

Joint Statement

Of Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk And President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam Ton Duc Thang

AT the invitation of D.R.V.N. President Ton Duc Thang, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Princess Monique Sihanouk paid a friendship visit to the D.R.V.N. from January 26 to February 9, 1971.

Samdech Head of State and Princess Monique Sihanouk were accompanied by:

Her Royal Highness Princess Norodom Soriya Roeungsy,

Her Highness Princess Norodom Keth Kanya,

His Highness Prince Sisowath Methavi, Director of the Office of the Head of State;

Mr. Sarin Chhak, Minister for Foreign Affairs,

Mr. Chan Youran, Minister of Popular Education and Youth,

Mr. Chea San, Minister of Justice and Judicial Reforms,

Mr. Keat Chhon, Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister, and Mme. Keat Chhon,

Mr. Thiounn Prasith, Minister in Charge of the Coordination of the Efforts of Struggle for National Liberation,

Mr. Sien An, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the D.R.V.N.,

Mr. Ang Kim Khoan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Mme. Ang Kim Khoan,

Mr. Ker Meas, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the People's Republic of China;

Major Ker Chhieng, member of the N.U.F.C.,

Madame Kou Roun, Maid of Honour of Princess Monique Sihanouk,

Madame Sar Saoroth, Head of the Private Secretariat of Samdech Head of State;

Captain Ong Meang, Aide-de-Camp of Samdech Head of State.

During their stay in the D.R.V.N., Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, and the other distinguished Cambodian guests had cordial meetings with Vietnamese leaders, took part in the lunar New Year festival with the Hanoi population, and visited various localities and units of the Viet Nam People's Army. They were solemnly and warmly welcomed wherever they went.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, and President Ton Duc Thang had talks on problems concerning the joint struggle of the two peoples against U.S. aggression.

Attending the talks on the Cambodian side were:

His Highness Prince Sisowath Methavi, Director of the Office of the Head of State;

Mr. Sarin Chhak, Minister for Foreign Affairs,

Mr. Chan Youran, Minister of Popular Education and Youth,

Mr. Chea San, Minister of Justice and Judicial Reforms,

Mr. Keat Chhon, Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister,

Mr. Thiounn Prasith, Minister in Charge of the Coordination of the Efforts of Struggle for National Liberation,

Mr. Sien An, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the D.R.V.N.

On the Vietnamese side were:

Mr. Pham Van Dong, Premier of the D.R.V.N. Government,

Mr. Vo Nguyen Giap, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence;

Mr. Nguyen Duy Trinh, Vice-Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs,

Mr. Hoang Quoc Viet, Member of the Presidium of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front Central Committee and Director of the Supreme People's Procuratorate;

Mr. Hoang Minh Giem, Minister of Culture,

Mr. Nguyen Co Thach, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs,

Mr. Nguyen Thuong, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the D.R.V.N. to the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of militant solidarity, fraternal friendship and complete mutual trust. The two sides reached complete identity of views on the problems brought up.

Over the past year, the U.S. imperialists have unceasingly intensified and expanded the war of aggression in the three Indochinese countries.

In Cambodia, after having engineered the coup d'etat of March 18, 1970, seriously encroaching upon the independence, sovereignty and neutrality of this country, the United States sent its troops and troops of the Saigon puppets to openly invade Cambodia, thus expanding the war to the whole of Indochina. Of late, it launched violent air attacks on Cambodia with the use of all kinds of aircraft, including B-52s. It has given massive support to their Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh lackeys and stealthily introduced a large number of U.S. military personnel into this country. They have intensified the war of aggression by Saigon puppet troops operating in co-ordination with those of Phnom Penh.

In Laos, the United States has intensified the "special war." It has ordered the bombing of Laos' territory by day and by night for several months on an unprecedented scale, particularly by B-52s, and mustered important military forces of the Rightists in Laos to conduct together with the Thailand mercenaries a series of nibbling attacks against the liberated zone under the control of the Neo Lao Haksat and other patriotic forces in Laos.

In south Viet Nam, the United States has tried its best to actively put into effect the "Vietnamization" plan to prolong the war of aggression with the illusory hope of a military victory. It has multiplied everywhere military operations with the massive use of aircraft,



President Ton Duc Thang and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

warships and toxic chemicals. It has striven to beef up the puppet army with forcible conscription to save the puppet administration and intensify with utter barbarity the "pacification" operations.

In north Viet Nam, the United States has intensified the reconnaissance flights and air attacks on the D.R.V.N. The U.S. authorities have invented the story of an "understanding being violated by the D.R.V.N." as excuse to intensify the bombing and strafing of the populated areas of this country, thus posing a serious threat to the work of the Paris conference on Viet Nam.

Facts prove that the Nixon administration is currently exerting itself to prolong, intensify and expand the war of aggression in Indochina. The withdrawal of part of the U.S. troops and the numerous "peace" swindles such as the so-called "five-point peace plan" of President Nixon could not hide this evident fact. The affirmations that the United States is intending to put an end to the war, reduce its commitments in Asia, etc. are only lies. The allegations about "the necessity to protect the lives of American soldiers" which the United States has made use of to justify aggression against Cambodia by U.S. troops, and the new waves of air attacks against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam as well as the intensification of its armed intervention in Laos are also aimed at camouflaging its true intention to pursue its aggression in Indochina.

Faced with the frantic intensification and expansion by the United States of its war of aggression in

Indochina, the Khmer, Lao and Vietnamese peoples have tightened their ranks, fought heroically and obtained glorious victories.

The sacred resistance of the Khmer people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh traitors has made quick strides forward, recorded very resounding and very great victories, and therefore has laid solid foundations for the total victory.

Under the leadership of the N.U.F.C. headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, the Khmer people have rapidly expanded their forces, dealt hard blows at the U.S. and Saigon puppet troops, inflicted heavy losses on the Lon Nol puppet army which, encircled and isolated in Phnom Penh and some other towns, is quickly breaking down. A national power, truly democratic and efficacious, has been set up in a vast liberated zone embracing seven-tenths of the territory with nearly six-tenths of the population. The Royal Government of National Union with Samdech Penn Nouth as Prime Minister, the sole and unique legal and legitimate Government of Cambodia, is enjoying growing prestige in the world, has been recognized by many countries and supported by all the peace- and justice-loving governments and peoples.

At present, the Khmer people and the heroic National Liberation Army of Cambodia, placed under the command of Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence Mr. Khieu Samphan is violently and relentlessly attacking the enemy everywhere, right at their last refuges in Phnom Penh, driving them into a very critical position. After winning great victories all over the country, from Highway 6 to the Kirirom region, the Khmer people and the National Liberation Army of Cambodia have just recorded still more resounding victories, notably at Pochentong and on Highway 4. The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam warmly hail the glorious victories of the fraternal Khmer people and regard these victories as a powerful encouragement and precious support to their resistance against U.S. aggression, for national salvation.

Under the leadership of the Neo Lao Haksat headed by Prince Souphanouvong, the valiant and indomitable Lao people have put up a stubborn and heroic struggle and recorded big successes in all fields. They have broken all U.S.-puppet "nibbling" attacks, annihilated an important part of Vang Pao's "special forces," main prop of the U.S. imperialists, and delivered a telling blow to the "Nixon doctrine" in Laos. By these successes, they have consolidated and expanded the liberated zone which is becoming a single vast territory stretching from the north to the south of the country.

Under the leadership of the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the Vietnamese people in the south, overcoming all difficulties and developing their initiative, have continued their attacks and uprisings without let-up, wiped out important effective

forces and a considerable quantity of war materials of the enemy, shattered step by step the U.S.-puppet "pacification" plan, the backbone of Nixon's policy of "Vietnamization" of the war, and have extended their control over many more regions. They have strongly developed the struggle in the towns, throwing the Thieu-Ky-Khiem puppet administration into a graver crisis and isolating it to the highest degree. The Vietnamese people in the south have inflicted initial setbacks on the "Vietnamization" plan and will inevitably inflict a total defeat on it, thus contributing to foiling the "Nixon doctrine" in Indochina and Asia.

The Vietnamese people in the north have severely punished the U.S. imperialists for every act of encroachment upon the sovereignty and security of the D.R.V.N., they have made immense efforts and obtained great success in boosting production, remained always vigilant and combat-ready, determined to smash all new military adventures of the U.S. and fulfilled the sacred obligations of the big rear towards the heroic south and their noble international obligations towards the fraternal peoples of Cambodia and Laos.

With the victories of strategic significance already recorded, the Khmer, Lao and Vietnamese peoples have inflicted initial defeats on the "Nixon doctrine" in Indochina and Asia. The U.S. imperialists are thus driven into a particularly difficult situation and are doomed to an unavoidable total failure.

The victories of Viet Nam and Cambodia are the victories of ardent patriotism and of the traditions of indomitable struggle and national unity of each people.

These are victories of the judicious political and military line of the two countries charted on the basis of the historical experiences of their long struggle against imperialism.

The victories of Viet Nam and Cambodia are victories of the unshakable militant solidarity of their peoples, stemming from the long-standing friendship which binds them and has been continually strengthened in the long struggle against the imperialist aggressors. This solidarity has tided over the hardest trials. In an attempt to divide the two peoples, the United States has used every perfidious and villainous trick, and even bloody methods ordering the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh fascist and racist clique to massacre savagely thousands of Vietnamese residents, allow the Saigon puppet troops to freely kill, plunder, rape and perpetrate other odious crimes against the Khmer people, pit one people against another, use Indochinese to fight Indochinese.... However, in spite of all these perfidious manoeuvres and cruel methods, the U.S. imperialists far from destroying the militant solidarity of the two peoples, have only rendered it even stronger. More than ever, the Vietnamese and Khmer peoples are closing their ranks, standing side by side, resolved to fight together against the common enemy till final victory. This solidarity is a factor of victory of the fight of the two peoples against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, it constitutes a steady basis for the friendly relations

and durable co-operation between the two countries enabling the two peoples to live for ever, generation after generation, in concord, mutual love and esteem and to give wholehearted mutual aid in the defence and building of their respective countries, each according to its own way. The victories recorded by the two peoples are also victories of the sympathy and support given by the world's peoples, including the American people, to the Vietnamese and Khmer people's struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation. The great successes of the P.R.G. of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia at the Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries in Lusaka as well as the ignominious failures sustained by the United States and its henchmen in their plan of using the so-called "Asian conference on Cambodia" in Djakarta to interfere in this country spell out eloquently the bankruptcy of the deceptions used by the United States to cover the aggressive nature of the Nixon administration and the traitorous nature of the U.S. henchmen in Saigon and Phnom Penh. As a component part of the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress, the just struggle of the Vietnamese and Khmer peoples to defeat the U.S. aggressors and the "Nixon doctrine" in Indochina will certainly enjoy still broader sympathy and more vigorous support from the world's people including the American people.

In spite of their heavy setbacks in the defeated military, political as well as diplomatic fields, the U.S. imperialists have not given up their vicious design of aggression in Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos. Of late, in face of the danger of failure of the "Vietnamization of the war" program in south Viet Nam and the major reverses of the United States and their henchmen in Cambodia and Laos, the Nixon administration has undertaken new steps of war escalation in Indochina. It cynically declared that it would use without restriction its air power at any place in Indochina. It is frenziedly stepping up the war in Laos. After launching an extremely barbarous campaign of bombing on Laos it has recently sent tens of thousands of Saigon puppet troops and Thai mercenaries supported by U.S. aircraft and troops and with the participation of the Vientiane puppet troops to invade southern Laos. Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists have used the troops of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh lackeys and those of the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique as well as U.S. air and naval forces and U.S. military personnel to push forward and enlarge their aggressive war against Cambodia along with preparing for new military adventures against the D.R.V.N. It is evident that the Nixon administration is prolonging, intensifying and expanding its aggressive war in Indochina, instead of putting an end to it. It has not reduced, but enlarged its military commitment to the stooge administration in its pay in Indochina. In spite of its bitter defeats in Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, the Nixon administration remains very obstinate and bellicose, it continues to resort to the "maximum

military pressure" in an attempt to bring the Indochinese peoples to their knees and realize its neo-colonialist schemes. With its new military adventures, the Nixon administration is creating a very dangerous situation in Indochina, thus posing a serious threat to peace in Asia and the world. World public opinion, including the American opinion, has been deeply indignant at these crimes and vehemently condemned them.

The hysterical acts of the U.S. imperialists have in no way proved that they are strong, but only shown still more patently their grave setbacks in the application of the "Nixon doctrine" in Indochina and their policy of "Vietnamization" of the war in south Viet Nam as well as the big difficulties they are facing in Indochina, the United States and the rest of the world. The more the U.S. imperialists persist in their scheme of prolonging, intensifying, and expanding the war, the heavier defeats they will suffer.

The Vietnamese and Khmer peoples who have long-standing traditions of staunch and indomitable struggle and who have been fighting stubbornly for a just cause along a judicious line will not let themselves be intimidated by whatever menace. They will not step back before any sacrifices and are determined to promote their offensive from the victorious position in order to bring the glorious patriotic resistance to the U.S. imperialists, for national salvation, to total victory.

The two sides energetically denounce the perfidious schemes of the United States aimed at prolonging, intensifying and expanding their aggressive war in Indochina through fresh military adventures. They severely warn that the Nixon administration has to shoulder full responsibility for the serious consequences of its acts.

The United States must respect the independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia as made clear by Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk in his Proclamation of March 23, 1970. It must cease immediately, totally and unconditionally its air attacks against Cambodian territory, withdraw immediately, totally and unconditionally the advisers and military personnel of the United States and puppet troops of Thieu-Ky-Khiem, end all its acts of war, provocation, and intervention as well as those of its henchmen against Cambodia.

The Vietnamese problems must be settled on the basis of the all-round 10-point solution and the 8-point clarifications of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam the essential points of which are: the U.S. imperialists must withdraw totally, unconditionally their troops and troops of the other foreign countries in its camp from south Viet Nam and set a time limit for this total withdrawal. They must cease all support to the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique, leave the south Vietnamese population alone to form a provisional coalition government and organize truly free and democratic general elections in south Viet Nam.

They must definitively renounce all encroachments upon the sovereignty and security of the D.R.V.N.

The two sides unreservedly support the February 4, 1971 Statement of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat concerning the aggression against southern Laos by American troops and Vientiane and Saigon puppet troops, unreservedly support the five-point solution proposed on March 6, 1970 by the N.L.H. Central Committee on the settlement of the Lao problem on the basis of the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos and the realities of the present situation in that country.

The two sides demand that the United States put an end to its intervention and aggression in Laos and totally and unconditionally withdraw its troops, military personnel and war materiel as well as the Thai and south Vietnamese mercenaries, first and foremost, it must completely and unconditionally cease the bombing of Lao territory and let the Lao parties concerned settle together the internal affairs of Laos.

The two sides reaffirm their strict loyalty to the Joint Declaration of the Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference: "Proceeding from the principle that the liberation and the defence 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."

The two sides are determined to preserve and develop the fraternal friendship and good neighbour relations between the two countries, in order to support each other in the fight against the common enemy, as well as to co-operate in the future and for a long term in the building of their countries, each according to its own path. In the relations between the two countries, the two sides are determined to apply the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence: mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, mutual respect for the political regime of each country and non-interference in the internal affairs of the other country, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. The two sides declare their respect for the fundamental principles of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indochina. The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam reaffirms that it recognizes the territorial integrity of Cambodia within the present borders and that it commits itself to respect this. Both sides reaffirm that in their relations all problems between the two countries can be solved through negotiations in the spirit of mutual respect, mutual understanding and mutual assistance.

The Vietnamese and Khmer peoples, together with the brother Lao people, in close solidarity, and bringing into full play the powerful strength of the 50 million people of Indochina, are determined to fight and totally defeat the American imperialist aggressors so as to defend the sacred national rights of each nation, safeguard the fundamental principles of the 1954 and 1962 Geneva Agreements, make Indochina a peaceful region embracing independent states, and allow south Viet Nam, Cam-

bodia and Laos to take the path of independence, peace and neutrality and ensure for each Indochinese people the right to settle by themselves their own affairs, without foreign interference.

In response to the appeal dated January 18, 1971, made by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the Political Bureau of the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, the Khmer people of all social strata, inspired by ardent patriotism, are marching forward valiantly in the flush of their victory and inflicting telling blows on the American imperialists and their lackeys, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh traitors, and driving them into unprecedented isolation.

In response to the December 10, 1970 Appeal of the Viet Nam Workers' Party Central Committee and the Government of the D.R.V.N., the Vietnamese people throughout the country, implementing the sacred testament of venerated President Ho Chi Minh, are determined to pursue with perseverance and step up the resistance against U.S. aggression till total victory.

This is the firm answer of the Vietnamese and Khmer peoples to the U.S. imperialists who are obstinately and blindly intensifying and expanding their war of aggression, a war without issue which is doomed to inevitable defeat.

The two sides are gratified to note that the front of the world's people in support of the Indochinese peoples fighting against U.S. aggression is being expanded and consolidated with every passing day. The two sides sincerely thank the socialist countries, the peace- and justice-loving countries, the political parties, the international peace and democratic organizations, the national-liberation movements, the American people and the other peoples of the world for their precious sympathy and support which they consider an important factor guaranteeing the victory of their just struggle. The two sides call on the brotherly and friendly countries in all continents to resolutely condemn the U.S. imperialists, check their criminal hands, compel them to put an end to the war of aggression and let the Indochinese peoples themselves settle their own affairs.

For the extremely warm and unforgettable welcome accorded it during the visit of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, the Cambodian party expresses its most profound gratitude to President Ton Duc Thang and the Government and people of the D.R.V.N. This friendship visit which has been, in all aspects, a complete success has contributed to the consolidation of the militant solidarity of the two peoples in the new situation and to the reinforcement of the durable, trustful co-operation between the two sister nations.

The present situation is extremely favourable to the struggle of the three peoples of Indochina against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The three peoples of Indochina are going forward to victory. The whole progressive mankind is on their side. They are

more than ever determined to turn to account the factors of victory, perseveringly and vigorously push forward their just struggle to drive out the U.S. aggressors, defend the independence and freedom of their respective countries, ensure the happiness of each people, and at the same time contribute to the struggle of the peoples in the world for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

The sacred war of resistance of the three peoples of Indochina will be crowned with glorious victories.

**Samdech Norodom
Sihanouk**
Head of State of
Cambodia

Ton Duc Thang
President of the
Democratic Republic
of Viet Nam

Hanoi, February 8, 1971

Joint Statement

Of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia And Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, And His Highness Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Lao Patriotic Front

ON February 9, 1971, in a locality of the frontier region of Laos, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and His Highness Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Lao Patriotic Front, held talks on the extremely grave situation which has been created in Indochina as a result of the intensification and extension of the U.S. war of aggression, and on the problems concerning the common struggle of the two peoples against U.S. aggression.

Attending the talks on the Cambodian side were:

Mr. Sarin Chhak, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia;

Mr. Chan Youran, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia;

Mr. Chea San, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia;

Mr. Keat Chhon, Alternate Member and Secretary of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia;

Mr. Thiounn Prasith, Alternate Member and Secretary of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia.

On the Lao side were:

Mr. Phoun Sipaseut, Member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front;

Mr. Khamphay Boupha, Member of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front.

The talks proceeded in a spirit of militant solidarity, fraternal friendship, mutual understanding and

total reciprocal confidence. The two sides had a perfect identity of views on the problems discussed.

The Nixon administration is now engaged in a new extremely dangerous military adventure in the three countries of Indochina.

In Laos, after launching a campaign of air bombings on an unprecedented scale for several months, especially with strategic B-52 planes, the U.S. imperialists have recently mobilized tens of thousands of Saigon puppet troops, U.S. infantry and armoured units and numerous Thai mercenary units operating in co-ordination with the Vientiane Rightist troops and with the support of American air and logistics forces to execute a plan of large-scale aggression in southern Laos. Before the vehement waves of protest by public opinion in the United States and the world, the Nixon administration declared through its lackey Nguyen Van Thieu that Saigon puppet troops had invaded Lao territory with a view to covering up the real aggressor features of the Americans.

In Cambodia, the United States has intensified and extended the air attacks on the entire territory; it has accorded a huge military aid to its lackeys Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh and dispatched tens of thousands of Saigon puppet troops operating in co-ordination with the Phnom Penh puppet troops to give impetus to the war of aggression with the participation of American military personnel; numerous vessels of the U.S. Seventh Fleet have also entered the territorial waters of Cambodia (off Sihanoukville) to support the operations of the Saigon and Phnom Penh puppet troops.

In Viet Nam, the United States has redoubled its frantic efforts to realize the "Vietnamization" plan, intensifying the "pacification" operations in an extremely cruel manner, with a view to prolonging the war of

aggression in south Viet Nam. At the same time, it has multiplied the war acts and plotted to take new military adventures against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Moreover, the United States has declared straight out that it would use without restriction its air power anywhere in Indochina.

It is under these circumstances that an extremely grave new escalation of war has been undertaken by the U.S. imperialists in Indochina. Thus in less than one year, the Nixon administration has extended the war of aggression to Cambodia and now to Laos. With the insolent allegations under the pretext of "protecting the lives of American soldiers in south Viet Nam," the United States has extended the war to Laos and Cambodia and dropped millions of tons of bombs on the three Indochinese countries, causing devastations, sufferings and deaths to the three peoples. It has grossly trampled underfoot the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, peace and neutrality of the Kingdom of Laos and the Kingdom of Cambodia, and violated with greatest impudence the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Cambodia and the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos. It has created an extremely dangerous situation that gravely menaces peace in Southeast Asia and the world. It has launched an insolent challenge to the opinion in the world and the United States which demands that the United States cease the aggression, withdraw all the U.S. and satellite troops from the Indochinese countries and demands the right for each of their peoples to settle their own affairs by themselves.

The "Nixon doctrine" is in fact only a treacherous and cruel policy of the United States which means to prolong, intensify and extend the war of aggression against the Indochinese countries at the expense of the blood of the Indochinese in the service of the interests of American neo-colonialism.

The United States of America is the aggressor in Laos and Cambodia. All its treacherous manoeuvres and deceitful allegations which the Americans and their lackeys make up to place in a false light the just struggle of the Lao and Khmer peoples are and will be helpless to cover up this obvious truth.

The Khmer and Lao peoples severely condemn the bellicose U.S. aggressors and warn them: The Nixon administration must bear all responsibility for the consequences arising from its new war acts and new military adventures. The Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique have, under the U.S. order, dispatched Saigon mercenary troops to invade Lao territory; it will certainly be defeat-



Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Prince Souphanouvong

ed by the Lao people as it has been and is being defeated by the Khmer people in Cambodia.

The traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh clique and the Vientiane reactionaries, who are in the service of the Americans to bring the devastating war into their respective countries and massacre their compatriots, will meet with due punishments for their crime of high treason.

The "Vietnamization" plan has suffered heavy defeats in south Viet Nam. By extending and intensifying adventurously the war of aggression in Cambodia and Laos, the Nixon administration will surely suffer even heavier defeats.

The Khmer and Lao peoples, who are two fraternal peoples, each of whom has a glorious history and a brilliant culture, who have in common the same river and the same religion, and who possess the traditions of unity and valiant and indomitable struggle, are determined to side constantly with each other, strengthen their solidarity, give each other wholehearted aid and support and fight and defeat the U.S. aggressors.

The two sides are glad to see that in less than one year after the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples in April 1970, the three peoples of Indochina have cemented more closely than ever their solidarity of combat and registered very great victories one after another. These victories have proved that the three peoples of Indochina, united in the same determination to defend their independence and sovereignty, can certainly frustrate all the U.S. plans of escalating and extending the war, defeat the U.S. and satellite troops and the Saigon mercenaries and smash all the treacherous manoeuvres of the U.S. aggressors.

Faithful to the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, the Khmer and Lao peoples are determined to cement ever more closely their solidarity with the brotherly Vietnamese people, to give the maximum aid and support to each other and to struggle side by side against the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys till final victory.

The Lao people under the clear-sighted leadership of the Lao Patriotic Front led by His Highness Prince Souphanouvong have waged a stubborn and extremely heroic fight, shattered the repeated nibbling attacks launched by the Americans and their lackeys on the Lao liberated zone and won victory upon victory, particularly the resounding victories of the Lao people and patriotic armed forces in the region of the Plain of Jars and Xieng Khoang, Attopeu and Saravane, and all the recent great victories; these victories are of very great strategic significance; the Lao armed forces and people have wiped out tens of thousands of Lao Rightist troops, Vang Pao "special forces" and Thai and Saigon mercenaries; they have shot down hundreds of U.S. planes and dealt a telling blow to the "Nixon doctrine" in Laos; the Lao liberated zone has been consolidated in all respects and has become one piece of territory, which comprises two-thirds of the territory and half of the country's population; the prestige and position of the Lao Patriotic Front in the world are rising higher with each passing day.

The Khmer people, under the clear-sighted leadership of the National United Front of Cambodia with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, as Chairman and of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia with Samdech Penn Nouth as Prime Minister and Mr. Khieu Samphan as Vice-Prime Minister, have waged a tenacious and extremely valiant struggle without compromise and without any sense of recession, attacked the enemy everywhere without let-up and dealt crushing blows at the U.S. aggressor troops and the puppet troops, annihilating hundreds of thousands of U.S. troops, Saigon mercenaries and Lon Nol puppet troops and liberating a vast region embracing seven-tenths of the territory and six-tenths of the country's population. In particular, the extremely glorious and spectacular victories won recently by the people and National Liberation Army of Cambodia at Pochentong, on routes No. 4 and No. 6 and in some other places and even in Phnom Penh, the den of the puppet administration, have driven the U.S. aggressors and their valets to an unprecedented critical position of encirclement, isolation and embarrassment. On the international arena, the just struggle of the Khmer people under the leadership of the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia in defence of their just cause has obtained ever greater and firmer sympathy and support of the world's people including the American people. The Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia is recognized by a number of governments and supported by many peace- and justice-loving countries.

The two sides warmly salute the glorious and extremely brilliant victories of the heroic Vietnamese

people both in the south and the north. Under the clear-sighted leadership of the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the people and Liberation Armed Forces of South Viet Nam have waged a most unyielding fight and incessantly foiled all the plans of aggression of the U.S. imperialists; they are frustrating Nixon's plan of war "Vietnamization" in south Viet Nam. Under the clear-sighted leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the armed forces and people of north Viet Nam, hard-working and valiant, are building a powerful north Viet Nam in all fields and, at the same time, are always ready to inflict exemplary punishments on U.S. imperialism for its war acts, and firmly defend the independence, sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

The two sides highly appreciate the great victories won by the brotherly Vietnamese people and regard them as an important and effective contribution and a powerful encouragement to the Lao and Khmer people in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressor, the common enemy of the Indochinese countries.

His Highness Prince Souphanouvong reaffirms the unreserved support of the Lao people and the Lao Patriotic Front to the March 23, 1970 historic proclamation of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, to the Political Programme of the National United Front of Cambodia, to the appeal issued on January 18, 1971 by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, as well as to the uncompromising and indomitable struggle of the brotherly Khmer people to frustrate the U.S. imperialist aggression, overthrow the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak-Son Ngoc Thanh lackeys, completely liberate the country and build an independent, sovereign, peaceful, neutral, democratic and prosperous Cambodia. The Lao Patriotic Front reaffirms its recognition of and pays its total respect to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Cambodia within its existing frontiers.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, reaffirms the unreserved support of the Khmer people, the National United Front of Cambodia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, to the 12-point Political Programme of the Lao Patriotic Front, to the March 6, 1970 5-point solution of the Lao Patriotic Front for the peaceful settlement of the Lao problem on the basis of the 1962 Geneva Agreements and of the realities of the existing situation in Laos and to the February 4 and 8, 1971 statements of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front. The Khmer people reaffirm their determination to enhance their militant solidarity with the brotherly Lao people in the struggle against the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys, for a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous Laos.

The two sides unanimously reaffirm their unreserved support to the struggle of the brotherly Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression, for national salvation and to the 10-point overall solution and 8-point clarifications set forth by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam for the settlement of the south Viet Nam problem; they unreservedly support the determination of the Vietnamese people, in carrying out the sacred testament of venerated President Ho Chi Minh and in response to the December 10, 1970 Appeal of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, to carry on with perseverance and vigour the fight against U.S. aggression, for liberating the south, defending the north and proceeding to the peaceful reunification of the country.

The two sides are glad to see that the just struggle of the Indochinese peoples against U.S. aggression is developing more favourably than ever before. The whole progressive mankind indignantly condemns the Nixon administration for perpetrating new military

adventures, intensifying and expanding the war of aggression against Cambodia and Laos.

The Khmer and Lao people sincerely thank the socialist countries, the countries attached to their national independence, the peace-loving governments and peoples of the world and the American people for their support and assistance to the two peoples' just struggle against U.S. aggression.

The two sides are firmly convinced that the governments and peoples of the friendly countries, the American people and other peoples of the world will resolutely struggle to stop the blood-stained hands of the U.S. imperialists in time and give more powerful support to the just struggle of the Khmer and Lao people against U.S. aggression till complete victory.

Made on February 9, 1971 in French in duplicate.

**Samdech Norodom
Sihanouk**

Head of State of
Cambodia,
Chairman of the
National United Front
of Cambodia

**His Highness Prince
Souphanouvong**

Chairman of the Lao
Patriotic Front

The Asian Alliance Resolution

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of Asian students calling themselves the Asian Alliance on Thursday, Feb. 11, 1971. The group was originally founded at Cornell in response to the Cambodian crisis of April 1970, and is constituted of Cornell students from Southeast and South Asia.

We, Asian students of Cornell condemn the invasion of Laos and reaffirm our belief

that this latest violation is but the latest manifestation of a larger, premeditated, policy of U.S. Imperialism in Asia

that the war is only one facet of this Imperialism

that our cultures, traditions, and freedoms are under continual threat by American support of elitist regimes that are basically undemocratic, corrupt, fascistic, and culturally alien from their own peoples

that this neo-colonialism must be confronted in a militant fashion both at home and abroad

that, above all, Asians must themselves conceive and lead the struggle for sovereignty and self-determination and that this struggle must draw its strength from our own peoples

We extend our respect and support to the popular struggles of the liberation movements of the Indo-Chinese peoples and in particular to the anti-Thieu-Ky movements being carried on in South Vietnam today

We express solidarity with the American anti-war movement and

We call upon our fellow Asians at Cornell and across the U.S. to support the anti-war effort and join us in exposing the propaganda put forth by the Nixon regime that "substantiates" the presence of the American war-machine in Indo-China.

(Cornell Mobe, February 25, 1971, No.4)