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CONCLUDING FOURTH PART OF SIHANOUK'S 20TH MESSAGE TO KHMER NATION

Peking NCNA International Service in English 1615 GMT 25 Mar 71 B

[See page IV H 1 of 16 March DAILY REPORT for third part of this message]

[Text] Peking, March 25 (HSINHUA)--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, issued here on March 23 his 20th message to the Khmer nation (last part). Full text of this part reads:

Dear compatriots, in the last part of my 20th message to our nation, allow me to present you the estimates made by some sensible and farsighted American personages. According to their estimation, U.S. imperialism can never win the war in Indochina and will be compelled to get away in the near future.

The Lonolites are doing their utmost to make you believe that their regime, good or bad, will last forever. They say that it is because the Americans will forever remain the masters of Indochina and will consequently prevent their regime from falling.

Now, the fact is entirely opposite to the shameless and false affirmation of Sirik Matak who ignominiously cried out again recently that final victory belongs to his gang. Therefore, I hope the Buddhist monks and the compatriots who do not know the actual situation of U.S. imperialism in its home and the actual situation in Indochina will acquaint themselves with the following testimonies:

--A.F.P. in a dispatch on February 25, 1971, said: "Concern in Congress and among the public has grown because of increasing difficulties in Laos and Cambodia, mounting U.S. losses. Republican Senator Jacob Javits. . . today made a speech in Chicago calling for the withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Indochina by July 1 next year.

"Religious organizations are meeting here (in Washington). . . to launch a nationwide campaign The aim of the campaign is to bring pressure on the government to end the U.S. engagement in Indochina by the end of next December. The National Committee for Student Mobilization is planning a new series of demonstrations starting with a march on Washington on April 23."

--U.P.I. reported on February 25, 1971 that Rep. Michael J. Harrington, Democrat of Massachusetts, said: "Without congressional sanctions, without declaration of war, the United States is now fighting in three nations--South Vietnam, Cambodia and . . . Laos." Harrington called on Congress "to thwart at every possible instance" continued U.S. involvement in Indochina. . . . Harrington said the (Nixon) administration "has repeatedly disregarded national abhorrence of this disastrous misadventure. . . ." He said, "Our contribution to the misery and death and homelessness of thousands of people in a far away land mounts with every hour."

--The journal LE MONDE reported in February, 1971, that "the extension of all sorts of air operations to Laos and Cambodia and the actual engagement of the United States on the side of the fragile Lon Nol regime open the door to all adventures. . . . Economically, the balance-sheet of the last two years is much more sombre. Mr Nixon entered the year 1971 without eliminating inflation but consequently with an unemployment record. . . and a sensible recession. . . . American worker. . . does not like to see his revenue. . . reduced This is what has happened since 1965, and in addition to it the fear of unemployment came up in the past two years.

--LE MONDE, again in an article by Jacques Amalric on January 25, 1971, said that "among all the probblems which divide America, the war in Vietnam . . . leads the van. This conflict . . . itself reveals the impossibilities to gain. It has aggravated all (the diseases of the United States), draining away tens of milliards of dollars which have been necessary to build the "grand society" that Mr. Johnson promised his electors in 1964. The war is not only a financial abyss, but also a cancer which is undermining the American society, aggravating the crisis of civilization throughout the society and leaving all it has touched to rot.

--An A.P. report from Washington on February 22, 1971, said: "Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield . . . commented . . . 'we have three fronts there now (in Indochina) and that's three too many'."

--A.F.P. in a dispatch from Saigon on January 10, 1971, said: ". . . two (U.S.) officers have been killed by their own men. It is the first time for the American command to talk about the incident openly. According to several newspaper articles, such incidents have become more and more frequent in South Vietnam. In fact, it was reported by American observers that many such cases have already taken place there. The men of the troops, refusing to go to fight, have threatened their officers with arms or grenades. A new expression in the military vocabulary now found in Saigon is 'ragging'. It describes the action of militarymen. They hurled a fragmentation grenade at their officers or sub-officers who wanted them to go to fight."

--A.F.P. in a report from Saigon on January 11, 1971, said: ". . . similar incidents are still too numerous, especially those caused by the falling morale of the American Army. The army have often refused to fight and used more and more drugs, from the Marijuana regarded as light drug to the heroine which can be obtained at a low price in South Vietnam. An incident rapidly degenerated into a racial conflict . . . with 29 wounded. American military sources pointed out that as a matter of fact, the scuffle has rapidly become a racial incident between the white and the black men of the troops."

--American journal THE EVENING STAR reported on December 19, 1970: "President Nixon . . . recognizes the utter bankruptcy of the policy of Vietnamization Vietnamization was not new. The French had tried it In the end, however, the American soldiers had to take over as the French did earlier, because most Vietnamese did not share the belief that it was their war, but saw it as ours. Indeed, Vietnamization was doomed because at its foundation was a government recognized not only as self-serving and corrupt, but as the handmaiden of American power. It didn't matter whether its head was named Diem, Ky or Thieu. Vietnamese knew that they remained in office thanks only to American support More and more, then, Vietnamization looks as though it will be not Nixon's salvation but Nixon's disaster".

--U.P.I. reported on February 25, 1971, "Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Democrat-Minnesota, . . . was asked if he advocated a pullout of all allied forces from Laos and Cambodia now. 'I surely do', he said. We have no business there."

--A.P. reported on February 23, 1971: "Senate democrats voted 31-8 Tuesday to seek the withdrawal of all United States forces from Indochina during the two years of the 92nd Congress 'The purpose behind this is . . . to bring about an end to this tragic and mistaken war', said Democratic Senate leader Mike Mansfield."

--A.P. reported on February 22, 1971: "Senator George McGovern said Monday his reading of reports from Laos indicated to him 'the military situation is desperate' . . . Congress has the obligation to pass legislation to cut off funds for the war."

--A.P. said on February 14, 1971: "Illinois senators Adlai Stevenson III and Charles H. Percy said Sunday the Nixon administration should declare a definite schedule for the withdrawal of all American troops . . . One reason . . . is to make it crystal clear to Thieu and Ky that we will not stay in South East Asia forever propping up that regime . . . corrupt and autocratic regime."

--A.P. reported on February 18, 1971: "Former U.S. Ambassador Averell Harriman said Thursday, 'This war cannot be won. We can expand it, yes, into Laos and we have done it into Cambodia . . . We now are encouraging Asians to fight Asians. It's said we have gained a year. A year for what? For another year of war? If we stay there forever we can impose Thieu but there will be others to take over later. It is evident the Nixon's [as received] administration wants to win militarily. We'll never succeed in that. We can succeed for a short period but not in the long run!'"

--LOOK, a U.S. magazine, said in an article by J. Robert Moskin, foreign editor, on December 29, 1970: ". . . I must repeat what I concluded after my last visit to Saigon: We ought to get out sooner or later, in fact, get out now. I found nothing to change that view in Hanoi."

--A.P. reported from Washington on March 4, 1971, "Senator Vance Hartke, Democrat-Indiana, proposed Thursday a resolution urging President Nixon to withdraw immediately all United States forces in South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. Hartke said the issue to be faced is . . . ending . . . this slaughter of innocent people and this defilement of America's ideal--the war must end and it must end now, Hartke said."

These are most convincing testimonies "delivered in bulk" by the most far-sighted and most upright American personages including the U.S. representatives and senators of Nixon's own party, and also by the most important newspapers and reviews of what is called a free world and of the American camp itself. The testimonies clearly demonstrate the following:

--Firstly, if the war in Indochina continues for some more years, the internal situation of the United States (galloping inflation, insolvable budget deficit, record unemployment, and deepening, incurable recession) will become catastrophic. The disastrous economic and financial situation in the United States will no more allow Nixon to prolong his war and neocolonialism in Indo-China and will first of all oblige him to drop the mercenary regimes of Thieu-Ky and of Lon Nol-Sirik Matak.

--Secondly, the American people have enough of the war in Indo-China and of the regime of Thieu-Ky. The most influential American personages do not hesitate to openly call it the corrupt and feudal regime which lives only by the will of its master, Nixon. The government of Thieu-Ky will be eliminated some time or other by the American people and the American Congress. Without Thieu-Ky and their army, the "republic" of Lon Nol-Sirik Matak will immediately die ipso facto.

--Thirdly, the majority of the representatives of the American people (representatives and senators) as well as the masses of American students, religious believers, workers, etc., will compel their government to put an end to the war in Indochina around 1972. On March 1 this year, the American people decided to explode a very

powerful bomb inside the "capitol", the historic palace of the U.S. Congress, in order to let the American representatives and senators know that they should force Nixon, the big war criminal, to put an end to the war in Indochina and to abandon the puppet "republics" of Saigon and Phnom Penh. Please read on this subject the REUTER cable signed by Michael Kraft: "A powerful bomb, apparently planted as an anti-war protest, exploded early today in the capital, home of the U.S. Congress and one of America's proudest landmarks. The explosion buckled and cracked walls and floors. Broke windows . . . in all seven rooms were affected . . . It was the worst disaster to hit the hallowed capitol, since the British troops burned the Congressional building in 1814."

On the same day, the American people in the city of Des Moines greeted their head of state Nixon with snowballs. U.S.I.S., information service of the American Government, cabled the following: "A crowd of . . . anti-war protesters faced the president as he left the Iowa state capital. A number of snowballs arched in his direction." Such is the political situation in the country of Nixon. It is important that the Lonolites should be aware of it!

--Fourthly, American soldiers will fight no more. So Nixon hired 200,000 Lon Nol's soldiers to serve in their place. But in 1972 or 1973, the American Congress will cut without doubt the credits for Lonolites. Under these conditions, the fall of the regime of traitors is certain.

Fifthly, all the sensible Americans have come to the conclusions that the war of Nixon and his lackeys in Saigon, Vientiane and Phnom Penh may be prolonged (and with it the sufferings of our people and our motherland will also be prolonged and develop), but it cannot defeat the patriotic Indochinese people. Consequently, they have come to the conclusion that it is most desirable that the United States of American quit Indochina at the earliest and without delay.

Dear compatriots: It is time for you to get rid of these madmen who are very dangerous for the future of our motherland and our Khmer race. But if those living under the yoke of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak gang have no courage to drive them from power, they must know that Nixon will lose the Indochinese war and be compelled to let the gang fall within two years at the latest. The Lonolites have pinned all their "hopes" on a possible victory of their U.S. masters and Saigon sub-masters (Thieu-Ky) in Khe Sanh and Tchepone and on the "Ho Chi Minh trail". But this "victory" expected so much by them has become a defeat, the most ignominious defeat ever suffered by U.S. imperialism, and this is thanks to the heroism and military strength of the anti-imperialist fraternal peoples of Viet Nam and Laos. The three Indochinese peoples including the N.U.F.C.--that is to say, including our patriotic people--will certainly win complete victory.

Those who cooperate voluntarily with U.S. imperialism, the army of Thieu-Ky and the "republic" of Lon Nol-Sirik Matak will inevitably receive the most severe punishment from the tribunal of the Khmer people of the N.U.F.C. However, those who collaborated with U.S. imperialism, the army of Thieu-Ky and the Phnom Penh regime but have now wisely broke off with them and ceased to cooperate with them will be judged with understanding and mercy by our patriotic and resistant people.

Those who joined the N.U.F.C. earlier will be welcomed by our National United Front which does not exclude any ideology, any belief, any tendency or any political party, provided that they have not betrayed the national ideals for independence and against imperialism.

Sirik Matak and Lon Nol have promised you victory for their camp in the recent war. These prophets are no better than the Americans, who have openly admitted that they will inevitably be defeated in the war of Indochina. Therefore, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak regime will inevitably collapse, too.

I solemnly advise those serving the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak regime (including military men) to abandon it as soon as possible, if you do not want to jeopardize your future irremediably.

Long live the N.U.F.C.! Long live the patriotic Khmer people! Long live the P.A.F.N.L. of Kampuchea! Victory will belong to them!

March 23, 1971

AKI SPURNS PHNOM PENH'S 'GENERAL MOBILIZATION' ORDER

CAMBODIAN INFORMATION AGENCY (Clandestine) in French to Southeast Asia and the Far East 1100 GMT 20 Mar 71 D

[Commentary: "The Insane Acts of the Traitors in the Throes of Agony"]

[Text] Kampuchea 20 March AKI--REUTER in its 18 March report quoted the spokesman of the Lon Nol puppet army command, Am Rong, as saying that the general mobilization order was enacted in June 1970 and has been carried out by the commanding officers of the regions. On 18 March 1971, Sirik Matak decided to impose it throughout the country.

As everyone knows, following the reactionary coup d'etat of 18 March 1970, Cambodia has become a dependent country, a military base for the American imperialists, the big boss, and for their Saigon and Bangkok puppets, the number two boss of the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique.

These American imperialists and their henchmen have imposed fascist rule on the Cambodian people, who had never before experienced this in the history of their country, in particular on people in the areas under the temporary control of the enemy. In these **controlled areas**, the traitors have followed a policy of fascist repression--strict control of the people, grouping of houses into blocks of ten, and recruiting men, women, and old men as cannonfodder for the U.S. plan of aggression. Even 13 and 14-year-old children and teachers are recruited. For this, the traitors received 265 million dollars from their American masters.

As a matter of fact, general mobilization has been in effect for a long time, but the decision recently taken by Sirik Matak was aimed only at recruiting more men and **exploiting more people**. This step has only increased the indignation of the people in the areas temporarily controlled by the enemy, who have suffered greatly.

Of all the territory of the country--this is most ironic!--the traitors to the fatherland now control only the city of Phnom Penh, a certain number of principal towns, and several other **small areas**. Seven-tenths of the national territory with more than 4 million inhabitants has been liberated, and our people are stepping up the resistance war. In the near future the traitors to the fatherland will be burned by the flames of the people's war.