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JOINT DECLARATION BY KAMPUCHEA AND DPR KOREA

A.K.I. 10 April 1974

This is the full text of the joint declaration by the FUNK and GRUNK delegation and the delegation of the government of DPR Korea, published on 8 April in Pyongyang following the official visit of friendship to the DPR Korea by the Cambodian delegation, headed by Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan and special advisor Ieng Sary:

At the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the delegation of the United National Front of Kampuchea and of the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea, composed of Khieu Samphan, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the United National Front of Kampuchea, deputy prime minister and defence minister in the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea and commander-in-chief of the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces as head of the delegation, and Ieng Sary, special adviser to the vice-presidency of the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea as deputy head of the delegation, conducted an official visit of friendship to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from 5 to 8 April 1974.

President Kim Il Sung, head of state of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, granted an audience to the delegation of the United National Front of Kampuchea and of the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea and held cordial and friendly talks with the delegation.

During its visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the delegation from the United National Front of Kampuchea and of the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea held memorable meetings with workers from the city of Pyongyang and visited Mankyeungdai, the cradle of the Korean revolution, along with cultural educational establishments in Pyongyang and units of the People's Army of Korea.

In addition, the delegation attended the solemn mass gathering of the city of Pyongyang in honour of the delegation of the United National Front of Kampuchea and of the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea.

Everywhere they went, the Korean people gave a warm welcome and cordial hospitality to His Excellency Mr Khieu Samphan and to other close brothers-in-arms from Cambodia who have accomplished brilliant exploits in the sacred struggle against American imperialism and its lackeys.

This is a clear demonstration of the Korean people's militant support for and deep friendship with the heroic Cambodian people who are resolutely fighting American imperialism, the common enemy, and its lackeys, the clique of traitors made up of Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, Son Ngoc Thanh, Cheng Heng, In Tam, Long Boret and Sosthène Fernandez, and who are also fighting for national independence and the full liberation of the country.

During the visit meetings were held between the delegation of the United National Front of Kampuchea and of the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea and the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The following persons attended the meetings:

On the Cambodian side: Mr Khieu Samphan, member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the United National Front of Kampuchea, deputy prime minister and defence minister in the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea and commander-in-chief of the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces; Ieng Sary, special advisor to the vice-presidency of the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea; Ms Ieng Thirith, Minister for the people's education and youth in the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea; Mr Tiv Ol, deputy minister for information and propaganda in the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea and Mr Ang Kim Khoan, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Kingdom of Kampuchea to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On the Korean side: General O Jin U, secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and head of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, Pak Seung Cheul, deputy prime minister of the Administrative Council, Kim Yeung Nam, director of the international department of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, Kim Seuk Ki, chair of the education committee, Kim Jai Bong, deputy foreign affairs minister and Heu Ryeun Souk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union.

The atmosphere during these meetings was one of friendly militancy, mutual trust and understanding and the two parties shared information about the situation in their respective countries, exchanged views on the issue of further developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries in the fight against the common enemy and on other issues of common interest and the outcome was a shared view on all the issues addressed.

The two parties were of the view that our era is at a revolutionary turning point, at a time when imperialism is ruined and collapsing, peoples who were previously oppressed are asserting themselves as masters on the stage of history and many countries of the world are making progress on the road to sovereignty and they emphasised the fact that if the peoples of countries, even small ones, fight whilst at the same time maintaining their spirit of independence and combining their efforts, they can defeat any imperialist attacking forces.

At present hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America, who hold their destiny firmly in their hands, are bravely rising up in the struggle for liberation from imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism and for freedom and independence and are fighting energetically.

American imperialism, which leads the global reaction, is being affected by a political, economic and military crisis which is becoming more acute by the day, both at home and abroad and especially in Asia, where its bases are being dismantled one after the other.

From all corners of Asia, the American imperialists are confronted with a powerful resistance on the part of the local populations and are being driven out.

However, far from withdrawing quietly from Asia, American imperialism is plotting desperately to achieve its aggressive ambition by stepping up its actions to attack and intervene and by causing Asian people to rise up against other Asian people in accordance with the infamous "Nixon doctrine".

Both parties unanimously emphasised the need for greater vigilance in light of the policy of aggression and the two-faced wily plotting of American imperialism, and also for peoples of all countries, both large and small, to unite in order further to step up the struggle against American imperialism, the common enemy.

In order to achieve peace and security in Asia, it is vital first and foremost to drive out the American imperialists from all areas of Asia and not allow them to suppress the movement of national liberation of the peoples of this region and their interference in the domestic affairs of other countries.

At the same time, the expansion and ambition for overseas aggression of Japanese militarism, which has had new life breathed into it at the instigation of American imperialism, must be curbed and foiled.

The Cambodian side expressed its great satisfaction and delight that at the present time the international situation as a whole is tipping in favour of the Korean people, who are fighting energetically to accelerate the large-scale build-up of Socialism in the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to hasten the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung, head of state of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, by implementing perfectly his great ideas of Juche and the revolutionary line of sovereignty, independence and self-defence in all spheres of the revolution and construction, the Korean people in a short space of time have transformed their backward country into a developed Socialist industrialised state, which enjoys full political sovereignty and which has a strong independent national economy, a strong self-defence capability and a splendid national culture.

The Korean people are currently experiencing a major revolutionary boost on all fronts concerning the construction of Socialism, with a view to achieving all the goals in the grand six-year plan submitted by the 5th Congress of the Korean Workers Party ahead of time before 10 October 1975, which falls on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers Party, and to achieve the 10 major objectives for economic construction in the next outlook plan and are achieving outstanding success in this struggle as the days go by.

The 3rd session of the 5th term of office of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which was held a short while ago, adopted the law on the complete abolition of the tax system and announced to the entire world that the People's Democratic Republic of Korea had become the first tax-free country in the world.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea practices an independent foreign policy which is imbued with peace, and its prestige and international position are growing with each passing day.

The Cambodian delegation was genuinely delighted by all the successes achieved by the Korean people as if they were its own and heartily congratulated them.

The Cambodian delegation fully supports the fair, equitable and reasonable proposals put forward by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and, in particular, the five-point road map for the reunification of the fatherland submitted on 23 June 1973 by the respected President Kim Il Sung and the roadmap for the reunification of the fatherland set out by him again on 4 March 1974.

It also fully supports the new proposal submitted a short while ago by the 3rd session of the 5th term of office of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a proposal made to foster the pre-conditions required to eliminate tension in Korea and to speed up the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, and expressed the firm stance of the Cambodian people actively to support in the future by all means possible the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The Cambodian people categorically condemned the manoeuvres of the American imperialists and of the puppet clique of Pak Jeung Hi, which aims to establish "two Koreas" and energetically maintained that, in order for the issue of the reunification of the fatherland to be resolved by the Koreans themselves without any foreign interference, the American imperialist troops of aggression, which are continuing their acts of aggression whilst wearing the helmet of "United Nations forces", must withdraw immediately from South Korea.

The Cambodian side emphasised the need to isolate more fully on the world stage the puppet clique of Pak Jeung Hi, the servant of both the American and Japanese imperialists and also the horde of traitors to the country and to the nation with a view to accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Cambodian side vehemently condemned the fascist campaign of repression by the clique of Pak Jeung Hi against the South Korean people and indicated its strong solidarity with the just struggle of the South Korean people to achieve the democratisation of society and the peaceful reunification of the country without any interference by foreign forces.

The Korean fatherland sincerely thanked the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea along with the Cambodian people for the active support and encouragement they constantly offer for the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The Korean delegation said that it was extremely pleased and delighted that the current situation in Cambodia was moving decisively in favour of the Cambodian people who, in order to recover independence and freedom, are vigorously conducting a sacred struggle against American imperialism and its lackeys, the clique of traitors Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, Son Ngoc Thanh, Cheng Heng, In Tam, Long Boret, Sosthène Fernandez and which is unfavourable to the enemy as each day passes.

Over the past four years, since the American imperialists staged the reactionary military coup by inspiring the clique of traitors from Phnom Penh and caused the large-scale armed attack on Cambodia, the Cambodian people have conducted a vigorous anti-American struggle for national salvation and have secured a great victory in the military, political and diplomatic spheres by uniting strongly under the flag of the National United Front of Kampuchea, headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the Cambodian head of state.

The valiant Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces fought resolutely and demonstrated mass heroism and an unbridled indomitable fighting spirit and have dealt repeated mortal blows to American imperialism and its lackeys. As a result they have already liberated over 90% of national territory and over 85% of the population and the vast area which has been liberated is being consolidated and is developing by the day into a secure base for the liberation of the entire country.

At present the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces have confined the enemies within Phnom Penh and a few local towns in order to launch violent attacks on them continuously, thus driving them to a crisis of total collapse with no way out.

Thanks to its struggle and its just work, the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea is not only benefiting from the full support and trust of the Cambodian people, but also it is officially recognised by a large number of countries around the world as a uniquely authentic legitimate government for the Cambodian people and its international prestige is growing by the day.

The Korean delegation is genuinely delighted by all the victories achieved by the Cambodian people as if they had been their own and warmly congratulated them.

The Korean delegation strongly condemned the "Khmerisation of the war" of American imperialism and its manoeuvres of intrigue, which aim to preserve the neo-colonialist domination in Cambodia, and expressed its full support and strong militant solidarity for the unshakeable position of the Cambodian people, who are determined to fight until the end to secure victory against American imperialism and the clique of traitors of Phnom Penh, and for their stubborn and inflexible struggle to bring down the enemies once and for all.

The Korean delegation strongly recommended that the Cambodian problem should be resolved by the Cambodian people themselves, based on the five-point Declaration of 23 March 1970 by Samdek Norodom Sihanouk, the Cambodian head of state, and the political programme of the National United Front of Kampuchea.

The American imperialists must stop their attacks and their intervention in Cambodia completely and unconditionally, withdraw all their troops and military advisors from Cambodia without delay and end all support and assistance to the traitors of Phnom Penh.

The Korean delegation reiterated the firm stance of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and of the Korean people to make every effort to support and actively assist, in the future as it did in the past, its brothers, the Cambodian people until the final victory is secured in its just anti-American struggle for national salvation.

The Cambodian side sincerely thanked the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for its active and unwavering support for the Cambodian people's fight for peace, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity and for continuing to offer strong support for the sacred struggle of the Cambodian people against American imperialism and the clique of traitors Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, Son Ngoc Thanh, Cheng Heng, In Tam, Long Boret and Sosthène Fernandez.

The two sides agreed to establish a Korean committee to support the struggle of the Cambodian people and a Cambodian committee to support the struggle of the Korean people in their respective countries.

The two delegations strongly condemned the criminal acts of American imperialism and the puppet clique of Saigon, which are destroying and brutally violating the Paris agreement on Vietnam and expressed their strong support for the struggle of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in ensuring that the agreement on the cease-fire is strictly implemented.

The two sides warmly welcomed the creation of a provisional government of national unity in Laos and expressed their strong support for the struggle of the Patriotic Front of Laos and the Lao people to ensure the strict implementation of the peace agreement on Laos.

The two delegations harshly condemned the acts of aggression which the Israeli Zionists are waging in the Middle East at the behest of American imperialism and expressed their full support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples to liberate the occupied Arab territories and recover the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The two delegations condemned the aggressive crimes which imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism are perpetrating in Africa and expressed their strong support for the struggle of all African peoples for the freedom, liberation and consolidation of national independence.

The two delegations stated their strong support for the struggle of the peoples of all Latin American countries against the control and intervention of American imperialism and to safeguard the sovereignty, the right to territorial waters and the natural wealth of the country.

Both delegations emphasised the fact that in the future they would also continue resolutely to fight imperialism, with American imperialism and its lackeys at the top of the list, bearing the revolutionary standard for the anti-imperialist and anti-American struggle and will strengthen militant solidarity with the peoples of all the countries in the world who are fighting against imperialism and for peace and democracy, national independence and Socialism.

The two delegations noted with satisfaction that this official visit of friendship by the delegation of the National United Front of Kampuchea and of the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea, whose head of delegation was His Excellency Mr Khieu Samphan and deputy head of delegation was His Excellency Mr Ieng Sary to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, provided a landmark opportunity to consolidate and further develop militant support and the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the Cambodian and Korean peoples and had played a major part in strengthening the revolutionary support of the people of Asia.

The Cambodian delegation invited a delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to visit Cambodia at a date convenient to them and the Korean delegation accepted the invitation with pleasure.

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**SPEECH GIVEN BY MR O JIN U AT THE RECEPTION IN
HONOUR OF THE FUNK AND GRUNK DELEGATION**

A.K.I. 10 April 1974

Mr O Jin U, Secretary of the CC of the Korean Workers Party and Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces in the Korean People's Army, gave a speech at the reception hosted on 5 April in Pyongyang by the Central People's Committee and the Administrative Council of the DPR of Korea in honour of the FUNK and GRUNK delegation.

Below is the unabridged text of the speech:

Respected Mr Khieu Samphan,

Respected Mr Ieng Sary,

Respected guests from Cambodia,

Respected comrades and friends,

We are delighted to welcome our guests from Cambodia today, our closest comrades-in-arms, brothers and friends who have come from the front line of the anti-American struggle, and to sit down at the same table, which is overflowing with feelings of friendship.

In accordance with my mandate, I would first of all like to warmly welcome on behalf of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people, the delegation from the National United Front of Kampuchea and of the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea, headed by His Excellency Mr Khieu Samphan, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea, deputy prime minister and defence minister in the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea and commander-in-chief of the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces and the deputy head of delegation, His Excellency Mr Ieng Sary, special advisor to the vice-presidency in the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea, who are visiting our country.

I also ask that you convey my warm and militant salutations to all brother fighters in the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces and to all the patriotic Cambodian people.

The visit to our country by His Excellency Mr Khieu Samphan and the other members of the delegation of the National United Front of Kampuchea and of the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea, who have accomplished exploits on the fierce battlefield against the American imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, is a landmark event in further strengthening and developing the militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and the Cambodian peoples, which were forged in the joint anti-imperialist struggle.

It is with great pleasure and feeling deeply touched that our people have warmly welcomed you, envoys of friendship on behalf of the heroic Cambodian people, who have come to our country with news of the great victory secured in the struggle against American imperialism, the common enemy.

The Korean people have considered as their own the anti-American struggle for national salvation which the patriotic Cambodian people have waged courageously by uniting firmly behind the standard of the National United Front of Kampuchea, led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state, over the past four years since the American imperialists staged the coup and began their war of aggression in Cambodia, and have always followed this struggle with great interest.

At present the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces have already liberated over 95% of the national territory and over 85% of the population and have turned the situation in Cambodia decisively in favour of the people. The large liberated area has been transformed into a secure base for the liberation of the entire country and into a solid bastion for the new Cambodia.

The Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea, as the sole legitimate government of the Cambodian people, has become a prestigious and majestic entity, which is already officially recognised by over 60 sovereign countries on the international stage.

The Korean people are also delighted by all the outstanding victories won by the Cambodian brother people on all military, political, economic and diplomatic fronts, as if they were their own, and warmly congratulate the Cambodian people.

Developments in Cambodia demonstrate that, if the peoples of a country, even a small one, rise up bravely bearing arms to safeguard their sovereignty, they can defeat any imperialist attacking forces and prove that by conducting foolish acts of aggression American imperialism is digging its own grave everywhere.

At the present time the American imperialists are conducting all manner of desperate manoeuvres with the aim of saving the puppet clique of Lon Nol, which is in its death throes, by stepping up its military assistance and constantly bringing in US military personnel. But their final defeat is inevitable.

The patriotic Cambodian people are imbued with a strong determination to fight resolutely to implement the five-point Declaration of 23 March 1970 made by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian head of state and president of the National United Front of Kampuchea, until his country is fully liberated.

American imperialism must remove its tentacles of aggression from Cambodia as soon as possible and ensure that the Cambodian issue is resolved by the Cambodian people themselves.

We are firmly convinced that the Cambodian people will succeed in liberating the whole of Cambodia in the near future, once they have brought down American imperialism and its lackeys as a result of their indomitable and persevering struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, said:

“As the Government of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea has said on several occasions, in the future we will also always do everything we can to support and actively assist the Cambodian people, both from a material point of view and from a moral point of view until the brother Cambodian people secure the final victory once they have completely swept aside the American imperialists and their lackeys.”

The Korean people consider it to be natural, as part of their internationalist duty, to support the Cambodian people in their struggle and will make every effort in future to support and actively encourage their just struggle.

In their sacred struggle for liberation, the Cambodian people are contributing greatly to strengthening the solidarity of Indochinese peoples and accelerating the common anti-imperialist cause and are strongly encouraging the struggle for the liberation of oppressed nations throughout the world.

We would like to seize this opportunity to congratulate once again the Vietnamese and Lao peoples for the victories they have achieved in the anti-American struggle for national salvation and convey even greater support for the next stage of their struggle.

Comrades and friends,

It is American imperialism, first and foremost, which has perpetrated aggression in Cambodia by riding roughshod over peace and independence, it is also American imperialism, as the ring-leader, which continues to perpetrate aggression in Korea and which is planning the permanent division of Korea.

Over the past few days, at the instigation of American and Japanese reactionaries, the South Korean governing figures, violating the joint declaration by the north and the south of 4 July, have stepped up preparations for war and intensified in an unprecedented manner the fascist repression of the South Korean population and are deliberately aggravating tension between the north and the south.

Under the far-sighted guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, our people are conducting a vigorous struggle with the aim of strongly safeguarding the achievements they have secured in revolution and construction, by realising the ideas of Juche and by achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland after foiling all manner of aggressive and war-mongering enemy manoeuvres and are entirely mobilised for the great work of Socialist construction, following the radiant path lit up by the respected leader.

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A short time ago, the 3rd session of the 5th term of office of the Supreme People's Assembly of our country made a new rational proposal, which involved concluding a peace agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States of America with a view to fostering the pre-conditions for eradicating tension in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

This fresh initiative has generated strong support and sympathy from countries and peoples in the world who desire peace.

The United States must accept our initiative, which is imbued with peace, as being reasonable and withdraw their troops from South Korea as soon as possible, putting an end all interference in the domestic affairs of our country.

If the American imperialists do not respond to our fair proposal, they will not fail to be condemned in the strongest fashion by global public opinion and will end up being driven out of Korea by the struggle of the peoples.

We would like to take this opportunity to offer our heartfelt thanks to the National United Front of Kampuchea, the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea and the people of Cambodia for the support and active solidarity they always provide to the cause of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

It is an overwhelming trend of our time for imperialism to continue to decline and oppressed and despised peoples to assert themselves with dignity as masters on the historical stage to advance on the path to liberation and sovereignty.

By brandishing the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist and anti-American struggle, our people will continue to fight resolutely in future too against imperialism and colonialism, by joining forces with the peoples of Socialist countries, by uniting with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and by also uniting with all the progressive peoples of the world and will actively support and encourage the peoples of all countries in their fight against imperialism.

Respected Cambodian guests,

Your visit to our country offers great encouragement to our people and will play an important role in promoting the common anti-imperialist cause of the revolutionary peoples of Asia and the world.

We convey our warm wishes for a highly successful visit in our country and I suggest we propose a toast

- To the final victory of our brothers, the Cambodian people, in their anti-American struggle and fight for national salvation;
- To the militant and invincible friendship and support between the Korean and Cambodian people;

- To the longevity of the respected Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and president of the National United Front of Kampuchea;
- To the longevity of Comrade President Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader of our people;
- To the health of respected Samdech Penn Nouth, chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the United National Front of Kampuchea and Prime Minister in the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea;
- To the health of His Excellency respected Mr Khieu Samphan, leader of the delegation,
- To the health of His Excellency respected Mr Ieng Sary, deputy leader of the delegation;
- To the health of the Cambodian guests;
- To the health of the diplomatic representatives of various countries and their spouses;
- To the health of the comrades and friends here today.

**SPEECH GIVEN BY DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
KHIEU SAMPHAN**

A.K.I. 10 April 1974

At the reception hosted on 5 April in the Assembly Room at Mansudae by the Central People's Committee and the Administrative Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in honour of the FUNK and GRUNK delegation which is visiting Korea, Mr Khieu Samphan, deputy prime minister and defence minister in the GRUNK and commander-in-chief of the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces, leader of the delegation, gave the following speech:

Respected and beloved Marshal Kim Il Sung,

Respected and beloved Excellencies and leaders of the Korean Workers Party, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and of the Korean People's Army,

Respected heads of diplomatic missions,

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, dear friends.

On behalf of the delegation of the United National Front of Kampuchea and of the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea, which has come straight from the most burning front line in the world at the present time, and also on my own behalf, I would like to express our wholehearted gratitude to His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung and to the Administrative Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for organising this wonderful reception in honour of our delegation.

We were delighted and moved when we arrived in glorious Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We bring to the heroic people and Korean People's Army the brotherly and militant regards and deep revolutionary greetings of the people and of the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces. Just a short while after arriving in Pyongyang, victorious capital, it dawned on us how much brotherly friendship and militant solidarity the Korean people feel with the Cambodian people. The laudatory words which His Excellency O Jin U has just spoken regarding the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces and people of Kampuchea, together with the spectacular and cordial welcome which the Korean people and the Korean People's Army have given to our delegation eloquently convey the depth of the revolutionary feelings the Korean people have towards the Cambodian people. The Cambodian people are extremely proud of being able to count the brave Korean people as their close companions in arms, who are fighting elbow-to-elbow in the same trench against the common enemy.

Under the illustrious and enlightened guidance of President Kim Il Sung and the Korean Workers Party, the brave Korean people, having overthrown the Japanese colonial regime, has driven back the American imperialists, inflicting a shameful defeat on them, the first in their history, at a time when they were demonstrating their power. It is on the sacred ground of Korea that the American imperialists were forced to raise the flag of surrender before the Korean people in 1953. The Korean people, imbued with a constant revolutionary, independent and sovereign spirit and raising high the standard of President Kim Il Sung's Juche, offer concrete proof of their intelligence and genius. Over a period of only 20 years,

the Korean people have rebuilt a country which was reduced to ashes by the war of destruction and aggression waged by the American imperialists and have turned it into a powerful Socialist country equipped with an advanced industry and agriculture and [capable of] ensuring its own defence and annihilating any imperialist attempt at aggression. The Korean people, under the enlightened guidance of the Korean Workers Party, whose eminent leader is Marshal Kim Il Sung, are in the process of securing a complete victory for the Socialist revolution in the independent and peaceful north and of achieving the reunification of the Korean fatherland.

The successive victories of the Korean people have encouraged those peoples of the world who are conducting a seething revolutionary struggle and have also encouraged and contributed directly to the struggle of the Cambodian people. The Korean people and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have given multi-faceted and active assistance to the Cambodian people's national and popular revolutionary war of liberation. On behalf of the United National Front of Kampuchea, the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea and the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces, we would like to convey once again our deep gratitude to President Kim Il Sung, the great and eminent leader of the Korean people, to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the people of Korea and to the Korean People's Army.

Respected and beloved Marshal Kim Il Sung,

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, dear friends,

On this occasion, when the people of Kampuchea and the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces are launching lightning attacks against the enemy, our delegation is delighted to bring our Korean comrades-in-arms and brothers news of the victories having a strategic impact which the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces and the Kampuchean people have won against the American imperialists and their lackeys of all persuasions. Since 1970, the war of aggression waged by the most barbaric of the American imperialists has ruined and caused untold suffering to our people and to our national heritage. The people of Kampuchea, empty-handed, had to face American imperialism, the ring-leader of all imperialisms. But burning with implacable hatred for the enemy and imbued with a boundless patriotism, the people of Kampuchea rose up as one.

Brandishing the standard of the struggle high, they impulsively waged the revolutionary war of national and popular liberation against the war of aggression by the American imperialists and their lackeys. The people of Kampuchea generously agreed to spill their blood, overcame all the obstacles valiantly to attack the enemy and secured some outstanding successive victories. Over the past four years, the people and the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces successfully shattered the main manoeuvres of the enemy such as the "Americanisation of the war" at the end of June 1970, the "vietnamisation of the war" in early 1971 and in particular "the Americanisation of the air war", which was extremely barbaric and large-scale from early 1973. For 195 days and 195 nights, the American imperialists mobilised all their available aircraft in South-East Asia and in the Pacific, including B-52s, to carpet bomb Kampuchea, thus attempting to annihilate our people but they did not succeed. On the contrary, the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces attacked the enemy forcefully and are now solidly implanted at the very gates of Phnom Penh. And Phnom Penh itself, the last hideout of the traitors, has become a burning battlefield under the increased pressure of our People's National Liberation Armed Forces. On 18 March, our People's National Liberation Armed Forces liberated another city, Udong, by annihilating all the puppet soldiers there along with their reinforcements; in other words over 5,000 enemies were eliminated, 1,500 of whom were captured.

We have now liberated over 90% of the national territory and 5,500,000 inhabitants. The vast area which has been liberated is all in one piece whilst the authorities under the provisional control of the enemy are small disseminated enclaves, which reduce in Phnom Penh, and a small number of administrative centres in the provinces.

Alongside the military victories, the people of Kampuchea have also secured some significant political victories; at present, in the liberated zone of Kampuchea, the people have power, are in charge of their own affairs, both large and small, and have become masters of their own destiny: on the international stage, the prestige of the United National Front of Kampuchea, whose president is Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and of the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea, whose prime minister is Samdech Penn Nouth, is constantly increasing. At the present time 60 friendly countries have already recognised the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea. We would like to take advantage of this opportunity to express our sincere thanks to the peoples and governments of all those countries who recognised and supported us at the conference at the Algiers summit and at the UN general assembly in late 1973.

Our people owe all these victories to a just political approach, in particular to a stance involving independence, sovereignty, counting on their own strength, holding their own destiny and that of their country in their hands, to a stance involving a resolute struggle without compromise or spirit of detachment, to enduring all the difficulties which involve persevering in a prolonged struggle to defeat the enemy. They also owe them to their sublime heroism and to that of the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces. They also owe them to the foreign policy of independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment of the United National Front of Kampuchea and of the Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea. In a word, our people owe all these victories to the strength of their great unity around the only just approach, that of the people's war, but they also cannot be dissociated from the powerful and multi-faceted aid and support of the people of the DPR of Korea and the peoples of friendly countries in the world to whom we would once again like to express our deep gratitude.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen and dear friends,

The American imperialists and traitors of Phnom Penh are collapsing in droves but they nonetheless remain stubborn.

At the present time they are feverishly pursuing the "khmerisation of the war" in Kampuchea; in Phnom Penh and on various front lines such as the areas around Phnom Penh, Kampot, Kompong Thom and Svay Rieng for example, the US military advisors, disguised as civilians, number 3,500 and the American imperialists intend to increase this figure to 10,000 by the end of this year. The American imperialists and the traitors of Phnom Penh are currently perpetrating daily crimes against our people. At the same time they are conducting a number of underhand and treacherous manoeuvres such as deceptive "negotiations", fallacious "cease-fires" and false "peace" to prevent the people of Kampuchea from securing a total victory.

As long as the American imperialists continue with the "khmerisation of the war" in Kampuchea, the people of Kampuchea are unanimously in favour of the resolute continuation of the struggle until the five points of the FUNK, contained in the Declaration of 23 March 1970 proposed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and president of the FUNK, are achieved. The people of Kampuchea believe that their struggle is a just one because they are fighting for independence and freedom, which are their fundamental national rights. We have never attacked anybody. The nation and the people of Kampuchea have lived in servitude for too long. We are therefore outraged at foreign aggression and we cherish peace and honour deeply.

In addition, the people of Kampuchea are the people of a small and gentle country which is also peace-loving, but they wish to see genuine peace in independence and honour rather than a false peace which would give the enemy a moment of respite and enable him to catch his breath in order to launch a counter-attack. Then, under the present circumstances the solution to the problem in Kampuchea can only be found if the American imperialists end their attacks on Kampuchea, withdraw all their advisors and military personnel from Kampuchea and allow the Cambodian people to settle their own affairs. It is only under these conditions that the Cambodian problem can be resolved. The Cambodian people very much appreciate the support of peoples of the world and friendly peoples. The Cambodian people support all countries who respect the independence and sovereignty of their country irrespective of the political regime and on the basis of the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and reciprocal interests. Kampuchea practises a policy based on independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment.

Respected and beloved Marshal Kim Il Sung,

Dear friends,

The Cambodian people, who are in the process of completing the revolutionary mission to liberate their country, are outraged at the acts of aggression and barbaric interventions of the American imperialists in South Korea and the acts of dictatorship and fascism by the clique of Pak Chung Hee on the people of South Korea. The FUNK, the GRUNK and the FAPLNK strongly condemn the American imperialists and their lackeys of all persuasions for their criminal manoeuvres which aim to perpetuate the division of Korea. We demand that the American imperialists withdraw all their armed forces from South Korea without delay, having stationed themselves there under the label of the United Nations Organisation. We demand that they stop helping Pak Chung Hee's clique, that they stop inciting their puppets to foment war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, that they abandon their divisive manoeuvres in Korea and stop interfering in the domestic affairs of Korea. We wholeheartedly support all the just activities of the government of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea and of the Supreme People's Assembly of Korea, which recommended reasonable measures last March to reunify the Korean fatherland. The Cambodian people are convinced that the brave Korean people, who have a long history of victorious struggles behind them, by cleaving strongly to the spirit of Juche of President Kim Il Sung, and under the eminent leadership of the Korean Workers Party, will successfully achieve their revolutionary mission involving the construction of Socialism in the northern part and in the independent and peaceful reunification of its fatherland.

Only brotherly bonds of equality and indestructible militant solidarity exist between the Cambodian people and the Korean people and between our two countries. Both our revolutions have further strengthened and deepened these noble bonds and have anchored them more deeply in the hearts of our two peoples. Our delegation is convinced that its visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will further strengthen these great bonds of militant solidarity for the resounding victory of the noble revolutionary ideals of our two peoples.

It is in this spirit that I wish to propose the following toasts:

- To lasting militant solidarity and brotherly friendship between the Cambodian and Korean peoples;
- To the high esteem of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the victory of the establishment of Socialism and the reunification of the Korean fatherland;
- To the health and longevity of Marshal Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader of all the Korean people;
- To the health and longevity of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia and president of the FUNK;
- To the health and longevity of Samdech Penn Nouth, prime minister of the GRUNC, chairman of the FUNK CC Political Bureau;
- To the health and longevity of their excellencies, the leaders of the Korean Workers' Party and of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
- To the health of the heads of the diplomatic missions and of their spouses who are here today;
- To the health of all our friends who are here today.

**FAREWELL RECEPTION HOSTED IN PYONGYANG BY
THE DELEGATION OF THE FUNK AND THE GRUNK**

A.K.I. 10 April 1974

The FUNK and GRUNK delegation hosted a grand farewell reception on 8 April in the Assembly hall in Mansudae, which successfully brought to a close its official visit of friendship in the DPR of Korea.

The following were present at the reception: Marshal Kim Il Sung, president of the DPR of Korea, Mr Choe Yung Keun, Vice President of the DPR of Korea, Mr O Jin U, Mr Pak Sung Cheul, Mr Ho Dam, Mr Kim Yong Nam, Mr Choe Jae U, Mr Li Chang Son, Mr Kim Gyong Ryon, Mr Yun Gi Bok, Mr Kim Gwan Sop, generals from the People's Army, heads of mass organisations, from the scientific, educational and cultural fields and from the arts and the press in the DPR of Korea.

The following were also invited to the reception: members of the embassy of the Kingdom of Cambodia in Korea and Cambodian students studying in Korea.

Diplomatic envoys from various countries in Pyongyang were present.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, deputy prime minister Khieu Samphan and special advisor Ieng Sary were welcomed with music and loud applause when they entered the reception room.

The national anthems of the Kingdom of Cambodia and of Korea were played.

Mr Khieu Samphan and Mr O Jin U gave speeches at the banquet.

The assistants proposed toasts to the friendship and to the unswerving militant solidarity between the Cambodian and Korean peoples, to the health and longevity of President Kim Il Sung, of Samdech head of state Norodom Sihanouk, Samdech prime minister Penn Nouth, deputy prime minister Khieu Samphan and special advisor Ieng Sary.

The banquet took place amid an atmosphere of militant solidarity and brotherly friendship.

**THE FUNK AND GRUNK DELEGATION
LEAVES PYONGYANG**

A.K.I. 10 April 1974

At the end of its highly successful visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the FUNK and GRUNK delegation, headed by deputy prime minister Khieu Samphan and having as deputy leader special advisor Ieng Sary, left Pyongyang on 8 April to travel to Beijing by chartered aircraft.

The portraits of President Kim Il Sung, Samdech head of state Norodom Sihanouk and deputy prime minister Khieu Samphan were on display at the airport.

The representatives of the people of Pyongyang flocked to the airport brandishing the national flags of the two countries, flowers and multicoloured balloons to wave off the comrades-in-arms from Kampuchea.

Senior Korean figures were present at the airport: Choe Yung Keun, vice-president of the DPR of Korea, Mr O Jin U, Mr Pak Sung Cheul, Mr Ho Dam, Mr Kim Yong Nam, ministers from the Administrative Council, members of the Party Committee, administrative bodies and mass organisations from the Pyongyang municipality as well as generals from the Korean People's Army and media correspondents.

The following were also present at the airport: staff members from the embassy of the Kingdom of Cambodia in Korea, diplomatic envoys from various countries accredited in Korea as well as Cambodian students currently studying in the DPR of Korea.

Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan and special advisor Ieng Sary, accompanied by Korean leaders, arrived at the airport to music and applause.

The ceremony began at the airport with the national anthems of both countries. Deputy prime minister Khieu Samphan and special advisor Ieng Sary together with Mr O Jin U reviewed a guard of honour from the Korean People's Army. Pioneers presented bouquets of flowers to the Cambodian guests and wished them a safe journey.

Vice President Choe Yung Keun shook hands with deputy prime minister Khieu Samphan and special advisor Ieng Sary and warmly embraced them.

The delegation bid farewell to the Korean people and to the diplomatic envoys of various countries.

The Cambodian guests remained at the top of the steps waving farewell for a long time before boarding the aircraft which took off at three o'clock.

THE FUNK AND GRUNK DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BEIJING AFTER ITS VISIT TO KOREA

A.K.I. 10 April 1974

At the end of its visit of friendship to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the FUNK and GRUNK delegation arrived in Beijing on 8 April in a chartered aircraft from Pyongyang.

On arrival it was welcomed at the airport by the Chinese leaders and the leaders of the departments concerned: Ye Kien-Ying, Wu Teh, Keng Piao, Li Kiang, Chang Tsai-Tsien, Han Nien-Long and Cheng Kien and also Mr Kang Mao-Chao, the Chinese ambassador to the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The following were also present on this occasion: Samdech Penn Nouth, prime minister of the GRUNK, and his spouse, ministers and deputy ministers and officials of the GRUNK, Sarin Chhak, Chan Yuran, Thiunn Mumm, General Duong Sam Ol, Chea San, Keat Chhon, Thiun Prasith and Van Piny together with Mr Toch Kham Doeun, ambassador of the Kingdom of Cambodia to China.

Mr Hyun Jun Keuk, ambassador of the DPR Korea to China and his spouse and the diplomats of the Korean embassy were also present.

**THE FAPLNK STEP UP THEIR ACTIVITIES
ON ALL FRONTS**

A.K.I. 10 April 1974

In Phnom Penh and the surrounding area: During the morning of 4 April, FAPLNK artillery launched eleven shells into the perimeter of the residence of the criminal president in Phnom Penh, killing or wounding 50 men from the guard. Two buildings were torched. The traitor Lon Nol has been entrenched in his fortification since the beginning.

On 6 April, to the east of Phnom Penh, on the left bank of the Mekong river, the People's Armed Forces attacked the enemy at Prèk Tameak, Prèk Luong and Prèk Thorng.

The following day they again attacked the enemy at Prèk Luong.

During all this fighting they killed 38 mercenaries, injured over 50 and captured 8 others. 19 weapons fell into the hands of the people's combatants.

On the Prek Phneou front, the People's Armed Forces attacked the positions of Porpeal Khè and Ta Mauk on 6 April, on the road which leads to Mount Baset.

To the south-east of Takhmao they were still putting pressure on the positions of Kbal Koh, Koh Krabei and Svay Rorlum.

On 6 April they intercepted and violently attacked the troops of 2 division sent by Sosthène Fernandez to save his mercenaries and sent them into disarray. 17 mercenaries were killed on the battlefield. The people's fighters recovered 12 weapons, 1 device for sending signals and a batch of military equipment.

On the Udong Front: On 6 April, continuing their annihilating attacks against the enemy troops sent as reinforcements at Chetdei Thmei and Kompong Luong, the People's Armed Forces killed 28 mercenaries, injured over 100 more and destroyed 1 M.113 armoured personnel carrier.

In the meantime they set alight 3 warships on the Tonlé Sap, near Kampong Luong.

On 6 April also, 1 warship was blown up by a floating mine laid by the FAPLNK. All 50 mercenaries on board were killed.

At the same time FAPLNK artillery violently shelled the Lorngvèk position, causing many fatalities and casualties among enemy ranks.

On the Kampot front: Still occupying the districts to the north of the town of Kampot, on 7 April the FAPLNK attacked the enemy to the south-east of the town, at Kompong Treak, 2km from the town centre, killing 60 mercenaries and capturing 17 others. They recovered 38 weapons and destroyed a number of military works.