

NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT

EXTERNAL RELATIONS - INDOCHINA

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REPORTAGE ON SECOND SESSION OF CONFERENCE

Phnom Penh in French to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 3 March 1965--S

(Text) Under the chairmanship of NLFV delegation head Huynh Tan Phat, the second plenary session of the Indochinese peoples' conference began at 1600 hours on 2 March with the hearing of the listed speakers. The first to speak was Tran Van Huu, head of the delegation of the Committee for Peace and Amelioration of South Vietnam. As the delegates who preceded him, he expressed with emotion his gratitude to His Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the Sangkum Reastr Niyum, and the Khmer people. He said in substance: "The peoples (who are going to achieve?) peace thanks to the Prince's marvellous gesture will remember him for generations."

Then he dealt with the main problems with which his delegation is concerned, namely the peace, neutrality, and peaceful reunification of Vietnam. His movement requested that peace be achieved as soon as possible for a number of reasons. The present situation in Vietnam was (full?) of insecurity and (hampered the development of the country?). Vietnam was faced with catastrophic maneuvers with the commencement of the policy of escalating the war, a policy which could lead to a world war.

In North Vietnam, the U.S. bombings and provocations which could remain unpunished for a long time due to a shortage of modern and improved means (several words indistinct) constituted a grave danger for the whole of Indochina. The delegation was firmly convinced that the key to the Vietnam problem in particular and the Indochinese conflict in general was not outside Indochina, but in the hands of the Indochinese peoples themselves. It was firmly convinced that the withdrawal of U.S. troops must be actual and complete, that all U.S. criminal provocations against North Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia must be stopped, and that all intervention in the internal affairs of the Indochinese states as well as in their foreign affairs must be stopped.

For this delegation, the Indochinese land was indivisible (several words indistinct), condition which could not be fulfilled without a solution of neutrality for South Vietnam. This neutrality would be the first step toward the peaceful unification of South Vietnam--that is, unification in which there would not be the annexation of one zone for the profit of another. The final step would be a sort of federation in which (remainder of sentence indistinct).

Meanwhile, the delegation advocated strict respect for the 1954 Geneva accords which were modified, as far as Laos was concerned, by those of 1962. It advocated the necessity of convening an international conference with the same participating members as that of 1954 to find the means to put an end to the war. On this point, it was happy to realize that "the disinterested suggestions of His Royal Highness Prince Sihanouk, the generous promoter of our conference, as contained in the speech he planned to deliver at the inauguration of our debates, are consistent with our conclusions."

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Taking the floor, Khamsouk Keola, head of the delegation of the Laotian Patriotic Neutralist Forces, after paying respectful and warm homage to His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, expressed his regret for not being present--because of certain circumstances--at the preparatory conference, the decisions of which he approved with pleasure. Then he reported on the bloody and inadmissible intervention by the Americans in Indochina, especially Laos. But he proclaimed his faith in the final victory of the progressive forces to which his movement belonged.

For him, the (era?) of colonialist domination was a thing of the past because all Indochinese peoples no longer liked it (several words indistinct). They had united to struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. In conclusion, he said he believed "the Indochinese peoples' conference, the convocation of which was possible thanks to the magnificent initiative of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, asserts once more that a close union among our three fraternal peoples alone is a solemn guarantee of our final victory over the common enemy, a safeguard for our independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and a defense for the true peace of our three countries."

Succeeding the head of the delegation of the Laotian Patriotic Neutralist Forces to the floor, Venerable Thach Sok, head of the delegation of the Buddhist association of Kampuchea Krom, spoke to the conference. After enumerating the acts of extortion, oppression, and massacre committed by the U.S. imperialists and their Vietnamese lackeys against the Khmer civilian and religious people in Kampuchea Krom and after introducing a list of killed, wounded, jailed, and refugees totaling several thousand persons and a list of immense material damages, the venerable mentioned that since 1956 the Saigon government had engaged, in accordance with a decree, in a forced Vietnameseation of the Khmer population in Kampuchea Krom. He also mentioned the very serious religious persecution of the freedom of conscience of the Cambodian people in Cochinchina, persecution which was translated into arson, bombing of monasteries, forcing the bonzes to give up the frock and enlist in the U.S.-South Vietnamese forces, and so forth.

After proclaiming that the Kampuchea Krom Buddhist Association, of which he was president, was determined to struggle, through all peaceful means, against those acts of extortion and persecution, the venerable appealed to all patriotic Indochinese movements, the World Buddhist Association, and other world peace organizations to put an end to those crimes of extermination and genocide perpetrated against the Khmer people in Kampuchea Krom. Finally, after wishing success to the Indochinese peoples' conference, the venerable stated that he had decided to abide always by His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk's policy and to follow Samdech chief of the Khmer state until death.

Taking the floor, the head of the delegation of the Union of Vietnamese Nationals in Cambodia, (Tran Trong Nghia--phonetic), who has resided in Cambodia for years with a large number of his compatriots, stated that the Vietnamese nationals here could lead a peaceful life thanks to the altruism of the Chief of State and to the chivalrous spirit of the Khmer people. He added that "if the U.S. imperialists dare invade Cambodia, all Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia--to repay their debt of gratitude--will stand side by side with the Khmer people and fight the common enemy to safeguard Cambodia, our second fatherland."

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Introducing the stand of his movement, the head of this delegation stated that all Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia supported the independence, neutrality, and territorial integrity of the Cambodian kingdom, condemned all acts of banditry by the U.S. imperialists against North Vietnam, and demanded a cease-fire and the convocation of a Geneva conference for South Vietnam and a conference of the 1962 type for Laos.

The session ended at 1800 hours.

SUKARNO ADDRESSES PEOPLES' CONFERENCE

Peking NCNA International Service in English 1539 GMT 4 March 1965--B

(Text) Phnom Penh, 4 March--Indonesian President Sukarno said: "While imperialism still remains we should be foolish to look for peace and quiet, we should be foolish to expect there would be no danger." Sukarno said this in addressing a special session of the Indochinese peoples' conference this morning. The session was presided over by Cambodian Head of State Prince Sihanouk who is president of the conference.

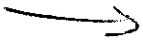
In his address entitled "Asian Problems Should Be Solved By Asians" Sukarno pointed to the great significance of the Indochinese peoples' conference and said that it reflected the spirit on an awakened Asia determined to be master of its own fate.

President Sukarno said, imperialism was still imperialism and colonialism was still colonialism no matter what they called themselves. "They are not only wearing a new look but also operating by different processes and that is why I speak of neocolonialism and neoimperialism. The physical occupation by the old colonial powers in the past has been replaced by power politics from afar, whether it is called peaceful penetration or whether it is armed penetration equivalent to open aggression, such as we see today in South Vietnam, in the Congo, Laos, and what they call Malaysia. Subversion, interference, intervention--these are the new devices to secure the same old end of perpetuating the law of Western imperialism, which is nowadays transformed into neocolonialism."

The President stressed the significance of the final struggle to remove all traces of imperialist domination from Asian soil, the final struggle to end forever the activities of the forces of imperialism to preserve their domination, to intervene in Asian political affairs, to manipulate Asian economic development, and to blackmail the developing nations over their own security through a display of military might and imperialist power. "This will be a gigantic struggle," he said.

He strongly denounced the imperialists, for trying to apply the most brutal of slogans--let Asians fight Asians, let Africans fight Africans, let Latin Americans fight Latin Americans.

President Sukarno pointed out that the existence of the imperialist system depended upon the subjugation of Asia, Africa and Latin America and not vice versa. He said: "The economic strength, affluence, technology, and finance of these imperialist countries are not a necessity for us. We can stand on our own feet. We can build our own societies. We can develop our own economies. We can produce our own technology. We can accumulate our own financial strength."



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"We can do without any of the advantages which the relations with the imperialist world might possibly accrue, but, the imperialist world cannot do without us." He added: "We must always bear it in mind that while we can do without the capitalist imperialist world, it cannot do without us, and we must also remember that the efforts of capitalism-imperialism to maintain their grip upon us bring about a change among our own ranks that brings us to maturity."

He added that "On 18 April there will assemble in Djakarta a great concourse of the leaders of the independent states of Asia and Africa, to celebrate together the 10th anniversary of the first Asian-African conference, the Bandung conference, which produced the 10 Bandung principles that have shone ever since like a beacon to light up the path of struggle of the Asian and African nations."

In conclusion, President Sukarno said, "We assure you that our full support will be behind you. Let us assure you that all Indonesian people are with you Indochinese peoples in the struggle to crush the forces of imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. Let us unite so that the new emerging forces may build a new and better world. Our common slogan is: Ever onward, never retreat!"

President Sukarno's speech was punctuated by thunderous applause.

Sihanouk on Indonesia

At the beginning of the session Prince Sihanouk said in a short speech that "the presence of the Indonesian President provides us with conclusive proof that the Indonesian people stand unflinchingly by our side in our common resistance to the unprovoked assaults of the American imperialist."

He said that "the spirit of solidarity, which binds the 104 million Indonesian and 40 million Indochinese together, must be reinforced still further for the purpose of freeing southern Asia forever from the aforesaid imperialists who were mad enough to believe that they could impose their domination over us."

After pointing to the vital necessity of uniting more closely all the forces now engaged in the struggle against neocolonialism and imperialism, Prince Sihanouk said that this solidarity was a guarantee of final victory.

All Cambodian high-ranking officials and officers, Chinese Ambassador Chen Shu-liang and diplomatic envoys of other countries were present at the occasion.

Sihanouk on U.S. Air Strikes

Hanoi VNA International Service in English 1639 GMT 4 March 1965--B

(Text) Hanoi, 4 March--Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of State of Cambodia, today strongly condemned the U.S. imperialists for their renewed air attacks against the DRV on 2 March.

Speaking at the current Indochinese peoples' conference in Phnom Penh to introduce President Sukarno of Indonesia who was visiting Cambodia and calling on the conference, Prince Sihanouk said:

Just 48 hours ago, the U.S. imperialists again committed a very grave provocation by bombing and strafing the DRV without caring to justify their act. It has thus become clearer day by day that these imperialists not only want to continue their war in South Vietnam but also to expand the war to the whole of this area. In face of our profound aspirations for peace, such criminal attacks make it all the more imperative for us to declare that our solidarity consists first of all in our unity of mind not to shrink before any violence in service of injustice.