

JOINT COMMUNIQUE DRV AND "DELEGATION
OF NUFK LED BY MR. IENG SARY SPECIAL ENVOY
OF THE INTERIOR PART OF NUFK."

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Following is the full text of the Joint Communiqué signed here on November 16 between the Delegation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Viet-Nam Fatherland Front and the Delegation of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, in connection with the latter's just concluded visit to the DRV :

At the invitation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Viet-Nam Fatherland Front, a delegation of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, led by Mr. Ieng Sary, Special Envoy of the Interior Part of the National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, made a friendship visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam from the 10th to the 17th of November 1971.

During its stay in the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam the delegation was very cordially received by President of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Viet-Nam Fatherland Front Ton Duc Thang, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet-Nam Workers' Party Le Duan and Premier Pham Van Dong.

The distinguished Cambodian guests had cordial meetings with Mr. Vo Nguyen Giap, Vice Premier and Minister of National Defense; Mr Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the presidium of the Central Committee of the Viet-Nam Fatherland Front; and other leaders of the state and the Viet-Nam Fatherland Front.

The delegation laid a wreath of flowers at the Hanoi War Dead Monument, visited the exhibition "Some Pictures of the Indochinese Battlefields," the Tran Hung Dao Engineering Works and a unit of the Viet-Nam People's Army, attended a grand meeting of the people of Hanoi Capital City in its honour. It visited Lang Son, Cao Bang and Pac Bo cave where President Ho Chi Minh had lived and worked before the August 1945 revolution. Everywhere, it was accorded a grand, warm and cordial welcome by the Vietnamese people.

The delegation of the government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Viet-Nam Fatherland Front, led by Vice-Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh, held talks with the delegation of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, led by Special Envoy Ieng Sary.

Premier Pham Van Dong attended the talks.

Also taking part in the talks, on the Vietnamese side, were Messrs. Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the presidium of the Central Committee of the Viet-Nam Fatherland Front, President of the Supreme People's Organ of Control; Hoang Minh Giam, member of the presidium of the Central Committee of the Viet-Nam Fatherland Front, Minister of Culture; Pham Van Bach, President of the People's Supreme Court; Nguyen Co Thach, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs; Tran Sam, Vice Minister of National Defense; Nguyen Thuong, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam to the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Also taking part in the talks, on the Cambodian side, were Messrs Sarin Chhak, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia; Duong Sam Ol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front, Minister of Military Equipment and Armament of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia; Chea San, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front, Minister of Justice and Judicial Reforms of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia; Keat Chhon, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front, Minister-Delegate to the Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia; Thiounn Prasith, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front, Minister-in-charge of the Coordination of the Efforts of Struggle for National Liberation of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia; Sien An, member of the Central Committee of the National United Front, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam; Sauv Kim Hong, member of the National United Front of Kampuchea, Foreign Affairs Functionary, Secretary of the Delegation.

The two sides exchanged views on the struggle of the two peoples against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and on the lasting relations of militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the peoples of Viet-Nam and Cambodia.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of militant solidarity, fraternal friendship and total mutual confidence. The two sides have identical views on all the problems discussed.

Over the past years, the U.S. imperialists have frenziedly implemented the "Nixon Doctrine" in an attempt to carry out their aggressive designs against Viet-Nam, Cambodia and Laos.

In South Viet-Nam, the United States has put into effect the "Vietnamization" plan. It has made every effort to strengthen the Saigon puppet army. It has increased the number of its military advisers and its military aid to that army; it has used the puppet army as a means to prolong the war in South Viet-Nam with the coordination of the U.S. Air Force, Navy, artillery and an important part of U.S. troops, and as one of the main forces of aggression in Cambodia and Laos. At the same time, it has stepped up the implementation of its "pacification" policy, has herded millions of people into concentration camps, savagely suppressed the people, pressganged young men into the army to serve its aggressive war. It has done its utmost to consolidate the Saigon puppet administration which is used as an instrument for implementing the "Vietnamization" plan, and has resorted to extremely odious fraudulent elections in order to maintain in power the bellicose dictator Nguyen Van Thieu and his clique.

In North Viet-Nam, the United States has multiplied air attacks against many densely-populated areas, thereby crudely violating the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

In Cambodia, the United States stubbornly persists in its aggression by maintaining there many U.S. and satellite military advisers camouflaged under various appellations and keeping a

number of areas under continued occupation by tens of thousands of Saigon puppet troops. Under the command of these advisers and with a massive support from the U.S. Air Force including B-52's, the United States has used the Saigon puppet soldiers and the troops of the Phnom Penh traitors to launch criminal operations against the people. It continues to extend important military and economic aids to the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh traitor clique to enable them to launch pacification operations and to try to herd people into "strategic hamlets" and to pressgang them into the puppet army. Thus the United States has tried to carry out a plan for "Khmerization" of its aggressive war. It has speeded up the strengthening, equipping and training of the troops of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh traitor clique in Phnom Penh. It has installed a fascist anti-national and anti-people regime of military dictatorship camouflaged under the deceitful signboard of "Khmer Republic" and is seeking to stage-manage the farce of a so-called constitution and faked "elections".

In Laos, the United States has extended a massive aid to its lackeys, consolidated the rightwing troops and developed the "Special Forces." It has intensified the "special war," launched massive bombardments of extermination against the liberated areas, mobilized tens of thousands of Saigon puppet troops for a large-scale aggression in the Highway No. 9 Sector (Southern Laos), and has brought in tens of thousands of Thai troops to join the Vientiane puppet troops and Vang Pao's "special forces" in nibbling operations against the liberated areas in Laos.

The "Nixon Doctrine" applied to Indochina is designed to prolong, intensify and expand the war in Indochina by using, on the one hand, Indochinese and Asians, and on the other hand, U.S. weapons, bombs and advisers to pursue the U.S. war of aggression against the peoples of the three Indochinese countries.

The "Vietnamization" and "Khmerization" plans, the application of the "Nixon Doctrine" are, therefore, in no way designed to make it possible for the United States "to put an end to its involvement" as is claimed by the Nixon Administration. On the contrary, they have caused it to get more deeply bogged down in its aggressive war in Indo-China.

Extremely cruel and perfidious, the "Nixon Doctrine" has clearly proved that the aggressive and bellicose nature of the U.S. imperialists has not changed. As the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples has pointed out, U.S. imperialism is the cruellest and most dangerous enemy of the Indochinese peoples. The "Nixon Doctrine" has been conceived and implemented following the long series of bloody defeats of the U.S. forces in Viet-Nam, Cambodia, and Laos during several years; it has come into being at a time when the puppet regimes in Saigon, Phnom Penh and Vientiane have been very much weakened and have unmasked themselves as lackeys of U.S. imperialism. It has been put into effect following a change in the world balance of forces, which is favorable to the revolutionary forces and unfavorable to the U.S. imperialists. It has sustained serious setbacks and is doomed to total defeat.

In the face of the expansion of the war to the whole of Indo-China by the U.S. imperialists, the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Lao people, have carried aloft the banner of militant solidarity forged at the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, with the firm determination to fight and to defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys. They have won brilliant, all-round victories of strategic significance.

The Vietnamese people in the South, under the clear-sighted leadership of the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam, have, in the momentum of their victories, developed unremittingly offensives and uprisings, have humiliatingly routed in Highway 9 - Khe Sanh Sector puppet troops strongly backed by U.S. troops, and inflicted on them repeated heavy defeats in the High Plateau, in the plains of the Central Trung Bo; in Nam Bo, at Tay Ninh, etc...; They have successfully carried out a very valiant and intelligent political struggle against the U.S.-puppet "pacification" policy to consolidate and extend the liberated zone, and establish and affirm their sovereign right in all forms. The various strata of the people in the South Vietnamese cities have intensified their struggle for a

better life, democracy, the rapid and total withdrawal of the U.S. troops, and the overthrow of dictator Nguyen Van Thieu, lackey of the United States. The Seven-Point Solution put forward by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam has enjoyed warm welcome and support from ever broader segments of public opinion at home and abroad. The South Vietnamese people have inflicted a serious setback on the U.S. "Vietnamization" plan, and are sure to make it a total defeat.

The Vietnamese people in the North are working with ardour and abnegation to develop production, to strengthen their economic and military potential so as to fulfill the obligations incumbent on the great rear area vis-a-vis the beloved South, and to accomplish their internationalist duty to the fraternal peoples of Cambodia and Laos; at the same time, they constantly show high vigilance and stand ready to duly punish any adventurous U.S. act against the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

Under the clear-sighted leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea, presided over by Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia with Samdech Penn Nouth as Premier and Mr. Khieu Samphan as Vice-Premier, the Cambodian people's sacred patriotic resistance against U.S. aggression has been developing by leaps and bounds, and has recorded brilliant victories in all fields -- military, political, economic and diplomatic, thereby creating firm foundations to march forward to total victory. The heroic Cambodian people and People's Armed Forces of National Liberation with their three kinds of troops (guerrilla, regional and regular forces) have grown rapidly to maturity. They have stepped up the people's war, have launched attack after attack against the enemy, striking him right in his lair in Phnom Penh...; they have smashed all the counter-attacks of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the Saigon puppets and the Lon Nol - Sirik Matak - Son Ngoc Thanh traitor clique in Eastern Cambodia, at Snoul, Krek, and recently in the vicinity of Phnom Penh and on Highway No. 5, especially in Rum Luong. They have wiped out a great part of the enemy effectives. The Phnom Penh puppet regime has been driven into a more and more critical situation. It is being torn by serious internal conflicts, and has unmasked itself even more clearly as a fascist and traitor clique in the pay of the United States.

The liberated zone, which already includes eight-tenths of the national territory with five million inhabitants, is endowed with important natural resources, and constitutes a solid base of the resistance. It has continuously consolidated and developed in all fields. The people's power has been set up at all levels of the territory: Phum (village), Khum (commune), Srok (district), Khet (province), and has laid solid foundations. The Royal Government of National Union, the sole legal and legitimate government of Cambodia, has an increasing prestige, it is recognized by many countries, and enjoys sympathy, support and assistance from peace and justice-loving governments and peoples in the world.

The valiant and undaunted Lao people, under the clear-sighted leadership of the Lao Patriotic Front presided over by Prince Souphanouvong, have waged a tenacious and heroic struggle. They have smashed all nibbling attacks launched by the U.S.-puppets against the liberated zone: in particular, they have completely foiled their large-scale operation of aggression in Highway 9 Sector (Southern Laos). The liberated zone in Laos which extends at a stretch from North to South has been broadened, strengthened and consolidated in all fields. The union of the people of the various Lao nationalities has been increasingly strengthened, the prestige of the Lao Patriotic Front has been increasingly enhanced at home and abroad.

The victories of the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples as those of the Lao people are due first of all to the will of self-reliance shown by each of them; at the same time, they are victories of the militant solidarity of the three peoples and of their perfect coordination in the fight against the U.S. imperialist aggressors. While mobilizing each its moral and material forces for the patriotic resistance against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos have wholeheartedly supported and assisted one another with a view to defeating the common enemy. Facts have shown that the three closely solidary [as received] Indochinese peoples constitute an invincible force capable of defeating any imperialist aggressor.

These victories are also those of the solidarity of the world's peoples with the just struggle of the three Indochinese peoples. The two sides express their sincere thanks to the socialist countries, the peace- and justice-loving countries and the world's people including the American people for their extremely precious sympathy, support and assistance.

In spite of their heavy defeats, the U.S. imperialists, who are very obdurate and bellicose have not yet given up their aggression against the Indochinese countries. They are still trying to subdue the Indochinese peoples by intensifying the war and resorting to perfidious maneuvers. President Richard Nixon's November 12, 1971 statement has further exposed the U.S. schemes to prolong and step up the war of aggression against the Indochinese countries, retaining in a lasting manner an important force of U.S. troops in South Viet-Nam, maintaining in power the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet regime, an instrument for carrying out the "Vietnamization" policy in South Viet-Nam; supporting the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique, an instrument for carrying out the "Nixon Doctrine" in Cambodia; and threatening to intensify the air war against the peoples of the three Indochinese countries. But the more obdurate they are, the more they court other heavy defeats, and they are sure to sustain a total defeat.

The only just way to restore peace in Indochina is the following : The U.S. imperialists must really respect the fundamental national rights of the Indochinese peoples; put an end to their intervention and aggression, stop the application of the "Nixon Doctrine", the "Vietnamization" and "Khmerization" policy, withdraw totally and without condition all U.S. and satellite ground, air and naval forces from the Indochinese countries, stop using puppet regimes and armies as instruments of war against the Indochinese peoples, and let each of them settle itself its own affairs, without foreign interference.

The Viet-Nam problem must be settled on the basis of the Seven-Point Solution of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam, of which the two fundamental problems are the following : the U.S. government must stop its war of aggression, put an end to the "Vietnamization" policy, withdraw rapidly, completely and without condition all troops, military advisers and personnel, weapons and war materials of the United States and of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp, liquidate the U.S. military bases, stop all operations of the U.S. air and naval forces in South Viet-Nam, stop aiding the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet administration; the U.S. government must readily respect the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination, put an end to its intervention in the internal affairs of South Viet-Nam, stop maintaining in power the bellicose dictator Nguyen Van Thieu, an instrument for carrying on the "Vietnamization" of the war, so as to pave the way for the formation in Saigon of a new administration favoring peace, independence, neutrality and democracy, and willing

to enter into serious talks with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam with a view to establishing a broad national concord government in South Viet-Nam.

The Cambodian problem must be settled in accordance with Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's Five-Point Proclamation of March 23, 1970 and the Political Program of the National United Front of Kampuchea. The U.S. government must respect the independence, sovereignty, peace, neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia; put an end to its intervention and aggression; stop immediately, totally and without condition the attacks of the U.S. and Saigon air force, artillery and navy against Cambodian territory; withdraw from Cambodia immediately, totally and without condition the Saigon puppet troops as well as the military advisers and personnel of the United States and its satellites, cease all aid and support to the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh traitor clique and let the Cambodian people settle themselves their own affairs without foreign interference. Any attempt of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys to impose neo-colonialism or the partition of Cambodia in the form of a compromise solution or any other means is nothing but a perfidious maneuver to prolong their war of aggression.

The two sides fully support the Lao Patriotic Front's Five-Point Political Solution of March 6, 1970, and its April 27 and June 22, 1971 proposals. This is the correct basis of a peaceful settlement of the Lao problem. The U.S. government must strictly respect and correctly implement the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos, put an end to its intervention and aggression, withdraw from Laos totally and without condition the U.S. military advisers and personnel and war materials, stop totally , and without condition the use of the U.S. Air Force, Thai satellite troops, and Saigon and Vientiane puppet troops for purposes of aggression in Laos, as an immediate step, (punctuation as received) it must stop totally and without condition the bombing raids on the whole of Lao territory, and let the Lao parties concerned settle among themselves the internal affairs of Laos.

As long as the U.S. imperialists pursue their aggression against the Indochinese countries, the peoples of Viet-Nam and Cambodia, together with the fraternal Lao people, are determined to overcome all difficulties and hardships, to persist in and step up the fight in all fields until they have achieved their respective sacred national rights, to do so that Indochina really becomes a

zone of peace including independent states, and to ensure that South Viet-Nam, Cambodia and Laos take the path of independence, peace and neutrality. No brute force, no perfidious maneuver of the U.S. imperialist aggressors can cause the three Indochinese peoples to deviate from these noble objectives !

The two sides are gratified to note the continuous development and strengthening of the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between Viet-Nam and Cambodia. These are deep sentiments binding the two neighboring and fraternal peoples animated with the same aspirations for independence and peace, and who are shedding together their precious blood for the triumph of their just struggle against the U.S. imperialists. Through the greatest trials of the fight, the two peoples have seen their mutual confidence, affection and esteem growing. They have helped each other with all their heart. They coordinate their fights, and win together brilliant victories. The two peoples have been writing down the most glorious pages in the history of the two nations' solidarity against foreign aggression. This indefectible solidarity is sacred and unshakable.

For the independence and freedom of their respective fatherlands, for the liberation of the peoples of all Indochina, for the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the future generations of the two peoples, the two sides are determined to do their utmost to preserve and unceasingly consolidate and develop the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between Viet-Nam and Cambodia with a view to making them everlasting.

For this purpose, the two sides reaffirm their strict loyalty to the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples : "Proceeding from the principle that the liberation and defense of each country is the work of its people, the various sides undertake to do their best to support one another in accordance with the desire of the interested party and on the basis of mutual respect . In the relations between the two countries, the two sides reaffirm their determination to apply the five principles of peaceful coexistence ; mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity; non-aggression; respect for each other's political regime and non-interference in each other's internal affairs; equality and mutual benefit; peaceful coexistence."

Following the previous visits of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and President of the National United Front of Kampuchea and of Samdech Penn Nouth, Premier, in the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, the present visit of the Delegation of the National United Front and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, led by Mr. Ieng Sary, Special Envoy of the Interior Part of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, is a new and important contribution to the consolidation and development of the militant solidarity and the great fraternal friendship between the two peoples, and a powerful encouragement for them in their determination to fight and to defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys.

The fight of the three Indochinese peoples--long, arduous, but full of glorious victories--is developing in extremely favorable conditions. The U.S. imperialist aggressors are in a declining and losing position. The three Indochinese peoples are in an ascending position which leads them to total victory. The whole progressive mankind are on the side of the three Indochinese peoples. Final victory is sure to belong to the heroic peoples of Viet-Nam, Cambodia and Laos !

The Head of the Delegation
of the Government of the
Democratic Republic of
Viet-Nam and the Viet-Nam
Fatherland Front

Nguyen Duy Trinh

The Head of the Delegation
of the National United Front
of Kampuchea and the Royal
Government of National Union
of Cambodia.

Ieng Sary

Hanoi , November 16, 1971.