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SIHANOUK QUOTED ON INDOCHINA CEASE-FIRE DEVELOPMENTS

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[By Jean Leclerc du Sablon]

[Excerpts] Peking, Oct 23 (AFP)--Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk (?today quoted) North Vietnamese Politburo member Le Duc Tho as saying there a week ago that one-fifth of the road towards negotiated peace in Vietnam still remains to be covered.

Speaking to Prince Sihanouk during his journey home to Hanoi after four days of talks with United States presidential adviser Henry Kissinger in Paris, Le Duc Tho said the remaining portion of the negotiations would be the most difficult and the most delicate.

According to Prince Sihanouk, agreement appeared to have been reached on the principle of international control of a cease-fire, but details still had to be settled.

The prince, who declined to give any further details, said Le Duc Tho expected to continue his conversations with Mr Kissinger, and the North Vietnamese would be intransigent on its demand for a three-segment government in Saigon and the recognition of the existence of two armies in the south, so as not to fall into the trap of elections controlled by Thieu's police machine (?guns).

If the political discussions failed to succeed, the Vietnamese resistance fighters were absolutely prepared to launch a terrible offensive during the dry season now about to start, Prince Sihanouk added.

He also said it was quite possible that Mr Kissinger might go to Hanoi and Peking during the coming days.

But the Cambodian leader said that, by this morning, he had received no indication on this point from Chinese authorities.

We for our part agree to talk with the Americans, in Peking, Paris or even Washington, without any precondition, the head of the Cambodian Royal National Union Government said.

But Prince Sihanouk said this could only be a tete-a-tete affairs between his government and the U.S. administration, aimed at normalizing relations between the Cambodian Kingdom and the U.S. [words indistinct] contacts with the Lon Nol regime--nor the setting up of a coalition government, a generalized cease-fire or joint Chinese, American and Soviet guarantees of Cambodian independence.

The prince also said Le Duc Tho had reiterated to Kissinger and Chinese Premier Chou En-lai that the Cambodian problem could be settled only with Prince Sihanouk.

He also disclosed that, in the event of an early cease-fire in Vietnam and Laos, he would be able to return to the liberated zone of Cambodia at the head of his resistance fighters.

He made it clear that he intended to leave Peking as soon as possible after a cease-fire, even before Christmas.

The prince, who left Cambodia following the Lon Nol coup d'etat in March, 1970, said his resistance fighters had arms enough to carry on their fight for two years.

PATHET LAO REPORT ON 2D SESSION OF TALKS IN VIENTIANE

Radio Pathet Lao [Clandestine] in Lao to Laos 0415 GMT 25 Oct 72 D

[Text] The second session of the talks between the delegations of the patriotic forces and the Vientiane side was held in Vientiane at 0900 on 24 October. Phoun Sipraseuth, head of the patriotic forces delegation, in his speech at the session, exposed the incorrect stand of the Vientiane side at the talks, and that side's insincere, unrealistic, nonconstructive and partial attitude expressed during the first session on 17 October. He also refuted the Vientiane side's claim that it has complete independence and sovereignty and that it strictly safeguards neutrality. He clearly pointed out the complete U.S. control of the Vientiane administration military, politically and economically. Areas controlled by the U.S. imperialists and Vientiane lackeys have become a U.S. neocolony.

He also charged that the Vientiane side's claim of being the "National Tripartite Government" is illegal and that it is merely a traitorous and antipopular administrative machine serving the U.S. war of aggression in Laos. It represents no one but the interests of the United States. He proposed that if the Laos question is to be solved we must eliminate all the root causes of the tense situation in Laos, the first of which is to end the U.S. imperialists' interference and aggression in Laos. The Vientiane administration must abandon its policy of following the U.S. bandwagon in order to restore national concord and unification. The most urgent matter is to form a new national coalition government as stated earlier.

Because of its insincerity in solving national problems, during the second session of the talks, as in the first session, the Vientiane side's delegation did not abide by the regulations of the talks. It acted capriciously, without the approval of or consulting the patriotic forces delegation. In addition, it once again distorted the current situation in Laos in order to slander the patriotic forces and the neighboring countries and in order to cover the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and lackeys in Laos in the past 10 years. It continued to show its lack of goodwill.

VONGVICHIT NAMED ADVISER TO PATRIOTIC FORCES DELEGATION

Radio Pathet Lao [Clandestine] in Lao to Laos 0415 GMT 25 Oct 72 D

[Text] According to KPL, following a meeting to exchange views between the Standing Committee of the NLHS Central Committee and the Standing Committee of the PNF Alliance Committee, the two parties agreed to appoint Phagna Phoumi Vongvichit, secretary general of the NLHS Central Committee, as special adviser of the patriotic forces delegation to the talks in Vientiane being conducted to settle the Laos question. Phagna Phoumi Vongvichit left Sam Neua for Vientiane on the morning of 25 October accompanied by four aides.