OFFICIAL FRIENDSHIP VISIT
OF THE GOVERNMENT DELEGATION
OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

Press and Information Department
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Socialist Republic of Vietnam
March 1979
Respected Prime Minister Pham Van Dong,
Distinguished guests of the delegation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam,
Dear compatriots from our capital,

It is a great joy and honour for us to meet today in Phnom Penh, our liberated capital city, to welcome the delegation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam headed by Prime Minister Pham Van Dong on a visit to the People’s Republic of Kampuchea.

On behalf of the citizens of Phnom Penh and all people of Kampuchea, we warmly greet Premier Pham Van Dong and the other distinguished Vietnamese guests. We wish the Premier and his delegation the best of health and every success in their visit. We beg the Premier to convey the Kampuchean people’s warm feelings and greetings of militant solidarity to the fraternal Vietnamese people.

Your Excellency the Prime Minister,

Kampuchea and Vietnam are close neighbours, who suffered colonialist enslavement and were united in the struggle for national liberation for over thirty years. The blood shed by the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao patriotic fighters has made the Mekong river run red, and written glorious pages in the history of the three countries’ struggle against their common enemies — imperialism and colonialism — to wrest back their people’s independence and freedom. These glorious and unstained pages of history shine with the highest spirit of internationalist solidarity and unconditional mutual support and assistance which
regard the cause of the other countries as their own. The militant solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam and between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos has created a great strength enabling them to defeat the mightiest imperialist aggressive forces. That is why this militant solidarity has always been the target of sabotage by the forces hostile to our three peoples.

Your Excellency the Prime Minister,

Over the past four years or so our country has been the victim of wicked schemes of sabotage and division made by these sinister forces. We are deeply saddened not only by the destruction of our country and the massacre of the Kampuchean people but also by the crimes of invasion, plundering and massacre perpetrated by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in fraternal Vietnam. Everyone knows that however brutal and reckless this gang of butchers, they would not have dared to commit such monstrous crimes in their own country and wage such a foolhardy and brazen war of aggression against Vietnam had it not been for the orders and encouragement of their reactionary masters in Peking. With their schemes of great power hegemonism, the reactionary Peking rulers have not hesitated to use Kampuchea as a tool to stir up trouble in and to weaken the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and to turn Kampuchea into a huge concentration camp and a jumping-off place for realizing their expansionist dreams in Southeast Asia.

After the victory of the Kampuchean people, their hopes of expansionism have been dashed, yet the Peking reactionaries do not reconcile themselves to failure, but act even more foolishly and cynically.

After allegedly "very fruitful" talks with US leaders, Deng Xiao-ping brazenly stated that his government would continue to send weapons to Kampuchea to back the remnants of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary forces, and that Peking was ready "to teach Vietnam a lesson". Putting that threat into practice, the Peking reactionaries launched a large-scale offensive yesterday, 17 February, along the entire length of the Vietnam-China border, grossly violated Vietnamese territory, killed the civilian population, and destroyed towns and villages, thus brazenly trampling on the sovereignty of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Obviously, this criminal aggression is also aimed at saving the remnants of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary forces who are being tracked down and will certainly be destroyed.

At this important meeting, the Kampuchean people vigorously denounce and condemn the blatant aggression by the Peking rulers against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. On behalf of the people throughout our country we wish to assure our Vietnamese sisters and brothers that we always stand by their side. In response to the appeal made by the Vietnamese Government in its 17 February Statement, we Kampuchans pledge to do our utmost, together with the Vietnamese people, to oppose the Peking expansionists, and thwart their criminal intentions against our two countries and this region as a whole. By overthrowing the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime—their lackeys—the Kampuchean people have taught them a real lesson. The heroic Vietnamese people, who have defeated aggressors on many occasions, will certainly teach them a lesson. The struggle of our two peoples, though still arduous, will certainly win complete victory.

The most vicious of all the crimes committed by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique was to sow national enmity, turning friendly Vietnam into our number one enemy, and creating the danger of permanent and long-term violent clashes between the two neighbouring peoples. We highly appreciate the perspicacious action of the Vietnamese leaders, and among them respected Premier Pham Van Dong, who have seen through the wicked schemes of the great-power expansionists, distinguished between the Kampuchean people and the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, treasured the friendship between Kampuchea and Vietnam, shown great restraint in their necessary acts of self-defence, created the conditions for the Kampuchean patriotic forces to see through the nation's enemy and rally themselves with the broad-based National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea to rise up and topple the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. While their regular army units were making incursions into Vietnamese territory only to be encircled and wiped out by the Vietnamese People's Army along the border, the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea led
the people of the whole country to rise up, in coordination with the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army, to shatter the oppressive machine of the Pol Pot-Leng Sary clique and liberate Phnom Penh on 7 January 1979 and control the whole country. The People's Revolutionary Council was set up, and the People's Republic of Kampuchea was born, ushering in a new era in our people's history, the era of independence and freedom, and of building a peaceful, independent, democratic, prosperous and happy Kampuchea.

Your Excellency the Prime Minister,

For us, Kampuchean the historic victory of 7 January 1979 was of the greatest importance; with this victory our people have escaped dependence on a foreign country, that is, we have escaped the control of the Peking reactionary forces who used their henchmen — the Pol Pot-Leng Sary clique — to turn Kampuchea into an instrument at the service of their expansionist designs in Southeast Asia.

With this victory we Kampuchean have saved ourselves from a hell on earth, and put an end to the horrible policy of genocide carried out by the Pol Pot-Leng Sary clique over the past four years.

With this victory we Kampuchean have ended the foolish border war against the fraternal Vietnamese people, the clashes with neighbouring Thailand and the policy of isolation from international movements. All traces of bellicosity and racial hatred have been eliminated in Kampuchea. While rebuilding their country in all fields, healing the wounds of war, and wiping out the remnants of the fascist Pol Pot-Leng Sary clique, the Kampuchean people are also actively carrying out the 11-point programme of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea, and pursuing a foreign policy of peace, friendship, broad international cooperation, and strengthening fraternal ties with Vietnam and Laos, thus making a contribution to the preservation of a peaceful, stable and prosperous Southeast Asia.

Your Excellency the Prime Minister,

The population of Phnom Penh and the rest of the country are deeply moved and are very grateful to the Vietnamese people, the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for sending a high-ranking delegation headed by Premier Pham Van Dong to visit the People's Republic of Kampuchea soon after our victory. This is an expression of the Vietnamese people's affection for and trust in the Kampuchean people, and of the pure, deep and lasting friendship binding our two peoples.

At this great meeting, I wish to announce to our fellow-countrymen in Phnom Penh and the whole country this happy news: the talks between the delegation of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the delegation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have reached full agreement on the problems relating to our two countries. The two parties have just signed a “Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation”, an “Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation”, and an “Agreement on Cultural, Educational, Medical and Scientific Cooperation” between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. These documents affirm under international law the fraternal relations binding the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples and mark a new development in all-round cooperation between the two countries, who will support and help each other to defend their independence and sovereignty, build a happy life along the revolutionary path charted by the people in each country, and carry out the tasks of national construction and defence.

We are very happy and proud that the great Kampuchean-Vietnam friendship is strong and is strengthening even more through the hard trials over the past decades. We Kampuchean people have realized more deeply than ever before that our solidarity with the Vietnamese people and the Kampuchean-Vietnam-Laos solidarity gives us the strength enabling us to win victory in all fields. Solidarity is our vital interest. In the spirit of the “Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation” between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic
of Vietnam, we Kampuchean people pledge to strive with all our might to defend the Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity and friendship as our greatest treasure.

Your Excellency the Prime Minister,

During these happy days of victory and while welcoming our dear friends, our thoughts go to the dead and absent. We wish to ask Premier Pham Van Dong and the Vietnamese delegation to convey the kind regards of the Kampuchean people, the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea and the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the families of those who have fallen for the common revolutionary cause and the families of Vietnamese residents near the border who have been killed by the Pol Pot-Teng Sary clique. We wish to ask the Prime Minister and his delegation to convey to the Vietnamese people the warmest fraternal feelings of the Kampuchean people.

Long live the militant solidarity and great friendship between Kampuchea and Vietnam!

Long live the People's Republic of Kampuchea!

Long live the Socialist Republic of Vietnam!

PRIME MINISTER PHAM VAN DONG'S SPEECH

AT THE MEETING IN PHNOM PENH ON 18 FEBRUARY 1979

Respected President Heng Somrith,
Other respected leaders of the People's Republic of Kampuchea,
Dear comrades and friends,
Dear Kampuchean brothers and sisters,

The delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is very pleased and moved to visit a completely liberated Kampuchea. On behalf of the delegation, I wish to express our sincere thanks to the population of Phnom Penh for their warm welcome. Allow me to convey the Vietnamese people's deep feelings, respect and admiration to the heroic Kampuchean people, our dear brothers, and to our comrades and friends in the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea and the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea — outstanding leaders of the Kampuchean revolution.

In the atmosphere of this friendly meeting, our delegation warmly welcomes the fraternal Kampuchean people's historic victory, a victory which has smashed the tyranny of the Pol Pot-Teng Sary clique, eliminated for good the genocide and slavery imposed by this clique, and has brought back to the inhabitants of Phnom Penh as well as all other Kampuchean fine prospects for the future. This is a source of inspiration and strength for millions of Kampucheans of both sexes and all ages, the fighters in the persevering revolutionary struggle for a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, non-aligned Kampuchea advancing towards socialism.

From now on there no longer exists in Kampuchea the hell-on-earth created by those who served as henchmen for a foreign
power and carried out a policy of genocide against their own people. There no longer exists the hotbed of war with its inestimable dangers created by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique with the help of the Peking rulers and aimed at opposing the Vietnamese people, destroying the friendship and comradeship between the peoples of our two countries, and undermining peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The victory of the Kampuchean revolution is a victory of the indomitable struggle of a people, who, for independence and national sovereignty, and for the right to live, opposed the treacherous scheme of great-power expansionism and hegemony of the Peking rulers, and the fascist regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, unprecedented in human history.

The victory of the Kampuchean revolution is a victory of the traditional friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea, who, in similar circumstances, fought together three times against the common enemy through nearly half a century. We both fought against the French colonialist domination and aggression, against the US neo-colonialist war of aggression and, since April 1975, against the expansionist policy of Peking and its Pol Pot-Ieng Sary henchmen, for real independence and freedom for each country. This is a great victory of a just struggle based on moral and legal principles which are approved and strongly supported by progressive people throughout the world.

The victory of the Kampuchean revolution has a great international significance: it is a victory of the Kampuchean people and also a common victory of the socialist countries, of the national liberation movements, of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and of all peoples upholding peace, justice and freedom the world over.

That is why we rejoiced at the glorious victory scored by the Kampuchean revolution on 7 January 1979, and we are doubly happy as we review the lesson of solidarity in struggle as well as in victory over the past years.

After the victories scored almost at the same time, in April 1975, the peoples of our two countries wished to concentrate their strength and talent on healing the war wounds, developing the economy and culture, and building a civilized and happy life. But at that very moment our enemies started to put into practice their barbarous and bloody plans, as a part of a wider and still more insidious scheme. On the one hand they turned Kampuchea into a huge concentration camp, aiming their genocidal policy at the Kampuchean nation, on the other hand they turned Kampuchea into the jumping-off place and young Kampucheans into cannon-fodder for the extremely unjust war against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. These are two interrelated aspects of one policy: the traitorous policy of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, who, in pursuance of their mad personal ambition, went out of their way to serve Peking's policy of great-power expansionism and hegemony against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and other countries in this area. To oppose this brazen war of aggression the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was compelled to use its legitimate right to self-defence. However, in order to fully preserve the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries, we had exerted self-restraint, and had done our utmost to settle all hostilities through peaceful negotiation. Yet, as everyone knows, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique had adopted a completely stubborn and stupid attitude in response to our good intentions. So we had to retaliate and hit back relentlessly at the war mongers in order to defend our frontier and preserve the national integrity of our beloved Fatherland.

At the same time as starting a criminal war against Vietnam on their masters' orders, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique set up a barbarous and genocidal regime inside Kampuchea. Right from the outset the Kampuchean people rose up in all forms of heroic struggle against them. Never in the history of the Kampuchean revolution had the whole Kampuchean nation faced such great danger of extermination. This was the right time for every Kampuchean to stand up and fight bitterly to save himself and the whole Kampuchean nation. That is the underlying cause of the strength and good position of the revolutionary movement which reached a peak with the foundation of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea. The Programme of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea was a
light in the darkness, a torch showing the way to the Kampuchean people and the great majority of officers and soldiers in the Pol Pot-leng Sary clique's armed forces. A great revolutionary tide able to develop in extent and depth, in numbers and quality, at a "one day equalling twenty years" speed; brought into play the revolutionary heroism and the immense capabilities of the masses. At the same time, Vietnam's engagement with and destruction of many regular units of the Pol Pot-leng Sary clique along the Vietnam—Kampuchea border gave a great impetus to the Kampuchean people's insurrectionary movement throughout the country. What is heartening is that in their militant solidarity against the common enemy the Vietnamese and Kampuchean people have developed new and profound concepts about the fraternal friendship which closely links our two peoples. We can cite thousands of examples of that noble friendship.

Progressive world public opinion warmly welcomes the Kampuchean people's historic victory. The governments of many countries have recognized the People's Republic of Kampuchea, an independent, sovereign country wishing to establish good relations with neighbour countries as well as other countries in the world. The People's Republic of Kampuchea has become a positive factor for peace, friendship and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

At present the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council has assumed control and management of the whole country in every field, in both internal and external affairs. It is doing its utmost to restore production and to stabilize and gradually improve the people's living standards, thus showing itself to be a power truly of the people and for the people. Under the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea's banner of unity and under the correct leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, the Kampuchean people are bringing into full play their enormous vitality and revolutionary heroism, are making every effort to wipe out the shameful vestiges of an extremely barbarous and enslaving regime, to restore normal life, the people's mastery over society, the right to a family life and freedom of belief.

Dear comrades and friends,

The glorious victory of the Kampuchean revolution has ushered in a new era, the era of consolidating and strengthening the traditional militant solidarity and friendship between Vietnam and Kampuchea. But the internal reactionary forces have not yet given up their insidious designs against the People's Republic of Kampuchea and other countries in this region. They are trying to muster the remnants of the routed troops, to revive the political corpse of the blood-thirsty Pol Pot-leng Sary regime, in an attempt to reverse the situation, undermine their revolutionary gains and prevent them from building a new life.

They are going out of their way to distort facts about the victory of the Kampuchean people's just struggle; they spread slanders about the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, sow scepticism among the people, divide Vietnam from Kampuchea, and divide Vietnam and Kampuchea from other countries in Southeast Asia.

After many threats and armed provocations, Peking mobilized on 17 February 1979 many infantry, armoured and artillery divisions, supported by aeroplanes to cynically start the war of aggression along the entire length of the Vietnamese-Chinese border. They committed serious crimes, caused many losses in lives and property, and occupied many areas lying deep inside Vietnamese territory.

Obviously, the Peking rulers have been pursuing the same policy as the former Chinese feudalists, thus revealing their great-power hegemonist and expansionist ambitions against Vietnam and the other countries in this region. By invading Vietnam they hope to save the remnants of the Pol Pot—leng Sary forces who are being tracked down by the Kampuchean people and revolutionary armed forces. By waging a war of aggression against Vietnam the Peking rulers run counter to the interests of the Chinese people and sabotage their traditional friendship with Vietnam. They are opposing the socialist system and the movement for national independence, undermining peace in Southeast Asia and the world, grossly trampling upon the elementary principles of international relations and the UN Charter, and insolently challenging the conscience of humanity. Peking's military venture
is rousing a wave of indignation among the people of the world and receives their strongest condemnation. Ready to fight in defence of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country, the local Vietnamese population and regional forces have dealt due punishment to the aggressors, from the very beginning. As a staunch and indomitable people who have written the glorious history of the resistance against foreign invasion, our people and armed forces, under the clear-sighted leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, are resolved to defend the country’s territorial integrity. At the same time and firmly believing in the unswerving solidarity of the people of the world, the Vietnamese people and Government “earnestly call on the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, national independent countries, non-aligned countries and friendly countries, the Communist and Workers’ Parties and progressive people throughout the world to enhance their solidarity with Vietnam, support and defend Vietnam and demand that the Peking rulers stop their war of aggression immediately and withdraw all their troops from Vietnam” as stated in the 17 February 1979 Statement of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Final victory will certainly belong to the heroic Vietnamese people.

The Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples have fought side by side and have defeated their common enemies—the imperialist aggressors and Peking’s great-power expansionism. Now that the reactionary Peking rulers have started a war of aggression against Vietnam, the militant solidarity between the two peoples has a greater significance, and will ensure complete victory for the two peoples.

The people and Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, now as before, are resolved to guard the militant solidarity and traditional friendship between Vietnam and Kampuchea as they would their own lives. It is a priceless treasure which so many Vietnamese and Kampuchean revolutionary fighters and patriots gave their lives to preserve. In the new stage of the revolutions of the two countries, we have all conditions necessary for developing our two countries’ friendly cooperation and mutual assistance in all fields on the basis of mutual trust, respect for each other’s independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference into each other’s internal affairs, equality, mutual interest and peaceful co-existence.

In this spirit, during this summit meeting we have signed a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People’s Republic of Kampuchea. We have also signed several other agreements. This is a very important political event, which reaffirms the determination of the peoples and governments of our two countries to defend and constantly promote our close relations, thus creating conditions for the two peoples to live indefinitely in harmony and mutual respect, to assist each other in overcoming difficulties, in defending their revolutionary gains and in building their countries in accordance with their own specific conditions. It is clear that the signing of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation has responded to the aspirations of the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples, and at the same time serves the interests of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

Dear comrades and friends,

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is resolved to pursue its constant policy toward the other Southeast Asian countries. We will strictly honour our commitments and hope that the other countries will do the same. This is a correct attitude necessary for building good, stable and long-standing neighbourly relations, and for furthering economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation and exchanges on the basis of mutual respect for each others’ independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political system, and non-interference, direct or indirect, into each other’s internal affairs, in any form whatsoever. By so doing we will make an active contribution to the cause of peace, stability and prosperity in this region.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam persists in its policy of independence and sovereignty and in its foreign policy of peace, friendship, and cooperation with the other countries in the world on the basis of mutual respect, equality and mutual interests. We always hope to establish good relations with all the other
countries in the world and are resolved to honour all our international commitments. We wish to extend diplomatic, economic, cultural, scientific and technical relations to all countries in order to have favourable conditions for building socialism and bringing an increasingly happy life to our people, thus contributing to world peace.

Dear comrades and friends,

Dear Kampuchean brothers and sisters,

Through the three years and more of their barbarous rule the Pol Pot-Leng Sary clique brought innumerable calamities to Kampuchea, and turned prosperous Kampuchea into a land of mourning and devastation. But today you are the true masters of your country, your destiny, and your rich natural resources. With your tradition of indomitable and persevering struggle, with your creativeness, you will certainly attain your most precious goal: building your beloved Fatherland and bringing a happy life to your people. The Vietnamese people firmly believe that a people who have created the brilliant Angkor civilization and who have successively defeated the forces of the colonialists, imperialists and international reactionaries, will not be stopped by any obstacle. Under the clear-sighted leadership of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council and with the sympathy and support of the Socialist countries and progressive humanity, you will succeed in building a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral, non-aligned Kampuchea advancing toward socialism, and thus make an active contribution to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. This is a necessary historical trend that no reactionary force whatsoever can reverse.

Great prospects open up before the heroic Kampuchean people!
Long live the People's Republic of Kampuchea!
Long live the great militant solidarity and friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea!

JOINT STATEMENT

ON THE SUMMIT MEETING
BETWEEN THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

From 16 to 19 February 1979, a Summit meeting between the Delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Delegation of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea was held in Phnom Penh, capital of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese Delegation comprised the following comrades:

PHAM VAN DONG
Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Prime Minister;

NGUYEN DUONG TRINH
Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Vice-Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs;

LE THANH NGHI
Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Vice-Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission;

Gen. VAN TIEN DUNG
Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, General Chief of Staff of the Vietnam People's Army;
CHEA SOT

The Vietnamese Delegation was given a grand and warm welcome by the Kampuchean leading comrades, broad sections of the Kampuchean people and the Kampuchean revolutionary armed forces both at the Pochentong airport and at all places it visited. The delegation laid a wreath at the Independence Monument, visited a unit of the Kampuchean revolutionary armed forces and a number of production establishments, attended a folk art performance and a great meeting held in its honour by the population of the capital.

The Delegation of Vietnam and the Delegation of Kampuchea held talks in an atmosphere of cordial friendship and fraternity.

The two sides informed each other of the successful development of the revolution in their respective countries, and exchanged views on eliminating the consequences of the Kampuchea-Vietnam border war provoked by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, and on matters related to the interests of the two countries. The two sides were in perfect agreement on the problems discussed.

The Vietnamese leading comrades warmly welcomed the great victory of the heroic Kampuchean people, who, under the correct leadership of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea, had overthrown the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, a tool of Peking's expansionism and hegemonism. The cruel dictatorial regime without precedent in history, a regime universally condemned which had been imposed on the Kampuchean people, and had turned beautiful Kampuchea into a hell on earth, completely collapsed. The Kampuchean people have permanently saved their country and themselves from the grip of the blood-thirsty Pol Pot-Ieng Sary butchers and from the danger of extermination. The People's Republic of Kampuchea came into being. The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea which has been set up is managing all the affairs of the country, and is the only legitimate and legal representative of the Kampuchean people. A new era has
opened up for the Kampuchean people, wherein Kampuchea is truly independent and free and the Kampuchean people are truly masters of their own destiny.

The Kampuchean leading comrades warmly praised the heroic Vietnamese people who, under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, had recorded great achievements in the regeneration and development of the economy, the development of culture and the building of socialism, and successfully defended their security and territorial integrity against all the disruptive acts of the international reactionaries and their agents.

The leading comrades of the two countries were particularly pleased to note that the militant solidarity and friendship between Vietnam and Kampuchea, having gone through the hardest trials, had clearly shown its great strength and vitality, that no aggressive force, and no perfidious trick or scheme could destroy. Pursuing their policy of expansionism and great-power hegemonism in Southeast Asia over the past four years, the Peking authorities had used the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique as a tool for imposing a genocidal regime on Kampuchea, and starting a border war against the Vietnamese people. The Kampuchean people rose up, overthrew that brutal regime, and regained genuine independence and freedom; the Vietnamese people fought back resolutely against the war of aggression to defend the territory of their fatherland. The two peoples who had strengthened their solidarity and achieved a close coordination in the fight against the common enemy, won together a glorious victory.

Kampuchea and Vietnam are close neighbours. The two fraternal peoples having lived side by side for generations have built up a close traditional relationship. The realities of the revolutionary struggle over the past few decades have shown the following: The colonialists, imperialists and international reactionaries, while invading, annexing and enslaving one country, also tried to wreck the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the other; they used the territory of one country as a jumping-off place for aggression and domination against the other; they tried to pit one nation against the other to destroy the solidarity and friendship between the two countries in order to impose their rule more easily. Geographical and historical circumstances have closely bound the two peoples in the struggle against the common enemy, for the vital interests of each nation. In this long and arduous, yet most glorious struggle, the peoples and the people’s armed forces of Kampuchea and Vietnam have relied on each other, extended to each other protection, cooperation and assistance, shared weal and woe, and fought shoulder to shoulder for the victory of their respective revolutions. Countless beloved sons and daughters of Kampuchea and Vietnam have fought side by side, and fallen together, for the independence and freedom of the two countries. Now our two peoples, strengthening their solidarity, cooperation and mutual assistance in all fields, are resolutely struggling against great-power expansionism and hegemonism and against imperialism, to defend their revolutionary gains and to steadily move ever forward the revolutionary cause of each country. In the heat of revolution, our two nations have always shown mutual affection and esteem, and have respected and defended their independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and national dignity. Obviously, militant solidarity, mutual assistance in all fields — political, economic, military and diplomatic — and close links forged with blood, have brought about the feats of heroism and glorious victories of our two nations in their revolutionary struggle over the past 30 years and more. The militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between the Kampuchean and the Vietnamese peoples is a factor for victory, an objectively necessary requirement and a law of development of the revolution in each country, both for national liberation and for national defence and construction. On the basis of complete equality, mutual respect, for each other’s specific conditions and non-interference in each other’s internal affairs, this solidarity and friendship guarantee to each nation the possibility of real mastery over its country and its destiny. Progressive mankind has extolled this relationship of rare faithfulness. Only colonialism, neo-colonialism, expansionism and great-power hegemonism, which have committed provocation, aggression and attempts to wreck the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea and Vietnam, are trying by every means to destroy this unshakable solidarity.

The victory of the Kampuchean people represents a serious setback for the Peking authorities’ expansionist and great-power hegemonistic designs in Southeast Asia; Kampuchea, which was formerly an instrument of conflict and war, has been turned into
a positive factor for peace and stability in this region. However, the Peking rulers have not yet given up their expansionist ambitions, they are still trying by every means to destroy the gains of the Kampuchean revolution, to hinder the Kampuchean people's efforts to rebuild their country and construct a peaceful life; they are attempting to restore a barbarous regime which has been condemned by all mankind and overthrown by the Kampuchean people, they are crudely interfering in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, distorting the just struggle of the Kampuchean people, and trying in every way to sow division between Southeast Asian countries, and Kampuchea and Vietnam. On the other hand, proceeding from their unchanged policy of hostility to Vietnam and expansionism in Southeast Asia, the reactionary Peking rulers are stepping up armed activities of provocation and encroachments on Vietnamese territory. Particularly seriously, they brazenly unleashed a war of aggression on 17 February 1979, launching massive military attacks along the entire Vietnam-China border, occupying many areas, committing serious crimes, and thus causing great losses in terms of lives and property to the Vietnamese people. In committing aggression against Vietnam, they have run counter to the Chinese people's interests, opposed the whole socialist system, the national independence movement and undermined peace in Southeast Asia and in the world. They have grossly trampled upon the elementary principles governing international relations and the principles of the U.N. Charter, and made an insolent challenge to the peace-and justice-loving people in the world. The two sides sternly condemned the acts of military adventurism by the reactionary Peking rulers against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and demanded that they put an immediate end to their war of aggression, and withdraw all their troops from Vietnam. The two sides strongly demanded that they give up their hostile designs and acts against the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

With the overthrow of the reactionary Pol Pot-leng Sary clique, the border war between Kampuchea and Vietnam has come to an end, a major obstacle to Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity has been removed and the faithfully friendly relations between the two countries have been restored. At present when an extremely cruel, dangerous and obstinate enemy must be faced, the fight of the two peoples may prove to be long and hard, but it is bound to end in glorious victory. The peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam are resolved to strengthen militant solidarity, cooperation and mutual assistance in all fields and to wage a resolute struggle against the great-power expansionism and hegemonism of the reactionary Peking rulers, to strive together to build a life of well-being and happiness in independence and freedom in each country. To this end, a Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was signed on 18 February 1979. This is a historic document marking a fine new development in the long-standing close fraternal relationship between the two peoples. The two sides pledge their utmost efforts to educate their cadres, fighters and people to treasure and preserve that pure solidarity from generation to generation.

The two sides warmly welcomed the great victory of the heroic Lao people, who, under the correct leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos and having completely liberated their country, have defended and consolidated their victory in all fields and are marching forward towards socialism. This is a strong backing for the revolutionary causes of Kampuchea and Vietnam, and a positive contribution to peace and stability in this region. The two sides will do their utmost to unceasingly develop the militant solidarity and close friendly cooperation in all fields among the three fraternal countries — the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Democratic Republic of Laos.

The two sides affirmed their will to pursue persistently the policy of independence, sovereignty, peace, friendship and nonalignment, to strengthen their friendly relations with the socialist countries, and to stand ready to cooperate with all countries irrespective of political and social systems, on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence.

The leading comrades of the two countries expressed their earnest desire to promote everlasting good-neighborly relations and to develop relations of cooperation and economic, cultural, scientific-technological exchanges with the Kingdom of Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries on the basis of mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, refraining from direct or indirect interference in any form whatsoever.
in each other's internal affairs. The two sides are willing to join
the other countries in the region in an endeavour to strive for a
peaceful, independent, free, neutral, stable and prosperous South-
east Asia.

The fine success of this Summit meeting and the signing of
the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between Kampu-
chea and Vietnam along with other agreements, are heartening the
two peoples, and mark a magnificent development of the militant
solidarity and lasting friendly cooperation between two fraternal
neighbouring countries; they increase the strength of the revolu-
tion in each country in the new stage, and at the same time, con-
tribute to the defence of peace in Southeast Asia and in the world.

In response to a request of the People's Revolutionary Council
of Kampuchea for emergency aid, the Government of the Socialist
Republic of Vietnam decided to send to Kampuchea without delay
and as a free gift farming implements, medicines and consumer
goods. The People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea expressed
sincere thanks to the Government of the Socialist Republic of
Vietnam for this fine gesture of friendship.

The high-level delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam
expressed to the People's Revolutionary Council, the National
United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea, the revolutionary
armed forces and the people of Kampuchea from all walks of life sin-
cere thanks for their warm welcome imbued with cordial sentiments
of fraternal friendship. The Vietnamese leading comrades invited
a high-level delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to
make an official friendship visit to Vietnam. The Kampuchean
leading comrades accepted the invitation with pleasure and the
date of the visit will be agreed in due course through diplomatic
channels.

Phnom Penh, 19 February 1979

TREATY OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION
BETWEEN THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

(Official translation)

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic
of Kampuchea,

Proceeding from the traditions of militant solidarity and
fraternal friendship between Vietnam and Kampuchea, which
have overcome many trials and become an unbreakable force
ensuring the success of each country's national defence and
construction,

Deeply conscious that the independence, freedom, peace and
security of the two countries are closely interrelated and that the
two parties are duty-bound to help each other wholeheartedly and
with all their might to defend and consolidate the great revolution-
ary gains they have recorded through nearly thirty years of struggle
full of hardship and sacrifice,

Affirming that the militant solidarity and the long-term and
all-round cooperation and friendship between Vietnam and Kam-
puchea meet the vital interests of the two peoples and, at the
same time, are a factor ensuring a durable peace and stability in
Southeast Asia, and are in keeping with the basic interests of the
peoples in this region and contribute to the maintenance of world
peace,

Confident that the Kampuchean people's complete victory under
the glorious banner of the National United Front for the Salvation
of Kampuchea, the correct line of independence, sovereignty and
international solidarity of each country, and respect for each
other's legitimate interests constitute a firm basis for the constant
development of friendship and cooperation between the two
countries.

Desirous to strengthen the militant solidarity, the long-term
cooperation and friendship and mutual assistance in all fields to
consolidate independence, build a prosperous country and a happy
life for each people, thus contributing to the maintenance of peace
and stability in Southeast Asia and the world, in keeping with
the objectives of the non-aligned movement and the United Na-
tions Charter,

Have decided to sign this Treaty and have agreed upon as
follows:

Article 1

The two Parties signatory to the present Treaty undertake to
do all they can to preserve and constantly develop the traditional
militant solidarity, friendship and fraternal cooperation between
Vietnam and Kampuchea, and mutual trust and assistance in all
fields on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sover-
egainty and legitimate interests; non-interference in each other's
internal affairs; equality and mutual benefit.

The two Parties shall do all they can to educate the cadres,
fighters and people of their respective countries to preserve for
ever the purity of the traditional militant solidarity and loyal
friendship between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

Article 2

On the principle that national defence and construction are
the cause of each people, the two Parties undertake to whole-
heartedly support and assist each other in all domains and in all
necessary forms in order to strengthen the capacity to defend the
independence, sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity and peaceful
labour of the people in each country against all schemes and acts
of sabotage by the imperialist and international reactionary forces.
The two Parties shall take effective measures to implement this
commitment whenever one of them requires

Article 3

In order to help each other build a prosperous and powerful
country and happy and plentiful lives for their peoples, the two
Parties shall promote mutually beneficial fraternal exchanges and
cooparation and assist each other in the fields of the economy,
culture, education, public health, science and technology, and in
training cadres and exchanging specialists and experience in all
fields of national construction.

To attain this objective, the two Parties shall sign necessary
agreements and, at the same time, increase contacts and cooperation
between the State bodies concerned and between mass organiza-
tions of both countries.

Article 4

The two Parties undertake to solve through peaceful negotiation
all the differences which may arise in the relations between the
two countries. They shall negotiate to sign an agreement on
the delimitation of the national frontier between the two countries on
the basis of the present border line; they are resolved to turn the
present border into a border of lasting peace and friendship
between the two countries.

Article 5

The two Parties shall fully respect each other's independent
and sovereign line.

The two Parties shall persistently pursue a foreign policy of
independence, peace, friendship, cooperation and non-alignment,
on the principle of non-interference in any form in other coun-
tries' internal affairs, non-acceptance of any interference in their
respective countries' internal affairs, and not allowing any country
to use their respective countries' territory to interfere in other
countries.

The two Parties attach great importance to the long-standing
tradition of militant solidarity and fraternal friendship between
the Kampuchean, Lao and Vietnamese peoples, and pledge to do
their best to strengthen this traditional relationship on the basis
of respect for each country's independence, sovereignty and ter-
ritorial integrity. They shall strengthen their relations in all fields.
with the socialist countries. Being countries in Southeast Asia, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea shall persistently pursue a policy of friendship and good neighbourliness with Thailand and the other countries in Southeast Asia, and actively contribute to peace, stability and prosperity of the Southeast Asian region. The two Parties shall develop relations of cooperation with the national independent countries, the national liberation movements and democratic movements, and resolutely support the struggle of nations for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. They shall make positive contributions to the solidarity and growth of the non-aligned movement against imperialism and other international reactionary forces, to gain and defend national independence and to advance towards the establishment of a new world economic order.

Article 6

The two Parties shall frequently exchange views on the questions concerning the relations between their two countries and other international matters of mutual interest. All problems in the relations between their two countries shall be solved through negotiation in the spirit of mutual understanding and respect and in a way consistent with both reason and sentiment.

Article 7

The present Treaty is not intended to oppose any third country and does not affect the rights and obligations of each party stemming from the bilateral and multilateral agreements to which it is a signatory.

Article 8

The present Treaty shall enter into force from the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification; the ratification shall be done according to the procedures of each party.

Article 9

The present Treaty shall be valid for 25 years and thereafter shall be extended by tacit agreement for successive periods of ten years if neither signatory party informs the other in writing one year before the expiry of the Treaty about its intention to cancel the Treaty.

Done in duplicate in the Vietnamese and Khmer languages, both texts being equally authentic, in Phnom Penh, capital of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, on the 18th of February 1979.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

PHAM VAN DONG
Prime Minister

FOR THE PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

HENG SOMRIN
President of the People's Revolutionary Council
President Heng Somrin of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea meets Prime Minister Pham Van Dong of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at Poohontong airport (Phnom Penh).


The inhabitants of Phnom Penh warmly welcome Prime Minister Pham Van Dong (16 February 1979).