

people are defeating the US "special war" and the nibbling 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 Agreement 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 the peaceful reunification of the country. Under the glorious banner of the National Front for Liberation, the South Vietnamese people have foiled the "special war" and are defeating the extremely atrocious "limited 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 smashed the arrogance of the US imperialists, ring-leader of imperialism, and the most ferocious enemy of mankind, causing 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 life 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 people's struggle for independence and peace.

These most important and most glorious victories are victories of the 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's people 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 Khouang 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 rehashing his perfidious manoeuvres about troop withdrawal and at the same time impudently distorting the patriotic struggle of the three Indochinese peoples. These shopworn allegations and manoeuvres 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 manoeuvres 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 smash all schemes and acts of the US warmongers becomes an urgent demand 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 defend 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, interdiction of foreign troops or military bases on their soil, non-participation in any military alliance, prohibition of the use of their territories by any foreign country for the purpose of aggression against other countries. These are the deep aspirations of the peoples of Cambodia, Laos and South Viet Nam in conformity 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 for 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'état clique and to foil the US imperialists' schemes of aggression. It expresses its full support to the March 23, 1970 five-point proclamation of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. It sternly condemns the wholesale massacre 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 at misusing 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 troops of the United States and other foreign countries of its 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 more than ever before to further 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-neigh-

bour relations between the three countries with a view to mutual support in the struggle against the common enemy and to lasting future co-operation 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 co-existence: mutual respect for one another's sovereignty and territorial integrity; non-aggression; mutual respect for one another's political regime; and non-interference in one another's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit; peaceful co-existence. 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 Agreement 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 Indochinese Peoples expresses its sincere and deep gratitude for the valuable sympathy and support of the world's people. 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 people 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 their 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 considers 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 three Indochinese peoples, following up their victories, will make the fullest use 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 will serve as reference.

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 LAO PEOPLE

**PRINCE SOUPHANOUVONG**

*President of the Lao Patriotic Front*

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*

**OPENING SPEECH BY  
SAMDECH NORODOM SIHANOUK**

**HEAD OF STATE OF CAMBODIA**

**Head of the Delegation of the Khmer People**

*Mr. President of the Presidium,*

*Mr. Prime Minister,*

*Your Highness,*

*Your Excellencies,*

*Dear brothers and sisters,*

First of all, allow me to extend my heartfelt and affectionate thanks to the Delegation of the Lao People, the Delegation of the People of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Delegation of the People of South Viet Nam for their noble gesture in inviting a Cambodian to open this historic Summit Conference of the Indochinese peoples.

It is true that in 1965, I had the honour of taking the initiative of bringing together our three peoples in a conference of fraternity and militant solidarity and that my country, Cambodia, and its capital,

Phnom Penh, had the privilege of welcoming the distinguished delegates from the fraternal countries of Laos and Viet Nam.

Today US imperialism and its lackeys have turned me and my anti-imperialist companions into exiles who have to fight to recover the right to return with their heads high into our beloved fatherland.

We are all the more moved by your invitation for me to open and to close this conference as we are no longer in a position to play hosts to it as we did in 1965.

Your gesture is an eloquent evidence of the esteem, unalterable friendship and unshakable support that the Vietnamese and Lao peoples extend to the fraternal people of Cambodia. It is all the more significant in this so dark and so sorrowful period of our history and our national life.

For this, we express to you as well as to the great and glorious fraternal people of the People's Republic of China whose government has done so much for us, our eternal gratitude.

Dear brothers and sisters,

If we, Khmers, are extremely saddened by the misfortune into which a handful of fascist and neo-nazi traitors, agents of US imperialism, has plunged our country, the Khmer people and also the peaceful Vietnamese residents, we feel greatly encouraged by the very happy prospects which this conference will not fail to offer to the future of our fatherland and its people as well as to that of Laos and Viet Nam, that of the Lao and Vietnamese peoples.

Unlike certain international conferences, the first Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, far from being a "disappointment", brought about during the years 1965-1966-1967-1968 and 1969 fine results which have been translated into an increasingly close, militant and powerful union, solidarity and mutual help among our three peoples struggling for the triumph of the same ideals of freedom, independence, peace and justice and against the enemies, saboteurs and destroyers of these ideals.

To be sure, these enemies have, for their part, increased their violence and material power in their aggressions; they have "escalated" their war against our three peoples; they have savagely bombed North Viet Nam and Laos, they have managed to divide the Lao people and have driven into the maquis all Lao patriots and progressives; they have just managed to install in Phnom Penh an illegal, anti-popular and pro-imperialist government.

But all this represents merely the last throes of a dying person, of moribund US imperialism; it is merely a sign of the fear and despair of the imperialists who see their last hour coming too fast in Indochina.

They have already admitted the total defeat inflicted on them by the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam when they stopped their savage but ineffective bombardments against North Viet Nam.

They have been beaten by the Lao Patriotic Front in the Plain of Jars and in other areas of Laos, and have admitted their ineffectiveness when they enlisted the help of the shabby Thai mercenaries.

They have admitted their telling and irreversible defeat in the face of the heroic, anti-imperialist fighters and people forces of South Viet Nam when they renounced the "Americanization" of the so-called South Viet Nam war and turned again to a solution which had already gone bankrupt at the time of Ngo Dinh Diem — the so-called "Vietnamization".

With regard to my country, they have considered themselves to be seriously wronged by our flat refusal to align ourselves with them and our indefectible solidarity with the sacred struggle of the South Vietnamese people for the liberation of their country. And it is out of despair of being ever able to change this indomitable spirit of the Khmer people that they have had the prestige, unity, peace, independence, neutrality, progress, dignity, good Buddhist repute of our Kampuchea destroyed in a few days by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique; they are attempting to tip our country into their camp, putting the usurpers in the same "basket" as the regimes of the Thieu-Ky's, Pak Jung Hi's, Chiang Kai-shek's, Kittikachorn's and other Asian renegades, while making the Khmer traitors don the bloody mask of fascism and nazism in their most racist, most anti-popular and most sanguinary features.

The second Conference of our three peoples, inasmuch as it is placed on a top level, will also bring to the "top" the extent of militant and combatant solidarity of the Lao, Vietnamese, and Khmer peoples, the latter being forced by the March 18 coup d'état to give up their peaceful neutrality to fight in a united front and shoulder to shoulder with the two other

fraternal peoples, till their sovereignty, freedom, neutrality (which could rule out neither their anti-imperialism nor their solidarity with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples) are given back to them.

Our Conference which regards as a foregone conclusion the victory of the Indochinese peoples, powerfully supported by the great Chinese people and the other peoples of the world, over US imperialism and its lackeys, will also lay down the foundations for the future co-operation of our three peoples and of our three countries with regard to national reconstruction and building and the development of the national economy, in mutual respect for the sovereignty, independence, internal regime and territorial integrity of each country.

Finally, our Conference will show that the Khmer, Lao and Vietnamese peoples are the most united in the world, that our solidarity, our identity of views and our co-operation forged in the common struggle first against French colonialism, then against US neo-colonialism, will be a powerful factor of peace and stability in the South-East Asia of tomorrow, and an important contribution to the victory of the other oppressed peoples in the Third World in their present and forthcoming struggle against the oppressors of whom US imperialism remains the ringleader and the most dangerous.

It is in this conviction that with your permission, respected brothers and sisters, and after paying tribute to the memory of all the Indochinese heroes fallen for their respective Fatherlands, I declare open the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples. Glory to our three peoples!

**SPEECH BY HIS HIGHNESS  
PRINCE SOUPHANOUVONG**

**PRESIDENT OF THE LAO PATRIOTIC FRONT**

**Head of the delegation of the Lao people**

*Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia,  
Mr. Prime Minister Pham Van Dong,  
Mr. President Nguyen Huu Tho,  
Messrs delegates,*

The first Conference of the Indochinese Peoples convened five years ago at the initiative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, marked a new development of the militant solidarity between the three peoples of Laos, Cambodia and Viet Nam against the common enemy, the US imperialist aggressors.

This time also at the initiative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples is held at the very moment when the Nixon administration, notwithstanding the heavy setbacks it has sustained on the battlefield of Indochina;

is bent on intensifying its war escalation in Laos, dragging out the war of aggression in South Viet Nam through its "Vietnamization" policy, engineering a coup d'état in Cambodia and plotting to extend the war to the whole of Indochina. This Conference which meets the urgent demands of the situation bears a very great significance as it strengthens and consolidates the solidarity and friendship between Laos, Cambodia and Viet Nam and heightens the determination of the peoples to fight against the US imperialist aggressors in defence of national independence and for a lasting peace in Indochina and South East Asia.

The Delegation of the Lao People is very glad to take part in this conference. It wishes to convey its heartiest congratulations to the Delegation of the Khmer People, the Delegation of the People of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Delegation of the People of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the authentic representatives of the fraternal Khmer and Vietnamese peoples, the exponents of their noble national aspirations.

Known for their traditional ties of friendship, Laos, Cambodia, and Viet Nam united during many years of their heroic struggle, have recorded brilliant victories and recovered their independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. These national rights of our three countries have been reaffirmed by the 1954 Geneva Agreements.

However, the US imperialists have shirked their responsibilities under the Geneva Agreements. They



have deliberately pursued their stubborn manoeuvres of aggression against the countries in Indochina, with a view to turning them into neo-colonies and military bases. All along the past sixteen years, the Lao, Khmer and Vietnamese peoples, highly conscious of their responsibilities to history, have unceasingly struggled against these perfidious manoeuvres of aggression of the US imperialists, and have recorded big successes, especially in recent years.

The Vietnamese people, responding to the appeal of Great President Ho Chi Minh, have been closing their ranks in fighting and in production, and have won many big victories in the struggle against US aggression, for national salvation and in the building of socialism. In the North they have defeated the war of destruction conducted by the United States and turned their territory into a solid rear for the fighting front against US aggression. In the South, they have closely united around the National Front for liberation, defeated the "special war" and are bringing to failure the "limited war" conducted by the US imperialists, the most barbarous war in human history. This historic struggle of the Vietnamese people has greatly contributed to the fight jointly conducted by the Indochinese peoples against US aggression, for national salvation, and exerted a very great influence on the national-liberation movement in the world.

Under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the Khmer people have frustrated all US manoeuvres of intervention designed to make Cambodia depart from its policy of independence, peace and neutrality

and have been able to preserve their independence and freedom, build an ever more prosperous Cambodia, and heighten the prestige of their country in the international arena. The successes of the policy of independence, peace, and neutrality pursued by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk have, in fact, greatly contributed to the militant solidarity of our three peoples against the US imperialist aggressors.

The Delegation of the Lao people warmly hails these big victories of the two fraternal peoples as factors really favourable to the Lao people's struggle.

With regard to Laos, during the past sixteen years, the United States has pursued an extremely cruel policy of aggression in an attempt to turn this Kingdom into a US neo-colony and military base.

Right after the signing of the 1954 Geneva Agreements the United States began intervening in the affairs of Laos. On their own authority they placed Laos under the "protective umbrella" of the SEATO aggressive bloc, overthrew the National Union Government set up in 1957, illegally jailed patriotic leaders, disarmed the fighting units of the Pathet Lao, and rekindled the war in Laos.

Under the leadership of the Lao Patriotic Front, the staunch and indomitable fighting units of the Pathet Lao and the entire Lao people have valiantly stood up against the US aggressors and their agents in defence of their Fatherland. The ardent patriotic movement throughout the country led a number of officers and men in the enemy ranks to rise up and together with a number of progressive personalities, they overthrew

the reactionary administration, founded the neutralist forces and entered into alliance with the Lao Patriotic Front to fight together with the rest of the people, against the US aggressors and their henchmen.

Through their persevering military and political struggle and with the brilliant victory of Nam Tha, the Lao people won victory by compelling the United States to recognize the Coalition Government with the participation of representatives of the patriotic forces, to sign the 1962 Geneva Agreement on Laos, and to recognize once again the independence, sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity of Laos.

The US imperialists and their agents suffered a defeat. However, immediately afterward they undertook to undermine cynically the National Union Government of Laos and trampled underfoot these international agreements. Starting with the assassination of patriotic personalities who stand for peace and neutrality, the US imperialists eventually overthrew the National Union Government and set up a reactionary government camouflaged behind a facade of "peace and neutrality" and headed by Prince Souvanna Phouma. Through this reactionary government, the United States illicitly brought into Laos more arms and military personnel. It made every effort to build a more than 70,000-strong puppet army including more than 20,000 "special forces" troops organized and directly commanded by Americans. On the other hand, it started a "special war" against the Lao people. Moreover, beginning May 1964, it overtly sent its air forces, mostly from US military bases in Thailand,

to carry out raids of destruction against Lao territory and provide air cover for the puppet forces during a series of nibbling operations against the liberated zone. At the same time, they sought by most odious means—political, economic and cultural—to establish step by step a neo-colonial regime in the areas under their temporary control.

Since Nixon took office, the United States, applying the policy of "making Asians fight Asians", has escalated the war in Laos, taking it to an unprecedented level of fierceness. The US air raids have reached such a point that the Western press has had to acknowledge that they have exceeded in intensity the air war of destruction conducted by the United States against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. During the last months of 1969 and the first months of 1970, US aircraft poured an average of 3,000 tons of bombs daily on Lao territory. In some days, more than one thousand sorties were flown against the liberated zone in Laos.

Since February 1970, the United States has even sent its B.52 strategic bombers against Northern Laos. The bombing raids have thus been extended to the whole of Laos with an exterminative character.

On the other hand, the Nixon administration has introduced many regular units of Thai troops into Laos for joint operations with the Lao puppet army and for large-scale attacks deep into the liberated zone under the control of the Lao patriotic forces.

Beginning August 1969, the United States mustered nearly fifty puppet battalions along with Thai units.

and the American "Green Berets" supported by a massive US air cover to launch a most ferocious campaign against the strategic area of Xieng Khouang-Plain of Jars. During that campaign, the United States Air Force conducted extremely savage bombings and strafings while US-paid puppet troops, wherever they go, carried out looting, burnt down villages and slaughtered the innocent civilian population, sparing neither aged persons, nor women, children, bonzes. The Americans and their henchmen have sown widespread mournings and sufferings. These barbarous crimes have aroused the indignation of the whole mankind, invited condemnation from world opinion, fanned up the hatred and strengthened the patriotism of the Lao people and patriotic armed forces.

Nevertheless, carrying out the "thief crying stop thief" trick, the US imperialists and their agents have continually slandered the Lao Patriotic Front and invented the fantastic story of "aggression against Laos by North Viet Nam" with a view to dividing the Indochinese peoples and covering up the US aggression in Laos.

In fact, it is the Americans who have three times impeded and undermined the realization of national concord in Laos. They have overthrown the National Union Government wherein the patriotic forces were represented, and have trampled underfoot the 1954 and 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos, and it is they who have continuously intensified the war of aggression in Laos.

Clearly, it is the US imperialists who have carried out systematic intervention and aggression in Laos. It is this US intervention and aggression which is at the origin of the grave situation now obtaining in Laos.

For genuine independence, peace and neutrality and for the defence of the Geneva Agreements on Laos, the Lao people of all nationalities have united closely around the militant alliance comprising the Lao Patriotic Front and the Lao Patriotic Neutralist Forces, and have undertaken the struggle to preserve the independence and sovereignty of their country, to defend the liberated zone, and foil all the adventurous military actions of the US imperialists and their agents, thus meting out due punishment to them.

The armed forces and people of Laos have driven the enemy into an utterly military defensive and losing position, and an unprecedented political isolation. The enemy armed forces have been seriously weakened. Their morale has sunk to its lowest. The Vientiane administration headed by Prince Souvanna Phouma has proved to be a tool for the United States to conduct its "special war" and realize US neo-colonialism in Laos.

Along with the armed struggle, the Lao Patriotic Front had made public its 12-point Political Programme, a programme for national salvation and construction, which meets the deep national aspirations of the Lao people and the interests of peace in Indochina and South-East Asia. And on March 6, 1970, it put forth the radiantly just 5-point Political Solution

which has elicited approval and support from all peace- and justice-loving governments and peoples in the world, including the American people.

It is the unswerving stand of the Lao Patriotic Front that the Lao problem must be settled on the basis of the 1962 Geneva Agreement and the realities of the present situation in Laos. Having committed intervention and aggression against Laos, the United States must stop it. The Lao problem must be solved by the Lao concerned parties without US interference.

Loyal to the Lao people's aspirations for the building of a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, united and prosperous Laos, the Lao Patriotic Front, the Lao Patriotic Neutralist Forces and the Lao people are resolved to fight till final victory.

In their tenacious and valiant struggle both in the military and in the political field, the Lao people have ceaselessly built their forces in all respects. Overcoming extremely hard trials, they have made great efforts in building and consolidating the liberated zone which accounts for two-thirds of the Lao territory and is inhabited by half of the country's population. Great achievements have been recorded there in economic construction and cultural development, the administration has been greatly consolidated; the liberated zone has become a solid base for the patriotic forces in their struggle for a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, united and prosperous Laos. The militant alliance between the Lao Patriotic Forces and the Lao Patriotic and Neutralist Forces has been strengthening day by day. The Lao

People's Liberation Army and the Lao Patriotic and Neutralist Forces have matured ideologically and organizationally, as well as in technique and tactics. The prestige of the Lao Patriotic Forces and that of the Lao Patriotic and Neutralist Forces have been enhanced steadily both at home and abroad. These achievements constitute brilliant victories of the Lao people and also fundamental factors guaranteeing the definitive victory of the Lao people's struggle for national independence, peace and neutrality.

These victories have been won thanks to the correct political line of the Lao Patriotic Forces, to the sustained efforts and determination to unite in struggle of the Lao patriotic forces and the entire Lao people who have tenaciously and firmly held in hands the standard of independence, peace and neutrality. On the other hand, these victories are due to the solidarity and devoted assistance of the fraternal Khmer and Vietnamese peoples, the effective aid from the governments and peoples of the socialist countries, and the approval and support of all peace- and justice-loving people in the world including the American people.

On behalf of the Lao people, the Delegation of the Lao People expresses here its deep gratitude to the fraternal Khmer and Vietnamese peoples for their wholehearted support to the just struggle of the Lao people.

The Delegation of the Lao people also expresses its sincere gratitude to the governments and peoples of the socialist countries and the peace- and justice-loving people in the world, including the American



people, for the sympathy and support extended to the Lao people's struggle against the US imperialists for national salvation.

The brilliant victories of our three peoples have driven the US imperialists and their lackeys into a position of passivity and defeat in Indochina. The US imperialists are encountering the greatest difficulties both at home and in the world, the "Nixon doctrine" is heading for bankruptcy. Yet, the US imperialists are very obstinate, they do not want to give up their aggressive designs against the Indochinese countries. They are resorting to all perfidious means and tricks to ward off their defeat.

They are using Thai territory and the reactionary forces of Thailand and other Asian satellites for their plans of aggression in Indochina. While obdurately prolonging and intensifying their war of aggression in South Viet Nam and escalating their war in Laos, they have instigated the reactionary Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique to rig up a regime of fascist dictatorship in Cambodia, and to prepare public opinion for an increased intervention in that country by themselves and their satellites and for the extension of the war to the whole of Indochina.

In face of these manoeuvres and tricks of the US imperialists, it is an urgent task and a question of life and death for the Indochinese peoples to strengthen the friendship and militant solidarity among them in order to foil all manoeuvres of the US imperialists and their flunkies to prolong and extend the war.

For the struggle against the common enemy and for the building of their country in conformity with their

own conditions, the Lao people affirm their fundamental stand as follows: to support with all their forces the South Vietnamese and Khmer peoples in the struggle to attain the common objectives of independence, peace and neutrality, to make indefatigable efforts to strengthen friendship and lasting relations of co-operation with Cambodia and Viet Nam on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence and respect for the political regime of each country.

Proceeding both from their supreme national interests and from the interests of the peace and security of the Indochinese peoples, the Lao people are determined to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Khmer and Vietnamese peoples with a view to defeating the US imperialists' war of aggression in Laos, whatever the developments of the situation, so that the three countries may safeguard their independence and Indochina may become a zone of independence and peace in conformity with the aspirations of the three Indochinese peoples and the interests of peace in Indochina, South-East Asia and the world.

With regard to the fraternal Khmer people, the Lao people reaffirm their unswerving policy of strict respect for Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, neutrality, unity and territorial integrity within her existing borders. We vehemently condemn the coup d'état engineered by the United States and its agents. We sternly condemn the barbarous acts of terror committed by the fascist reactionary Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique against the Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia. The Lao people fully respect the position

of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as the legal Head of State of Cambodia, firmly support the just struggle waged by the Khmer people against the US imperialist aggressors and the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique in keeping with the correct line laid down in the 5-point Proclamation of March 23, 1970 of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. We are firmly convinced that the Khmer people's valiant struggle for independence, peace and neutrality will be crowned with a brilliant victory.

With regard to the Vietnamese people both in the North and in the South, the Lao people reaffirm the unshakable militant solidarity between the two fraternal peoples. We give our total support to the 10-point overall solution advanced by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and to the 4-point stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. We demand that the US imperialists withdraw immediately and unconditionally all their troops and those of their satellites from South Viet Nam. We firmly support the Vietnamese people's resistance war till complete victory over the US aggression with a view to liberating the South, defending the North, ultimately achieving the peaceful reunification of their country, and building a peaceful, reunified, independent, democratic and prosperous Viet Nam.

The Delegation of the Lao People has just outlined the situation and stated its views concerning the problems of our three countries. These are also the

problems our Delegation wishes to submit to the delegations of the fraternal peoples for discussion in our Conference.

The Delegation of the Lao People pledges its best efforts to help bring the Conference to a successful conclusion. We believe that our Conference will be crowned with brilliant successes.

The Delegation of the Lao People avails itself of this opportunity to appeal to the peoples and governments of the socialist countries, the nationalist countries, and all other peace- and justice-loving countries in the world, to severely condemn the US intervention and aggression in Indochina, and to demand that the US imperialists stop immediately all acts tending to intensify the war in Laos and to prolong the war in Viet Nam, and their impudent intervention in Cambodia, which threaten to expand the war to the whole of Indochina. We call on the peoples and governments of these countries to extend increased support to the just struggle of the peoples of Laos as well as of Cambodia and Viet Nam, till final victory.

The Delegation of the Lao People unreservedly supports the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples for independence and freedom against old and new colonialism in all its forms, notably against US imperialism. We unreservedly support the struggle of the world's people for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. Promoting their glorious national traditions in the impetus of the great victories already recorded, the Lao people are determined to strengthen further

solidarity with the fraternal Khmer and Vietnamese peoples and extend wholehearted mutual support in order to defeat the US aggressors and their agents, and to safeguard the genuine independence and sovereignty of our country. With the unshakable determination of our three peoples, with the great sympathy, support and assistance of the governments and peoples of the socialist and nationalist countries and all other peace- and justice-loving governments and peoples in the world, including the American people, the struggle of our three peoples against US aggression, for national salvation, is sure to end in total victory. The Delegation of the Lao People expresses eager wishes for good success to the Conference and good health to all delegates.

**SPEECH BY Mr. NGUYEN HUU THO**  
**PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL FRONT**  
**FOR LIBERATION**

Head of the Delegation of the People of  
South Viet Nam

*Respected and beloved Samdech Head of State Norodom  
Sihanouk,*

*Your respected and beloved Highness President Soupha-  
noung,*

*Respected and beloved Prime Minister Pham Van Dong,*

*Dear friends,*

More than ever before, the Nixon administration not only persists in prolonging the cruel war of aggression in South Viet Nam but also tries to widen it to the whole of Indochina, grossly trampling underfoot the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of our three countries, and undermining the solidarity and friendship between our peoples.

The people of South Viet Nam, the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the

Republic of South Viet Nam warmly greet the initiative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia, to convene the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, considering it a precious contribution to the struggle for the emancipation of our three peoples, a powerful blow dealt at the US imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, and a new development of the militant solidarity binding the Vietnamese, Khmer and Lao peoples.

In this atmosphere of friendship, allow our delegation to express to Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, to his Highness President Souphanouvong and to Prime Minister Pham Van Dong the warmest greetings of the South Viet Nam people, the Central Committee of the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. We convey to the valiant peoples of Cambodia and Laos our most fraternal greetings and the assurance of our unshakable militant solidarity. We particularly ask our dear Prime Minister Pham Van Dong to convey to our 17 million fellow-countrymen in North Viet Nam the profound affection and indefectible attachment of the 14 million South Viet Nam people.

*Dear friends,*

For a century now, our three countries have been prey to aggression, first by the French colonialists, then the Japanese fascists and now the US imperialists. In the past 15 years, the US imperialists have conducted the most ferocious war of aggression in history

against the Vietnamese people, and a "special war" against the Lao people, and have unceasingly sabotaged the independence, peace and neutrality of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

To preserve their existence, the Vietnamese, Khmer and Lao peoples have constantly tightened their solidarity, developed their tradition of patriotism, resolutely stood up against the US aggressors and their lackeys, and have successively foiled their cruel and perfidious manoeuvres.

Resolved to use their sacred right to self-determination the South Viet Nam people united like one man, under the leadership of the National Front for Liberation, side by side with their North Viet Nam fellow-countrymen, have persistently conducted a sacred resistance war against US aggression and have recorded successive and very brilliant successes. Most particularly since early Spring 1968, the South Viet Nam armed forces and people have launched widespread offensives and uprisings and inflicted on the US imperialists and their agents very hard blows, forcing the enemy to shift from the strategy of offensive to that of defensive, thus tipping the balance of forces in favour of the South Viet Nam people. The national unity has strengthened following the founding of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces. The liberated zone has unceasingly developed and expanded. The people's power has been set up from the grassroot to the central level. The formation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam shows not only the maturity and development of the South Viet Nam



patriotic forces in various fields, but also the unalterable will of the South Viet Nam people to carry on their struggle against US aggression till total victory.

These victories recorded by the South Viet Nam armed forces and people are due to the just political and military line of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation. They are the fruits of the ardent patriotism, fighting will, courage and perseverance of the entire people of South Viet Nam and the People's Liberation Armed Forces who would rather make every sacrifice than live in slavery.

These victories spring from the invincible force of national unity of the entire Vietnamese people from North to South who are resolved to fight and defeat the US aggressors and their henchmen. They are the victory of the national sentiment and the profound love among all our compatriots at the front as well as in the rear.

These brilliant victories cannot be separated from the precious and efficacious support of the fraternal peoples of Cambodia and Laos, the socialist countries and the peace- and justice-loving peoples and governments in the world, including the progressive people in the United States.

The South Viet Nam people express their great admiration for, and eternal gratitude to, the fraternal Khmer people who, under the clear-sighted leadership of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, have fought perseveringly and valiantly against imperialism to safeguard the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutrality of the Kingdom of Cambodia, and who, in the interest of the Vietnamese

and Khmer peoples and for the sake of their militant solidarity against the common enemy, have reserved for the South Viet Nam people a considerable and precious support.

The South Viet Nam people express their great admiration for, and eternal gratitude to, the fraternal Lao people, who, under the perspicacious leadership of the Lao Patriotic Front headed by His Highness President Souphanouvong, have taken their persevering and valiant resistance to US aggression from one success to another and who have given efficacious support and assistance to the just cause of the South Viet Nam armed forces and people.

Allow us to express once again here, on behalf of the South Viet Nam people, our boundless gratitude for the considerable sympathy and support of the socialist countries, for the sympathy and precious support reserved for us by the friendly peoples and governments in the world, including the American people, in our struggle against the US aggressors, for national salvation. This support and sympathy constitute an important contribution to our brilliant victories.

For their part, the people, the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam wholeheartedly support the valiant struggle of the fraternal peoples of Cambodia and Laos against the US imperialist aggressors. We support the struggle of the Chinese people for the recovery of Taiwan, an integral part of China's territory ; the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of their country ; the struggle of the Arab people for their fundamental national

rights and against the Israeli aggressors, lackeys of the United States ; the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples against the war of aggression and racial discrimination ; and the struggle of the world's people for peace, democracy and social progress.

*Respected and beloved Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk,*

*Your respected and beloved Highness President Souphanouvong,*

*Respected and beloved Prime Minister Pham Van Dong,*  
*Dear friends,*

Our struggle against US aggression, for national salvation is advancing ever more impetuously and steadily. The war of aggression carried out by the US imperialists has in the main been defeated. The later, however, remain very obdurate and perfidious.

At the Paris Conference on Viet Nam, they always elude the fundamental question, namely, the United States must put an end to its aggression, totally and unconditionally withdraw US troops from South Viet Nam and let the South Viet Nam people settle themselves their own affairs without foreign interference as proposed by the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government in their fair and reasonable ten-point overall solution.

In South Viet Nam, they have tried to carry out their plan for "Vietnamization" of the war with a

view to prolonging the war and continuing the occupation of our country, making Vietnamese fight Vietnamese, maintaining neo-colonialism in South Viet Nam and perpetuating the division of our country. Nixon's April 20 address has once again laid bare the stubborn and aggressive stand of US imperialism. His announcement of the withdrawal of 150,000 troops to be completed in the Spring of 1971 is but a manoeuvre to drag out the period of troop withdrawal so as to cope with the difficulties of all kinds that are confronting the United States, instead of ending the aggressive war in South Viet Nam. The settlement of the South Viet Nam problem on the basis of respect for the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Viet Nam requires the total and unconditional pull-out of all US troops from South Viet Nam, but not of 50,000 or 150,000. The US aggressors' plot to drag out for a long period the withdrawal of troops to be carried out alongside the perpetration of innumerable crimes against the South Viet Nam population shows that they still nurture the vain hope of securing a position of strength on the battlefield and at the conference table, with a view to imposing their arrogant conditions on the South Viet Nam people in a settlement of the South Viet Nam problem. But these are senseless calculations of an utterly obdurate and perfidious enemy driven into a position of irretrievable defeat. Under the glorious banner of the NFL, the South Viet Nam people, carrying out the sacred teachings of President Ho Chi Minh, are advancing in the flush of

victory with the determination to fight and defeat the US aggressors.

While conducting an aggressive war against South Viet Nam, the US imperialists have not ceased to violate the independence, neutrality, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cambodia. But the Khmer people, endowed with a long tradition of patriotism and struggle against colonialism and imperialism, will never submit.

In the past 15 years, under the leadership of their Head of State, the Khmer people have foiled all manoeuvres of the US imperialists and their agents, and have known how to preserve their independence, peace and neutrality, and build a prosperous country. They have warmly supported the national liberation movement in Asia and the rest of the world, courageously supported the South Vietnamese people's struggle against US aggression, for national salvation, constantly enhanced solidarity and friendship with the other Indochinese peoples, thus continually raising Cambodia's prestige and position in the international arena. That is why the US imperialists have, in collusion with the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak reactionary clique, fomented the coup d'état of March 18, 1970 against the just and clear-sighted line of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, with the aim of "shifting Cambodia into the US camp" and using it to oppose the resistance of the Vietnamese people. On orders from their American masters, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak reactionary clique have carried out merciless repression of the Khmer patriots. On the