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**THE DRV'S AND THE CAMBODIAN KINGDOM'S**  
**7 JUNE, 1970 JOINT STATEMENT**

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Hanoi VNA International Service in English 1627 GMT 8 June 1970.

Hanoi VNA June 8 -- Following is the full text of the joint statement of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Kingdom of Cambodia signed here on June 7 by President Ton Duc Thang and Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk.

At the invitation of His Excellency Ton Duc Thang, President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, President of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Princess Monique Sihanouk paid a state visit to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam from May 25 to June 8, 1970.

Samdech Head of State and Princess Monique Sihanouk were accompanied by Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, Chairman of the Central Committee and of the Political Bureau of the National United Front of Kampuchea; Madame Penn Nouth; Her Highness Princess Ket Kanya; His Excellency Doctor Ngo Hu, Minister of Public Health, Religious and Social Affairs; Madame Ngo Hu; His Excellency Mr. Thioun Mumm, Minister of Economy and Finance;

His Excellency Mr Huet Sambath, Minister of Public Works, Telecommunications and Reconstruction; His Excellency Mr Sien An, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; His Excellency Mr. Ly On, Assistant State Secretary to the Premier's Office; Madame Sar Sourouth, head of the private Secretariat of Samdech Head of State; Captain Ong Meang, Aide-de-Camp of Samdech Head of State; Mr. Suong Sikoeun, President of the Khmer Students' Union in Paris; Mr. Krin Lzan (as received), Secretary General of the Khmer Students' Union in Moscow; and Messrs Toch Kham Doeun and Heng Pich, members of the National United Front of Kampuchea.

During his stay in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, held talks with President Ton Duc Thang on the struggle of the two peoples against American aggression and on their relations of militant solidarity and long-standing fraternal friendship.

On the Vietnamese side: His Excellency Pham Van Dong, Prime Minister of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; His Excellency Vo Nguyen Giap, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defense; His Excellency Nguyen Duy Trinh, Vice-Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs; His Excellency Hoang Minh Giam, Minister of Culture; His Excellency Nguyen Co Thach, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs; His Excellency Nguyen Thuong, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to the Kingdom of Cambodia.

On the Cambodian side: Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia; His Excellency Ngo Hu, Minister of Public Health, Religious and Social Affairs; His Excellency Thioun Mumm, Minister of National Economy and Finance; His Excellency Hout Sambath, Minister of Public Works, Telecommunications and Reconstruction; His Excellency Sien An, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of sincere fraternal friendship and the two sides reached perfect identity of views on the questions raised.

After fomenting the March 18, 1970 coup d'etat against the independence, peace, and neutrality of Cambodia, the American imperialists have undertaken a new and very dangerous military adventure. President Nixon impudently ordered an aggression in Cambodia in an attempt to turn this country into a U.S. neo-colony and military base. Tens of thousands of U.S. and Saigon puppet troops have invaded the Cambodian territory, razing villages, towns and cities, massacring the civilian population not sparing old people, women and children, perpetrating monstrous crimes against the Khmer people. On U.S. orders, the Thai reactionary authorities have furnished the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique with arms and military equipment and sent thousands of troops under the sign-board of Khmer-born volunteers to invade Cambodia. The U.S. imperialists and their flunkies, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, have turned Cambodia--formerly "An oasis of peace, stability, freedom and progress"--into a real hell. After 16 years of total independence, Cambodia has practically become an American colony.

The U.S. has frenziedly sought to speed up the formation of the Saigon-Phnom Penh, Vientiane-Bangkok Axis in service of their policy of aggression against the Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos. They have wirepulled their lackeys and reactionaries in Asia and the Pacific to organize the so-called "Asian conference on Cambodia" with a view to legalizing the reactionary administration of the Lon-Nol-Sirik Matak clique and camouflaging the U.S.-Saigon aggression in this country.

Along with their aggression in Cambodia, the American imperialists have feverishly sought to "Vietnamize" the war in Viet-Nam in the hope of prolonging it and of maintaining their military occupation of South Vietnam and perpetuating the partition of Vietnam. Early in May, they launched savage air strikes against Quang Binh and Nghe An Provinces, grossly violating the U.S. commitment to halt all bombardments against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

In Laos, the American imperialists have intensified their "special war," multiplied their bombardments on the Lao territory and sent American troops as well as Thai and South Vietnamese mercenaries for nibbling attacks on the free zone.

The impudent aggression of the American imperialists in Cambodia and the expansion of their war to the whole of Indo-China constitute a violation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indochina and the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos and the very elementary principles of international law and create a grave menace to peace in South-East Asia and the world. This is an insolent challenge to all peace-and justice-loving people and (to) the American people.

In response to the historical appeal for national salvation of March 23, 1970, by Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, the Khmer people have risen up en masse throughout the country to struggle in all forms against the American imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique. Within a relatively short period, the Khmer people have rapidly developed their forces, annihilating and disbanding a big part of the live forces of the enemy and liberated vast areas. On the basis of these victories, the national congress of the Khmer people has been held to adopt the political program, elect the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and set up the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

These political events of paramount importance reflect the iron will of the Khmer people to strengthen their union and to fight resolutely to defeat the American aggressors and their henchmen and to defend their sacred national rights. The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia with Samdech Penn Nouth as Prime Minister, came from the broad patriotic movement of the Khmer people. It has set up administrative organs at various levels throughout the country and relies on the unity of the entire people in the National United Front of Kampuchea and on the unceasingly growing patriotic armed forces. The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia has enjoyed warm approval and confidence from the Khmer people, and vigorous support from the world people, more and more governments have recognized it as the only legitimate and legal government of Cambodia.

The great and glorious victories of the Khmer people have proved the correct and strong vitality of the policy of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, the policy of independence, peace and neutrality of Cambodia, of the solidarity and friendship with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors. These victories are victories of the ardent patriotism and indomitable strength of the Khmer people who, during the past 16 years, have waged a tenacious struggle and foiled all designs and acts of aggression of the American imperialists, successfully defended their sacred national rights, ensured the progress of their national construction and heightened day by day Cambodia's prestige in the international arena. On this victorious trend, the valiant Khmer people are closing in their ranks and braving all sacrifices and hardships, are stepping up their fight and marching steadily forward on the road of victory.

The Vietnamese people in the south, continuing their victorious plan and turning to full account their initiative and offensive posture, are attacking the enemy on all battlefields, intensifying the struggle in the cities and striking hard blows at the U.S. President's plan for "Vietnamization" of

the war. The Vietnamese people in the north, resisting the U.S. imperialists' piratical air-raids, have meted out to them well-deserved punishment. They are endeavouring to boost production while standing ready to fight with a view to fulfilling their obligations as the great rear towards the heroic great front.

The Lao people, under the correct leadership of the Lao Patriotic Front headed by His Highness Prince Souphanouvong, have conducted a valiant struggle, shattered the nibbling attacks of the U.S. and its lackeys, safeguarded and built a liberated zone which is consolidating, and are marching forward to win new and still bigger victories.

The overt aggression by the United States in Cambodia and its expansion of the war to all of Indochina have aroused high indignation in the world. The world people's movement in support of the struggle of the three Indochinese peoples is gaining ground. The people and governments of the socialist countries, the peace-and justice-loving countries, all the peoples of the world have severely condemned the bellicose U.S. imperialists and warmly supported the joint declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples and the just cause of the Vietnamese, Khmer and Lao peoples.

In the United States, broad strata of people have stood up with unprecedented firmness and strength against Nixon's policy of aggression in Cambodia and of war expansion in all of Indochina. They are urging Nixon to stop the aggression and withdraw immediately all U.S. troops from Indochina. At present, the American people's opposition to the war and the ever more serious difficulties the U.S. imperialists are facing are driving the Nixon administration to a grave and profound crisis.

The two parties greatly rejoice at the big and all-round victories recorded by the Vietnamese, Khmer and Lao peoples. True to the commitments made in the joint declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, the Vietnamese and Khmer peoples are resolved to strengthen their solidarity with the brother Lao people and to intensify their fight till complete victory over the U.S. imperialist aggressors in order to defend their sacred national rights, safeguard the fundamental principles of the Geneva Agreements of 1954 and 1962, make the three Indochinese countries a zone of independence and peace, and secure for Cambodia, South Vietnam and Laos the possibility to follow the path of independence, peace and neutrality and each Indochinese peoples to settle themselves their own affairs without foreign interference.

The two parties affirm their position on the Cambodian problem, namely respect for the independence, sovereignty, neutrality, and territorial integrity of Cambodia recognized and guaranteed by the 1954 Geneva Agreements. The United States must put an end to its intervention and aggression in Cambodia, stop bombing Cambodian territory and withdraw immediately and completely from Cambodia its troops, military personnel and war materials as well as those of the Saigon puppet administration and of its other lackeys without setting any condition. The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia headed by Samdech Penn Nouth is the only legitimate and legal government of the 7 million Khmer people.

The two parties affirm that the Vietnamese problem must be settled on the basis of the ten-point overall solution of the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, of which the essential content is: The United States must withdraw rapidly, totally and unconditionally from South Vietnam its troops and those of the other foreign countries in its camp, a provisional coalition government will be formed in South Vietnam with a view to the holding of free and democratic general elections and the establishment of a coalition government. The United States must scrupulously respect the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The two parties affirm that the Lao problem must be settled on the basis of the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos and the realities of the present situation in Laos; the two parties unreservedly support the five-point solution of March 6, 1970, of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front. The United States must put an end to its intervention and aggression in Laos, withdraw totally and unconditionally from there its troops, military personnel and war means as well as the Thai and South Vietnam mercenaries; first of all, it must stop completely and unconditionally the bombing of Lao territory and let the Lao parties concerned solve among themselves the internal affairs of Laos.

The Vietnamese people and the Khmer people sincerely thank the socialist countries, the peace-and justice-loving countries, the political parties, the national liberation movements, international and regional organizations, the American people and all the peoples of the world for their sympathy and precious support which the two peoples regard as an important factor guaranteeing the victory of their just struggle.

The struggle of the Vietnamese, Khmer and Lao peoples is closely linked to that of the world's peoples for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. The Vietnamese and Khmer peoples express their total support to the peoples of the socialist countries in their efforts to build their prosperous and powerful countries and contribute to the common struggle of the world's peoples; to the struggle of the Chinese people to recover Taiwan, inalienable territory of the People's

Republic of China; to the struggle of the Korean people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors to liberate South Korea and reunify the country; to the struggle of the Cuban people against the violations of the sovereignty and security of the Republic of Cuba by the U.S. imperialists; to the struggle of the German people for a de jure recognition of the German Democratic Republic by the West German Government, recognition of her sovereignty and territorial integrity and recognition of the inviolability of the present frontiers in Europe including those between the two German states and the Oder-Neisse border; to the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for independence and freedom; to the struggle of the Thai people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the U.S.-paid reactionary administration, for independence and democracy; to the struggle of the peoples of Palestine and other Arab countries against the Israeli aggressors, henchmen of the U.S. imperialists, for their fundamental national rights; to the struggle of the American people against the war of aggression and racial discrimination, for peace and their legitimate interests.

The history of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos during the past hundred years has shown that all the aggressors, be they the French colonialists, the Japanese fascists or the American imperialists, have always used one Indochinese country as a springboard to conquer the other two countries, and applied the traditional "divide and rule" policy and the policy of making Indochinese fight Indochinese to dominate all the three countries. The three Indochinese peoples deeply realize that the destinies of their countries are closely linked, that no country on this peninsula can live in peace, independence and freedom so long as the territory of another country is still subject to an imperialist aggression, that the struggle of each people for independence and freedom constitutes the most effective and most powerful support to the national salvation cause of the two neighbour and brother peoples. In resolutely defending their national independence, each people support with all their energies the struggle of the other two brotherly peoples.

This spirit of militant solidarity forged in the struggle against the colonialists and imperialists has manifested itself brilliantly and has been raised higher at the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples convened on the initiative of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk. The people of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos are firmly determined to reinforce their solidarity, struggle together, win together, and make the just cause of the three countries triumph.

The militant solidarity between the three countries constitutes a determining factor for the success of the struggle against the common enemy, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys.

The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam express their profound gratitude to Samdech Head of State and the brother Khmer people who, at the outset of the Vietnamese resistance to U.S. aggression, have manifested a firm confidence in the Vietnamese victory and have accorded to the just cause of the Vietnamese people their generous, powerful, firm and efficacious support. The Vietnamese people will always bear in mind that the Kingdom of Cambodia, under the leadership of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk was one of the first countries to recognize the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and to establish diplomatic relations with them, that it has given total and firm support to the four-point stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the ten-point overall solution of the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam. The Vietnamese people are extremely alive to the noble sentiments of Samdech Head of State and the brother Khmer people toward President Ho Chi Minh, their venerated leader, and are deeply grateful to them for it.

The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam pledge to support wholeheartedly the just struggle of the brother Khmer people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their flunkys-- the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique till total victory. Once again, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam solemnly declares that it scrupulously respects the independence, neutrality, sovereignty and political regime of Cambodia, recognizes and commits to respect the territorial integrity of Cambodia within her existing borders.

The Khmer people and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia express their admiration and respect for President Ho Chi Minh, the venerated leader of the Vietnamese people, the architect of the Vietnam-Cambodia-Laos friendship and solidarity. The Khmer people and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia express their admiration for the prodigious victories and great achievements of the Vietnamese people who knew how to counter every destruction caused by the enemy by resounding military exploits and better still know how to make every destruction followed by a rapid reconstruction and an impressive development of an understructure and economy which the U.S. imperialists have tried in vain to break up. The Khmer people are deeply grateful to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam which has given total support to the policy of independence, peace and neutrality of Cambodia, recognized and respected the territorial integrity of Cambodia within her existing borders; given strong support to the March 23, 1970 five-point proclamation of Samdech Head of State of Cambodia; recognize the Royal Government of National Union as the only legitimate and legal government of Cambodia, and reserved right at the outset devoted and



unswerving support to the just and bound-to-be victorious struggle of the Khmer people against the U.S. imperialists and Lon Nol-Sirik Matak their vassals.

The Khmer people and the Royal Government of National Union pledge to support wholeheartedly the Vietnamese people's fight against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, till total victory.

Proceeding from the principle that the liberation and defense of each country is the affair of its people, the two parties resolutely pledge to give each other support according to the desire of the party concerned and on the basis of mutual respect, with a view to winning total victory over the U.S. aggressors, defending their sacred national rights and contributing to the safeguarding of peace and security in Indochina, Asia and the rest of the world.

The two parties are resolved to strengthen further the indestructible and fraternal solidarity forged in the struggle against the common enemy and pledge to do all in their power so that in the future generations the two peoples may live in understanding, affection and mutual respect, in solidarity and concord and give each other devoted support in the long-term cooperation to build their respective country, each in its own way.

The friendship visit of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, which is a complete success, marks a new and very important development of the militant solidarity and long-term cooperation between Vietnam and Cambodia, it strongly encourages the two peoples to fight and defeat the common enemy--the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their flunkys.

The sacred resistance of the Vietnamese, Khmer and Lao peoples to the U.S. aggression, for national salvation, is developing under very favorable conditions. The common enemy of the three peoples is facing numerous and unsurmountable difficulties and contradictions on the battlefield, right in the United States and in the world. The Vietnamese, Khmer and Lao peoples are struggling for a just cause, they have a just line, are animated with an unshakable determination, and possess considerable forces. The brilliant success of the Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference, with the historic joint declaration, marks a new and very important development of the patriotic struggle of the three peoples and constitutes a new page of the history of relations of militant solidarity and fraternal friendship among them. The increasing sympathy and support of the world's peoples constitutes a powerful encouragement to the struggle of the three peoples. For the independence and freedom of their country

for the eternal happiness of their nations, and fulfilling their noble international obligations toward the friendly peoples struggling for self-liberation, the three Indochinese peoples, closely united, enduring sacrifices and hardships, will persistently carry on and step up their fight with the firm determination to sweep the Indochinese peninsula clean of all the U.S. aggressors, topple the traitors, lackeys of the U.S. and secure total victory for the just cause of the three peoples.

Done in Hanoi, June 7th ,1970

President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam Ton Duc Thang

Head of State of Cambodia Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.