khieu Samphan; to the health of their excellencies heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present; and to the health of all friends and to the health of all compatriots present here!

31 LAO RIGHTISTS SENTENCED FOR TREASON

Peking NCNA in English 1710 GMT 4 Sep 75 CW

[Text] Vientiane, September 4, 1975 (HSINHUA)--The Central Laos Special Criminal Court yesterday sentenced absente 31 ultra-rightist military, political and police ring-leaders of the former Vientiane side. The court was formed in accordance with the 204th decree of the Ministry of Justice of the Provisional National Union Government of Laos.

In accordance with the state law of Laos, Phoui Sananikon, former president of the puppet National Assembly, Boun Oum na Champassak, royal commissioner, Vang Pao, former commander of the Second Military Region, and three others were sentenced to death. Former National Assembly Vice-President Chao Sop Saisana, former minister of finance Ngon Sananikon, former minister of national defence Sisouk na Champassak and two others were sentenced to life imprisonment while 20 others were sentenced to 20-year imprisonment.

The special court declared that all the movable and immovable property of the 31 criminals were confiscated and to be protected by the local people's revolutionary governments as state property. Their treason felonies were also made public.

The friendship, the loyalty in friendship, the anti-imperialist solidarity and the attachment of People's China to the ideals of justice, peace and freedom are exemplary.

As a popular saying goes, "It is only in misfortune that one can distinguish between true friends and false friends."

The U.S. aggression, an extremely barbarous and vile aggression, accompanied by infernal acts of neo-colonization and, above all, of genocide carried on for over five years against Kampuchea allowed us to see, in this world where materialism and opportunism play no negligible role, which countries are true champions of justice, authentically internationalist and anti-imperialist and which are not.

Such a clear vision of the world enabled us to appreciate the true value--which is inestimable--of the friendship, solidarity and incomparable assistance and support of the People's Republic of China and to measure the full significance of the deeds--oh, how noble!--of some thirty states and governments which, from the beginning of our struggle, stretched out their fraternal hands to NUFC, CPNLAF and RGNUC, whose "inevitable defeat" in the face of the so-called "invincible" U.S. imperialism was predicted by so many formerly "friendly" powers.

Without consideration of self-interest and acting in strict respect for the principles of internationalism, equity and anti-imperialist solidarity, the PRC never grudged us her effective support (total and multiform)--a support which Chairman Mao, in the name of the Chinese people, asked Premier Chou En-lai to express by word of mouth to Samdech Penn Nouth and myself on our arrival at the Peking airport on the morning of March 19, 1970.

This illustrates better than heaps of words the unparalleled nobleness of this pure friendship that unites and will for ever unite our two countries, our two peoples, our two nations, our two states and our two governments.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:

Apart from the mission we accomplished in the framework of the Cambodian national resistance movement, Samdech Penn Nouth and myself had the rare privilege of visiting many provinces, cities, towns and other important places of the great PRC. These innumerable visits, always perfectly organized by our respected Chinese friends, enabled us to know more deeply this country, her people, her revolution and her socialism, and consequently to understand, appreciate and love them still more. We also learned a lot through our contacts with the Chinese people and their leaders, who welcomed us with open arms and always considered us as brothers and comrades-in-arms and not as ordinary foreign friends.

We were likewise able to spend extremely exciting hours with our Chinese brothers, hours which marked historic events, for example, the launching of the first Chinese man-made earth satellite, Chairman Mao's statement of May 20, 1970 made on Tienanmen in support of the people of Kampuchea and the Indochinese peoples, the victory of the PRC in the United Nations, the resounding successes of her diplomacy in the international arena and the innumerable splendid new achievements scored by the Chinese people in the various fields of national construction (agricultural, industrial, social, cultural, scientific, technical, technological, etc, etc).

China and Korea are close neighbours linked by the same rivers and mountains. The peoples of the two countries are comrades-in-arms and brothers, going through thick and thin together and sharing weal and woe; they are of the same family. The friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples are founded and fostered personally by Chairman Mao Tsetung. The great leader of the Chinese people, and President Kim Il-Song, the great leader of the Korean people. It is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, cemented with blood and unbreakable. The historic visit by the Korean party and government delegation led by President Kim Il-song to China last spring has greatly inspired the Chinese people and brought to a new stage the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two parties and two peoples of China and Korea. The Chinese people, as ever before, will continue to follow Chairman Mao's teachings on being united, fighting and winning victory together with the fraternal Korean people forever.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

SIHANOUK HOSTS BANQUET; DEPARTS FOR PHNOM PENH

Hosts Peking Banquet

Peking NCHA in English 1629 GMT 8 Sep 75 OW

[Text] Peking, September 8, 1975 (HSINHUA)--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, gave a grand banquet in honour of the Chinese leaders at the banquet hall of the Great Hall of the People here this evening.

Attending were Chinese party and state leaders Teng Hsiao-ping, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuai, Wang Tung-hsing Wu Te, Wu Kuei-hsien, Su Chen-hua, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Nieh Jung-chen, Chen Yun, Tan Chen-Lin, Li Ching-chuan, Ulanfu, Chou Chien-jen, Hsu Te-heng, Hu Chueh-wen, Wang Chen and Ku Mu; head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Keng Piao; Minister of Foreign Affairs Chiao Kuan-hua; and Kang Ko-ching, Lin Chia-mei and Huang Chieh.

Among the guests were Phoumi Vongvichit, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, vice-premier of the Lao Provisional National Union Government and minister for foreign affairs, and his wife, and Tiao Souk Vongsak, member of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front and minister of information, propaganda and tourism of the Lao Provisional National Union Government.

Present at the banquet were Princess Monique Sihanouk; Samdech Penn Nouth, chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front and prime minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth; Khieu Samphan, deputy prime minister of the RGNUC and commander-in-chief of the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces Ieng Thirith, Minister of popular education and youth of the RGNUC; Thiounn Mum and Duong San Ol, members, and Keat Chhon, alternate member, of the Political Bureau of the NUPC Central Committee and Madame Duong Sam Oli and Madame Keat Chhon; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Van Piny and Madame Van Piny; Madame Sarin Chhak, wife of the minister of foreign affairs; Cambodian ambassador to China Toch Kham Doeun and his wife; and members of the royal family as well as other Cambodian guests now in Peking.

The banquet hall was ablaze with lights this evening. The national flags of China and Cambodia hung side by side at the back of the rostrum. In their cordial conversations, the Cambodian and Chinese friends present reviewed their friendly sentiments and expressed the sincere hope that the militant friendship cemented by the two peoples in their common struggles would be constantly consolidated and developed. The banquet was filled with a warm atmosphere of cordial friendship and militant unity. In the course of the banquet, the band played songs of Cambodia and China and Samdech Sihanouk's compositions.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping spoke at the banquet. Their speeches were followed by the band playing the national anthems of China and Cambodia respectively.

Also present at the banquet were members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and leading members of departments under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and government departments, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

[At this point Peking NCNA Domestic Service at 1652 GMT on 8 September provides the following list of persons in attendance: Wang Kuan-lan, Wu Hsin-yu, Han Nien-lung, Chung Hsi-tung, Wang Hai-jung, Ma Wen-po, Ho Ying, Chang Hsiang-shan, Yang Cheng-wu, Liang Pi-yeh, Chang Tsung-hsun, Wang Hung-kun, Ma Ning, Ku Ming, Teng Tung-che, Sung Yang-chu, Yao I-lin, Chou Hua-min, Fang I, Han Tsung-cheng, Liang Chang-wu, Hao Chung-shih, Hsu Pin-chou, Chi Chao-chuan, Sun Hsiao-feng, Li I-lin, Tu Hsing-yuan, Chang Pin, Chien Chih-kuang, Li Hsueh-shih, Liu Chien-chang, Yeh Fei, Tao Chi, Chu Chun-ho, Li Wu-kuwi, Wang Ping-chien, Chiao Pei-hsin, Chien Hsin-chung, Huang Wen, Chuang Tse-tung, Chao Cheng-hung, Wang Yu-ching, Wang Ping-nan, Lu Ying, Teng Kang, Chieh Li-fu, Chin Tsu-min, Wang Tao-i, Yang Po-lan, Ting Kuo-yu, Wu Chung, and Sun Hao, Chinese ambassador to Cambodia.]

Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were present.

Sihanouk's Speech

Peking NCNA in English 1550 GMT 8 Sep 75 OW

[Text] Peking, September 8, 1975 (HSINHUA)--Following is the full text of the speech by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, at the banquet he gave in honour of the Chinese leaders here this evening:

Your Excellency Respected Vice-Premier Mr Teng Hsiao-ping; your excellencies respected messrs the other leaders of PRC and respected mesdames; excellencies, ladies and gentlemen; dear friends; dear compatriots:

On the eve of our return to our beloved motherland, Samdech Penn Nouth and I feel deeply touched and highly honoured to give a banquet in honour of their respected excellencies the eminent leaders of the glorious People's Republic of China, the great and true friend, firm supporter and powerful rear area of our Kampuchea.

We very deeply thank your excellencies and ladies and gentlemen the Chinese personages and friends present here for kindly accepting our invitation. Your very friendly presence at this banquet underscores the particularly warm, cordial and intimate atmosphere in which the relations between Chinese and Cambodians have always developed.

I. 9 Sep 75

A 9

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

These relations are so old and so close that it seems to be impossible for me to describe the present banquet as a "farewell banquet".

In the months and years to come, many Kampuchean representatives, including my wife and myself, will, I am sure, be asked to often visit or revisit the so fraternal and hospitable people's China on friendly missions.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:

Two days ago, in this same splendid hall, I expressed the deep sentiments--sentiments of infinite and inextinguishable gratitude, respect, affection and thankfulness that animate Cambodian men and women, towards the People's Republic of China, Chairman Mao, the Chinese people and their party and government.

May I emphasize once again this evening that the great victory finally won by the heroic people of Kampuchea over U.S. imperialism and its lackeys on April 17, 1975 after a very bitter struggle of 5 years and 1 month is inseparable from the full and ardent support, the multiform and unconditional aid and the militant solidarity which the PRC readily accorded us from the first minute of our struggle for national salvation.

May I extend my warm salute to His Excellency Most Respected Chairman Mao Tsetung, to the Chinese people, the Communist Party of China, the Government of the PRC, to His Excellency Premier Chou En-lai who, on behalf of Chairman Mao and the Chinese people, has exerted himself unsparingly day and night since the first minute of our struggle to give the people of Kampuchea the support, aid and solidarity which they needed in material form as well as in the international politico-diplomatic field.

We can and should speak out the historical truth that the victory of the people of Kampuchea over U.S. imperialism is also the victory of the fraternal Chinese people.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:

To win the war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors is surely an extremely important stage in the revolutionary course of the people of Kampuchea.

The second stage in the march of our revolution is the consolidation of the people's power, the realization of a truly people's democracy turning our society into a society with only one class, the building up of a powerful and independent national economy by mainly relying on our own strength, resources, work and sacrifices and the defence of our independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-alignment.

To ensure complete success at this second stage, we ought, both now and in future, to maintain high vigilance and unceasingly reinforce national union.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:

Kampuchea considers that it is and will be its duty always to give full support to and vigorously fight by the side of fraternal countries and peoples who are still victims of the imperialists, colonialists, neo-colonialists, Zionists, racists and other forces of evil.

Kampuchea fervently wishes the prompt return of Taiwan to the bosom of her motherland, the People's Republic of China, and demands that the United Nations and the USA cease their military occupation of South Korea, that all non-Korean troops withdraw from the country without delay, and that the Korean people be allowed to reunify their dear country in full independence and in peace.

Kampuchea pledges its unconditional and unfailing support to the struggle of the fraternal Palestinian people to recover all their rights usurped by the Israeli Zionists, the struggle of the Arab brothers some of whose territories are still occupied by the Israeli Zionists, the struggle of the African brothers in southern Africa against the oppression and injustices of the white racists, the struggle of all other peoples who are still victims of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and the struggle of the Third World for its economic independence and for the achievement of its legitimate objectives in the economic exchanges with the so-called "developed" or "rich" countries.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:

Kampuchea serves and will serve sincerely the cause of world peace, but considers that world peace is always menaced by the fact that the "problem" of inequalities between rich and poor countries, the problems of the domination, occupation or exploitation of certain countries or peoples of other countries, the problem of the division of certain countries which have the right to national reunification--all these problems and so many others remain unsettled.

Kampuchea considers it the duty of the Third World peoples and the non-aligned peoples to ever increase their solidarity and fight with greater firmness and determination for the creation of true conditions for peace between nations.

In this regard, Kampuchea warmly congratulates and thanks the PRC which has all along unfailingly stood by small, weak and poor countries and oppressed, exploited or menaced peoples and will fight to the end with them for realizing together a future of peace and prosperity in freedom for all and equality among all.

It is with these sentiments that I wish, on behalf of all my compatriots present here and in my own name, to propose a toast to the health and longevity of H.E. Chairman Mao Tsetung and Madame, to the great and eternal Kampuchea-China friendship, to the health and longevity of H.E. Chue Te, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of PRC, and Madame, to the health and longevity of H.E. Premier Chou En-lai and Madame, to the health and longevity of H.E. Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, to the health of their excellencies the other leaders of PRC and their wives present, to the health of all the Chinese friends present, to the health of H.E. Phoumi Vongvichit, vice-premier of Laos, and Madame, to the health of their excellencies the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and to the health of all friends present here!

Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech

Peking NCMA in English 1610 GMT 8 Sep 75 OW

[Text] Peking, September 8, 1975 (HSINHUA)---Following is the full text of Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's speech at the banquet given by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk here this evening:

I. 9 Sep 75

A 11

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, respected head of state of Cambodia, and Mme Sihanouk; Samdech Penn Nouth, respected prime minister, and Mme Penn Nouth; Your Excellency Khieu Samphan, respected deputy prime minister; distinguished Cambodian guests; friends and comrades:

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia, is holding a grand and cordial farewell banquet tonight on the eve of his glorious return to Cambodia. We are very happy to have the opportunity to join again Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Mme Sihanouk, Samdech Penn Nouth, Mme Penn Nouth, His Excellency Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan and other distinguished Cambodian guests on this happy occasion to renew the profound militant friendship between the Chinese and Cambodian peoples. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I wish to express our heartfelt thanks to Samdech Sihanouk for his kind invitation and the warm words he has just spoken.

More than 5 years ago, U.S. imperialism instigated the traitorous Lon Nol clique to stage the reactionary coup d'etat and brazenly dispatched its troops to invade Cambodia in an attempt to turn Cambodia into its colony. But the heroic Cambodian people, defying brute force, took up arms, rallied around the National United Front of Cambodia with Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its chairman and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia with Samdech Penn Nouth as its prime minister and His Excellency Khieu Samphan its deputy prime minister, and waged a people's revolutionary war such as never seen before in the history of Cambodia. The People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia, closely integrating themselves with the masses of the people, grew and expanded into an indestructible revolutionary army amidst the flames of the revolutionary war. After 5 years of dauntless fighting, the Cambodian people finally won complete victory in their revolutionary war for national liberation. It is a victory for the line of independence and self-reliance to which they have adhered, a victory for their revolutionary spirit of defying brute force, daring to fight and daring to win and a victory for their national unity forged in the common hatred for and common fight against the enemy. What is particularly admirable and remarkable is the fact that this great victory has been won entirely on the basis of the line of self-reliance with very little external assistance. It greatly inspires, and provides fresh experience for, the oppressed nations and oppressed peoples of the world in their just struggles. It is a worthy and brilliant example showing that a weak nation can defeat a strong one and a small nation can defeat the aggression of a big one.

In the last 5 years and more, Cambodia has undergone earth-shaking changes. She has achieved complete liberation and national independence, and her revolutionary struggle has been pushed to a new historical stage. At present, the Cambodian people are advancing valiantly in their struggle to build a truly democratic new Cambodia. In this excellent situation of victory, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia, and Mme Sihanouk, Prime Minister Penn Nouth and Mme Penn Nouth are returning to their country accompanied by Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan. The earnest desire of Samdech Sihanouk and Samdech Penn Nouth to return to their beloved motherland, rejoin their compatriots and build the homeland together with them will soon come true. This is a major event calling for our rejoicing and celebration. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I wish to extend our warm and sincere congratulations. We firmly believe that Samdech Sihanouk and Samdech Penn Nouth, after returning home, will make still greater contributions to building a truly democratic new Cambodia.

I. 9 Sep 75

A 12

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

We are deeply moved by the warm words of praise and thanks in regard to China, which Samdech Norodom Sihanouk spoke just now. We regard them as an encouragement and support to the Chinese people. We consider that the Cambodian people's great victory has been won mainly through their own efforts and that it is a powerful support to the Chinese people. Just as Chairman Mao Tsetung has pointed out recently, it is not the Chinese people who have given assistance to the Cambodian people, but the Cambodian people who have supported the Chinese people. In the common struggle ahead, we are determined to unite still more closely with the fraternal Cambodian people in mutual support and advance shoulder to shoulder with them.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Samdech Penn Nouth are close friends of the Chinese people who have always had great admiration for their noble patriotic stand and their militant spirit in upholding justice and defying brute force. During the 5 years and more, when they lived and carried on the struggle here in China, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Samdech Penn Nouth have forged a profound friendship with the Chinese people and made great contributions towards promoting the traditional friendship between China and Cambodia and between their people.

Tomorrow, Samdech and Mme Sihanouk and Samdech and Mme Penn Nouth will be leaving us for home accompanied by Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan. With a sense of regret at parting, we wish them and the other distinguished Cambodian guests returning with them a pleasant and happy journey. We request you, on your return, to convey the Chinese people's warm greetings and high salute to the fraternal Cambodian people.

In conclusion, I propose a toast to the glorious return of Samdech and Mme Sihanouk and Samdech and Mme Penn Nouth to their country, to continuous new successes of the Cambodian people in their struggle to defend and build their country, to the great friendship and militant unity of the Chinese and Cambodian peoples, to the health of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia, and Mme Sihanouk, to the health of Prime Minister Samdech Penn Nouth and Mme Penn Nouth, to the health of His excellency Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan, to the health of His Excellency Vice-Premier Phoumi Vongvichit and Mme Vongvichit, to the health of all the other distinguished Cambodian guests, to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Departure From Peking

Peking NCHA in English 0202 GMT 9 Sep 75 OW

[Text] Peking, September 9, 1975 [HSINHUA]--samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state 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 NUFC and prime minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth left here for Phnom Penh by special plane this morning in the company of Khieu Samphan, deputy prime minister of the RGNUC and commander-in-chief of the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces.

Tens of thousands of people in the Chinese capital gathered in the Tienanmen Square and the airport to give the distinguished Cambodian guests a warm send-off. Seeing them off at the airport were Chinese party and state leaders Teng Hsiao-ping, Chang Chun-chiao, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Wu Te, Hsu Hsiang-chien and Tan Chen-lin, and leading members of departments concerned. Present was Phommi Vongvichit, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, vice-premier of the Lao Provisional National Union Government and minister for foreign affairs.

When Samdech and Madame Sihanouk, Samdech and Madame Penn Nouth and Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan passed through the Tienanmen Square in open cars in the company of Chinese Vice-Premiers Teng Hsiao-ping, Chang Chun-chiao and Li Hsien-nien respectively, the well-wishers sang and danced to pay tribute to the distinguished guests.

A grand send-off ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of China and Cambodia. The band played the national anthems of Cambodia and China. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Samdech Penn Nouth and Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan, accompanied by Chinese leaders, reviewed an honour-guard made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the Chinese People's Liberation army.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present at the airport.

Expanded Departure Report

Peking NCOM in English 0915 GMT 9 Sep 75 OW

[Text] Peking, September 9, 1975 (HSINHUA)--With fraternal and cordial sentiments for the heroic Cambodian people, tens of thousands of Peking people, gathering in Tienanmen Square and at the airport, gave a rousing send-off today to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk, Samdech Penn Nouth, chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the NUFC and prime minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth, who were returning to their country in glory.

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk, and Samdech and Madame Penn Nouth were accompanied in their homeward trip by special plane by Khieu Samphan, deputy prime minister of the RGNUG and commander-in-chief of the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces.

The distinguished Cambodian guests were warmly seen off at the airport by Chinese leaders Teng Hsiao-ping, Chang Chun-chiao, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Wu Te, Hsu Hsiang-chien and Tan Chen-lin, Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua and Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Fang I, as well as Madame Lin Chia-mei and Madame Huang Chieh. Madame Teng Ying-chao and Madame Kang Ko-ching went to the guesthouse to bid farewell to Samdech and Madame Sihanouk and Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth.

Present at the airport were Phoumi Vongvichit, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, vice-premier of the Lao Provisional National Union Government and minister for foreign affairs, and his wife, and Tiao Souk Vongsak, member of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic front and minister of information, propaganda and tourism of the Lao Provisional National Union Government.

Also leaving for home by the same plane were Ieng Thirith, minister of popular education and youth of the RGNUC; Thionn Mun and Duxng Sam Ol, members of the Political Bureau of the NUFC Central Committee, and Madame Duong Sam Ol; Keat Chhon, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the NUFC Central Committee; Van Piny, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the RGNUC, and Madame Van Piny; Madame Sarin Chhak, wife of the minister of foreign affairs, as well as members of the royal family and other distinguished Cambodian guests.

Peking today was permeated with an atmosphere of jubilation. The Tiananmen rostrum was bedecked with red lanterns. Red flags fluttered over the main streets. From tall buildings trailed huge streamers inscribed with slogans: "Long live the great victory of the national liberation war of the Cambodian people!" and "Long live the great friendship and militant unity of the Chinese and Cambodian people!" Workers, students, commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and government functionaries converged on Tiananmen Square from all quarters early in the morning.

Tiananmen Square resounded with cheers as Samdech and Madame Sihanouk, Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth and Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan, accompanied by Vice-Premiers Teng Hsiao-ping, Chang Chun-chiao and Li Hsien-nien respectively, arrived at the square in open limousines. Chinese and Cambodian songs were broadcast over loudspeakers. On the reviewing stand flanking the Tiananmen rostrum, people used flowers in hands to form the pattern "farewell". The band played marches. Thousands upon thousands of coloured balloons were released. Colourfully dressed Chinese youngsters danced gracefully to the strains of gay music. The well-wishers waved bouquets and shouted slogans to express the profound friendship and good wishes of the Chinese people for the Cambodian people. The people warmly congratulated the Cambodian people on their complete victory in the revolutionary war of national liberation.

When the limousines carrying the distinguished guests moved slowly through crowds of well-wishers, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister Penn Nouth and Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan with great joy waved to the people repeatedly in acknowledgement.

A grand send-off ceremony took place at the airport which flew the national flags of China and Cambodia. The band struck up the national anthems of Cambodia and China. The Cambodian leaders, in the company of Chinese leaders, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Peking militiamen presented arms in salute to the distinguished guests. Children presented flowers to Samdech and Madame Sihanouk, Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth and Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan.

When Samdech and Madame Sihanouk, Prime Minister and Madame Penn Nouth and the other distinguished Cambodian guests bade farewell to the several thousand people gathered at the airport, the airport rang with drumming, gonging and cheering and people performed dances to give a warm send-off to the distinguished Cambodian guests, wishing them a happy journey and requesting them to convey to the fraternal Cambodian people the cordial regards and lofty respect of the Chinese people.

I. 9 Sep 75

A 15

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the other distinguished Cambodian guests shook hands with members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, leading members of the departments concerned under the party Central Committee and the government, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Among them were Wang Kuan-lan, Wu Hsin-yu, Han Nien-lung, Shen Chien, Yang Ching-shu, Liang Pi-yeh, Chang Tsung-hsun, Wang Hung-kun, Ma Ning, Chou Hua-min, Liu Tsun-hsin, Hsieh Li-fu and Ting Kuo-yu.

Before boarding the plane, Samdech Sihanouk and the other distinguished Cambodian guests warmly shook hands with and embraced Chinese leaders. Director Chu Chuan-hsien of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry was in the company of the distinguished Cambodian guests on their trip to Pnom Penh. Chinese Ambassador to Cambodia Sun Hao was also on board the same plane.

Present at the airport were also diplomatic envoys of various countries to China.

EUROPE

RESIGNATION OF GONCALVES GOVERNMENT IN LISBON NOTED

Peking NCNA in English 2304 GMT 8 Sep 75 OW

[Text] Peking, September 8, 1975 (HSINHUA)--President Francisco da Costa Gomes of Portugal has accepted the resignation of the fifth Portuguese government headed by Vasco dos Santos Goncalves, and thus ended the whole work of the government, says a presidential palace communique issued yesterday, according to reports from Lisbon.

The Goncalves government, the fifth formed since the fall of the Caetano fascist regime in April last year, was sworn in on August 8 this year. Many officers within the Armed Forces Movement, the Socialist Party and other parties had strongly demanded the resignation of Goncalves because he pursued a policy conducive to Soviet infiltration and expansion. With sharpening struggles within the Armed Forces Movement, President Gomes on August 29 named Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo prime minister and asked him to form a new government while nominating Goncalves for chief of the general staff of the Armed Forces. Later, President Gomes declared that Goncalves would remain as prime minister before Azevedo formed a new government. His decision met immediate and strong opposition. Officers in the armed services and from certain military regions strongly opposed the appointment of Goncalves as chief of the general staff. The Socialist and the Popular Democratic parties also declared that they would refuse to join the government again unless Goncalves was dismissed as prime minister and chief of the general staff. The swearing-in ceremony planned for September 2 for a new government headed by Azevedo and a separate ceremony to install Goncalves as chief of the general staff were thus postponed.

The Portuguese Armed Forces Movement held a meeting on September 5 under the auspices of Gomes. A communique issued after the meeting announced that a new 21-member revolutionary council had been formed in which Goncalves was not a member. Under rules of the regime, the chief of the general staff must be a member of the revolutionary council. His removal from the council compelled him to "decline" the post of chief of the general staff.

Goncalves was a member of the triumvirate directorate, the highest leading organ of Portugal, which was established in July this year. General Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, another member of the triumvirate directorate, told journalists on September 5 that "the directorate does not exist any more."

The Goncalves cabinet held a meeting on September 6 to submit formal resignation to Costa Gomes. A communique issued early yesterday morning by the presidential palace said that President Gomes accepted the resignation.

It was reported that president Gomes and Prime Minister Designate Azevedo have conferred with leaders of the major political parties for the formation of a new government following the meeting of the armed forces.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

SECOND EGYPTIAN ISRAELI DISENGAGEMENT AGREEMENT

Peking WCHA in English 0813 GMT 6 Sep 75 OW

[Text] Geneva, September 5, 1975 (HSINHUA)--Egypt and Israel signed the second agreement on disengagement of forces in Sinai here yesterday afternoon. The agreement was reached as a result of protracted indirect negotiations between the two sides with the United States as the intermediary and a "shuttle" made by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger between the two sides since August 21. It was initialed in Alexandria by the Egyptian delegate on the evening of September 1. On the same day, Kissinger signed the annex on controlling early warning stations by U.S. civilian personnel with Egyptian Prime Minister Mameduh Salim and Israeli Prime Minister Yizhaq Rabin separately. The agreement consists of nine articles with an annex and maps.

Under the agreement and annex, Israeli troops will further withdraw 12 to 14 miles to the east slope of the strategic Giddi and Mitla passes and return the Abu Rudeis oil-fields to Egypt.

The agreement stipulates that the conflict between the two parties and in the Middle East shall not be resolved by military force but by peaceful means, and that the two parties shall continue to observe the ceasefire and to refrain from all military or paramilitary actions against each other. But it is not a final peace agreement and the parties shall continue their efforts to negotiate a final peace agreement within the framework of the Geneva conference. It stipulates that a buffer zone under the control of the UN emergency force will be set up between the two parties, and that the mandate of the UN emergency force shall be extended annually. Areas which shall be limited in armament and forces shall be set up on both flanks of the buffer zone.

Under the agreement and the attached annex, early warning stations controlled by U.S. civilian technicians shall be set up. The agreement stipulates that non-military cargoes destined for or coming from Israel shall be permitted through the Suez Canal.

Within 4 days after the signing of the agreement, representatives of the two parties shall meet in the military working group of the Middle East peace conference at Geneva to begin preparations for a detailed protocol for the implementation of the agreement within 2 weeks. The agreement shall enter into force upon the signing of the protocol, and implementation of the redeployment of the two parties' forces shall be completed within 5 months after the signing of the protocol.

9/25

CONSTRUCTION DETAILED, AIRPORT OPEN

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 Sep 75 BK

[Commentary: "Construction Sites Are Everywhere in Presentday Cambodia"]

[Text] In Phnom Penh as well as in all provincial cities, in urban and rural areas, in the plains and in the mountain and jungle regions, in marketplaces, thoroughfares, wharves, rivers, streams, lakes and brooks as well as in the factories, airfields and on railroads there are construction sites throughout in our country. Our people, men and women fighters and cadres in all regions, units and revolutionary branches are plunging into a general offensive with militant vigor to build dams, dig ditches, cultivate land, repair bridges, roads and railroads and restore factories, ports and airfields. Our entire people, revolutionary army, NUFC and RGNVC and all our cadres are seethingly pooling resources to defend and build the new Cambodia which has just been liberated at the cost of much blood shed.

1. Everywhere in our fatherland the brothers struggle to increase agricultural production. Cambodia was liberated on 17 April 1975. Immediately after scoring the 17 April victory our people, men and women fighters and cadres plunged deep into the ricefields. They began tilling, harrowing and sowing with soaring ardor.

2. At the beginning of September the overall prospects for production throughout the country are fairly promising. Compared with the previous year, the present situation is far better than ever before. Despite the fact that we have to feed 3 million more mouths of the newly-liberated population and although the rainfall has proved to be scanty in certain areas, such as in parts of the southwest and west, we are confident that all our people will be self-sufficient after this year's harvest season.

In most parts of the northwest, north and east, in the Mondolkiri, Preah Vihear, Siem Reap and Oddor Meanchey regions and in some parts of the northeast and in Kratie and Kampot-Veal Renh regions, the brothers have basically finished transplanting. Their transplanted rice seedlings are sprouting and growing greener.

Still, production activities continue to be carried out with the most militant ardor. In the southwest and west, the brothers carry on the campaign to build more dams and dig more ditches to prepare good conditions for the coming dry season crop. In the northwest, they continue to build long, high field embankments which stretch as far as the eye can see and to dig a dense network of irrigation canals linking one stream to the next, thus gradually changing the geographical and natural outlook of the northwest. In the north and east, Mondolkiri, Kratie and Preah Vihear regions and so forth, the brothers are working hard to tend their seedlings and transplanted stalks as well as to build more irrigation works.

Along the river banks, around Phnom Penh and in the area between Route 1 and the Bassac River our people, men and women fighters and cadres of our revolutionary army are fighting floods which have broken many of their dikes and inundated their rice. They are also launching a campaign to eliminate rodents in the region. With rifles in one hand and hoes in the other, our revolutionary army defends the country while helping the people grow rice in the service of the masses.

IV. 5 Sep 75

BURMA

DELEGATION TO MALAYSIA, PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE

Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 3 Sep 75 BK

[Text] A Burmese delegation led by Agriculture and Forests Minister U Ye Gaung left Rangoon today for Malaysia and the Philippines to study agricultural development research and the fishing industry and to exchange views at the invitation of the Malaysian Government and the International Rice Research Center in the Philippines.

They were seen off at Mingaladon Airport by members of the Council of Ministers and Deputy Ministers led by Prime Minister U Sein Win, envoys of the Malaysian and Philippine embassies, departmental heads of the defense and agriculture and forests ministries, and families and friends of the delegation members.

Besides Malaysia and the Philippines the delegation will visit Singapore where they will study the fishing industry, canning and trade. The delegation, which will be away from Burma for about 3 weeks, is led by Minister U Ye Gaung and is composed of Deputy Minister Col Tint Swe of the Prime Minister's office; Managing Director U.K. Ba Thaung of the People's Pearl and Fishing Corporation; Deputy Manager U (?Myint Maung) of the Agriculture Corporation; and (?secretary) U Myint (Toe) of the Agriculture and Forests Ministry as members.

ELIMINATION OF INSURGENTS PREDICTED

Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0140 GMT 29 Aug 75 BK

[Text] Today's KYEMON editorial, entitled "All the Insurgents Will Perish," recalls that the Red Flag communist insurgents set new records in brutality by murdering all the villagers of Sinzwe [in 1960]. The people hate the Red Flag insurgents for collecting taxes, murdering and kidnaping, and this has resulted in the gradual disintegration of the Red Flag movement. The army is now crushing the Red Flag remnants with the people's help.

The white flag of the Burmese Communist Party members always follow the steps of the Red Flag communists in [words indistinct], bullying and murdering the people, executing their own comrades, killing and destroying public property. Today, the Burmese Communist Party's atrocities surpass those of their teacher, the Red Flag Communist Party. The white flag communists also go further than the Red Flag communists in depending on overseas support and selling out the country.

All the insurgents, including those white flag communists who are following after the Red Flag communists, will perish at the hands of the people and the people's army. They will suffer the same fate as the Red Flag communists who were hated by the people for following an unacceptable path, for bullying and murdering the people, and for undermining the socialist construction.

2. In various factories in Phnom Penh and provincial cities, the brother and sister combatants, together with the fraternal workers, are conducting a most active offensive to increase industrial production. Factory work and technical chores are completely new tasks for our brothers and sisters who are mostly the sons and daughters of the poor and lower middle peasants. However, thanks to their militant spirit of learning while working and of seeking experience and furthering skill through their work, adhering to the revolutionary position of the workers, the brothers and sisters of our revolutionary army are striving to run all the factories and workshops.

In the ricefields and fruit farms, the tinkling of hoes and cattle driving cries mingle the sounds of revolutionary songs and joyous shouts. In the factories one hears the roar and hum of the machines, which are signals of great changes in our Cambodia.

3. The brothers are engaged in a seething movement to repair all railroads. The Phnom Penh-Sihanoukville railroad is almost completed. Soon, imported as well as exported goods will be carried via this important route in place of the current fleet of 300 to 400 trucks which are now working around the clock.

In Phnom Penh port as well as at the port of Sihanoukville, transportation activities are extremely active.

Pochentong Airport has already been repaired. It now is open to all types of airplanes.

On various roads, at various ferry crossing points, on the Mekong, Tonle Sap, Tonle Bassac and Tonle Tauch rivers and on all streams, lakes and brooks, lorries, ships and motorboats move back and forth most busily transporting products and passengers.

Presentday Cambodia is a huge construction site. We rely fundamentally on our own strength. We are independent and the masters of our own fate. We are able to defend our national dignity and to preserve and defend our administrative power as well as the gains of our revolution. We are building new Cambodia and are determined to defend our independence, peace, neutrality, sovereignty, democracy and territorial integrity. We certainly are progressing by leaps and bounds. We fight and overcome all sorts of hardships and obstacles and we will certainly advance further by leaps and bounds, with honor and stability.