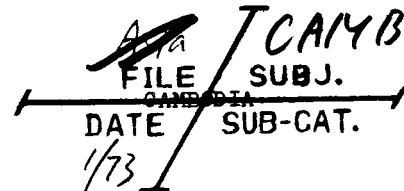


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SIHANOUK ADDRESSES 40TH MESSAGE TO CAMBODIA

Peking NCNA in English 1935 GMT 27 Jan 73 B

[Text] Peking, January 27, 1973 (HSINHUA)--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of state of Cambodia, issued here yesterday his 40th message to the Khmer nation. The message reads in full as follows:

Your venerated Majesty the Queen,

Respected monks,

Dear compatriots,

At the end of the year 1972, the super-traitor Lon Nol, running dog of U.S. imperialism--rightly so called by our people, ordered his "minister of information", the "dog" Keam Reth to meet Khmer journalists and correspondents of the big international press to let them know the "splendid balance-sheet" of the "marvelous realizations" of the "Khmer Republic" during the past year. Keam Reth shamelessly asserted, crying and throwing out his chest, that his "Khmer Republic", during the year 1972, had "won brilliant and incomparable successes on all sides and in all fields: military, political, economic and social."

The reality of the charlatan "republic" of the Phnom Penh traitors is quite another thing; it has beaten all records of the world in dirtiness, corruption, incapacity, defeats, disasters and shame.

The "strong point" of the "propaganda services" of Lon Nol lies in the fact that it tries--without success--to make you believe that "the black" is "all white", "the white" is "all black", and also in the fact that it does not allow you to get acquainted with the revelations made by the big international press about the terrible vices and failures of the "Lonnolite republican" regime.

In Phnom Penh, the Lon Nol radio and press even do not give you the exact news about the military situation of "their" country. They tell you all about "big victories" of the "republican army", while in fact they suffered very heavy and ignominious defeats. Fortunately, you can still listen to the "Voice of America"! An irony of fate; it is the radio of U.S. imperialism--boss of the Lonnolites--that exposes the deceitful propaganda of its running dogs!

In complying with your long-cherished wish, I present to you below the witnesses of the international press concerning the real situation of our country, especially the tragic, disastrous and despicable balance-sheet of the dirty Phnom Penh "republic", a balance-sheet which is more indisputable as it is made by the biggest newspapers and agencies of the U.S., Australian, British and French press, that is to say, of the so-called "Free World" to which the traitorous Phnom Penh clique has sold itself out entirely.

First of all, please listen to the voice of Lee Rudakewych, correspondent of the big U.S. news agency ASSOCIATED PRESS, who, after having listened (with disgust) to the ridiculous swaggers of the "dog" Keam Reth, told the truth as follows:

A.P., December 30, 1972, by Rudakewych: "In a pronouncement containing more than the usual dose of official optimism and bravado, (Lonolite) Cambodian Information Minister Keam Reth told newsmen last week his country 'no longer faces a military threat'.... what the minister did not report was that the...Khmer guerrillas still control up to three-quarters of the countryside.... If anything, the military threat to (Lonolite) Cambodia has increased over the past year....The Khmer communists (that is CPNLF--N.S.) have multiplied into a formidable force of about...45,000, well trained and equipped.... While the (Lonolite) government claims to have a military force of...220,000, only about 30,000 soldiers ever operate in the countryside, experts say. The remainder stay in the cities. Of the insurgent force, about half does the fighting and the rest provide support, but the backup troops are always ready to help in the fighting. Uncertain as the situation is in the provinces, even the heavily defended capital is not safe from attack. In the past year, the communists have rocketed the (Lonolite positions) outside the city with alarming regularity. They penetrated the capital's outer defenses and loose internal security in a bloody sapper attack in October that left some 200 casualties....In the autumn and winter months alone, they have made an assassination attempt on U.S. Charge d'Affaires Thomas O. Enders, damaged or sunk four foreign freighters in Phnom Penh port, and fired rockets at military and (Lonolite) government buildings from only blocks away."

And now, please look into other convincing witnesses which I classify according to their chronological order, ranging from November-December 1972 to the middle of January 1973:

Article published by the New York TIMES Service by Sydney H. Schanberg. Title of the article: "Woe, Cambodia". Excerpts: "Phnom Penh...The sons of generals drive Alfa-Romeos and Cougar Fastbacks. The governor of a province is known to sell ammunition and drugs to the enemy. Other government officials can be seen selling automatic rifles and uniforms to wealthy merchants, who in turn sell them to both sides. Low-salaried colonels,...pocketing the payrolls of their units, build luxury villas here in the capital and rent them to Americans for 700 (U.S.) dollars a month. At the other end of the scale hundreds of thousands of Cambodian (citizens)...cannot afford to buy enough rice, the price of which has rocketed...(Lonolite) officials have engaged in profiteering with the emergency supplies brought in by the Americans.... This is the distraught face of (republican) Cambodia after two and a half years of war-- a country of open green spaces that is now a country of human islands, where people huddle in the isolated towns and cities still under government control and await the next rocket or sniper attack by the communist forces, which are all around them.... The enemy...already controls at least three-quarters of the country....Only the larger towns along the main roads in the west remain in (republican Lonolite) government hands, and most of these can be reached from the capital only by air because the communists keep cutting the roads....The corruption--in particular, the pocketing of army payrolls and the selling of food and military supplies to...the enemy--is universally confirmed here by foreign diplomats and other independent observers. A Western diplomat, referring to the traffic with the communists, says....'it's as if British cabinet ministers sold Spitfires to the Germans in World War II'...."

Australian journal THE AGE, December 1, 1972. Title of the article: "War relief to (Republican) Cambodia runs into trouble; Large-scale corruption suspected. What happens to all the aid?". From Michael Richardson in Phnom Penh: "Australia and seven other nations contributing to a 35 million U.S. dollars relief programme for the war-ravaged (Republican) Cambodian economy are planning to introduce new surveillance measures to prevent suspected abuses. Serious criticism has been levelled at the special import scheme here. In Canberra and in the U.S. there is strong circumstantial evidence of corruption involving tens of thousands--possibly hundreds of thousands--of (U.S.) dollars worth of goods funded by the scheme. There is also criticism that the programme subsidises the importation of large quantities of non-essential or luxury items like expensive canned goods, motor-cycles, and spare parts and accessories for private cars, and substantial amounts of beer, wine, spirits and mineral waters.... Following the overthrow of the then head of state (Prince Norodom Sihanouk) in March, 1970... the Cambodian economy plunged into a situation of sharply rising war expenditure and falling revenue due to production losses and disruption of communications. The result, by mid-1971, was a widespread shortage of all kinds of commodities, spiralling prices and cost of living, a flourishing black market and an ominous prospect of unrest and popular resentment against the (Republican) government.... Those who basically support the scheme acknowledge its inherent weakness and potential for abuse. But they...say it has helped restore business confidence and mop up excess local currency printed to pay for heavy deficit budgeting.... (There is a) notorious import licensing system which enabled a succession of commerce ministers and officials to step down from office...into comfortable retirement.... The circumstantial evidence for corruption involving imports...is mainly in the inordinately large amounts of items like garlic, onions, fish-hooks, zip-fasteners, detergent, and hair-combs ordered under the schemes.... '20 million fish-hooks and a lot of tons of garlic go way beyond the demands of a population estimated at seven million', one source commented. (Under the control of the Lon Nol 'republic', there are only two million people--N.S.). I was unable to get exact quantities and value of dubious imports, but one source said they may have cost around 100,000 U.S. dollars in...foreign exchanges. The theory here is that such goods are either fictitious imports, short-shipped or over-invoiced with a money rake-off to those conniving at or taking part in the deception in (Republican) Cambodia and en route...."

LE MONDE of December 13, 1972: "Phnom Penh is threatened with asphyxiation--The regime of Marshal Lon Nol is progressively losing control of the country and the population...The liberation forces control...85 percent of the territory.... The most impressive characteristic of the military situation is the constant shrinking of the territory controlled by the troops of Marshal Lon Nol.... All the reports indicate that since six months ago, the "Khmers Rouges" and the "Khmers Rumdoh" (Sihanoukites)--(that is CPNLF--N.S.) have strengthened their force and their effectives.... They are well armed--by the Chinese...and indirectly by the Americans. In Phnom Penh, there are unceasing examples of stocks of arms resold by officers of the governmental army (Lon Nolite) or by the South Vietnamese 'to the highest bidder'.... The liberation forces are strengthened.... (The inhabitants are explicit in their expression: 'there are only Khmers (in the attacks against the Lon Nolite positions--N.S.) with their red turbans'...while before, one should only

say 'Vietcong and North Vietnamese aggressors'...), and in addition to that, there is a constant outflow of population from the zones controlled by Phnom Penh.... Since several months ago, the government (of Lon Nol) has dared no more to brag about the lists of refugees which it brandished before. The majority of the refugees have returned to the 'pacified' provinces, according to the expression of the RGNUC publications. In Oudong, on the Highway No. 5 and in Trapeang Kraleng, all the witnesses I have collected are in agreement: 'we are not fleeing from communists, we are fleeing from bombings.' Militarily and politically, 1972 was a disastrous year for the Phnom Penh regime. Marshal Lon Nol has neither the stature nor the time to play the role of catalyzer, like President Thieu.... The Phnom Penh regime, supported from the very beginning by Washington and Saigon, could drag on only because of the air breathed into it by its protectors. How many Cambodians are like the lieutenant whom I asked what he thought about Hang Thun Hak? 'I don't know him', he answered me. 'He is your prime minister since last October 15'. 'Ah, well!' On the other hand, the name of Prince Sihanouk is still a ferment of unity, a symbol of national identity for the Cambodians. In Trapeang Kraleng, an effigy of the prince, left by the liberation forces while they withdrew, was conspicuous on a piece of the demolished wall.... The governmental soldiers looked at it, but no one took it away.... The Cambodians (under Lon Nol administration) know very well that they have no remedy in their hands".--The signed article of Philippe Pons.

REUTER, December 14, 1972, by John Parcell: "...There is little hope that the guns will fall permanently silent over Cambodia even if North Vietnam and the U.S. completely wind down their military activities.... (Lon Nolite) officials are...worried that the current rush of U.S. military aid might be the last under the 200 million dollar a year programme. A ceasefire will certainly mean the end of the U.S. air Force's extensive operations over Cambodia, running to 17,000 strikes sorties [as received] last year, on which local ground forces have heavily depended.... Cambodian communist leaders decided at a strategy meeting last month to concentrate for 90 days on snapping the capital's vital communications links. Since then major highways have been under steady attack, Phnom Penh airport was rocketed...recently...and four ships have been sabotaged, two of them sunk, in the capital's river harbour. The problem is aggravated by the collapse of the rice harvest.... Imported food will be needed to feed two million Cambodians throughout 1973. As the rest of the world talks about peace for Indochina, (Lon Nolite) Cambodia therefore continues to face unrelenting military, political and economic problems."

AFP, December 14, 1972: "...Rumours, carried by several dailies including 'KHMER EKAREACH', especially talk about the frictions between the two most important personages of the (Lon Nolite) government: the Prime Minister Hang Thun Hak and the General Lon Non, brother of the head of state.... according to 'KHMER EKAREACH', Hang Thun Hak would like to resign because of the pressure and interference from a certain strong man whom he did not name. The president of the republic has not accepted this resignation."

UPI, December 27, 1972, by Sylvana Foa: "Information Minister Keam Meth...said paymaster records show about 300,000 men in the (Republican) armed forces...who are paid an average equivalent of 20 U.S. dollars a month.

But, he said, the (Lonolite) government estimates the actual number of men under arms at only 220,000.... American military officers say (the actual figure) is closer to 150,000... It is common knowledge that... (Lonolite) military commanders pad their payroll lists with 'phantom soldiers' and pocket their pay. In other cases, men are hired to stand in for the phantom soldiers on pay day.... A month ago, a lieutenant-colonel was accused of taking 150,000 U.S. dollars destined for 1,444 'ghost troops'.... According to sources within the military, corrupt commanders require only that the men 'know how to salute' when receiving their pay envelopes".

AP, New York, December 29, 1972: "Excerpts from U.S. editorials Friday: The New York TIMES.... 'As the aerial blitz against North Vietnam continues in full fury, the American people have been treated to another sordid glimpse of what they are getting for the continuing high investment in lives, money and national honor throughout Indochina. The United States-backed government of (republican) Cambodia has acknowledged that because of corruption by military commanders and other 'irregularities', it has paid salaries to as many as 100,000 non-existent soldiers. The misappropriated funds for this phantom army have come almost exclusively from a 300-million dollar American aid program that President Nixon once called 'probably the best investment in foreign assistance that the United States has made in my lifetime'...."

REUTER, December 30, 1972, by John Parcell: "...In public the (Lonolite) government reiterates its faith in the United States, which has largely financed Phnom Penh's forces ever since hostilities erupted in March 1970.... but in private many (Lonolite) Cambodians express grave doubts.... It seems unlikely that Americans will continue syphoning in their 200 million dollar a year military aid.... Even if the guns fall silent, the tranquillity which for a generation pervaded this lush, unhurried land seems to have been swept away for ever by the logic of events. The past 12 months have witnessed a further decline in the military and economic situation, fresh difficulties for the Cambodian people (in the Lonolite republic) and for the hard-pressed (Lonolite) government in Phnom Penh. The well-populated southeastern corner of the country was overrun last April.... Parts of southern Cambodia have also been lost.... More worrying has been the growth of the native guerrilla force....(Their) regiments have brought the war back to Phnom Penh's doorstep in recent months, hitting at the roads and waterways which feed the city or launching rocket and commando raids into the suburbs of the capital. The threat to communications links is particularly dangerous because of the failure of the current rice harvest. Official estimates are that the crop will be only one-third of pre-war levels.... The bare statistics paint a grim picture of a countryside where half the arable land has fallen idle in 1972.... Despite massive economic aid particularly from the U.S. rapid inflation has set in again as the daily bowl of rice, which most townsfolk have been buying on the black market, has trebled in price this year.... Lon Non (younger brother of Lon Nol -- N.S.)... has become a power in his own right this year to the alarm of some old-time politicians.... In Tam and...Sirik Matak... lost their last chance...."

REUTER, Phnom Penh, January 2, 1973: "... (there is a) growing number of armed robberies and extortion demands by (Lonolite) soldiers and (Lonolite) civilians wearing military uniform."

AFP, January 2, 1973, "Balance-sheet at the end of the year", by Laurent Chevallier: "... The government in power in Phnom Penh... The balance-sheet is far from being favourable to it .... Public opinion is in a state of weariness and political indifference.... The cabinet crisis of February-March, 1972 clearly revealed the divergences arisen between three men (Lon Nol, Sirik Matak and In Tam).... As the two political figures (Sirik Matak and In Tam) were removed, General Lon Non, the younger brother of the head of state, came to hold a post of responsibility. A simple captain on March 18, 1970, this younger brother, by relying on his elder brother, has expanded his influence in various military and political circles, and in October, he entered the new government in which he quickly became the strong man. These inner wranglings in the Phnom Penh government have not been without consequences on the evolution of the situation in the country, especially in the military field.... The (Lon Nolite) army ... had to abandon every major operation of reconquest. On the way, the (Lon Nolite) government forces have almost been completely swept out of the eastern bank of Mekong.... With the exception of Svay Rieng (city), the whole region of the 'parrot beak' is occupied by the communist units, and these units also hold solid points of support along the Khmer-Vietnamese frontier, from Bassac to the Gulf of Siam.... The liberation forces -- Khmers Rouges, Rumdoh or Sihanoukites (that is CPNLAF -- N.S.) the existence of which the Phnom Penh government has to recognize, are now enjoying a relative tranquility and have been able to consolidate their positions in the rest of the country.... Estimated by Khmer (Lon Nolite) official sources to be 30,000 men, perhaps the number is double of that (in reality, the effectives of these picked units of the Cambodian People's National Liberation Armed Forces are at present 72,000 men -- N.S.). These forces control all sparsely populated regions of Cambodia. They have also taken root and are often active in certain zones of the rich Cambodia, the Mekong plain and more recently the region of Battambang -- rice granary of Cambodia. Finally, their influence is felt even in the small villages of the Phnom Penh region. The Khmer (Lon Nolite) government has not been able to resolve during this year the serious economic problems... With a budget deficit of 30 milliard (billion) (riels) in a total budget of 36 milliard riels -- 190 million U.S. dollars -- the country (Lon Nolite) continues to live on U.S. aid."

This is the merciless condemnation of the "republic" of the Lon Nolites by the big U.S.-Free World press which reveals to the whole world that this "republic" is the most dirty, the most corrupt, most incapable and most despicable regime among the anti-national and anti-popular regimes in the world. On the other hand, this same press could not help to admire greatly the NUFC, the RGNUG and the CPNLAF which they nevertheless consider as the "enemy" of its camp. This same press is unanimous in recognizing that the NUFC, the RGNUG and the CPNLAF have become extremely popular and powerful; having the advantage over the "republic" of Phnom Penh in all fields, the latter is driven to bay.

As the U.S.-Free World press emphasized, this "republic" can survive only with the "total" protection and support of the U.S.A. and its current budget is 36 milliard riels with a deficit of 30 milliard riels, heavy deficit in spite of the supply of more than 300 milliard U.S. dollars per year. How can this "republic" last long?

In the time of Sihanouk, our national budget was only 6 milliard riels a year, and without any U.S. aid, and our Cambodia enjoyed peace, independence, territorial integrity and progress in all fields of national construction.

How can this ultra-reactionary Lon Nolite "republic" last long? The ultra-reactionary "Lon Nolite" youth judge this "republic" as follows:

AFP November 19, 1972: "The Cambodian YOUTH BULLETIN carried on Sunday an article on the problem of peace.... (It) wrote.... 'We lost peace because we leave the Red Khmer movement time to be established.... The Rumdoh (the NUFC--N.S.) has created a powerful organization independent of the Vietnamese, supported by their own forces (the CPNLF--N.S.), and at present, this movement has already had an administrative structure.... Peace might come, the BULLETIN added, if we could defeat by force the Red Khmers or, on the contrary, if they win the victory over us.'... With regard to the seeking of a peaceful solution to the Khmer problems, the BULLETIN does not think that the Red Khmer would agree to negotiate with the government: 'Their ideology is not the same with ours and on the other hand, we are too corrupt. Negotiations or rejoining are possible only when the thirst for power is banished and corruption disappears.' In conclusion, the BULLETIN shows fear for the sombre destiny left to (republican-Lon Nolite) Cambodia...".

LE MONDE, December 11 and 12, 1972: "... The YOUTH BULLETIN published on November 11 ... an interesting article by Than Dara of the Higher Teachers' School .... Mr. Dara wrote... 'Could the Red Khmers rejoin the (republican) government which unceasingly asks them to surrender? This call for surrender is but a dream. We already know that the Red Khmers went into the jungles because of the corruption and social injustice.... It is unbelievable that we could accuse the Red Khmers of selling themselves out to foreigners. The fact that they have abandoned their social position, their wealth, their wives and children is a tangible proof of their good faith in and their love for the country.... On the contrary, those who are extremely fond of villas, beautiful cars, diamonds and gold and commit robbery have certainly sold themselves out to foreigners. We say this in order to induce the government (of Lon Nol) to look at itself more often in the mirror and to ask itself why... the Red Khmers refuse cooperations with it."

No comment is needed, all the more so as it is a judgment of anti-communist fascist youth and not that of the so-called "leftist" youth!

Besides, the anti-communist fascist "Lon Nolite" press of Phnom Penh, also has to condemn its own regime, its own "republic" and its own "Buddha" Lon Nol.

Mad with rage, Lon Nol recently suspended definitively up to 18 "Lon Nolite" dailies, of which the following dispatches of press bear witness:

AFP, December 26, 1972: "The (Lon Nolite) Khmer government suspended four more daily newspapers.... The suspensions are final. Newspapers involved cannot begin publishing again."

AP, December 26, 1972: "...Tuesday's Information Ministry action raised to 14 th number of Phnom Penh daily newspapers recently suspended."

REUTER, December 27, 1972: "Four more Cambodian newspapers were closed down today for publishing articles considered detrimental to national security.... The newspapers were KHMER LOEUNG VETHIKA (Tribune), DAMNOENG REAL PRIK (Daily News), SANGKET KAR (Observer) which criticised the (Lon Nolite) government... and PAKDEVEATT (Revolution) which criticised President Lon Nol personally."

At present, the "Lon Nolite" workers also go on strike and they are against the "Lon Nolite" government:

REUTER, January 4, 1973: "Striking workers looted a government-owned distillery and sold locally made gin, whisky and vodka to passers-by at reduced prices.... The strike, which is continuing today, followed a wave of unrest among industrial workers in Phnom Penh, who are claiming large wage increases to meet the war-time rise in cost [of] living."

Externally, some countries which were strongly pro-U.S. and against the Indochinese peoples, such as Australia, also go on strike against Lon Nol, by refusing as of now to give military aid to the disgusting "republic" of Phnom Penh:

REUTER, Phnom Penh, December 28, 1972, by John Parcell:

"... The new Labour government of Prime Minister Gough Whitlam elected at the beginning of this month has announced it will end its 200,000 Australian dollars-a-year programme for training (Lon Nolite) Cambodian officers and troops. An Australian Embassy spokesman here said a 600,000 Australian dollars flow of military supplies, mainly jeeps, donated by Australia will also be halted."

REUTER, Phnom Penh, January 3, 1973: "The new Australian Labour government's decision to cut off military aid to (Lon Nolite) Cambodia has already taken effect.... Two Australian DC-3 aircraft, due to be delivered to the (Lon Nolite) Cambodian government on Friday, have been held back in Australia as a result of the new policy." So, as you see, dear compatriots, in the new year of 1973, the moribund and very disgusting "republic" of Lon Nol is more isolated than ever and abandoned by every one. There is only the diabolical Richard Nixon--obdurate colonialist and bellicose--who has not "dropped" it yet.

But the cowardly Lon Nolites know that even Nixon, in the near future, will "drop" them in the end. The following dispatch of the big British news agency REUTER has put on record a cry of despair of the "dog" Keam Reth who at a press conference in Phnom Penh shamelessly begged of his master Nixon not to abandon his "republic":

REUTER, December 20, 1972, by John Parcell: "... Information Minister Keam Reth... indicated that (Lon Nolite) Cambodia was depending heavily on the United States not to leave his country...."

This is a shameless but very obvious avowal of the complete dependence of the so-called "Khmer Republic" on U.S.A., the former is an instrument of the latter:

Moreover, the most "important" newspaper of the Lon Nolites, named NOKOR THOM has also disgracefully admitted that, in exchange for the "generous aid" of "Uncle Sam", his dirty "republic" has had to make countless number of Khmer citizens die, to allow the extensive destruction of cities, villages, wealth of the inhabitants, schools,

hospitals, highways, etc. by the air force of its master.... The Khmer country has lost everything. The other lackeys of the U.S.A. in Southeast Asia are the only people who have grown rich at the expense of the Khmers!

REUTER, January 8, 1973: "... (Republican) Cambodia's most popular daily newspaper said today the (Lonnotite) country paid in blood while other Asian nations made money out of the Indochina War. The Khmer-language NOKOR THOM (Great Country) said in an editorial: 'Nobody denies that the Americans must be thanked for their generous aid. But it should be remembered that (republican) Cambodia bears the biggest burden after South-Vietnam in this war, which profits the free-world. We have paid in blood, and with the shattering of our homes, deaths of our loved ones, destruction of our schools, hospitals and roads.' The paper added: 'The biggest profiteers have been Thailand, Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Japan'."

One could not describe more plainly the abominable and unpardonable crime of Lon Nol and his gang, who in exchange for U.S. dollars, have deliberately brought to the Khmer people death, the worst misery, the worst suffering and the worst disaster in Khmer people's history!

Compatriots living in the dirty "republic" of Lon Nol,

You have not forgotten that I--your "Samdech Euv" (Prince Papa)--had unceasingly told you since 1963: The U.S. imperialists do not give anything for nothing. We Khmers are certainly poor, but by rejecting the evil-minded "aid" of the U.S.A., we could have permanent peace and independence. If you ask for the return of "U.S. aid" to our country, our country will have to make very painful sacrifices and our people will have to shed plenty of blood without end, like South Vietnam and Laos, like the South Vietnamese and Lao peoples, in the neocolonialist war made by the U.S.A. against the people of our region. Since Lon Nol has chosen to realize the predictions of his astrologists to become the "real sovereign of Cambodia", evidently he has not listened to my disinterested and purely patriotic warning, and many militarymen, functionaries, intellectuals and students, unfortunately followed him in March, 1970 on the disastrous path which has brought to you tragic and mortal results as described by the NOKOR THOM which is nevertheless a "Lonnotite" newspaper.

Today, you certainly wish that the war stop, but how could a "republic", which has sold out itself entirely to U.S. imperialism and the diabolical Nixon, cease to bleed itself when U.S. neo-colonialism persists in hanging on at any price in Indochina and Southeast Asia? And how could the Lon Nol gang agree to stop causing calamity to you when the gang itself lives in luxury, pleasure and enjoys other "paradisial" [as received] advantages without having to share the woe of the people and soldiers? The only way to end the terrible calamity, misery and humiliation you are suffering is to rise in great numbers, support the NUFC, the RGNUC and the heroic CPNLA and help them to smash rapidly the Lon Nol gang.

After having listened to my previous messages, numerous soldiers of the Lon Nol army, numerous farmers, workers and other working people, many teachers, students and other citizens (including monks) have come to the vast liberated zone. I heartily thank them and extend my emotive homage to their patriotism and courage.

Therefore, I ask the other citizens living under the yoke of the Lonolites to follow the heroic example of these patriots, for this is the only way to restore peace as soon as possible in our beloved Kampuchea on the basis of independence, national unity and territorial integrity.

Long live the NUFC, the RGNUC and the CPNLAF!

Long live the people's power in the liberated zone of Kampuchea!

Long live the revolution of the people in the liberated zone of Kampuchea!

NORODOM SIHANOUK DEPARTS PEKING FOR HANOI

Paris AFP in French 0717 GMT 30 Jan 73 M--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] Peking--Chinese Prime Minister Chou En-lai saw Prince Norodom Sihanouk off at Peking Airport Tuesday when the prince left for Hanoi, where he will make an unofficial visit of about one week.

The two men held a long meeting two days ago in Peking on the Southeast Asia situation.

Prince Sihanouk was also seen off by the prime minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, Mr Penn Noth, and by the ambassadors of the DRV and the PRGRSV before boarding the special plane of the Chinese Civil Aviation Company, which was scheduled to take him directly to Hanoi.

In an exclusive interview he granted AFP in Peking on the eve [of his departure], the prince declared that he, the Cambodian Front of National Union, and the members of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, will analyze the situation since the agreement on ending the war in Vietnam.

GUERRILLAS REPORTEDLY BREAK CALM IN CAMBODIA

Paris AFP in French 0706 GMT 30 Jan 73 M--FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

[Text] Phnom Penh--After 48 hours of calm in Cambodia, the guerrillas and the North Vietnamese again began Tuesday to attack several Cambodian government positions in the province of Kompong Thom, 160 kilometers north of Phnom Penh.

Before dawn on Tuesday, important enemy elements launched an attack on Trapeang Veng, 6 kilometers from the provincial capital of Kompong Thom, at the same time they were attacking the city's defensive belt.