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PRG STATEMENT ON PRESIDENT'S REPORT ON CAMBODIA

Paris VNA in Vietnamese to VNA Hanoi 0930 GMT 2 Jul 70 B (FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

(Statement to the press on 1 July 1970 by the spokesman of the Republic of South Vietnam Provisional Revolutionary Government's delegation to the Paris conference on Vietnam)

[Text] From the position of defeat on all three battlefields in Indochina and under pressure of public opinion, the Nixon administration was forced to withdraw U.S. troops from Cambodia to South Viet Nam. Mr Nixon's statement of 30 June is an open admission that the U.S. Government is still continuing its war of aggression in Cambodia by resorting to U.S. air actions, spraying noxious chemicals and gases, maintaining indefinite occupation of Saigon puppet troops, building up the Lon Nol troops, and urging U.S. satellites to send troops and weapons to lend a helping hand to the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique to oppose the Khmer people.

Mr Nixon has boasted about "victories" of U.S.-puppet troops in an attempt to defend his adventurous decision of 30 April 1970. However, the communique of 20 June 1970 by the Defense Ministry of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia has sufficiently exposed Mr Nixon's boastful statements. Under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea led by Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, the Cambodian people and National Liberation Armed Forces have risen up to courageously fight against the aggressors of U.S.-Saigon puppets and Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique. They have won and are winning very glorious victories on military and political fronts and enjoy increasingly strong support and sympathy from peace-loving and justice-loving people of the world.

Mr Nixon claimed that U.S. aggressive military operations in Cambodia are aimed at serving his policy of Vietnamization of the war in South Vietnam. In reality in the past 2 months, the people and armed forces in South Vietnam have dealt very heavy blows to U.S.-Saigon puppet troops in their policy of Vietnamization of the war. The South Vietnamese people are extremely indignant with the Saigon administration which is to serve the U.S. schemes of prolonging the U.S. aggressive war in South Vietnam, and of dispatching Saigon puppet troops to the Cambodian battlefields to be killed in place of soldiers of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique. The latter has massacred Vietnamese residents in Cambodia. [words indistinct] all strata of life and many people in the ranks of the puppet administration and armed forces have staged repeated struggles urging total withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Vietnam and the overthrow of the Thieu-Ky-Khiem regime. It is clear that Mr Nixon's propaganda about U.S. good will for peace is aimed solely at covering up the U.S. scheme to prolong and expand the aggressive war to all of Indochina. In boasting about the U.S. military successes, Mr Nixon also tried to cover up the truth about the desperate situation of the Nixon administration which is being caught in the deadlocked and costly war in Indochina.

The Vietnamese, Laotian, and Khmer peoples eagerly yearn for independence and freedom. They will continue to strengthen their solidarity and step up their struggle and firmly believe that their friends in the world, including U.S. progressive people, will continue to grant support to their just struggle. To restore peace on the Indochinese peninsula, the Americans must put an end to their aggressive war, rapidly and totally withdraw U.S. and satellite troops from South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia without posing any conditions whatsoever, and let the people in each of these countries decide their own fate without foreign intervention.