



# UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY **POTOMAC CABLE**

## OFFICE OF POLICY AND PLANS

FILE  
DATE  
SUBMIT  
C-71

No. 348  
June 30,  
1970

### PRESIDENT'S REPORT ON CAMBODIA

The following is a summary of the major points made by President Nixon in his June 30 report on the completion of the limited U.S. military operation in Cambodia:

#### Results of the Operations

Allied sweeps through enemy occupied sanctuaries in Cambodia will:

1. Save American and allied lives in the future;
2. Assure that the withdrawal of American troops from South Viet-Nam can proceed on schedule;
3. Enable the program of Vietnamization to continue on its current timetable;
4. Enhance the prospects for a just peace.

These results will flow from the following:

- the elimination of an immediate threat to our forces and the security of South Viet-Nam.
- the capture of great amounts of enemy supplies.
- the ending of the concept of immune Cambodian sanctuaries for the enemy.
- the dislocation of enemy supply lines and strategy in the southern part of South Viet-Nam.
- the bolstering of the morale and self-confidence of the South Vietnamese army.
- the maintenance of U.S. credibility.

#### Underlying Basis for U.S. Action

- It was North Viet-Nam -- not the U.S. -- which brought the Viet-Nam war into Cambodia.
- It was the presence of North Vietnamese troops on Cambodian soil that contributed to the downfall of Prince Sihanouk.

-- It was

-- It was the government appointed by Prince Sihanouk and ratified by the Cambodian National Assembly -- not a group of usurpers -- which overthrew him, with the approval of the National Assembly.

-- It was the major expansion of enemy activity in Cambodia that ultimately caused allied troops to end five years of restraint and attack the Communist base areas.

#### Future U.S. Policy for Cambodia

The following will be the guidelines of U.S. policy for Cambodia:

-- There will be no U.S. ground personnel in Cambodia except for the regular staff of the U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh.

-- There will be no U.S. advisers with Cambodian units.

-- The U.S. will conduct -- with the approval of the Cambodian Government -- air interdiction missions against the enemy efforts to move supplies and personnel through Cambodia towards South Viet-Nam and to re-establish base areas relevant to the war in Viet-Nam.

-- The U.S. will turn over material captured in the base areas in Cambodia to the Cambodian Government to help it defend its neutrality and independence.

-- The U.S. will provide military assistance to the Cambodian Government in the form of small arms and relatively unsophisticated equipment in types and quantities suitable for their army.

-- The U.S. will encourage other countries of the region to give diplomatic support to the independence and neutrality of Cambodia and welcomes efforts of the Djakarta Group of countries to encourage Asian cooperation to this end.

-- The U.S. will encourage and support the efforts of third countries who wish to furnish Cambodia with troops or material to help Cambodia preserve its neutrality and independence.

#### Saigon's Role

The U.S. understands that Saigon will remain ready:

-- To prevent re-establishment of base areas along South Viet-Nam's frontier.

-- To assist

-- To assist in the evacuation of Vietnamese civilians and respond selectively to appeals from the Cambodian Government should North Vietnamese aggression make this necessary.

Most of the South Vietnamese operations will be launched from within South Viet-Nam and there will be no U.S. air, logistic support or U.S. advisers on these operations. The primary objective of the South Vietnamese remains Vietnamization within their country.

#### The Search for Peace

The President reaffirms his paramount objective of achieving a negotiated settlement and appeals to Hanoi to join in this effort, emphasizing:

-- Hanoi cannot impose its will through military means. The U.S. has no intention of imposing its own will.

-- The U.S. has not raised the terms for a settlement as a result of Cambodian successes nor will it lower its minimum terms in response to enemy pressure.

-- The U.S. reiterates all previous proposals -- public and private -- searching for a political solution that reflects the will of the South Vietnamese people and allows them to determine their future without outside interference.

-- The U.S. recognizes that a fair political solution should reflect the existing relationship of political forces. The U.S. pledges to abide by the outcome of the political process agreed upon by the South Vietnamese.

-- The U.S. pledges renewed efforts to bring about genuine negotiations for a just peace in Southeast Asia.

###