

**THE MASTERMIND
OF THE INDOCHINA FEDERATION
STRATEGY OF VIETNAM**



**« We are going to realize soon the
great union of Vietnam-Laos-Cambodia »**

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Supreme Council of Khmer Help Khmer (SCKHK)
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The mastermind of the Indochina Federation strategy of Vietnam

Who is the founder of the Indochina Federation strategy of Vietnam, and when did this strategy come into being ?

The annexation of Laos by Vietnam, the invasion of Kampuchea by hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese troops and the settlement, so far, of 700,000 Vietnamese nationals on Kampuchea's territory aimed at swallowing her up are irrefutable and sufficient evidences of Vietnam's Indochina Federation strategy.

Meanwhile, it should be underlined that the annexation of Laos and the current occupation of Kampuchea are not fortuitous events. They are in fact the results of a strategic plan conceived and carried out for more than half a century by the Communist Party of Vietnam founded on February 3, 1930 under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh.

1. The Communist Party of Vietnam was called at that time « *Indochinese Communist Party* ». The name of the Party alone suffices to reveal unambiguously Vietnam's Indochina Federation strategy.

2. In 1951, the name of this Party was changed into « *Vietnam Workers' Party* ». Article 12 of Chapter Three of the Manifesto and Platform of the Vietnam Workers' Party issued in February 1951, reads as follows : « ... *the people of Vietnam are willing to enter into long-term co-operation with the peoples of Laos and Cambodia, with a view to bringing about an independent, free, strong and prosperous federation of the States of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia* »⁽¹⁾.

A few weeks after the publication of that document, at the « *National Congress of Unification* » which merged the Vietminh Front into the Lien Viet, Ho Chi Minh stated : « *We are going to realize soon the great union of Vietnam Laos - Cambodia* » (« *Voice of Vietnam* », 19 March 1951)⁽²⁾. These words reflect ever since Ho Chi Minh's testament for members of the Communist Party of Vietnam and Vietnamese youth for many generations.

Even more explicitly, a « *top secret* » Vietnam Workers' Party directive circulated 8 months later informed Party members that « *later on, when conditions permit this to be carried out, the (three) revolutionary parties of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos will be reunited to form a single party* »⁽³⁾.

On 24 February 1951, Vietnam News Agency wrote : « ... *The Vietminh league is now planning to unite the national united fronts of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia into a national united front of Indochina, which will be called the Indochina National Independence League* »⁽⁴⁾.

(1) « *Vietnamese Communism, its origins and developments* » by Robert F. Turner, Hoover Institution Press, Stanford University, California.

(2) Communist Party of Vietnam, Fourth National Congress : Documents (Hanoi : Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1977), pp. 248-49.

3. The 4th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam held in December 1976 adopted a resolution which testified clearly Vietnam's long-term ambition in Kampuchea and Laos.

This resolution set down Hanoi's long-term policy toward Kampuchea and Laos as follows : « ... *to preserve and develop the special relationship between the Vietnamese people and the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, strengthen the militant solidarity, mutual trust, long-term co-operation and mutual assistance in all fields... so that the three countries which have been associated with one another in the struggle for national liberation, will be associated with each other for ever...* »⁽⁵⁾.

4. Many newly published documents which confirm Vietnam's Indochina Federation strategy can also be found in recent years. In December 1984, General Le Duc Anh, Commander-in-Chief of the Vietnamese aggressor forces in Kampuchea, wrote a long article entitled : « *The Vietnam People's Army and its lofty international duty in friendly Kampuchea* ». In that article published in the Vietnam People's Army monthly magazine *Tap Chi Quan Doi Nhan Dan* (December 1984 issue), he wrote : « *Indochina is a single battlefield. That is the strategic view point, a major lesson and a law governing the existence and development of the three fraternal countries* ». General Le Duc Anh also recalled the resolution adopted by the 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam which had stipulated that « *the special relationship among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea conforms to the law governing the development of the revolution in the three countries. It has a vital significance for the destiny of the three nations...* ».

5. The afore-cited evidences show clearly that for over half a century the Hanoi leadership has been doing its utmost to fulfill the expansionist strategy laid down by Ho Chi Minh, that is to create the Indochina Federation which will be to become later on the Great Vietnam. The achievement of the strategy of Indochina Federation is only a step for further expansion of Vietnam in South East Asia in close co-operation with the Soviet expansionist and hegemonist strategy in that region and in the world.

The Vietnamese expansionists have already absorbed Laos through a so-called « *Treaty of friendship and co-operation* » in July 1977. They tried hard to absorb Kampuchea through the same means, through several attempts at coup d'Etat, assassinations of Kampuchean leaders, subversions, underminings and destabilizations and even a military invasion in December 1977, which all failed. The invasion and occupation of Kampuchea since December 25, 1978 are the last resort of the Vietnamese expansionists to achieve their strategy of Indochina Federation, for Kampuchea is the only obstacle to make their dream come true. This clearly shows that the root cause of Vietnamese war of aggression in Kampuchea against the will of the nation and people of Kampuchea to resolutely defend their independence, freedom, sovereignty and national identity. That will is the main obstacle to the realization of the Vietnamese strategy of Indochina Federation. This explains also why, in spite of their ever increasing stalemate and difficulties in all fields in Kampuchea and at home, of their isolation in the international arena, the Vietnamese expansionists are still stubbornly carrying out their strategy at all costs.

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