

JOINT DECLARATION OF SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF INDOCHINESE PEOPLES

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**JOINT DECLARATION
OF
SUMMIT CONFERENCE
OF
INDOCHINESE PEOPLES**

The Summit Conference of the Indo-chinese peoples was held on April 24 and 25, 1970 in a locality of the Laos - Viet Nam - China border area, on the initiative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and President of the National United Front of Kampuchea (NUFK). The three peoples of Indochina were represented by four delegations.

The delegation of the Cambodian people comprised:

- Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK, Head of State of Cambodia, President of the National United Front of Kampuchea (NUFK), Head of delegation,
- Samdech PENN NOU H, private advisor to the Head of State, delegate of NUFK, deputy head,
- Mr. HOUT SAMBA TH, Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, delegate of NUFK,
- Mr. SARIN CHHAK, Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, delegate of NUFK,

- Mr. CHAU SENG, delegate of NUFK,
- Mr. THIOUNN MUMM, delegate of NUFK,
- Mr. ROEURNG MACH, delegate of NUFK.

The delegation of the Lao people comprised:

- His Highness Prince SOUPHANOU-VONG, President of the Lao Patriotic Front, Head of delegation,
- Mr. KHAMSOUK KEOLA, Chairman of the Committee of the Alliance of Lao Patriotic Neutralist forces, deputy head,
- Mr. PHOUMI VONGVICHIT, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, deputy head,
- Mr. KHAMPAY BOUPHA, Member of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front,
- Mr. OUN HEUAN PHOUNSA-VATH, deputy director of the Information

Bureau of the Lao Patriotic Front in
Hanoi.

**The delegation of the people of
the Republic of South Viet Nam
comprised :**

— Lawyer NGUYEN HUU THO, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, Head of delegation,

— Lawyer TRINH DINH THAO, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, Vice-President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, deputy head,

— Mrs. NGUYEN DINH CHI, Vice-Chairman of the Thua Thien — Hue

Revolutionary People's Committee, Vice-Chairman of the Committee of the Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces for Hue city, Member of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam,

— Mr. LE QUANG CHANH, Member of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam,

— Professor NGUYEN VAN HIEU, Member of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam to Cambodia,

— Mr. VO DONG GIANG, Member of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation.

The delegation of the people of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, comprised:

— Mr. PHAM VAN DONG, Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Head of delegation,

— Mr. HOANG QUOC VIET, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front, deputy head,

— Mr. HOANG MINH GIAM, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front, Minister of culture of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam,

— NGUYEN CO THACH, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam,

— Mr. NGUYEN THUONG, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to Cambodia.

THE Conference has exchanged opinions and reached unanimity of views on the present situation in Indochina and on the struggle of the three Indochinese peoples against the common enemy, the

US imperialist aggressors and their agents.

The three peoples of Cambodia, Laos, and Viet Nam, living together on the Indo-chinese peninsula, are closely bound together by time-honoured friendly relations. After long years of heroic struggle against the French colonialists and the US interventionists, they have won independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. These national rights have been recognized and guaranteed by the 1954 Geneva Agreements.

During the past fifteen years, in a bid to realize their dream of world hegemony, the US imperialists have schemed to turn the Indochinese countries into neo-colonies and military bases with a view to exploiting the peoples of Indochina, quelling the national liberation movement in Indochina and South East Asia and opposing the socialist and other independent countries in Asia.

They have impudently trampled underfoot the Cambodian, Lao and South

Vietnamese people's aspirations for independence, peace and neutrality, grossly encroached on the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, systematically sabotaged the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indochina and the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos, jeopardizing peace and security in South-East Asia and the world.

They have launched a most savage "local war" against the Vietnamese people, waged an atrocious "special war" against the Lao people and increased their nefarious schemes of encirclement, provocation and subversion against Cambodia. They have perpetrated most savage crimes on the Indochinese peninsula.

US imperialism is a real neo-fascism, the international gendarme, the most cruel and most dangerous enemy of the Indochinese peoples and mankind.

Facing this common enemy, the Indo-chinese peoples have fought side by side to defend their sacred national rights.

Under the leadership of their Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the

Khmer people have foiled all the US imperialists' attempts at encirclement, provocation and subversion and thereby contributed to foiling their schemes to set up a system of military bases extending from South Viet Nam to Thailand, and including Laos and Cambodia. During the past fifteen years, the Khmer people have succeeded in preserving an independent, peaceful and neutral Cambodia and endeavoured to build an economy and develop their flourishing national culture. The prestige of independent, peaceful and neutral Cambodia has unceasingly been raised in the international arena.

Under the leadership of the Lao Patriotic Front headed by his Highness Prince Souphanouvong, the Lao people are defeating the US "special war" and the encroaching attacks by US agents, and have built up an ever steadier liberated zone. They have waged a valiant and tenacious struggle to safeguard the 1962 Geneva Agreements against the US aggressors and their agents who, under the

signboard of fake independence and neutrality, have betrayed the Lao people's supreme interests, by steady steps they are advancing toward the building of a truly peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, united and prosperous Laos.

In response to the venerated President Ho Chi Minh's sacred appeal for resistance to US aggression, for national salvation, the Vietnamese people have fought in unity and recorded big victories in their struggle to liberate South Viet Nam, to defend North Viet Nam and advance toward peaceful reunification of the Fatherland. Under the glorious banner of the National Front for Liberation, the Southvietnamese people have foiled the "special war" and are defeating the extremely atrocious "local war" waged by the United States and its henchmen. The people of the North, united in the Fatherland Front, have defeated the US war of destruction while successfully pursuing the building of socialism and fulfilling all the obligations of the "great rear" toward the heroic "great front".

The brilliant victories of the three Indochinese peoples have flouted the arrogance of the US imperialists, ringleader of imperialism, and the most ferocious enemy of mankind, causing to them tremendous difficulties in the United States and the world. These victories have shown that, for all their brutal force, the US imperialists are beaten when they encroach on the sacred right to live of a people united and determined to fight through to the end for the independence and freedom of its fatherland. They constitute an important contribution and a great encouragement to the world's people's struggle for independence and peace.

These most important and most glorious victories are victories of ardent patriotism, of the spirit of indomitable struggle of the three Indochinese peoples, each having its glorious history of struggle against foreign aggression and a more than millenary and brilliant civilization. These are victories of the just and clear-sighted policy advocated by the esteemed

leaders of the peoples of Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam. These are victories of the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity binding the three peoples, friendship and brotherhood which have overcome all trials, and consolidated and strengthened day after day. The 1965 Conference of the Indochinese peoples and the present Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples greatly contribute to the strengthening and consolidation of this fraternal friendship and militant solidarity. These victories of the three Indochinese Peoples are also victories of the sympathy and wide and strong support extended by the world peoples to their just cause.

Though suffering heavy defeats, the US imperialists, still obdurate in their designs have not given up their criminal aggressive schemes against the Indochinese peoples. Since Nixon took office, the United States has made every effort to "Vietnamize" the war with a view to prolonging it and perpetuating the US military occupation of South Viet Nam.

it has stepped up the "special war" in Laos and carried out nibbling attacks on the Plain of Jars — Xieng Khoang area and other places of the liberated zone in Laos where it has introduced a great number of Thai mercenaries. With the US paid Lon Nol — Sirik Matak clique it staged the March 18, 1970 coup d'état against the Khmer people and Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's policy which essentially aims at safeguarding the peace, independence and neutrality of Cambodia and at strengthening the solidarity and friendship among the Indochinese peoples. On April 20 last, US President Nixon once again showed extreme obduracy by harping on his fallacious allegations about peace and resuming his perfidious manœuvres of the withdrawal of troops and at the same time impudently distorting the patriotic struggle of the three Indochinese peoples. These shopworn allegations and manœuvres definitely cannot shake the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao peoples' iron will to strengthen their solidarity.

and step up their struggle until total victory. These allegations and manœuvres cannot appease public opinion in the United States and the world which is vehemently condemning Nixon's policy of "Vietnamization" of the war, of prolonging and expanding it to the whole of Indochina, and is demanding that the Nixon administration withdraw rapidly all US troops from Viet Nam and end its intervention and aggression against the Indochinese countries. It is crystal-clear that at present the US imperialists are seeking every means to prolong and widen the war in Indochina, seriously threatening peace in South East Asia and the world. To resolutely stop and frustrate all schemes and acts of the US warmongers becomes an urgent necessity at the present time.

At this historic moment, the Summit Conference of the Indochinese peoples earnestly calls on the three peoples to strengthen their solidarity and wage a heroic and tenacious fight, to overcome all hardships and accept all

sacrifices with the firm resolve to defeat the US imperialists and their agents, to defend their sacred national rights, to uphold the fundamental principles of the 1954 and 1962 Geneva Agreements so as to make Indochina a truly independent and peaceful area in conformity with the aspirations of the three peoples and the interests of peace in South East Asia and the world.

The Cambodian, Lao and South Vietnamese parties affirm that their combat objectives are independence, peace, neutrality, prohibition of the presence of all foreign troops or military bases on their soil, non-participation in any military alliance, ban on the use of their territories by any foreign country for purposes of aggression against other countries. These are the deep aspirations of the peoples of Cambodia, Laos and South Viet Nam, which are consonant with the fundamental principles of the 1954 and 1962 Geneva Agreements and with the general situation in this part of the world. The people of the Democratic Republic of

Viet Nam fully respect these legitimate aspirations and unreservedly support the struggle for these lofty objectives.

The conference shows special concern in the present situation in Cambodia. It expresses its resolute support to the heroic struggle of the Khmer people who, responding to the appeal of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, have risen up throughout the country and are waging a staunch struggle, with arms in hands and under other forms, with the firm determination to oust the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak coup d'etat clique and to foil the US imperialists' schemes of aggression. It voices its full support to the March 23, 1970 five-point proclamation of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. It sternly condemns the wholesale massacres of defenceless civilians of Cambodians, of Vietnamese and Chinese residents, by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak fascist and racist clique aimed at covering up the US imperialists' intervention and aggression. It strongly condemns all attempts by the United States,

its agents and other Asian reactionaries to misuse the name of the UNO or any organization or any international or Asian conference in order to legitimize the illegal power of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak reactionaries and to interfere in Cambodia. It is deeply convinced that the Khmer people's struggle for an independent, peaceful and neutral Cambodia will be crowned with glorious victory.

The Conference expresses its resolute support to the valiant struggle of the Lao people, under the leadership of the Lao Patriotic Front, against the US imperialists and their lackeys. It affirms its full support to the March 6, 1970 five-point statement of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front. The US imperialists must end their war of aggression, halt all bombing of the Lao territory, withdraw from Laos all US and Thai satellite troops and let the Lao people settle the affairs of Laos.

The Conference expresses its resolute support to the tenacious and heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against the

US imperialist aggressors and their lackeys and affirms its full support to the ten-point overall solution of the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. The US imperialists must withdraw from South Viet Nam rapidly, totally and unconditionally the US troops and troops of the other foreign countries of the US camp and let the Vietnamese people settle themselves their own affairs without foreign interference.

In face of the perfidious schemes of the United States to carry out the "Nixon doctrine" of making Asians fight Asians, sowing discord and provoking chauvinistic hatred among the three peoples of Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam, the Conference calls on the three peoples to heighten their vigilance, strengthen their solidarity, step up the fight against the common enemy—American imperialism and its lackeys—in the three countries until total victory.

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 parties affirm their determination to preserve and develop the fraternal friendship and the good neighbour relations between the three countries with a view to mutual support in the struggle against the common enemy and to lasting future cooperation in the building of each country according to its own way. As regards the relations between the three countries, the parties are determined to abide by 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 others, equality and mutual benefit, peaceful coexistence.

The parties respect the fundamental principles of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indochina, recognize and pledge to respect the territorial integrity of Cambodia within her existing borders and respect the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos. The parties affirm that all problems arising in the relations between the three countries can be solved through negotiations in a spirit of mutual respect, mutual understanding and mutual assistance.

The parties agree that meetings will take place when necessary between summit-level leaders or between competent representatives for exchanges of views on problems of common interest.

THE Summit Conference of the Indo-chinese peoples expresses its sincere and deep gratitude for the valuable sympathy and support of the world's peoples. The Conference calls on the peoples and governments of the socialist countries, of peace-and justice-loving countries in the world and on the American people, to

strongly condemn the US imperialists' aggression and intervention, to demand an immediate end to this aggression and intervention and to give increasing support to the just struggle of the three Indochinese peoples until final victory.

The Conference expresses its full support to the struggle of the world's peoples for peace, independence, democracy and social progress, against the aggressive and bellicose US imperialists, against all forms of colonialism and neo-colonialism, to the struggle of Asian, African and Latin American peoples for independence and freedom, to the struggle of the Chinese people to recover Taiwan, an inseparable territory of the People's Republic of China, to the struggle of the Korean people against the US imperialist aggressors to liberate the southern part of the country and reunify Korea, to the struggle of the Arab people for their fundamental national rights, against the Israeli aggressors in the US imperialists' pay, to the struggle of the American

people against the war of aggression, against racial discrimination, for peace and the genuine interests of the people of the United States.

The Conference holds that the present situation is more favourable than ever to the Indochinese peoples in their struggle against US aggression, for national salvation. Never before have the imperialist aggressors met with so many setbacks and so many difficulties, and been so seriously weakened and isolated as at present. The Indochinese peoples are struggling for a just cause, they have a correct policy and an unshakable resolve, they have forged an indestructible solidarity, moreover, as never before, they possess considerable forces and enjoy vigorous sympathy and support from the peoples of the world. The Conference expresses its firm conviction that the Indochinese peoples, in the flush of their victories, will make the most of their position of initiative and offensive unflaggingly carry on and push

up the fight on all fronts, and infallibly win total victory.

Done on April 25th of the year one thousand nine hundred and seventy in the Khmer, Lao and Vietnamese languages. The French text may be used for reference.

THE HEAD OF THE DELEGATION
OF THE PEOPLE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH VIET NAM

NGUYEN HUU THO

President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam

THE HEAD OF THE DELEGATION
OF THE PEOPLE OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

PHAM VAN DONG

Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

THE HEAD OF THE DELEGATION
OF THE CAMBODIAN PEOPLE
NORODOM SIHANOUK

*Head of State of Cambodia, President
of the National United Front of
Kampuchea*

THE HEAD OF THE DELEGATION
OF THE PEOPLE OF LAOS

Prince SOUPHANOUVONG
President of the Lao Patriotic Front