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NOTES

THE
INDOCHINESE PEOPLES'
SUMMIT CONFERENCE

April 24 - 25, 1970

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THE INDOCHINESE PEOPLES' SUMMIT CONFERENCE

APRIL 24-25, 1970

The Broadcast Record

When Hanoi Radio broadcast "the full text of the joint declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples" at 1321 hours (0521 GMT) April 27, it became public knowledge that a meeting of top leaders of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, the South Viet-Nam National Liberation Front and Provisional Revolutionary Government, the Lao Patriotic Front, and a "delegation of the Cambodian people" headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, had been held "in a locality of the Laos-Viet-Nam-China border area" on April 24 to 25, 1970. The joint communique ascribed the "initiative" for the Conference to Prince Sihanouk who had been in Peking since March 19.

In the week that followed Hanoi, Peking, and other Asian Communist broadcasting stations transmitted full texts of the formal speeches delivered at the Conference, and asserted that it inaugurated a "new era of cooperation among the three Indochinese peoples" in their struggle "against the common enemy," and strengthened their determination to assist in building "each country according to its own way." The day after Hanoi's broadcast of the communique, April 28, Peking Radio provided the text of a "statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China" expressing "the warmest congratulations on the tremendous achievements scored at the Summit Conference of the Indochinese People." It pledged "the most resolute support for the joint declaration issued by the Conference." The next day Moscow Radio aired a restrained message from Soviet Premier Kosygin wishing the participants well in their "work for the welfare of the peoples of their countries."

On April 29 Hanoi Radio reported that on April 25 China's Premier Chou En-lai had in fact travelled to the remote border town where the Conference was held to host "a grand reception in honor of the four delegations." Then on May 3 Peking announced that the delegates had remained there another day

and on April 26 tendered Chou En-lai "a grand return banquet." Communist China's commitment to the Conference was sealed on May 20 when Party Chairman Mao Tse-tung said: "I warmly support the joint declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese people ... strengthening their unity, supporting each other and persevering in a protracted people's war, the three Indochinese peoples will certainly overcome all difficulties and win complete victory."

In the weeks between the Conference and Mao's statements United States and Republic of Viet-Nam troops moved to interdict the North Vietnamese-Viet Cong sanctuaries along the Viet-Nam - Cambodia border, and Prince Sihanouk, in Peking, proclaimed his Royal Government of National Union. Hanoi Radio on May 11, quoted the "Information Bureau of the National United Front of Kampuchea" that at a May 3 meeting in Cambodia the "command of the Cambodian people's liberation armed forces" declared: "While the offensive of the Khmer people against their enemy was going full steam an historic event of extreme importance took place, the Summit Conference of the Indochinese People.... The joint declaration unanimously adopted by the Conference will be the program of action and immediate objective of our Cambodian people's liberation armed forces."

This broadcast record reprints the available texts of the April 24 to 25 Conference, and the more important documents of participants voiced in the week immediately following Hanoi's first announcement. There have been numerous subsequent references to the Conference by the nations and groups represented there. All attest to the importance the bloc participants attribute to the Conference and its concept of a unified Indochinese military-political offensive. Peking Radio has reported demonstrations in Southern China as well as in Peking itself in support of the Conference's objectives. These broadcasts are too numerous for inclusion. Mao Tse-tung's May 20 statement is reproduced as an appendix.

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THE INDOCHINESE PEOPLES' SUMMIT CONFERENCE

1. Joint Communique of the Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference.

The first announcement of the Conference was made by Hanoi Radio on April 27, 1970. This English language transmission was made at 0521 GMT.

[TEXT] Hanoi, VNA -- Follows the full text of the joint declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples:

The Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples was held on April 24-25, 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 (F. U. N. K.). 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 (F. U. N. K.) head of delegation,

-Samdech Penn Nouth, private advisor to the Head of State, delegate of F. U. N. K. , deputy head,

-Mr. Huot Sambath, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, delegate of F. U. N. K. ,

-Mr. Sarin Chak, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, delegate of F. U. N. K. ,

-Mr. Chau Seng, delegate of F. U. N. K. ,

-Mr. Thiounn Mumm, delegate of F. U. N. K. ,

-Mr. Roeurng Mach, delegate of F. U. N. K.

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 Bouphe, member of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front,

-Mr. Cun Heuan Phounsavath, Deputy-Director of the Information Bureau of the Lao Patriotic Front in Hanoi.

The delegation of the People of the Republic of South Viet-Nam comprised:

-Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet-Nam National Front for Liberation, President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam, head of delegation,

-Lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Viet-Nam Alliance of National, Democratic, and Peace Forces, Vice-President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam, deputy-head,

-Mrs. Nguyen Dinh Chi, Vice-Chairman of the Thua Thien-Hue Revolutionary People's Committee, Vice-Chairman of the Committee of the Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces for Hue City, member of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam,

-Mr. Le Quang Chanh, member of the Central Committee of the South Viet-Nam National Front for Liberation, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam,

-Professor Nguyen Van Hieu, member of the Central Committee of the South Viet-Nam National Front for Liberation, Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet-Nam to Cambodia,

-Mr. Vo Dong Giang, member of the Central Committee of the South Viet-Nam National Front for Liberation.

The delegation of the People of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam comprised:

-Mr. Pham Van Dong, Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, head of delegation,

-Mr. Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Viet-Nam Fatherland Front, deputy-head,

-Mr. Hoang Minh Giam, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Viet-Nam Fatherland Front, Minister of Culture of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam,

-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 (words indistinct) and their agents together on the Indochinese Peninsula, are closely bound together by time-honoured friendly relations. After long years of heroic struggle against the French colonialists and the U.S. 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 dreams of world hegemony, the U.S. imperialists have schemed to turn the Indochinese countries into neo-colonies and military bases with a view to exploiting the peoples of Indochina, quelling the national liberation movement in Indochina and South East Asia and opposing the socialist and other independent countries in Asia.

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

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

U.S. 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 U. S. imperialist aggressors, the Indochinese peoples have fought side by side to defend their sacred national rights.

Under the leadership of their Head of State Samdech Ngorodom Sihanouk, the Khmer people have foiled all the U.S. imperialists' attempts at encirclement, (words indistinct) 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 people are defeating the U. S. "special war" and the nibbling attacks by U. S. agents, and have built up an ever steadier liberated zone. They have waged a valiant and tenacious struggle to safeguard the 1962 Geneva Agreements against the U. S. 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 U. S. aggression, the Vietnamese people have fought in unity and recorded big victories in their struggle to liberate South Viet-Nam, to defend North Viet-Nam and advance toward peaceful reunification of the Fatherland. Under the glorious banner of the National Front for Liberation, the South Vietnamese people have foiled the "special war" and are defeating the extremely atrocious "local war" waged by the United States and its henchmen. The people of the North, united in the Fatherland Front, have defeated the U. S. 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 U. S. imperialists, ring-leader of imperialism, and the most ferocious enemy of mankind, causing to them tremendous difficulties in the United States and the world. These victories have shown that, for all their brutal force, the U. S. imperialists are beaten when they encroach on the sacred right to live of a people united and determined to fight through to the end for the independence and freedom of its Fatherland. They constitute an important contribution and a great encouragement to the world 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 people to their just cause.

Though suffering heavy defeats, the U.S. 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 have made every effort to "Vietnamize" the war with a view to prolonging it and perpetuating the U.S. 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-Sieng Khouang area and other places of the liberated zone in Laos where it has introduced a great number of Thai mercenaries, with the U.S. -paid Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique it staged the March 19, 1970 coup d'etat 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. (sentence as received --Ed) On April 24 last, U.S. President Nixon once again showed extreme obduracy by harping on his fallacious allegations about peace and renewing his perfidious maneuvers about the withdrawal of troops and at the same time impudently distorting the patriotic struggle of the three Indochinese peoples. These shopworm allegations and maneuvers definitely cannot shake the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao peoples' iron will to strengthen their solidarity and step up their struggle until victory. These allegations and maneuvers cannot (words indistinct) 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 U.S. troops from Viet-Nam and end its

its intervention and aggression against the Indochinese countries. It is crystal-clear that at present the U. S. imperialists are seeking every means to prolong and widen the war in Indochina, seriously threatening peace in Southeast Asia and the world. To resolutely stop and smash all schemes and acts of the U. S. 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 U. S. 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 Southeast Asia and the world.

The Cambodian, Lao and South Vietnamese parties affirm that their combat objectives are independence, peace, neutrality, prohibition of the presence of all foreign troops or military bases on their soil, non-participation in any military alliance, prohibition of the use of their territories by any foreign country for 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 determination to oust the Lon Nol - Sirik Matak coup d'etat clique and to foil the U. S. 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 massacres of defenseless civilians, of Cambodians,

of Vietnamese and Chinese residents, by the Lon Nol - Sirik Matak fascist and racist clique aimed at covering up the U.S. 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 U.N.O. (as received --Ed) 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 gallant struggle of the Lao people, under the leadership of the Lao Patriotic Front, against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. It affirms its full support to the March 6, 1970 five-point statement of the Central Committee of the Patriotic Front. The U.S. imperialists must end their war of aggression, halt all bombing of the Lao territory, withdraw from Laos all U.S. 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 U.S. 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 rapidly, totally and unconditionally the U.S. troops and troops of the other foreign countries of the U.S. camps and let the Vietnamese people settle themselves their own affairs without foreign interference.

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

Proceeding from the principle that the liberation and the defense of each country are the business of its people, the various parties pledge to do all they can to give one another reciprocal support according to the desire of the party concerned and on the basis of mutual respect.

The parties affirm their determination to preserve and develop the fraternal friendship and the good neighbour relations between the three countries, with a view to mutual support in the struggle against the common enemy and to lasting future cooperation in the building of each country according to its own way. As regards the relations between the three countries, the parties are determined to abide by the five principles of peaceful coexistence, mutual respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, mutual respect for the political regime of each country and non-interference in the internal affairs of others, equality and mutual benefit, peaceful coexistence. The parties respect the fundamental principles of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indochina, recognize and pledge to respect the territorial integrity of Cambodia within her existing borders and respect the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos. The parties affirm that all problems arising in the relations between the three countries can be solved through negotiations in a spirit of mutual respect, mutual understanding and mutual assistance.

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

The Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples expresses its sincere and deep gratitude for the valuable sympathy and support of the world's peoples. The Conference calls on the peoples and governments of the socialist countries, of peace-and justice-loving countries in the world and on the American people, to strongly condemn the U.S. imperialists' aggression and intervention, to demand an immediate end to this aggression and intervention and to give increasing support to the just struggle of the three Indochinese peoples until final victory.

The Conference expresses its full support to the struggle of the world's peoples for peace, independence, democracy and social progress, against the aggressive and bellicose U.S. imperialists, against all forms of colonialism and neo-colonialism, to the struggle of Asian, American 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 U.S. imperialist aggressors to liberate the southern part of the country and reunify Korea, to the struggle of the Arab people for their fundamental national rights, against the Israeli aggressors, in the U.S. 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 favorable than even to the Indochinese peoples in their struggle against U.S. 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 forced an indestructible solidarity, moreover, as never before, they possess considerable forces and enjoy vigorous sympathy and support from the peoples of the world. (punctuation as received--Ed). The Conference expresses its firm conviction that the three Indochinese peoples, with the impetus of 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 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 Viet-Nam.

2. Returning to Hanoi on April 27, Hoang Quoc Viet, deputy chief of the delegation to the Conference from the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam held a news conference and reported to the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Viet-Nam Fatherland Front. A member of that presidium, Hoang Quoc Viet is also a member of the Central Committee of the Lao Dong Party.

[TEXT] This morning, Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, deputy head of the DRV delegation to the Summit Conference of Indochinese Peoples, held a news conference to report on the good results of the conference.

Following is his opening speech: Dear comrades and friends. As is known, in the past 15 years, the U.S. imperialists have carried out their scheme of aggression against Indochinese countries and have piled up crimes in Viet-Nam, Cambodia, and Laos. Facing their common enemy, the people in the three countries have supported each other in preserving their sacred national rights and have scored glorious victories. In 1965, when the United States sent troops en masse to Viet-Nam to escalate the war, on the initiative of Samdech Chief of State of Cambodia Norodom Sihanouk, the Conference of Indochinese Peoples was held. As a result, the Conference dealt the U.S. imperialists' scheme a heavy and strongly motivated the people in the three countries to unite in struggle. Through the realities of struggle, the spirit of the Conference has been proven very correct.

At present, the Americans are obviously defeated, but they are still very stubborn, unwilling to relinquish their aggressive designs. The Nixon clique is speedily Vietnamizing the war in South Viet-Nam, strengthening the special war in Laos, and has brazenly staged the coup d'etat in Cambodia. Faced with such a situation, Samdech Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk, again, exhibited the initiative to convene the conference of Indochinese peoples. This idea was agreed to by Laos and Viet-Nam.

Following preliminary steps, the Conference was officially held on 24 and 25 April 1970 and was named "The Summit Conference of Indochinese Peoples." Present at the Conference were four delegations: the Cambodian delegation was headed by

Samdech Chief of State Norodom Sihanouk, Chairman of the Cambodian United Front; the Laotian delegation by Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Laotian Patriotic Front; the delegation of the Southern Vietnamese people by Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, Chairman of the NLFSV; and DRV delegation by Comrade Pham Van Dong, Prime Minister of the Government.

As said by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, this Conference of Indochinese peoples is a Summit Conference that has brought the militant solidarity of the people of Laos, Viet-Nam, and Cambodia to its apogee. The Conference succeeded gloriously. As Premier Pham Van Dong said, the joint communique which the Conference issued is an historical document that marks a new, firm step in the patriotic struggle of the peoples of the three countries. It manifests the determination to strengthen the solidarity and to strongly step up the struggle of the Cambodian, Laotian, and Vietnamese peoples, who are arising to mold the fate of their Fatherlands.

Particularly, I want to inform you, friends and comrades, that the Conference worked in a hectic and intimate atmosphere and that the delegates' speeches as well as the joint communique reflected the firm solidarity of the peoples of the three countries, their determination to fight the Americans until total victory, and their absolute confidence in total success in chasing out the U.S. imperialists in order to build each country according to the particular lines of each nation!

Following the above, the announcer read the joint communique of the Summit Conference--Ed)

[TEXT] Hanoi VNA April 27-- The Presidium of the Central Committee of the Viet-Nam Fatherland Front held a meeting here today under the chairmanship of President To Duc Thang to hear Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the Presidium of the V. N. F. F. C. C., Deputy-Head of the delegation of the people of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam at the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, report on the outcome of the Conference.

The communique issued in this connection pointed out that the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Viet-Nam Fatherland Front:

1 - Warmly welcomed the great and historic successes recorded by the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples. These were glorious successes, and new developments of the militant solidarity among the peoples of Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

- Fully agreed with the joint declaration of the I. P. S. C. and believed that on the basis of this declaration, the peoples of Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam would be more enthusiastic and would strengthen further their solidarity, determination and persist in their fight till complete victory.

- Believed that the joint declaration of the I. P. S. C. would gain strong sympathy and support from the people in the socialist countries and the rest of the world.

2 - To effectively develop the success of the Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference, (words indistinct) people and army to strengthen solidarity with the fraternal Khmer and Lao people, heighten vigilance, dash forward on the crest of victories to fight resolutely and defeat the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen in order to defend and build North Viet-Nam, liberate the South, the peaceful reunification of the country. (as received-Ed).

- The North Vietnamese people are determined to strengthen solidarity and step up production and all other works, stand ready to fight, wholeheartedly assist their blood-sealed South Vietnamese countrymen, fulfill the task of the great rear toward the great front and actively support the just struggle of the fraternal Cambodian and Lao peoples.

3 - The Presidium of the Viet-Nam Fatherland Front Central Committee decides to organize a grant meeting to welcome the success of the Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference and proposes that the youth organizations of the Front and its committees at all levels carry out fruitful activities to develop the success of the conference.

3. The first Chinese commentary on the Conference was in the form of a "Statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China." It was aired in English by Peking Radio at 1200 GMT, April 28.

[TEXT] Peking, April 28 (Hsinhua)-- Statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China, April 28, 1970.

From April 24 to 25, 1970, the delegation of the Cambodian people led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, the delegation of the Laotian people led by Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Laotian Patriotic Front, the delegation of the people of the Republic of South Viet-Nam led by Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet-Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam and the delegation of the people of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam led by Pham Van Dong, Premier of the government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam held a Summit Conference of the Indochinese peoples, which discussed the present situation in Indochina and the common tasks confronting the three peoples of Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam and issued a joint declaration. The joint declaration exposes the U.S. imperialist barbarous crimes of aggression in Indochina; strongly condemns U.S. imperialism for expanding its war of aggression in Viet-Nam and instigating the Lon Nol - Sirik Matak traitorous clique to stage a reactionary coup d'etat against Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; calls on the people of the three Indochinese countries to strengthen their unity, fight bravely and carry to the end until all-round victory their struggle against the common enemy -- U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. The Chinese Government and people express the warmest congratulations on the tremendous achievements shown at the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples and express the most resolute support for the joint declaration issued by the Conference.

The Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples attended by the highest leaders of the four parties of the three Indochinese countries is a conference of great historic significance. Holding high the bright banner of struggle against U.S.

aggression and for national salvation and persisting in the correct orientation of armed struggle, the Conference fully expresses the common will and firm determination of the three Indochinese peoples for unity against imperialism. It is a conference of unity, a militant conference and a conference on victory held by the three Indochinese peoples in the new situation in which U. S. imperialism is stepping up the expansion of its war of aggression. It is a heavy blow to U. S. imperialism and its lackeys and a tremendous encouragement and support to the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world who are carrying out revolutionary struggles against imperialism.

U. S. imperialism is the common enemy of the people of the whole world as well as the most ferocious enemy of the three Indochinese peoples. For a long time, U. S. imperialism has been frantically pushing its policies of aggression and war in Indochina and, stopping at nothing in evil doing, it has perpetrated towering crimes against the three Indochinese peoples.

U. S. imperialism has long torn to shreds the agreements reached at the two Geneva Conferences, namely, the 1954 Agreements on Indochina and the 1962 Agreements on Laos by launching its savage war of aggression against the Vietnamese and Laotian peoples and ceaselessly carrying out aggression, intervention and subversive activities against Cambodia. Since its assumption of office, the Nixon government has resorted to even more cunning and sinister counter-revolutionary tactics. Under the signboard of "Peace talks," it is pressing forward with the so-called "Vietnamization" to expand its war of aggression against Viet-Nam; it has flagrantly brought Thai reactionary troops into Laos to expand its war of aggression against Laos; and at the same time, it has stepped up its armed aggression and subversive activities against Cambodia.

The reactionary coup d'etat by the Cambodian rightist clique on March 18, 1970 against Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk was engineered single-handedly by the Central Intelligence Agency of U. S. imperialism. This is an important and long-premeditated step taken by the Nixon government in its scheme to extend its war of aggression against Viet-Nam to the whole of Indochina. It is aimed at turning Cambodia into a

a colony of the United States and using its lackey the Lon Nol - Sirik Matak rightist clique to coordinate with the U.S. aggressor troops and puppet troops in South Viet-Nam in its scheme to stamp out the Vietnamese people's war against aggression and for national salvation, and further at pulling together the puppets of South Viet-Nam, Laos, Cambodia and Thailand in a vain attempt to urge the three Indochinese countries and the whole Indochinese Peninsula into an important military base for its aggression against China and other Asian countries.

The criminal activities of U.S. imperialism in expanding its war of aggression in Indochina fully prove it will never change its aggressive nature and that all the Nixon government's professions about the so-called 'peaceful solution of the Viet-Nam question,' "troop withdrawal from South Viet-Nam," "respect for the peace and neutrality of Laos," and "respect for the peace, neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia within her present frontiers," etc..., are sheer lies. Despite the disastrous defeats it suffered in the war of aggression against Viet-Nam, its difficulties both at home and abroad and the disparity between its strength and ambition, U.S. imperialism has not in the least given up its designs of controlling and enslaving the three Indochinese countries. It is still conducting a last-ditch struggle.

However, the dialectics of history is inexorable. The hard facts run entirely counter to the wishes of U.S. imperialism. In perpetrating the criminal acts of expanding its war of aggression in Indochina, the Nixon government will (words indistinct) rock only to drop it on its own feet and hasten its complete defeat in this region.

At present, an excellent situation prevails in the three Indochinese peoples' struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Persevering in protracted war and growing ever stronger in the fight, the Vietnamese people have badly battered U.S. imperialism and driven it into an impasse, winning great victories in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. United as one and fighting courageously the Laotian people have dealt heavy blows at the U.S. aggressors, winning one victory after another. The Cambodian people's

patriotic armed struggle against U.S. imperialism and the rightist traitorous clique is spreading vigorously throughout the country like a prairie fire. U.S. imperialism is besieged ring upon ring by the three Indochinese peoples.

The three heroic Indochinese peoples have a glorious revolutionary tradition of unity against imperialism. In the protracted common struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression, the peoples of Viet-Nam, Laos, and Cambodia, going together through thick and thin and sharing weal and woe, have supported and encouraged each other and forged a profound militant friendship. And now, in face of the grave situation in which U.S. imperialism is expanding its war of aggression in Indochina, the highest leaders of the four parties of the three Indochinese countries held a conference and issued a militant call to the three Indochinese peoples. It can be said with certainty that the Conference will greatly enhance the revolutionary fighting spirit of the three Indochinese peoples and their confidence in victory; it will further mobilize the three Indochinese peoples to unite closely and fight shoulder to shoulder with common hatred against the enemy and push the struggle against the U.S. imperialism and its lackeys forward to a complete new stage.

The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "U.S. imperialism is our common enemy, and we all stand on the same front and need to unite with and support each other." Following Chairman Mao's teaching, the Chinese Government and people have always given firm support to the peoples of Viet-Nam, Laos and Cambodia in their struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and have regarded it as their bound internationalist duty to support the just struggle of the three Indochinese peoples.

The Chinese Government solemnly declares:

The Chinese Government and people are closely watching with concern the development of the present situation in Cambodia; strongly condemn U.S. imperialism for instigating the Cambodian rightist clique to stage a reactionary coup d'etat; firmly support the five- (words indistinct) Head of State Samdech

Norodom Sihanouk on March 23, 1970; firmly support the Cambodian people in taking up arms in response to the call of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and waging valiant struggles against U.S. imperialist aggression and the brutal rule of the rightist traitorous clique; and resolutely oppose the scheming activities of U.S. imperialism and its accomplices to undermine the Cambodian peoples' patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism by utilizing the United Nations or any other international organization or conference.

The Chinese Government and people support the Laotian people's valiant struggle under the leadership of the Laotian Patriotic Front against the aggression in Laos by U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries of Thailand. U.S. imperialism must immediately stop its bombing of Laotian territory and all its aggressive activities, and U.S. imperialism and the Thai vassal troops must withdraw from Laos completely, so that the Laotian people may settle the Laotian question by themselves.

The Chinese Government and people firmly support the Vietnamese people in carrying to the end their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation so as to realize their sacred goal of liberating the South, defending the North and proceeding to reunify their Fatherland. The U.S. aggressor troops and their vassal troops must withdraw from Southern Viet-Nam immediately, completely and unconditionally, so that the Vietnamese people may settle their problems by themselves free from any foreign interference.

The Chinese Government sternly warns U.S. imperialism: Since you have stretched your aggressive claws into Cambodia and are further expanding your war of aggression against Viet-Nam and Laos, you must be held fully responsible for the consequences arising therefrom. The 700 million Chinese people will always provide a powerful backing for the three Indochinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The three Indochinese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is entirely just. The strength of

their unity is invincible. The Chinese Government and people are deeply convinced that with the support of the people of the whole world, the heroic peoples of Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam, united closely and fighting persistently, will surely defeat the U.S. aggressors and win complete victory.

4. The next day, April 28, the Communist radio outlets began voicing the formal opening speeches of the delegation heads. Prince Sihanouk, as convenor of the Conference, spoke first.

[TEXT] Hanoi VNA April 28 -- Following is the full text of the speech delivered by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, at the opening session of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples (April 24, 1970).

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 D. R. V. N. 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 U.S. imperialism and its lackeys have turned me and my anti-imperialist companions into exiles who have to fight to get again the right to return with their heads high into our beloved Fatherland.

We are all the more touched by your invitation for me to open and to close this Conference as we have not the possibility of playing hosts to it as was the case 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 U.S. 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.

Contrary to 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 splendid "fruits" 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 U.S. 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 already admitted the total defeat inflicted on them by the D.R.V.N. 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 enlisting there the help of the shabby Thailand mercenaries.

They have admitted their telling and irreversible defeat in the face of the heroic, anti-imperialist soldiers and people's forces of South Viet-Nam when renouncing the "Americanization" of the so-called South Viet-Nam war and turning 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 pronged by our flat refusal to align ourselves on 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, Pax Jung Hi's, Chiang Kai-shek's, Kittikachorn's and other Asian renegades, while making the Khmer renegades 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 (words indistinct)

the extent of militant and combatant solidarity of the Lao, Vietnamese and (words indistinct) 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 U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, will also lay down the foundations of the future cooperation 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, and that our union, our solidarity, our cooperation forces in the common struggle first against French colonialism, then against U. S. 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 oppression of whom U.S. 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 Fatherland, I declare open the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples.

Glory to our three peoples!

[TEXT] Hanoi VNA, in English, at 1537 GMT, April 28 -- Following is the full text of the address delivered by Premier Pham Van Dong, head of the delegation of the DRVN people to the recent Summit Conference of Indochinese Peoples at its session on April 24:

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia,
President of the National United Front for Kampuchea,

His Highness Prince Souphanouvong, President of the Lao
Patriotic Front,

President Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidium
of the Central Committee of the South Viet-Nam National Front
for Liberation,

Dear Friends,

The delegation of the people of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam extends its warm welcome to the heads and members of the fraternal delegations to the Summit Conference of Indochinese Peoples convened at the initiative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and President of the National United Front of Kampuchea. At this Conference we wish to express the sincere gratitude of the Vietnamese people to the fraternal Lao people and his Highness Prince Souphanouvong, for their wholehearted support and assistance to our fight against U.S. aggression, for national salvation. In particular, the people of South Viet-Nam and of Viet-Nam as a whole will never forget that Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk is the leader of the fraternal neighbour country who recognized and established diplomatic relations at the earliest date with the South Viet-Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam. For us, Samdech will always remain the man who, from the outset of our resistance, expressed his firm belief in our victory and has not ceased to accord a vigorous support to our just cause.

At the present moment when, in our three countries, the national liberation struggle is advancing with the impetus of victory and when the U.S. imperialists' intervention and aggression have created an extremely grave situation, this Summit Conference of Indochinese Peoples is a conference for tightening and strengthening the solidarity of the peoples of Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam to surge and step up our tenacious and resolute fight till total victory. At the same time, it marks a new development of the close friendship and lasting cooperation in the future among our three peoples.

Faced with the danger of being definitively driven out of Indochina, and in the hope of getting out of their disastrous situation, the U.S. imperialists are now putting into effect dark designs, pursuant to the outdated "Nixon doctrine" to make Indochinese fight Indochinese.

In Cambodia, after the coup d'etat staged by the Lon Nol - Sirik Matak traitors, the U.S. imperialists and their flunkys have come up against ever wider and more vigorous resistance from the Cambodian people who are rising up in response to the March 23, 1970 appeal of Samdech Head of State Norodom Siha-nouk. In their panic, they have revealed their extremely reactionary features of fascists, savagely repressing the Khmer people and committing unpardonable savage crimes against Vietnamese nationals. They are being condemned by mankind and will certainly be punished by the Khmer people. For their part, the people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam resolutely demand that the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique stop forthwith all acts of terror, massacre and discrimination against Vietnamese nationals, and declare that they must be held responsible for the crimes they are perpetrating. The murderers of Vietnamese nationals will certainly have to pay for their crimes. In Laos, the U.S. imperialists have introduced many American troops and large quantities of weapons. Through the Lao rightist troops and armed forces of Thailand they have intensified the special war, launched savage air raids and multiplied nibbling attacks on the liberated zone. But the patriotic

armed forces and the heroic people of Laos have dealt them telling blows in the Plain of Jars and on all other battlefields, winning great, all-round victories and driving them into a position of passivity and defeat.

In Viet-Nam, our long, arduous and heroic resistance against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, has recorded great and all-round victories. The population of South Viet-Nam have defeated the "special war" of the U.S., foiled one after another all its strategic plans in its "local war." With the impetus of victory they are developing their offensive position with the firm determination to defeat the more than one million-strong army of the U.S., puppets and satellites. The population of the socialist North have defeated the extremely atrocious war of destruction launched by the U.S. while continuing successfully to build socialism, thus strengthening the economic potential and defense capabilities of the North, the "great rear" of the South and the solid base of the whole country. The defeat of the U.S. imperialists is already evident. Still, they are seeking to continue their war of aggression with their "Vietnamization" plan. It is because U.S. President Nixon wants to prolong and extend the war of aggression instead of setting to real negotiation, that the Paris Conference is in a deadlock.

Born of failure, the U.S. plan for the "Vietnamization of the war" is in itself a failure. It is now failing and will certainly fail completely. The new wave of attacks by the South Viet-Nam armed forces and people and their brilliant victories prove that the resistance forces have strengthened unceasingly in the fight and will certainly persist in and step up the struggle till complete victory. A few days ago, in his April 20, 1970 address, the U.S. President once again repeated his stubborn contentions and carried on his tricky move on the withdrawal of more U.S. troops. In fact this is aimed at delaying the withdrawal of American troops, prolonging indefinitely the occupation of South Viet-Nam by the U.S. aggressor army and fooling American and world opinion which is urgently demanding from the U. S. Government the quick and total withdrawal of American troops from South Viet-Nam. A year ago, our great President Ho Chi Minh made clear that the "the Vietnamese people firmly demand

the withdrawal of only 25,000, 250,000 men, but a total, complete and unconditional withdrawal. As long as there is a single aggressor in our country, we must fight on to sweep him away."

As is known to everyone, the correct political solution to the Viet-Nam problem has been clearly defined in the ten points of the South Viet-Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam, of which two main points are:

First, rapid, complete and unconditional withdrawal of all American and satellite troops from Viet-Nam,

Second, formation of a provisional coalition government in South Viet-Nam with a view to the holding of free and democratic elections and the establishment of the coalition government in South Viet-Nam.

In a word, the patriotic struggle of the peoples of Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam is developing favourably, in close connection with the favourable development of the national liberation movement and of the revolutionary cause of the world's peoples. The more the U.S. imperialists frantically prolong and widen the war, pile up crimes against our three peoples, the bigger the difficulties and the heavier the setbacks they will meet in Indochina, in the United States itself and in the world.

In such a situation, this Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, marked with complete identity of views from the outset of the preparatory work, is a great victory of the militant solidarity among our three peoples; it is an expression of our will to hold closer than ever together with a firm resolve to fight and defeat the U.S. imperialists, the most cruel and dangerous enemy of the Indochinese peoples and of the whole mankind.

The people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam fully support the five-point proclamation of March 23, 1970 and the appeals of April 4 and 20, 1970 of Samdech