

D&G FK  
1920 *Indochina*

THE SUMMIT CONFERENCE  
OF THE INDOCHINESE PEOPLES  
*(April 24-25, 1970)*

Monograph File  
Indochina Archive

# **THE INDOCHINESE PEOPLES WILL WIN**

**FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE  
HANOI - 1970**

## **CONTENTS**

The Indochinese Peoples Will Win

Facts and events (March—May 1970)

The Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples (April 24-25, 1970)

Joint Declaration

Opening speech by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, Head of the Delegation of the Khmer People

Speech by His Highness Prince Souphanouvong, President of the Lao Patriotic Front, Head of the Delegation of the Lao People

Statement by M. Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the National Front for Liberation, Head of the Delegation of the People of South Viet Nam

Speech by Mr Pham Van Dong, Prime Minister, Head of the Delegation of the People of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

Address by the Head of the Delegation of the Lao People at the closing session

Address by the Head of the Delegation of the People of South Viet Nam at the closing session

Address by the Head of the Delegation of the People of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam at the closing session

Closing speech by the Head of the Delegation of the Khmer People

Appendixes

Declaration of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front on the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples

Political Programme of the National United Front of Kampuchea (FUNK)

# THE INDOCHINESE PEOPLES WILL WIN

The imperialists of the United States and their lackeys in South Viet Nam are attempting to impose a military solution on the Indochinese people. They are trying to impose a military solution on the Indochinese people. They are trying to impose a military solution on the Indochinese people.

The imperialists of the United States and their lackeys in South Viet Nam are attempting to impose a military solution on the Indochinese people. They are trying to impose a military solution on the Indochinese people.

On March 18, 1970, availing themselves of the absence of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak group fomented a coup d'état, proclaimed the Prince's deposition and the dissolution of the legal government of the Kingdom of Cambodia. Once in power, Lon Nol-Sirik Matak immediately broke with the policy of independence, peace and neutrality followed for many years by Norodom Sihanouk, established a fascist regime and massacred patriotic Khmers and Vietnamese resident in Cambodia by the thousand. On April 14, the US Command in South Viet Nam had the Cambodian territory invaded by Saigon puppet troops; on April 30, Nixon announced that US troops also participated in this invasion. The BBC correspondent revealed on May 4 that US planes destroyed all dwellings and US troops went even at the cattle for the US command thought they

could serve the "Viet Cong". Then it was the re-edition in Cambodia of all the atrocities committed by the Americans for many years in Viet Nam. On May 1st, Nixon unleashed for several days hundreds of planes against many localities of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. On May 4, the US President had American students shot at who protested against the war.

We were in full escalation.

Nixon had gone beyond the limits Johnson set to himself. In Washington, the AFP correspondent noticed, the worst hawks were astonished. Nixon had extended the war to the whole of Indochina.

The Khmer people with Prince Norodom Sihanouk at their head, the Lao and Vietnamese peoples immediately reacted with energy. Taking up the US challenge, they embarked on the fight for their sacred national rights and opposed a united front against the aggressors. Prince Norodom Sihanouk called on the Khmer people to stand up, founded the FUNK (National United Front of Kampuchea), the Khmer Liberation Army, then the National Union Royal Government of Cambodia. On April 23, representatives of the Indochinese peoples held a summit conference to cement their union and affirm their common will to struggle until victory, to help one another and cooperate in the present as in the future. The Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and the other socialist countries have sternly condemned the American armed aggression against Cambodia and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam,

and hailed the Conference of the Indochinese Peoples. They keep on recognizing Prince Norodom Sihanouk as the Head of State of Cambodia. The world people, American opinion as well as many American Congressmen, both Democrats and Republicans, energetically denounce Nixon's bellicose acts.

A new situation arises in Indochina. The struggle of the Indochinese peoples against US aggression enters a new phase. Let us try and examine it.

### **A long standing plot**

The American forces operate in South Viet Nam and Laos, station in Thailand, turning this country into a vast air and naval base. Between South Viet Nam and Thailand lies Cambodia: 7 million inhabitants, a people overwhelmingly Buddhist, little inclined to war, with insignificant armed forces. However, for fifteen years, the all-powerful United States has not managed to draw this small country into its orbit. The Khmer people grimly defend their independence and neutrality. For years, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, has resisted all threats, pressures and attempts at seduction. In the vast network of US military bases in Indochina and in South-East Asia, in the neo-colonial system Washington tries to rig up in Asia, in the colossal US war machine set up against the Indochinese peoples, the existence of an independent and neutral Cambodia constitutes a breach, a vacuum which daily proves the fragility of the whole US build-up in this part of Asia. Hence the fury of the White House and

the Pentagon against this proud and independent small country and against its indomitable head of state.

In December 1969, Prince Norodom Sihanouk wrote in the review *Le Sangkum*, "The CIA and other agencies, after the American press itself, have worked out plots against our unity, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity, not to mention their job of corruption against a part of our civilian and military elites, their support to the 'Khmer Serei' and their many attempts during the past years against my person." Let us briefly recall this long series of plots, threats and pressures against the Khmer Kingdom.

In 1954, the SEATO military bloc, right at its founding, put Cambodia under its "protection". In 1957, the United States made a vigorous attempt at securing Cambodia's adhesion to this pact. After the failure, the American services mounted against this country plots and murder attempts against Norodom Sihanouk, the King and the Queen. As far back as 1956, to exert pressure Washington had its Saigon and Bangkok satellites seal off their frontiers and carry out an economic blockade against Cambodia. In 1958, Saigon puppet troops launched a raid into the Cambodian territory and removed the frontier landmarks. In 1959, the Americans convened in Bangkok for a meeting several Cambodian agents among them Dap Chuol, military commander of Siem Reap province, and representatives of the Saigon and Bangkok puppets. With the latter's help, Dap Choul

was to overthrow by armed force the Cambodian government. But the plot was discovered and Dap Choul executed.

Murder attempts were then mounted against Prince Sihanouk, in particular by the use of explosive. In 1963, Cambodia renounced American aid, broke off her diplomatic relations with Saigon, Bangkok and in 1965 with Washington, because the Saigon puppets on US instigation multiplied their frontier encroachments bombings and shellings of Cambodian villages. From 1962 to 1969, there were about 7,000 incidents causing 293 dead and 690 wounded on the Cambodian side; moreover, US planes massively dropped toxic chemicals wreaking considerable damage on the crops, particularly on the rubber plantations in Kompong Cham province. In 1966, Thai troops occupied Preah Vihear temple, near the frontier. They also laid US-made mines over 100 kilometres along the border in Cambodian territory.

An intense work of sabotage and corruption was carried out by US secret services among the Khmer armymen, functionaries and intellectuals; a coalition of ambitious men and intriguers greedy for US manna operate under the crook of the CIA, trying to grab important posts in the army and the government while awaiting the propitious occasion. US weapons were introduced. At last came the March 18 coup d'état which ended a long series of provocations, plots and manoeuvres to liquidate Cambodia's independence and neutrality.

## The special war in Laos

Before spreading to Cambodia, the Nixon's war was intensified at an accelerated tempo in Laos. This country of 3 million inhabitants annually receives 250 million dollars, plays host to 12,000 US military advisers, and the US embassy has 70 military attachés. The Americans exercise command, look after the training, equipment and transportation of the "Royal Army". But, more than this army already phlethoric for this small country, it is the "special forces" of the "clandestine army" which get a particular attention from the US Command on the Lao theatre of operations. These 35,000 men especially trained by US Green Berets form the American strategic force in Laos. The USAID gives them priority in food and other supplies. The Air America and Continental Air Service, private companies under CIA control, give them tactical support. A former Meo mercenary of the French forces, pitchforked general, commands these troops whose task is to attack and sabotage the areas liberated by the Lao patriotic forces. To all these forces which operate in Laos, the Thai troops and the US air force in Thailand bring a powerful support.

The Ubon air base, 65km from the Lao frontier, shelters four flights of F.4s, the Takhli and Korat bases several flights of F.105s. In Korat is set up the HQ of the US Ninth Logistics Base with a big storage of guns, armoured cars, munitions and lorries reserved for the Lao puppet troops. The Udorn base

has four flights of F.4s and two flights of reconnaissance planes. It is also the HQ of the US special forces operating in South-East Asia and direct the activity of the special forces in Laos. With its longest runway in South-East Asia (3,500 meters), the Utao base is an operational base for B.52 strategic bombers. About one hundred B.52s stationed in Thailand daily bomb South Viet Nam and Laos, then now Cambodia. Every six hours, two or three of these flying fortresses go and drop about one hundred tons of bombs on set objectives.

Since the unconditional cessation of US bombings against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, in 1969 US planes based in Thailand viciously attacked Laos, making a monthly average of 12,000 flights. All the liberated areas in Laos were preys to a continual and intense bombing which aimed at every dwelling, at everything that moves and lives; and all weapons, explosive bombs, rockets, anti-personnel bombs, napalm, toxic chemicals were used unchecked. The Lao Royal Army and especially Vang Pao special forces received intensive training and abundant equipment while the saturation bombings prepared the way to ground operations. Since January 1969, the pro-US forces tried to encroach upon the liberated areas, violating the ceasefire line of 1962. In April, they attacked Xieng Khouang chief-town. In August 1969, the US Command launched Operation "Kou Kiet" (Save the Honour) in an attempt at occupying the Plain of Jars, a strategic bastion wherefrom one can directly threaten North Viet Nam. Intense and indiscriminate bombings

prepared and followed the ground operation. Whole populations were forcibly displaced by helicopters toward the regions under US control. Fifty battalions and several thousand Thai troops took part in the operation, in which the Pentagon pinned much hope, for the "Nixon doctrine" on the military plane was to find a testing ground and its sanction. As a matter of fact, the strategy of the "special war" was applied this time with the latest improvements. Vang Pao special forces had received a very careful training ; the support given by the US planes, among which the B.52's, by far went beyond the scope of all former operations. On the political plane, Washington had managed to corrupt Souvanna Phouma, so far a neutralist. All the chances of victory seemed acquired. In fact, at the start, the pro-US forces did seize a part of the Plain of Jars.

### Nixon's great hope

Why has Nixon extended the war to Cambodia, intensified the operations in Laos and bombed again the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam when he began to withdraw part of his troops from South Viet Nam ?

Hard pressed by American and world opinion, Nixon has been compelled to start withdrawing part of the US troops from South Viet Nam. But that does not mean total withdrawal, and particularly not the giving up of any hope of military victory : it is a matter of "Vietnamizing" the war

and not ending it. The US Command will maintain in South Viet Nam an adequate expeditionary force — over 400,000 men at the beginning of 1970, 285,000 in 1971 according to Nixon's words — that is an army more numerous than the French one in 1954 which occupied the whole of Indochina. These US forces equipped with considerable technical means will pour over South Viet Nam increased quantities of bombs, chemicals and shells, thus ensuring a cover for a reinvigorated puppet army which has indeed received a greatly improved equipment and has been endowed with an air force, an artillery and a strengthened navy. Backed by the US troop, the puppet army will undertake the disagreeable tasks of ground combat and "pacification".

Thus American losses in men and expenditure will be lowered to a level bearable for the opinion in the USA. Nixon can thus keep all his chances at the next elections, and escape Jonhson's sad fate; US imperialism can hide its face of aggressor from the world, and make its credit rise again on the international scene. In putting all its hopes in the "Vietnamization", the Nixon administration unceasingly works at carrying it out in the most ferocious way.

It is first the "pacification" which has received a strong impulse. The US Command has saturated the rural regions of South Viet Nam with bombs, chemicals and shells with a view to rendering life impossible, thus compelling the population to concentrate in the puppet-controlled towns. Teams of killers try to spot among the population all the

patriotic elements to murder them. In the urban centres, where the population has been swelled, the American and puppets have set up a ferocious police control and endeavoured to draft soldiers, recruit torturers and thugs. An intense psychological war and the systematic diffusion of practices of debauchery attempts to completely demoralize the population, deprive it of national and class consciousness, and inspire it with fear. Repeated electoral farces tend to give the puppet administration a gloss of legitimacy, and counter-revolutionary organizations are strengthened. The intensified repression hits even the neutralists, religious believers, even "deputies", high-ranking functionaries and puppet senior officers. For it is a matter of consolidating at all costs the dictatorship of the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique. Student leaders have been arrested and tortured, disabled soldiers fired at who put forward claims, Buddhists attacked in their pagoda by armed commandos led by a "bonze" chaplain of the puppet army, newspapers seized and closed for the least sentence. Never has fascist terror been brought to this degree in Saigon. In the meantime, the US Command puts to test the re-equipped and reorganized puppet troops in murderous operations.

Each time Nixon announces a withdrawal of troops under the pressure of the American opinion, he makes it conditional on the progress of the "Vietnamization". The US troops will only withdraw when Washington is sure that the puppet army and administration hold on, that the "pacification" makes headway, that the US bases are not attacked. One

understands that with all these conditions, the end of the war will not be for tomorrow, and that Washington takes no further interest in the progress of the negotiations in Paris. Since months Nixon has not appointed a successor to Cabot Lodge in Paris. One understands that to ensure the success of the "Vietnamization", he has endeavoured to extend the war to Laos first and then to Cambodia to stab the Vietnamese resistance in the South and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in the North in the back. The extension of the war to the whole of Indochina is the logical sequence of the "Vietnamization": trying to use Vietnamese to fight Vietnamese, Nixon has attempted to make the Indo-chinese people fight with one another, for the greatest profit of Yankee neo-colonialism. And at the end, by involving the Thais of Kittikachorn, the Koreans of Pak Jung Hi, the Indonesians of Suharto, and eventually the Japanese of Sato, he prepares for the way to a more radical materialization of his doctrine — to make Asians fight Asians.

Behind the puppet governments, and armies of the various countries in Asia, supported when need be by US forces especially trained for this effect — green berets, airborne divisions, powerful air and naval fleet — Yankee neo-colonialism could thus settle in Asia.

It is clear that Nixon's plans omit a capital factor, or rather underestimate it: the will of the Asian peoples, of the Indochinese peoples in particular, to win back and defend their independence and freedom. "Nothing is more precious than independence and liberty", this truth is engraved in the hearts of any Vietnamese, of any Khmer or Lao as well.

Obviously Washington has not foreseen that the resistance of the Khmer people and the reaction of Prince Norodom Sihanouk are so prompt and so vigorous. To the stirring appeal of its state leader the Khmer people have massively answered. All strata of the population: peasants, workers, intellectuals, bonzes, students, numerous functionaries and militarymen are perfectly conscious of the extreme danger incurred by the Khmer nation under the pro-American and anti-national policy of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique. The massacres of the Vietnamese residents, the fascist measures against the population, and the appeals to American aid have rapidly exposed the betrayal of the new rulers. Some weeks have sufficed to lay bare the impotence of this illegal government. The US intervention has been a true emergency operation to help this government assailed from all parts. The Khmer people's resistance has been rapidly and steadily organized. Guerilla units have been set up, many regions liberated and a people's administration is organized under the aegis of the FUNK which gathers in its bosom the political tendencies and

the most varied social strata. The National Union Royal Government of Cambodia has rapidly affirmed its highly representative character towards the Khmer nation and the world. The socialist countries, the Third World, and progressive opinion in all lands have severely condemned the US aggression and vigorously supported the Khmer resistance.

And in the United States, the internal front on which Nixon has to fight becomes particularly excited with the new bellicose decisions of the US president. More than 400 colleges and universities and the majority of the Senate have protested — 51 senators right in the first days of May have openly disapproved Nixon. Never has the American nation been so deeply torn.

If Washington had drawn the lessons from the intervention in Laos and the Vietnamization, it would have been able to foresee all these consequences of the armed aggression in Cambodia and the restarting of bombings against the Democratic Republic of Viet nam. For in Laos, the powerful counter-offensive of the patriotic forces in the first months of 1970 has quickly shattered the schemes so scrupulously worked out by the US Command: the pro-American forces, despite a massive intervention of the US air force which had daily made over 500 sorties, have been routed and expelled from the Plain of Jars. This carefully prepared special war has gone bankrupt.

In South Viet Nam, the "Vietnamization" has been a failure. If the massacres—of which Son My is a characteristic example—and the destructions caused by the US military increase, the people's resistance and the combativity of the liberation armed forces have never weakened. The attacks on the US bases intensify, and in the towns the demonstrations of students and disabled soldiers, and the protests of the press are running high. The pillar on which the "Vietnamization" must lean, the puppet political power, only holds on thanks to the presence of US troops. Such is a paradox, the main contradiction, insoluble for the Nixonian policy. In Viet Nam, like in Laos and Cambodia, the traitors to the nation, the agents of imperialism do not find any audience, and have no following. To build a whole policy on these corrupted and despised cliques, spurned by all, it is truly to build on sand.

Facing US aggression, on the other hand the Indochinese peoples, deriving their strength from their millenary national traditions, a rich experience in combat, and the support of progressive mankind, can put up an efficient resistance. The more they fight, the more they grow stronger. The American technique is proving inoperative against the people's war.

Today, with the setting up of a united front of the Khmer, Lao and Vietnamese peoples, this resistance has made a leap forward. The Indochinese peoples will struggle till the US troops evacuate their national territory. No subterfuge

can put them off their struggle. The proposal for an Asian conference, or an international conference — like those of Adam Malik or of U Thant — are but sheer attempts to legalize the March 18 coup d'état, and to conceal the American policy.

Let progressive mankind actively support this national struggle of the Indochinese peoples. The defence of peace in Indochina and the world can only be possible if the independence of the Indochinese countries is ensured, and the US intervention smashed. There can be no peace when the independence of all nations is not respected.

May 10, 1970

## FACTS AND EVENTS

MARCH 1970

- 5 — Saigon: Senator Tran Ngoc Chau is sentenced to 10 years' hard labour for his contacts with the "Viet Cong".
- 6 — R. Nixon makes a statement to justify the US "special war" in Laos, especially the recent escalation in the Plain of Jars — Xieng Khouang area.
  - The Lao Patriotic Front Central Committee puts forward a political solution to the Lao problem, in order to end the US aggressive war and restore peace in Laos.
- 8 — The Saigon press announces that all Saigon newspapers will not come out on March 10.
- Scuffle between the police and disabled servicemen in Saigon.
- G. Warren, a White House spokesman discloses that J. Bush, Captain of the US army, and 26 other Americans were killed during an attack in Laos.
- Prince Souphanouvong, President of the Lao Patriotic Front Central Committee sends an urgent message to Mr. Souvanna Phouma asking his view on the 5-point

solution put forward in the March 6, 1970 statement by the Lao Patriotic Front.

- Senator Mansfield points out that the US involvement in Laos reminds one of the introduction of a US expeditionary corps into Viet Nam.
- 9 — The DRVN Government makes a statement hailing and supporting the March 6, 1970 statement of the Lao Patriotic Front Central Committee and condemning the United States and the Vientiane administration for taking new steps in their war escalation in Laos.
- 10 — 1,600 students of the Cao Thang Secondary Technical School in Saigon stage a 24-hour strike to protest against the administration's plan to make them pay school fees.
- 11 — A group of saboteurs ransack the DRVN and RSVN embassies in Phnom Penh and mishandle their personnel.
- The Saigon administration arrest Huynh Tan Man, acting President of the Students' General Association, and many other students.
- 12 — In a French televised speech, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia energetically condemns the schemes and acts perpetrated in Cambodia: "There are certainly contacts between the United States and the rightist clique in Cambodia. The US intervention in Cambodia is aimed at changing her policy and ideology."
- The Saigon Students' General Association protests to the puppet administration against its arrest of Huynh Tan Man and other students, and threatens it with a strike if these students are not to be released.
- 14 — The DRVN Government proposes that the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia holds a meeting with it to solve the problems arising after the provocations against the DRVN embassy in Phnom Penh.

- The "Columbia Eagle" arrives in Cambodia with a shipment of weapons for the Lon Nol — Sirik Matak clique.
- 15 — In Vinh Long, Ba Xuyen, Bao Lieu, and Phong Dien, Vietnamese Buddhist monks and believers of Khmer origin hold demonstrations to demand that the Saigon administration respect the "statute" concerning the national minorities.
- 16 — Mr. Pravit Thieng Pham is entrusted by Prince Souphanouvong with handing a letter to Prince Souvanna Phouma.
- 17 — The US Command admits in a communiqué that American B-52's have carried out "barage" bombings on the Lao territory.
- In the Saigon "National Assembly" a bill of "land reform" is adopted by only 51 out of 135 deputies.
- 18 — The pro-US extreme rightist clique Lon Nol — Sirik Matak stages a coup d'état overthrowing the regime of Head of State Norodom Sihanouk and driving the Kingdom of Cambodia into US orbit.
- 19 — 14 Vietnamese Buddhist monks of Khmer origin are arrested by the Saigon police.
- 20 — 7,600 workers of the American MRK-BRJ firm stage a strike for wage lift.
- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, issues in Peking a statement denouncing the illegality of the March 18, 1970 coup d'état perpetrated by the Lon Nol — Sirik Matak clique in Cambodia.
- In his first message to the Cambodian people Samdech Norodom Sihanouk energetically condemns the Lon Nol — Sirik Matak clique, and, as the Head of State, he declares the dissolution of the National Assembly and the anti-national government in its service.

- Saigon students stage a strike to protest against the arrest of 41 students by the administration.
- 24 — In his message to all the peoples and governments of friendly countries, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk calls upon them to render unreserved support to the Cambodian people's struggle and not to recognize the Lon Nol — Sirik Matak's reactionary and illegal government.
- 25 — In Saigon, the number of students of strike rises to 30,000.
- 26 — Khieu Sam Phon, Hu Youn and Hu Nim, ex-ministers and ex-MPs of Cambodia declared their support to Prince Norodom Sihanouk's struggle against the Lon Nol — Sirik Matak reactionary clique.
  - The US Command in Saigon admits that US combat planes have attacked Cambodia on March 24, 1970.
- 27 — Success of the Strike staged by 7,600 Vietnamese workers of the American MRK-BRJ firm. The US employers agree to raise wages, alter work-time and set up a joint-committee of representatives of employers and employees.
- 29 — 17 students representing 17 universities and colleges in Saigon stage a hunger-strike in protest Thieu.
- 30 — The 5th Stockholm Conference on Viet Nam decides at its closing session to take an international action in order to put an end to the Viet Nam war, stop US bombings in Laos and US intervention in Cambodia.
  - Lon Nol openly declares in a press conference that the coup makers will receive US military aid "and "weapons".
- 31 — The Saigon daily *Tin Sang* (Morning News) is closed down for having written: "The Government has decided on the application of the jungle law to intimidate the students and all those who dare stand up to defend the law".

- 1 — Brigadier General William R. Bond, Commander of the US 199th Light Infantry Brigade is killed in a widespread offensive of the PLAF from March 29 to April 5.
- Students of the Van Hanh Buddhist Institute in Saigon and the university of Can Tho stage a strike. Students in Hue also declare their readiness to back them with a strike. A "Committee to support the students" is set up in the An Quang pagoda with Professor Ly Chanh Trung as Chairman.
- 2 — Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, declares that the United Nations and the International Control Commission have no right to interfere in Cambodia.
- The State Governor of Massachusetts signs a bill absolving the servicemen born in this State from future duty in Viet Nam.
- 3 — The number of students on strike against the Thieu administration amounts to 60,000.
- An infantry battalion and a squadron of armoured cars of the Saigon army cross the Viet Nam-Cambodia border from Lóng Thuan (Tay Ninh province, South Viet Nam) and advance into Tamo and Tasach areas (Svay Rieng province, Cambodia).
- 4 — Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, sends a second message to the Khmer people calling upon them to heighten their vigilance over every manoeuvre of the US imperialists and their henchmen, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique and to join the maquis.
- 6 — 125 disabled servicemen of the Saigon army bring one of their five mates who were seriously wounded by the Saigon police the previous day near Tan Son Nhat airport to the Independence Palace to protest against Thieu and ask for damages.

- 7 — The struggle of the disabled servicemen is savagely repressed by the police when it enters its second day. A "Committee of Struggle" is set up in order to co-ordinate its activities with the students, Buddhist believers and monks of Khmer origin.
- 8 — Three Saigon papers *Doc Lap*, *Cap Tien* and *Thoi The* are seized for having run articles dealing with the situation in Saigon.
- 9 — The *Tin Sang* and *Cong Luan* are also seized for having published reportages on the disabled servicemen.
- A puppet battalion of mountaineers refuses to go and fight under the command of American and Australian officers.
- Massacre of Vietnamese residents in Prasaut and Svay Rieng by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique.
- 10 — Two demonstrations of Saigon school and college students. 30 more students are arrested.
- 11 — The 1964 Tonkin Gulf resolution is repeated by the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee.
- Three Saigon papers *Tin Sang*, *Cong Luan* and *Thoi Dai Moi* are again seized for having published photos of the repression of students by the police. The *Cong Luan* has also carried a report by Senator Tran Van Don, head of a group of "MPs", visiting the students detained in Chi Hoa and Thu Duc jails. The report says that the arrested were beaten on their heads and knees, had water poured into their ears and nostrils, their fingers and toes nailed. They were also tortured with electric current and had their genitals burnt with chemical agents.
- 13 — Over 500 students' representatives of Saigon, Hue and Can Tho meet at the Van Hanh Buddhist Institute and decide to stage a 72-hour hunger strike. 50 students remain in the Institute after the meeting and begin the strike.

- 14 — From April 14 to 18, the Saigon troops launch a large-scale operation in Mo Vet (beak of parrot) area in Cambodian territory with 300 amphibious and armoured cars (AFP, April 20).
- 14, 18, 20 and 23 — Attacks launched by American and Saigon troops against Cambodia. 5 to 6 battalions are deployed in those attacks.
- 15 — Hundreds of Vietnamese corpses are seen floating down the Mekong river, many of them with their hands pinioned (AP).
- 16 — In the past two weeks about one thousand corpses have been reported floating down the Mekong river, South of Phnom Penh (UPI).
- 17 — Saigon students protest against the massacre of Vietnamese residents in Cambodia. The police brutally repress them.
- Writes *Tien Tuyen*, a Saigon paper: "The (South) Viet Nam government must not tolerate the merciless massacre of Vietnamese nationals."
- *The New York Times* says that the massacre of unarmed and arrested civilians reflects the military weakness of the men in power.
- 18 — The government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam issues a statement condemning the barbarous crimes committed by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak reactionary clique against the Vietnamese residents in Cambodia.
- 19 — 300 Saigon students organize a memorial ceremony at An Quang pagoda for the Vietnamese residents massacred in Cambodia. The police suppress the ceremony and also the subsequent demonstration.
- 20 — Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, sends his third message to the Khmer people calling upon them to rise up in struggle to overthrow the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, henchmen of the US imperialists.

- Saigon court-martial has to postpone the trial of 21 students and hands over their cases to the Supreme Court.
  - Two Saigon papers *Tien* and *Dong Nai* are seized. The *Tien* has front-paged a story on the tortured students.
  - Under pressure of American public opinion Nixon makes a televised speech in which he pledges to withdraw 150,000 GIs by the end of 1971 on condition that the "Vietnamization" makes progress and that the GIs in South Viet Nam are not attacked. He also threatens the DRVN.
- 23** — The Saigon Supreme Court recommends the Saigon authorities to abide by the legislation concerning the prohibition of tortures. It reminds them that confessions extorted under physical or mental violence are null and void, and that the cases of the arrested students have not been brought as yet to its knowledge.
- 24** — The Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples opens in a locality on the Laos — Viet Nam — China border area. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk delivers the opening speech. (See documents herein).
- According to Radio Saigon, Hoang Duc Nha, the press attaché of the "Presidency" admits that the Saigon administration has supplied the Lon Nol — Sirik Matak clique with arms.
  - 200 students occupy the Cambodian embassy in Saigon. A delegation of the Saigon army disabled servicemen joins the students vigil.
  - The students demonstrate in front of the Saigon Supreme Court. The police repress them, dragging unconscious Doan Kinh, chairman of the students' "Committee of Struggle" onto their car.
- 27** — The DRVN Foreign Ministry sternly denounces and energetically rejects the so-called "Asian Conference on Cambodia" proposed by the Indonesian authorities.

— In spite of police encirclement and threat, the students occupy the Cambodian embassy in Saigon where they organize a memorial ceremony for the Vietnamese residents in Cambodia, victims of the Lon Nol — Sirik Matak clique. Groups of Christians, Buddhists, Caodaists and Hoa Haos take turns to attend the ceremony until May 3, 1970.

29 — Saigon students demonstrate in four different places. Everywhere they are repressed by the police: in front of the Cambodian embassy, in a Cambodia pagoda, in front of the Supreme Court, and in a secondary school in down-town Saigon. The Supreme Court then in session has to pause for 15 minutes because of the smoke of police tear grenades.

— The Saigon Supreme Court declares "unconstitutional" the trial of 21 students before the court-martial.

— From April 29 to May 6. With the support of heavy guns, tanks, armoured cars, B.52 strategic bombers and other combat planes, 70,000 American and puppet troops launch fresh attacks against Cambodia, mainly in Svay Rieng province dubbed "beak of parrot" and in the adjacent areas of Prey Veng and Kompong Cham provinces known as "fishing hook". The battle line stretches over 400 kilometres with the following spearheads:

The first spearhead made on April 30, 1970 against the "beak of parrot" area by 3 detachments of puppet tactical shock troops (12,000 men) under the command of hundreds of American advisers (3 battalions of American troops are sent in reserve to the border area).

The second spearhead made on May 2, 1970 by units of the US 1st Airmobile Division, the 11th Regiment of armoured cars and the puppet 5th Division (over 10,000 men) against the "fishing hook" area forming with the first spearhead the two jaws of the vice.

The third spearhead made on May 5, 1970 by about 6,000 troops of the US 4th Division and the puppet 22th Division heliborne from Pleiku to a landing zone in Rattanakiri province.

The fourth spearhead made on May 6, 1970 by 4,000 troops of the US 25th Infantry Division and a number of puppet units against Prey Veng and Kompong Cham provinces.

The fifth and sixth spearheads made on May 6, 1970 against the northern part of the "fishing hook" area.

The seventh and eighth spearheads made on May, 9, 1970 by units of the US 25th Division, 100 American and puppet vessels sail upstream the Mekong river under air cover to Phnom Penh. 30 helicopters land troops of the puppet army on the Neak Luong ferry wharf (60 km south of Phnom Penh).

## MAY 1970

- 1 - Demonstrations of Saigon Students to protest against the puppet administration's illegal arrest and torture of students, and the massacre of Vietnamese residents in Cambodia by the Lon Nol - Sirik Matak clique, US massive air attacks against Quang Binh: 3 US planes are shot down, bringing the number of US aircraft downed in North Viet Nam since August 5, 1964 to 3,341.
- 2 - DRVN Government's statement condemning US flagrant intervention in Cambodia.
- 3 - US air attacks against Nghe An and Quang Binh: 5 US aircraft shot down.
- 4 - The Unified Buddhist Association in Saigon release a communiqué condemning:
  - + the Lon Nol - Sirik Matak clique for massacring en mass Vietnamese residents in Cambodia, and

- using Vietnamese civilians as cannon-fodder in their military operations ; and
  - + the Saigon puppet administration for acting as accomplice and supplier of weapons to the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique and carrying out mopping up operations in the Cambodian territory.
  - Establishment of the National Union Royal Government of Cambodia under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea (FUNK).
  - Demonstrations of American students. Police repression: 4 students of the Kent State University, Ohio, killed, 11 others wounded.
  - The Saigon daily *Tin Sang* is seized for the 17th time within less than two months.
  - The Governments of the Soviet Union and China condemn American aggression against Cambodia.
- 3 -- By order of Thieu:
- + the students occupying the building of the former Cambodian embassy in Saigon are attacked, 60 of them arrested;
  - + the Buddhist believers occupying "Viet Nam Quoc Tu" pagoda are attacked, 10 of them killed and hundreds of others wounded;
  - + all the schools in Saigon including French-run ones are closed down;
  - + all meetings and demonstrations are banned in execution of law 10-68; and
  - + the curfew in Saigon is extended.
- 4 -- Students in 115 universities and colleges in the USA stage a strike in protest against the killing of 4 students of the Kent State University and against Nixon's war policy in Indochina.
- 5 -- The number of universities and colleges closed down for school-strike rises to 360.

3 -- *The Indochinese*

- Walter Hicken, US Secretary of the Interior sends a letter to Nixon condemning his policy.
- The DRVN Government recognizes the National Union Royal Government of Cambodia as the authentic and legal one of Cambodia.
- 7 — The Senate of Hawaii endorses a motion urging the US Congress and Nixon to end their military acts against Cambodia.
- The Senate of Massachusetts passes a resolution calling for a referendum on US intervention in Cambodia.
- Anthony Moffett, Director of the Nixon administration's Liaison Service with the Youth resigns to protest against Nixon and Agnew.
- 8 — A new aggressive act taken by the US-puppet clique against Cambodia: 100 vessels sail upstream the Bassac river to Phnom Penh.
  - Two papers *Doc Lap* and *Dan Y* are seized for criticizing the "democracy" of the Saigon regime. Meeting of 2,000 students in Da Nang to protest against the massacre of Vietnamese residents in Cambodia; 16 students are arrested.
- 9 — Saigon students stage a sit-in demonstration in front of the puppet Education Ministry. 76 students are arrested after a clash in which tear gas is used by the police.
  - Demonstration by 200,000 American people and youth in protest against the Nixon administration.
  - Nearly 1,000 US universities and colleges are closed down fully or partly as a result of strikes.
- 10 — Four Saigon papers *Dan Y*, *Doc Lap*, *Dan Chu Moi* and *Loa* are closed down.
  - The spokesman of the DRVN Foreign Ministry makes a statement denouncing the tricky policy of

the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak reactionary clique in dismissing all Vietnamese residents in Cambodia from governmental and private offices and enterprises, prohibiting them from doing business, carrying out other trades, going outdoor 20 hours a day, and compelling them to return to the areas under the control of the Americans and the Saigon puppets in South Viet Nam.

— To date 12 countries have recognized the National Union Royal Government of Cambodia: China, Albania, Algeria, Congo (B), Cuba, People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Mauritania, Irak, Rumania, Sudan, Syria and Yugoslavia.

■ 3 — The National Union Royal Government of Cambodia decides to break all diplomatic and consular relations with the US Government.

— Premier I. Gandhi of India says before the Indian Parliament that American intervention in Cambodia has aggravated the situation. A Conference like that convened by the Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik would further aggravate it. Therefore India has decided not to participate in this conference (Reuter, May 11, 1970).

■ 4 — To date 19 countries have recognized the National Union Royal Government of Cambodia: China, People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Cuba, Rumania, Albania, the Lao Patriotic Front, Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Republic of South Viet Nam, Syria, Irak, Yugoslavia, Algeria, Sudan, People's Republic of South Yemen, Congo (B), Mauritania, United Arab Republic, Guinea and Arab Republic of Lybia.

— The heads of governments of the socialist countries attending the 24th session of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance in Warsaw make a statement vehemently condemning the US imperialists for

extending their war of aggression to the whole of Indochina, bailing the satisfactory successes of the Summit Conference of the three countries of Indochina held in April 1970 and supporting the just position of the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia in the settlement of the Indochina problems.

**15** — Representatives of Communist Parties from 18 European capitalist countries meet in Paris to vehemently condemn the American imperialists' extension of the war to the whole of Indochina. The meeting issues an appeal calling on the peoples of these countries and the world people to further step up political, moral and material support to the Vietnamese, Lao and Khmer peoples.

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

The Summit Conference of the Indochinese 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 (FUNK). 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 (FUNK), Head of delegation,
- Samdech Penn Nouth, private Advisor to the Head of State, delegate of FUNK, deputy head,
- Mr. Huot Sambath, Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, delegate of FUNK,
- Mr. Sarin Chhak, Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, delegate of FUNK,

- Mr. Chau Seng, delegate of FUNK,
- Mr. Thiounn Mumm, delegate of FUNK,
- Mr. Roeuring Mach, delegate of FUNK.

The delegation of the Lao people comprised:

- His Highness Prince Souphanouvong, 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. Khamphay Boupha, member of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front,
- Mr. Oun Heuan Phoutsavath, 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. Nguyet 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 Giang, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Fatherland

- Front, Minister of Culture of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam,  
— Mr. 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 Indochinese peninsula, are closely bound to one another 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 peoples' 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 Agreement on Laos, jeopardizing peace and security in South-East Asia and the world. They have launched a most savage "limited 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 Indochinese 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 independent 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