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## REPORTAGE ON SIHANOUK VISIT TO PRC CONTINUES

Chou Gives Banquet; Teng Hsiao-ping Attends

Peking NCNA in English 2050 GMT 12 Apr 73 B

[Text] Peking, April 12, 1973 (HSINHUA)--Premier Chou En-lai gave a grand banquet at the Great Hall of the People here this evening to warmly welcome Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk who have come to Peking from the liberated zone of Cambodia.

Attending the banquet were 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; Ieng Sary, special envoy of the interior part of the NUFC and the RGNUC; ministers of the RGNUC Sarin Chhak and Madame Sarin Chhak, Chan Youran, Thiounn Mumm, General Duong Sam Ol and Madame Duong Sam Ol, Huom Sambath, Chea San, Keat Chhon and Madame Keat Chhon, and Thiounn Prasith; Vice-Minister Van Piny and Madame Van Piny; Prince Norodom Yuvaneath and Madame Yuvaneath; Princess Norodom Roeungsy and her husband; Princess Norodom Keth Kanya; Madame Penne Peang; Prince Sisowath Methavi, director of the Office of the Head of State; Cambodian Ambassador to China Toch Kham Doeun and Madame Toch Kham Doeun; and Cambodian Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam Sien An and Madame Sien An.

Present at the banquet were Yeh Chien-ying, vice-chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan, members of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee; Li Hsien-nien, vice-premier; Chi Teng-kuei, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee; Li Te-sheng, director of the general Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Wang Tung-hsing, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee; Wang Hung-wen, Hua Kuo-feng and Teng Ying-chao, members of the CCP Central Committee; Hsu Hsiang-chien and Kuo Mo-jo, vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Li Fu-chun, Nieh Jung-chen and Teng Hsiao-ping [6772 1420 1627--STC's supplied from version transmitted by NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese at 2026 GMT 12 Apr], vice-premiers; Chi Peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; Keng Piao, head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Fang I, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and Wu Te, chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

The banquet hall was hung with a huge portrait of Samdech Sihanouk and a huge portrait of Chairman Mao, flanked by the national flags of the Kingdom of Cambodia and China.

An ovation erupted when Samdech and Madame Sihanouk, Samdech and Madame Penn Nouth, special envoy Ieng Sary and other distinguished Cambodian guests entered the hall in the company of Chinese leaders.

Premier Chou En-lai and Samdech Sihanouk made heart-warming speeches and drew enthusiastic applause. The orchestra played the national anthems of the Kingdom of Cambodia and China at the end of their speeches respectively.

The Chinese comrades and friends from other countries present at the banquet warmly congratulated Samdech and Madame Sihanouk on the great success of their inspection of the Cambodian liberated zone and warmly congratulated the Cambodian people on the great victories in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The orchestra played songs composed by Samdech Sihanouk including "Thanks, the Ho Chi Minh Trail", "Remembrance of China", "Song of the Militant Friendship Between Cambodia and Vietnam", "Ode to the Lao People" and "Song of Cambodia-Korea Friendship", and other Cambodian and Chinese tunes.

Among the guests at the banquet were:

Kim Kyong-yon, minister of finance, and Pang Tae-yul, vice-minister of foreign trade, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

Reis Malile, vice-foreign minister of Albania;

Mark C. Chona and Lishomwa M. Lishomwa, special assistants to the president of the Republic of Zambia;

Ngo Thuyen, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to China;

Tran Binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the Republic of South Vietnam here;

Hyon Chun-kuk, DPRK ambassador to China and Madame Hyon Chun-kuk; and

Diplomatic envoys of other countries to China.

Attending the banquet were:

Members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Chi Fang, Hu Yu-chih, Lin Chiao-chih and Lo Shu-chang;

Leading members of departments under the CCP Central Committee, government departments, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, Peking news organizations, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the China-Cambodia Friendship People's Commune Chiao Kuan-hua, Han Nien-lung, Chung Hsi-tung, Ho Ying, Li Chiang, Han Tsung-cheng, Shen Chien, Yin Cheng-chen, Yu Sang, Yen Chun, Kuo Lu, Li Ching-chuan, Ti Fu-tsai, Wu Ching-tung, Ting Kuo-yu, Hsieh Ching-i, Lin Chia-mei, Huang Chieh, Yu Li-chun, Wang Hai-jung, Hsu Han-ping, Chao Lan-hsiang, Lu Ying, Teng Kang, Tai Cheng-yuan, Wang Shou-hsiang, Yang Te-chung, Ma Jen-hui, Wang Yeh-chiu, Yang Chi and Lu I; and Chinese Ambassador to Cambodia Kang Mao-chao and his wife Yang Ling; and

Leading members of various general departments, services and arms of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the PLA Peking units and Peking Garrison Hsiao Ching-kuang, Chang Tsai-chien, Tien Wei-hsin, Chang Ling-pin, Su Chen-hua, Hsueh Shao-ching, Chang Ta-chih, Yao Kuo-min, Chen Shih-chu, Chou Shih-chung, Liu Hsien-chuan, Teng Hai-ching and Yang Chun-sheng.

Prior to the banquet, guests and hosts saw an exhibition of photographs recording Samdech and Madame Sihanouk's historic trip to the liberated zone of Cambodia. Samdech and Madame Sihanouk explained things to Premier Chou En-lai and other Chinese leaders as they went along. Under the heading "Warm congratulations on the great success of Samdech Sihanouk's inspection of the liberated zone of Cambodia", about 150 20-inch photos were on show.

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A picture shows Minister of Information and Propaganda Hu Nim paying tribute to the head of state on the Cambodia-Vietnam border on behalf of the interior part of the RGNUC and greeting the Samdech on the Cambodian soil on behalf of the people. There are photos of the cordial meetings of Samdech Sihanouk with Khieu Samphan, deputy prime minister of the RGNUC and commander-in-chief of the people's armed forces of national liberation, Son Sen, chief of general staff of the PNLAF, Hou Yuon, minister of interior, communal reforms and cooperatives, and others. Other photos record the first meeting of ministers of the RGNUC in the liberated zone presided over by the head of state and the grand rally in Koulén Mountain celebrating the third anniversary of the founding of the NUFC and the PNLAF. A group photo of Samdech and Madame Sihanouk and ministers of the RGNUC at Angkor Wat is also on display.

#### Chou En-lai Speech

Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1815 GMT 12 Apr 73 B

[Speech by Premier Chou En-lai at the banquet welcoming Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on his arrival in Peking after inspecting the liberated zone of Cambodia]

[Text] Respected Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia and chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia [NUFC], and Madame Sihanouk,

Respected Samdech Penn Nouth, chairman of the Political Bureau of the NUFC Central Committee and prime minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia [RGNUC], and Madame Penn Nouth,

Respected special envoy Ieng Sary,

Distinguished Cambodian guests,

Friends and comrades:

This evening, we are very happy together with you to warmly welcome Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk, who, accompanied by special envoy Ieng Sary, came to Peking after victoriously completing their inspection of the liberated zone of Cambodia. On behalf of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people, I extend warm greetings and cordial regards to Samdech and Madame Sihanouk and special envoy Ieng Sary.

Samdech Sihanouk is an outstanding patriot of Cambodia. Three years ago when Cambodia was faced with the danger of national subjugation, Samdech Sihanouk issued his famous "five-point statement," calling on the Khmer people to rise up to resist the U.S. aggressors and take punitive action against the Lon Nol traitorous clique. In the past 3 years, Samdech Sihanouk was shouldered weighty responsibilities and made remarkable contributions to the Cambodian people's great cause of fighting for national salvation. This time, Samdech and Madame Sihanouk, in disregard of their personal safety and without any fear of danger from the trip, traveled a long way to inspect the liberated zone of Cambodia. They shared deal and woe and went through thick and thin with the patriotic soldiers and civilians fighting on the frontline. Such lofty patriotic spirit and fearless heroism are worthy of our emulation and admiration.

During the inspection, Samdech Sihanouk cordially met and made extensive contacts with leaders of the NUFC and the RGNUC and the representatives of the various units of the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces [CPNLAF] and the people of various strata in the liberated zone, saw with his own eyes the thriving scenes in the liberated zone, and gained on-the-spot understanding of the excellent fighting and production situation. Samdech and Madame Sihanouk were warmly welcomed by the broad masses of the armed forces and people of the liberated zone wherever they went. Of particular significance was that Samdech Sihanouk, together with the patriotic soldiers and civilians of the liberated zone, victoriously celebrated the third anniversary of the founding of the NUFC and the CPNLAF at the glorious Angkor area, symbol of the Khmer nation.

After a parting of 3 years, Samdech Sihanouk again set foot on the soil of his beloved motherland. This is a great victory for the Cambodian people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. It has greatly inspired the fighting will of the armed forces and people in the liberated zone and further strengthened the close ties between the state leaders and the broad masses of the people of Cambodia. Facts have once again eloquently proved that Samdech Sihanouk is the head of state beloved and supported by the Cambodian people, that the NUFC is the representative of their fundamental interests and that the RGNUC is the sole legal government of Cambodia linked with the people by ties of flesh and blood. Without any doubt, Samdech Sihanouk's trip to the liberated zone will further enhance the high international prestige of the NUFC and the RGNUC.

Under the wise leadership of the NUFC with Samdech Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia, as its chairman, the Cambodian patriotic armymen and people have fought shoulder to shoulder courageously in bloody battles, annihilated a large amount of the enemy's effective forces, and liberated over 90 percent of the land and over 80 percent of the population. Through these battles, the CPNLAF have become more and more powerful and have won new victories on a continuing basis. Attacked heavily by the Cambodian patriotic armymen and people, the traitorous Lon Nol clique has been encircled by ring upon ring of the people's armed forces and the broad masses of the people. It is surrounded in the isolated city of Phnom Penh, sitting on thorns. No matter what methods U.S. imperialism may use to beef up the traitorous Lon Nol clique, it certainly cannot live long. It can be said with certainty that Samdech Sihanouk's trip to the liberated zone will further push forward the victorious development of the situation in Cambodia and hasten the total collapse of the traitorous Lon Nol clique. The Chinese people warmly hail the great victory of Samdech Sihanouk's trip to the liberated zone and the great victories scored by the Cambodian patriotic armymen and people.

Friends and comrades:

At present, the situation in Indochina is developing forward triumphantly and, through the joint efforts of the three Indochinese peoples and the people of the whole world, some important provisions of the Paris agreement have been implemented and the United States and other foreign countries have finally withdrawn their ground forces from Vietnam. However, supported by the United States, the Saigon authorities are still constantly placing obstacles in the way of the implementation of the Paris agreement. It must also be pointed out that the United States has to date failed to stop its aggression and intervention in Cambodia but has continued to dispatch large numbers of airplanes, including B-52's, to carry out wanton bombing

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in Cambodia and support the traitorous Lon Nol clique, which has already become a political mummy, thus seriously contravening the related stipulations of the Paris agreement and its own promise at the Paris international conference to respect the independence, sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity and neutrality of Cambodia. We strongly condemn these unjustifiable acts of aggression.

It is common knowledge that the way to settle the Cambodian question has always been crystal clear. Of late, Samdech Sihanouk pointed out explicitly: 'The problem of peace in Cambodia is not difficult to solve. If the United States of America agrees to stop interference in the affairs of the Khmers, Cambodia will very quickly recover its traditional peace.' The Chinese Government and people resolutely support this just stand. The U.S. Government must immediately stop its bombing as well as all other acts of aggression and interference against Cambodia and leave the Cambodian people to settle their own problems free from outside interference.

The Chinese people and the Cambodian people are of the same family. The peoples of our two countries have always supported and encouraged each other. Supporting the Cambodian people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is our bounden internationalist duty. As before, the Chinese people will always stand on the side of the Cambodian people and firmly support their just struggle will complete victory is won.

Now, may I propose a toast to the great victory of the inspection of the liberated zone by Samdech Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk:

To the great victories scored by the Cambodian patriotic army-men and people;

To the militant unity and great friendship between the peoples of China and Cambodia;

To the militant unity and great friendship among the peoples of the three Indochinese countries;

To the health and longevity of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia and chairman of the NUFC, and Madame Sihanouk;

To the health of Samdech Penn Nouth, chairman of the Political Bureau of the NUFC Central Committee and RGNUG prime minister, and Madame Penn Nouth;

To the health of special envoy Ieng Sary;

To the health of Ambassador Ngo Thuyen and charge d'affaires ad interim Tran Binh;

To the health of all envoys and their wives who are present here; and

To the health of all friends and comrades who are present here.

Sihanouk Speech

Peking NONA in English 2140 GMT 12 Apr 73 B

[Text] Peking, April 12, 1973 (HSINHUA)--Following is the full text of the speech by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk at the banquet given in his honour by Premier Chou En-lai here this evening:

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Respected and beloved Your Excellency Mr Premier of the People's Republic of China,

Respected Madame Teng Ying-chao,

Respected Your Excellencies Marshal Yeh Chien-ying,

Respected Your Excellencies Messrs and Mesdames Chinese leaders,

Dear brothers and sisters from China, Vietnam, Korea and Laos,

Respected Your Excellencies Messrs and Mesdames of the diplomatic corps,

Dear friends,

Beloved countrymen,

Although it is my supreme happiness to have returned to my country and my beloved people, my emotion and joy are profound to return to the glorious People's Republic of China whom I cherish and will cherish all my life for I will never forget what her illustrious and venerated chairman--Chairman Mao, her heroic people, her party and her government have done and are doing for our national resistance and for myself.

A Khmer proverb says: "You cannot know exactly who is your true friend and who is your false friend. A true friend will never abandon you when a great misfortune befalls you."

Since the coup d'etat of the Phnom Penh traitors, who on March 18, 1970 delivered the independent and non-aligned Cambodia to U.S. imperialism to be made a neo-colony, the People's Republic of China has never ceased to support with all her efforts the people and the Royal Government of Khmer and to give our national resistance NUFC and CPNLF multifomed and immense aids which have played, along with the heroism of our people, a decisive role in the ascent of our country toward complete independence which was lost due to the arch-criminal Lon Nol's clique.

Respected and beloved Your Excellency Mr Premier,

During my sojourn of one month, that is to say in last March, in the very vast liberated zone of Kampuchea, I often heard the leaders of the interior resistance, the people, the Buddhist monks and the combatants, members of our people's armed forces of national liberation, recall the inestimable contributions of the China of Chairman Mao to the rehabilitation of our country, victim of imperialism, neo-colonialism and belligerency of President Nixon's America, but today 90 per cent liberated. All of them also stressed to me the extremely important part that yourself, Mr Premier, played toward the brilliant successes of our struggle for national liberation. All of them asked me to convey to you, upon my arrival in Peking, the fervent tribute of their admiration, their affection and their gratitude which are immense and eternal.

Respected and beloved Your Excellency Mr Premier,

Allow me to associate myself fully, with all my heart, with the tribute paid to you by my compatriots and comrades-in-arms of the interior resistance.

Allow me also to express my sincerest gratitude to Your Excellency who, together with His Excellency Mr Prime Minister Pham Van Dong and His Excellency General Vo Nguyen Giap of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, so powerfully and fraternally helped me to realize my dearest wish of returning to my beloved and respected motherland and of then giving to the world incontestable proofs of the reality, the unity and the autonomy of the Khmer resistance.

Today, I can say that my wish has been realized beyond my hopes. Let me explain as follows:

My enemies, in the so-called "free" world and in Phnom Penh, have asserted everywhere that the resistance fighters in the interior, who are called "Red Khmers", are using the name of Norodom Sihanouk simply "to create for themselves a legitimacy" to counter the "legality" of Lon Nol's "government" and thus to avoid being simple rebels to this "government". These enemies then predict that I will remain an exile all my life and that in no case will the "Red Khmers" permit me to enter Cambodia again.

Nevertheless, by these "Red Khmers", and not those of minor importance, I was welcomed in the most cordial, most fraternal and most enthusiastic fashion upon my arrival at the Khmer frontier. And from the frontier to the temple of Angkor Wat, symbol of the everlastingness and indestructible grandeur of the Khmer nation, all the members of the interior resistance never ceased to surround me with the most touching affection and to insist that I should return to the country next year and spend several weeks among them. I think nothing can better describe my exact position in relation to the interior resistance and consequently my position among the Khmer people than Mr Khieu Samphan's official speech made before 10,000 members of the NUFC and the CPNLAF at a grand rally on March 23, 1973 in the sacred Koulen Mountain near Angkor, in which this No 1 leader of the interior resistance said: "Today, the people of Kampuchea of all social strata and we ourselves, ministers of the RGNUC, cadres of all levels and combatants of the NUFC and the CPNLAF, feel unparalleled satisfaction and joy as well as incomparable pride in celebrating the 3rd anniversary of the founding of the NUFC and the CPNLAF together with Samdech and his wife on the liberated soil of Cambodia. For the last 3 years, Samdech and his wife had to live abroad, separated from all of us, to accomplish a fighting mission on the international plane against American imperialism and the traitors Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, Son Ngoc Thanh, In Tam and their gang, who carried out the coup d'etat of March 18, 1970, subverted the independent, peaceful and neutral Cambodia and ravaged her in the most savage and barbarous manner. During these three years, we have always intensely missed Samdech head of state and chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia.... We have constantly followed with extreme pride Samdech's activities on the international plane. And today, we are reunited with Samdech and his wife on the soil of our beloved Kampuchea, our hearts overflowing with sentiments of respect and affection for Samdech head of state, symbol of the great national solidarity. Our celebration today of the 3rd anniversary of the founding of the NUFC and the CPNLAF together with Samdech head of state and his wife on the liberated soil of our motherland is another great victory of our nation and people against U.S. imperialism and its valets who entertain the black design of eliminating Samdech and his wife from Cambodia once and for all...our CPNLAF, our nation and our people are resolved to fight under the leadership of the NUFC with Samdech head of state as its chairman, for the independence, neutrality, peace, freedom and territorial integrity in conformity with Samdech's five-point declaration of March 23, 1970."

Mr Khieu Samphan added:

"Respected and beloved Samdech,

"Respected Mme Princess,

"You are going to leave us very soon. You will return to your mission of serving the cause of our common struggle on the international plane. Our regrets are immense that we can be with you only for a very short time. Although you must live apart from us for a new period, Samdech, you will remain the symbol of the unity and immense solidarity of the Khmer nation in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and the band of traitors. We express our confidence of seeing Samdech and his wife again every year and being able to keep them among us for a longer time. And when our common struggle wins final victory, Samdech and the princess and we ourselves will be reunited for ever... May Samdech win constant victories in his patriotic mission!"

The position of the interior resistance and of the Khmer people is thus definite, clear and unequivocal.

But in this regard we must not think that the propaganda of U.S. imperialism, of the so-called "free" world and of the Lon Nol gang is disarmed.

To this hour, that propaganda is continuing to throw doubt on the reality of my sojourn in Cambodia, the existence of the three people's heroes, Khieu Samphan, Hou Yuon and Hu Nim, and the autonomy and unity of the Khmer resistance.

If the photos I have the honour to exhibit in this magnificent and prestigious hall fail to convince the press and the observers of the so-called "free" world, I hope that the very long film which they will see tomorrow afternoon in its rough form, that is to say, neither trimmed nor processed, will finally convince them.

The whole question of self-love and personal ambition apart, allow me, in the name of the whole Khmer people who, in the face of the most intensive U.S. air aggression in history, are bleeding not only for defending their own cause but also for contributing to the salvation of the Third World menaced by the same imperialism--allow me to protest solemnly against the injustices inadmissible to us coming from the so-called "free" world.

This world pretends that Norodom Sihanouk is a simple exile and will not be a head of state.

For this world, Lon Nol is an authentic "head of state" because he survives only by the grace of U.S.A. and because he only controls 10 per cent of Cambodia. I, for my part, cannot be a true head of state because I have been voted by plebiscite by the whole interior resistance, because I have proved that I am not an exile and because the territory on which I have recently set my foot covers 90 per cent of Cambodia!

Such unjust and illogical discrimination would only be annoying if it does not complicate and greatly retard the solution of the Cambodian problem. As it has to do with the occurrence of a terrible and extremely sorrowful war, such discrimination becomes tragic for it strongly serves to prolong this hideous war and in consequence the indescribable sufferings of the Khmer people.

Respected your excellencies, gentlemen, ladies and misses,

Over the past few months, many so-called "peace-loving" countries have sought to impose a "ceasefire" on Cambodia.



But in order to arrive at this objective, they have practised a so-called "ostrich policy", that is to say a policy of not daring to look the reality of things in the face and of proposing to my country unrealistic and therefore unrealizable solutions.

Alas, these countries lend a too compliant or too credulous ear to the "songs of the Washington sirens" which assert that "the Democratic Republic of Vietnam is responsible for the continuation of the war in Cambodia."

But the fact is totally otherwise: It is the Nixon Government and it alone that is responsible.

Today more than ever, I am qualified to denounce the odious duplicity of U.S. imperialism. I traversed the Ho Chi Minh trail from one end to the other. I lived one month in the interior of Cambodia. During my sojourn in the country, I travelled more than 1,000 kilometres, in places alleged to be "North Vietnamese" sanctuaries.

I assure you that the Democratic Republic of Vietnam scrupulously and rigorously respects all the obligations freely undertaken in the framework of the Paris agreement of January 27, 1973 and has absolutely no part in the present war in Cambodia. I wish to point out solemnly that the Khmer people's armed forces of national liberation, of which Mr Khieu Samphan is the commander-in-chief, are fighting absolutely alone, without the aid of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation or North Vietnamese troops, against Lon Nol's army, Nguyen Van Thieu's army and U.S. Air Force.

Besides, since January 27, 1973 the CPNLF have no longer received military aid from their great friends, because the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, scrupulously respecting all the clauses of the Paris agreement, is no longer in the position to undertake the transport of arms and munitions for us.

At present, if our CPNLF are making the U.S. Air Force itself tremble, it is because Lon Nol's army trembles before the CPNLF. The Lon Nolite units no longer accept battle with our assault troops. They regularly flee and leave us everyday a huge quantity of arms and munitions, including 105-mm cannons with their shells, mortars of large calibre and heavy machine-guns, and also armoured vehicles. We can say that U.S. President Richard Nixon is violating the Paris agreement not only by dispatching all his air force stationed in Southeast Asia against our small people, but also by delivering to us, though involuntarily, too conspicuous a quantity of arms, munitions and military vehicles!

So we see this paradoxical situation: On the one hand President Nixon wants to have done with us as quickly as possible in launching against us an air war breaking all past records in intensity (everyday our air space receives up to 120 B-52 and dozens of F-105, F-111 and AC-130 airplanes), and on the other hand he is supplying us with arms, munitions and tanks, which scarcely allow us to "bend our knees" and to "declare quit", quite on the contrary! So the so-called "peace-loving" countries of which I have spoken a few minutes ago believe they should draw the conclusion that, since neither the U.S.A. and the "Khmer Republic" nor the "communists" can win the war, a "political solution" should be brought about.

So they have proposed the following procedure (I am inventing nothing because it is written in plain words in the Western and American press):

--First, make representations with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam so that she ceases to aid the "Red Khmers" and withdraws all her troops from Cambodia,

--Second, make the "Red Khmers" negotiate with Lon Nol's "republic" with a view to integrating them into this "republic", while preventing Sihanouk from returning to Cambodia.

Can anything be more unrealistic?

How can one resolve the Cambodian problem when one ignores all the realities of Cambodia?

How can one cause the war in Cambodia to be halted by the North Vietnamese when, on the "revolutionary" side, it is the Khmers exclusively who are waging the struggle?

How can one expect that the "Red Khmers" will be seduced by the fascism and the rottenness of the Lon Nolite regime and by U.S. dollars when they already control 90 per cent of Cambodia and already establish there, very solidly, the people's power, a pure and decent democracy, and when they are so proud of possessing one of the rare armies of the world where the fighters pay the cost of their own uniform and refuse all remuneration, rank and honorific distinction.

As for Sihanouk's government, how can one "efface it at one stroke" when it is already given de jure recognition by nearly 40 sovereign states, and not among the least, and when it represents the people's power, which reigns over 90 per cent of the Khmer territory and is defended by the incorruptible CPNLAF?

So I dare to declare aloud that there can be and there will be only one adequate solution to the problem of my country, namely, to obtain from President Nixon that he ceases to interfere in the affairs of the Cambodians and thus leave the so-called "Khmer Republic" to sort things out all alone, without any U.S. military aid, face to face with the NUFC. The whole world knows and the press of the so-called "free" world itself writes that Lon Nol's regime will collapse at once like a castle of cards once the U.S.A. ceases giving it air protection.

The fall of this illegal, anti-national and anti-popular regime will ipso facto bring peace to Cambodia.

Respected and beloved Your Excellency Mr Premier,

Respected Madame Teng Ying-chao,

Respected Your Excellency Marshal Yeh Chien-ying

Respected your excellencies, gentlemen, ladies and misses,

You know the Khmer people well. Their reputation as a peaceable people is legendary. But you also know that, in the course of their long history of almost two thousand years, they have never bowed before invaders, aggressors and colonialists.

Today and tomorrow, therefore, they will never accept "a pax Americana", that is to say, a peace with partition of their country, a peace with the perpetuation of U.S. neo-colonialism in a part of Cambodia.

In the past few days, certain Western papers and press agencies have informed us of President Nixon's intention of further escalating his air war and increasing to the maximum his military involvement on the side of the "republic" of Phnom Penh in order to prevent the latter from "falling". The Washington Government once promised that it would not send U.S. ground forces to Cambodia, but a Saigon paper wrote that Nixon's special envoy, General Alexander Haig, would probably negotiate with the government of Bangkok (Thailand) the eventual dispatch of Thai "volunteers" to Cambodia to succour the Lonolite army in a rout.

The situation in Indochina, and consequently in Southeast Asia, is in danger of being explosive.

But whatever U.S. imperialism may do against them, the Khmer people fighting under the banner of the NUFC give you formal assurance that they will never bend their knees and that they will continue with no slack their armed resistance, if necessary, until the end of the second presidential term of the super-belligerent and super-colonialist Richard Nixon. And even if his successor wishes to follow his steps along the road of belligerency and the neo-colonization of Cambodia, the Khmer people, their NUFC and their PNLAF will be able to continue their armed struggle for another 4 years.

Thus, our people are conscious of having accomplished not only their national duty but also their internationalist duty. Indeed, if they kneel before Nixon, there will be no limit to the insolence and the thirst for conquest and domination of this new Caesar. And the other small peoples of the Third World are in danger of suffering from this very sorrowfully and even mortally. The Khmer people hope that all the countries that sincerely love peace and justice will help them to liberate Phnom Penh quickly and so win a victory for the cause of peace and freedom.

To this end, we request all states and governments that are sincerely friends of our people in good will, if they haven't done so already, to break all relations with the regime of war criminals of Phnom Penh and give de jure recognition to the RGNUC. Thus, they will hasten the fall of an anti-national and anti-popular "government" which is already tottering and which, together with U.S. imperialism, is responsible for the indescribable miseries and sufferings of the Cambodian nation. Its fall alone will prevent President Nixon from plunging all of Southeast Asia into fire and blood and endangering world peace.

Respected your excellencies, gentlemen, ladies and misses,

In conclusion, allow me to thank from the bottom of my heart the great Chinese people and the Government of the People's Republic of China for kindly giving me a grand welcome at Peking Airport and for holding in my honour this magnificent banquet, at which his excellency respected and beloved Mr Premier Chou En-lai has just made a very important and moving speech expressing the strong and firm support the People's Republic of China infallibly gives to the heroic struggle of the Cambodian people for national salvation and also for the triumph of the ideal of justice, peace and freedom throughout the world.

My very warm thanks and those of the Khmer people are also addressed to all the countries and governments that have so nobly granted de jure recognition to the RGNUC. Our thanks are equally addressed to the peoples who have given their moral support to our sacred struggle.

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It is with these sentiments that I ask you for permission to raise my glass and drink, together with my compatriots present here,

To the health and long life of His Excellency Mr Chairman Mao Tsetung and Mme Chiang Ching,

To the prosperity and happiness of the glorious Chinese people,

To the friendship and the indestructible fraternal unity of the Khmer and Chinese peoples,

To the health and long life of His Excellency Mr Premier Chou En-lai and Mme Teng Ying-chao,

To the health and long life of His Excellency Marshal Yeh Chien-ying,

To the health of their excellencies Messrs and Mesdames Chinese leaders present here.

To the health of our Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean and Lao friends and comrades-in-arms present here,

To the health of their excellencies Messrs and mesdames of the diplomatic corps present here, and

To the health of all the friends and guests present here!

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DPRK DEMANDS, SUPPORT FOR REUNIFICATION

Charge Demands U.S. Leave Korea

Peking NCNA in English 1519 GMT 12 Apr 73 B

[Text] Peking, April 12, 1973 (HSINHUA)--Yi Chae-pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in China, gave a press conference at the embassy here this morning.

He gave an account of the "question on terminating foreign interference in our internal affairs to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country" as discussed at the second session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK as well as the efforts made by the DPRK Government for the realization of the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

Yi Chae-pil pointed out that the DPRK Government had made a number of reasonable proposals, "but none of these proposals of ours has yet been realized because the U.S. imperialists still occupying South Korea, egg the South Korean authorities on to make a military showdown by dint of its dominant position and obstruct the progress of the north-south dialogue". He said that the South Korean authorities said good words at talks but broke them after going back.

Yi Chae-pil demanded that the U.S. imperialists must put an end to its interference in Korea's internal affairs and withdraw its forces from South Korea. He urged that "the UN General Assembly this year should take steps to take the helmets of the UN forces off the heads of the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea, make them withdraw and dissolve the 'United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea,' and that the representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea must certainly be invited to the United Nations when the question on Korea is discussed there".

Yi Chae-pil stated that the DPRK Government would continue to do everything in its power to bring the north-south dialogue to a successful progress and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Among those present at the press conference was Chang Ying, deputy director of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry.

#### PRC Supports DPRK Efforts

Peking NCNA in English 1740 GMT 12 Apr 73 B

[Text] Peking, April 12, 1973 (HSINHUA)--The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China yesterday sent a letter to the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in reply to the letter of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK addressed to the parliaments and governments of all countries on April 6, expressing resolute support and solidarity for the new effort of the DPRK Government to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The letter reads in full as follows:

Letter of reply to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China to the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China have received the letter of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to the parliaments and governments of all countries on April 6. This letter reiterates the solemn and just position and the reasonable propositions of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and expresses the strong desire of the entire Korean people to terminate foreign interference in Korean internal affairs and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. This is a fresh effort made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The Chinese Government and people express their resolute support and solidarity for it.

In the past 28 years, the Korean people have experienced plenty of suffering from the division of their fatherland. An early realization of the peaceful reunification of the fatherland is their long-cherished national aspiration. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has always made unremitting efforts and put forward a series of reasonable propositions and concrete proposals for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. Thanks to the initiative and promotion of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, North and South Korea eventually entered into contact and dialogue and issued on July 4 last year the joint statement between the north and south, thus making an important step forward on the road of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

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This is not only in the national interests of the entire Korean people but also conducive to the relaxation of tension in Asia and has won the welcome and support of the people of various countries.

At present the most pressing problem is to terminate foreign interference in Korean internal affairs so as to create favorable conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The fact that the reunification of Korea has remained unresolved for many years is inseparable from U.S. interference and obstruction. The United States still keeps its troops stationed in South Korea and is constantly reinforcing the military strength of South Korea and obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. Particularly in the present situation where North and South Korea are engaged in a dialogue, the United States has still less justification for continuing to station its troops in South Korea. The Chinese Government and people have always maintained that the United States should withdraw its troops from South Korea and stop interfering in Korea's internal affairs, and that the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" must be dissolved. In this way it will be possible for the reunification of Korea to be resolved on the principle of national self-determination and by peaceful means. The trend of history is irresistible; no force on earth can stop the advance of the Korean people's just cause of reunifying their fatherland.

The Chinese and Korean peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers who have fought shoulder to shoulder in their protracted common struggle. The Chinese Government and people have always been greatly concerned for the Korean people's cause of reunifying their fatherland. We will, as always, resolutely support the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people in their just struggle against foreign interference and for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. We believe that, under the wise leadership of the Korean Workers Party and President Kim Il-sung and with the support and solidarity of the people of the whole world, the Korean people will assuredly win the final victory of their just struggle.

Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China

Government of the People's Republic of China

April 11, 1973.

#### REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN DELEGATIONS IN PRC CONTINUES

##### Ho Ying-Zambian Delegation Talks

Peking NCNA in English 1210 GMT 12 Apr 73 B

[Text] Peking, April 12, 1973 (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying held talks here this afternoon with Mark C. Chona and Lishomwa M. Lishomwa, special assistants to the president of the Republic of Zambia. The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Taking part in the talks on the Zambian side were J.K. Chivunga, Zambian ambassador to China, and Madame A.S. Mweemba, third secretary of the Zambian Embassy here.