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NFLSV, PRGRSV CHAIRMEN SEND MESSAGES TO PRINCE SIHANOUK

On Queen Kossamak's Birthday

Liberation Radio [Clandestine] in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 1400 GMT 8 Apr 73 S

[Text] On 8 April 1973 Chairmen Nguyen Huu Tho and Huynh Tan Phat sent a message to Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, greeting Queen Kossamak's birthday-- 9 April. The message reads as follows:

On the occasion of the 69th birthday of Queen Sisowath Kossamak, we would like to ask the Samdech to convey our warm and respectful greetings to the queen.

We are extremely outraged on learning about the news that the traitorous, country-selling U.S. lackey Lon Nol clique has recently taken fascist terrorist action against the queen and many patriotic elements of the royal family.

We sincerely express our deep understanding toward the queen with regard to her being presently repressed by the enemy, and firmly believe that the fraternal Cambodian people's anti-U.S. national salvation resistance will achieve even greater victories and advance toward winning total victory. We wish the queen good health and long life.

On Visit to DRV

Liberation Radio [Clandestine] in Vietnamese to South Vietnam 0500 GMT 9 Apr 73 S

[Text] On 7 April 1973 Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho and Chairman Huynh Tan Phat sent a message of greetings to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, who came from the Cambodian liberated area to officially visit the DRV. The full text of the message follows:

Respected Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of the Cambodian Kingdom and chairman of the NUFC, we are very happy to be informed that you, Head of State Samdech, came from the Cambodian liberated area to officially visit our beloved North Vietnam. On behalf of the South Vietnamese people, the NFLSV, and the PRGRSV and on our own behalf, we solemnly convey our warmest greetings to Samdech and Princess Monique Sihanouk. We also would like to convey our cordial greetings to His Excellency Leng Sary, Special Envoy of the Internal Section of the NUFC and RQNUC and the gentlemen accompanying you, Head of State.

At a time when the heroic Cambodian armed forces and people have repeatedly won resounding victories on all battlefields and driven the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Lon Nol puppet administration into an extremely distressed situation, the fact that you, Head of State Samdech, have returned to visit the Cambodian liberated area and are now officially visiting the DRV greatly enthuses our South Vietnamese people. With this friendly visit to the DRV, you have not only brought to the Vietnamese people the cordial sentiments of Samdech--the Cambodian people's great patriot and a very intimate, great friend for the Vietnamese people--but have also brought a great source of motivation and encouragement to the people in both South and North Vietnam in their just struggle in the new phase.

We warmly acclaim the brilliant success of your visit to the Cambodian liberated area and sincerely wish your present visit to North Vietnam fine success so as to contribute to strengthening the long-standing cordial friendship and the cemented militant unity between our two peoples.

The South Vietnamese people and the compatriots throughout Vietnam vow to unite to the end with the fraternal Cambodian people's sacred anti-U.S. national salvation resistance and to unreservedly support the correct stand of the NUFC and RGNVC, aimed at solving the Cambodian problem in conformity with your five-point declaration.

We sincerely convey to you, Head of State Samdech, Princess Monique Sihanouk, His Excellency Ieng Sary, and the gentlemen accompanying you our wishes for good health and our very respectful regards.

Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the NFLSV Presidium and chairman of the PRGRSV's Advisory Council:

Huynh Tan Phat, PRGRSV chairman.

South Vietnam, 7 April 1973

FRONT CONTRASTS NIXON'S 'NEGOTIATIONS', CAMBODIA BOMBING

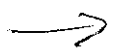
Liberation Radio [Clandestine] in Vietnamese to Vietnam 0930 GMT 6 Apr 73 S

[Editor's Notebook: "As Dumb as a Fish"]

[Text] U.S. President Nixon likes to reason, although his arguments are illogical, demagogical, and deceitful. However, he has sometimes made a few correct statements. For instance, he stated that an intelligent foreign policy must not only keep pace with changes in the times but must also foresee these changes, and that the world of today has entered the era of negotiations.

Let us see how Nixon has acted in Cambodia to keep pace with changes in the times and to enter upon the era of negotiations. For more than a month, he has successively sent B-52 aircraft to fiercely bomb many populated areas in Cambodia in order to save the Lon Nol puppet army from collapse. In one day he mobilized almost all the aircraft available in Southeast Asia--including B-52's and F-111's--to conduct savage destructive bombing raids against areas around Phnom Penh. According to Western media, this has been the fiercest bombing campaign [in Cambodia], comparable to the B-52 offensive against the Hanoi-Haiphong area at the end of 1972.

Such, then, was Mr Nixon's way of negotiating and keeping pace with changes in the times. He thought that with heavy bombing he could save the agonizing Lon Nol patient and that, with more and more vigorous bombing, he could prevent the Cambodian people's revolutionary storm. He was so addicted to bombing that he became silly and forgot that, by squandering bombs and shells in killing Cambodian civilians en masse, he slapped his own face, shut off the door to negotiations, and lagged centuries behind historical change. Moreover, by his barbarous bombing he has once again perpetrated another most hideous genocidal crime and, therefore, will certainly be unable to avoid vigorous counterblows by the Cambodian people and severe censure by indignant world progressives, including the U.S. people.



According to Western news agencies, many U.S. senators are vehemently criticizing the resumption of U.S. bombing in Cambodia and condemning Nixon's abuse of power. They posed to Nixon and other rulers in the White House such questions as who are the Americans fighting in Cambodia; What is the legal basis for the Americans' conducting military activities in Cambodia? The problem is whether or not Nixon will be able to go on with these illegal actions without bothering to get permission from Congress.

Confronted with this stern criticism and these thorny questions, the Nixon administration is extremely embarrassed and does not know what to do. AP reported that thus far the White House still dares not make public a diplomatic memorandum which it has already prepared to justify the U.S. bombing of Cambodia, because it is afraid that such a memorandum will only generate severer criticism by Congress. To put it more simply, the White House is as dumb as a fish under the attacks by public opinion. It is being outwitted and is suffering setbacks. If it still refuses to end the bombing of and stop its aggression against Cambodia and act in such a way as to keep pace with changes in the times, it will meet with more disastrous setbacks and will be severely condemned by public opinion.

SAIGON: COMMUNISTS' CAMBODIA ATTACKS 'IMMINENT THREAT'

Saigon VIETNAM PRESS in Vietnamese 8 Apr 73 Sunday Edition S

[Text] Saigon, 7 Apr (VP)--RVN Foreign Ministry Spokesman Mr Thai Ha Chung spoke today at his Information Center press briefing of the "reaction" of the RVN Government to the present situation in the Khmer Republic.

Mr Thai Ha Chung said: "Vietnam and the Khmer Republic have long been two brother countries. They are like lips and teeth. The communists have in the recent past used many parts of Khmer territory as military bases and arms dumps to unleash attacks on RVN territory.

"The communists are presently threatening the neighboring RVN, and this shows that they are warmongering and seriously violating Article 20 of the Paris agreement. This may do great harm to the achievement of peace in Indochina."

According to the Foreign Ministry spokesman, communist attacks aimed at annexing the Khmer Republic are an imminent threat to the RVN.

THIEU PRAISED AS 'BRILLIANT STATESMAN,' GOOD LEADER

Saigon Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Apr 73 S

[Untitled commentary]

[Text] In 1965, when the civilian government transferred power to the army, the small nation of the Republic of Vietnam and the tens of millions of people living in it seemed to have no hope of avoiding a future of slavery under the communist yoke. Everything seemed to have been arranged. Infiltrating from North Vietnam, the communist troops intensified their offensive and intensively occupied land everywhere, especially in the northernmost provinces of the Republic of Vietnam.