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VI. STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ENDORSES
DRV-PRG POSITION

VNA
12/1/70

[Moscow VNA in English to VNA Hanoi , 0500 GMT,
1 December 1970]

Text of declaration adopted at the Stockholm Conference.

The Stockholm Conference ends.

After two days of work, the Stockholm Conference on Viet-Nam, Laos, and Cambodia concluded this afternoon, 30 November 1970.

The conferees unanimously adopted documents of the conference.
Following is its declaration:

HISTORY OF THE VIETNAM WAR ON MICROFILM

Declaration

The World Conference on Viet-Nam, Laos and Cambodia, held in Stockholm from November 28 - 30, 1970, with the participation of more than 322 representatives of organizations and personalities from all over the world, is gravely concerned about the aggravation of the situation in Indochina following the deliberate attacks of the U.S. Air Force against densely-populated areas of the DRV.

These extremely serious acts of war are a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and security of the DRV, form part of the U.S. government's plan to intensify and extend the war of aggression in Indochina and constitute an arrogant defiance of world public opinion. They must be added to other crimes committed in different parts of the Indochinese peninsula, which expose the fallacious character of the so-called peace proposals of the President of the United States, in particular his latest initiative in five points. Mr. Nixon speaks of peace but he intensifies that war against the peoples of Indochina who are fighting with unshakable determination and in a spirit of complete solidarity. In spite of the grave setbacks it suffered in its war of aggression, the U.S. government does not yet renounce on its policy of neo-colonialism in Indochina and continues to trample on the fundamental national rights of the peoples of Viet-Nam, Laos, and Cambodia.

The war crimes committed by U.S., satellite and puppet troops, highlighted by the International Commission of Enquiry, held in Stockholm from October 22 to 25 last, have reached an unprecedented degree of barbarism: intensification of mass air raids, of the chemical war, of mass (words indistinct) the civilian population.

(Words indistinct) in South Viet-Nam, the Vietnamization of the war is aimed solely at prolonging the aggression and the occupation by American troops as well as at maintaining in power the Saigon puppet clique. The defeats suffered in the course of this undertaking have led the American, satellite and puppet troops to an escalation of their cruelty.

In Laos, the U.S. Air Force has intensified its mass bombing attacks--especially those carried out by B-52 planes--dropping several thousand tons of bombs daily on (words indistinct) civilian population. At the same time, large scale attacks, with the participation of the Vientiane puppet army and Saigon and Bangkok troops in ever greater numbers and supported by the U.S. Air Force, are carried out more and more frequently against the liberated zone of Laos.

The U.S. government is using all kinds of maneuvers to oppose deliberately and openly, the solution in five points put forward by the Lao Patriotic Front for the settlement of the Laos problem .

It endeavors to prevent the contacts envisaged between the representatives of Prince Souphanouvong and Prince Souvanna Phouma.

In Cambodia, the U.S. war of aggression is spreading, due to the recent invasion carried out by thousands of Saigonese soldiers, trained by American advisors and enjoying the unlimited support of the U.S. , Saigonese, and Thailand Air Forces, while the U.S. government, defying the protest of public opinion and certain American political circles, increases considerably the financial and military aid which it grants to the fascist and anti-patriotic clique of Phnom Penh.

The International Conference on Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia expresses the feelings of all men and women who cherish peace and justice in the world, when it denounces and condemns the U.S. war of aggression in Indochina and its continuous aggravation. The U.S. government will have to bear the full responsibility for the consequences which result from its grave acts of war carried out against the Indochinese peoples, and in particular those concerning the work of the Paris conference.

The Conference demands the ending, once and for all, of all acts of war against the DRV. The U.S. Army has no right to violate for any period of time and in any way, the smallest fraction of the territory of this sovereign state. The United States must respond seriously to the peace initiative of the PRG, elaborated in a spirit of obvious good will in the proposals in eight points put forward on September 17, 1970, withdraw completely and unconditionally from South Viet Nam before June 30, 1971, its troops and those of the other countries of the American camp and cease all support for the warmongering clique of Thieu, Ky and Khiem in order to open the road towards the formation of a coalition government which favours peace, independence, neutrality and democracy.

The Conference fully supports the struggle of the Lao people and the political solution in five points of March 6, 1970 of the Lao Patriotic Front and demands the ending of all aggressive acts against the Lao people, the withdrawal from Laos of all satellite and U.S. troops and military personnel, and, in the first place, the immediate, total and unconditional cessation of all bombing attacks against Laotian territory, in order to create conditions, which would enable the Laotian parties concerned to begin negotiations and to settle between them the affairs of Laos.

The Conference supports the five points of the declaration by the Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, of March 23, 1970 and the struggle against American aggression carried out by the Cambodian people, under the leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union, the only legal and legitimate government of the Khmer people, it demands the total and immediate stopping of all bombing attacks against Cambodian territory carried out by the U.S., Saigon and Bangkok Air Forces, the total, unconditional and immediate withdrawal from Cambodian territory of all U.S. military advisers and of the Saigon puppet troops as well as the cessation of all American aid given to the Phnom Penh administration.

The Conference underlines the fact that during the past months the Nixon government has on the one hand extended and intensified its war of aggression against the Indochinese peoples and, on the other hand, multiplied its demagogical and deceitful peace proposals in order to pacify American and world public opinion. This duplicity--undeniable proof of weakness--succeeded in the beginning to a certain degree in creating illusions and sowing confusion, but it will certainly be unmasked and can finally only lead to a still greater isolation of the U.S. aggressors and to the creation of still greater difficulties for them.

The Conference launches a powerful appeal to world public opinion to start broad and powerful mass actions in all countries of the world to condemn the double faced policy of the U.S. government and force it to put an immediate end to this war of aggression in Indochina.

It supports the struggle of the American people and of American political circles against the policy of the Nixon administration .

It also appeals for the strengthening of the movement of support and help, in all spheres of life, for the people of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia until the victorious end of their just and heroic struggle.

The Conference decided to send a delegation headed by Eertil Svahnstrom, chairman of the Stockholm Conference, to Paris to meet the U.S. delegation to lodge a protest, and to meet the delegations of the Provisional Revolutionary Government and the DRV to express its support for the correct stand of the PRG and DRV.