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SIHANOUK SAYS HE WILL NOT MEET KISSINGER IN PRC

London REUTER in English 1845 GMT 5 Oct 73 X

[Excerpt] Peking, Oct 5, REUTER--Prince Norodom Sihanouk, exiled Cambodian leader, said tonight that he would not meet Secretary of State Henry Kissinger during the latter's four-day visit to Peking later this month.

In a statement, Sihanouk said he would never agree to the slightest contact with Kissinger or any other U.S. Government representative. He said Cambodian insurgents would continue fighting until the "total and irreversible defeat of U.S. occupiers and their puppets."

LON NOL APPEALS FOR CAMBODIAN UNITY IN ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0015 GMT 9 Oct 73 D

[Message to the nation by Marshal Lon Nol on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Khmer Republic--recorded]

[Text] My homage to the **samdech** supreme patriarchs of the two Buddhist orders, my homage to all Buddhist monks, beloved compatriots:

To begin the celebrations of the third anniversary of our republic, I first ask all compatriots to stand and pay homage with me for 1 minute to the memory of our compatriots and combatants who have sacrificed their lives to salvage the nation and Buddhism.

The third anniversary of the proclamation of the Khmer Republic falls on 9 October 1973. The promulgation of the country's major institutions has been completed. In the coming fourth year, the march of our republic will proceed toward national development in a democratic way with the mobilization of all our own forces and means. In developing our country, we must implement the five principles defined in Article 1 of the constitution. They are: liberty, equality, fraternity, progress and happiness.

In accordance with our firm desire to build the fatherland, we will make utmost efforts to restore peace and national concord in our land. To achieve these ends, we have taken the following necessary measure: Two days after the signing of the Vietnam cease-fire agreement, that is 29 January 1973, our government unilaterally suspended all offensive operations by our national armed forces with the intention of restoring peace to the Indochina Peninsula and to facilitating the implementation of this agreement. Particularly, Article 20, which calls for all parties to correctly respect the 1954 Geneva agreement on Cambodia and to withdraw all foreign troops and war materiel from Cambodian territory, was adhered to. However, our goodwill has been ignored, for not only have the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong refused to withdraw their forces from our territory, but they have introduced additional fresh troops to continue and expand their acts of aggression against and the indiscriminate massacre of our innocent people--including women, children, and Buddhist monks--and to sow crimes and wreak havoc on our country.

In the face of this situation, to strengthen the legislative power in accordance with the great ideal of national reunification and the defense of the country's supreme interests the parliament decided to suspend its sessions temporarily and hand over full power to the president of the republic. The high political council was founded, and a special government rallying representatives of different political tendencies was also appointed. With the noble intention of achieving peace for the nation, the high political council and government issued a statement on 6 July 1973 proposing a six-point policy which was enthusiastically welcomed by all peace and freedom-loving countries.

In every case, our high political council and government have persistently demanded that the foreign aggressors withdraw their troops and war materiel from Cambodian territory.

As for our Cambodian brothers on the other side, whom we will always believe to always be Cambodian, they may show up and at any time tell us the place and date of the negotiations which we all desire in order to put an end to the fighting between us and to reunify the nation, since too much Cambodian blood has already been shed. We must also put an end to all suffering so that we can reach an agreement with one another and reconstruct our nation on the basis of democracy and neutrality with respect for all international agreements and without foreign interference. The hour has come for us Cambodians to stop killing each other, which can only weaken us and benefit the enemy, thus threatening to erase the name of our country from the surface of the earth. We must never forget that the enemy wishes only to see us divided so that he can pursue his war. We must also be well aware that whenever we cease our hostilities, many peace and justice-loving countries in the world, which are watching us, will furnish us with considerable aid and assistance to help us repair the damages and reconstruct our war-torn economic, social and cultural infrastructure.

Beloved compatriots: I take this opportunity to solemnly appeal to our compatriots who still live under the enemy's oppression in the enemy-controlled regions to unite with us and together rise up to compel the aggressors to respect the independence, sovereignty and civilization of our nation which, until now, has been trampled underfoot. The brothers are also asked to compel the aggressors to withdraw all their troops and war materiel from our land in conformity with the 27 January 1973 Paris agreement which they themselves signed.

In the coming years, the brothers must wage a people's war against the enemy aggressors. Our Armed Forces will always stand by your side to achieve the sacred duty of preventing the enemy from acting against you as he pleases and of driving him from our territory. If you fail to fulfill this important duty, you will put yourself in considerable danger. The enemy will continue to massacre you and cause you to suffer separation, bereavement and destruction, such as you suffered recently in Kompong Cham town.

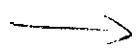
The motivation that the enemy has so cowardly machinated, saying that there is U.S. aggression against our country, is merely a pretext for continuing his aggression. This pretext is meaningless, since there have never been any American troops in our Armed Forces on any front in the past or at present. Moreover, U.S. air intervention itself has been definitely halted since 15 August 1973.

Our solidarity on the path of reunification is necessary for our nation. It is an important weapon in resisting the foreign barbarians' desire to make us their satellite and put our country under their yoke.

In conclusion, I pray to all the sacred objects that protect the entire Khmer Republic to protect our compatriots of all walks of life and allow them to enjoy the five best wishes of lord Buddha. I wish all my compatriots victory so that they can live in solidarity and freedom without suffering.

Long live the Khmer Republic!

Phnom Penh, 9 October 1973.



AKI: U.S. AID CANNOT SAVE 'PHNOM PENH TRAITORS'

CAMBODIAN INFORMATION AGENCY [Clandestine] in French to East Asia 1118 GMT 4 Oct 73 D

["Nothing Can Save the Phnom Penh Traitors from Their Military Defeat and Total Collapse"--AKI heading]

[Text] Cambodia, 4 Oct, AKI--In the military field the CPNLAF is in the position to crush the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh-In Tam-Cheng Heng-Sosthene Fernandez traitors. In both the dry and rainy seasons the CPNLAF has firmly held the traitors' necks under its foot and has destroyed a large part of the traitors' forces and a large number of their positions. It has also expanded the already vast liberated zone.

Under the offensive of the CPNLAF, the puppet troops have weakened every day. They have lost their initiative and have been driven into a defensive position. The traitors are heading toward total collapse and are unable to remedy this situation despite frantic efforts. The main causes are the following:

1. The traitors are short of manpower. The mercenaries have been killed in large numbers on every battlefield. They have been unable to recruit new soldiers to replace the killed or wounded. Wherever they are stationed the puppet troops must protect their own lives and care for their dead colleagues because the general staff of the traitorous army is not in the position to send aid. It has been like this everywhere, in Phnom Penh as well as at Prey Kri, Tang Kauk, Vihear Suor, Sala Kruos and Saang. The CPNLAF has destroyed the enemy's positions and the forces.
2. The traitors are running short of weapons. On every front the people's Armed Forces have put out of commission or seized large quantities of the enemy's war materiel which constitutes the CPNLAF's main source of equipment. The CPNLAF take weapons from the enemy to kill the enemy. The traitors will not succeed in recouping the losses they have suffered regardless of the amount furnished by the U.S. imperialists. The war materiel given to the lackeys can in no way meet their needs since the Cambodian people and CPNLAF have blocked all river and land communications lines.
3. The enemy has no economy nor finances. The country-sellers have no money for their expenses. Their economy is reduced to nothing. It is a beggar economy. The U.S. imperialists are the foster parents of the traitors. They spoonfeed them with leftovers of what they call military and economic aid. Undoubtedly this aid cannot remedy the traitors' bad situation. On the one hand, the needs of the so-called Phnom Penh republic are too great and, on the other hand, this small aid is quickly pocketed by the traitorous ringleaders and the big shots and their henchmen. This is why the traitorous Phnom Penh administration has failed and has been compelled to issue a large number of banknotes to pay its soldiers and mercenaries. The riel has fallen in value to the point of being nothing more than paper.
4. The deeply demoralized mercenaries and people take the NUFC's side. The morale of the traitors' mercenaries is plummeting in the face of the CPNLAF's powerful attacks. Many cases of soldiers who change their minds and abandon the traitors' ranks to cross over to the liberated zone or who refuse to fight or who abandon the battlefield have been frequently reported. Therefore, even if the U.S. imperialists furnish the traitors with a large quantity of modern weapons, they will be worthless because the soldiers whom the traitors force to use these weapons throw them away and refuse to die. Many people have crossed over en masse to the NUFC's side like a flood breaking through a dam. [words indistinct]