

PEKING REVIEW

Special
Issue
May 8, 1970

北
京
周
報

**Joint Declaration of Summit Conference
Of Indo-Chinese Peoples**

**Statement of the Government
Of the People's Republic
Of China**

April 28, 1970

**A QUOTATION FROM
CHAIRMAN MAO TSETUNG**

**People of the world, unite
and defeat the U.S. aggressors
and all their running dogs!**

Joint Declaration of Summit Conference Of Indo-Chinese Peoples

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, issued to the press in Peking on April 27 the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples. The Joint Declaration was also made public the same day by the side of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in Hanoi, by the Laotian side in Sam Neua, and by the side of the Republic of South Viet Nam in south Viet Nam respectively. The text of the Joint Declaration reads in full as follows:

THE Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples was held at a place in the frontier region of Laos, Viet Nam and China from April 24 to 25, 1970 on the initiative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea. The three peoples of Indo-China were represented at the conference by four delegations:

The Delegation of the Cambodian People composed of

- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, Head of the Delegation;
- Samdech Penn Nouth, Private Adviser to the Head of State, Representative of N.U.F.K., Deputy Head of the Delegation;
- Mr. Huot Sambath, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Representative of N.U.F.K.;
- Mr. Sarin Chhak, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Representative of N.U.F.K.;
- Mr. Chau Seng, Representative of N.U.F.K.;
- Mr. Thiounn Mumm, Representative of N.U.F.K.;
- Mr. Roerung Mach, Representative of N.U.F.K.

The Delegation of the Laotian People composed of

- His Highness Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Laotian Patriotic Front, Head of the Delegation;
- Mr. Khamsouk Keola, Chairman of the Committee of Alliance of Patriotic Neutralist Forces in Laos, Deputy Head of the Delegation;

- Mr. Phoumi Vongvichit, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front, Deputy Head of the Delegation;
- Mr. Khamphay Boupha, Member of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front;
- Mr. Oun Heuan Phounsavath, Deputy Director of the Information Bureau of the Laotian Patriotic Front in Hanoi.

The Delegation of the People of the Republic of South Viet Nam composed of

- 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 the Delegation;
- Lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao, President 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 of the Delegation;
- Mme. Nguyen Dinh Chi, Vice-President of the Revolutionary People's Committee of Thua Thien-Hue, Vice-President of the Committee of the Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces of the City of Hue, 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 of 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 composed of

- Mr. Pham Van Dong, Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Head of the Delegation;
- Mr. Hoang Quoc Viet, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front, Deputy Head of the Delegation;
- 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 of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam;
- Mr. Nguyen Thuong, Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to Cambodia.

The conference, after an exchange of views, arrived at a unanimous appraisal of the present situation in Indo-China and of the struggle of the three Indo-Chinese peoples against the common enemy, the American imperialist aggressors and their lackeys.

The three peoples of Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam live together on the Indo-China Peninsula; for a long time friendly relations have united them closely. After long years of heroic struggle against the French colonialists and the American interventionists, they achieved independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. These national rights have been recognized and guaranteed under the Geneva Agreements of 1954.

Over the past 15 years, in the hope of realizing their dream of world hegemony, the American imperialists have tried to turn the Indo-Chinese states into colonies of a new type and military bases, so as to exploit the peoples of Indo-China, wipe out the national-liberation movement in Indo-China and Southeast Asia and oppose the socialist and other independent countries in Asia.

The American imperialists have shamelessly flouted the aspirations of the peoples of Cambodia, Laos and south Viet Nam for independence, peace and neutrality, grossly violated the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, systematically sabotaged the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indo-China and those of 1962 on Laos, and posed a grave menace to peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world.

The American imperialists have launched a most barbarous "local war" against the Vietnamese people, provoked an atrocious "special war" against the Laotian people, and intensified their treacherous manoeuvres of encirclement, provocation and subversion against Cambodia. They have perpetrated crimes of unheard-of barbarity on the Indo-China Peninsula.

American imperialism is downright neo-fascism, it is the international gendarme and the most ferocious

and dangerous enemy of the Indo-Chinese peoples and of humanity.

In the face of this common enemy, the peoples of Indo-China have fought side by side in defence of their sacred national rights.

Under the leadership of their Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the Khmer people have frustrated all the manoeuvres of the American imperialists for encirclement, provocation and subversion against Cambodia and thus foiled their plans for establishing a system of military bases from south Viet Nam to Thailand, including Laos and Cambodia. During the past 15 years, the Khmer people have been able to safeguard an independent, peaceful and neutral Cambodia and devote their strength to the building of an independent economy and the thriving of national culture. The prestige of independent, peaceful and neutral Cambodia has ceaselessly risen in the international arena.

Under the leadership of the Laotian Patriotic Front headed by His Highness Prince Souphanouvong, the Laotian people are engaged in defeating the U.S. "special war" and the encroachment attacks by the U.S. flunkeys; they have built a liberated area which is being daily consolidated. They have waged a valiant and tenacious struggle for the preservation of the 1962 Geneva Agreements and against the American imperialist aggressors and their lackeys who, under the signboard of independence and neutrality, have betrayed the supreme interests of the Laotian people; they are advancing with steady strides along the road of building a truly peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous Laos.

In response to the sacred appeal for resistance to American aggression and for national salvation issued by venerated President Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese people have fought in unity and achieved great victories in their struggle to liberate the south of the country, defend the north and proceed to the peaceful reunification of their fatherland. Under the glorious banner of the National Front for Liberation, the people of south Viet Nam have defeated the "special war" and are frustrating the extremely ferocious "local war" launched by the United States and its lackeys. The people in the north, united in the Fatherland Front, have frustrated the American war of destruction while successfully carrying out socialist construction and fulfilling all the obligations to the heroic "great front" incumbent on the "great rear area."

The brilliant victories of the three Indo-Chinese peoples have deflated the arrogance of the American imperialists, the ringleader of imperialism and the most ferocious enemy of all mankind, thus bringing enormous difficulties to them both within the United States and in the world. These victories have proved that with all their brute force, the American imperialists will nevertheless be battered when they encroach upon the

sacred right to existence of a people who are united and determined to fight to the end for the independence and freedom of their fatherland. They constitute an important contribution and great encouragement to the struggle of the peoples of the world for independence and peace.

These most important and glorious victories are victories of the ardent patriotism and indomitable fighting spirit of the three Indo-Chinese peoples each of whom possesses a glorious history of struggle against foreign invasion and a brilliant civilization of more than a thousand years. These are victories of the correct and clear-sighted line advocated by the esteemed leaders of the peoples of Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam. These are victories of the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the three peoples, friendship and fraternity which have stood many tests and which are being consolidated and strengthened with each passing day. The 1965 Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples and the present Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples contribute greatly to the strengthening and consolidation of this fraternal friendship and militant solidarity. These victories of the three Indo-Chinese peoples are also victories of the extensive and powerful sympathy and support of the world's people for their just cause.

In spite of heavy defeats, the American imperialists, obstinate in their schemes, have not abandoned their criminal aims of aggression against the Indo-Chinese peoples. Since Nixon took office, the United States has done its utmost to "Vietnamize" the war so as to prolong it and perpetuate American military occupation of south Viet Nam; it has intensified the "special war" in Laos and launched encroachment attacks against the Plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang region and other places of the liberated area in Laos where it has brought in numerous mercenaries from Thailand for intervention; using the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique in its pay, the United States engineered the coup d'etat of March 18, 1970 against the Khmer people and against the policy of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, which essentially aims at safeguarding the peace, independence and neutrality of Cambodia and at strengthening the solidarity and friendship between the Indo-Chinese peoples. On April 20 this year, Nixon, President of the United States, displaying once more his gross obstinacy, repeated his deceptive talk about peace and again resorted to his treacherous scheme of withdrawal of troops; at the same time, he came out with impudent and tendentious allegations concerning the patriotic struggle of the three Indo-Chinese peoples. These worn-out allegations and schemes decidedly cannot shake the firm determination of the peoples of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos to strengthen their solidarity and intensify the fight till complete victory. Nor will these allegations ever appease the public opinion in America and in the world which strongly condemns Nixon's policy of "Vietnamizing the war," prolonging the war and extending it to the whole of Indo-China and which demands that the Nixon administration make

a quick and complete withdrawal of American troops from Viet Nam and cease its intervention and aggression against the Indo-Chinese states. It is obvious that the American imperialists now seek at all costs to prolong and expand the war in Indo-China, gravely menacing the peace in Southeast Asia and the world. It is a pressing demand of the day to stop and smash resolutely all the schemes and acts of the American warmongers.

At this historic moment, the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples urgently calls on the three peoples to strengthen their solidarity, fight with heroism and tenacity and defy all hardships and sacrifices with the firm determination to defeat the American imperialists and their lackeys, defend their sacred national rights, defend the fundamental principles of the Geneva Agreements of 1954 and 1962, so that Indo-China may truly become an area of independence and peace in conformity with the aspirations of the three peoples and with the interests of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

The Cambodian, Laotian and south Vietnamese parties explicitly affirm their fighting objectives: independence, peace, neutrality, the prohibition of all presence of foreign troops or foreign military bases on their soil, non-participation in any military alliance and the prohibition of the utilization of their territories by any foreign country for aggression against other countries. These are the profound aspirations of the peoples of Cambodia, Laos and south Viet Nam which conform to the fundamental principles of the Geneva Agreements of 1954 and 1962 and to the general situation in this part of the world. The people of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam fully respect these legitimate aspirations and support with all their strength the struggle for these noble objectives.

The conference is particularly interested in the present situation in Cambodia. It expresses its resolute support to the heroic struggle of the Khmer people who, in response to the call of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, have risen throughout the country and waged a fierce struggle with weapons in hand or in other forms, with the firm determination to expel the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak coup d'etat clique and frustrate the American imperialists' schemes of aggression. It expresses its full support to the five-point declaration of March 23, 1970 of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. It condemns the collective massacres of defenceless civilians, Cambodians and Vietnamese and Chinese nationals carried out by the fascist and racist Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique for the purpose of camouflaging the American imperialists' intervention and aggression. It vigorously condemns all attempts by the United States and its flunkies as well as reactionaries in Asia to abuse the name of UNO or any international or Asian organization or conference for legalizing the illegal power of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak reactionaries and intervening in Cambodia. It is deeply convinced that the struggle of the Khmer people for an indepen-

dent, peaceful and neutral Cambodia will be crowned with glorious victory.

The conference expresses its resolute support to the valiant struggle of the Laotian people under the leadership of the Laotian Patriotic Front against the American imperialists and their flunkys; it affirms its full support to the 5-point declaration of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front dated March 6, 1970. The American imperialists must put an end to their war of aggression, completely cease the bombardment of Laotian territory, withdraw from Laos all the American troops and the satellite troops of Thailand and let the Laotian people settle the affairs of Laos by themselves.

The conference expresses its resolute support to the tenacious and heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against the American imperialist aggressors and their flunkys and affirms its full support to the 10-point overall solution put forward by the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam. The American imperialists must speedily, totally and unconditionally withdraw from south Viet Nam the American troops and the troops of foreign countries in the American camp and let the Vietnamese people settle by themselves their own affairs without any foreign interference.

In the face of the treacherous manoeuvres of the United States which, with the "Nixon doctrine," attempts to make Asians fight Asians and sow discord and provoke chauvinistic hatreds between the three peoples of Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam, the conference calls on the three peoples to redouble their vigilance, strengthen their solidarity and intensify the struggle against the common enemy — American imperialism and its flunkys in the three countries — until complete victory.

Inspired by the principle that the liberation and defence of each country is the affair of its own people, the different parties undertake to do everything possible to render mutual support in accordance with the desire of the interested party and on the basis of mutual respect.

The parties affirm their determination to safeguard and develop the fraternal friendship and good-neighbourly relations between the three countries so as to give mutual support in the struggle against the common enemy and to co-operate in the future and on a long-term basis in the building of each country following the road which it finds appropriate. In the relations between the three countries, the parties are determined to apply the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence: mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity; non-aggression; mutual respect for each other's political regime and non-interference in internal affairs; equality and mutual benefit; peaceful coexistence. The parties respect the fundamental principles

of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indo-China, recognize and undertake to respect the territorial integrity of Cambodia within her present frontiers and respect the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos. The parties affirm that all problems in the relations between the three countries can be resolved through negotiations in a spirit of mutual respect, mutual understanding and mutual aid.

The parties agree that meetings will take place whenever it is necessary between their highest-level leaders or between competent representatives for exchanges of views on problems of common interest.

The Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples expresses its sincere and deep gratitude to the peoples of the world for their valuable sympathy and support. The conference calls on the peoples and governments of the socialist countries, of the countries which love peace and justice throughout the world and the American people to strongly oppose, and demand an immediate cessation of, the American imperialist aggression and intervention and to give increased support to the just struggle of the three peoples of Indo-China until final victory.

The conference expresses its full support to the struggle of the peoples of the world for peace, independence, democracy and social progress, against the bellicose American imperialist aggressors, against all forms of old and new colonialism; to the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for independence and freedom; to the struggle of the Chinese people for recovering Taiwan, inalienable territory of the People's Republic of China; to the struggle of the Korean people against the American imperialist aggressors and for the liberation of the south of the country and the reunification of Korea; to the struggle of the Arab people for their fundamental national rights against the Israeli aggressors in the pay of the American imperialists; to the struggle of the American people against wars of aggression, against racial discrimination and for peace and the true interests of the people of the United States.

The conference holds that the present situation is more favourable than ever to the Indo-Chinese peoples in their struggle against American aggression and for national salvation. Never have the American imperialist aggressors met with so many defeats and difficulties and been so gravely weakened and isolated as now. The Indo-Chinese peoples are fighting for a just cause, they have a correct line, they are animated by an unshakable determination; they have forged an indestructible solidarity; moreover, they possess greater strength and enjoy more vigorous sympathy and support than ever from the peoples of the world. The conference expresses its firm conviction that the three Indo-Chinese peoples on their victorious advance will make full use of their position of having the initiative and being on the offensive and persistently carry on and intensify

(Continued on p. 10.)

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 Indo-Chinese Peoples, which discussed the present situation in Indo-China 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 Indo-China; strongly condemns U.S. imperialism for expanding its war of aggression in Viet Nam and Laos and instigating the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak Cambodian traitorous clique to stage a reactionary coup d'etat against Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; calls on the people of the three Indo-Chinese 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 scored at the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples and express the most resolute support for the Joint Declaration issued by the conference.

The Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples attended by the highest leaders of the four parties of the three Indo-Chinese 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 Indo-Chinese peoples for unity against imperialism. It is a conference of unity, a militant conference and a conference of victory held by the three Indo-Chinese 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 Indo-Chinese peoples. For a long time, U.S. imperialism has been frantically pushing its policies of aggression and war in Indo-China and, stopping at nothing in evil doing, it has perpetrated towering crimes against the three Indo-Chinese peoples.

U.S. imperialism has long torn to shreds the agreements reached at the two Geneva conferences, namely, the 1954 Agreements on Indo-China 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 staged by the Cambodian Rightist clique on March 18, 1970 against Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk was engineered singlehandedly 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 Indo-China. It is aimed at turning Cambodia into a colony of the United States and using its lackey the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak Rightist clique to co-ordinate 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 U.S. 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 turn the three Indo-Chinese countries and the whole Indo-Chinese 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 Indo-China fully prove that 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 wild designs of controlling and enslaving the three Indo-Chinese 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 Indo-China, the Nixon government will "lift a 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 Indo-Chinese 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 Indo-Chinese peoples.

The three heroic Indo-Chinese 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 Indo-China, the highest leaders of the four parties of the three Indo-Chinese countries held a conference and issued a militant call to the three Indo-Chinese peoples. It can be said with certainty that the conference will greatly enhance the revolutionary fighting spirit of the three Indo-Chinese peoples and their confidence in victory; it will further mobilize the three Indo-Chinese peoples to unite closely and fight shoulder to shoulder with common hatred against the enemy and push the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys forward to a completely 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 bounden internationalist duty to support the just struggle of the three Indo-Chinese 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-point declaration solemnly made by the Cambodian 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 people's patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism by utilizing the United Nations or any other international organization or conference.

The Chinese Government and people firmly 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 Indo-Chinese peoples in their war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The three Indo-Chinese peoples' 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.

Signal Victory of the Militant Unity Of the Three Indo-Chinese Peoples

THE Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples of major historic significance has concluded in success. The Joint Declaration unanimously adopted at the conference indignantly denounces the towering crimes of U.S. imperialism in expanding the wars of aggression against Viet Nam and Laos and in instigating the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak traitorous clique of Cambodia to stage the reactionary coup d'etat. It calls on the peoples of the three Indo-Chinese countries to strengthen their unity and fight heroically against their common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and its flunkies till complete victory.

The conference marks a further development of the relations of fraternal co-operation among the peoples of Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam; it is a signal victory of the militant unity of the three peoples.

The conference has embodied the indomitable will and confidence in sure victory of the three Indo-Chinese peoples in their fight against the U.S. aggressors and their flunkies; it has pushed to a new stage the struggle of the three peoples against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The conference was a telling blow to U.S. imperialism and an inspiration to the revolutionary anti-imperialist struggles of the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world.

The Chinese Government issued a statement on April 28, most warmly congratulating the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples on its tremendous success and most resolutely supporting the just stand of its Joint Declaration. This gave expression to the militant friendship of the 700 million Chinese people with the three Indo-Chinese peoples standing at the forefront of the anti-U.S. struggle.

U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious enemy of the Indo-Chinese peoples. Since coming to power, the Nixon government has been pushing with greater frenzy its policies of aggression and war in the Indo-China region. It has stepped up the trick of "peace talks" and "troop withdrawal," pushed the so-called Vietnamization, and dragged out and intensified the war of aggression in Viet Nam. It has continued to send military personnel to Laos, dispatched its pirate planes to wantonly bomb the Laotian liberated areas and sent reactionary Thai troops into that country, thus further

expanding the war of aggression in Laos. It has single-handedly instigated the Cambodian Rightist clique to stage the reactionary coup d'etat against Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, in its plot to turn Cambodia into a U.S. imperialist colony and military base and spread the flames of the aggressive wars to the whole of Indo-China. To realize its criminal scheme of "using Asians to fight Asians," the Nixon government has also stepped up its efforts to muster the vassals and lackeys of U.S. imperialism in Asia to serve its aggression against Cambodia and the rest of Indo-China. All this has fully exposed the aggressive nature of the so-called Nixon doctrine.

The Nixon government has declared that "the United States' interest is the protection of its [Cambodia's] neutrality." It talked glibly about "protection" in the tune of an imperialist suzerain. It is known to all that every place in the world under U.S. imperialist "protection" is subjected to its unscrupulous enslavement, oppression and domination. It is precisely to oppose and undermine the policy of peace and neutrality pursued by Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk that U.S. imperialism has engineered the reactionary coup of the Cambodian Rightist clique. What "Cambodia's neutrality" is there to speak of! U.S. imperialism's purpose is to protect the handful of Cambodian traitors it has fostered so as to establish its colonial rule in Cambodia.

The Nixon government has also clamoured that the U.S. aggressor troops in south Viet Nam have the "inherent right of self-defence" to intrude into Cambodia. It was under the pretext of "self-defence" that U.S. imperialism dispatched several hundred thousand troops across the ocean to invade south Viet Nam. Now, again under the pretext of its "self-defence" in south Viet Nam, it claimed that it has the right to intrude into Cambodia. According to this logic, U.S. imperialism after invading and occupying a country would have the right to do so in another. Following such reasoning, is it not tantamount to saying that U.S. imperialism could invade and occupy any place it pleases? This is naked gangster logic of U.S. imperialism for endlessly expanding its aggression and wars of aggression! It is obviously for the sake of preparing public opinion for a large-scale armed intervention in Cambodia that the Nixon government propagated this logic at this juncture.

U.S. imperialism has miscalculated the situation, overestimated its own strength and underestimated the strength of the people. It felt quite pleased with itself in thinking that it can strangle the independence and neutrality of Cambodia through the reactionary coup d'état of the Cambodian Rightist clique so as to forcibly occupy that country and the whole of Indo-China. The result is just the opposite. The criminal acts of U.S. imperialism can only arouse ever stronger resistance from the peoples of Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam, thus putting a new noose round its own neck.

In order to split and undermine the vigorously developing patriotic anti-U.S. struggles of the peoples of the three countries in Indo-China, U.S. imperialism has tried a thousand and one ways to fan up racist hatred, engineer racist massacres and sow discord in the relations among the Cambodian, Laotian and Vietnamese peoples. But, far from succeeding, this villainous scheme has only laid bare the hideous features of U.S. imperialism and its running dogs before the peoples of the three countries in Indo-China and the people of the whole world. Faced with the most heinous aggression by U.S. imperialism, the three peoples of Indo-China are uniting more closely to support and assist one another and fight shoulder to shoulder in the struggle against their common enemy — U.S. imperialism and its running dogs. The momentous success of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples in safeguarding and developing the fraternal friendship and militant unity among the three peoples is a powerful counter-blow to U.S. imperialism.

Today, the struggle of the three peoples of Indo-China against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has witnessed a new development and won fresh victories. The roaring flames of armed struggle against U.S. imperialism and its running dogs have spread all over the two sides of the Truong Son Ranges and along

the banks of the Mekong River. The anti-U.S. united front of the three peoples of Indo-China has expanded unprecedentedly. The U.S. aggressors and the puppets they fostered are in extreme isolation and are besieged ring upon ring by broad sections of the people. Nothing can save the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys from their fate of total defeat — neither the expansion of war by U.S. imperialism, nor the making use of lackeys to render service to it, nor interference in the Indo-Chinese affairs through the United Nations or any other international organization or conference.

Our great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: **“What imperialism fears most is the awakening of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and of the peoples of all countries. We should unite and drive U.S. imperialism from Asia, Africa and Latin America back to where it came from.”**

Indo-China belongs to the three Indo-Chinese peoples. Gone for ever are the days when imperialism could decide the fate of the Indo-Chinese peoples. U.S. imperialism's dream of permanent occupation of Indo-China is sure to be shattered completely. The time is not far off when the heinous U.S. imperialist gangster-aggressors will be driven out of Indo-China.

U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the people of the world. The Chinese people are standing on the same battle front as the three Indo-Chinese peoples. The Chinese people have consistently supported the just struggles of the three Indo-Chinese peoples against U.S. imperialist aggression and pledged to provide a powerful backing for them. We are convinced that with the support of the people of various countries in Asia and the world, the three Indo-Chinese peoples will certainly win complete victory in their great struggles for national independence and liberation so long as they strengthen their unity and persist in struggle.

(“Renmin Ribao” editorial, April 30)

(Continued from p. 6.)

the struggle in all fields and will certainly win complete victory.

Done on April 25, 1970 in the Khmer, Laotian and Vietnamese languages.

The French text will serve as reference.

The Head of the Delegation
of the Cambodian People,

Norodom Sihanouk

Head of State of Cambodia,
Chairman of the National United Front
of Kampuchea

The Head of the Delegation
of the Laotian People,

Prince Souphanouvong

Chairman of the Laotian Patriotic Front

The Head of the Delegation
of the People of the Republic of South
Viet Nam,

Nguyen Huu Tho

President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation,
President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam

The Head of the Delegation
of the People of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam,

Pham Van Dong

Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

Solemn Inauguration of Summit Conference of Indo-Chinese Peoples

The conference marks a historic victory for the common struggle of the Indo-Chinese peoples against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and a great development in the fraternal co-operation between the three peoples of Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam.

THE Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples was solemnly inaugurated on April 24, 1970 somewhere in the Laos, Viet Nam and China border area, according to a special correspondent of Viet Nam News Agency.

In the nicely decorated conference room, the green-draped square conference table gave a brighter hue to the four combat flags of Cambodia, Laos, the Republic of South Viet Nam, and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Stormy ovation arose when the heads of the four delegations of the peoples of the three countries stepped in and took their seats at the conference table. They were Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea (N.U.F.K.), accompanied by Samdech Penn Nouth, Private Adviser to the Head of State and Representative of the N.U.F.K.; Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Laotian Patriotic Front, accompanied by Khamsouk Keola, Chairman of the Committee of Alliance of the Laotian Patriotic Neutralist Forces, and Phoumi Vongvichit, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front; Lawyer 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, accompanied by Lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao, President 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; and Pham Van Dong, Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, accompanied by Hoang Quoc Viet, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front.

The majestic tunes of the national anthems of Cambodia, Laos, the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam were played.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, initiator of the conference, presided over the first session. In his inaugural speech, Samdech Head of State recalled in a moving voice the road full of twists and turns and complexities but also full of glorious victories travelled by the peoples of the three countries since the Indo-Chinese People's Conference held in 1965 in Phnom Penh.

Samdech Head of State strongly condemned the U.S. imperialists and the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique of henchmen for undermining the prestige, unity, peace,

independence and neutrality of Cambodia, carrying out bloody repression of the Khmer people and Vietnamese residents in Cambodia. He expressed the determination of the Khmer people to stand shoulder to shoulder on the same front with the two brotherly neighbouring peoples, and his confidence that the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples this time will bring to the highest peak the militant solidarity of the peoples of Laos, Viet Nam and Cambodia in order to defeat their common enemy, the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk then invited Prince Souphanouvong to take the floor. Expressing the point of view of the Laotian People's Delegation on the situation in Laos and in the two brotherly neighbouring countries, Prince Souphanouvong pointed to the perfidious manoeuvres and unavoidable failure of the U.S. imperialists. He pointed to the victories and the bright prospects of the patriotic struggle of the Laotian, Vietnamese and Khmer peoples. After recalling the 5-point political solution of the Laotian Patriotic Front, Prince Souphanouvong declared full support for the 5-point proclamation of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the 10-point overall solution of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and the 4-point stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Prince Souphanouvong expressed his confidence that with their solidarity and mutual support, with their resolve to fight the U.S. aggressors, with ever stronger international support, the peoples of the three countries will certainly win total victory. After Prince Souphanouvong's speech, the chairman of the session declared that the conference went into recess.

When it resumed work under the chairmanship of Prince Souphanouvong, the conference heard two speeches made respectively by President Nguyen Huu Tho and Premier Pham Van Dong. The conference hailed with a rousing ovation the great and all-sided victories of the Vietnamese people in their sacred struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. Underlining the iron-like determination of the Vietnamese peoples, Premier Pham Van Dong recalled these words in the sacred testament of President Ho Chi Minh: "The war of resistance against U.S. aggression may drag on. Our people may have to face new sacrifices of life and property. Whatever happens, we must keep firm our resolve to fight the U.S. aggressors till total victory."

On behalf of the Vietnamese people, President Nguyen Huu Tho and Premier Pham Van Dong expressed their profound gratitude to the peoples and leaders of Cambodia and Laos for their assistance, and declared full support to the just stand of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Laotian Patriotic Front, pledging to side for ever with the peoples of the two brotherly neighbouring countries in the fight against their common enemy and in national construction in the spirit of friendship and lasting co-operation.

Concluding his speech, President Nguyen Huu Tho declared: "He who sows the wind will reap the whirlwind. The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys who have perpetrated innumerable monstrous crimes against the three Indo-Chinese peoples will certainly be consumed by the flames of hatred of these peoples. The revolutionary storms in Indo-China will surely sweep them away, the Indo-Chinese sky will surely recover its serenity and the great family of the Indo-Chinese peoples will certainly live in concord, happiness and peace."

The conference on April 25 was under the chairmanship of President Nguyen Huu Tho. Huot Sambath, representative of Cambodia, on behalf of the secretariat of the conference, presented the draft of the conference's Joint Declaration.

In an atmosphere filled with warm sentiments of solidarity and cordiality, the four delegation heads consulted one another and quickly reached a unity of views.

Amid thunderous applause, the four delegations adopted the final draft of the Joint Declaration.

The signing of the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples took place solemnly at the conference hall. In a solemn and en-

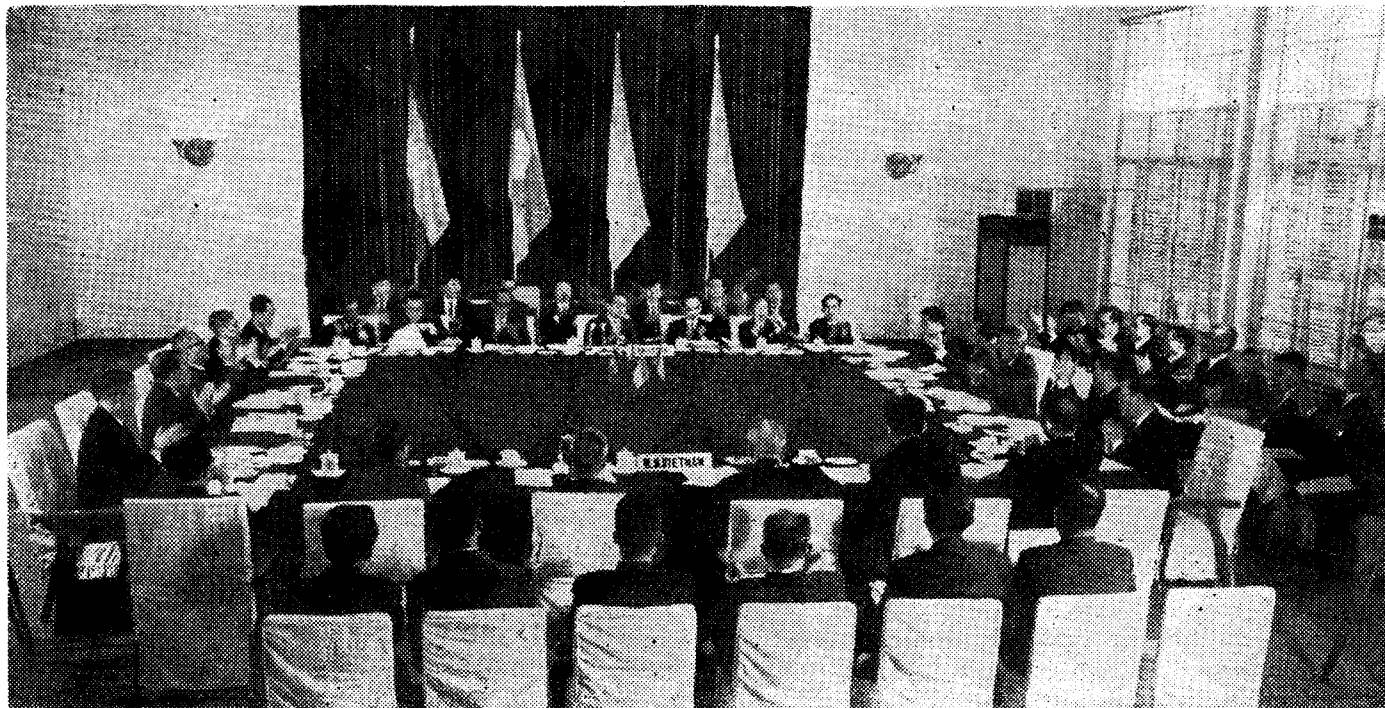
thusiastic atmosphere and under the flags of the peoples of the three countries, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Prince Souphanouvong, President Nguyen Huu Tho and Premier Pham Van Dong signed the Joint Declaration. The delegation heads warmly embraced one another amid thunderous applause, and drank toasts to greet the historic success of the conference.

After the signing ceremony, the heads and members of the delegations with beaming faces joined hands on returning to the conference room.

Under the chairmanship of Premier Pham Van Dong, Prince Souphanouvong and President Nguyen Huu Tho addressed the conference. They highly valued the results of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, regarding the conference as "a great landmark in the history of united struggle of the three peoples," regarding the Joint Declaration as "an anti-U.S. programme for national salvation of the peoples of our three countries, strongly encouraging the Indo-Chinese peoples to march forward, resolved to fight and defeat the U.S. aggressors."

On behalf of the people and Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Premier Pham Van Dong declared:

"We, the Vietnamese people will for ever bear deep gratitude to the leaders and peoples of brotherly Cambodia and Laos for having generously supported and assisted our struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Vietnamese people and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam are determined to fulfil their obligation with a view to strengthening the great militant solidarity between our three countries, and to remain always worthy of your noble feelings. For generations to come, the relations between the peoples



The Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, held on the initiative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, was convened at a place in the frontier region of Laos, Viet Nam and China from April 24 to 25, 1970. Photo shows a view of the conference room.

of our three countries will remain one of mutual love and respect, unity in struggle against the common enemy, long-term co-operation and mutual assistance to build our countries, following the paths and according to the abilities of our own peoples." Premier Pham Van Dong stressed: "With the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples this time, the peoples of our three countries have been assured of the decisive factor for our victory. No matter how long this struggle may drag on and no matter what difficulties and hardships we still have to overcome, no matter what perfidious and cruel manoeuvres the U.S. imperialists and the other imperialists as well as their henchmen may resort to, the strength of militant solidarity between the Cambodian, Laotian and Vietnamese peoples, united in the national united front of each country, will certainly win complete victory." Premier Pham Van Dong expressed his confidence that "with the strength of our militant solidarity, with the sympathy and vigorous support and assistance from the peoples of the socialist countries, the peoples in Asian, African and Latin American countries and the peace-loving and progressive peoples throughout the world, including the progressive people in the United States, the patriotic struggle for national independence and freedom of the Cambodian, Laotian and Vietnamese peoples will surely win complete victory."

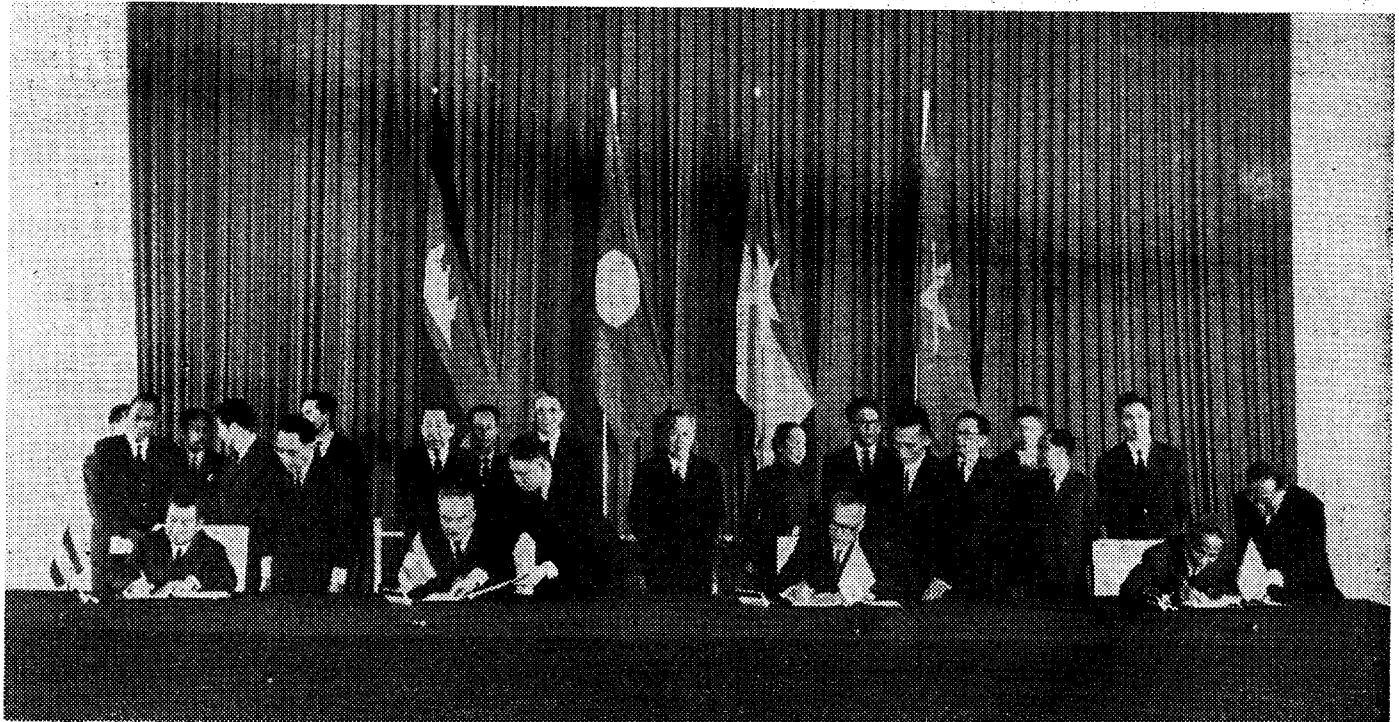
Finally, Premier Pham Van Dong invited Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to read his closing speech. Samdech Head of State stressed that though having to solve momentous problems regarding the peoples of the three countries at the present time as well as in the future, the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples has worked with diligence and achieved

quick results. This, together with the complete success of the conference, proved to the world the solidarity and complete unity of views of the peoples of the three countries. Samdech Head of State exposed the deceitful and perfidious character of President Nixon, especially as shown in his April 20, 1970 address which was aimed at craftily covering up his brazen intervention and aggression against Cambodia and the other Indo-Chinese countries behind a smokescreen of "peace" and hypocritical contentions.

He strongly condemned the schemes of some "big powers" in the West and the reactionaries in Asia, their stooges, such as Adam Malik of Indonesia, who wanted to interfere in Cambodia through the United Nations and other international organizations and conferences. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk demanded that the United States speedily, totally and without conditions withdraw its troops and those of its satellites from Indo-China. He also expressed the determination of the Khmer people to fight through to the end to topple the brutal and traitorous regime of the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique, and together with the brother Vietnamese and Laotian peoples to drive the U.S. imperialists out of Indo-China.

"Long live the united Indo-Chinese peoples!" shouted Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in concluding his speech amid warm ovation.

In an atmosphere permeated with enthusiasm, confidence, militant solidarity and cordiality, the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples successfully concluded its work, marking a historic victory of the common struggle of the Indo-Chinese peoples against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, and a great development in the fraternal co-operation between the Cambodian, Laotian and Vietnamese peoples.



The signing of the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples took place solemnly in the conference hall on April 25. Photo shows (from L. to R.) Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Prince Souphanouvong, President Nguyen Huu Tho and Premier Pham Van Dong signing the Joint Declaration.

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's Speech

The Private Secretariat of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, made public April 28 in Peking the speech delivered by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of the Delegation of the Cambodian People to the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, at the opening session of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples on April 24. The speech reads in full as follows:

Mr. President of the Presidium,

Mr. Premier,

Your Highness,

Your Excellencies,

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

First of all, allow me to extend my heartfelt and warm thanks to the Delegation of the Laotian People, the Delegation of the People of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Delegation of the People of South Viet Nam for their noble act of inviting a Cambodian to open this historic Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples.

It is true that in 1965 I had the honour of taking the initiative in 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 receiving the distinguished delegates from the brother countries of Laos and Viet Nam.

Today, U.S. imperialism and its lackeys have made me and my anti-imperialist comrades exiles who have to fight to regain the right to return to our beloved motherland with heads erect.

We are all the more touched by the fact that you have invited me to preside over the opening and closing of this conference to which we do not have the possibility to play host as we did in 1965.

Your act is eloquent proof of the esteem, unflinching friendship and unflinching support of the Vietnamese

and Laotian peoples for the brother people of Cambodia. Your invitation is all the more significant in this period so dark and painful in our history and our national life.

We hereby express our everlasting gratitude to you and to the great and glorious brother people of the People's Republic of China whose Government has done so much for us.

Dear brothers and sisters,

If we, Khmers, are extremely grieved at the misfortune into which a handful of fascist and neo-Nazi traitors in the pay of U.S. imperialism have plunged our country, the Khmer people and the peaceable Vietnamese residents, we feel greatly encouraged by the very favourable perspectives which the present conference is bound to present to the future of our motherland and her people as well as to that of Laos and Viet Nam and the Laotian and Vietnamese peoples.

Contrary to certain international conferences, the First Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, far from being "a disappointment," has throughout the years of 1965-1966-1967-1968 and 1969 borne magnificent "fruits" which found expression in the ever closer unity, the ever more militant solidarity and the ever more powerful mutual aid among our three peoples who are fighting for the triumph of the common ideals of freedom, independence, peace and justice and against the enemies, saboteurs and destructors of these ideals.

Certainly, these enemies, on their part, have intensified their violence and increased their material strength in their aggression; they have "escalated" their war against our three peoples; they have savagely bombed north Viet Nam and Laos, split the Laotians and driven all the patriotic and progressive Laotians into the jungle; they have just succeeded in installing an illegal, anti-popular and pro-imperialist government in Phnom Penh.

But all this is only the deathbed kicks of the dying U.S. imperialism; all this is only the sign of fear and despair of the imperialists who see their doom approaching so quickly in Indo-China.

By putting an end to their savage but ineffective bombing of north Viet Nam, they have already admitted the total defeat which the D.R.V.N. inflicted on them.

They have been defeated by the Laotian Patriotic Front in the Plain of Jars and other regions of Laos and have admitted their impotence by recruiting the support of the pitiable Thai mercenaries.

They have admitted their bitter and irreversible defeat before the heroic anti-imperialist fighters and people's forces of south Viet Nam by giving up the "Americanization" of the war in south Viet Nam and returning to a solution which had flopped in the time of Ngo Dinh Diem: the so-called "Vietnamization."

With regard to my country, they feel gravely injured by our categorical refusal to fall into line with them and by our unfailing solidarity with the sacred struggle of the south Vietnamese people for the liberation of their country.

They can never change the indomitable spirit of the Khmer people and it is such despair that led them to set the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique to destroy, within a few days, the prestige, unity, peace, independence, neutrality, progress, dignity and the good Buddhist reputation of our Kampuchea. They try to pull our country into their camp, putting the usurpers in the same "basket" with the regimes of Thieu-Ky, Pak Jung Hi, Chiang Kai-shek, Kittikachorn and other Asian renegades while making the Khmer renegades manifest their sanguinary features of the most racist, anti-popular and bloodthirsty fascism and Nazism.

The second conference of our three peoples, being one at the highest level, will also raise "to the summit" the militant and fighting solidarity of the Laotian, Vietnamese and Khmer peoples. The Khmer people

were forced by the coup d'etat of last March 18 to give up their peaceful neutrality in order to fight in a united front and shoulder to shoulder with the other two brother peoples until their sovereignty, freedom and neutrality (which will not exclude their struggle against imperialism or their solidarity with the Vietnamese and Laotian peoples) are restored to them.

Our conference considers as a foregone conclusion the victory of the Indo-Chinese peoples, with the powerful support of the great Chinese people and the other peoples of the world, over U.S. imperialism and its lackeys; our conference will also lay the foundations for the future co-operation of our three peoples and our three countries with regard to national rehabilitation, national reconstruction and national economic development on the basis of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty, independence, internal regime and territorial integrity.

Our conference will finally show that the Khmer, Laotian and Vietnamese peoples are the most united in the world and that our union, solidarity and co-operation forged in the common struggle first against French colonialism and then against U.S. neo-colonialism, will be a powerful factor of peace and stability in tomorrow's Southeast Asia, and an important contribution to the victory of the other oppressed peoples of the third world in their present and future struggle against the oppressors headed by the most dangerous oppressor, U.S. imperialism.

It is in this firm belief that, with your permission, respected brothers and sisters, and after paying tribute to the memory of all the Indo-Chinese heroes who have died for their respective countries, I declare open the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples.

Glory to our three peoples!

At Summit Conference of Indo-Chinese Peoples

Prince Souphanouvong's Speech

The speech made by Prince Souphanouvong, Head of the Delegation of the Laotian People to the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples and Chairman of the Laotian Patriotic Front, at the conference on April 24 was released by the "Khaosan Pathet Lao" News Agency on April 29. It reads in full as follows:

May 8, 1970

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 Indo-Chinese Peoples convened five years ago on the initiative of Samdech

Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, marked a new development of the militant solidarity among the three peoples of Laos, Cambodia and Viet Nam against the common enemy, the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

This time, also on the initiative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples is held at the very moment when the Nixon administration, notwithstanding the heavy setbacks it has sustained on the battlefields of Indo-China, is bent on intensifying its war escalation in Laos and dragging out the war of aggression in south Viet Nam through its "Vietnamization" policy, and it has engineered a coup d'etat in Cambodia and is plotting to extend the war to the whole of Indo-China. This conference which meets the urgent demands of the situation bears a very great significance as it strengthens and consolidates the solidarity and friendship among Laos, Cambodia and Viet Nam and heightens the determination of the three peoples to fight against the U.S. imperialist aggressors in defence of national independence and for a lasting peace in Indo-China and South-east Asia.

The Delegation of the Laotian People is very happy to take part in this conference. It wishes to convey its heartiest congratulations to the Delegation of the Khmer People, the Delegation of the People of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Delegation of the People of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the authentic representatives of the fraternal Khmer and Vietnamese peoples, 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 unchanged their manoeuvres of aggression against the countries in Indo-China, with a view to turning them into neo-colonies and military bases. All along the past 16 years, the Laotian, Khmer and Vietnamese peoples, highly conscious of their responsibilities to history, have unceasingly struggled against these perfidious manoeuvres 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 and 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 Indo-Chinese peoples against U.S. aggression and 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. manoeuvres 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, 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 Laotian People warmly hails these big victories of the two fraternal peoples as factors really favourable to the Laotian 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 bloc, overthrew the National Union Government set up in 1957, illegally jailed patriotic leaders, disarmed the fighting units of the Pathet Lao, and rekindled the war in Laos.

Intrepid and indomitable, the fighting units of the Pathet Lao and the entire Laotian people under the leadership of the Laotian Patriotic Front have valiantly stood up against the U.S. aggressors and their agents in defence of their fatherland. The ardent patriotic movement throughout the country led a number of officers and men in the enemy ranks to rise up and, together with a number of progressive personalities, they overthrew the reactionary administration, founded the Neutralist Forces, and entered into alliance with the Laotian 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 Laotian 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, territorial integrity and neutrality of Laos. The U.S. im-

perialists 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 Laotian people. Moreover, beginning May 1964, it overtly sent its air force, mostly from U.S. military bases in Thailand, to carry out raids of destruction against Laotian 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 neo-colonial regime in the areas under their temporary control.

Since Nixon took office, the United States, applying the policy of making Asians fight Asians, has escalated the war in Laos, taking it to an unprecedented level of fierceness. The 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 bombs daily on Laotian 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 hand, the Nixon administration has introduced many regular units of Thai troops into Laos for joint operations with the Laotian puppet army and for large-scale attacks deep into the liberated zone under the control of the Laotian patriotic forces.

Beginning August 1969, the United States mustered nearly 50 puppet battalions along with Thai units and the American "Green Berets," and with mas-

sive U.S. air cover, to launch a most ferocious campaign against the strategic area of Xieng Khoang-Plain of Jars. During that campaign, the U.S. air force conducted extremely savage bombings and strafings while U.S.-paid puppet troops, wherever they went, carried out looting, burnt down villages and slaughtered the innocent civilian population, sparing neither aged persons, nor women, children or bonzes. The Americans and their henchmen have sown widespread mournings and sufferings. These barbarous crimes have aroused the indignation of the whole mankind, invited condemnation from world public opinion, fanned up the hatred and strengthened the patriotism of the Laotian people and patriotic armed forces.

Nevertheless, carrying out the "thief-stop-thief" trick, the U.S. imperialists and their agents have continually slandered the Laotian Patriotic Front and invented the fantastic story of "aggression against Laos by Viet Nam," with a view to dividing the Indo-Chinese 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 defence of the Geneva Agreements on Laos, the Laotian people of all nationalities have united closely around the militant alliance comprising the Laotian Patriotic Front and the Laotian 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 meted out due punishment to the latter.

The armed forces and people of Laos have driven the enemy to the defensive, as a result of its 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 Laotian Patriotic Front has made public its 12-point political programme, a programme for national salvation and construction, which meets the deep national aspirations of the Laotian people and the interests of peace in Indo-China and Southeast Asia. And on March 6, it put forth the radiantly just 5-point political solution which has elicited approval and support from all peace- and justice-loving governments and peoples in the world including the American people.

It is the unswerving stand of the Laotian Patriotic Front that the Laotian 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 Laotian problem must be solved by the concerned Laotian parties without U.S. interference.

In order that conditions could be created which will enable the concerned Laotian parties to meet, the U.S. must, first of all, stop escalating the war and put a definitive end to all bombardment against the Laotian territory, without posing any condition. If the U.S. and its agents remain obdurate and do not recognize the legitimate demands of the Laotian people, they will be held entirely responsible for all consequences arising from their obstinacy.

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

In their tenacious and valiant struggle both in the military and in the political fields, the Laotian people have ceaselessly built their forces in all respects. Overcoming extremely hard trials, they have made great efforts in building and consolidating the liberated zone which accounts for two-thirds of the Laotian territory and is inhabited by half of the country's population. Great achievements have been recorded there in economic construction and cultural development and 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 Laotian Patriotic Front and the Laotian Patriotic Neutralist Forces has been strengthening day by day. The Laotian People's Liberation Army and the Laotian Patriotic Neutralist Forces have matured ideologically and organizationally, as well as in technique and tactics. The prestige of the Laotian Patriotic Front and that of the Laotian Patriotic Neutralist Forces have been enhanced incessantly both at home and abroad. These achievements constitute bril-

liant victories of the Laotian people and also fundamental factors guaranteeing the final victory of the Laotian people's struggle for national independence, peace and neutrality.

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

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

The Delegation of the Laotian People also expresses its sincere gratitude to the governments and peoples of the socialist countries and to the peace- and justice-loving peoples of the world, including the American people, for the sympathy and support extended to the Laotian people's struggle against the U.S. imperialists and 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 Indo-China. The U.S. imperialists are encountering the greatest difficulties both at home and in the world, the "Nixon doctrine" is heading for bankruptcy. Yet, the U.S. imperialists are very obstinate. They do not want to give up their aggressive designs against the Indo-Chinese countries. They are resorting to all perfidious means and tricks to ward off their defeat.

They are using Thai territory and the reactionary forces of Thailand and other Asian satellites for their plans of aggression in Indo-China. 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 Indo-China.

In face of these manoeuvres and tricks of the U.S. imperialists, it is an urgent task and a question of life

and death for the Indo-Chinese peoples to strengthen the friendship and militant solidarity among them to foil all manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their flunkies to prolong and extend the war.

For the struggle against the common enemy and for the building of their country in conformity with their own conditions, the Laotian people affirm their fundamental stand as follows: to support with all their strength the south Vietnamese and Khmer peoples in the struggle to attain the common objectives of independence, peace and neutrality, to make indefatigable efforts to strengthen friendship and lasting relations of co-operation with Cambodia and Viet Nam on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful 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 Indo-Chinese peoples, the Laotian people are determined to fight shoulder to shoulder with 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 Indo-China may become a zone of independence and peace in conformity with the aspirations of the three Indo-Chinese peoples and the interests of peace in Indo-China, Southeast Asia and the world.

With regard to the fraternal Khmer people, the Laotian 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 Laotian 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 5-point proclamation of March 23, 1970 by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. We are firmly convinced that the Khmer people's valiant struggle for independence, peace and neutrality will be crowned with a brilliant victory.

With regard to the Vietnamese people both in the north and in the south, the Laotian people reaffirm the unshakable militant solidarity between the two fraternal peoples. We give our total support to the 10-point overall solution advanced by the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and to the 4-point stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. We demand that the U.S. imperialists withdraw immediately and unconditionally all their troops and those of their satellites from south Viet Nam. We firmly support the

Vietnamese people's resistance war till complete victory over the U.S. aggression with a view to liberating the south, defending the north, ultimately achieving the peaceful reunification of their country, and building a peaceful, reunified, independent, democratic and prosperous Viet Nam.

The Delegation of the Laotian People has just outlined the situation and stated its views concerning the problems of our three countries. These are also the problems our delegation wishes to submit to the delegations of the fraternal peoples for discussion in our conference.

The Delegation of the Laotian People pledges its best efforts to help bring the conference to a successful conclusion. We believe that our conference will be crowned with brilliant successes. The Delegation of the Laotian People avails itself of this opportunity to appeal to the peoples and governments of the socialist countries, the nationalist countries, and all other peace- and justice-loving countries the world over to severely condemn U.S. intervention and aggression in Indo-China, 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 Indo-China. 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 Laotian 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 peoples of the world for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

* * *

Promoting their glorious national traditions on the basis of the great victories already recorded, the Laotian people are determined to strengthen further 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 countries. With the unshakable determination of our three peoples, with the great sympathy, support and assistance of the governments and peoples of the socialist and nationalist countries and all other peace- and justice-loving governments and peoples in the world, including the American people, the struggle of our three peoples against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is sure to end in total victory.

The Delegation of the Laotian People expresses warm wishes for the success of the conference and the good health of all delegates.

President Nguyen Huu Tho's Speech

The south Viet Nam "Giai Phong" Press Agency on April 29 released the speech made by Nguyen Huu Tho, Head of the Delegation of the People of the Republic of South Viet Nam to the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, 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, at the conference on April 24. It reads in full as follows:

Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk,

Your Highness Chairman 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 it to the whole of Indo-China, grossly trampling underfoot the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of our three countries, and undermining the solidarity and friendship among 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 Indo-Chinese Peoples, considering it 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 Laotian peoples.

In this atmosphere of friendship, allow our delegation to express to Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, to His Highness Chairman 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 been subjected to 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 Laotian people, and have incessantly sabotaged the independence, peace and neutrality of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

To preserve their existence, the Vietnamese, Khmer and Laotian peoples have 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 treacherous manoeuvres.

Resolved to use their sacred right of self-determination, the south Vietnamese people, united as one under the leadership of the National Front for Liberation and side by side with their north Viet Nam compatriots, have persistently conducted a sacred resistance war against the U.S. aggression and have recorded successive and very brilliant victories. 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 strategy of offensive to that of defensive, thus changing the balance of forces in favour of the south Viet Nam people. The national unity has been strengthened following the founding of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces. The liberated zone has unceasingly developed and expanded. People's power has been set up from the grassroots to the central levels. The formation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam shows not only the maturity and development of the south Viet Nam patriotic forces in various fields, but also the unalterable will of the south Viet Nam people to carry on their struggle against U.S. aggression till total victory.

These victories recorded by the south Viet Nam armed forces and people are due to the correct 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 as in the rear.

These brilliant victories cannot be separated from the precious and effective 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 given the south Viet Nam people tremendous and precious support.

The south Viet Nam people express their great admiration for and eternal gratitude to the brother Laotian people who, under the perspicacious leadership of the Laotian Patriotic Front headed by His Highness Chairman Souphanouvong, have brought their persevering and valiant resistance to U.S. aggression from one success to another and who have given effective 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 tremendous and effective support of the socialist countries, for the sympathy and precious support given to us by the friendly peoples and governments in the world including the American people in our struggle against the U.S. aggressors and for national salvation. This support and sympathy constitutes an important contribution to our brilliant victories.

For their part, the people, the N.F.L. and the P.R.G. 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 Chairman,

Your Excellency,

Dear friends,

Our struggle against U.S. aggression and 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. But the latter remain very obdurate and perfidious.

At the Paris Conference on Viet Nam, they have always eluded the fundamental question, namely, the U.S. must put an end to its aggression, totally and unconditionally withdraw the 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 N.F.L. and the P.R.G. in their fair and reasonable ten-point over-all 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 that the withdrawal of 150,000 troops will be completed in the spring of 1971 is but a manoeuvre to drag out the period of troop withdrawal so as to cope with the difficulties of all kinds besetting 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, 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 cherish 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 position 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 violating the independence, neutrality, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cambodia. But the Khmer people,

who have a long tradition of patriotism and struggle against colonialism and imperialism, will never submit.

In the past 15 years, under the leadership of their Head of State, the Khmer people have foiled all manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their agents, and have known how to preserve their independence, peace, and neutrality, and to 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 and for national salvation, constantly enhanced the solidarity and friendship with the other Indo-Chinese peoples, thus continually raising Cambodia's prestige and position in the international arena. That is why the U.S. imperialists, in collusion with the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak reactionary clique, engineered 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 driven tens of thousands of others into concentration camps and submitted them to extremely inhuman treatment.

We indignantly denounce before world public opinion 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 will be their defeat. Everywhere in Cambodia, the various strata of the Khmer people have promptly responded to the national salvation appeal of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, rallied within the National United Front of Kampuchea, stood up in a powerful struggle, using all 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 unfailingly be crowned with glorious victory.

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

Recently, the U.S. imperialists and their flunkies headed by Phouma have climbed a new step 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 liberated zone, and used Laos as a spring-board for aggression against other Indo-Chinese countries.

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

Particularly, with the glorious victory in the Plain of Jars-Xieng Khoang, the heroic Laotian army and people have smashed the plan to invade the liberated zone, dealt the first heavy blow 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 Laotian Patriotic Front is seeking a peaceful settlement of the problem of Laos by the Laotians themselves without foreign interference. The just position full of goodwill of the Laotian Patriotic Front, expounded in the five-point political solution, has won warm approval from the Laotian people of various strata and firm support from the people throughout the world.

Your Highnesses,

Your Excellencies,

Dear friends,

The people 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 Indo-Chinese peoples have weakened the position of the U.S. imperialists inside the United States as well as in the world, and have brought very great difficulties to them in every respect. These victories are not only victories of the firm and indomitable struggle of each of our peoples and of the friendship and militant solidarity among the peoples of the three Indo-Chinese 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, which has enormous economic and military potentialities.

Despite their bitter defeats, the U.S. imperialists remain very obdurate, bellicose and treacherous. They have not yet given up their designs to grab Indo-China and turn the Indo-Chinese 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 Indo-China, 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 "Indo-Chinese fight Indo-Chinese" 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 of such a situation, the Indo-Chinese peoples must, more than ever before, heighten their vigilance, close 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 Indo-Chinese peoples wrest back real independence and peace, free themselves from foreign domination, and enjoy the right to be masters of their own destiny and build their country along their own line.

Proceeding from the principle that the liberation and defence of a country are the affair of the people of that country, and in consideration of the urgent necessity for the Indo-Chinese peoples to strengthen solidarity and mutual support, to wage a 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 and 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 a sacred task towards our people, a more active support to the building of socialism by our compatriots in the north, and to the national liberation of our brothers and neighbours, the Khmer and Laotian peoples, and a concrete contribution to the safeguarding of peace in Indo-China, 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 neighbourliness, 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, fully 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 neighbourly policy, and fully support the just war of resistance of the Laotian people against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, with a view to realizing the noble ob-

jectives 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 Laotian Patriotic Front urging the U.S. to put an end to its aggressive war, halt all bombing and shelling of Laotian territory, and withdraw the U.S. troops and Thai mercenaries from Laos. This is a very correct basis for the peaceful settlement of the Laotian problem, letting the Laotian people settle their own affairs without foreign interference.

With a view to constantly enhancing the fraternal friendship and consolidating the militant solidarity among the Indo-Chinese 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 Indo-Chinese peoples against the U.S. imperialists to still bigger victories.

Your Highnesses,

Your Excellencies,

Dear friends,

The U.S. imperialists and their agents have suffered and are suffering 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 Indo-China.

Marching from victory to victory, the peoples of south Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos are fully conscious of the favourable historic situation and of their glorious but very arduous 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 peoples of south Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos will certainly win total victory over the U.S. aggressors and their hirelings.

He who sows the wind reaps the whirlwind. The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys who have perpetrated utterly barbarous crimes against the Indo-Chinese peoples, will be burnt in the flames of indignation of our peoples. The storm of revolution in Indo-China will infallibly sweep them away so that a clear sky will return to Indo-China and the Indo-Chinese peoples will live in harmony, happiness and peace.

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

Thank you for your attention.

Premier Pham Van Dong's Speech

The Viet Nam News Agency released on April 28 in Hanoi the speech made by Pham Van Dong, Head of the Delegation of the People of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples and Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, at the conference on April 24. Full text follows:

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

Your Highness Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Laotian Patriotic Front,

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

Dear Friends,

The Delegation of the People of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam extends its cordial regards to the heads and members of the brother delegations participating in the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples convened on the initiative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea. At this conference, we extend to the brother Khmer people and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, to the brother Laotian people and His Highness Prince Souphanouvong, the sincere feelings of gratitude of our people for their wholehearted support and aid to our struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. In particular, our compatriots in the south and throughout Viet Nam will never forget that Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is the leader of the brother neighbouring country which was among the first to recognize the National Front for Liberation of South Viet Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and to establish diplomatic relations with them. For us, Samdech will always remain the man who, since the very beginning of our resistance, has been firmly confident in our victory and has never ceased to support vigorously our just cause.

At this juncture when in our three countries, the struggle for national liberation is advancing from victory to victory and the intervention and aggression of U.S. imperialism have brought about the gravest situation, the present Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples is a conference to tighten and strength-

en the solidarity of the Khmer, Laotian and Vietnamese peoples for continuing and pushing forward their unswerving and resolute fight for complete victory. At the same time, it marks a new development of the cordial friendship and lasting co-operation among our three peoples.

In face of the menace of being completely driven out of Indo-China and in the hope of getting out of their catastrophic situation, the U.S. imperialists are carrying out base schemes in line with the out-dated Nixon doctrine of "making Indo-Chinese fight Indo-Chinese."

In Cambodia, after the coup d'etat staged by the traitors Lon Nol-Sirik Matak, the U.S. imperialists and their valets have come up against the ever growing and ever more powerful struggle of the Khmer people who have risen in response to the March 23, 1970, appeal of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. In their panic, they have revealed in broad daylight their extremely reactionary fascist features, savagely suppressing the Khmer people and committing barbarous and intolerable crimes against the Vietnamese nationals. They are condemned by all mankind and will certainly be punished by the Khmer people. The people and Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, for their part, strongly demand that the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique immediately stop the acts of terror, massacres and discrimination against the Vietnamese nationals, and declare that this clique is held responsible for all the crimes it has been committing. The murderers of the Vietnamese nationals shall certainly be punished for their crimes.

In Laos, the U.S. imperialists have brought in numerous U.S. troops and large quantities of arms; they have intensified the "special war" through the Laotian Rightist troops and Thai armed forces; they have carried out savage air raids and multiplied the nibbling operations against the liberated areas. But the Laotian patriotic armed forces and the heroic Laotian people have dealt powerful blows to the enemy in the Plain of Jars and in all other theatres of operation and won great victories in all fields, landing the U.S. imperialists in a position of passivity and defeat.

In Viet Nam, our protracted, arduous and heroic resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation has scored great victories in all fields. The people of south Viet Nam have defeated the "special

war" conducted by the United States and have smashed one after another all the strategic plans of the United States in the course of its "local war." Carrying forward their victories, the people of south Viet Nam have developed their offensive position with the firm determination to vanquish the more than one million U.S., puppet and satellite troops. The people of the socialist north have defeated the extremely savage war of destruction conducted by the United States while successfully carrying on the socialist construction, thus reinforcing the economic potentialities and defence capability of north Viet Nam, the "great rear area" of the south and the solid base for the whole country. The U.S. imperialists find themselves facing evident defeat, but they try to carry on the war of aggression with their plan of "Vietnamizing the war." It is because U.S. President Nixon wants to prolong and expand the war of aggression instead of real negotiations that the Paris conference is landed in an impasse. Born in defeat, the U.S. plan of "Vietnamization of the war" in itself signifies defeat, and is suffering defeats at present and will inevitably end in complete defeat. The new wave of offensive launched by the armed forces and people of south Viet Nam with brilliant victories proves that the forces of the resistance have been growing stronger and stronger in fighting and that they will stoutly continue and intensify the struggle till complete victory. A few days ago, the President of the United States, Richard Nixon, in his speech on April 20, 1970, once again repeated his obstinate purpose and continued his perfidious manoeuvres on the withdrawal of new U.S. contingents. In fact he aims at putting off the departure of U.S. troops, prolonging indefinitely the occupation of south Viet Nam by the U.S. aggressor forces, and deceiving U.S. and world public opinion which urgently demands that the U.S. Government rapidly and completely withdraw the U.S. troops from south Viet Nam.

One year ago, our great President Ho Chi Minh said explicitly: **"The Vietnamese people firmly demand the withdrawal of all U.S. and satellite troops, not the withdrawal of only 25,000 or 250,000 or 500,000 men, but a total, complete, unconditional withdrawal."** **"As long as there is a single aggressor in our country, we must fight on to sweep him away."**

As everybody knows, the correct political solution of the Viet Nam problem has been clearly defined in the ten points of the National Front for Liberation of South Viet Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, two essential points of which are:

— First, the rapid, complete and unconditional withdrawal of all the U.S. and satellite troops from Viet Nam.

— Secondly, the formation of a provisional coalition government in south Viet Nam with a view to organizing free and democratic elections and setting up a coalition government in south Viet Nam.

In a word, the patriotic struggle of the Khmer, Laotian and Vietnamese peoples is developing favourably; this progress is closely linked with the favourable development of the national-liberation movement and the revolutionary cause of the world people. The more crimes the U.S. imperialists, in their hysterical attempts to prolong and extend the war, commit against our three peoples, the more will they be exposed to immense difficulties and heavy defeats in Indo-China, in the United States and in the world.

At this juncture, the present Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, marked by a perfect identity of views from the beginning of the preparatory work, constitutes a great victory for the militant solidarity among our three peoples; this is a manifestation of our will to fight shoulder to shoulder and with a determination greater than ever before to defeat U.S. imperialism, the most cruel and dangerous enemy of the Indo-Chinese peoples and of all mankind.

The people and Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam fully support the five-point statement of March 23, 1970, and the appeals of April 4 and 20, 1970, of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia. We resolutely support the heroic patriotic struggle of the Khmer people who are united round the National United Front of Kampuchea and are firmly determined to overthrow the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak coup d'etat clique, frustrate the plots of intervention and aggression of the U.S. imperialists, and build an independent, free, peaceful, neutral and prosperous Cambodia. The Khmer people are actuated by ardent patriotism; they possess a history of indomitable struggle against foreign invasion and a long-standing and brilliant civilization. United round the National United Front of Kampuchea under the banner of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, fighting in solidarity with the Laotian and Vietnamese peoples and enjoying the support of the peace and progressive forces in the world, the Khmer people, we are sure, will win complete victory.

The people and Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam warmly acclaim the repeated signal victories of the Laotian people who, under the leadership of His Highness Prince Souphanouvong, have defeated the nibbling operations of the U.S. imperialists and their agents, and defended and consolidated the liberated areas. We fully support the position of the five points put forth by the Laotian Patriotic Front for the peaceful settlement of the problem of Laos on the basis of the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos and in the light of the realities of the present situation in that country. We are firmly convinced that the patriotic struggle of the valiant Laotian people will be crowned with complete victory.

The people and Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam deeply rejoice over the great victories scored recently by their dear fighters and com-

patriots of the south. They have derived from these victories increasing determination to fulfil with all their force the obligations incumbent on the "great rear area" towards the "great front." Over the last 40 years, our people have accomplished the people's democratic national revolution and the socialist revolution, undergone countless privations and sacrifices, carried out a persistent and protracted struggle and have thus gone from victory to victory. It is certain that we shall win complete victory because our compatriots throughout the country are closely united, imbued with high revolutionary heroism and waging a people's war. They have launched continuous offensives against the enemy in all fields while carrying on a tenacious, protracted struggle. Our fighting is closely linked with the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the world who give us tremendous and precious international support, thus forming a very broad world people's front in support of Viet Nam against the U.S. aggressors. Moreover, however great may be the American economic and defence potentialities, they are far from inexhaustible; the U.S. imperialists are defending a bad cause and they have met with multiple contradictions and difficulties in Viet Nam, as in Cambodia and Laos, in the United States and in the world. They have suffered and continue to suffer from failures and will inevitably end in complete defeat. Our entire people have engraved in their hearts and are firmly determined to carry out the sacred will of our great President Ho Chi Minh:

"The resistance war against U.S. aggression may drag out, our compatriots 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 today, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who wish to gain genuine independence and freedom should struggle against the intervention and aggression of the U.S. imperialists. It is essential to have a firm fighting will and a firm determination to fight with tenacity. In these conditions, it is possible even for a small country with a small population to fight and defeat the U.S. imperialists. The Vietnamese people will defeat U.S. imperialism, the Khmer people and the Laotian people will defeat it and, together with us, the other peoples of the world who are victims of U.S. intervention and aggression will defeat it!

The people and Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam have always worked and will continue to work with all their force for the development of the fraternal friendship and the relations of good neighbourliness among Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence: mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity; non-aggression; mutual respect for each other's political regime and non-interference in internal affairs; equality and mutual benefit; peaceful co-existence. The people and Government of the Demo-

cratic Republic of Viet Nam once again declare that they recognize and pledge to respect the territorial integrity of Cambodia within its present borders. The Vietnamese people pledge always to remain on the side of the brother peoples of Cambodia and Laos with mutual esteem and respect, cordial solidarity, mutual support in the struggle against the common enemy, and long-term co-operation with a view to building their respective countries according to the road and the talent befitting their people.

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

The Vietnamese people, along with the Cambodian and Laotian peoples, express their full support for the struggle of the world people against the bellicose and aggressive U.S. imperialists and for the lofty objectives of our epoch; their full support for the Asian, African and Latin American peoples' struggle for independence and freedom; for the Chinese people's struggle for the recovery of Taiwan, the inseparable territory of the People's Republic of China; for the Korean people's struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and for the liberation of the southern part of their country and the reunification of Korea; for the Arab people's struggle for their fundamental national rights against the Israeli aggressors who are in the pay of the U.S. imperialists; and for the American people's struggle against the war of aggression and racial discrimination and for peace and the genuine interests of the United States.

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

Messrs. Heads of Delegation,

Dear friends,

Our present Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples is a conference to strengthen solidarity and intensify our struggle which will certainly be victorious. Thanks to the profound sympathy and support of the socialist camp and of various governments and peoples throughout the world, our just cause will surely be crowned with glorious victory and the national rights of the Khmer, Laotian and Vietnamese peoples will be realized in accordance with the spirit of the 1954 and 1962 Geneva Agreements; Indo-China will truly become a zone of independence and peace in conformity with the aspirations of the three peoples; this will be a positive contribution to the cause of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in the world.

Prince Souphanouvong's Speech

The "Khaosan Pathet Lao" News Agency has released the speech delivered by Prince Souphanouvong, Head of the Delegation of the Laotian People to the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples and Chairman of the Laotian Patriotic Front, at the closing session of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples on April 25. The speech reads in full as follows:

Mr. President,
Messrs. Delegates,

The Delegation of the Laotian People notes with high elation that our Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples has been a complete success and a big victory of our three peoples.

Five years ago, the previous Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples was a victory. We still remember that at a grand meeting in Phnom Penh, after the conference's resolution was read out, cheers and applause burst out from all the participants, mingled with this song of the Khmer youth:

"No force on earth can resist the unity and solidarity.

Let's unite to drive the imperialists out of our countries."

The conference's resolution strongly inspired our three peoples of Indo-China, and had wide repercussions in the world.

Since then, our three peoples have unceasingly recorded big victories in the course of their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Americans are losing in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia. By using the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique to stage a coup d'etat against Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and against the Khmer people, and to massacre the civilian population with utmost barbarity, they have shown still more clearly the impasse and quandary they have been driven into. As is rightly pointed out in the Joint Declaration of the present Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, the victories we have recorded demonstrate that "with all their brute force, the American imperialists will nevertheless be battered when they encroach upon the sacred right to existence of a people who are united and determined to fight to the end for the independence and freedom of their fatherland."

The 1965 Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples had its important historic significance. Our present Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples convened on the initiative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk,

Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, is a landmark in the history of the militant solidarity of our three peoples.

At a time when the U.S. imperialists and their agents are in the grip of failure and disarray and are finding themselves in a position of passivity in Cambodia, Laos and south Viet Nam, the successes of the present conference, more particularly its Joint Declaration, will certainly and vigorously inspire our three peoples to increase mutual support and push ahead still more actively their armed struggle as well as their struggle under all appropriate forms. The world people will increase their confidence in us and give us positive support, aware as they are that our three peoples are scoring more and more victories, military as well as political, tightening their ranks and their bonds of solidarity, and demonstrating their determination together to overcome all difficulties so as to defeat the common enemy — the U.S. imperialists and their agents, the traitors.

In these days, there has been much talk in the U.S. camp about the solidarity in the anti-U.S. struggle of our three peoples in the peninsula. This amply proves that the Americans are afraid of the strength of our unity. The perfidious manoeuvre of the so-called withdrawal of American troops and the slanderous allegations about the patriotic struggle of the three Indo-Chinese peoples which U.S. President Nixon once again rehashed in his address on April 20 can never fool public opinion in the United States and the world which is energetically demanding an unconditional withdrawal at the earliest date of all U.S. and satellite troops from Indo-China. Instead, they only serve to enhance the militant solidarity of the three peoples of Indo-China and intensify our common struggle against the U.S. interventionists and aggressors. The total success of our conference and its Joint Declaration are precisely stunning blows dealt at them.

We are convinced that every combatant of the Laotian patriotic armed forces as well as every one of our Laotian people will manifest the same enthusiastic sentiments as we do today on learning of the success of the conference, and will bring into full play the success of our conference in all fields. The Laotian army and people are resolved to defeat all the plundering acts of the U.S. imperialists and the acts of treason of their stooges, and realize at all costs the 12-point political programme of the Laotian Patriotic Front and heroically march forward to bring a worthy share

to the materialization of the conference's Joint Declaration.

Our Laotian people are resolved to march side by side with the Khmer people and the Vietnamese

people in the fight to chase the U.S. aggressors out as well as in the building of their fatherland.

We wish all the delegates good health.

President Nguyen Huu Tho's Speech

The South Viet Nam "Giai Phong" Press Agency has released the speech delivered by Nguyen Huu Tho, Head of the Delegation of the People of the Republic of South Viet Nam to the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, 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, at the closing session of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples on April 25. The speech reads in full as follows:

Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk,

Your Highness Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Laotian Patriotic Front,

Dear Brother Premier Pham Van Dong,

Your Highnesses and Excellencies,

Dear Friends,

After two days of hard work, the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples is crowned with success. This historic conference constitutes a powerful blow dealt at the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, who are making all-out efforts to prolong and widen the war in Indo-China; it is also a powerful blow dealt at the "Nixon doctrine" of making "Asians fight Asians."

Our conference reflects not only the spirit of unshakable solidarity among the peoples of our three countries but also the iron-like determination of the Indo-Chinese peoples in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. The Joint Declaration unanimously adopted by our four delegations is a severe verdict against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, against the prolongation of their ferocious war of aggression in south Viet Nam, their violations of the territory and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, their intensification of the "special war" in Laos and their sabotage of the independence and neutrality of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Proceeding from the principle that the liberation and the defence of each country are the affairs of its own people, the Joint Declaration pointed out that the urgent task of the peoples of our three countries at present is to "strengthen their solidarity and step up their fight against the common enemy—American imperialism and its lackeys in the three countries—till total victory."

The Joint Declaration constitutes for our three countries a programme of struggle against U.S. imperialism. It strongly encourages the Indo-Chinese peo-

ples to march ahead, fight resolutely and defeat the American aggressors.

Carrying out the instructions contained in the will of the great President Ho Chi Minh, the people, the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam are ever more determined to hold aloft the banner of independence and freedom and to push ahead with might and main their patriotic struggle against the U.S. aggressors, to liberate south Viet Nam, defend north Viet Nam and proceed to the peaceful reunification of our fatherland, thus joining our efforts to those of the brother peoples of Cambodia and Laos in order to defeat all the dark and perfidious manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their agents.

The south Vietnamese people are for ever grateful to the Khmer people under the leadership of Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk, to the Laotian people under the leadership of the Laotian Patriotic Front headed by His Highness Prince Souphanouvong, for their sympathy with and support and assistance to our struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation; the south Vietnamese people are for ever grateful to the socialist countries and the progressive peoples and governments all over the world for their tremendous and effective support.

We firmly believe that fighting shoulder to shoulder and closely united with our dear brothers in north Viet Nam, with the approval, support and assistance of the brother peoples of Cambodia and Laos, as well as those of the people all over the world, including the American people, the south Vietnamese people will surely win final victory and realize their sacred aims, namely, independence, democracy, peace, neutrality, prosperity and ultimate peaceful reunification of our country. We are convinced that in the light of the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, the fight for independence, peace and neutrality of the peoples of south Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos will certainly win final victory, that U.S. imperialism will be driven out of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, and that our three peoples, co-operating with and helping one another in the spirit of mutual respect, will rebuild our beautiful countries and live for ever in good neighbourliness and in peace on the Indo-Chinese Peninsula.

Long live the unbreakable solidarity of the three peoples of Viet Nam, Cambodia, and Laos!

The Indo-Chinese peoples will win!

U.S. imperialism and its henchmen will inevitably be defeated!

Premier Pham Van Dong's Speech

The Viet Nam News Agency has released the speech delivered by Pham Van Dong, Head of the Delegation of the People of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples and Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, at the closing session of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples on April 25. Full text follows:

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

Your Highness Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of
the Laotian 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:

Our Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples has been a complete success. The Joint Declaration that we have unanimously adopted is a historic document marking a very important step forward in the patriotic struggle of our three peoples. It manifests the will to enhance solidarity and the determination to push ahead the fight, and represents the will and determination of the peoples of Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam who have stood up to wrest back their right to be masters of the destiny of their fatherland.

With this Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, our three peoples have held firmly in our hands the decisive factor for our victory. However long and hard our struggle may be, and whatever crafty and brutal manoeuvres U.S. imperialism and its lackeys may resort to, the militant solidarity of the peoples of Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam, each rallying within the National United Front of their country, will enable them to win complete victory. Our three peoples will surely defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their flunkies, and will succeed in safeguarding the fundamental principles of the 1954 and 1962 Geneva Agreements, and ensuring the exercise of the sacred national rights of each people. Our three peoples have always shown high vigilance and a firm determination to crush all attempts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to put into effect the so-called Nixon doctrine. They are at the same time resolved to smash all manoeuvres of other imperialists and other reactionary organizations and forces in Asia and the world such as the so-called "Asian conference on the Cambodian problem" being hatched by the Indonesian reactionaries. Such manoeuvres are intended to destroy our solidarity and our just fight which is bound to be victorious.

For their part, the Vietnamese people are more than ever before resolved to carry on perseveringly and promote their war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, to build up their

forces and win ever bigger victories as they fight, and to develop their struggle on the three fronts — military, political and diplomatic, so as to liberate the south, defend the north and proceed towards the peaceful reunification of their country. At the same time, they unreservedly support the patriotic struggle of the brother peoples of Cambodia and Laos.

Our nation is endowed with traditions of loyalty and fidelity to our friends and respect for moral principles. Today, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam is a socialist country consistently faithful to proletarian internationalism. The Vietnamese people and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam will unswervingly abide by the sacred commitments inscribed in the Joint Declaration of our conference. Having shed so much blood for national independence and freedom, and being resolved not to tolerate any intervention and aggression by the imperialists, the Vietnamese people and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam will always respect the independence, sovereignty, all the national rights and the political regimes of their two neighbours in Indo-China as well as any other country.

We Vietnamese will for ever be deeply grateful to the leaders and brother peoples of Cambodia and Laos for their generous support and assistance to our struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. The Vietnamese people and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam are firmly determined to fulfil their obligations aimed at strengthening the great militant solidarity among our three countries and we will always remain worthy of the noble sentiments you reserve for us. For generations to come, the relations among our three peoples will be relations of mutual affection and esteem, of militant solidarity in the struggle against the common enemy, and of lasting co-operation and mutual assistance with a view to building our countries according to the roads and abilities of our own peoples.

All problems concerning the relations between our three countries can be settled through negotiations in the spirit of mutual respect, mutual understanding and mutual assistance.

Let our enemy be careful!

The Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples marks a new development and opens still brighter vistas for the just fight of our three peoples for independence and freedom. Big victories are awaiting us. With our militant solidarity, with the sympathy and strong support and assistance of the peoples of the socialist countries, the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and the peace-loving and progressive people in the world, including the progressive people in the United States, the patriotic struggle of the Cambodian, Laotian and Vietnamese peoples will certainly be crowned with complete victory.

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's Speech

The Private Secretariat of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, has made public in Peking the speech delivered by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of the Delegation of the Cambodian People to the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, at the closing session of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples on April 25. The speech reads in full as follows:

Your Highness and Your Excellencies Heads of Delegation,

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

Contrary to so many other international conferences, the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples has not dragged on in spite of the fact that it aims at attaining extremely important objectives for the present and the future of these peoples.

The brevity of our conference and its complete success demonstrate to the world the perfect unity, absolute solidarity and complete unanimity of views, aspirations and determination of our three peoples and their leaders.

French colonialism had in its time (and involuntarily) brought us closer and roused our sentiment of solidarity.

But, to "render to Caesar that which is Caesar's," it is the U.S. imperialists' aggression and the anti-popular regimes in their service that should be imputed the "merit" of forging our present and lasting unity which is related to the emergence of "Indo-Chinese consciousness" and to our militant solidarity and our co-operation for progress, and which does not exclude scrupulous respect for the national independence, sovereignty, frontiers and the regime or ideology of each of our three nations.

"It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good," as the proverb goes. The U.S. aggression in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, and the setting-up of anti-popular regimes in some of our capitals by the "special services" of the U.S. imperialists have greatly accelerated the process of unification of the hearts and spirit of our three peoples and consequently the process of the forthcoming and irreversible peaceful alliance of our three countries.

This process of unity and co-operation is in perfect harmony with the current of history, so is that of

decolonization, or rather liberation, of the oppressed peoples in the third world.

"Yesterday," the colonialist powers divided these peoples in order to "rule" them and they agree to "decolonize" them only after having been defeated by force of arms.

Today, the imperialists and neo-colonialists have taken the place of the old colonialists.

One must not hope to stave off, by means of diplomacy, negotiations, conferences or even friendly neutrality, the deadly danger they represent.

Armed struggle alone is and will be able to eliminate this danger wherever it exists.

The 1954 Geneva Agreements recognized the right of Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam to live in peace, national unity and complete independence.

Of all the powers which have to assume the responsibility for international order, only the United States refused to sign these agreements.

It lost no time in violating the agreements by launching aggression against Viet Nam and then Laos and by forcibly impeding the reunification of Viet Nam explicitly stipulated to be realized in 1956.

The United States is also responsible for the fascist terror in Indo-China which reigned in south Viet Nam, particularly under the rule of Ngo Dinh Diem and Ngo Dinh Nhu, and which reigns at present in Cambodia under the rule of Lon Nol and Sirik Matak.

The revival of the practice of the defunct Hitlerite regime of mass murder and genocide is the very work of the "special" forces of the U.S. imperialists. The list of martyrs of Ben Suc, Son My, Balang An, Khanh Lam, etc., bears witness to this. The list of martyrs of Prasaut, Takeo, Kompong Cham, Angtassom and the "Catholic" villages, a list "signed" by Lon Nol, is of the same style but enlarged.

My country Cambodia believed for too long a time in the possibility of peaceful coexistence with U.S. imperialism and thus it is today going through the darkest and most disgraceful period in its history of nearly 2,000 years, spotless until March 1970.

The Khmer people certainly feel regret at losing their "peace" and "joy of life" today. But they know that they have to undergo all the sacrifices and endure all the hardships so as to be able to restore a life of dignity in security, social justice, democracy and progress.

Peking Review, Special Issue

It is in this firm belief that the Khmer people have enthusiastically joined the camp of militant and revolutionary peoples and will fight shoulder to shoulder in a united front with the brother peoples of Viet Nam and Laos, all the three peoples being benefited from the complete, constant and extremely strong support of the glorious and invincible Chinese people under the leadership of their great and very brilliant leader Chairman Mao Tsetung.

It is in the same firm belief that the Khmer people resolutely condemn the diplomatic and other manoeuvres which, under the guise of false pacifism, aimed at saving U.S. imperialism from inevitable defeat in Indo-China and at safeguarding in south Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia the tottering position of this imperialism and the puppet governments trailing behind it.

In fact, what could a new "Geneva conference" mean if it does not lead to a unanimous condemnation of the United States, the only violator of the 1954 basic agreements concerning our three countries?

Certain big powers wish to initiate through a new international conference a new partition of our Indo-China and a first partition of Cambodia into "areas of influence" while allowing the United States and its puppets to remain unduly in power in certain Indo-Chinese capitals, thus scorning the legitimate aspirations of our peoples.

The world should know that the problem of Indo-China is very simple. The 1954 Geneva Agreements have guaranteed us peace, unity and independence.

Only the United States has violated and is violating them. Therefore, it is purely and simply a question of compelling the United States to withdraw without delay or condition all its troops and those of its "allies," and the problem will be solved *ipso facto*.

As for the problems of the reunification of Viet Nam and of Laos and the problems of the kind of regime which the Vietnamese, Laotians and Cambodians respectively would prefer, they concern no other countries than Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia respectively.

In the name of People's Cambodia, I declare in advance that the UNO and foreign powers have no right to interfere in our affairs and to aid, by whatever means, U.S. imperialism and the puppet regime in its service in order to maintain them in our country.

In this regard, the Khmer people denounce the treacherous manoeuvres of the hired valets of U.S. imperialism, that is, the de-Asianized Asians who propose to call a so-called "Asian" conference for the so-called purpose of saving Cambodia and peace.

What countries have been approached for participation in this conference?

It can only be those anti-popular and anti-socialist "non-aligneds" which are obviously aligned with the United States on the one hand, and the members of

SEATO and the official allies of the United States on the other, and also . . . two countries which are more West European than Asian by their habitation and their political-ideological orientation, not to mention that they are also subservient to the United States and are aggressors together with the United States in south Viet Nam!

A conference composed of such participants would have nothing to do with Asia and still less with peace.

It could only be a despicable and ridiculous masquerade behind which conceals with great pain the dishonourable Uncle Sam.

This "Uncle Sam," since its incarnation in the person of President Nixon, "excels" in the art of camouflaging the intolerable interference in the internal and national affairs of the Indo-Chinese peoples and the criminal aggression against them perpetrated by U.S. imperialism and neo-colonialism under the cloak of false innocence, false pacifism and false respect for the sovereignty of our three countries.

In this regard, the television speech made by the U.S. chief executive on April 20 is very typical of this "art."

When speaking only of my country, Cambodia, we can cite some flagrant and intolerable falsehoods.

Thus, the assault of the fascist reactionaries in the pay of the C.I.A. on their own people has become in Nixon's mouth communist aggression against Cambodia and its neutrality.

Thus, the escalation of the war in Cambodia and in Laos has become in the same mouth something done by the leaders of north Viet Nam, and "Hanoi, and Hanoi alone, that stands today blocking the path to a just peace for the peoples of Southeast Asia" (*sic*).

It was the height of impudence when Nixon advised the D.R.V.N. to "permit (our) peoples to determine their future without external interference" (*sic*), affirmed that the Americans (want to end this war and achieve a just peace), demanded that the Indo-Chinese people's liberation forces withdraw from Indo-China, and threatened to delay the withdrawal of the U.S. troops in case our peoples should continue to struggle against U.S. neo-colonialism and the puppet regimes.

The Khmer people were and are confronted with one aggressor only: U.S. imperialism, which has sent and is steadily sending aeroplanes and helicopters to bomb and strafe our country and its inhabitants indiscriminately. It has directed and is directing its armoured cars and infantry and those of the Thieu-Ky-Khiem traitors to intrude deep into our territory to sow death and destruction. It now instructs the Saigon puppet government and the Indonesian traitor Adam Malik to transport arms and munitions to Phnom Penh so as to enable its other valets by the name of Lon Nol and Sirik Matak to better massacre their own people and the peaceable Vietnamese

residents, first of all, women, old people and children, who were described as "Vietcong soldiers" by the despicable and so-called brigadier-general Srey Saman at a recent press conference in Paris!

The cynicism of the U.S. executive reached its peak when he demanded that the resistance forces of our three peoples evacuate their own countries in response to the withdrawal of a part of the U.S. forces, and especially when our resistance has become a "foreign interference" on our own soil.

Where should our liberation armies go then? To the United States of America?

And would the U.S. aggressor troops in our Indo-China thus become — by what magic of Holy Spirit — "pure-blooded Indo-Chinese"?

Who has escalated the war in Laos and Cambodia?

Could it be that the 1,000 air raids by the U.S. air force over Laos daily are launched from the Gia-Lam air base?

Could it be that the *Columbia Eagle* and "Caribou" transports carrying a new arsenal of arms to the criminals Lon Nol-Sirik Matak and their mercenaries by any chance belong to General Vo Nguyen Giap?

Could it be that the hundreds of "special advisers" of the C.I.A. landed in Vientiane and the dozens of "special advisers" of this same C.I.A. landed from U.S. helicopters recently in the city of Svay Rieng are a "gift" from Premier Pham Van Dong?

Who blocks the path to peace in Indo-China?

Is it the Khmer people, the Laotian people, the Vietnamese people, who only demand that they live in peace without U.S. neo-colonialism, or this U.S. neo-colonialism itself and its armed-to-the-teeth mercenaries from south Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand? Could these persons be more "Indo-Chinese" than us Khmers, Laotians and Vietnamese?

Mr. Nixon does not have to give us lessons on the principle of self-determination of the peoples.

The Indo-Chinese peoples have no need of U.S. foreign aid and still less its presence to "determine their destiny."

We demand that Mr. Nixon withdraw from our Indo-China without delay or condition his troops as well as those of the non-Indo-Chinese U.S. satellites and leave us to fight it out "one versus one" with the traitors, the Indo-Chinese renegades of Phnom Penh, Vientiane and Saigon. Such is the genuine right of the Indo-Chinese peoples to self-determination.

As to Nixon's threat to delay the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Indo-China, it does not and will not affect in any way our three fighting peoples who are henceforth united in a single front and who realize that unity makes and will make our force invincible.

Finally, we advise the Asian renegades, the de-Asianized Asians like Adam Malik and Thanat Khoman who are to be found almost everywhere in our Indo-China to moderate their shameless servility towards their U.S. imperialist master.

Their so-called Asian conference on Cambodia will not be able in any way to save the skin of their treacherous, pro-imperialist colleagues in Phnom Penh, and their ridiculous "Asian front" will reek with such American odour that the people of the world, including the American people, will not be mistaken about it, nor will they be deluded with regard to its future and effect.

This "Asian front" will collapse like a house of cards under the blows which our Indo-Chinese people's front will deal it if it dares to set foot on the soil of our Indo-China.

Not only Thieu-Ky-Adam Malik-Thanat Khoman and company will be unable to save Lon Nol and Sirik Matak from complete downfall which is in store for their regime in the near future, but they will be unable to save their own skin or that of moribund U.S. neo-colonialist imperialism.

* * *

In conclusion, the progressive, anti-fascist and anti-imperialist Khmer people, rallied round the N.U.F.K. and the National Liberation Army, have decided to struggle to the end, refusing all compromises and rejecting in advance any idea of dividing Cambodia, so as to overthrow relentlessly the sanguinary, anti-popular and anti-Indochinese Lon Nol-Sirik Matak regime and, in co-operation with the brother people's forces of Viet Nam and Laos, to eliminate the presence of U.S. imperialism in Indo-China.

* * *

People's Cambodia, through my voice, expresses its very warm, affectionate and sincere gratitude to the People's Republic of China for its generous hospitality and the numerous facilities provided for its delegation.

People's Cambodia extends its very warm and fraternal thanks and compliments to the Laotian Patriotic Front, the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam for so brilliant and important a role which their respective delegations, led by so eminent and heroic personages, have played in the success of the present conference.

Dear brothers and sisters, with your permission and in accordance with the authority that you have kindly entrusted to me, I have the honour to declare the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples close.

Long live the united peoples of Indo-China!

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand Banquet

Most Warmly Congratulating Summit Conference Of Indo-Chinese Peoples on Its Complete Success

The banquet was attended by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk, Prince Souphanouvong, President Nguyen Huu Tho and Premier Pham Van Dong. Speeches were made at the banquet by Premier Chou En-lai, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Prince Souphanouvong, President Nguyen Huu Tho and Premier Pham Van Dong. They warmly praised the success of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples which has made important contributions to the further strengthening of the militant unity of the three Indo-Chinese peoples against U.S. imperialism. Their speeches were punctuated by prolonged enthusiastic applause. An ardent atmosphere of militant unity between the Chinese and the three Indo-Chinese peoples prevailed throughout the banquet.

PREMIER CHOU EN-LAI made a special trip from Peking and gave a grand banquet on April 25 in honour of all the distinguished guests of the delegations of the peoples of Cambodia, Laos, the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam participating in the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples held at a place in the frontier region of Laos, Viet Nam and China. He congratulated most warmly this summit conference of important historic significance on its complete success.

The banquet was attended by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of the Delegation of the Cambodian People, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Madame Sihanouk; Prince Souphanouvong, Head of the Delegation of the Laotian People and Chairman of the Laotian Patriotic Front; Nguyen Huu Tho, Head of the Delegation of the People of the Republic of South Viet Nam, 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 Pham Van Dong, Head of the Delegation of the People of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

An ardent atmosphere of militant unity between the Chinese and the three Indo-Chinese peoples prevailed at the banquet from beginning to end. The banquet hall was decorated with the national flag of Cambodia, the flag of the Laotian Patriotic Front, the official flag of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the national flag of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the national flag of the People's Republic of China. Thunderous applause burst out when Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Prince Souphanouvong, President Nguyen Huu Tho and Premier Pham Van Dong, accompanied

by Premier Chou En-lai, entered the banquet hall at 8 p.m. The band struck up the national anthem of Cambodia, the national anthem of Laos, the official song of the Republic of South Viet Nam, the national anthem of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the national anthem of the People's Republic of China.

Speeches were made successively by Premier Chou En-lai, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Prince Souphanouvong, President Nguyen Huu Tho and Premier Pham Van Dong. (*Full text of the speeches on pp 34, 36, 38, 39, 40 respectively*). Their speeches were punctuated by prolonged enthusiastic applause. In their speeches, they warmly praised the success of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples which, they pointed out, has made important contributions to the further strengthening of the militant unity of the three Indo-Chinese peoples against U.S. imperialism. They expressed the firm conviction that the Chinese, Cambodian, Laotian, and Vietnamese peoples will unite still more closely, support one another and fight side by side against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

When Premier Chou En-lai announced in his speech the news of China's successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite on April 24 and presented this as a gift to the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, all those present stood up and a thunderous, prolonged ovation burst out in the hall. The distinguished guests from the four parties of the three Indo-Chinese countries warmly shook hands with and embraced the Chinese comrades, congratulating the Chinese people on this great victory.

At the banquet, host and guests repeatedly toasted to the glorious victories of the anti-U.S. struggle waged by the three Indo-Chinese peoples, to the important victory won by the Cambodian people in

(Continued on p. 35.)

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

Respected Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk,

Respected Prince Souphanouvong,

Respected President Nguyen Huu Tho,

Respected Premier Pham Van Dong,

All the Distinguished Guests From the Delegations of the Peoples of the Four Parties of Three Countries, Cambodia, Laos, the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam,

Comrades and Friends,

The Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples attended by the highest leaders of the four parties of three countries, Cambodia, Laos, the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has come to a victorious conclusion. We are very happy today to gather with the highest leaders of the four parties of the three countries and all the other distinguished guests attending the conference in celebrating together the complete success of the conference. On behalf of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I extend the most cordial greetings and the highest respects to you and, through you, to the fraternal peoples of Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam.

In celebrating the success of the conference, I have brought you a gift from the Chinese people, and that is, China successfully launched its first man-made earth satellite yesterday. The launching into space of China's man-made earth satellite is a victory of the Chinese people and also a victory for all of us.

The Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples was held at an important juncture when U.S. imperialism is stepping up the expansion of its war of aggression in Indo-China. Through this conference, the highest leaders of the four parties of the three Indo-Chinese countries have reached identical views on the present situation in Indo-China and the common tasks confronting this region, and a Joint Declaration will soon be issued. This is a conference of great significance in the history of the anti-imperialist revolution of the three Indo-Chinese peoples. The Chinese Government and people express the warmest congratulations on the tremendous achievements scored at the conference.

At present, the international situation is excellent. Under the heavy blows of the three Indo-Chinese peoples and the people of the rest of the world, U.S. imperialism, beset with difficulties both at home and abroad and driven into an impasse, is finding the going tougher and tougher. However, U.S. imperialism is not reconciled to its defeat and is putting up a last-ditch struggle.

In Indo-China, the Nixon government has resorted to still more cunning and sinister counter-revolutionary tactics. While talking glibly about "a negotiated settlement of the Viet Nam question," "troop withdrawal from south Viet Nam" and "pledge of respect for the peace and neutrality of Cambodia and Laos," etc., it is frantically expanding its war of aggression. In south Viet Nam, it is energetically carrying out the "Vietnamization" of its war of aggression against Viet Nam; it is stepping up its wanton bombing of Laos and has flagrantly brought the Thai accomplice troops into the battlefield of Laos in a feverish effort to expand its war of aggression against Viet Nam and Laos. At the same time, it is intensifying its aggression, intervention and subversion against the Kingdom of Cambodia. The reactionary coup d'etat staged on March 18 by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak Rightist traitorous clique of Cambodia against Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is an important component part of the U.S. imperialists' plan to further expand their war of aggression in Indo-China.

U.S. imperialism had thought that by staging a reactionary coup d'etat through the instrumentality of its lackey the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak Rightist traitorous clique, it could control Cambodia at will and stamp out the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation so as further to realize its wild ambition of forcibly occupying Indo-China. However, the development of the objective situation diametrically runs counter to the wishes of U.S. imperialism. On the international arena, the aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism and the brutal rule of the Cambodian Rightist traitorous clique have been condemned with one voice by the people throughout the world, and U.S. imperialism and the Cambodian Rightist traitorous clique are very much isolated; within Cambodia they have evoked the boundless indignation and strong resistance of the Cambodian people. In the last month and more, in response to the call of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the Cambodian people, weapons in hand, have risen up and are waging valiant and tenacious struggles against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys throughout the country, dealing telling blows at the reactionary rule of the Rightist traitorous clique.

In Viet Nam and Laos, U.S. imperialism has long been badly battered by the heroic Vietnamese and Laotian peoples, and now, further stretching its aggressive claws into Cambodia, it has put a new noose round its own neck, thus finding itself besieged ring upon ring by the three Indo-Chinese peoples and hastening its own defeat in this region.

The three Indo-Chinese peoples have a glorious tradition of unity against imperialism. In order to realize their sacred goal of national independence and liberation of their fatherland, the peoples of Cambodia,

Laos and Viet Nam, going together through thick and thin and sharing difficulties and hardships, had fought shoulder to shoulder in the long struggle against French colonialism and Japanese imperialism. And now the common struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression has united the three Indo-Chinese peoples even more closely. We believe that the victorious convocation of this Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples attended by the highest leaders of the four parties of the three countries will surely further strengthen the militant unity of the three peoples and push the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation to a new stage.

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 will surely win final victory in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. No matter how U.S. imperialism and its accomplices try to undermine the Cambodian and other Indo-Chinese peoples' struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation by utilizing the United Nations or any other international organization or conference, they can never save themselves from their fate of complete defeat.

The three Indo-Chinese countries are China's close neighbours. The Chinese people and the three Indo-Chinese peoples have forged a profound militant friendship through protracted struggles against imperialism. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the five-point declaration solemnly made on March 23 by Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, firmly support the Cambodian people in taking up arms and waging a patriotic just struggle to drive out U.S. imperialism and overthrow the traitors, firmly support the Laotian people in their valiant struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and firmly support the Viet-

namese people in their just struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area." Likewise, the 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the three Indo-Chinese peoples and the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area. The three fraternal Indo-Chinese peoples may rest assured that in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism, the Chinese people will always stand by their side. Together we unite, together we fight and together we will win victory.

In conclusion, I propose a toast

to the complete success of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples,

to the great victory of the three Indo-Chinese peoples' united struggle against U.S. imperialism,

to the unity and friendship of the peoples of Cambodia, Laos, Viet Nam and China,

to the health of Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk,

to the health of Prince Souphanouvong,

to the health of President Nguyen Huu Tho,

to the health of Premier Pham Van Dong,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests from the delegations of the four parties of the three Indo-Chinese countries, and

to the health of all our comrades and friends present here!

(Continued from p. 33.)

rising up and waging an armed struggle against the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak reactionary clique, and to the militant unity and friendship between the three Indo-Chinese peoples and the people of China.

Among the distinguished guests at the banquet were: Samdech Penn Nouth, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the Cambodian People, and Madame Penn Nouth, and Huot Sambath, Sarin Chhak, Chau Seng, Thiounn Mumm and Roerung Mach, members of the delegation; Khamsoek Keola and Phoumi Vongvichit, Deputy Heads of the Delegation of the Laotian People, and Khamphay Bouphe and Oun Heuan Phounsavath, members of the delegation; Trinh Dinh Thao, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the People of the Republic of South Viet Nam, Nguyen Dinh Chi, Le Quang Chanh, Nguyen Van Hieu and Vo Dong Giang, members of the delegation, and Nguyen Van Quang, Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China; Hoang Quoc Viet, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the People of the Democratic Republic of Viet

Nam, Nguyen Co Thach and Nguyen Thuong, members of the delegation, and Ly Ban, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Also present at the banquet were Lieutenant-General Ngo Hou and other members of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's entourage as well as the working staff of the delegations of the peoples of Cambodia, Laos, the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Leading members of the Chinese departments concerned Li Chiang, Han Nien-lung, Wang Chen, Tsao Ke-chiang and Han Hsu, and many local leading members also attended the banquet.

After the banquet, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk, Prince Souphanouvong, President Nguyen Huu Tho, Premier Pham Van Dong and the other distinguished guests of the delegations of the four parties of the three Indo-Chinese countries participating in the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, accompanied by Premier Chou En-lai and others, saw a superb cultural performance.

At Premier Chou En-lai's Banquet Celebrating Success of
Summit Conference of Indo-Chinese Peoples

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's Speech

Mr. Premier of the People's Republic of China,

Your Highness, and Your Excellencies Heads of
Delegation,

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Dear Chinese, Laotian and Vietnamese Brothers and
Sisters,

Dear Compatriots,

It is with a profound feeling and satisfaction that we Khmers are attending this evening, at the so amiable invitation of His Excellency Chou En-lai, our greatest and most faithful friend, this inspiring reunion of the Sino-Indochinese big family.

I venture to say "Sino-Indochinese family," because, on the one hand, the Chinese, Khmer, Laotian and Vietnamese peoples are truly brothers owing to the thousands of years of historical relations and to their consanguineous ties resulting from these very ancient and uninterrupted relations; and on the other, they are united for ever under the common ideals of justice, peace, liberty, democracy and progress, and under the militant and fighting solidarity against imperialism, neo-colonialism and fascism.

This grand and splendid banquet not only demonstrates the fraternal and noble feelings of the heroic Chinese people for the three Indo-Chinese peoples, but also symbolizes the complete and extremely powerful support which the People's Republic of China, the most glorious China of Chairman Mao Tsetung, respected and beloved hero of all the revolutionary, anti-imperialist, progressive peoples of the world, has given and will continue to give on the basis of full friendship, solidarity and equality to the historic and inevitably victorious struggle waged by the three peoples of Indo-China against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

The great leader of the heroic Chinese people, Chairman Mao Tsetung, of whom you, Mr. Premier, are the eminent spokesman, has been so kind as to present our historic conference this evening with a gift no less historic, that is, the inspiring launching of the first man-made earth satellite of the People's Republic of

China. Allow me to tell you how proud we are, as Asians and your close friends, of this magnificent new victory of the Chinese people. Consequently, the strength of the Indo-Chinese peoples' struggle and that of the resolutions of their Summit Conference have been greatly enhanced. We extend to His Excellency most respected Chairman Mao, and to the glorious Chinese people and the Chinese Government our highest and warmest congratulations and thanks.

Chairman Mao Tsetung has said: "Imperialism will not last long because it always does evil things. It persists in grooming and supporting reactionaries in all countries who are against the people. . . ."

This is very true and can be illustrated in a tragic way by the present fate of my unfortunate country. And it is certain that once the Indo-Chinese peoples succeed in driving U.S. imperialism out of our Indo-China, the puppet regimes, oppressors of their own people, will not be able to last for more than 24 hours.

Chairman Mao Tsetung has also said: "Yet imperialism is still alive, still running amuck. . . . This situation must change. It is the task of the people of the whole world to put an end to the aggression and oppression perpetrated by imperialism, and chiefly by U.S. imperialism."

The fascist and neo-Nazi regime of Lon Nol and Sirik Matak has in one month turned a free, peaceful and happy Cambodia, as was known and esteemed throughout the world for 15 years, into an enchained, blood-stained and very unfortunate Cambodia.

This is surely an evil thing done by U.S. imperialism, an evil thing with which it has overwhelmed (and still overwhelms) south Viet Nam and Laos before Cambodia.

The Khmer people are extremely peace-loving, but today they are placed in a new situation created by brutal U.S. imperialist aggression hidden behind bloody oppression by the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique.

This situation may be explained perfectly by the historic statement of Chairman Mao's: "As far as our own desire is concerned, we don't want to fight even

for a single day. But if circumstances force us to fight, we can fight to the finish."

It is thus that the National United Front of Kampuchea came into being and that within only a few weeks its army — the National Liberation Army, which is growing rapidly as thousands of citizens, young provincial people in particular, have joined its ranks — has been able to liberate a large number of villages and even districts and set up a progressive people's administration there.

The revolutionary war of the Khmer people has been launched. The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys will not be able to check it. Likewise, Adam Malik, Thanat Khoman and their ilk and the puppet secretariat of the UNO will never succeed in saving these imperialists and these lackeys from their irreversible ruin in Cambodia.

The strength of the Khmer people who fight against these enemies has increased tenfold owing to the indestructible solidarity of the Chinese, Laotian and Vietnamese peoples and to the extremely important concrete resolutions of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples.

But being conscious of the fact that the liberation of our country should be essentially the work of the Khmers, we rely and will rely above all on our own forces, efforts and sacrifices of all kinds to defeat the enemy and recapture our capital, Phnom Penh.

In this respect, we denounce and condemn the base manoeuvres of the enemy propaganda which desperately attempts to conceal from the world the existence of a truly people's and Khmer resistance and revolution.

According to the propaganda of the traitors at bay and their imperialist master. . . , the rapid and undeniable development of this resistance and revolution becomes a "foreign invasion"!

But the most serious newspapers of the so-called free world themselves acknowledge today that it is the Khmers themselves who assume the responsibility for the liberation of Cambodia and this is done in the framework of the National United Front of Kampuchea.

To conclude, allow me in the name of our Front, our people and the progressive, anti-fascist and anti-imperialist Cambodia, to renew the expression of our lasting gratitude to the People's Republic of China for all that it has done and will do for our motherland and her people, of our boundless admiration for the tremendous and constant support which it, faithful to the teaching of Chairman Mao Tsetung, gives to the struggle of all the oppressed peoples of the world.

Allow me to extend our heartfelt gratitude to our brothers and sisters of Laos, north and south Viet Nam

for their historic support and solidarity to the Khmer people and their United Front.

The resolutions of our conference have not only increased tenfold the strength and effectiveness of the struggle of our three peoples but will also impart, I am sure of it, an enormous encouragement to the struggle of the other peoples subjected to oppression and aggression in the world, in particular in the third world and still more particularly in Southeast Asia.

I am convinced that by the example of the Khmer, Laotian and Vietnamese peoples, the Latin American peoples will bring their ranks closer, the Arab and African peoples will rule out their petty differences for perfecting and strengthening their unity, the Asian and Southeast Asian peoples, neighbours of Indo-China, will launch or strengthen their revolutionary movement and armed struggle against the imperialists, colonialists, neo-colonialists and their lackeys, traitors to the sacred cause of their own peoples.

In this respect, I would like to quote again from Chairman Mao Tsetung, beacon of our Asia: **"Historically, all reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct a last desperate struggle against the revolutionary forces, and some revolutionaries are apt to be deluded for a time by this phenomenon of outward strength but inner weakness, failing to grasp the essential fact that the enemy is nearing extinction while they themselves are approaching victory."**

"People of the world, unite and defeat the U.S. aggressors and all their running dogs! People of the world, be courageous, dare to fight, defy difficulties and advance wave upon wave. Then the whole world will belong to the people. Monsters of all kinds shall be destroyed."

The struggle of our three Indo-Chinese peoples in a united front has advanced and will always advance along this path so wisely indicated by Chairman Mao Tsetung, the eminent and respected leader of the great Chinese people, as well as by President Ho Chi Minh, the deeply lamented and venerable leader of the Vietnamese people.

The other peoples of Southeast Asia will inevitably join with the Khmer, Vietnamese and Laotian peoples. The definite liberation of our Southeast Asia will inevitably come true in the near future.

Long live Chairman Mao Tsetung!

Long live the People's Republic of China and the heroic Chinese people!

Long live the friendship and militant solidarity between China and Indo-China!

Prince Souphanouvong's Speech

Mr. Premier Chou En-lai,

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk,

Mr. President Nguyen Huu Tho,

Mr. Premier Pham Van Dong,

Messrs. Members of the Delegations of Brother Peoples, Ladies and Gentlemen, Chinese, Khmer and Vietnamese Friends, Brothers and Sisters,

The Delegation of the Laotian People is deeply moved to have the high honour to take part in this cordial and splendid banquet given by Mr. Premier Chou En-lai in the name of the Government of the People's Republic of China and of the great brother Chinese people to greet and acclaim the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples. In the course of the banquet Premier Chou En-lai has presented a gift of inestimable price to our three peoples by telling us the news of the launching of the first man-made satellite of the People's Republic of China. Here I join with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk completely in extending our heartfelt congratulations and thanks.

This is a powerful encouragement which the 700 million Chinese friends, armed with Mao Tsetung Thought, are once again providing our Indo-Chinese peoples in their life-and-death struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, their satellites and the traitors, their henchmen.

Moreover, this is a proof of the solicitude and the special attention which the Government, the Communist Party and the fraternal people of China are showing to our present historic conference.

On behalf of the Delegation of the Laotian People, I would like to express here our most profound and heartfelt gratitude towards this lofty spirit.

Dear friends and respected guests,

This first Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples has concluded victoriously with the unanimous adoption and the signing of a Joint Declaration which has a great historic significance and a far-reaching character of principle. It is a brilliant symbol and a splendid victory of the militant solidarity and close friendship of our three peoples, the Laotian, Khmer and Vietnamese peoples. At the close of the conference, this solidarity and friendship have developed and enhanced more than ever and no enemy force in the world can damage them.

This conference of ours has shown the unshakable determination of our three Indo-Chinese peoples to fight unyieldingly to the very end for national independence and unity, for freedom, lasting peace and

security of Indo-China and Southeast Asia. The success of our Summit Conference also constitutes a telling blow to the "Nixon doctrine" which aims at making Asians fight Asians, and which therefore suffers an ignominious defeat.

As a result, it has been revealed to the whole world the truth that the anti-U.S. struggle of the Laotian, Khmer and Vietnamese peoples for national salvation is a just struggle and, consequently, a struggle bound to be crowned with success.

The Delegation of the Laotian People regards the Joint Declaration as a programme of unified action of our three peoples. It is certain that this programme will become a powerful motive force to further mobilize, carry forward and enhance the fighting spirit of 'the patriotic and progressive forces of Indo-China in general and of each of our three peoples in particular. It will deal still heavier blows to the U.S. imperialists' and their accomplices' plan of war expansion and will lead our work of emancipating our nations and territories to new turning points.

The Delegation of the Laotian People remains firmly convinced that having won successive victories, our three Indo-Chinese peoples with a long tradition of militant solidarity will redouble their efforts in our common struggle till complete triumph.

This time we have had frank and sincere talks on an equal footing and in mutual trust and respect over the interests and the profound aspirations of each of our three peoples. We will have many more occasions to co-operate fruitfully in all fields of our common struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the traitors, their lackeys.

The Delegation of the Laotian People is particularly happy to see that the Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government, of which Chairman Mao Tsetung is the great beloved and respected leader, are always anxious to give the Indo-Chinese peoples whole-hearted assistance and all-out support in their struggle in a disinterested way, materially and morally, and they always constitute a great permanent rear area, powerful and trustworthy, for the Indo-Chinese peoples. The solidarity among the peoples of China, Laos, Cambodia and Viet Nam, strong as the rampart of the "Great Wall," is invincible. We are deeply convinced that the brother Chinese people will always continue to assist and support the anti-U.S. struggle of the Indo-Chinese peoples for national salvation till complete victory.

In conclusion, allow me to invite you all to propose a toast to

a long life to Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great beloved and respected leader of the Chinese people, the very great friend of the Laotian people,

the excellent health of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao,

the excellent health of Premier Chou En-lai and also of all the Chinese Communist Party and state leaders,

the success in the socialist construction and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution of the People's Republic of China,

the eternal solidarity of the Indo-Chinese peoples and the eternal solidarity of the Chinese and Laotian peoples,

the excellent health of all the delegates and friends!

President Nguyen Huu Tho's Speech

Respected Premier Chou En-lai,

Respected Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State,

Respected Chairman Prince Souphanouvong,

Respected Premier Pham Van Dong,

Dear Friends,

First of all, the Delegation of the People of the Republic of South Viet Nam is happy to extend to the respected Premier Chou En-lai its warmest regards and sincere gratitude for his speech at this solemn banquet, a speech full of friendship and high appraisal of the successes of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples. What the Premier has just said clearly reflects the feelings of the 700 million Chinese people, our intimate neighbours and friends who have always shared weal and woe with the peoples of Indo-China. In the jubilant atmosphere brought about by the brilliant successes of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, we have the honour to extend, on behalf of the people, the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, our profound and heartfelt gratitude to the people and Government and the Communist Party of China under the leadership of the respected Chairman Mao for their enormous and effective support and aid.

The people, the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam warmly hail the tremendous achievements scored by the Chinese people in their cause of socialist construction and the defence of their territory. We warmly greet the Chinese people, in particular, for their new brilliant achievement in successfully launching their first man-made earth satellite. This signifies that the Chinese people have taken a new step forward in the development of their advanced science and technology and, just as Premier Chou En-lai put it, this is a gift presented to the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, a gift of inestimable value. There is no doubt that this new victory of the Chinese people and the victory of the historic conference will greatly inspire the armed forces and the people of south Viet Nam in their advance along the path of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

Respected Premier,

Dear friends,

The Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples has been crowned with a brilliant victory, a victory not only for the militant solidarity of the peoples of the three Indo-Chinese countries, but also for the cordial friendship between the Chinese people and the Vietnamese, Khmer and Laotian peoples, a friendship between peoples of neighbouring countries as closely related as the lips and the teeth.

This is a new, severe blow dealt at U.S. imperialism. Relying on its enormous economic and military potentialities, the United States is stubbornly extending its war of aggression to the whole of Indo-China, doing its best to carry out its plots of making "Asians fight Asians," turning the Indo-Chinese countries into U.S. military bases and colonies and using them as spring-boards to attack other Asian countries. In the face of this situation, the more the peoples of the Indo-Chinese countries strengthen their solidarity and carry forward their struggle, the more will they enjoy the approval, support and aid of the friends in the five continents and, certainly, they will completely defeat the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

In their struggle against the U.S. imperialists and for national salvation, the people of south Viet Nam have always enjoyed the enormous approbation, support and aid in all fields given by the 700 million Chinese people. The people of south Viet Nam will always remember the words of the respected Chairman Mao, which clearly reflect the feeling and will of the brother Chinese people: "The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area."

These noble words of Chairman Mao's are being carried out energetically and with enthusiasm by the 700 million Chinese people in all the branches of their activities. They are eloquent proof of the fraternal solidarity between the peoples of Viet Nam and China, a great encouragement to the Vietnamese people determined to fight and defeat the U.S. aggressors. Please permit us to express here, once again, the boundless gratitude of the south-Vietnamese people for the disinterested support and aid given by the people and Gov-

ernment and the Communist Party of China under the leadership of the respected and esteemed Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Dear friends,

The defeat of U.S. imperialism is evident. However, it is still very obstinate and treacherous. It is exerting all its efforts to prolong the war of aggression in south Viet Nam and to extend it to the whole of Indo-China. Nixon's speech of April 20 has once again revealed this obstinate position of aggression of the U.S. imperialists. But no matter how obstinate and perfidious they may be, nothing can save them from ending in a fiasco. In order to attain our lofty national objectives, with the support and the aid of our friends from the five continents and under the illumination of the Joint Declaration, the Indo-Chinese peoples will redouble their efforts to strengthen our solidarity so as to carry forward the struggle and inflict complete defeat on the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys. Carrying out the sacred teachings in the will of the great President Ho Chi Minh, the south Vietnamese people are determined to advance energetically from victory to victory and vigorously push forward the resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory so as to liberate the south, defend the north and then peacefully reunify the fatherland.

Now allow me, dear friends, propose a toast

to the health and long life of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the brother people of China, the great friend of the Vietnamese people,

to the health and long life of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao,

to the health of the respected Premier Chou En-lai,

to the health of the respected Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, and of Madame Sihanouk,

to the health of the respected Chairman Prince Souphanouvong,

to the health of the respected Premier Pham Van Dong,

to the victory of the Indo-Chinese peoples in their struggle against the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys,

to the victory of the Chinese people in the construction of this beautiful, prosperous and powerful country,

to the everlasting friendship among the peoples of China, Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, and

to the health of all personages and all our friends present.

Premier Pham Van Dong's Speech

Premier Chou En-lai,

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Madame Sihanouk,

Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Laotian Patriotic Front,

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

Comrades and Friends,

The Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples held on the initiative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, has concluded in full success with perfect identity of views and warm cordiality among the four delegations. Our conference is the symbol of the solidarity and the force of the unyielding and inevitably victorious struggle of the Indo-Chinese peoples, the symbol of an Indo-Chinese zone completely rid of the U.S. aggressors and their valets, an independent and peaceful Indo-Chinese zone where the people of each country build their fatherland into a prosperous country in accordance with their own road and talent.

The brilliant success of our conference is an enormous encouragement to and a good experience for the

nations struggling against the U.S. imperialist intervention and aggression. It is an important contribution to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

Our delegation once again affirms the unshakable will of the Vietnamese people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam steadfastly to fulfil our obligations in accordance with the Joint Declaration of the conference. We are firmly determined to undergo all privations and sacrifices, and unswervingly to carry on and intensify our struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory. We shall unwaveringly and with all our strength support the patriotic struggle of the brother peoples of Cambodia and Laos. Cherishing and respecting each other, we pledge to unite closely for ever with the Khmer and Laotian peoples and to stand side by side with them whether in times of difficulty or victory, in the fight against the enemy or in national construction.

Esteemed Premier Chou En-lai,

Heads of Delegation,

Comrades and friends,

The Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples has been held with success with the warm support and

aid and the meticulous attention of the great People's Republic of China, the great friend of the three Indo-Chinese peoples and of the national-liberation movement in the world.

On this occasion, the Vietnamese people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam extend their sincere and profound gratitude to the Communist Party, Government and brother people of China for their consistent support and powerful aid to our struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation in conformity with these words of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the brother Chinese people: "The 700 million Chinese people provide a powerful backing for the Vietnamese people; the vast expanse of China's territory is their reliable rear area."

With the militant solidarity of the Khmer, Laotian and Vietnamese peoples, with the sympathy and support of the socialist countries and all progressive mankind, the struggle of the Khmer, Laotian and Viet-

namese peoples for independence and freedom will surely be crowned with complete victory.

The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam extend their warm greetings on China's new victory in successfully launching its first man-made satellite and making a step forward in the exploration of the cosmos.

I propose, comrades and friends, a toast

to the health and long life of Chairman Mao Tsetung,

to the health of Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and Premier Chou En-lai,

to the health of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk,

to the health of Prince Souphanouvong,

to the health of President Nguyen Huu Tho, and

to the health of all the comrades and friends present.

Premier Kim Il Sung Sends Message of Greetings to Summit Conference of Indo-Chinese Peoples

Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples,

I, in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people and in my own name, extend warm congratulations and militant greetings to the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples and the participants of the conference which will discuss measures for the anti-U.S. common struggle standing out urgently before the Indo-Chinese peoples.

Your conference is convened at a time when a new grave situation has been created due to the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists for aggression and war expansion against the three countries of Indo-China.

Today the U.S. imperialists, dreaming of easily attaining the goal of aggression in Asia by means of "making Asians fight Asians," are continuing the barbarous war of destruction in south Viet Nam under the cloak of "Vietnamization" of the war and intensifying the armed intervention in Laos, and some time ago they directed the Right-wing clique of Cambodia to stage a reactionary coup d'etat and are resorting to vicious machinations to drag Cambodia into their war of aggression.

But nothing the U.S. imperialists do can save them from their already declining fate or put down the furious flames of the daily mounting anti-U.S. struggle of the Indo-Chinese peoples.

The peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia enjoying the active support and encouragement of the peace-loving peoples of the whole world will certainly win the struggle for their righteous cause and the U.S. imperialist aggressors will suffer a shameful defeat and be driven out of Indo-China sooner or later.

The Korean people resolutely condemn the U.S. imperialists for committing aggression and barbarities against the Indo-Chinese peoples and express firm militant solidarity with the Indo-Chinese peoples who are fighting valiantly in the war of resistance against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I once again assure you that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will, in the future, too, assist with might and main the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia in their sacred struggle, firmly standing on their side.

Believing that the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples will contribute greatly to the unity of the Indo-Chinese peoples and the cause of the anti-U.S. common struggle, I sincerely wish your conference great success in its work.

Kim Il Sung

Premier of the Cabinet

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

April 23, 1970

Pyongyang

Leaders of Four Delegations of the Three Countries to Summit Conference Of Indo-Chinese Peoples Jointly Give Grand Return Banquet

THE leaders of the four delegations of the three countries to the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples jointly gave a grand return banquet on April 26.

Premier Chou En-lai attended the banquet.

Also present at the banquet were responsible members of the Chinese departments concerned Li Chiang, Han Nien-lung, Wang Chen, Tsao Ke-chiang, Han Hsu and many local responsible members.

As Premier Chou En-lai, accompanied by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk, Prince Souphanouvong, President Nguyen Huu Tho and Premier Pham Van Dong, entered the banquet hall amidst joyous music, everybody present stood up and greeted them with prolonged and enthusiastic applause.

After the playing of the national anthem of the People's Republic of China, the national anthem of Cambodia, the national anthem of Laos, the official song of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the national anthem of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, on behalf of Prince Souphanouvong, President Nguyen Huu Tho, Premier Pham Van Dong and the four delegations of the three countries to the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples, delivered an enthusiastic speech.

In his speech, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk expressed gratitude to the great Chinese people and their Government who, with the most solicitous support of the respected and beloved Chairman Mao Tsetung, have shown very cordial concern for the conference held by the delegations of the four parties of the three Indo-Chinese countries, and to China for the multifarious and extremely important aid which it has consistently given to the three Indo-Chinese peoples.

He also expressed gratitude to Premier Chou En-lai who, in spite of his very heavy and numerous state affairs, has made a special trip from Peking to bring them greetings and to reaffirm to the Vietnamese, Laotian and Khmer peoples the full support of the People's Re-

public of China and the Chinese people, at the close of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples.

He said: "To use a very vivid expression of my most affectionate brother and friend, Premier Pham Van Dong, the People's Republic of China is the 'great, indispensable and invincible rear area' of the Vietnamese, Laotian and Khmer peoples' forces fighting for national liberation, peace and progress."

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said that this historic conference has achieved complete success. He said: "By 'success' I mean not only the success of our conference which has just reached extremely constructive decisions, but also success in extending 'on the field' the perfect understanding affirmed by these decisions."

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said: "In 1948, Chairman Mao Tsetung wrote: **'The enemy will not perish of himself. Neither the Chinese reactionaries nor the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism in China will step down from the stage of history of their own accord.'**

"Our three Indo-Chinese peoples firmly believe in the correctness of this illustrious thinking when they compare China of the past to Indo-China of today, that is, Cambodia and those parts of Laos and south Viet Nam not yet liberated.

"The resolutions of our Summit Conference prove this."

He said: "Our enemies, U.S. imperialism and the reactionaries in its pay in Saigon, Phnom Penh and Vientiane should not deceive themselves! The three Indo-Chinese peoples are positively resolved to wage an indomitable struggle against them and reject in advance all proposals on 'compromises' or so-called peaceful solutions aimed at saving them from total destruction awaiting them in Cambodia, in central and south Laos and in south Viet Nam.

"The only solution acceptable to our three peoples for the Indo-China 'problem' is the total and unconditional withdrawal of the foreign (U.S. and 'allied') aggressor forces.

"The so-called 'Indo-China problem' would not have existed if it were not for the illegal intervention in Indo-China by the United States, the sole violator of the 1954 and 1962 Geneva Agreements.

"It is solely this intervention that has given rise to the people's war being waged by the Vietnamese patriots in south Viet Nam, by the Laotian patriots in Laos and by the Khmer patriots in Cambodia."

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk pointed out emphatically: "In this regard, the demand of the United States and certain other powers that the Vietnamese, Laotian and Khmer people also withdraw their combat forces under the alleged 'rule' of 'reciprocity' is unacceptable.

"From where should our forces withdraw? If the Vietnamese should withdraw from Viet Nam, the Laotians from Laos and the Cambodians from Cambodia, where should they go? To the United States?"

"No, our three peoples will not tolerate such a nasty trick.

"Indo-China belongs to the Indo-Chinese.

"The Americans have no right whatsoever to come, particularly in arms, without the permission of the Indo-Chinese."

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said: "To deceive world public opinion, the U.S. imperialists and their friends try to make people believe that the Indo-China problem is very 'complex.'

"In my opinion, it is extremely simple. Let the United States stop violating the Geneva Agreements of 1954 on Indo-China and those of 1962 on Laos and withdraw its troops from Indo-China, and there would be no more Indo-China 'problem,' for our three peoples have no intention whatsoever of menacing anyone, still less of going to the United States to disturb the life of the American people!

"As to the internal problems relating to the so-called confrontation of ideologies or antagonistic regimes, they would have no longer existed if it were not for the presence of the U.S. imperialists and neo-colonialists in a large part of Indo-China. As a matter of fact, it is obvious that the anti-popular regimes of Phnom Penh, Vientiane and Saigon, once 'discarded' by the United States, could not hold out for more than twenty-four hours in the face of their people who are determined to finish them off.

"But as Chairman Mao Tsetung says, **'The imperialists and domestic reactionaries will certainly not take their defeat lying down and they will struggle to the last ditch.'**

"In this respect, Chairman Mao has also said: **'If they fight, we will wipe them out completely.'**

"Nothing can save the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys from complete defeat, neither brute force and

the perpetration of barbarous, heinous crimes, nor treacherous manoeuvres and the shameless lies repeated once again in U.S. President Nixon's speech of April 20, nor the shameful schemes like the so-called 'Asian conference on Cambodia question' being hatched by the Indonesian reactionaries which thus serve as an instrument of U.S. imperialism in its intervention in Cambodia."

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said: "In south Viet Nam, the heroic and glorious Vietnamese people are on the eve of completely wiping out the imperialist enemy and his lackeys.

"In Laos, the Laotian people are heroically fighting the same enemy and his local lackeys, and will assuredly defeat them.

"In Cambodia, the Khmer people have risen in their turn resolutely to fight the same enemy and his bloodthirsty lackeys, and will undoubtedly defeat them with the unfailing and strong support of the Chinese, Vietnamese and Laotian peoples."

In his speech, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk once again congratulated China on the successful launching of her first man-made earth satellite. He said: "Tribute should be paid to the respected and beloved great leader of the Chinese people, whose thought has guided the scientists, engineers, technicians and workers to this glorious success after the no less glorious nuclear success.

"Thus the Chinese people, great champion of the proletarian revolution, anti-colonialism and anti-imperialism, that is to say, the great champion of freedom and justice, have proved to the world that their science and technology are very advanced and can match those of the other world powers.

"The launching of 'The East Is Red' on the very day of the opening of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples is very symbolic of the unshakable solidarity and support given to our three Indo-Chinese peoples by the People's Republic of China."

Then, Premier Chou En-lai delivered a speech. He first of all expressed thanks to the delegations of the peoples of the four parties of the three countries, Cambodia, Laos, the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, for their joint holding of the grand banquet. On behalf of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms Vice-Chairman Lin Piao and on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, he once again extended high respects to the Chinese people's close friends the Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk, Prince Souphanouvong, President Nguyen Huu Tho, Premier Pham Van Dong and all the other distinguished guests of the four parties of the three countries and to the three Indo-Chinese peoples who are fighting at the forefront of the struggle against U.S. aggression.

Premier Chou said: "Samdech Sihanouk has spoken highly of the Chinese people's achievements. This should be regarded as a tremendous encouragement to the Chinese people. The Chinese people will certainly follow our great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, and be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness and continue the revolution and forward march. Only by so doing can we live up to the hopes placed in us by the three Indo-Chinese peoples. The successful launching of China's first man-made earth satellite is a progress, yet it is not sufficient, and we must continue to exert ourselves. We believe that the Chinese people will certainly catch up with and surpass the world's advanced level in industry, science and technology."

Premier Chou in his speech once again extended warm congratulations on the success of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples. He said: "This Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples is a conference of great historic significance. It is a conference of unity and a militant conference. As Samdech Sihanouk has just pointed out, 'the perfect understanding' of the three Indo-Chinese peoples 'will be extended with success on the field.' This conference is a heavy blow to U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, a tremendous encouragement to the three Indo-Chinese peoples and a powerful support to the revolutionary struggles of the peoples in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world."

Premier Chou En-lai pointed out: At present, the situation of the struggle of the three Indo-Chinese peoples against U.S. aggression and for national salvation is growing better and better. In order to save itself from defeat, U.S. imperialism is pressing forward with its counter-revolutionary dual tactics. Employing the method of using Asians to fight Asians, it is mustering its lackeys in Asia to carry out armed intervention against Cambodia and expanding its war of aggression in Indo-China. On the other hand, in collusion with its accomplices it is attempting to sabotage the three Indo-Chinese peoples' united struggle against U.S. imperialism by means of a so-called "peaceful settlement of the Indo-China question" through the convocation of international conferences. Some people have expressed in words their readiness to support the Cambodian people's just struggle, but facts have proved that they are tailing closely after U.S. imperialism. However, no matter what plots and schemes U.S. imperialism and its accomplices may resort to, they are doomed to failure.

Premier Chou En-lai said: "The heroic people of the three Indo-Chinese countries are close brothers and long-tested comrades-in-arms. Through their actual struggles, the three Indo-Chinese peoples have deeply realized that U.S. imperialism is the root cause of all wars and calamities in Indo-China and the most ferocious common enemy of the three Indo-Chinese peoples. The three Indo-Chinese peoples' cause of liberation is an

integral whole, and only by uniting to drive U.S. imperialism out of the whole of Indo-China can the three Indo-Chinese peoples achieve genuine independence and liberation."

Premier Chou said: "Unity is strength. Unity means victory. Uniting together, the three Indo-Chinese peoples are invincible before all enemies. We believe that, strengthening their unity and persevering in the fight, the three Indo-Chinese peoples will certainly overcome any difficulties on the road of advance, smash all U.S. imperialist plots of aggression and win all-round victory in their struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation."

Concluding his speech, Premier Chou said: "Samdech Sihanouk has repeatedly expressed thanks to the Chinese people for their support to the three Indo-Chinese peoples. We consider that this is our bounden internationalist duty. The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao points out: 'The just struggles of the people of all countries support each other.' U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the people of the whole world. In Asia, the peoples of China, Korea and the three Indo-Chinese countries in particular, are confronted with the aggression, intervention and sabotage against the integrity of our respective countries by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, and our struggle is a common one. We must stand together, support and assist each other and wage a common fight, until the U.S. aggressors completely withdraw from Taiwan, south Korea and the three Indo-Chinese countries. Armed with Mao Tsetung Thought and tempered through the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the Chinese people will, as always, give all-out support and assistance to the fraternal peoples of Cambodia, Laos and Viet Nam in carrying to the end the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation."

The speeches by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Premier Chou En-lai were punctuated by stormy applause.

From beginning to end, the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of solidarity, which reflected the militant friendship between the three Indo-Chinese peoples and the Chinese people in supporting one another in their common struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Present at the banquet were Samdech Penn Nouth, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the Cambodian People, and Madame Penn Nouth; Khamsouk Keola and Phoumi Vongvichit, Deputy Heads of the Delegation of the Laotian People; Trinh Dinh Thao, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the People of the Republic of South Viet Nam; Hoang Quoc Viet, Deputy Head of the Delegation of the People of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; members and working staff of the four delegations of the three Indo-Chinese countries; Ly Ban, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; and Nguyen Van Quang, Ambassador of the Republic of South Viet Nam to China.

Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of Albania

- **The militant unity of the three Indo-Chinese peoples is further strengthened.**
- **All the schemes of U.S. imperialism and its puppets are doomed to failure.**

Declaration of the Government of the People's
Republic of Albania on the Summit Conference
of the Peoples of Indo-China

The Summit Conference of the Peoples of Indo-China was held at a place in the Laos-Viet Nam-China border area on April 24 and 25 with the participation of the high representatives of the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia to realize the will and aspirations of these peoples for the strengthening of their unity in the lawful struggle against U.S. aggression and for their freedom, independence and national sovereignty.

The Albanian people and the Government of the People's Republic of Albania warmly greet the holding of this conference and wholeheartedly rejoice at its important results which will serve to further strengthen their revolutionary militant unity in the struggle against the common enemy—U.S. imperialism.

The proceedings of this conference and its historic decisions open a new stage in the heroic struggle which the peoples of Indo-China have been carrying on for many years against U.S. aggression in order to live in freedom and independence and to determine their own destinies themselves.

The Summit Conference of the Peoples of Indo-China was held at a time when U.S. imperialism, aided by its collaborators of every hue, is mobilizing all the forces of reaction in Indo-China and is continuously intensifying its barbarous aggression in that area, is striving to suppress the people's national-liberation armed struggle of the Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian peoples and turn south Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia into its colonies, into military bases for new wars of aggression against the other peoples of Indo-China and against the socialist countries of Asia, in the first place, against the People's Republic of China which is an impregnable bulwark of socialism and the

reliable supporter of the revolutionary and national-liberation struggles in the world. In order to realize its sinister aims the United States of America is doing everything in its power to put into practice Nixon's notorious "Guam doctrine" of making Asians fight Asians. A recent move in implementing these criminal plans is the coup d'etat in Cambodia engineered and directed by U.S. imperialism through the traitorous Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique to subjugate that country and to turn it into another base of aggression in Indo-China.

However, all their plans are doomed to failure and a complete and irrevocable defeat awaits them in face of the resolute struggle of the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia. The Summit Conference of the Peoples of Indo-China, which fully complies with the deep aspirations of these peoples, constitutes a rebuff to the fiendish schemes of U.S. imperialism to sow discord among them and to throw them into war against one another. This shows that in face of every new aggression and criminal activity of imperialism, the peoples invariably have still greater and inexhaustible strength to fight through to the end for their inalienable rights.

The success of the conference will give without fail a new impulse to the heroic struggle, arms in hand, of the Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian peoples who, by tightly closing their ranks in a single front will hit the U.S. imperialists and their puppets with a still greater force and will completely defeat them on the battlefield.

The Summit Conference of the Peoples of Indo-China and its important decisions arouse joy and enthusiasm among all the revolutionary peoples and anti-imperialist forces in the world who appraise it as a contribution to the strengthening of the common front of the peoples fighting for national and social liberation.

The Albanian people, faithful friends and comrades-in-arms of the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia and of all the peoples of Indo-China who are struggling for freedom and independence, highly appraise the importance of the proceedings and decisions of this conference and greet them heartily as a big step forward in further strengthening the unity and the lawful struggle of these peoples. The Albanian people and their Government express the deep conviction that the Summit Conference of the Peoples of Indo-China and the measures adopted by it will contribute to raising still higher the revolutionary militant spirit of the Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian peoples and will serve their greater organization and mobilization in the just and heroic struggle they are waging. The conference will speed up the achievement

of final victory over the U.S. imperialists and their puppets and satellites.

The Government of the People's Republic of Albania, in the spirit of its policy of proletarian internationalism and of the resolute and unreserved support it has always extended to the just struggle of the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, fully backs the Summit Conference of the Peoples of Indo-China and its decisions for the further strengthening of the struggle of these peoples for freedom and national salvation.

The Council of Ministers of the
People's Republic of Albania
April 28, 1970
Tirana

Supporting Summit Conference of Indo-Chinese Peoples

Statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

- The three Indo-Chinese peoples' struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation will certainly triumph.
- U.S. imperialism's talons of aggression must be removed from Indo-China.

Statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples held from April 24 to 25 on the initiative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, issued a Joint Declaration after discussing the situation created in the Indo-China Peninsula as a result of the war expansion manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, and the measures of struggle to counter it.

The Joint Declaration sternly denounced the aggression and crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists in Indo-China over the past 15 years and, after noting the brilliant victories won by the Indo-Chinese peoples in their sacred struggle against the aggressors, affirmed that the anti-U.S. and national salvation struggle they are waging today is aimed at defending independence, peace and neutrality, expelling all the foreign troops from the Indo-China Peninsula, dismantling the for-

eign military bases and preventing their territories from being used in aggression against other countries.

The Joint Declaration appealed to the three peoples of Indo-China to unite closely and fight heroically to defeat the American imperialists and their lackeys, defend their national rights and turn their countries into an area of independence and peace, thus contributing to the cause of peace in Southeast Asia and the world. It expressed the firm determination to fight to the end, tightly grasping their arms and resolutely supporting each other and strengthening militant solidarity with each other on the principle of mutual respect, against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy, and their lackeys. It extended support to the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world against imperialism and colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism and for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress and expressed solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops to

withdraw from south Korea and achieve the independent unification of the fatherland.

This reflects the unanimous aspirations of the Indo-Chinese peoples and fully accords with the desire of all the peace- and justice-loving progressive peoples of the world.

The recent Summit Conference has contributed greatly to intensifying the anti-U.S. joint struggle of the Indo-Chinese peoples and developing it to a new, higher stage.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people bitterly denounce the atrocities of massacre and criminal acts perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys against the Indo-Chinese peoples and fully support the Joint Declaration of the Summit Conference of the Indo-Chinese Peoples dated April 25, 1970.

The U.S. imperialists have been waging for a long time a brigandish war of aggression against the Vietnamese people and they provoked a "special war" against the Laotian people and incessantly committed provocations and coup plots against Cambodia, wantonly trampling upon the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indo-China and the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos which recognize the independence, peace, unity and territorial integrity there.

As they have suffered repeated setbacks and their aggressive plan has gone bankrupt in face of the stubborn resistance of the Indo-Chinese peoples, the U.S. imperialists have become all the more frantic in their war expansion manoeuvres, foolishly attempting to attain their aggressive design easily by the crafty method of "making Asians fight Asians." The U.S. imperialists are trying to perpetuate their military occupation of south Viet Nam, dragging on their war of aggression in Viet Nam under the cloak of "Vietnamization" of the war, and inveigling Cambodia into the shambles of their criminal war of aggression after engineering a reactionary coup d'etat in that country.

The coup d'etat of the Cambodian Right-wing reactionaries was a link in the sinister moves of the U.S. imperialists to expand the flames of war to the whole of Indo-China by sowing the seeds of discord and hostile sentiments among the peoples of Cambodia, Viet Nam and Laos and setting them against one another.

No desperate manoeuvres, however, can help the U.S. imperialists avert their already declining destiny or arrest the struggle of the Indo-Chinese peoples who have risen in heroic resistance against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

May 8, 1970

The struggle of the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia against the U.S. imperialists today is a sacred struggle for the freedom and national independence of their countries and a just struggle for safeguarding peace in Indo-China and Southeast Asia.

The Korean people express firm solidarity with the Khmer people who, in response to the call of Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, are struggling against the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression and for expelling the Right-wing reactionary forces and defending the neutrality, independence and territorial integrity of Cambodia.

The Korean people express firm militant solidarity with the Laotian people who, under the leadership of the Laotian Patriotic Front, are fighting valiantly against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The Korean people express firm militant solidarity with the Vietnamese people who, upholding the testament of President Ho Chi Minh, are waging the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation to liberate the south, defend the north and achieve the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The U.S. imperialists must stop all their acts of aggression against the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia and take at once their blood-stained talons of aggression off Indo-China.

The situation in Cambodia should be straightened out in accordance with the five-point declaration of Samdech Sihanouk dated March 23, 1970, the Laotian question be settled in accordance with the five-point declaration of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Front dated March 6, 1970 and the south Viet Nam issue be solved in conformity with 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.

The Korean people will, in the future, too, fight resolutely against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy, holding high the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and always standing firm on the side of the Indo-Chinese peoples. They will actively support and encourage them with might and main in the just cause.

The three peoples of Indo-China enjoying the strong support of the revolutionary peoples of the whole world will, with united strength, sweep away the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their flunkies and will certainly win final victory.

April 29, 1970

Pyongyang

PEKING REVIEW

Vol. 13, Special Issue

May 8, 1970

Published in English, French, Spanish,

Japanese and German editions

北京周报英文版特刊（一九七〇年五月八日出版）邮政代号二一九二二

In This Special Issue

ARTICLES AND DOCUMENTS

Joint Declaration of Summit Conference of Indo-Chinese Peoples	3
Statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China (April 28, 1970)	7
Signal Victory of the Militant Unity of the Three Indo-Chinese Peoples — <i>Renmin Ribao</i> editorial	9
Solemn Inauguration of Summit Conference of Indo-Chinese Peoples	11
<i>At Opening Session of Summit Conference of Indo-Chinese Peoples</i> Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's Speech	14
<i>At Summit Conference of Indo-Chinese Peoples</i> Prince Souphanouvong's Speech	15
President Nguyen Huu Tho's Speech	20
Premier Pham Van Dong's Speech	24
<i>At Closing Session of Summit Conference of Indo-Chinese Peoples</i> Prince Souphanouvong's Speech	27
President Nguyen Huu Tho's Speech	28
Premier Pham Van Dong's Speech	29
Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's Speech	30
Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand Banquet Most Warmly Congratulating Summit Conference of Indo-Chinese Peoples on Its Complete Success	33
<i>At Banquet Celebrating Success of Summit Conference of Indo-Chinese Peoples</i> Premier Chou En-lai's Speech	34
<i>At Premier Chou En-lai's Banquet Celebrating Success of Summit Conference of Indo-Chinese Peoples</i> Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's Speech	36
Prince Souphanouvong's Speech	38
President Nguyen Huu Tho's Speech	39
Premier Pham Van Dong's Speech	40
Premier Kim Il Sung Sends Message of Greetings to Summit Conference of Indo-Chinese Peoples	41
Leaders of Four Delegations of the Three Countries to Summit Conference of Indo-Chinese Peoples Jointly Give Grand Return Banquet	42
Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of Albania	45
Statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	46

Published every Friday by PEKING REVIEW Peking (37), China
Post Office Registration No. 2-922 Cable Address Peking 2910
Printed in the People's Republic of China