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INFORMATION MINISTRY STATEMENT COMMENTS ON DRV STATEMENT

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1400 GMT 27 Oct 72 D

[Information Ministry 27 October statement read by Under Secretary for Information Thong Lim Haong]

[Text] The North Vietnamese statement broadcast by Hanoi Radio on Thursday night contains a provision for an agreement between the United States and North Vietnam concerning an eventual cease-fire on the Indochinese peninsula. The seventh point of the North Vietnamese statement states that all countries should stop their war activities in Laos and Cambodia and withdraw all troops from Laos and Cambodia according to the 1954 and 1962 Geneva agreements. With regard to the North Vietnamese statement, and especially on this seventh point concerning the Khmer Republic, the Information Ministry deems it necessary to inform national and international opinion that the Khmer Republic has always advocated the correct application of and respect for the Geneva agreements, because up to today North Vietnam has violated these agreements by infringing on the sovereignty, independence, neutrality, and territorial integrity of the Khmer Republic and the Kingdom of Laos.

Moreover, the Information Ministry of the Khmer Republic solemnly clarifies that the provision that all countries should stop their war activities in the Khmer Republic--as mentioned in the seventh point of the North Vietnam statement--implies that North Vietnam is the only country which should do so. For this reason, if there is really an eventual cease-fire in the near future, it should be implemented by the North Vietnamese and their lackeys--the Viet Cong--both of whom should completely withdraw from the Khmer Republic, which they have barbarously invaded by violating the 1954 Geneva agreement on Indochina.

Phnom Penh, 27 October 1972

KHMER PARLIAMENT JOINT RESOLUTION ON INDOCHINA SETTLEMENT

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0501 GMT 29 Oct 72 D

[Text] Yesterday, 28 October, our Parliament met in joint session at the National Assembly under the chairmanship of Mr Tan Kim Huon, chairman of the National Assembly. After several hours of debate, the two houses passed the following resolution:

After taking into consideration the facts that the Khmer Republic has suffered from the aggression of the North Vietnamese-Viet Cong regular forces; that the Khmer people have chosen the republican regime by giving 97.45 percent of their votes in the 30 April 1972 plebiscite; and that current international developments are heading toward an eventual cease fire in the Khmer Republic, the Kingdom of Laos, and Vietnam, the Parliament in the joint session of 28 October 1972 unanimously resolves the following:

1. All invading North Vietnamese-Viet Cong forces and other foreign troops are ordered to withdraw from the Khmer Republic immediately after the cease-fire under international supervision on the basis of the 1954 Geneva treaty.
2. The Government of North Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam must pay indemnity for the disaster caused by this aggression;

3. The Parliament resolves to defend the republican regime and categorically opposes the obsolete monarchist, feudal, dictatorial regime;
4. The Parliament resolves that the internal affairs of the Khmers must be settled by the Khmers themselves, without foreign interference;
5. The Parliament resolves to defend the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of the Khmer Republic, as well as to preserve and expand friendship with all countries on the basis of equality and mutual respect.

Done in Phnom Penh , 28 October 1972

In the name of the Senate: Chairman Saukam Khoy

In the name of the National Assembly: Chairman Tank Kim Huon

NUFM RADIO DERIDES KISSINGER VISIT TO PHNOM PENH

Voice of the National United Front of Kampuchea [Clandestine] in Cambodian to Cambodia 0425 GMT 29 Oct 72 D

[Text] News from Phnom Penh about a short morale-boosting visit to his "dogs" by the "master."

All American running dogs are despicable, but throughout this world no American running dogs are more despicable than the nation-selling bandits Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, Son Ngoc Thanh, Lon Non, and Hang Thun Hak. Recently, Kissinger, special representative of international murderer Nixon, was in Saigon for several days to convince Saigon dog Nguyen Van Thieu to accept his conditions. He held hundreds of hours of talks with Thieu, but made only a short call on his wounded dogs in Phnom Penh; and this was done during his brief spare time between his rounds of talks with Thieu. He arrived in Phnom Penh on 22 October. After seeing traitors Lon Nol and Hang Thun Hak from only 1030 to 1330, Kissinger immediately returned to Saigon, to the great disappointment and discouragement of the nation-selling traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh-Lon Non-Hang Thun Hak clique in Phnom Penh.

Why did Kissinger visit Phnom Penh for such a short time? This was not surprising, since everyone knows that every affair concerning the traitorous Phnom Penh republic is decided by Nixon and, on a smaller scale, by Nguyen Van Thieu. Even in matters which directly affect the Phnom Penh traitorous clique, it suffices for Kissinger to meet with Nguyen Van Thieu alone. Whatever Nixon and Thieu decide is sure to be humbly approved by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh-Lon Non-Hang Thun Hak clique. That is the first reason for Kissinger's lightning visit to Phnom Penh.

However, there is still another reason for Kissinger's short trip. Kissinger feared that he might leave Phnom Penh only as a dead man. Phnom Penh is different from Saigon. Insecurity prevails and frequent plastic-bomb explosions are reported. Recently, Enders had a very narrow escape when a plastic bomb failed to explode under his car. Instead, it hit the front section of his car--otherwise, this U.S. charge d'affaires would have been dead. Along with the plastic scare there are attacks by our CPNLF special units and shellings by our CPNLF gunners against Pochentong and Phnom Penh. If he had lingered in Phnom Penh, who knows, Kissinger might have left nothing for Nixon but a package of his ashes. That is another reason and, you might say, the main reason for the brevity of his visit.

What was the aim of Kissinger's short visit to Phnom Penh? Nobody is sure of this either. Everyone is aware that the Phnom Penh traitorous clique is utterly panic-stricken in the face of the offensives by our people and the CPNLAF. The hope of Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, Son Ngoc Thanh, Lon Non, and Hang Thun Hak that there is to be a cease-fire in Cambodia has been shattered. It is certain that there will be no cease-fire at all, because the fate of the Cambodian nation and people is already in the hands of our people and the CPNLAF under the banner of the NUPK, and because our people and the CPNLAF are not deceived by Nixon's so-called cease-fire. This has further plunged Nixon's running dogs in Phnom Penh into deeper panic for, without the cease-fire in Cambodia--it is a certainty that there will be no cease-fire in Cambodia--the nation-selling Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh-Lon Non-Hang Thun Hak clique will soon collapse in the face of our people's and the CPNLAF's offensives. Therefore, Kissinger briefly dropped in on Phnom Penh simply to tell his running dogs something like this: "I can do nothing for you, lackeys, now that the NUPK and RGNUG refuse a cease-fire and since you lackeys continue to be defeated." What a shame! In any event, the U.S. running dogs in Phnom Penh deserve it.

INFORMATION MINISTRY REFUTES SUNDAY TIMES ARTICLE

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 28 Oct 72 D

[Text] On 23 October, the information minister sent a note to the editor of an English publication, the SUNDAY TIMES, in connection with an article deemed misleading and tendentious which appeared in the 17 September issue of this magazine under the title "King and Comrade," and which was written by Mr (Noel Teibond). The minister, in particular, made the following remarks: "The reportage of Mr (Noel Teibond) avoided mentioning one very important and undisputable fact; that is, the aggression against the Khmer Republic by North Vietnam and its lackeys, the Viet Cong."

"This aggression was started on 29 March 1970 and has been continuing ever since. It has been, in fact, recognized by every foreign observer as an irrefutable foreign aggression."

The minister also stressed that "Sihanouk has no 'Cambodian National Liberation Forces' in Cambodia; only between 15,000 and 20,000 Khmer Rouge are believed to be operating in this country at present, and these are the accomplices of the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong."

He added: "These Khmer Rouge have existed ever since the time of Prince Sihanouk, when they were most heavily repressed by Sihanouk himself. For this reason, the Khmer Rouge are strongly opposed to the former Khmer prince, who is considered to be their number one enemy."

"The map of Cambodia published in your magazine," the note went on "is a map fabricated for the deceiving propaganda of the clique of the 'Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.' It therefore has no value at all."

"As for the photographs of the chiefs and representatives of the rebel forces, Khieu Samphan, Hou Youn, and Hu Nim, they are no less unbelievable, since these three individuals were dead in 1967, killed by Sihanouk."