

# **PRINCIPAL REPORTS**

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**SIHANOUK - DRV JOINT STATEMENT**

**"CATEGORICALLY REJECTS" NIXON'S JANUARY 25  
PEACE PROPOSAL; ASSERTS THAT "ONLY WHEN  
THE U.S." ENDS "AGGRESSION... IN THE THREE  
INDOCHINESE COUNTRIES CAN THE VICTORY OF  
EACH COUNTRY BE CONSOLIDATED."**

**SIHANOUK-TON DUC THANG REAFFIRM ADHERENCE TO  
INDOCHINESE SUMMIT CONFERENCE PLEDGES; CALL ON  
"PEOPLES OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES FOR SUPPORT"**

[Hanoi VNA International Service in English,  
1624 GMT, 5 March 1972]

Follows a full translation of the Joint Statement signed here today by President Ton Duc Thang of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, on the latter's visit to Viet-Nam:

At the invitation of President Ton Duc Thang, President of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Viet-Nam Fatherland Front, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, President of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk paid a friendship visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam from February 12 to March 5, 1972.

Samdech Head of State and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk were accompanied by Mr. Ieng Sary, Special Envoy of the Internal Section of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia; Her Highness Princess Ket Kanya; Madame Pomme Peang; Madame Kou Roum; Mr. Thiounn Mumm, Minister of Economy and Finance; Mr. Chea San, Minister of Justice and Judicial Reforms; His Highness Prince Sisowath Methavi, Director of the Office of Samdech Head of State; Mr. Van Piny, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Madame Van Piny; Mr. Ang Kim Khoan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Madame Ang Kim Khoan; Mr. Sien An, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, and Madame Sien An, and other personalities.

During his stay in the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk had cordial exchanges of views with President Ton Duc Thang; First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet-Nam Workers Party Le Duan; Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly Truong Chinh; Premier Pham Van Dong; Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defense Vo Nguyen Giap; and Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Duy Trinh.

The distinguished Khmer guests enjoyed the Vietnamese New Year with the population of Hanoi capital and visited a number of localities; everywhere they went, they received from the people a grand and most hearty welcome.

Samdech Head of State of Cambodia and the members of the RGNUC had talks with the leaders of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam on the common struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of militant solidarity, fraternal friendship and total mutual confidence. The two parties held identical views on all questions discussed.

Despite the serious failure of their military and political plans against the three Indochinese countries, the U.S. imperialists remain very obstinate, bellicose and perfidious. On the one hand, they are forced to withdraw gradually their ground forces from South Viet-Nam. On the other, they are trying to realize the "Nixon Doctrine" in the hope of prolonging, intensifying and widening the war of aggression in these three countries.

Last year, they did all they could to shore up the puppet armies and administrations in their payroll in Saigon, Phnom Penh and Vientiane, the instruments of the "Nixon Doctrine" and of U.S. neocolonialism.

They set up extremely brutal machines of coercion and oppression in South Viet-Nam, Cambodia and Laos, carried out their criminal policy of "pacification" with a view to quenching the patriotic struggle of the three Indochinese peoples and scraping local manpower and material resources for the pursuance of their war of aggression. They have intensified and continue to intensify their genocidal air war against the peoples of Viet-Nam, Cambodia and Laos.

The "Nixon Doctrine" in Indochina has proved to be an extremely barbarous and perfidious strategic policy whereby the U.S. imperialists have made Indochinese fight Indochinese and Asians fight Asians. It aims not at putting an end to the U.S. war of aggression but at prolonging and intensifying it.

U.S. imperialism is the cruellest, most obstinate and most dangerous enemy of the Indochinese peoples and of mankind as a whole. Its aggressive and bellicose nature has not in the least changed as proved by the "Nixon Doctrine" Born in the wake of a series of defeats of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in Indochina and thus containing factors of insurmountable failure, the "Nixon Doctrine" is irremediably doomed to total defeat.

The South Vietnamese people and the Cambodian people together with the Lao people, by putting up extremely heroic and well-coordinated struggles, have successively smashed the large-scale military operations launched against their respective territory by the U.S. and its henchmen. The glorious feats of arms of the South Vietnamese people on Highway 9-Khe Sanh and in other places, those of the Cambodian people in Kompong Cham, Kratie, on Highway 6-RumLuong, around Phnom Penh, and those of the Lao people in Southern Laos, in the Plain of Jars-Muong Sui and on the Bolovens Plateau constitute deadly blows dealt at the policy of "Vietnamizing" and "Khmerizing" the war and at the "intensified special war" in Laos.

The Vietnamese people in the South and their liberation armed forces have inflicted on the enemy numerous setbacks on all theaters of operation. The military and political forces of the South Viet-Nam people have been growing more and more. Everywhere, millions of people have broken chunk by chunk the enemy's machine for oppression and coercion and installed the people's power, inflicting a grave defeat on "pacification," a strategic policy of the "Vietnamization" of the war in South Viet-Nam. The different strata of the urban population have conducted a stubborn struggle for democratic liberties, for better living conditions, for the withdrawal of all U.S. and satellite troops, and for the overthrow of the traitor Nguyen Van Thieu. The Saigon puppet administration is more shaky and more isolated than ever before.

The Vietnamese people in the North are zealously stepping up production to rehabilitate and develop the economy while standing combat-ready; they have fought well and shot down numerous aircraft and captured numerous pilots, victoriously defending the North, to accomplish the obligations of the great rear toward the beloved South and to wholeheartedly support the just struggle of the fraternal peoples of Cambodia and Laos.

The struggle of the Cambodian people has developed by leaps and by bounds and has won resounding victories in all fields -- military, political, economic and diplomatic -- thus creating solid bases for advancing to total victory. The Cambodian people and their national people's liberation armed forces have intensified the people's war, launched attack after attack against the enemy, striking them hard in their last den -- Phnom Penh. The Phnom Penh fascist regime whose ringleaders now are Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh and which is rent by insurmountable inner contradictions has been driven into a more and more critical situation. It has been totally unmasked as a clique of traitors in the pay-roll of the U.S. imperialists. The liberated zone which already covers eight-tenths of the national territory, with seven-tenths of the population, abounds in important natural resources and constitutes an extremely powerful and solid base for the resistance. It has unceasingly broadened and developed in all domains.

The people and liberation armed forces of Laos have smashed all the offensives of the Vientiane puppet army, the "special forces" of Vang Pao, Saigon puppet troops and Thai troops, inflicting on them heavy losses in live forces. The Lao Patriotic Armed Forces have recorded considerable quantitative and qualitative progress and delivered severe blows at the U.S. scheme to use Thai troops as shock forces in the "special war" in Laos. The liberated zone, an uninterrupted territory from the North to the South, has been further consolidated and has obtained numerous successes in all the domains of its construction. The prestige of the Lao Patriotic Front is heightening day after day at home and abroad.

Last year, the three Indochinese peoples won unprecedented great victories in all respects in their patriotic struggle against U.S. aggression. They dealt at the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys hard blows, seriously weakening the puppet troops and shaking the puppet administrations to their foundation. They are tipping the balance of forces in their favor, thus opening splendid vistas for moving ahead and completely defeating the U.S. war of aggression.

But the U.S. imperialists have not yet renounced their schemes of aggression against South Viet-Nam, Cambodia and Laos. With his so-called "Eight Points for Peace" presented on January 25, 1972, Nixon thought he could withdraw U.S. troops while maintaining the U.S. neocolonialist domination in the three countries of Indochina. By

setting conditions for an end to the U.S. aggression and for the total withdrawal of U.S. troops, he demands the peoples of the three Indochinese countries to accept the U.S.-paid puppet administrations and troops in Saigon, Phnom Penh and Vientiane. Thus, the U.S. demands the three peoples of Indochina to lay down their weapons and surrender. More recently, the U.S. administration has hypocritically declared that in the absence of a negotiated settlement, the U.S. envisages the final pullout of all the U.S. forces from this region, which is in conformity with the aim of self-determination of each Indochinese country. In fact, the self-determination referred to by the U.S. is the pursuance of their policy of neocolonialist aggression in this part of the world by the maintenance of their henchmen against whom the three peoples of Indochina have struggled and are struggling powerfully. The U.S. must really respect the right of self-determination and stop using the U.S.-paid puppets against the will of the Indochinese peoples. The fact that the U.S. continues to intensify the "Vietnamization" and the "Khmerization" of the war and the "special war" in Laos, multiplying barbarous attacks by a growing number of planes of all types against the three countries of Indochina has laid bare the deceitfulness of Nixon's peace.

The two parties forcefully denounce the U.S. imperialists who have carried out the "Nixon Doctrine" to prolong, intensify and expand the war of aggression in Viet-Nam, Cambodia and Laos. They categorically reject Nixon's so-called "Eight-Point Proposal for Peace" of January 25, 1972. The two parties strongly denounce the U.S. maneuver to put on the Saigon, Phnom Penh and Vientiane puppets a cloak of fake independence and fake neutrality.

The two parties strongly denounce the savage air attacks which the U.S. has launched against vast populated areas in North Viet-Nam, gravely infringing on the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

The two parties solemnly declare the following:

The U.S. imperialists are waging a war of aggression against the three Indochinese countries. The only correct way to reestablish peace in Indochina is that the U.S. must put an end to its aggression and really respect the fundamental national rights of the peoples of Viet-Nam, Cambodia and Laos in conformity with the spirit of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on the Indochinese countries and the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos.

The U.S. government must give a positive response to the two key problems of the 7-Point Solution of the Republic of South Viet-Nam Provisional Revolutionary Government. It must put an end to its aggression, to its policy of "Vietnamization" of the war, to its air war and all military activities in Viet-Nam, set a deadline for the rapid and complete withdrawal from South Viet-Nam of all troops, advisers, and military personnel, arms and war materials of the United States and other foreign countries of the U.S. camp without posing any condition. The U.S. government must really respect the right to self-determination of the South Vietnamese people and cease all interference in the internal affairs of South Viet-Nam. Nguyen Van Thieu must resign immediately, the Saigon administration must end its bellicose policy, abolish its oppressive and coercive machine against the people, end the "pacification" policy, dismantle concentration camps, set free the persons arrested for political reasons, guarantee the democratic liberties of the people, so as to clear the way for the formation of a three-component national concord government with a view to the organization of really free and democratic general elections in South Viet-Nam.

The U.S. government must end its aggression and its policy of "Khmerization" of the war, pull out immediately, totally and unconditionally from Cambodia American and satellite advisors, military personnel, the Saigon and Bangkok armed forces, cease the bombing and shelling of Cambodian territory by U.S. air, artillery, and naval forces, and by the Saigon and Bangkok puppet regimes, cease all aid, assistance and support to the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh traitor clique, cease all other acts of war and provocation against Cambodia and let the Cambodian people settle their own affairs without any foreign interference, on the basis of the 5-Point Proclamation put forth by Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk on March 23, 1970, and the Political Program of the National United Front of Kampuchea. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, is the depositary of the legality, the legitimate [as received] and the continuity of the Cambodian State. The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia with Samdech Penn Nouth as Prime Minister and Mr. Khieu Samphan as Vice-Premier is the only and authentic legal and legitimate government of Cambodia.

The two parties totally support the Lao Patriotic Front's March 6, 1970, Five-Point Political Solution which constitutes the correct basis for a peaceful settlement of the Lao problem. The U.S. government must put an end to its intervention and aggression, withdraw from Laos completely and unconditionally the American advisors and military personnel and war materials, and the Thai troops. In the

immediate future, it must stop completely and unconditionally the bombings conducted by the U.S. and the Saigon and Vientiane puppets on the whole territory of Laos, let the concerned Lao parties settle the internal affairs of Laos in conformity with the 1962 Geneva Agreement and the realities of the present situation in Laos.

As long as the Nixon Administration pursues its neocolonialist goals against the Indochinese countries, and goes ahead with the "Nixon Doctrine" in Indochina, the peoples of Viet-Nam and Cambodia, standing shoulder to shoulder with the people of Laos are determined to fight with perseverance and vigour till complete victory.

Acting upon President Ho Chi Minh's testament, the Vietnamese people are resolved to fight on all the three fronts -- military, political and diplomatic -- till the withdrawal of the last American aggressor, till the collapse of the puppet army and administration, in order to liberate the South, defend and build the socialist North, and proceed to the peaceful reunification of the country.

The Cambodian people, under the leadership of the NUFK, with Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as Chairman, are determined, by an uncompromising and unflagging fight, to drive out of their country the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their Saigon and Bangkok hirelings, and all their armed forces and military personnel, to topple and destroy the fascist, anti-popular, anti-national and anti-constitutional regime of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique, henchmen of the U.S. imperialists, in order to set up an independent, sovereign, neutral, peaceful, democratic and prosperous Cambodia in its territorial integrity.

No brutal force, no insolent threat, no perfidious manoeuvre of the U.S. imperialists can sway the peoples of the three Indochinese countries from their noble objective to liberate all of Indochina, to make of it a peninsula of freedom and of peace comprising independent and sovereign states, to secure for South Viet-Nam, Cambodia and Laos the possibility to follow the road of true independence, peace and neutrality.

The two parties vividly rejoice over the continuous strengthening and blossoming of the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the three Indochinese peoples.



The more they develop their spirit of independence and sovereignty and enhance their union, the more they increase their capability to fight to smash all the military adventures of the U.S. imperialists.

The two parties reaffirm their strict loyalty to the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples which notably specifies:

"Proceeding from the principle that the liberation and the defense of each country are the business of its people, the various parties pledge to do all they can to give one another reciprocal support according to the desire of the party concerned and on the basis of mutual respect."

While fighting resolutely against the common enemy, the Vietnamese people and the people of Cambodia are striving for the strengthening of their solidarity and friendship. Over the past two years, years of crucial trials and very big victories, the two peoples have sealed their friendship with their own blood. They rejoice over the strengthening of their confidence, their reciprocal esteem and their mutual assistance, they are determined to remain united to win total victory.

By their persistent struggle against the common enemy, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the Vietnamese people and the Cambodian people whose legitimate interests are linked together, have written down pages of glorious history which illuminate this truth: union means victory, division means failure. Their solidarity is a historic necessity, an imperative of their struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors; their friendship will for ever remain pure.

The two parties are determined to preserve the Viet-Nam-Khmer friendship like the apple of the eye, they shall not tolerate any attempt, any act likely to harm it.

In their long struggle on the military, political and diplomatic fronts, the two parties are determined to carry out a close coordination for defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors. The two parties deem that only when the U.S. imperialists will put an end to their aggression and their neocolonialist policy in the three Indochinese countries can the victory of each country be consolidated, and its independence, sovereignty and peace be really guaranteed.

The two parties declare that the problems existing between the two countries will be settled by the two peoples through negotiations in fraternal friendship, without any foreign interference and on the basis of mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of one of the parties by the other.

The visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, a great friend of the Vietnamese people, constitutes an opportunity for feting together the victories of the two peoples, a new manifestation of the indefectible solidarity between Viet-Nam and Cambodia. This is a powerful encouragement for the two peoples unswervingly determined to fight and to defeat the U.S. aggressors.

The peoples of Viet-Nam and Cambodia, together with the fraternal Lao people, express their sincere thanks for the broad and strong international support to their just cause. The two parties call on the peoples of the socialist countries and all the peace-and justice-loving peoples in the world, including the people of the United States, to give increasing support and assistance to the three Indochinese peoples till final victory.

How great the brotherhood-in-arms binding the three Indochinese peoples is! Never shall U.S. imperialism be able to shake that indefectible solidarity just as it can never change or turn back the course of the majestic Mekong which brings them, from generation to generation, prosperity and happiness. United and of one mind, the fraternal peoples of Viet-Nam, Cambodia and Laos will infallibly win total victory.

The extremely generous and warm welcome reserved by the government and the people of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam for the current visit of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, and President of the National United Front of Kampuchea, is unforgettable. The Cambodian Party expresses its deepest gratitude to His Excellency Mr. President Ton Duc Thang, the government and the people of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam who have secured for this friendship visit a blazing common success for Viet-Nam and the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Hanoi, March 5, 1972

President of the Democratic  
Republic of Viet-Nam:

Head of State of Cambodia:

Ton Duc Thang

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

**Editor's Note:**

Peking NCNA International Service in English, 0031 GMT, 6 March, 1971 reported that Sihanouk's party landed in Shanghai March 5. Chang Chun-chiao, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee headed the welcoming committee. In a separate report the same service at 0042 GMT, 6 March stated that Chang Chun-chiao tendered the Khmer delegation a bouquet on the evening of March 5, at which "Chang Chun-chiao said: the people of Shanghai today are very happy to have another cordial get-together with Samdech and Madame Sihanouk and other distinguished Cambodian guests. The two previous visits to the city by Samdech and Madame Sihanouk last year have left a deep impression on the Shanghai people. The Chinese and Cambodian people are comrades-in-arms who have stood the tests of struggle. Facts have proved and will prove that the people of China and Cambodia will always unite, fight and win victory together.

"Samdech Sihanouk said: the warm welcome the people of Shanghai have accorded us today fully demonstrates that the militant friendship between the people of China and Cambodia and their complete unity have reached a new high level. The Chinese people have all along supported the Cambodian people's policy of independence, neutrality and opposition to imperialism and colonialism. We Cambodian people will at all times unite with the Chinese people, and our friendship will grow closer and closer. The people of our two countries will remain friendly to each other for generations to come, even after we have won victory."

Peking Domestic broadcast services carried the Ton Duc Thang-Sihanouk text on March 5 and 6, NCNA International Service voiced it in English at 0736 GMT, March 6.