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PRG-KI MEETING IN CAMBODIA - July 1969

HISTORY OF THE VIETNAM WAR ON MICROFILM

Giai Phong Newspaper, Issue No. 96,
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((Article 1, Page 1 of O.T.))

A CONFERENCE HELD BY THE DELEGATION OF THE PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT, REPUBLIC OF SOUTH VIETNAM, AND THE ROYAL CAMBODIAN GOVERNMENT IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF SINCERITY, UNITY AND MUTUAL TRUST.

A conference was held by the two delegations of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and of the Royal Cambodian Government at Chom-Ca-Mon ((Chamkar Mon)) Palace on the morning of July 1st according to a Liberation Press reporter at Phnom Penh.

The delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government consisted of Mr Huynh Tan Phat, Chairman of the Provisional Revolutionary Government; Dr Duong Quynh Hoa, Minister of Public Health, Social Welfare and War Invalids; Mr Nguyen Van Hieu, ((VC)) South Vietnam's Ambassador to Cambodia; and Mr Ung Ngoc Ky, Deputy Minister of the Office of the Chairman.

The Royal Cambodian delegation included Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Chief of State; Lon Nol, acting Prime Minister; Nhiep Tieu Long, Commander in Chief of the Royal Cambodian Army; Mr Phourisa, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Mr Penton the Secretary General of the Chief of State's Office.

The two delegations informed each other of the situations in their countries.

Chairman Huynh Tan Phat noted the new victories obtained by the South Vietnamese people in countering the US aggressors. He also exposed the wicked schemes adopted by the US imperialists and their henchmen towards the South Vietnamese people and the nations of Indochina.

In the name of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, Chairman Huynh Tan Phat solemnly reiterated the ~~unique~~ policy of the South Vietnam People's Liberation Front towards Royal Cambodia, that of increased friendship and ~~unity~~ between Vietnam and Cambodia in accordance with mutual basic interests and the five principles of peaceful coexistence. The Chairman also confirmed that the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam absolutely respected the independence, unity and territorial integrity of Cambodia *in the present conditions.*

On behalf of the delegation of the Royal Cambodian Government, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the Chief of State, stated that Cambodia deeply admired the extremely heroic struggle of the South Vietnamese people under the leadership of the South Vietnam People's Liberation Front and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Vietnam. Prince Sihanouk once again affirmed Cambodia's full support of the struggle of the South Vietnamese people.

The conference proceeded in an atmosphere of ~~mutual~~ sincerity, ~~unity~~ and trust.

((Photographs non-reproducible))

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the Chief of State, received the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam at Chamkamong Place. He warmly shook Chairman Huynh Tan Phat's hand (left photo) and graciously escorted the delegation into the Royal Palace (right photo).

Photographs taken by Lâm Tấn Tài

((Liberation Press))

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Liberation Newspaper

PHOTOGRAPHS
SHOWING THE

DEEP FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC
OF VIETNAM AND CAMBODIA

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((Photograph non-reproducible))

Chairman Huynh Tan Phat, escorted by General Lon Nol, the Prime Minister, inspects honor units at Po-Chen-Tong ((Pochentong)) Airport

((Photograph non-reproducible))

Delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, Republic of Vietnam is escorted by Prime Minister Lon Nol to the airport prior to departure.

((Photograph non-reproducible))

Minister Dương Quỳnh Hoa is offered a bouquet of flowers by students of the Royal Kompong - Cham University.

((Photograph non-reproducible))

The delegation pays a visit to a recently constructed Cambodian industrial plant

Photographs taken by Lâm Tấn Tài

((Liberation Press))

((Article 3, Page 1 of O.T.))

THE SUCCESS OF OUR POLICY FOR THE GENERAL
OFFENSIVE AND UPRISING

THE SUCCESS OF OUR DETERMINATION TO FIGHT
AND WIN.

(An extract from Special Communique No. 15 published by the Headquarters of the SVN People's Liberation Armed Forces enumerating achievements gained by the army and people of SVN during the first half of 1969.)

The ~~Headquarters~~ ^{General} of the SVN People's Liberation Forces published a communique on 5 Jul 69 enumerating the achievements gained by the army and people of SVN. The communique mentioned, "We must ~~develop our revolutionary pride and make a great leap~~ toward conducting the General Offensive and Uprising which actually started in the early spring of Mau Than ((1963)). We must always keep in mind the motto, "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom", and have a determination to "drive the US troops out of our country and topple the Puppet government". During the first half of 1969, our army and the people of SVN unremittingly attacked the enemy in all areas. The revolutionary movement has thus made tremendous progress and achieved greater success. Our troops and people in the majority of cities, province capitals, and district seats in SVN rose up against the enemy. More than one hundred US, Puppet and satellite command posts from regiment, brigade, division to US Field Headquarters, and Army Headquarters have been attacked by our army and people. Nearly fifty enemy airfields and hundreds of his major rear service areas have been repeatedly attacked by our army and people. These attacks inflicted heavy losses.

According to an incomplete recapitulative report, during the first half of the year we killed, injured or captured 330,000 enemy personnel of which 145,000 were US and satellite troops, including a large number of officers, pilots and technicians. We destroyed or heavily damaged 90 US battalions and ~~blocking positions equivalent to~~ ^{is} battalion ~~level~~; 10 armored companies; 554 US, Puppet and satellite ~~units~~ ^{companies}; and 87 pacification groups. We downed 3,950 aircraft of different kinds and destroyed 10,500 military vehicles (including 6,000 tanks and armored vehicles).

We destroyed and sank 1,150 warships and cargo boats. Among them there were over 30 ~~±~~ 10,000-ton ships. In addition, we destroyed 1,690 guns and heavy mortars, smashed 680 ammunition and petroleum depots, blew up more than 300 bridges and culverts.... ~~((fine))~~

The wide and deep development of the political struggle movement encouraged many people of all social classes to fight the enemy, expand the People's Armed Liberation Forces and help them hold positions in cities and surrounding areas. ~~It also encouraged key forces to annihilate tyrants, break the enemy's oppressive control, and gain limited control of ((RVN)) temporarily~~

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controlled areas. All efforts were concentrated on strengthening rear areas and serving frontlines in an attempt to defeat the US aggressors. Revolutionary governments have been established in most villages, districts and provinces, throughout SVN. Particularly, in the first six months of 1969, ((the organization of)) the National Congress of Delegates and establishment of the ((VC)) Provisional Revolutionary Government, Republic of SVN marked a historical success of our people and symbolized the glorious and great success of the SVN Revolution.

On the diplomatic front, the just NLF 10-point solution gained warm approval from the people of all social strata and the support of the people in the US as well as the world.

It was a fierce blow dealt to the US and Puppet ((governments)). The newly activated Provisional Revolutionary Government was immediately recognized and approved ~~of by~~ 23 nations throughout Asia, Europe, Africa and Latin America. The establishment of diplomatic relations at embassy level demonstrated the wide

approval and support of friendly and neighboring nations and peace loving people throughout the world towards our people's struggle for national salvation against the US aggressors.

The communique noted that the great and overall successes gained by our army and people during the first six months of the year were of important significance.

First: Our army and people had strategically developed revolutionary warfare to the highest extent by fiercely, widely, repeatedly and totally launching offensives.

Second: Our people and army have created a change in the balance of forces with the enemy, which is more favorable to us than ever.

Third: The strong and overall offensive blows of our people and army during the past six months have inflicted another failure on the US aggressors and their henchmen in their strategic plan, weakened their forces, and lowered their aggressive will.

Fourth: The great and overall achievements gained by our people and army during the past six months have strengthened the belief of our people and armed forces in our definite victory and the enemy's inevitable defeat.

As a result, they have become more enthusiastic in the struggle against the enemy to win the final victory.

The communique emphasizes the following:

"It is obvious that the past six months have been the months of great and overall victory by our people and army and also the months of confusion and serious failure by the enemy. This great victory was the result of the clear-sighted leadership of the NLF-SVN, of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, Republic of SVN, which was newly established, and of the correct general offensive and uprising policy of our SVN Revolution. This great victory was the result of the determination to fight and to win and the invincible heroic pride of our people and army throughout the country. It is also the result of the great assistance and unanimous support of the socialist countries and progressive peoples in the world, including the US progressives."

The communique finally states:

"Dear compatriots, cadre and soldiers! Our fatherland is executing the most rigorous war in history against the cruellest enemy in the world. With intense patriotism and deep hatred for the enemy, our people have accomplished unprecedentedly glorious victories.

"During this fierce and extremely important stage, let us summon all our revolutionary zeal, promote our determination and perseverance, and conduct unremitting attacks against the enemy in order to gain independence and freedom for our fatherland."

"Dear officers, soldiers, policemen, and Saigon Puppet government officials, the US aggressors are sustaining failures and are in dire straits. They are still willing to spend your blood to maintain their colonialist interests and bolster the corrupt regime of the Thiệu - Kỳ - Huông Government which is collapsing. Side with the people in the struggle against the US to save the nation and yourselves.

"Dear compatriots, cadre and soldiers!

"Our people are fiercely assaulting all resistance battlefields.

"They are taking advantage of their victories to rush forward to totally defeat the US invaders.

"For the future of the fatherland, the happiness of the nation, and international interests, all of us should rush forward to fulfill our missions of liberating the South, protecting the North and re-unifying the fatherland."

((Note of the paper's editor))

The above title is ours.

GP ((possibly Liberation)) Newspaper

((Article 4, Page 1 of O.T.))

ACTIVITIES OF THE DELEGATION OF THE PROVISIONAL
REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH
VIETNAM IN THE ROYAL NATION OF CAMBODIA.

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In response to the invitation of the Chief of State, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and the Royal Government of Cambodia, a delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam headed by Mr. Huỳnh Tấn Phát, Chairman of the Government, paid a friendly visit to the Royal Nation of Cambodia. The delegation arrived at Phnom Penh on the afternoon of 30 June 1969.

The delegation included: Dr. Dương Quỳnh Hoa, Public Health, Social Welfare, and War Invalid Minister; Professor Nguyễn Văn Hiếu, Ambassador of ((the Provisional Revolutionary Government of)) the Republic of South Vietnam to Cambodia; and Ung Ngọc Kỳ, Deputy Minister of the Office of the Chairman.

The ((Vietnamese)) delegation was greeted at Pochentong airfield by General Lon Nol, acting Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Cambodia; Mr. Ung Hồng Xat, Deputy Prime Minister; a number of ministers of the Royal Government; and ambassadors and representatives of all nations assigned to Cambodia.

After inspecting the troops and standing for the salute to the flags of Cambodia and the ((Provisional Revolutionary Government of)) the Republic of South Vietnam, acting Prime Minister Lon Nol and Chairman Huỳnh Tấn Phát delivered greetings, and voiced the friendship and unity between the Cambodian and South Vietnamese people.

In his address to the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, acting Prime Minister Lon Nol praised the 14 million South Vietnamese people for their resistance against the US lead previously by the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam and now under the leadership of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam. He stated his wishes that the visit of the delegation to Cambodia would strengthen the unity between the Cambodian and South Vietnamese people in their struggles against the US imperialist invaders and their henchmen.

In his reply, Chairman Huỳnh Tấn Phát expressed his admiration to the Cambodian people who have worked hard and progressed under the skilful leadership of the Chief of State, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and have given full support to the Vietnamese resistance against the US. He emphasized the fact that Chief of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the Cambodian Royal Government were kind to invite the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam to Cambodia. He said this is a sign of their firm and enthusiastic support particularly that of Prince Norodom

Prince Sihanouk solemnly welcomed Chairman Huynh Tan Phat and members of the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, Republic of SVN, at Chom-Ca-Mon ((Chomka Mon)) Palace on the evening of 30 Jun 69.

Also present were the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government, Norodom Phourisara, and Mr So Phon, Chief of the Office of Prince Sihanouk, Chief of State.

In the old palace of the Cambodian dynasty, Prince Sihanouk warmly embraced Chairman Huynh Tan Phat as soon as his delegation arrived. The prince lauded the heroic struggle of the South Vietnamese people and expressed his belief in the ultimate victory of the SVN people under the leadership of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, Republic of SVN. The reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Later, a dinner was given in honor of Chairman Huynh Tan Phat and his delegation at Chomka Mon Palace by Prince Sihanouk.

Attending the party were General Lon Nol, the acting Prime Minister; General Nhip Tam Long, Commander in Chief of the Royal Army; Foreign Minister Norodom Phourisara, the Chairman of the National Assembly and Royal Council, Prince Norodom Kanthon, Chairman of the Vietnamese - Cambodia Friendship Committee; and other members ((of the Royal Government)). Also present were Mr. Nguyen Thuong, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam ((NVN)) to Cambodia and all members of the diplomatic corps.

On this occasion, the Chief of State granted the highest medal of Cambodia to Chairman Huynh Tan Phat. In return the Chairman offered a portrait of the Chief of State himself made of lacquer by the people of SVN. On the morning of 1 Jul, the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, Republic of SVN called on Queen Kossamak at Kemaring Palace.

Receiving the delegation together with Queen Kossamak were Norodom Kanthon, Chairman of the Vietnamese Cambodian Friendship Committee and Foreign Minister Norodom Phourisara.

On the evening of 1 Jul, the delegation attended a dramatic performance organized by Prince Sihanouk.

Many traditional shows selected from among the famous national dramatic arts of several generations which had been maintained and developed by the Prince, Chief of State, were performed and were warmly acclaimed.

Two songs concerning the struggle of SVN people were sung in Vietnamese and were cheered loudly.

On the same date, 1 Jul ((69)), Ambassador Nguyen Thuong, representative of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam ((NVN)) in Cambodia and the personnel working at the Embassy of the Vietnam Democratic Republic came to greet the delegation of the SVN Provisional Revolutionary Government, which was making a friendly visit to Cambodia. Chairman Huynh Tan Phat and members of the delegation warmly received Ambassador Nguyen Thuong and personnel of the embassy.

Afterwards the delegation visited the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in Cambodia. Ambassador Nguyễn Thuồng and all personnel of the embassy warmly received the delegation. The reception took place in a cordial atmosphere reflecting the close ties between the South and North.

On the same day, the delegation received a group of Vietnamese nationals who had come to greet them. On this occasion, Chairman Huỳnh Tấn Phát asked these Vietnamese nationals to convey his compliments to all Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia. He praised the fervent patriotism of Vietnamese nationals and reminded them to respect the laws and customs of Cambodia.

On 2 Jul 69, the delegation of the SVN Provisional Revolutionary Government visited several Cambodian provinces. Acting Prime Minister, Lon Nol, accompanied the delegation.

The delegation made a visit to Poreath Sangkum University, a large attractive building constructed by Cambodia without any aid from foreigners. While in the school, Chairman Huỳnh Tấn Phát made a record in the golden book of the university expressing his respect to Prince Sihanouk, the Chief of State, and the Royal Cambodian Government for their attention to the development of education.

On the same date, 2 Jul ((69)) the delegation made a visit by air to Bat Tam Bang ((Battambang)), a wealthy and beautiful province.

Meeting the delegation at the airport were the province chief and a large crowd. Many Vietnamese nationals also came to the airport to greet the delegation.

In Battambang, the delegation visited the Royal Battambang University. "The Royal Battambang University is one of the great achievements of the Battambang people. It reflects the sound leadership of the Samdech ((Sihanouk)) Chief of State, and the Royal Cambodian Government who have focussed attention on the improvement of the intellectual standards of the Khmer people."

The delegation also made a visit to the textile plant which manufacture canvas bags, which is an achievement of the new Cambodian industry in this province. Chairman Huỳnh Tấn Phát wrote the following sentence in the golden book of the plant:

"This is a successful effort of the Battambang authority and people in compliance with the skillful policy of the Samdech, Norodom Sihanouk Chief of State and the Royal Cambodian Government, who are determined to preserve and consolidate their independence and autonomy and adopt self-help guidelines for the Khmer people."

The delegation, on 3 July 1969, arrived at Sihanoukville a large city named for the Prince. The mayor of the city received the delegation at the airport.

In this port city, the delegation visited a brewery along with the Mr Kitchen, Cambodian Minister of Industry and Labor.

The delegation was invited by Prime Minister Lon Nol to stay at the Độc Lập ((Independence)) Hotel, located on the Gulf of Siam.

On the occasion of this friendly visit to Cambodia by the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, Republic of South Vietnam, Mr Kang Mao Chao

Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Cambodia, on the evening of 4 July 1969, had come to greet Chairman Huynh Tân Phát at the Governmental Palace of the Royal Cambodian Government.

On behalf of the people and the Provisional Revolutionary Government, Republic of South Vietnam, Chairman Huynh Tân Phát, warmly thanked the people and the Chinese Government for their wholehearted support to the resistance against the US for national salvation, and for having immediately recognized the Provisional Revolutionary Government, Republic of SVN, and promoted the standing representative of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam in China to the rank of ambassador.

At 1900 hours of the same day, Mr Laoul Vandes Vivo, Cuban Ambassador to Cambodia and to the Provisional Revolutionary Government, Republic of South Vietnam, also came to the Governmental Palace to greet Chairman Huynh Tân Phát.

Chairman Huynh Tân Phát asked the ambassador to convey his thanks to Premier Fidel Castro, President Dorticos and the Cuban people, brothers of the Vietnamese people for their wholehearted support to the ((Vietnamese)) people, the National Liberation Front and the Provisional Revolutionary Government, Republic of South Vietnam. Chairman Huynh Tân Phát also thanked the Cuban Ambassador for the solemn reception, that the government and people of Cuba had previously reserved for Mr Trần Bửu Kiếm.

The ambassadors of China and Cuba expressed their joy over the great victories achieved by the South Vietnamese people and reiterated the determination of their people and governments to support wholeheartedly the heroic struggle of the South Vietnamese people.

On the night of 4 July 1969, Chairman Huynh Tân Phát organized a feast in the Governmental Palace of the Royal Cambodian Government to received Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the Royal Cambodian Government.

Dr Dương Quỳnh Hoa, Minister of Public Health, Social Affairs and War Invalids, Ambassador Nguyen Văn Hiếu and the Ung Ngọc Lý Deputy Minister of the Office of the Chairman; and many high ranking cadre in the delegation received the visitors along with Chairman Huynh Tân Phát. Visitors from friendly countries at the dinner were: Prince Sihanouk and his wife; acting Prime Minister Lon Nol the Commander in Chief of the Royal Cambodian Army; His Excellency Nhiếp Tiêu Long; Cheng Heng, Chairman of the National Assembly; Mr Sim, Chairman of the ((Cambodian)) Royal Council;

Prince Norodom Ranong, Chairman of the Vietnamese-Cambodian Friendship Committee; Mr Sam Yun, Secretary General of the People's Community Council; Deputy Prime Minister Ung Hoàng Xát; Mr Phourisara, Minister of Foreign Affairs; other Ministers of the Royal Government; the Mayor of Phnom Penh; numerous members of the National Assembly and the armed forces, and high-ranking government officials.

Also present at the reception were Mr Nguyễn Thuồng, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam ((NVN)), numerous ambassadors and representative of friendly nations, and representative of the Vietnamese residents.

In a cordial and united atmosphere, Prince Sihanouk solemnly awarded three noble medals of the Kingdom of Cambodia to Dr Dương Quỳnh Hoa, Ambassador Nguyen Văn Hiếu and Deputy Minister Ung Ngọc Kỳ, and other medals to all members of the delegation. In the name of the Chairman of the Sangkum ((Royal)) Council, he donated 16 tons of dried fish, necessary medical items, and a number of other gifts, all made in Cambodia, to the soldiers of the liberation army, the Provisional Republic Government and the Advisory Council of the Government.

The feast and the ceremony were held in an atmosphere of courtesy, fraternal unity and understanding.

On the evening of July 1969 ((possibly 4 July)), Dr Dương Quỳnh Hoa, Minister of Public of Health, Social Affairs and War Invalids as a ((female)) member of the delegation also paid a state visit to Prince Sihanouk's wife, who is concurrently Chairman of the Cambodian Red-Cross Association. She was accompanied by Mrs. Truong Thi Huê, a high-ranking official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Provisional Revolutionary Government, and Mrs Nguyễn Thị Trac, doctor of the delegation. Also present in the audience were Mrs Sunkaseth, editor of the Sangkum and Campudia Magazines and Miss Phoulath Phiroun, Vice-Chairman of the Cambodian Red Cross Association.

The meeting took place in an intimate atmosphere. Mrs Sihanouk, on behalf of the Cambodian Red Cross Association, asked the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam to convey to the South Vietnamese people a number of Cambodian-made medical items.

The visit adjourned on 5 Jul 69 and the delegation of the South Vietnamese Provisional Revolutionary Government, headed by Chairman Huỳnh Tấn Phát, left hospitable Phnom Penh.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Chief of State, and Acting Prime Minister Lon Nol came to the airport to see Chairman Huỳnh Tấn Phát and the delegation off. They were accompanied by the members of the Royal Cambodia Government, National Assembly Royal Council and Vietnam-Cambodia Friendship Committee, high-ranking officials of the Royal Cambodia Government and Army, and several ambassadors and representative of friendly countries to Cambodia.

During the farewell, acting Prime Minister Lon Nol voiced his appreciation and joy over the visit of the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, Republic of South Vietnam.

He said it would tighten the bond of friendship and unity between Cambodia and South Vietnam and prepare for the future cooperation of both sides in building peace in their respective countries.

Before leaving, Chairman Huỳnh Tấn Phát, embraced Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk for a long time to the applause of a large crowd, thus demonstrating the noble friendship of Vietnam and Cambodia.

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