

Norodom Sihanouk Head of State of Cambodia. We firmly support the heroic patriotic struggle of the Khmer people united in the National United Front of Kampuchea with the firm determination to overthrow the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak coup clique, to foil the schemes of intervention and aggression of the U.S. imperialists, to build an independent, free, peaceful, neutral and prosperous Cambodia. The Khmer people is animated by an ardent patriotism and endowed with a history of indomitable struggle against foreign aggression and an age-old brilliant civilization. We firmly believe that the Khmer people, united in the F. U. N. K. under the banner of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, and fighting in solidarity with the Lao and Vietnamese peoples and with the support of the peace and progressive forces in the world, will win total victory.

The people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam warmly acclaim the successive and brilliant victories of the Lao people who, under the leadership of His Highness Prince Souphanouvong, have smashed all the nibbling attacks by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, have preserved and consolidated the liberated zone. We fully support the five-point program advanced by the Lao Patriotic Front with a view to a peaceful settlement of the Lao problem on the basis of the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos and in keeping with the realities of the present situation in Laos. We firmly believe that the patriotic struggle of the valiant Lao people will be crowned with complete victory.

The people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam greatly rejoice at the great victories recorded recently by their dear combatants and countrymen in the South, and are drawing therefrom an increased determination to fulfill their tasks of the "great rear" toward the "great fighting front." Over the past 40 years, our people have carried out the national and people's democratic revolution and the socialist revolution; they have undergone countless hardships and sacrifices, (words indistinct) have gone from victory to victory. We will certainly win complete victory, since our countrymen throughout the country are closely united, are animated by a great revolutionary heroism and are waging a people's war: they have been

launching continuous offensives against the enemy on all fronts in a tenacious and protracted fight. Our fight is closely linked to the revolutionary struggle of the world's peoples who have brought us a great and valuable international support, thus forming a very broad popular front of the world in support of Viet-Nam against U.S. aggression. Meanwhile, however big the U.S. economic and defense potential, it is far from being unlimited. Moreover, the U.S. imperialists are defending an unjust cause, and are beset with multiple contradictions and difficulties in Viet-Nam as well as in Cambodia and Laos, in the United States and in the rest of the world; they have sustained and are sustaining setbacks and will inevitably meet with total defeat. Our people throughout the country have engraved in their hearts the sacred testament of our great President Ho Chi Minh, and are resolved to materialize his teaching:

The resistance war against U.S. aggression may drag out. Our countrymen may have to undergo new sacrifices in terms of property and human lives. In any case, we must be resolved to fight against the U.S. aggressors till total victory.

The victories of the Vietnamese people prove that in the world of today, the people in Asia, Africa and Latin America who want to regain genuine independence and freedom must struggle against intervention and aggression by the U.S. imperialists. It is important to uphold a firm will of struggle and a firm determination to fight perseveringly; then they will be able to fight and defeat the U.S. imperialists, even if their country is not large and its population is not big. The Vietnamese people will defeat U.S. imperialism, so will the Khmer and Lao peoples, and together with us, other peoples, victims of U.S. intervention and aggression!

The people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam have done their best and will do their best to develop the fraternal friendship and good neighbourly relations between Viet-Nam, Cambodia and Laos, in accordance with the five principles of peaceful co-existence: mutual respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity; non-aggression; mutual

respect for the political regime and non-interference in the internal affairs; equality and mutual benefit; peaceful co-existence. The people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam once again declare recognition of and pledge respect for the territorial integrity of Cambodia within its present borders. The Vietnamese people pledge themselves always to side with the fraternal Khmer and Lao peoples, in mutual esteem and respect, in cordial solidarity and devoted mutual support in the struggle against the common enemy, and in a long-term cooperation with a view to national construction according to the road and abilities of each people.

The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam express their sincere and profound gratitude to the peoples of the socialist countries, the Asian, African and Latin American countries, the peace-and-justice-loving people in the world including the progressive people in the United States, for their sympathy with and their vigorous support and assistance to our struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation.

Together with the Cambodian and Lao peoples, the Vietnamese people express full support to the struggle of the world's peoples against the aggressive and war-seeking U.S. imperialists, for the lofty goals of our times; to the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples for independence and freedom; to the struggle of the Chinese people for recovering Taiwan, an inseparable territory of the People's Republic of China; to the struggle of the Korean people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors for liberating South Korea and achieving national reunification; to the struggle of the Arab people for their fundamental national rights against the Israeli aggressors--stooges of U.S. imperialism; support the American people's struggle against the war of aggression, against racial discrimination, for peace and the true interests of the United States.

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

Dear Friends,

This Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples is a conference for enhancing solidarity and promoting our fight which is sure to win victory. With the strong sympathy and support of the socialist camp and the various governments and peoples in the world, our just cause will certainly be crowned with glorious victory. The national rights of the Cambodian, Lao and Vietnamese peoples will be realized in accordance with the spirit of the Geneva Agreements of 1954 and 1962. Indochina will become an independent and peaceful zone, in accordance with the aspirations of our three peoples. This will be a positive contribution to the cause of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in the world.

[TEXT] Liberation Radio, in English, at 1606, April 28 -- Following is the statement made by President 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 the delegation of the RSVN people, at the recent Indochinese Peoples' Summit Conference.

Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, Your Highness President Souphanouvong, my dear brother Premier Pham Van Dong,

Your Highnesses, Your Excellencies,

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 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 as a precious contribution to the struggle for the emancipation of our three peoples, a powerful blow dealt at the U.S. 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 our brother Premier Pham Van Dong the warmest greetings 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 brother Premier 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 Vietnamese people.

Your Highnesses,

Your Excellencies,

Dear friends,

Our three countries have for a century now been the object of aggression, first by the French colonialists, then the Japanese fascists and now the U.S. imperialists. In the past 15 years, the U.S. 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 always tightened further their solidarity, developed their tradition of patriotism, resolutely stood up against the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys, and have successively foiled their cruel and perfidious maneuvers.

Resolved to use their sacred right of self-determination, the South Vietnamese people, united like one man, under the leadership of the National Front for Liberation, side by side with their North Viet-Nam compatriots, have persistently conducted a sacred resistance war against the U.S. aggressors, 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 U.S. imperialists and their agents very hard blows, forcing the enemy to shift from the stage 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 South Viet-Nam patriotic forces in various fields, but also the inalterable will of the South Viet-Nam people to carry on their struggle against U.S. 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 U.S. 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 in the rear.

These brilliant victories cannot be separated from the previous and efficacious support of the brother peoples of Cambodia, 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 brother 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 brother 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 U. S. 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 and efficacious 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 U. S. aggressors, for national salvation. This support and sympathy constitutes an important contribution to our brilliant victories.

For their part, the people, the NFL, and PRG of the Republic of South Viet-Nam wholeheartedly support the valiant struggle of the brother peoples of Cambodia and Laos against the U.S. 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 for national liberation, the struggle of the American people against the war of aggression and racial discrimination, and the struggle of the world's peoples for peace, democracy and social progress.

Samdech, Your Highness President, Your Excellencies, dear friends,

Our struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, is advancing ever more impetuously and steadily. The war of aggression carried out by the U.S. 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 U.S. must put an end to its aggression, totally and unconditionally withdraw U.S. troops from South Viet-Nam and let the South Viet-Nam people settle themselves their own affairs without foreign interference, as proposed by the NFL and the PRG 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 U. S. imperialism. Nixon's announcement of the withdrawal of 150,000 troops to be completed in the spring of 1971 is but a maneuver to drag out the period of troop withdrawal so as to cope with the difficulties of all kinds ahead of 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 U. S. troops from South Viet-Nam, but not of 50,000 or 150,000. The U. S. 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 insolent 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 posture of irretrievable defeat.

Under the glorious banner of the N. F. L., the South Viet-Nam people, carrying out the sacred teachings of President Ho Chi Minh and with the impetus of victory, are marching forward resolutely, with the determination to fight and defeat the U. S. aggressors.

While conducting an aggressive war against South Viet-Nam, the U. S. 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 maneuvers of the U. S. 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 U.S. 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 U.S. imperialists have, in collusion with the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak reactionary clique, fomented the coup d'etat of March 18, 1970 against the just and clear-sighted line of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, with the aim of "shifting Cambodia into the U.S. 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 other hand, they have colluded with the Saigon puppet administration to stab the South Viet-Nam people's liberation armed forces in the back, savagely massacred thousands of Vietnamese residents in Cambodia, impudently herded tens of thousands of others into concentration camps and submitted them to extremely inhuman treatment. We indignantly denounce to world public opinion on these barbarous crimes of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, lackeys of the U.S. imperialists. We urgently call on the world's peoples to stay their blood-stained hands.

The more ferocious the U.S. imperialists and their agents are, the more rapid and humiliating their defeat. Everywhere in Cambodia, the various strata of the Khmer people have promptly responded to the national appeal of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, rallied within the National United Front of Kampuchea, stood up in a powerful (words indistinct) methods including armed struggle to topple the traitors, henchmen of the enemy.

The just struggle of the Khmer people for a really independent, peaceful and neutral Cambodia, for lasting solidarity and friendship between the Khmer and Vietnamese peoples, will infallibly be crowned with glorious victory.

With regard to the Kingdom of Laos, in the past 15 years, the U.S. imperialists have continually and systematically sabotaged the 1954 and 1962 Geneva Agreements, undermined the Lao national concord, and used their agents to wage a "special war" in Laos.

Recently, the U.S. imperialists and their flunkys headed by Phouma have climbed yet another rung in their war escalation, thus creating a particularly serious situation in Laos. They have stepped up their exterminatory bombing of the liberated zone, cynically introduced their mercenaries into Laos, tried to nibble at the liberation zone, and used Laos as a springboard for aggression against the Indochina countries.

Under the clear-sighted leadership of the Lao Patriotic Front headed by His Highness Souphanouvong, the brother Lao people, in close cooperation with the Lao Patriotic Neutralist Forces, have waged a most valiant struggle and successively foiled all tricky moves of the U.S. imperialists and their hirelings.

Particularly, with the glorious Plain of Jars-Kien Khoang victory, the heroic Lao Army and people have smashed the plan to invade the liberated zone, dealt the first heavy blows at the U.S. "special war," foiled Nixon's cruel policy of making "Asians fight Asians," and "Laotians kill Laotians." At present, while advancing on the crest of victory, the Lao Patriotic Front is seeking a peaceful settlement of the Lao problem by the Lao themselves without foreign interference. The just position full of good will of the Lao Patriotic Front, expounded in the five-point political solution, has won warm approval from the Lao people of various strata and firm support from the people throughout the world.

Your Highnesses, Your Excellencies, dear friends,

The peoples of South Viet-Nam, Laos and Cambodia have recorded the above victories at the cost of innumerable sacrifices and hardships.

The brilliant victories of the Indochinese peoples have weakened the position of the U.S. imperialists inside the United States as well as in the world, and have created for them very great difficulties in all spheres. These victories are not only victories of the firm and indomitable struggle of each of our peoples and of the friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of the three Indochinese countries, but also the common success of the movements for national liberation and for peace, independence, democracy and social progress in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. Our victories have proved that when a people are determined to fight for the independence and freedom of their country, they are fully capable of defeating any aggressor, be it U.S. imperialism, with its enormous economic and military potential.

Despite their bitter defeats, the U.S. imperialists remain very obdurate, bellicose and perfidious. They have not yet given up their design to grab Indochina and turn the Indochinese countries into their new-type colonies and military bases.

In the vain hope of avoiding their inevitable defeat in South Viet-Nam, the U.S. imperialists have sought to widen the war to the whole of Indochina, to knock together a reactionary alliance of their agents in Saigon, Phnom Penh, Vientiane and Bangkok. This alliance constitutes a tool for the U.S. imperialists to carry out Nixon's policy of making "Indochinese fight Indochinese" and "Asians fight Asians," thus creating an extremely grave situation in this region and threatening peace in Asia and the world as a whole.

In face on such a situation, more than ever before, the Indochinese peoples must heighten their vigilance, close in their ranks, strengthen their solidarity and mutual assistance. They are resolved to devote might and main, creativeness and determination, to the struggle against the common enemy--the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their flunkies. Only by so doing can the Indochinese peoples wrest back real independence and peace, free themselves from foreign domination, and enjoy the right to be master of their destiny and build their country along their own line.

Proceeding from the principle that the liberation and defense of a country are the affair of the people of that country, and in consideration of the urgent necessity for the Indochinese peoples to strengthen solidarity and mutual support, to wage concerted struggle against the common enemy, the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam will do their utmost and shrink from no sacrifice in resolutely leading the South Viet-Nam people to boost their struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, till total victory, to liberate the South, defend the North and proceed to the peaceful reunification of their country.

We consider this as a sacred task toward our people, a more active support to the building of socialism of our countrymen in the North, to the national liberation of our brothers and neighbours, the Khmer and Lao peoples, and a concrete contribution to the safeguarding of peace in Indochina, Asia and the rest of the world.

With regard to Cambodia, the people, National Front for Liberation, and Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam reaffirm their unswerving basic policy of constantly strengthening the relations of friendship and good neighbourhood, scrupulously respecting the independence, sovereignty, neutrality, unity and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Cambodia within her existing borders, not interfering in the Khmer people's internal affairs, totally supporting the solemn five-point declaration of March 23, 1970 of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, and wholeheartedly supporting the patriotic struggle of the Khmer people. They pledge themselves to stand side by side with the brother Khmer people in the struggle against the common enemy.

With regard to Laos, the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam reaffirm their unshakable solidarity, friendship, and good neighbour policy, and fully support the just war of resistance of the Lao people against U.S. aggression, for

national salvation, with a view to realizing the noble objectives of their struggle, namely peace, independence, neutrality, unity, democracy and prosperity. Once again, allow us to reiterate our total support to the five-point declaration of March 6, 1970 of the Lao Patriotic Front urging the U.S. to put an end to its aggressive war, halt all bombing and shelling of the Lao territory, and withdraw the U.S. troops and Thai mercenaries from Laos. This is a very correct basis for the peaceful settlement of the Lao problem, letting the Lao people settle their own affairs without foreign interference.

With a view to constantly enhancing the fraternal friendship and consolidating the militant solidarity between the Indochinese peoples, our delegation proposes that the parties proceed to frequent consultations so as to exchange their opinions on the situation and the tasks to be carried out in order to lead the national liberation struggle of the Indochinese peoples against the U.S. imperialists to yet bigger victories.

Your Highnesses, Your Excellencies, dear friends,

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges have sustained and continue to sustain repeated heavy defeats in Viet-Nam, Cambodia and Laos. Their global strategy, their "special war" and "local war" strategies, as well as the Nixon doctrine of making "Asians fight Asians" have gone through hard trials, have been foiled and will ultimately go bankrupt. No effort of the U.S. imperialists and their flunkies can turn back the wheel of history or retrieve their defeat in Indochina.

With the flush of their victories, the peoples of South Viet-Nam, Cambodia and Laos are fully conscious of the propitious historic situation and of their glorious but very heavy mission. They are resolved to hold higher the banner of independence, peace, neutrality and strengthen their solidarity in mutual respect and assistance and to struggle valiantly and perseveringly.

Enjoying the sympathy and support of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the other socialist countries, the nationalist countries and friends in the five continents including the progressive people in the United States, the South Vietnamese people will certainly win total victory over the U.S. aggressors and their hirelings.

He who sows the wind reap the whirlwind. The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys who have perpetrated utterly barbarous crimes against the Indochinese peoples, will be charred by the flames of indignation of our peoples. The storm of revolution in Indochina will infallibly sweep them away so as to return to Indochina its pure skies and so that the Indochinese peoples may live in harmony, happiness and peace.

We extend our best wishes for brilliant successes to our Conference.

Thank you for your attention.

[TEXT] Sam Neua, Pathet Lao clandestine Radio, in English, 0643 GMT, April 29 -- Following is the full text of the address of Prince Souphanouvong, President of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, Head of the Lao people's delegation to the recent Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, at the April 24 session:

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, Mr. Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, Mr. President Nguyen Huu Tho and 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 U.S. imperialist aggressors. This time, also at the initiative of

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 U.S. 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 battlefields 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, has engineered a coup d'etat in Cambodia, and is plotting to extend the war in Indochina. This Conference which meets the urgent demands of the situation, bears very great significance as it strengthens and consolidates the solidarity and friendship between Laos, Cambodia, and Viet-Nam and heightens the determination of the three peoples to fight against the U.S. imperialist aggressors in defense of national independence and for a lasting peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

The delegation of the Lao people is very happy to participate 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, incarnating 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 U.S. imperialists have shirked their responsibilities under the Geneva Agreements. They have deliberately pursued their unchanged maneuvers on aggression against the countries in Indochina, with a view to turning them into neocolonies and

military bases. All along the past 16 years, the Lao, Khmer, and Vietnamese peoples, highly conscious of their responsibilities to history, have unceasingly struggled against these perfidious maneuvers of aggression of the U.S. imperialists, and have recorded big successes, especially in recent years.

The Vietnamese people, responding to the appeal of the 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 U.S. aggression, for national salvation, and in the building of socialism. North Viet-Nam has defeated the war of destruction conducted by the United States and turned itself into a solid rear for the fighting front against U.S. aggression. The people of South Viet-Nam, closely united around the National Front for Liberation, have defeated the special war and are bringing to failure the local war conducted by the U.S. imperialists, the most barbarous war in human history. This heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people has greatly contributed to the fight jointly conducted by the Indochinese peoples against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, and exerted a very great influence on the national liberation movement in the world.

The Khmer people, under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, have frustrated all U.S. maneuvers of intervention designed to cause Cambodia to depart from its policy of independence, peace and neutrality. They have been able to preserve their independence and freedom to build a more and 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 U.S. imperialist aggressors. The delegation of the Lao people warmly hail these big victories of the two fraternal peoples as factors really favorable to the Lao people's struggle.

With regard to Laos, during the past 16 years, the United States has pursued an extremely cruel policy of

aggression in an attempt to turn this Kingdom into a U.S. 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 block, 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. Intrepid and indomitable, the fighting units of the Pathet Lao and the entire Lao people under the leadership of the Lao Patriotic Front have valiantly stood up against the U.S. aggressors and their agents in defense 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 an alliance with the Lao Patriotic Front to fight, together with the rest of the people, against the U.S. 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 Agreements on Laos and to recognize once again the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity of Laos. The U.S. 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 U.S. 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 U.S. 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 the most odious means--political, economic and cultural--to establish step by step a neocolonial 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 U.S. air raids in Laos 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 U.S. aircraft poured an average of 3,000 tons of bomb daily on Lao territory. On some days, more than 1,000 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, 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 50 puppet battalions along with Thai units and the American Green Berets and with massive U.S. air cover, to launch a most ferocious campaign against the strategic area of Xieng Khoang-Plain of Jars. During that campaign, the United States Air Force conducted extremely savage bombings and strafings while U.S. 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 of mankind, invited condemnation from world public opinion, fanned up the hatred and strengthened the patriotism of the Lao people and Patriotic Armed Forces.

Nevertheless, carrying out the thief stop thief trick, the U.S. imperialists and their agents have continually slandered the Lao Patriotic Front and invented the fantastic story of aggression against Laos by Viet-Nam, with a view to dividing the Indochinese peoples and covering up the U.S. 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 U.S. imperialists who have carried out systematic intervention and aggression in Laos. It is this U.S. intervention and aggression which is the origin of the grave situation now obtaining in Laos.

For genuine independence, peace, and neutrality, and for the defense of the Geneva Agreement 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 U.S. imperialists and their agents. They have thus metted out due punishment to them. The armed forces and people of Laos have driven the enemy to the defensive, following heavy military defeats and 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 U.S. neo-colonialism in Laos.

Along with the armed struggle, the Lao Patriotic Front has made public its twelve-point political program, a program for national salvation and construction, and which meets the deep national aspirations of the Lao people and the interests of peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia. And on March 6 it put forth the radiantly just five-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 LPF that the Lao problem must be settled on the basis of the 1962 Geneva Agreements and the realities of the present situation in Laos. Having committed intervention and aggression against Laos, the U.S. must stop it. The Lao problem must be solved by the Lao concerned parties without U.S. interference. In order that conditions could be created which will enable the concerned Lao parties to meet, the U.S. must, first of all, stop escalating the war and put a definitive end to all bombardment against Lao territory, without posing any condition. If the U.S. and its agents remain obdurate and do not recognize the legitimate demands of the Lao people they will be held entirely responsible for all consequences arising from their obstinacy.

Loyal to the Lao people's aspiration 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 fields, the Lao people have ceaselessly built their forces in all respects. Overcoming extremely hand 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 developments; 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 LPF and the LPNF has been strengthening day by day. The Lao people's Liberation Army and the LPNF have matured ideologically and organizationally, as well as in technique and tactics. The prestige of the LPF and that of the LPNF have been enhanced incessantly 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 LPF, 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 their hands the standards 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 peoples 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 peoples of the world, including the American people, for the sympathy and support extended to the Lao people's struggle against the U.S. imperialists, for national salvation.

The brilliant victories of our three peoples have driven the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys into a position of passivity and defeat in Indochina. The U.S. imperialists are

encountering the greatest difficulties both at home and in the world; the Nixon doctrine is heading toward bankruptcy. Yet the U.S. 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 that 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 the face of these maneuvers and tricks of the U.S. 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 to foil all maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their flunkys 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 cooperation with Cambodia and Viet-Nam on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence 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 U.S. 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, Southeast Asia, and the world.

With regard to the fraternal Cambodian 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'etat engineered by the U.S. 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 U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique in keeping with the correct line laid down in the five-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.

(Words indistinct) 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 ten-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 four-point stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam. We demand that the U.S. imperialists withdraw 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 U.S. aggression with a view to liberating the South, defending the North, ultimately achieving peaceful reunification of their country, and building a peaceful, reunified, independent, democratic, and prosperous Viet-Nam.

The delegation of the Lao people just outlined the situation and stated its views concerning the problems of our three countries. There 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 successful conclusion. We believe that our Conference will be crowned with brilliant successes. The delegation of the Lao people avail 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 U.S. intervention and aggression in Indochina, and to demand that the U.S. 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 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 U.S. imperialism. We unreservedly support the struggle of the world's peoples 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 solidarity with the fraternal Khmer and Vietnamese peoples and extend wholehearted mutual support in order to defeat the U.S. 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 resistance 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 U.S. aggression, for national salvation is sure to end in total victory.

The delegation of the Lao people expresses best wishes for the good success of the Conference and the good health of all delegates.

5. The joint declaration (Item 1 in this report) having been adopted, the heads of delegation again spoke formally at a "closing ceremony" on April 25. They followed the same speaking order as they had at the previous day's opening session.

PRINCE SIHANOUK

Hanoi VNA International Service
in English 1625 GMT, April 29.

[TEXT] Hanoi VNA April 29 -- Following is the full text of the speech delivered by the head of the delegation of the Khmer people at the closing ceremony of the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples on April 25, 1970:

Your Highness and Your Excellencies, Heads of delegation, dear brothers and sisters,

Contrary to so many international conferences, the Summit Conference of the Indochinese Peoples, though it aims at attaining very important objectives for the present and the future of these peoples, has not dragged out.

The brevity of our Conference and its total success bring to the world the testimony of the union without fault, of the absolute solidarity and the complete community of views, aspirations and determination of our three peoples and of their leaders.

French colonialism and formerly (and involuntarily) brought us nearer together and aroused in us a sentiment of solidarity. But "to render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's," it is to the aggression of the U. S. imperialists and the anti-popular regimes in their service that belongs the "merit" of cementing now and forever our unity which is related to the birth of an "Indochinese consciousness," to our fighting solidarity, to our cooperation for progress, and which, nevertheless, does not rule out a strict respect for

the national independence, sovereignty, frontiers, regime or the ideology of each of our three nations.

As the saying goes, "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good." The aggressions of the U.S.A. in Viet-Nam, Laos and Cambodia, as well as the setting up of anti-popular regimes by the care of the U.S. imperialists' "special services" in certain of our capitals have greatly accelerated the process of unification of the hearts and minds of our three peoples, and consequently, of the forthcoming and irreversible peaceful alliance of our three countries. This process of union and cooperation is perfectly in line with the trend of history in the same way as that of decolonization or rather of liberation of the oppressed peoples of the third world.

"Yesterday," the colonialist powers divided these peoples to "rule," and they accepted to "decolonize" them only after being defeated with weapons.

Today the imperialists and neo-colonialists have taken the place of the colonialists. We must not hope to ward off the mortal danger they represent through diplomacy, negotiations, conferences or even friendly neutrality. Armed struggle alone can remove this danger wherever it sets in.

The 1954 Geneva Agreements had recognized to Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam the right to live in peace, national unity and complete independence. Of all the powers having to shoulder responsibilities of international order, only the U.S.A. refused to sign these agreements. They soon began violating them in aggression [as received] Viet-Nam then Laos, and preventing by force the reunification of Viet-Nam explicitly envisaged for 1956.

The U.S.A. is also responsible for the advent in Indochina of the horrors of fascism which was rife in South Viet-Nam in particular under Ngo Dinh Diem and Ngo Dinh Nhu, and which is now life in Cambodia under Lon Nol and Sirik Matak.

The revival of the mass assassination and genocidal practice of the defunct Hitlerite regime is the work of the "Special Forces" of the U.S. imperialists themselves as is evidenced by the martyrology of Ben Luc, Son My, Ba Lang, Khaoh Lam, etc... the martyrology of Prasaut, Takeo, Kompong Cham, Angtassom, "Catholic villages," "signed" by Lon Nol, is of the same style, and on a greater scale.

My country, Cambodia, because during too long a time it believed it was possible to achieve peaceful coexistence with U.S. imperialism, is now living the darkest and most dishonouring period in its nearly bi-millenary history which had remained stainless before March 1970.

To be sure, the Khmer people regret their "peace" and their "joy of living" which have been lost now. But they know that they must accept all sacrifices and difficulties to gain a life of dignity with security, social justice, democracy and progress. It is in this conviction that they enthusiastically join the camp of fighting and revolutionary peoples, and will struggle shoulder to shoulder, in a united front with the fraternal peoples of Viet-Nam and Laos -- all three enjoying the total, constant and extremely powerful support of the glorious and invincible Chinese people under the aegis of their great and very illustrious guide, President Mao Tse-tung.

And it is in the same conviction that they resolutely condemn the diplomatic and other maneuvers which, under cover of sham pacifism, aim at saving U.S. imperialism from its inevitable defeat in Indochina and safeguarding in South Viet-Nam, Laos and Cambodia the shaky position of this imperialism and the puppet governments in its trail.

In effect, what would mean a new "Geneva Conference" if it would not lead to a unanimous condemnation of the U. S. A. as the only violators of the basic agreements of 1954 concerning our three countries?

Certain big powers want to achieve through a new international conference a new partition of our Indochina and a first partition of Cambodia into "zones of influence," while allowing the U.S.A. and the puppets to maintain themselves unduly in power in certain Indochinese capitals, in defiance of the legitimate aspirations of our peoples.

The world ought to know that the Indochina problem is very simple. The 1954 Geneva agreements had guaranteed to us peace, unity and independence. The U.S.A. alone has violated and is violating them. The question is, therefore, to compel it purely and simply to withdraw without delay and without condition all their troops and those of their "allies," and the problem will be ipso facto resolved.

As for the problems of reunification of Viet-Nam and Laos and that of the regimes that the Vietnamese, the Lao and the Cambodian would like to give themselves respectively, they do not concern any country other than Viet-Nam, Laos and Cambodia respectively.

On behalf of people's Cambodia, I declare to deny beforehand to the UNO and to the foreign powers any right to interfere in our affairs and to help, by any means whatsoever, U.S. imperialism and the puppet regime at its devotion to maintain themselves in our country.

In this respect, the Khmer people denounce the perfidious maneuvers of the lackeys by appointment of U.S. imperialism, de-Asianized Asians, who propose to hold a so-called "Asian" conference allegedly to save Cambodia and peace.

Now what are the countries approached for this conference? There are simply "non-aligned", very visibly aligned with the U.S.A., anti-popular and the anti-socialist on the one hand, SEATO members and formal allies of the U.S.A. on the other, and also two countries which are more Western European than Asian by their population and their political-ideological orientation, let alone the fact that they owe allegiance to the U.S.A. and are together with it, aggressors against South Viet-Nam!

A conference composed of such participants would have no Asian and still less peaceful character. It would be only a contemptible and ridiculous masquerade behind which the little honourable Uncle Sam could hardly hide himself. This "Uncle Sam," since he was incarnated in the person of President Nixon, was "excelled" in the art of camouflaging the intolerable interferences in the internal and national affairs of the Indochinese peoples and the criminal aggressions against the same peoples perpetrated by U.S. imperialism and neo-colonialism, under the cloak of fake innocence, fake pacifism and fake respect for the sovereignty of our three countries. In this connection, the televised address delivered on April 20 by the U.S. head of the executive is very typical of this "art."

To speak only of my country, Cambodia, we can pick up flagrant and inadmissible untruths. Thus the aggression committed by fascist reactionaries in the payroll of the C. I. A. against their own people has become in Nixon's mouth a communist aggression against Cambodia and her neutrality.

Thus the escalation of the war in Cambodia as well as in Laos has become in the same mouth a work of North Vietnamese leaders and "Hanoi and Hanoi alone, that stands today blocking the path to a just peace for the peoples of South East Asia."

The impudence reaches its height when Nixon advised the D. R. V. N. to allow (our) people "to determine their own future free of any outside interference"(sic) when he affirmed that the Americans "want to end this war and achieve a just peace," demanded that the Indochinese people's liberation forces withdraw from Indochina and threaten to delay the withdrawal of U.S. troops in case our peoples would continue to struggle against U.S. neo-colonialism and the puppet regimes. [extraneous quote marks and punctuation in this sentence as received]

The Khmer people has known and knows only one aggressor -- U.S. imperialism which has sent and is sending on a regular basis, its aircraft and helicopters to bomb and strafe our country and its inhabitants indiscriminately, which has sent and is sending its armoured cars, its infantrymen and those of the Thieu-Ky-Khiem traitors deep into our national territory to sow death and destruction, which now entrusts the Saigon puppet administration and the Indonesian renegade Adam Malik with transporting arms and ammunition to Phnom Penh to make it possible for its other agents named Lon Nol and Sirik Matak to do better in massacring their own people and the peaceful Vietnamese residents, beginning with women, old people and children who are called "Viet Cong soldiers" by the despicable self-styled Brigadier-General Srey Saman at a recent press conference in Paris.

The cynicism of the U.S. President reaches its highest level when he demands that the resistance forces of our three peoples pull out of their own countries in response to the withdrawal of a part of the U.S. forces and especially when our resistance becomes on our own soil a "foreign interference."

Where should our liberation armies move to? To the United States of America? And would the U.S. troops aggressors of our Indochina have become -- by what "operation of the Holy Ghost?" -- "pure-blooded Indochinese?"

Who has escalated the war in Laos and in Cambodia?

Are the daily 1,000 air raids of the U.S. Air Force launched from the Gia Lam Air Base?

Do the "Columbia Eagle" and the "Caribou" transport aircraft carrying a new arsenal of arms for the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak criminals and their mercenaries happen to belong to General Vo Nguyen Giap?

Are the hundreds of C. I. A. "special advisors" landed in Vientiane and the dozens of "special advisers" of the same

C. I. A. recently landed from U. S. helicopters in Svay Rieng town a "gift" of Premier Pham Van Dong?

Who blocks the path to peace in Indochina?

Is it the Khmer people, the Lao people, the Vietnamese people who are asking only to live in peace, but without accepting U. S. neo-colonialism, or this U. S. neo-colonialism itself and its mercenaries armed to the teeth coming from South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand? Are these people more "Indochinese" than us, Khmer, Lao and Vietnamese?

Mr. Nixon has now to give us lessons on the principle of self-determination of the peoples.

The Indochinese peoples do not know what to do with U. S. foreign aid and still less with U. S. presence "to determine their future."

We demand that Mr. Nixon withdraw without delay and without condition his troops and those of his non-Indochinese satellites from our Indochina and leave us along to fight the traitors, the Indochinese renegades of Phnom Penh, Vientiane and Saigon. That is the Indochinese peoples' true fight of self-determination.

With regard to the Nixon threat of delaying the withdrawal of the U. S. forces from Indochina, it does not and will not impress in any of our three fighting peoples who are from now on united in a single front and who know that unity is and will be an invincible force.

Finally we advise the Asian renegades, these de-Asiatic Asians of Adam Malik and Thanat Khoman type, and who are a little everywhere around our Indochina to imperialist master. [sentence as received]