

response to the withdrawal of a part of the US forces and especially when our resistance becomes on our own soil a "foreign interference".

Where should our liberation armies move to? To the United States of America?

And would the US troops, aggressors of our Indochina, have become — by what "operation of the Holy Ghost? — "pure-blooded Indochinese?"

Who has escalated the war in Laos and in Cambodia?

Are the daily 1,000 air raids of the US Air Force launched from the Gia Lam air base?

Do the "Columbia Eagle" and the "Caribou" transport aircraft carrying a new arsenal of arms for the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak criminals and their mercenaries happen to belong to General Vo Nguyen Giap?

Are the hundreds of CIA "special advisers" landed in Vientiane and the dozens of "special advisers" of the same CIA recently landed from US helicopters in Svay Rieng town a "gift" of Premier Pham Van Dong?

Who blocks the path to peace in Indochina?

Is it the Khmer people, the Lao people, the Vietnamese people who are asking only to live in peace but without accepting US neo-colonialism or this US neo-colonialism itself and its mercenaries armed to the teeth coming from South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand? Are these people more "Indochinese" than us, Khmer, Lao and Vietnamese?

Mr. Nixon has not to give us lessons on the principle of self-determination of the peoples.

The Indochinese peoples do not know what to do with US foreign aid and still less with US presence "to determine their future".

We demand that Mr. Nixon withdraw without delay and without condition his troops and those of his non-Indochinese satellites from our Indochina and leave us alone to fight the traitors, the Indochinese renegades of Phnom Penh, Vientiane and Saigon. That is the Indochinese peoples' true right to self-determination. With regard to the Nixon threat of delaying the withdrawal of the US forces from Indochina, it does not and will not impress in any way our three fighting peoples who are from now on united in a single front and who know that unity is and will be an invincible force.

Finally we advise the Asian renegades, these de-Asianized Asians of Adam Malik and Thanat Khoman type, and who are a little everywhere around our Indochina to moderate their servile indecency *vis-à-vis* their US imperialist master.

Their so-called Asian Conference on Cambodia can in no way save their pro-US traitorous partners who are now in Phnom Penh and their ridiculous "Asian front" smacks of such a US odour that the world people including the American people would neither be deceived by it nor have any illusion about its future and its efficiency.

This "Asian Front" will tumble down like a house of cards under the blows to be dealt by our Indochinese peoples' front if it ever dares set foot on the soil of our Indochina.

Not only will the Thieu-Ky-Adam Malik-Thanat Khoman not be able to save Lon Nol and Sirik Matak from the total collapse which will be awaiting their regime in the near future but they will not be able to save their

own skin or that of the moribund US neo-colonialist imperialism.

In conclusion, the progressive, anti-fascist and anti-imperialist Khmer people, united in the FUNK and the National Liberation Army, is determined to fight and fight through to the end, while refusing all compromise and rejecting in advance all idea of partition of Cambodia, in order to unremittingly showdown the blood-thirsty, anti-popular and anti-Indochinese regime of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique and, together with the people's forces and fraternal Viet Nam and Laos, resolutely drive the US imperialists out of Indochina.

People's Cambodia, through me, expresses her heartfelt, very warm and affectionate gratitude to the People's Republic of China for her generous hospitality and all facilities accorded by her to the Cambodian delegation.

People's Cambodia also conveys her very warm and friendly thanks and congratulations to the Lao Patriotic Front, the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam for the brilliant and very important part played by their respective delegations headed by such outstanding and heroic personalities in bringing this Conference to success.

*Dear friends,*

With your permission and in accordance with the task you have kindly entrusted to me, I declare closed the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples. Long live the united Peoples of Indochina!

# APPENDIXES

## **STATEMENT**

### **of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Viet Nam Fatherland Front on the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples**

The Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, convened on the initiative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and President of the National United Front of Kampuchea, was held on April 24 and 25, 1970, and ended in complete success. The Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples is an event of prime importance, a new development in the history of the solidarity and most glorious fight conducted by the peoples of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos against the US imperialist aggressors.

The Joint Declaration of the Conference is an eloquent verdict against and stern condemnation of the US imperialist aggressors who have perpetrated abominable crimes against the peoples of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, the most cruel and most dangerous common enemy of the peoples in Indochina and the rest of the world.

It is a programme of struggle of the three Indochinese peoples who are persistently carrying on and intensifying their fight with the firm determination to record total victory over the US imperialist aggressors and their lackeys and to defend the fundamental national rights of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos which are recognized and guaranteed by the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indochina and the 1962 Geneva Agreement on Laos.

The Joint Declaration of the Conference is an important contribution to the struggle for national independence and peace in Indochina, South-East Asia and the world. It is a historic document which has charted for the three peoples the path of solidarity and struggle to make Indochina really a zone of independence and peace, and at the same time, has affirmed the combat objectives of Cambodia, Laos and South Viet Nam namely, independence, peace and neutrality.

It is a banner calling on the three Indochinese peoples to strengthen their solidarity and wholeheartedly support one another in the struggle against the common enemy and for long-term co-operation in the future building of the three countries, each along its own path.

It is a model charter concerning the relations between the peoples of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, relations of co-operation, fraternal friendship and good neighbourhood on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence and the spirit of mutual respect, reciprocal understanding and mutual assistance.

It is a splendid manifestation of the militant solidarity of the three Indochinese peoples with the socialist countries and the world people in the struggle for peace, independence, democracy and social progress.

The Joint Declaration of the Conference is a penetrating and complete review of the victories recorded by the three Indochinese peoples in the struggle against US aggression, for national salvation in the past fifteen years. It brings out the factors guaranteeing the total victory of the three peoples' fight. These are the patriotism, the spirit of indomitable struggle of the Indochinese peoples, the sound and clear-sighted line of the leaders of the four parties, the militant solidarity and fraternal friendship among the three peoples, the broad and strong sympathy and support of the world people.

The Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples is a powerful blow dealt at the tricky policy of Nixon who schemes to make Vietnamese fight Vietnamese, Indochinese fight Indochinese, Asians fight Asians, who is endeavouring to carry out the "Vietnamization of the war" in Viet Nam, intensifying the "special war" in Laos and conducting aggression against Cambodia as was insolently declared by US President Nixon on April 30, 1970, thus expanding the war to the whole of Indochina. This is also a heavy blow dealt at the attempt of the United States to misuse the name of the United Nations and use its Asian lackeys to convene a kind of "Asian conference" with a view to interfering in Cambodia, and also a heavy blow dealt at the designs of some imperialist countries and the reactionary forces in some Asian countries which are

trying by every means to serve the US policy of intervention and aggression in Indochina, in Cambodia, legalize the reactionary, fascist and racist Lon Nol-Sirik Matak administration now engaged in ferocious persecutions against the Cambodian people and barbarous massacres against Vietnamese residents.

The Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples convened at a time when the armed forces and peoples of the three countries are recording one victory after another, and when the American imperialists and their lackeys, defeated and embarrassed, are more isolated than ever, constitutes a powerful source of inspiration and encouragement for the armed forces and peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia to march forward to greater victories.

The Vietnamese people, the Viet Nam Fatherland Front and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam warmly welcome the brilliant successes of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples; they fully approve and unreservedly support the Joint Declaration of the Conference. The Vietnamese people endowed with the traditions of loyalty and fidelity to their friends and of respect of moral principles are unswervingly determined to respect and carry out the commitments inscribed in this historic document of the Conference.

The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam pledge themselves to do their best to materialize the teachings of venerated President Ho Chi Minh: "The solidarity of the Indochinese peoples is one of the decisive factors of



the victory of the Indochinese peoples' struggle for the defence of their sacred national rights and the development of the relations of friendship and long-term co-operation among the three peoples." The Vietnamese people will do their utmost to fight side by side with the peoples of Cambodia and Laos with a firm determination to win total victory over the enemy—the US imperialist aggressors—to safeguard their sacred national rights, preserve the fundamental principles of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indochina and 1962 Geneva Agreement on Laos and make the three Indochinese countries really a zone of independence and peace, thus contributing to the defence of peace, national independence and security in Asia and the world. The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam will make all-out efforts to contribute to the strengthening of the relations among the three countries, so that in the generations to come the three peoples will live in concord, mutual affection and esteem, in cordial solidarity and mutual support against the common enemy and in lasting co-operation with a view to the building of the three countries, each according to its own way.

As a nation which is holding high the banner of the struggle against US aggression, for independence and freedom and for the liberation of the friendly peoples, the Vietnamese people have constantly respected the independence, sovereignty, national rights and political regime of their two neighbouring countries in Indochina, as well as of all other countries. Once again, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet

Nam pledges itself to respect the territorial integrity of Cambodia in her existing frontiers and to respect the 1962 Geneva Agreement on Laos. The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam fully respects the profound aspirations to independence, peace and neutrality of the beloved compatriots in South Viet Nam, as well as the fraternal Khmer and Lao peoples, and resolutely support the struggle for these legitimate goals.

Proceeding from the principle that the liberation and defence of each country is the work of its people, the Vietnamese people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam wholeheartedly support the just struggle of the Khmer people united and struggling under the leadership of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk and the Lao people, united and struggling under the leadership of Prince Souphanouvong till final victory. They fully support the five-point Statement of March 23, 1970 of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk and the five-point Statement of March 6, 1970 of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front.

The Vietnamese people, the Viet Nam Fatherland Front and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam express sincere gratitude to the leaders and peoples of Cambodia and Laos for their generous support and assistance to the patriotic struggle of the Vietnamese people against US aggression, for national salvation, and for their full support to the ten-point Overall Solution of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

The Viet Nam Fatherland Front and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam call on the entire Vietnamese people to resolutely materialize the Testament of venerated President Ho Chi Minh, to warmly respond to the Appeal for solidarity and common fight with a view to common victory launched by the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, to persistingly carry on and intensify the struggle, to bring into full play the position of initiative and offensive so as to win total victory over the US aggressors, liberate the South of the country, defend the North and proceed toward the peaceful reunification of the country. Let the compatriots in the North endeavour to boost the movement of productive labour, fulfil the 1970 State plan, strengthen socialist North Viet Nam in all fields, accomplish the obligations of the great rear area toward the great fighting front and support with all their strength the just and surely victorious fight of the fraternal peoples of Cambodia and Laos.

The Viet Nam Fatherland Front and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam urgently call on the peoples and governments of the fraternal socialist countries, the peace- and justice-loving countries in the world and the progressive people in the United States to respond in time and vigorously to the eloquent Appeal of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, to energetically condemn the US imperialists' intervention and aggression in Indochina, to urge immediate cessation of this intervention and aggression, and give increasing support to the fight of the three Indochinese peoples till total victory.

*Hanoi, May 1st, 1970*

# **POLITICAL PROGRAMME**

## **OF THE NATIONAL UNITED FRONT OF KAMPUCHEA (FUNK)**

The Khmer people established an organized society more than 2,000 years ago, and the light of the Angkor civilization shining throughout South-East Asia for many centuries has brought an appreciable contribution to world civilization.

During that period, Cambodian society honoured moral and intellectual values, cultivated traditions of struggle, the sense of honour and of dignity, and looked upon state power as a mission to serve the people and placed the general interest in priority over the interests of the individual. The happiness and well-being of the people were the aim of all state power. The evidences of this civilization, the marks of a popular conception of state responsibilities and the refinement of philosophy are perceptible everywhere, on the bas-reliefs of historical monuments, in inscriptions, on gravestones, on the remains of hospitals, barrages, causeways, bridges, etc., and in

all the details of the habits and customs in the life of our people.

As with other peoples, through the centuries the Khmer people passed in the course of their historical development crises, accidents and misfortunes as well as periods of prosperity, victorious struggles and splendour. During the past century, just as the other peoples on the Indochinese peninsula, the Khmer people suffered from the rule of French colonialism. But loyal to their long tradition of struggle and inspired by the heritage of Angkor splendour, the Khmer people never ceased, even during the darkest moments of their history, to carry on a stubborn fight against colonialist occupation and to undergo supreme sacrifices in order to safeguard their national independence. Our history is filled with glorious pages and the lineage of our ancestors is rich in heroes. That is why, guided by the noble traditions of their ancestors and inspired by their rich national heritage, the entire Khmer people, united as one in a heroic struggle against the French colonialists who were already supported by the American interventionists, finally won complete national independence recognized and guaranteed by the Geneva Agreements of 1954.

Since then, the Khmer people, in conformity with their temperament and profound aspirations, chose a policy of national independence, peace and neutrality, and adopted the five principles of peaceful coexistence of Bandung of 1955 in international relations. But experience has shown that the American imperialists are the most dangerous, the most

implacable and the most treacherous enemy of our people and our policy. As a matter of fact, they fomented a series of plots, of which the most important were that in 1959 with the participation of the Cambodian General Dap Chuol, Sam Sary and a member of the Embassy of the United States of America in Phnom Penh, which was followed by the sending of a time-bomb to the royal palace, that in 1963 organized by Songsak, a banker and an agent of the CIA with the complicity of Sirik Matak aimed at sabotaging our economy and our policy. During the past ten years, the armed forces of the Saigon government subservient to the United States and often supported by American troops and planes, have blatantly and frenziedly committed aggression against our frontier villages and inhabitants, causing major losses of property and the death of hundreds of our compatriots, the greater part of whom are defenceless civilians, men, women and children. But confronted with the political maturity of the Khmer people determined to defeat all plots and acts of aggression, the agents of the American imperialists and their flunkys, consisting of a group of traitors headed by Lon Nol and Sirik Matak, have manoeuvred to openly undermine the nationalized sector of our economy and increased arrests, arbitrary detentions and assassinations of patriots and stepped up vilifications and distortions of the truth against honest intellectuals, monks, partisans of neutrality and progressive patriots, and dismissed them from government offices. The culmination of this plot was the military coup d'état of March 18, 1970 which permitted the American

imperialists to install in Phnom Penh a fascist and racist regime headed by the traitors Lon Nol-Sirik Matak. As a matter of fact, one month after that event, the whole world has come to know that the policy of national independence, peace and neutrality of our country is dead and that the traitors Lon Nol-Sirik Matak are more and more openly associating themselves with the other flunkeys of the American imperialists in Indochina and in Asia in order to impose on the Khmer people a fascist and racist dictatorship. The whole world is now aware that Cambodia has become a new "Viet Nam" where the American forces are blatantly and savagely intervening in order to repress our people.

Responding to the historic call of March 23, 1970 of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, the Khmer people have one-mindedly, enthusiastically and feverishly conducted political, armed and other forms of struggle both at home and abroad in the capital, in town and countryside, including the most remote places, thus sinking the morale and sapping the already precarious authority of the traitors to the motherland. The aim of the present Political Programme of the National United Front of Kampuchea is to realize the broadest national union in order to shatter all the manoeuvres and acts of aggression of the American imperialists, overthrow the dictatorship of their flunkeys headed by Lon Nol-Sirik Matak, defend the national independence, peace, neutrality, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country within her present frontiers, build a free and

democratic regime and progress towards the building of a prosperous Cambodia conforming to the profound aspirations of our people.

## **PART ONE**

**To unite the entire people to shatter all the manoeuvres and acts of aggression of the American imperialists and overthrow the dictatorship of their flunkys headed by Lon Nol-Sirik Matak in order to build an independent, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous Cambodia**

During the last fifteen years, the Khmer people have been able to safeguard an independent, peaceful and neutral Cambodia, they have defeated all the manoeuvres of encirclement, provocation, subversion and aggression by the American imperialists, and thus have frustrated their plans of aggression aimed at establishing a system of military bases from South Viet Nam to Thailand, including Laos and Cambodia and transforming our country into a new-type colony. The coup d'état of March 18, 1970 engineered by the American imperialists brutally destroyed the independence, peace and neutrality of our country. That is why, responding to the historic call made by Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on March 23, 1970, the Khmer people, faithfully pursuant to their ideas and



their traditions, rose en masse to carry out political, armed and all other forms of struggle against the American imperialists and their satellites, particularly those of South Viet Nam and their Cambodian flunkys headed by Lon Nol-Sirik Matak. In these circumstances, desiring to develop the five-point declaration of Samdech Head of State, the National United Front of Kampuchea sets to itself the following tasks:

To unite and mobilize all social classes and strata, all political parties, all professional or religious organizations, all patriotic personalities either at home or abroad, irrespective of their political opinion, sex and religious belief, so as to safeguard Cambodia's national independence, peace, neutrality and territorial integrity within her present frontier, oppose American imperialist schemes and acts of aggression, and overthrow the fascist and racist dictatorship of the American imperialists' flunkys headed by Lon Nol-Sirik Matak.

To welcome as brothers the masses of the people, and all functionaries, policemen, officers, non-commissioned officers and men in the armed forces of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, intellectuals, students and other personalities, who have decided to join the National United Front of Kampuchea. Those people who for various reasons cannot as yet join the Front but oppose the American imperialists and their flunkys can coordinate their efforts with those of the Front and they will also be welcomed with understanding by the front.

As the American aggression against Cambodia is a component of the plan for the expansion of the war

which the American imperialists are losing in South Viet Nam and Laos, the front coordinates its struggle with that of the fraternal peoples of Viet Nam and Laos on the principle that the liberation and defence of each country are the affairs of its own people and the principle that the mutual support among the three peoples must be based on mutual respect and the legitimate aspirations of each people concerned.

To create and strengthen the National Liberation Army (NLA) comprising guerrilla units, militiamen and those elements in the Royal Khmer Army who refuse to submit to the dictatorship of Lon Nol-Sirik Matak, flunkys of the American imperialists, and those elements in the mercenary troops of the traitors Lon Nol-Sirik Matak who will decide in the future to join the ranks of the NLA.

The mission of the NLA is to destroy to the maximum the enemy armed forces, to defend and expand the liberated areas into a solid rear for our struggle.

In the course of struggle, the NLA must develop the spirit of patriotism, raise its political level and foster utter devotion to the cause of the people.

Those army units now serving the reactionary regime, which for various reasons cannot join the NLA at present but which are struggling against the American imperialists, can coordinate their actions with those of the NLA in striking at the American imperialists and their flunkys.

To severely punish the reactionaries guilty of crimes against the people, but show leniency to those criminals who have sincerely repented,

The wounded and the prisoners of war will be looked after and treated humanely.

## **PART TWO**

### **To build a democratic and prosperous Cambodia**

The Khmer people are unanimously determined to liberate their country from the dictatorship of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, valets of the American imperialists, and from all other forms of American imperialist domination.

The Cambodian society, which will be established in the liberated areas and then in the whole country, will be rid of all defects impeding its rapid and full bloom: elimination of depraving customs, corruption, all sorts of profiteering, smuggling and means of inhuman exploitation of the people. The National United Front of Kampuchea declares that "power is, and will always be, in the hands of the progressive, industrious and genuine working people who will ensure our motherland a bright future on the basis of social justice, equality and fraternity among all the Khmers" (Solemn Declaration of Samdech Head of State on March 23, 1970). The people are the source of all power.

The democratization of the Cambodian society is being carried out in the liberated areas at present and will be carried out in the whole country later in the following ways:

To guarantee to all Cambodians, except traitors known to the country, the freedom of vote, the freedom of standing for election, the freedom of speech, the press, opinion, association, demonstration, residence, travel at home and going abroad, etc., to safeguard the inviolability of the person, property, and privacy of correspondence.

To guarantee effective equality to both sexes, strive to wipe out backward traditions discriminating against women. To encourage by all means the cultural and professional development of women, to enable them fully to participate in the common struggle, to give primary importance to training and educating women cadres at all levels in the national life; to abolish polygamy.

Buddhism is and will remain the state religion but the Front recognizes and guarantees the freedom of all other religions and beliefs: Islamism, Brahmanism, the belief of the Khmers-Loeur, Catholicism, Protestantism, Caodaism, etc. The places of worship are protected.

To look after with greatest solicitude the needs of our war invalids and the families of our fighters who laid down their lives for the country, and reserve privileged treatment for them.

To ensure the protection of the legitimate rights and interests of foreign residents who respect our laws and customs, the independence and sovereignty of Cambodia.

To see to it that the legitimate rights and interests of the minority nationalities and Khmer nationals living abroad are respected.

The Front is devoted to building up and developing an independent national economy by relying principally on the resources and productive forces of Cambodia.

This economic policy finds concrete expression in :

- Freeing the national economy from persons who engage in profiteering, smuggling, blackmarketing and inhuman exploitation of the people.

- Protecting and guaranteeing the rights of ownership of land and property in accordance with the laws of the state. Confiscating the land and property of traitors who are active accomplices in the pay of the American imperialists and who have committed crimes against the people. The land and property seized will be distributed among the needy peasants.

- Guaranteeing to the peasants the right of ownership of the land they cultivate ; establishing a fair system of land rent and interest rates.

- Helping the peasants resolve the agrarian problem through a fair settlement of debts. Helping the peasants increase production and labour productivity. Protecting and developing cooperation and the good customs of mutual aid in the countryside.

- Ensuring safe conditions and rational exploitation, the commercialization and circulation of products.

- Encouraging the formation of trade unions. Guaranteeing employment and reasonable remuneration to the labouring classes. Improving working conditions. Ensuring a system of social insurance.

— Developing the industrialization of the country and carrying out a rational industrial policy so that production will meet the staple needs of the people to the maximum. Studying adequate measures for the elimination of faults in the management of State or joint State - private enterprises.

— Encouraging the national bourgeoisie to run well and set up enterprises beneficial to the people in conformity with the laws concerning wage-earners. Ensuring rational and uninterrupted sale of manufactured goods.

→ Helping the handicraftsmen raise labour productivity and diversify their products, and ensuring the sale of these products on the best conditions.

— Developing communication lines and means of transportation.

— Safeguarding the interests of school and university students, intellectuals and functionaries; providing employment for "those without occupation" and the unemployed in accordance with their ability and helping them develop further their ability to serve the motherland.

To maintain the nationalization of the banks and foreign trade :

1. With regard to foreign trade, encouraging and developing exports, limiting imports to equipment and products necessary to the national economy. Protecting national products from foreign competition.

→ Safeguarding the purchasing power of the "rïel" and ensuring a healthy public finance.

Alongside with the democratization and the realization of the above-mentioned economic policies, the Front pays attention to the training of persons capable of correctly applying these objectives. The policy of the Front concerning education and culture is based on the following points :

- To develop the good traditions of the Angkor civilization handed down to us till now, build a national culture on the basis of patriotism and love for good deeds and love for art.

- To protect historical relics and monuments.

- To Khmerize gradually the curricula at all levels of education, including higher education.

- To adopt the national language as the sole official language in the public relations services.

- To adapt the educational programmes and methods to the needs of the country.

- To encourage and assist scientific research and experimentation and create favourable conditions to those who wish to deepen their studies.

- To promote the research in our national history which is often distorted by foreign authors, and include our national history in the educational programmes.

- To ensure continuous education through regular supplementary training or practical training.

- To develop pre-school education : nurseries, kindergartens and pre-school classes.

- To ensure free tuition and grant scholarships to the needy children and youth.

To ensure and support an extensive political, civic and cultural education among the people and the youth. — To help every citizen realize his duties to himself, to society and to the people. To actively instil the pre-eminence of public interests, devotion to the community and to his fellow countrymen. This political, civic and cultural education should be carried out at all levels in ministries, public services and administrations, factories, shops, cooperatives, in the capital, provinces, districts, villages and families. To develop the ideas of morality, honour, national dignity, patriotism, mutual aid, the usefulness of collective labour, the loftiness of sacrifices for the people's cause, the spirit of working conscientiously and practising economy, and the respect for public property.

### PART THREE

#### Foreign policy

The foreign policy of the National United Front of Kampuchea is one of national independence, peace, neutrality, non-alignment, solidarity and friendship with all peace- and justice-loving people and governments. The Front maintains relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries according to the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations irrespective



of their political system and ideology. It will not participate in any military alliance, nor does it allow any foreign country to set up military bases or station troops and military personnel on the territory of Cambodia for the purpose of aggression against other countries. The Front does not accept the protection of any country or of any military alliance. In the common struggle against American imperialism, the Front pursues a policy of friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation with Laos and Viet Nam according to the principle that the liberation and the defence of each country are the affair of her own people and that the three peoples pledge to do their best to support one another according to the desire of the interested country on the basis of mutual respect. In addition, Cambodia is ready to make concerted efforts with Laos and Viet Nam to make Indochina genuinely a zone of independence, peace and progress, where each nation preserves its integral sovereignty with the sympathy and support of the peoples and governments of the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and peace- and justice-loving countries in the world, including the American people.

The Front expresses full support for the struggle of the peoples of the world for peace, independence, democracy and social progress, against the aggressive and warlike American imperialists, against old and new colonialism in all its forms. It expresses full support for the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for independence and freedom, the struggle of the Chinese people for the recovery of Taiwan, an integral part of the People's Republic of

China, the struggle of the Korean people against the American imperialist aggressors and for the liberation of the southern part of their country and the reunification of Korea, the struggle of the Arab people, the Palestinian people in particular, for their fundamental national rights against the Israeli aggressors in the pay of the American imperialists, the struggle of the American people against the war of aggression, against racial discrimination and for peace and their genuine interests, etc.

The Khmer people under the leadership of the Front is prepared to make all sacrifices to win final victory over the American imperialists and their lackeys, the Lon Nol - Sirik Matak clique, for the present struggle is decisive to the freedom and dignity of our future generations and is essential to the independence, freedom and progress of the peoples of Indochina and the rest of the world.

In this spirit, the Front pays warm tribute to the political organizations, the various religions and cultural organizations, patriots and progressives who have approved or will approve the five-point declaration of Samdech Head of State, dated March 23, 1970, and who have joined or will join the organizations of the Front or remain outside these organizations to fight against the aggression of the American imperialists and their local flunkies.

For its part the Front strengthens and increases its political activities with a view to raising the patriotic level and the determination of the Khmer people in the current struggle for national salvation. Our

entire people will certainly rise like one man to march gloriously towards final victory over the American aggressors and the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique in their pay.

The Front will certainly prove itself worthy of the confidence and sympathy of all the Khmer patriots and their foreign friends in the world.

Long live the National United Front of Kampuchea!  
Long live independent, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous Cambodia!

(Adopted unanimously by the congress held in Peking on Sunday, May 3, 1970.)

—The situation in the three  
Indochinese countries  
from March to May, 1970.

— The Summit Confer-  
ence of the Indochinese  
peoples.

(Documents)

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# The Indochinese Peoples Will Win

HANOI - 1970