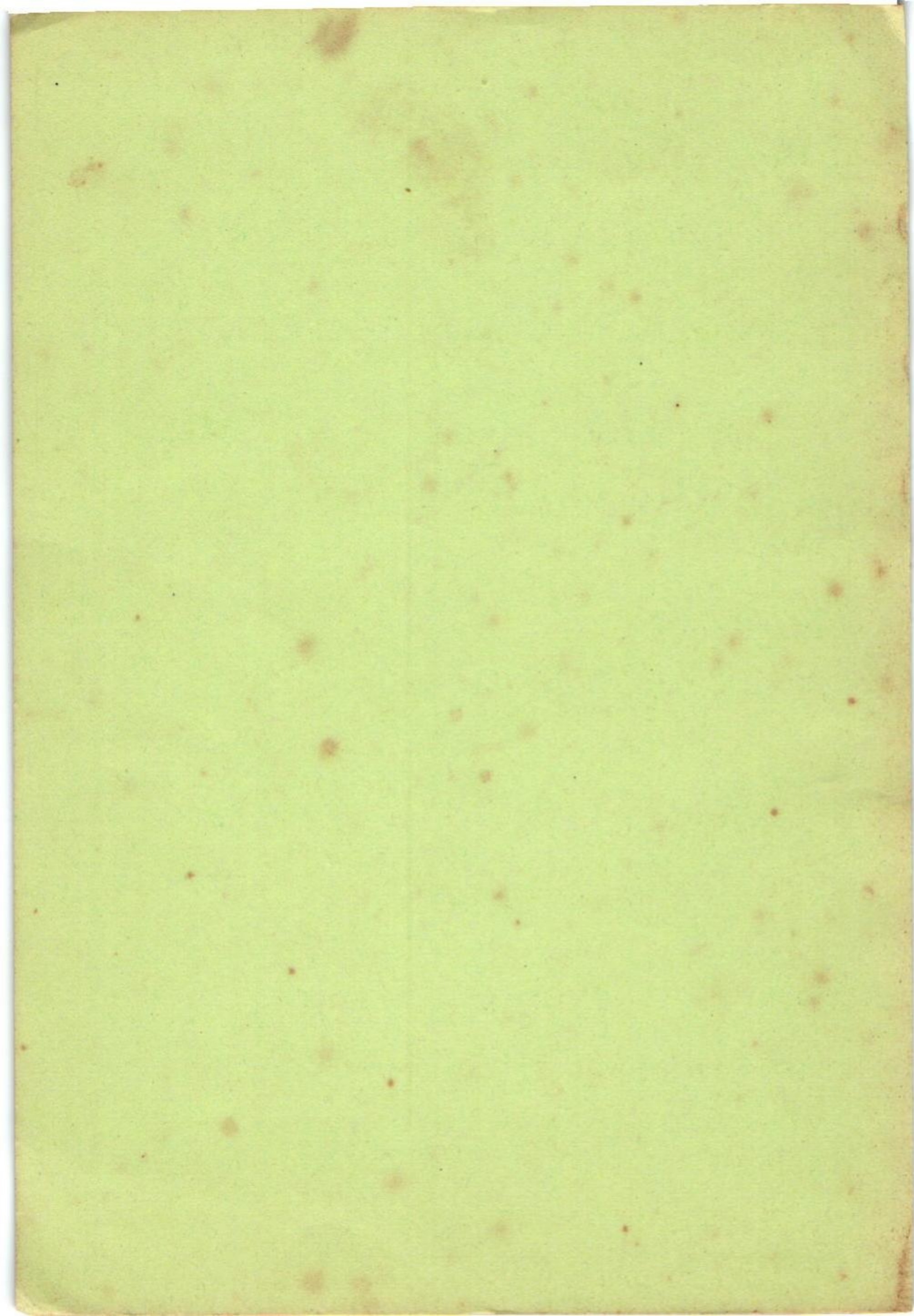


FACTS & DATA
ON LAO-THAI RELATIONS
IN THE PAST TEN YEARS

1975 - 1985



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ON LAO-THAI RELATIONS IN THE PAST TEN
YEARS (1975-85)

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IMPORTANT FACTS ON LAO-THAI RELATIONS
IN THE PAST TEN YEARS (1975-1985)

I

Following a complete national liberation, the Lao People's Democratic Republic was proclaimed. The multi-ethnic Lao people have no any desires more stronger than their aspirations to build a country of prosperity and well-being.

Almost a decade elapsed, the Lao PDR has done its utmost in practicing a policy of mutual co-existence and good neighbourliness with regard to the Kingdom of Thailand, aimed at developing and improving the neighbouring relations between peoples of the two countries. The exchange of visit of the two countries' governmental delegations led by their Prime Ministers in 1979 brought about two joint communiques giving a presage of good

relations between the two countries. The Thai people and progressive forces and a number of public figures in the Thai political circles have expressed their appreciation over the correct policy and the attitude of good will of Laos, and have actively contributed to the development of relations between the two countries and thus being improved in some spans of times.

However, the ultra-rightist forces in the Bangkok administration have continued pursuing a hostile policy toward the Lao PDR. They have carried out trickery schemes aiming at obstructing a progress of the said favourably good trend, and have continuously and increasingly applied sabotage and destructive action against Laos in all spheres, especially the aggression and occupation of the three Lao hamlets of Mai, Kang and Savang in Paklay district, Saya-

boury province, by the Thai military troops. At present, they do not yet withdraw all their troops from the three hamlets' vicinities and continue provoking the tranquility in the area. They still refute a proposal of dialogue for the settlement of problems forwarded by the Lao side in July 1985 aiming at restoring the Lao-Thai relations.

A BRIEFED OUTLOOK

- During a period 1976-1977, the Thai reactionary ruling circles, on one hand, relied on USA and on the increasing relations with China to gaining a solution to the difficulties in Thailand as resulted from a failure of their policy of collusion with US imperialists in the past aggression of the three Indochinese countries; and on the other hand they

joined their efforts with a view of overthrowing the newly founded Lao PDR while it was facing many difficulties. But they have met with successive defeats.

- Despite of the Thai ultra-rightist reactionaries' persistent hostility toward the Lao PDR during 1978-1979, the Lao-Thai relations were improved one step forward. This was manifested in the signing of documents on several fields between the two countries, in particular the two joint Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao communiqués in January and April 1979. These documents have determined the principles and contents of mutual co-existence for the relations of the two countries. This is thanked to the correct foreign policy of Laos, and to the efforts of the Thai progressive forces who aspired for friendship and peacefully mutual co-existence with Laos. The ultra-

rightist reactionaries among the Thai ruling circles, however, have persistently resorted to use sabotage and destructive action.

Since 1980, their collusion with the Beijing ruling circles have been firmly and allroundedly strengthened. They have increased their hostility toward the Lao PDR, aiming at destroying the Lao-Thai relations. Active manipulation of Thailand by the Beijing ruling circles as an instrument for implementing the latter's policy against the three Indochinese countries and their expansionism toward Southeast Asia has gradually augmented to a most critical state.

In conclusion, the ultra-rightist reactionaries among the Thai ruling circles had provoked the Lao PDR, in the past ten years (1975-1985), no less than 500 times. Among them, some were considered dangerous cases

such as:

- Violating of Lao aerial space and shooting at Lao people's hamlets by Thai air-planes on more than 170 occasions,
- Shelling Lao territory with artillery and rifles, firing at and plundering Lao transport boats by over 100 times,
- Violating Lao territorial waters and shooting at Lao bank by Thai NPK patrol boats on more than 130 occasions,
- Attacking Lao islands in the Mekong river, plundering Lao civilians, occupying Lao territory, and helping Lao reactionaries in-exile by the Thai side on several ten occasions,

SOME PRACTICAL ACTS OF THAI ULTRA
RIGHTIST REACTIONARIES AGAINST

THE LAO PDR:

- 1- Implementing dark maneuvers by means of military forces to aggravate the situation aimed at destabilizing Laos, and launching provocations with a view of generating arms conflicts,

According to incomplete data, The Thai ultra-rightist reactionaries, in the past ten years, violated Lao territory, territorial waters and airspace from North to South by more than 400 occasions.

Though arms conflicts appeared to be decreasing, it is noteworthy to take into account that, in general, they are increasing in terms of both number and its critical nature. The numbers of arms conflicts incited by the Thai ultra-rightist reactionaries, in 1976-1977, ranged at a yearly average of 35 times, and in 1978-1979 at 22 times. But during 1980-1984 period,

when the collusion between Thailand and the Beijing ruling circles was allroundedly strengthened, they were ranged at an average of 55 times a year. Particularly the number of violations of Lao territory by the Thai ruling circles reached 89 in 1984 when they sent their military troops to launch aggression and occupation of the three Lao hamlets.

Besides aiming at disturbing the tranquility of Laos, the arms conflict was also exerted by them in support of the Beijing ruling circles and the genocidal Pol-pot gang. A Thai-incited-arms conflict and a closing of its check-points with Laos in June 1980 coincided with the Sino-Thai support to the Pol-pot gang for the latter's increasing provocation on Kampuchean-Thai border on June 23, 1980. The Thai aggression of the three Lao hamlets on June 6, 1984 was in coordination with the Sino-Thai support of the Pol-pot

gang to launching sabotage acts at the Thai-Kampuchean frontier, and with an escalation of war by China along the Sino-Vietnamese border.

SOME CONVULSIVE EVENTS:

1.1- LIGHT AND HEAVY GUN-SHELLING OF LAOS FROM THAI BANK:

- On June 4, 1977, Thailand shelled Vientiane Capital with several rounds of 12.7mm machine-guns from its Nongkhai province.

- On April 1 and 4, 1979, Thailand bombarded Lao Pong hamlet, Phonethong village, Phonethong district, Champasak province, with 105mm artillery from its territory.

- On June 28, 1980, Thai troops in Xiengsene discharged several rounds of light and heavy guns against Houayxay district (northern Laos), injuring one Lao official and heavily damaging local transport boats.

- On Feb. 7, 1981, Thai troops in Nong-

khai discharged a salvo of its 105mm artillery in support of their soldiers attacking Lao Sangkhi island (Mekong river, Vientiane prefecture).

- On April 3, 9, 18 and 22, 1984, Thai troops of Uttaradit province shelled the three Lao hamlets of Mai, Kang and Savang in Sayaboury province with different types of heavy guns, and used several companies of their troops to violate the Lao territory.

- On April 3 and 22, 1985, Thai troops of Uttaradit province who had occupied various high peaks along Lao-Thai border and had set up military posts there violently bombarded Mai, Kang and Savang hamlets and their vicinities.

- On Aug. 9, 1985, Thai troops in Nongkhai province salvoed about 1000 rounds of M.19 machine-gun at a bamboo raft of Lao civilians while drifting in the Mekong river at Samphanna village, Phialat sub-district, Vientiane

prefecture, killing one Lao civilian and wounding one. On the same day, they also bombarded a vicinity of Lao Paktone area with several thousand rounds of M.78 and 60mm mortar, and light machine-guns..

- On Aug.10,1985, the Thai troops again shelled the said Lao area with several hundred rounds of artillery and light machine-guns.

1.2- SHOOTING AT AND PLUNDERING OF LAO TRANSPORT BOATS:

- From June 9 to 12,1977, the Thai side in Mukdahan province threateningly shot at a Lao cargo-boat while stranding at Kabao rapid (Mekong river on the Lao territory), and plundered its property worth 3,288,400 kips.

- On June 17,1980, Thai soldiers on a military truck at Tatsen (Thai bank) fired at a Lao passenger boat on its way from Sanakham to Vientiane, killing one passenger and wounding several others.

- On Jan.20 and 27, 1981, the Thai

troops in Nongkhai province fired at a cargo-boat of the Lao Communication Ministry in the vicinity of Khampheng island, Vientiane prefecture. The pilot, Mr. Ngao, was killed, and his copilot was seriously injured. Two crewmen, Outh and Chandy, were also killed and the other three wounded.

- On May 22, 1983, the Thai troops stationed at Somhong hamlet, Thai Bung Kan district, shot at four Lao people of Hinboun district, including one child, while they were fishing in the Mekong river. One official of the Lao rescuing team was seriously wounded.

- On Jan. 29, 1985, Thai troops in Nongkhai province in collusion with the Lao reactionaries in-exile plundered a Lao passenger boat on its Sannakham-Vientiane route, and all properties of the passengers had been taken.

1.3- AMBUSHING, OCCUPYING, HOISTING A

BANNER, KILLING AND PLUNDERING,
FORCING LAO PEOPLE TO TAKE
REFUGE IN THAI SOIL, AND PROPA-
GATING AND SPREADING LEAFLETS
AGAINST THE LAO PDR:

- On April 9, 17 and 29, 1977, Thai troops in Nongkhai province launched attacks against the Lao Sangkhi, Done Tam and Singxou islands in Vientiane prefecture.

- On Feb. 4 and 5, 1978, about one unit of Thai troops, in Nakornpranom, seized a Lao Pa Daek island in Kham-mouane province, and hoisted their flag there for several days.

- On Jan. 8, 1980, unknown number of people from the Thai Loei province illegally entered the Lao Sanakham district, Vientiane prefecture, and spread leaflets there, tarnishing the new regime in Laos and sowing discord in the Lao-Vietnamese solidarity.

- From Feb. 3 to 27, 1980, several units of the Thai troops and the Lao

reactionaries in-exile in Nongkhai province crossed the Mekong river and plundered the local people of Vientiane. A local family in Hom hamlet was plundered and its owner, Thit Fong, was fatally hit on the head. Families of Keung, Veng and Lob in Sithantay village and that of Thit Manh in Khokxay hamlet were similarly plundered. Thinthene hamlet in Hatxayphong district and a pagoda in Ang Noi hamlet in Naxaythong district were also plundered.

- On Feb. 24, 1981, about 200 Thai strong troops from Ubon province attacked a Lao Dongbang village, Phonethong district, Champassak province.

- On Feb. 5, 1984, one company of Thai troops at northern Thailand seized and occupied Phamonh locality of Lao Oudomxay province. On May 20, the Thai company was replaced by the Lao reactionaries in-exile.

- On Feb. 8 and 10, 1984, one Thai

helicopter escorted by a T-28 war-plane landed at Kiouko hamlet, Xieng Hone district, Sayaboury province, and forcefully compelled all inhabitants there to take refuge in Thai soil.

- Since Oct. 1984, the Thai troops before withdrawing from the three Lao hamlets of Mai, Kang and Savang have forced at gunpoints thousands of their inhabitants to seek refuge in Thai soil. The Thai troops, on Nov. 25, 1984, killed an inhabitant of Savang hamlet named Boualoy at Houay Yang camp, Uttaradit province, where he was being detained.

- On Jan. 2 and 3, 1985, the Thai Uttaradit provincial troops stationed at a valley in the vicinity of the three Lao hamlets launched attacks against the western area of Mai hamlet and Phou Houat mountain, but they were forced to retreat.

- On Feb. 9, 1985, the Thai troops

of Uttaradit province colluding with the Lao reactionaries in-exile forced at gunpoints 23 Lao families of Houaykoun hamlet, Xienghone district, Sayaboury province, totalling 139 persons, to take refuge in Thai soil.

- On April 1, 1985, the Thai troops of Uttaradit province infiltrated into and indiscriminately fired at local inhabitants of a Lao Ban Mai village.

1.4- USING NPK PATROL BOATS TO DESTABILIZE AND PROVOKE LAOS ALONG THE MEKONG RIVER,, FIRING AT LAO OFFICERS IN ORDER TO RESCUE THE BANDIT GROUPS, AND ILLEGALLY DISPATCHING REACTIONARIES INTO LAOS:

- On June 3, 1977, Thai NPK patrol boats of Nongkhai province shelled Wat Phrakeo temple, the Presidential palace, trade-shops and houses of local people in Vientiane Capital.

- On Dec. 13 and 14, 1978, three Thai NPK patrol boats and a T-28 war-plane shelled and bombarded Lao Chomkeo village, Khanthaboury district, Savannakhet province, heavily damaging local houses and rice-siloes.

- On Jan. 27, 1983, while the Mekong Committee was holding a conference with a participation of delegates from Thailand, Laos and Vietnam and several other representatives of foreign countries and international agencies, the Thai NPK patrol boat in Nongkhai province shot at Lane-Xang hotel, Vientiane Capital, where the conference was taking place, killing 2 and wounding 2 Lao civilians. The delegates witnessed by themselves the damage of the local Lao people as a result from this Thai provocation.

- On May 5, 1983, Thai citizens who illegally entered the Lao PDR for a disturbance purpose were repatriated in the witness of the Thai ambassador

to Laos.

- On Jan. 2, 7 and 8, 1985, Thai NPK patrol boats smuggled over 70 reactionaries into Laos to carry out undermining and sabotage acts in Vientiane but they were discovered and several tens of them were arrested.

1.5- USING AIR-PLANES OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES, INCLUDING WAR-PLANES, TO VIOLATE LAO AIR-SPACE, AND SHELL AND BOMBARD LAO TERRITORY:

- - On Sept. 13, 14, and Dec. 16, 1977, two Thai AD-6 air-planes intruded into Lao Sayaboury province and fired at Xienghone and Hongsa districts and Nabeng, Nabane, Kuamokchaleuk, Houayboun and Houayhang hamlets, immensely damaging houses and killing and destroying animals and plantation of the local people.

- On Aug. 5 and Dec. 15, 1977 and Dec. 14, 1978, several Thai T-28 war-planes again intruded Sayaboury province and fired at and bombarded Houaylao vil-

lage, Xienghone district, and Vit mountainous vicinity in Paklay district. They also violated and bombarded Chomkeo village, Khanthaboury district in Savannakhet province, inflicting great loss of properties to the local people.

On May 23, 1985, a Thai L-19 plane flew for several rounds, on a reconnaissance mission, over Xienghone district of Sayaboury province.

1.6- PROVOKING, AND INCITING ARMS CONFLICTS ALONG THE MEKONG RIVER BY THAILAND WITH A VIEW OF RAISING THEM AS PRETEXTS FOR A CLOSING OF BORDER CHECK-POINTS AIMING AT ENTANGLING LAOS AND AT OBSTRUCTING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE BORDER PEOPLES OF THE TWO COUNTRIES:

- On Nov. 17 and 18, 1975, Thailand generated an arms conflict at Done Tam island in the Mekong river in Vientiane prefecture. The Thai side then

used it as a pretext for a closing of its total Thai-Lao border on Dec. 10, 1975. Due to the striving efforts of the Lao people and a pressure from the public opinion, Thailand had to declare the opening of border check-points on Jan. 7, 1976. But the opening was really done in July 1976.

- Following an arms conflict at Khokxay hamlet (Vientiane prefecture) on Jun. 16, 1980, the Thai side closed two check-points at Nongkhai province; sometimes later it declared a closing of its total border length with Laos. On Aug. 18, 1980, it announced the re-opening of three check-points.

Following an arms conflict at Sangkhi island (Mekong river-Vientiane prefecture) on Feb. 3, 1981, the Thai side closed the said three check-points on Feb. 8 after only half-year opening. Till Feb. 22, 1981, it declared one check-point opened and other two more were reopened in March 1983.

2.1- SHELTERING THE LAO REACTIONARIES
IN-EXILE; AND IN COLLUSION WITH
CHINA FEEDING, TRAINING,
GROUPING AND COMMANDING THEM TO
INFILTRATE INTO AND CARRY OUT
UNDERMINING ACTS AGAINST THE LAO
PDR:

- The Chinese reactionaries and the Thai ultra-rightist reactionaries have jointly deluded, bribed and forced thousands of young Lao people to flee to Thailand. Miss Tiou, aged 30, a citizen of Tambon hamlet, Takan district; and Miss Sommai, 25, from Khemmarat district of Thai Ubon province who were respectively arrested on Jun.9 and on Aug.2, 1984, in the Lao Savannakhet province, confessed that they were sent into Laos for deluding Lao people, especially the youth, to seek refuge in Thailand.

- Thailand had set up the so-called

"Refugees Camps" along the Lao-Thai border, and assisted the Lao reactionaries in-exile in setting up headquarters and then helped them to penetrate into Laos with a view of perpetrating sabotage action.

- Thailand had selected several ten hundreds Laotians in various "Refugees Camps" in Thailand and sent them to be trained in China, formed them into arms units and then sent them back into Laos for sabotage purpose. The Chinese reactionaries recently recruited a number of Lao and other Indochinese youth who fled to Thailand, including other Indochinese youth from western countries, and gave them military drills in Kun Ming district, Yun Nan province. The "Bangkok World" issued on May 29, 1985, stated that about 1,500 Lao traitors received training and were undertaking sabotage action in Laos.

- A number of Thai officers took

part in the military drills organized for the Lao reactionaries in Thailand such as at Lopburi, Kanchanaburi and Namphong sites and in the southern part of China. A number of former rightist Lao colonel and general officers were also enrolled in one training centre nearby Udorn town.

- Thailand created a stronghold for the Lao reactionaries in-exile in its territory aiming at using it as a springboard for infiltrating, disturbing, plundering and killing purposes against the Lao PDR, and for disseminating psychological warfare against, and for espionage and rebellion action in the Lao PDR. Capt. Phang Phengsila, arrested on Feb. 22, 1980 and was already put on trial, confessed that he worked for the Thai Intelligence Agency, and illegally infiltrated into Laos in order to form underground arms-bands, to collect situational data, to assassinate Lao

leaders and to plan a coup d'état in Vientiane.

- The reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles in collaboration with China and USA survived various organizations of the Lao reactionaries in-exile in Thailand. For instance, in 1979, they established a so-called "The Lao People's Solidarity Front" led by a banditry group leader Vang Pao; a so-called "Unified Front for National Liberation" led by Phoumi Nosavanh; a so-called "Lao National Salvation Front" of Sisouk Na Champasak; and others. The set-up of a so-called "National Liberation Government" of Phoumi Nosavanh in July 1982 was coincided with that of a so-called "Tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" of the Khmer reactionary gangs established by China, Thailand and some ASEAN nations.

- They used trickery, delusion and

bribery measures to attract the Lao people, specially the Hmong and Leu minorities in the northern provinces, to seek refuge in Thailand. After giving them trainings, the Thai reactionary circles repatriated them with an aim of grouping them in a so-called " Hmong autonomous administration " and " Leu autonomous administration " regions. The Thai reactionaries, in Feb. 1985, manipulated the Lao reactionaries in-exile to practicing delusion and misleading of 525 Hmong people to seek shelter in Thailand. After having experienced and suffered from the Thai officers' acts of plundering and barbaric torture, the Hmong group had fought back for a repatriation with empty-hand. Their valuable properties made up of 69 Khans of silver (1 Khan= 315 g of silver), 758 silver coins (1 coin= 27.5 g of silver), 5,000 Kips, 52 knives, 41 pans and others were

plundered.

The above mentioned events attested the facts that the Thai ultra-rightist reactionaries and their Chinese counter-parts had exerted every efforts to making use of the socalled "Refugees Camps" as a tool for their persistently hostile policy toward the Lao PDR. Thailand, with a view of concealing its true nature of cruelty and ruthlessness, always distorts the reality by voicing that the Lao people who had fled to Thailand could no longer maintain a susceptibility to the new regime. It attributed its granting of welcome to the refugees to a gesture of brotherly relations and humanitarian act. However, Thailand could not enshroud a situation of poverty, misery, oppression and humiliation prevailing the Lao refugees in the refugees camps in Thailand. All of them earnestly wanted to be rescued from a depth of

darkness in those detention camps.

3- SUFFOCATING, BLOCKADING AND DESTROYING OF LAO ECONOMY AIMED AT DESTABILIZING, WEAKENING AND THEN DOMINATING LAOS:

- The Thai ruling circles stated that they always maintain good intention with regard to the cooperation with Laos on economic, commercial and technical fields and other development projects and on those affairs relating to the facilitation of Lao transit-goods transportation. In particular, they repeated that they sincerely supported and cooperated with Laos within a framework of the Mekong Committee.

- The Lao and Thai peoples have recalled that the bilateral relations of the two countries in 1978-1979 were renovated one step forward in several spheres and thus bringing about a complementary accord on civil aviation on Feb. 24, 1978, a commercial agreement on

Jun. 1, 1978, an agreement on delivery of by-transit goods on Jun. 1, 1978, an accord on free passage of water route by the peoples of the two countries living on both Mekong banks, and other documents. However, the Thai ultra-rightist reactionaries have resorted to all destructive means and various criminally sophisticated acts aiming at hindering the Lao economic development.

- They have practiced obstructive and destructive measures against the Lao water-route communication in the Mekong river, for instance ambushing, plundering and threatening of the Lao cargo-boats of both private and state-owned (facts mentioned above). The damage inflicting on the Lao side was equivalent to several ten million Kips, 30 crewmen and passengers were killed and 70 wounded (from 1977 to 1984). These acts had strongly violated the spirit of the joint Lao-Thai communiqué

dated March 25, 1978 as saying : " In order to turn the Mekong river into a river of peace and friendship and beneficially to the peoples on both banks, the two sides agree to provide facilities, security and mutual assistance to each other in the transport and communication work along the Mekong river."

- They had dispatched their counterfeited currency Lao " Kip " into Laos.

- They had unilaterally fixed prices on import-export goods beneficially to themselves, such as high import-tax for Lao goods, and smuggling Thai goods into Laos, thus inflicting damage on Laos.

- They had created difficulties and obstruction to and timely checked the transport of the Lao by-transit timbers.

- Thailand proceeded with its measures aimed at impeding and blockading the Lao by-transit goods, including an arbitrary closing of border check-points on several occasions. It confined foreign aid destined to Laos, including a

Soviet assisted boat to be used in the bridge construction project in Laos which arrived Khlong Teuy in May 1981. It also confined UNESCO 12,000 US\$ worth aid to Laos making up of 18 tons of paper and one photocopy, by raising a claim of 15,000 US\$ from Laos for warehouse facility. As a result, Laos had to abandon this aid. Lao goods in transit of Thailand were frequently stolen. For instance, 4 electric automatic systems of 6 Caterpillar generators were stolen. Mail bags and contents from foreign countries to Laos by via Bangkok were usually unsealed and stolen. For example, a mail bag No 50 dated March 29, 1983 from USA destined to Laos was lost in Bangkok together with its 168 registered-letters. The acts of the Thai ruling circles that had inflicted much damage on Laos strongly violated the international law in connection with the by-transit goods of a land-locked country through

a neighbour littoral state as stipulated in the Barcelona Convention on April 20, 1921. In particular, this Thai attitude violated the principles of the Lao-Thai governmental agreement on by-transit goods signed on June 1, 1978 as determinately stating: "The Thai side agrees to the immediate transport and delivery of by-transit goods, including the control and supervision of goods quantity and condition accordingly to their original invoices.... (article 2). Since Dec. 24, 1981, Thailand has lifted a restriction on trade related to 273 strategic goods classification with Laos such as: mineral products, normal electric equipment, civilian trucks, plastic items, metallic goods, oil, generators, welding equipment, motorbikes, bicycles and tyres, medicines, canned food, monosodium glutamate and others. On the other hand, the Thai side has smug-

gled goods into Laos aimed at destabilizing the Lao marketing. They had treacherously taken 60 tons of tin ore of Laos. These practical acts bluntly violated the Lao-Thai agreement on by-transit goods on Jun. 1, 1978 as spelled out in its article 3: " In order to solve the necessary living conditions of the Lao people, the Thai side is to give special concern to the transportation of the Lao by-transit goods by via Thailand, such as: foodstuff, building materials, oil, medicines and others...."

- Thailand inflicted various obstacles upon Laos and other Indochinese countries in the Interim Mekong Committee. While the International Interim Mekong Committee was holding a conference on Jan. 17, 1983 with a participation of foreign countries' and international agencies' delegates in Vientiane, the Thai side shelled

Lanexang hotel, with machine-guns, where the conference was taking place. By using the Thai-Kamouchean border tension as a pretext, Thailand did not send its delegation to attend in the 21st conference in Feb. 1985, in Hanoi; and subsequently abstained its participation in the extraordinary session in March 1985 in Vientiane. The Lao side, in contrary, had sent its delegation to take part in the 20th conference in Jul. 1984 in Bangkok, regardless of the aggression of the three Lao hamlets (Mai, Kang and Savang in Sayaboury province) in the beginning of Jun. 1984 by the Thai ultra-rightist reactionary troops. Thailand had proudly stated that it had assisted Laos in the construction of Nam Ngum dam; but in fact it had granted a loan of 1,250,000.00US\$ which was already reimbursed. The Lao side, at the same time, granted Thailand more than one million US dollars

as a non-refundable aid for the installation of a high-power line of 115,000 Volts with a diameter of 240mm from the Mekong river to a distribution centre in Thai Udorn province, including the projects on the intensification of the Thai Udorn and Nongkhai generating power stations. Thailand also said that it had assisted Laos in the development of water-route in the Mekong river, but in reality it only earned a bread from a bid of auction of foreign financial aid to Laos. Thailand had never extended any assistances to these programmes. While committing acts of hindrance against Laos in the economic sector, Thailand usually stated that it did not take political and military problems into the account of economic affairs. But in reality, its practical action was in a different direction. Thailand had violated the Lao-Thai accords, including the ac-

cord on the continuation of cooperation within the framework of the Mekong Committee (joint Lao-Thai communiqué Nov.15,1981,article 5).

4- ATTACKING AND OCCUPYING OF LAO TERRITORY BY THAI MILITARY TROOPS AND HASTENINGLY DEMANDING A TERRITORY AND A RECONSIDERATION OF LAO-THAI BORDER DELINEATION:

- The most violent case in the past ten years was the attacks and occupation of the three Lao hamlets of Mai, Kand and Savang, Paklay district, Sayaboury province, by the Thai military forces of several strong troops, on Jun.6,1984. With its ambition of expansionism, Thailand aimed at subjugating but not only the said area. The Thai armed forces' broadcasting station boldly aired on Jun. 26,1984, as saying: " What would happen if Thailand claims 62,500 squ.Km from Laos which Thailand lost under French pressure in the past. What

could happen if Thailand will not talk about the ownership of these three hamlets, but it will talk about the area beyond these hamlets deeper toward the Mekong bank that belonged to Thailand in the past?"

The Thai deeds and words in June 1984 as mentioned above were a partial repetition of ambitious and expansionist attitude maintained by some important personalities within the Thai administration. Prasong Soon-siri, Secretary General of the Thai National Security Council, was quoted as saying: "The Lao-Thai relations are ~~dimmed to be normalized as long as the~~ Lao side continues binding its recognition of the present border marks to the agreements signed during the French occupation; because those agreements were unacceptable and unjust " (Matuphoum Aug.5-6, 1983). A former Thai premier Kukrit Pramoj was also quoted as saying: " If taking into

account the agreements signed before 1946, we will see that Savaboury and Champassak belonged to Thailand. And according to those agreements signed earlier than that time, the whole present Laos belongs to Thailand " (Bangkok Broadcasting station Dec.8,1975). He also criticized on Dec.16,1978 a planned visit of Kriangsak Chomanan to Laos, by saying: " If I were him, I would cancel the visit and close the border to starve them to death, and then later ask if there is still Laos on the map. I would cross the Mekong river, on the following day, and put Vientiane into flame in commemoration of the 200th Rattanakosin anniversary (Sayamrat Dec.25,1978).

Due to a failure and public pressure, and at the same time to mislead the public opinion aiming at gaining a vacant seat at the U.N.Security Council, Thailand declared at the 39th U.N.General Assembly that it had

withdrewed its troops from the three Lao hamlets in the beginning of Oct. 1984. Nowadays, Thailand does not recognize yet the sovereignty of the three Lao hamlets and not yet repatriate the local inhabitants of the three hamlets detained by Thailand. And it has still evaded a recompensation for the damage inflicted upon the said local inhabitants, and refuted the Lao proposal for the Lao-Thai talks resumption. The Thai troops, at present, occupy some heights in the vicinity of the three Lao hamlets, and continually bombard and provoke the tranquility of the three hamlets (facts mentioned-above).

The encroachment of the three Lao hamlets by the Thai ultra-rightist reactionaries in the Bangkok ruling circles has clearly manifested their true nature of expansionistic ambitions. And this true nature of them

has gradually been exposed, and branded by the Thai people and the world as a life-and-death collaboration with the Chinese reactionaries detrimentally to the Lao people and other Indochinese countries. And it is the Thai ultra-rightist reactionaries who will bring about unexpected dangers to Thailand.

5- SOWING DIVISION IN LAOS AND BETWEEN LAOS AND VIETNAM, JEOPARDIZING THE SOLIDARITY AMONG THE INDOCHINESE COUNTRIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY OF LAOS AIMED AT ISOLATING AND WEAKENING LAOS, AND THEN ATTEMPTING TO DISSEMINATE ITS PAN-THAISM INTO LAOS:

- During the past ten years, the reactionaries among the Thai ruling circles had actively concentrated their efforts in implanting discord in Laos - among the Lao ethnic groups -

and between the Lao and Thai peoples. Especially they had blindly and barbarically tried to sow discord in and to destroy the Lao-Vietnamese solidarity and that of the three Indochinese countries. The so-called " Union of Indochina " and " Vietnamization of Laos and Kampuchea " were such ignoble and unconscious acts of propaganda mostly uttered by the Thai ultra-rightist reactionaries. This utterance was exercised for the benefit of the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists who, with their dark-schemes, aimed at sowing discord among the peoples of the three Indochinese countries, and at creating an atmosphere of confrontation between Thailand and Indochina. By so doing, China will easily spread its expansionism toward Southeast Asia. Factual realities in the history and in the past ten years have testified to the facts that it is truly the ultra-rightist reactionaries in

the Thai administration who had frequently threatened peace and sovereignty of Laos, and subjected Laos to its Pan-Thaism. With regard to the Lao-Vietnamese relations and to those among the three Indochinese countries, it is clearly acknowledged by the progressive world mankind as a tie of neighbouring relations enjoying among themselves; who fought the common enemies of the colonialists, the aggressive imperialists and the international reactionaries and who shared the common goals of struggle for independence and freedom. They have shared happiness and hardship, and, wholeheartedly helped each other in the cause of their national liberation tasks in the past as well as in the present national defence and construction of their respective countries.

One more fact of worth raising as an evidence was that while the ultra-rightist reactionaries in the Thai

ruling circles were propagating the "Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea," they further exerted their efforts in supporting and providing many-faceted assistance, including military aid, to the reactionary Khmer groups, and, gave them a stronghold in Thai soil to be used against the revival of the Kampuchean people. The implementation of this act is very dangerous to Thailand. The situation in the P.R. of Kampuchea could never be reversed.

The dark-schemes aimed at hindering the Lao-Vietnamese relations and at jeopardizing the three Indochinese countries' solidarity were shamefully foiled as shown in the history. At present these schemes are being dismantled, and will certainly be completely defeated. The solidarity of the three Indochinese countries is a matter of existence. It is a vital problem of the three Indochinese countries. At present the three Indochi-

nese countries have full independence and sovereignty; and their solidarity has further been more consolidated and hence becoming a factor guaranteeing peace and stability in this region.

SOME POINTS THAT OUGHT TO BE ANALYSED.

1- THE PERSISTENT POLICY OF THE THAI ADMINISTRATION TOWARD LAOS IS TO COLONIZE AND THEN GRADUALLY OCCUPY LAOS AS IT USED TO HAVE DONE IN THE PAST HISTORY:

Nearly two centuries before, especially between 1778 to 1893, it is recorded in the historical context that the Siam ruling circles had colonized the Lao " Lane Xang " kingdom which encircled a vast territory on both banks of the Mekong river. At that time, they had practiced a policy of " Complete plundering and burning " with regard to Sisattanakanahout city (now Vientiane), and forced hundreds

of thousands of Lao families to take refuge in Bangkok and forcefully and savagely employed them like slaves. The Saen Saeb canal still remains as a reminder. In coincidence with the French occupation of Laos at the end of 19th century, most of the Lao territory on the right bank of the Mekong river was engulfed by the Siam ruling circles within their municipal ruling system. However, a Thai book entitled " Evolution of Thai-Lao relations " dated Dec.28,1984 has distorted a true image of their aggression, plundering and occupation of Laos, by describing them as an ability of Thailand in integrating various realms and cities into a unified kingdom.

In the World War II, the Thai ruling circles had converted their territory as bases of the Japanese fascist troops for the aggression and occupation of Indochina and other countries in the Asian-Pacific conti-

ment. In particular, with regard to Laos, the Japanese militarists had taken by force two Lao provinces of Sayaboury and Champassak, and granted them as a gratuity to Thailand. During that period, the Pan-Thaism had taken shape; and then the former name "Siam" was called Thailand as to mark a so-called "Unification of Thai nationalities" in this region.

During the second French colonialist aggression of the Indochinese countries, the Thai ruling circles also sealed up itself with the side being hostile to the Lao people's struggle for independence. At that moment, the Thai people and the progressive forces in Thailand were actively supporting and helping the Lao patriotic movement. As a result, a number of important figures within the Thai progressive forces were violently oppressed by the Bangkok administration. But the said Thai book has distorted

the reality by acclaiming: " The Thai government gave shelter and convenience to the Lao politicians," and saying that it had appealed to the Thai people and personel to extend friendship and help to Laos...." In fact, the Thai ruling circles tried every means to dissolve the then " Lao Issara Movement ", by firmly collaborating with the puppet Vientiane government set up by the French colonialists.

During the twenty years of U.S. imperialist aggression of Indochina peninsula, the reactionaries in the Thai administration also worked in collaboration with the U.S.A. They had converted their soil into U.S. bases of aggression against the whole Indochina. In connection with Laos, they had dispatched several ten-thousands of mercenaries to take part in the U.S. aggressive war against Laos (Thai mercenaries reached 40,000 strong

troops - two-third of the total Lao rightist forces at that time). In addition, there were also several ten thousands Thai troops mingling with the Lao rightist forces. Those Thai troops had committed barbaric crimes in Lao soil. But the Thai book " Evolution of Thai-Lao relations " did not utter a single word about that phase of history. The defeat of U.S. imperialists in the Indochinese war was considered, however, a failure of the Bangkok-Washington collusion policy and thus leading Thailand - following the end of the Indochinese war-toward a big heap of difficulties and heavy crises which have lasted till nowadays.

Although the Bangkok government, in the past ten years, maintained diplomatic relations with the Lao PDR, the genuine long-dated attitude of the ultra-rightist reactionaries in the Thai administration with regard to

Laos remained unchanged. The said facts and data have fully judged the Thai words and deeds similarly to a proverbial saying : " A good fruit rotten in the heart " or " Sweetness enclosed with sour." Generally speaking, they have exercised in the past as well as at present a double-faced policy toward Laos. On one hand, they maintained the Lao-Thai relations; and on the other hand they fully supported the Lao reactionaries in-exile and directly and indirectly tried to oppose and destroy the Lao PDR.

2- THE POLICY PURSUED BY THE ULTRA RIGHTIST REACTIONARIES IN THE THAI RULING CIRCLES IN COLLUSION WITH CHINESE HEGEMONISM AND EXPANSIONISM IS A POLICY DETRIMENTALLY TO THE THREE INDOCHINESE COUNTRIES, AND THREATENING PEACE IN SOUTHEAST ASIAN REGION:

With a view of enlarging their ter-

ritory, the Thai ultra-rightist reactionaries, in the past as well as at present, have leaned against the foreign aggressive forces. Nowadays, they are making use the Chinese hegemonism and expansionism to materialize their deep perfidious dark intention.

Parallelling with their hostility toward the Lao PDR, they have actively supported and coordinated with the Chinese reactionaries in launching multi-formed destructive war against Vietnam, including attacks of the Vietnamese border. Following the overthrow of the genocidal Polpot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphon gangs - their active instrumental stooges against the three Indochinese countries' peoples - the Chinese reactionaries have, in particular, dominated and manipulated the Thai ultra-rightist reactionaries in a rescuing operation and in supporting of the Polpot gang,

and in creating tension at Thai-Kampuchean frontier and aggravating the hotbed of tension there and thus threatening and endangering peace and stability in this region and the world as a whole. While the Thai people and a number of ASEAN member countries are clearly observing basic threats from China not from the Indochinese countries, the Thai ultra-rightist reactionaries have further wedged themselves into a path of hostility, and deeply colluded with the Chinese reactionaries in opposing the three Indochinese countries. And while the progressive forces in Thailand and in the ASEAN member countries wholly show their aspirations for dialogue between the two groups of countries - Indochina and ASEAN - for the settlement of regional problems including the Kampuchean problems, they have additionally stirred up confrontation between the regional countries. A

weekly Thai "Wiwat" dated March 22, 1985 said: "The Thai-Chinese relations has reached its peak when China shows its readiness to extend all-round assistance to Thailand. This close Thai-Chinese link seems to drive Thailand into a dissension with other ASEAN countries."

The collusion between the Thai ultra-rightist reactionaries and the Chinese reactionaries and U.S.A. detrimentally to the three Indochinese countries has brought about increasing difficulties to Thailand itself. The Thai defence budget for 1985 increased by 29.8 percent with regard to the total national revenue (Sayamrat special issue 1984). Thailand is one of the world biggest rice-exporter, but more than ten million Thai farmers live in poverty (Sayamrat Sept.23, 1984); six million Thai children were undernourished and several million others starved. Even earth is edible

for them (weekly Sayamrat Jun.2, 1985). " One Thai child died of starvation in every ten minutes,"(Sayamrat May 12,1985). " 1.5 million Thai children have to work in order to live," (Ban Muang Sept.23,1984). " Prostitution of the Thai women is on the increase. Only in Bangkok capital the number of open prostitutes under seventeen years of age reached 30,000, including ten percent of 13-14 aged-girls,"(Bangkok post Jan.19,1985). The foreign debt of Thailand has statistically augmented. In 1984, the Thai foreign debt reached 21 billion US dollars, and leaped up to 282 billion US dollars in May 1985. In average, one Thai citizen is indebted to foreign countries with 15,000 Baht. There are at present more than three million jobless Thai, including 450,000 university graduates. The balance of payment in 1984 was marked at 3 to 3.5 billion US dollars in deficit

and augmented to about 5 billion US dollars in 1985. The Thai exported goods such as rice, manioc, textile and others decreased by 30 - 40 percent. More than 500 out of 2,000 development projects have to be cancelled.

It is clearly observed that the Thai people have to be borne all adverse consequences resulted from the collusion between the Thai ultra-rightist reactionaries, the Chinese reactionaries and other imperialists against the three Indochinese countries. In this connection, at a seminar on April 6, 1985 organized by the Thai Foreign Ministry, the Asian Study Institute and Chulalongkorn University, a number of personalities expressed their opinions by giving a hint such as: "Beware of close relationship with China" and "Not to be more associated with China, because it will bring about bad phenomena" (The Nation April 24, 1985). They demanded a

restoration and a development of neighbouring relations on the basis of the joint Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao communiqués signed in 1979. They demanded that the Thai government should practice a policy of good neighbourliness and mutual co-existence with the Indo-chinese countries. " Thailand should genuinely stand neutral with regard to all countries and to the conflicts in Kampuchea..., completely stop supporting the tri-partite Khmer gangs..., and then exert its efforts for the economic and political improvement in Thailand..., " (Open-letter of the People's Coordination Commission for Democracy dated April 7, 1985).

3- THE LAO PDR'S POLICY TOWARD THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND IS TO MAINTAIN AND DEVELOP A GOOD FRIENDLY NEIGHBOURING RELATIONS, AND TO BROADEN THE TWO COUNTRIES'S ECONOMIC, TRADING AND CULTURAL CONTACTS:

After the founding of the Lao PDR, the Lao government has immediately implemented this policy. In the beginning of 1976, the Lao government in response to the invitation of the Thai government sent its central art-troupe to participate in the Asian Festival in Bangkok, and then invited a Thai high ranking delegation to visit Vientiane. Basing on this spirit, the Lao government signed in January and February 1979 joint communiques with the Thai government, aiming at developing and improving the bilateral friendship relations. The Lao side has always done its utmost to implement what it had promised for the interests of the Lao and Thai peoples, for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole. It respects the present border marks delineation between the two countries with an aim of turning the border into a border of genuine peace and friendship. It res-

pects the independence and sovereignty of each other and does not interfere in each other domestic affairs, and discusses and talks for the settlement of all problems existing between the two countries.., on the basis of equality.

Basing on this spirit, the Lao PDR has always forwarded proposals to the Kingdom of Thailand insisting that the latter sends its governmental delegation with full power and capability to conduct a dialogue with the Lao governmental delegation - either in Bangkok or Vientiane - for joint consideration and settlement of broad and important problems in various sectors such as politics, economy, culture, commerce and others between the two countries. This is aimed at jointly observing the implementation of the joint Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao communiqués signed in 1979 which are fundamental documents with regard to the

Lao-Thai relations, and at discussing all measures on providing facilities to a reciprocal friendly visit and livelihood of the peoples of the two countries and mutually exchanging views on the exchanges of different level delegations of different sectors for the improvement of mutual understanding, exchanging lessons and for the lasting cooperation. This is also aimed at exchanging opinions on commercial affairs, including the purchase of Lao electricity, the transit of goods, the mutual cooperation of some fields such as the felling of timbers in the Lao Nam Ngum water-reservoir, and the discussion for the mutual cooperation in the International Interim Mekong Committee as well as the so-called problem " Lao refugees " in Thai territory and others. In addition the two sides might exchange views on the regional and world problems of mutual inte-

rest. The Lao side welcomes and is ready to take into account various problems that will be raised by the Thai side, for the reduction of tension in the bilateral relations and for stability and lasting cooperation between the two countries.

Regrettably, the Thai side does not yet give, upto now, any active responses to the earnestly constructive proposals of the Lao side. It has pretentiously acted as there is no occurrence of problems between Thailand and Laos. Worse still, it has further distorted the essence of the Lao proposals describing them as having no sincerity and as being backed by others. Thailand has additionally raised preconditions saying that the Lao side should stop interfering in the Thai internal affairs, whereas the Lao side had never done before. At the same time, the ultra-rightist reactionaries in the Thai

administration have further wedged themselves into a collusion with the Chinese reactionaries and other imperialists in opposing the new regime in Laos, Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It is noted that the state of violence of their collusion is on the increasing level.

The said adventuristic acts by the Thai ultra-rightist reactionaries have certainly run counter to the aspiration of the Thai people and to the trend of peace in the region. They will undoubtedly be failed.

Though having undergone much suffering and difficulties through different stages of historical development, patriotic sense of the Lao people has been maintained and elaborated since their long existence. The Lao people have always been united and have jointly raised the resolutely unsuccumbed perseverance of struggle. They are ready to sacri-

face themselves for the maintainance and consolidation of their national existence. So doing, the Lao people recently recorded and commemorated the national dignity in the newly more bright context of the history. And from now on, the Lao people will never allow a repetition of the past dark history.

A JOINT COMMUNIQUE BETWEEN THE
LAO PDR AND THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND

1- At the invitation of H.E. Kay-
sone Phomvihane, Prime Minister of
the Lao PDR, H.E. General Kriangsak
Chomanan, Prime Minister of the King-
dom of Thailand, paid an official vi-
sit to the Lao PDR from Jan. 4 to 6,
1979.

2- H.E. Gen. Kriangsak Chomanan,
Prime Minister of the Kingdom of
Thailand, and his delegation were
warmly and honourably welcomed by the
Lao government and people.

3- While staying in the Lao PDR,
H.E. Gen. Kriangsak Chomanan, Prime Mi-
nister of the Kingdom of Thailand,
paid a courtesy visit to H.E. Soupha-
nouvong, President of the Republic
and the People's Supreme Assembly of
the Lao PDR, and was warmly welcomed
by H.E. The President.

4- H.E.Gen.Kriangsak Chomanan, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, and his delegation visited some historical, agricultural and industrial sites in Vientiane and its vicinity, and were enthusiastically welcomed by officials and people there.

5- H.E.Gen.Kriangsak Chomanan, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, met and held talks with H.E.Kaysone Phomvihane, Prime Minister of the Lao PDR.

Present at the talks were,

On the Lao side:

- H.E.Sisavath Keobounphanh, Minister to the Premier's Office.
- H.E.Sananh Southichak, Minister of Communication, Public Work and Transport.
- H.E.Maysouk Saysompheng, Minister of Industry and Trade.
- H.E.Maychantane Sengmany, Minister of Interior.

- H.E.Sisana Sisane, Minister of Information, Propaganda, Culture and Tourism.
- H.E.Khamphay Boupha, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.
- H.E.Thongsavath Khaykhamphithoun, Deputy-Minister to the Premier's Office.
- H.E.Kham Ouane Boupha, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Irrigation.
- H.E.Khamma Phongkong, Deputy-Minister of Industry and Trade.
- H.E.Phao Phimmachanh, Mayor of Vientiane prefecture.
- H.E.Vanthong Sengmuang, Ambassador of the Lao PDR to the Kingdom of Thailand.

On the Thai side:

- H.E.Dr.Upraditj Prachariyangkul, Minister for Foreign Affairs.
- H.E.Surakit Maiyalab, Minister of Communication.

- H.E.Gen.Lek Neomali, Minister of Interior.
- H.E.Prida Kannasudh, Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives.
- H.E.Krasem Chatikavanid, Minister of Industry.
- H.E.Gen.Yos Thephassadin na Ayuaj Thaya, Deputy-Minister of Defence.
- H.E.Admiral Amorn Sirikaya, Deputy-Minister of National Defence
- H.E.Gen.Prem Tinsulanonda, Deputy-Minister of Interior.
- H.E.Pok Ammaranan, Deputy-Minister of Trade.
- H.E.Gen. Serm na Nakorn, Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces.
- H.E.Setj Herabat, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Thailand to the Lao PDR.

6- The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of good mutual understanding and friendship.

7- The two Prime Ministers briefed each other about the internal situation

in their respective countries, and broadly and frankly exchanged views for further promoting and consolidating of relations between the two countries.

8- The two Prime Ministers reviewed a development of relations between the Lao PDR and the Kingdom of Thailand following the signing of the joint Lao-Thai communiqués on Aug. 3, 1976 in Vientiane and on March 25, 1978 in Bangkok... The two Prime Ministers expressed their satisfaction over the continuing development of the Lao-Thai relations basing on the two said joint Lao-Thai communiqués.

9- Recalling in mind a firm traditional brotherly relations existing between the Lao and Thai peoples, the two Prime Ministers reaffirmed to developing the mutual relations on the basis and on the strict implementation of the principles stipulated in the joint communiqué dated Aug. 3, 1976, such as:

- Respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each other;

- Respect the rights for national existence of each other without outside interference and aggression;

- Non-interference in each other's domestic affairs, including the avoidance of exercising direct or indirect provocation and aggression against each other;

- Solving differences by peaceful means accordingly to the UN Charter on the basis of equality;

- Avoiding threats and the use of force against each other, and not authorizing foreign bases on their territories for practicing interference, threats, aggression or by any whatsoever forms against each other;

10- The two Prime Ministers pledged that each side will not authorize the use of their territories as sites for interference, threats, aggression or

by any whatsoever forms detrimentally to each other.

11- The two Prime Ministers reaffirmed their intention to carry out various measures aiming at turning the Mekong river - a portion which delineate the border mark between the two countries - into a river of genuine peace, friendship and mutual interest.

In connection with this question, the two Prime Ministers agreed that:

- 1- Each side will exercise effective measures with a view of diverting from conflicts and settling various existing problems and those that might be arisen by peaceful means through a dialogue at governmental and local levels, on the basis of justice, equality and mutual interest.
- 2- Officials and border-officers of the two countries should hold frequent talks for exchanging views and launching measures

that will improve commerce and contact and a safe and convenient travel in the Mekong river by the peoples of the two countries.

- 3- In order to make the Mekong river beneficially to the peoples on both banks in accordance with the spirit of the joint Lao-Thai communiqué dated March 25, 1978, the two sides should uphold a mutual concession and the maintenance of sincere mutual friendliness in case of a necessary trespassing by one's transport means of non-dangerous manner upon the other's territorial water in the Mekong river for a communication purpose.

- 12- The two Prime Ministers expressed their satisfaction over the exchanges of different level delegations in various sectors between Laos and Thailand, since the founding of the new regime in Laos, which have promoted the relations between the two countries.

Besides, the governments of the two countries have reached various accords such as accord on aviation service, accord on the rehabilitation of the Interim Mekong Committee, accord on commerce, accord on the by-transit goods transportation. All these have enhanced the good relations and fruitful cooperation between the governments and peo-

ples of the two countries thus becoming a factor fostering the improvement of peace, security and civilization in Southeast Asian region. The two Prime Ministers reaffirmed the importance in the accelerated implementation of various accords mutually agreed upon earlier and the constant promotion of developing mutual trade and economic cooperation.

With the intention for a continuation of the traditionally existing commercial work along the border, the two sides agreed that the regulations

translated in the letter of exchange dated May 18, 1978 should be in effect one more year until Dec. 31, 1979, or,

until a new amendment earlier by the high level delegations of the two countries who would urgently hold a dialogue, including the detailed consideration on the kind and categories of goods, financial account and goods quantity for annual trading exchange, the measures for financial clearance, and other formality matter aimed at materializing the spirit of the trade accord dated Jun. 1, 1978.

13- H.E. Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand forwarded various agricultural cooperation projects to the government of the Lao PDR, in which, H.E. Prime Minister expressed his consent in principles and that detailed discussion should be hold later by official level.

14- The two sides expressed their

consent to the increase of price rate of electricity current from Nam Ngum dam appropriately with the present situation, and that the new price rate should be in effect immediately, for mutual interest of the peoples of the two countries.

15- The Prime Minister of the Lao PDR expressed thanks to the government of the Kingdom of Thailand for its granting of various materials to the Lao government and people for helping the Lao people who were hit by a recent natural calamity.

16- The two Prime Ministers expressed their consent to the promotion of scientific and technological cooperation and the exchanges in the fields of culture, sport, public health and tourism and others between the two countries.

17- The two Prime Ministers noted with satisfaction that the official visit of H.E. Kriangsak Chomanan,

Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, and his delegation to the Lao PDR met with splendid success and thus becoming an important step improving and promoting the neighbouring relations, cooperation, good understanding and mutual trust between the Lao and Thai governments and peoples.

18- The Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand extended an invitation to the Prime Minister of the Lao PDR for an official visit to Thailand. H.E. Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihane gladly accepted the invitation, but the date of the visit would be mutually fixed later.

19- H.E. Kriangsak Chomanan, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, expressed sincere thanks to H.E. Kaysone Phomvihane, Prime Minister of the Lao PDR, the Lao government and people for their friendly and honourably warm welcome.

20- The two Prime Ministers agreed

to broadly propagate this joint communiqué by newspaper, radio and other means in the central and local level. In addition, the two sides would set up a concerned committee responsible for the effective implementation of the agreements mentioned in this joint communiqué.

Written in Lao and Thai languages;
Both are equal value.

Vientiane, January 6, 1979

For the Government
of the Kingdom of
Thailand

For the Government
of the Lao PDR

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

A JOINT COMMUNIQUE BETWEEN THE
LAO PDR AND THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND

1- At the invitation of H.E. General Kriangsak Chomanan, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, H.E. Kaysone Phomvihane, Prime Minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and his delegation paid an official visit to the Kingdom of Thailand from April 1 to 4, 1979.

2- H.E. Kaysone Phomvihane, Prime Minister of the Lao PDR, and his delegation were honourably and warmly welcome by the Thai government and people.

3- During the visit in Thailand, His Majesty the King gave an opportunity to H.E. Kaysone Phomvihane to pay a courtesy visit to His Majesty at Chitlalahothane Palace in Bangkok capital. On this occasion, H.E. Kaysone conveyed a salutation of H.E. President Souphanouvong and his wife extended to His Majesty the King and the Queen,

and wished them happiness and to be a kingly protection for the Thai people in the national development tasks.

4- H.E.Kaysone Phomvihane, Prime Minister of the Lao PDR, and his delegation visited historical and agricultural sites in Bangkok and in other provinces. H.E.Kaysone Phomvihane and his delegation were gladly welcomed by the Thai officials and people at all places where they visited.

5- H.E.Kaysone Phomvihane, Prime Minister of the Lao PDR, and his delegation held talks with H.E.Gen.Kriangsak Chomanan, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, and his delegation.

Present at the talks were,

On the Lao side:

- H.E.Sisavath Keobounphanh, Minister to the Premier's Office;
- H.E.Sananh Southichak, Minister of Communication, Public Work and Transport;

- H.E.Sisana Sisane, Minister of Information, Propaganda, Culture, and Tourism;
- H.E.Maychantane Sengmany, Minister of Interior;
- H.E.Khamphay Boupha, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs;
- H.E.Thongsavath Khaykhamphithoun, Deputy-Minister to the Premier's Office;
- H.E.Kham Ouane Boupha, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Irrigation;
- H.E.Khamma Phomkong, Deputy-Minister of Industry and Trade;
- H.E.Souban Salitthirat, Head of the Foreign Ministry's Office;
- H.E.Vanthong Sengmuang, Ambassador of the Lao PDR to the Kingdom of Thailand;

On the Thai side:

- H.E.Dr.Upradit Pachariyangkul, Minister for Foreign Affairs;
- H.E.Gen.Surakit Maiyalab, Minis-

- ter of Communication;
- H.E.Gen.Lek Neomali, Minister of Interior;
 - H.E.Prida Kannasud, Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives;
 - H.E.Kasem Chatikavanid, Minister of Industry;
 - H.E.Gen,Yos Thephasadin na Ayuthya, Deputy-Minister of Defence;
 - H.E.Adm.Amorn Sirikaya, Deputy-Minister of Defence;
 - H.E.Prok Ammaranan, Deputy-Minister of Commerce;
 - H.E.Gen.Serm na Nakorn, Supreme Commander;
 - H.E.Sej Herabat, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Thailand to the Lao PDR;

6- The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of good mutual understanding and good neighbourliness.

7- The two Prime Ministers reviewed the evolution of relations between the Lao PDR and the Kingdom of

Thailand since the signing of a joint communiqué on Jan.6, 1979 during the official visit of H.E.Gen.Kriangsak Chomanan to the Lao PDR from Jan.4-6, 1979. The two Prime Ministers expressed their satisfaction over the increasing progress of Lao-Thai mutual understanding and relations.

8- The two Prime Ministers shared identical view-points that the official visit to Thailand by H.E.Kaysone Phomvihane and his delegation was an important step for the tightening of the close relations and cooperation between the governments and peoples of the two countries.

9- The two Prime Ministers briefed each other about the internal situation of their countries, and exchanged views for further development and consolidation of friendship relations and cooperation between the two countries, as well as the exchange of view-points on the problems of bilateral interest.

10- The two Prime Ministers noted with satisfaction over the development of friendship relations and multi-faceted cooperation between the Lao PDR and the Kingdom of Thailand accordingly to the interest of the peoples of the two countries as stipulated the spirit of the joint communiqué signed on Jan.6, 1979, during the official visit to the Lao PDR by H.E. Gen.Kriangsak Chomanan, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand.

The exchanges of different level delegations, especially between the border provinces of the two countries, have promoted friendship, understanding, mutual trust of the peoples of the two countries, and cooperation in various fields thus improving the mutual beneficial trading activity.

11- Both sides agreed that the increasing of the exchanges of different level delegations of various fields between the two countries would deve-

lop the friendship relations, mutual trust and cooperation in the development of their respective countries toward prosperity.

Both sides expressed satisfaction over the preamble success in turning the Mekong river, its portion delineated the border of the two countries, into a river of genuine peace, friendship and mutual benefit.

The two Prime Ministers agreed on the turning of the total Lao-Thai border length ((including land and water) into a border of peace and friendship on the principles of mutual respect of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and the respect of each other inalienable rights of interest and on the peaceful settlement of all disputes between the two countries. In this regard, the parties concerned of the two countries would term the regulations and rules in connection with the two countries' border

check-points, and on the reciprocal visit of the peoples on both Lao-Thai border and on the necessary effective measures for the prevention and destruction of all activities by the terrorists who had made used the border area as strongholds for destabilizing the security of the peoples along the border-line. The parties concerned will exert efforts to educate the people, military and police and other state personel, especially the ones who worked at the border area, to further grasp the spirit of improving Lao-Thai friendship and to correctly implement the rules agreed.

12- The two Prime Ministers noted with satisfaction over the increasing of commercial relations between the two countries following the signing of the commercial agreement on Jun.1, 1978, in Vientiane. With regard to this matter, the two sides noted that the exchanges of commercial delega-

tions and trading contacts should be promoted in both governmental and private circles in order to boost the commerce between the two countries to be further developed accordingly to the objective as spelled out in the commercial accord signed earlier. In addition, the two sides agreed to develop the trading activities of the peoples living along the frontier of the two countries.

13- The two Prime Ministers reaffirmed to exercise the 5 principles translated in the joint communiqué on Jan.6, 1979 as the basis of bilateral relations:

- Respect of each other independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity;

- Respect of each other national rights for existence without external interference and threats;

- Non-interference into each other domestic affairs and the avoidance of

all direct or indirect disturbance and destruction against each other;

- Peaceful settlement of all disputes accordingly to the UN Charter on the basis of equality;

- Avoidance of using threats and forces against each other, and non-authorization of converting their territory as foreign bases for interference, aggression, or by whatever forms, against each other, including the implementation of the promise saying that each side would not authorize the use of their territory as bases for interference, aggression or for disturbance and destruction purpose, or by whatever forms, against each other;

14- The two Prime Ministers exchanged their points of view on the situation in Southeast Asian region, and expressed their concern over the tension happening in this region which might seriously jeopardize peace and security of the regional countries.

The two sides reaffirmed the urgent importance that this problem should be peacefully and justly solved for the re-normalization of the regional peace and stability.

15- H.E.Kaysone Phomvihane, Prime Minister of the Lao PDR, informed that the present tense situation in Laos was directly threatening peace and stability in Southeast Asia, and reaffirmed a determination of the Lao people for the defence of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. H.E.Gen.Kriangsak Chomanan, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, acknowledged the situation as briefed by H.E.Kaysone Phomvihane.

16- The two sides noted that all problems agreed in this joint communiqué would be further discussed in details in practical step.

17- The two Prime Ministers expressed satisfaction to observe that

the official visit to the Kingdom of Thailand by H.E.Kaysone Phomvihane, Prime Minister of the Lao PDR, and his delegation had met with splendid success, and describing it as an important step to improving and promoting the neighbouring friendship relations, cooperation and good mutual trust between the Lao and Thai governments and peoples.

18- H.E.Kaysone Phomvihane, Prime Minister of the Lao PDR, expressed sincere thanks to H.E.Gen.Kriangsak Chomanan, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, as well as the Thai government and people for their friendly honourable and warm welcome.

Written in Lao and Thai languages,
Both are equal value.

Bangkok, April 4, 1979.

For the Government
of the Lao PDR

For the Government
of the Kingdom
of Thailand

Kaysone Phomvihane,
Prime Minister.

Kriangkak Chomanan,
Prime Minister.

S T A T E M E N T

OF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY OF THE LAO PDR
ON THE ATTACK AND OCCUPATION OF LAO
TERRITORY BY THE THAI TROOPS

A 100 strong Thai troops, on May 24, 1984, intruded into Mai, Kang and Savang hamlets, Muang Thong village, Paklay district, Sayaboury province of the Lao PDR. On the following day May 25, 1984, a 70 strong Thai troops again intruded into the three said hamlets. On both occasions, the local Lao security forces had forced them to retreat.

On May 30, 1984, the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Lao PDR to Thailand make a direct protest to the Thai Foreign Ministry in connection with this acts. On Jun. 5, 1984, the Lao PDR's Foreign Ministry summoned the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Kingdom of Thailand accredited in Vientiane to

appear at the ministry and demanded that the Thai side must stop these acts of violations by armed forces. The Thai officials, during the two meetings, all agreed to eliminate and solve the events at the local level officials. Unlikely, on the same day of Jun. 5, 1984, the Thai side used its "L-19" plane to carry out a reconnaissance flight over the Lao Paklay district. At 09 a.m. of the following day Jun. 6, the Thai infantry troops with the support from their artillery unit in Thai soil launched the attacks and occupied the three said hamlets at the same time, thus inflicting damage upon the local inhabitants. On Jun. 7, they removed the border-post there to other area. The following day on Jun. 8, the Thai troops additionally intruded into Nafay hamlet located 2 Km deep into the Lao territory. The Thai troops hoisted their flag and arrested a number of civilian inhabitants in

the occupied hamlets.

On Jun. 9, 1984, the Lao PDR's Foreign Ministry handed over an official letter to the Thai ambassador protesting these acts of violation by the Thai side and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Thai troops from the three occupied hamlets. But the Thai side did not practically respond to the Lao reasonable protest. At present, the Thai troops are still stationing in the three Lao hamlets.

These were acts of open violation against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Lao PDR. They had violated the joint communiqué signed by the Prime Ministers of the two countries in 1979, jeopardized the neighbouring friendship relations between the Thai and Lao peoples, and run counter to the interest of the two countries' peoples who have always aspired for peace and good relations.

This premeditated action by the ul-

tra rightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles lay in their hostile policy toward the Lao PDR.

As is well known, the ultra rightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles in collusion with the Beijing administration had practiced various acts of destruction and hostility against the Lao PDR in several fields. Thai territory became a shelter for feeding, training, organizing and commanding the Lao reactionaries in-exile to carry out hostility against the Lao people. This act of land annexation by the Thai troops was not a matter of coincidence, but it was a firm coordination with the strong exertion of efforts by the ultra rightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles in rendering assistance to the genocidal Pol Pot gang against the Kampuchean people and with the escalation of war against the northern

border of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam by the reactionaries in the Chinese administration, and especially following the end of visit to China by the Thai military delegation led by Gen. Arthit Kamlang-Ek, and hence aggravating tension in this region.

To conceal their ambitious schemes of occupation, the ultra rightist reactionaries among the Thai administration set up a fabrication to make as an excuse and to mislead the internal and world opinion by saying that the three hamlets were Thai. This fabrication could no longer seal off the truth. In reality, the three hamlets have long in advance belonged to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Lao PDR; and the two countries have never had any border disputes in this area. The inhabitants living in the hamlets were under the Lao administra-

tive power. The inhabitants there had never registered with the Thai familial census authority. This fact was acknowledged by the Thai newspapers and people of good will.

The government of the Lao PDR resolutely protested and solemnly condemned the act of occupation of the Lao territory by the ultra rightist reactionaries among the Thai ruling circles, vehemently demanded the immediate unconditional withdrawal of their troops from the occupied area. They should recompense for the damage of life and property inflicted upon the local people, repatriate all Lao people detained by them, and strictly respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Lao PDR.

The Lao PDR has always aspired to develop the constant neighbouring relations between Laos and Thailand, strictly exercised the joint Lao-Thai

communiqué signed in 1979, and respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand. Nevertheless, the Lao people would resolutely practice their rights for the defence of independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

The government of the Lao PDR appealed to all just people in Thailand, the governments and peoples of fraternal countries and the world friendly peoples to condemn this act of violation of the Lao sovereignty and destruction of the Lao people's properties by the ultra rightist reactionaries among the Thai ruling circles, and to support the stance of justice and good will of the government of the Lao PDR who aspired to live in peace with all neighbouring states.

Vientiane, June 13, 1984.

LETTER DATED AUGUST 4, 1984 FROM THE LAO

PRESIDENT TO THE KING OF THAILAND

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
Peace Independence Unity Socialism

Respected Your Majesty,

I have the honour to extend to Your Majesty, the King of the Kingdom of Thailand, my highest salutation.

I always maintain a tie of friendliness with Your Majesty. I have still reminded that during a courtesy visit by Gen. Sisavath Keobounphanh, Minister of Interior of the Lao PDR, when he paid an official friendly visit to the Kingdom of Thailand in the beginning of this year, Your Majesty expressed satisfaction over the amelioration of the Lao-Thai border situation in the past three years and the intention for further enhancing the neighbourliness relations between our two countries. I would like to take this opportunity to express deep thanks to Your Majesty

for kindly inviting me to pay a visit to the Kingdom of Thailand. My visit to Your Majesty and to the Thai people whom I always think of will be done in a proper occasion.

But in the recent past, there was an act of violence which has never had happened before. The ultra rightists in the Thai armed forces had launched attacks against and occupation of the three Lao sovereign and territorial hamlets of May, Kang and Savang where there never had any disputes before in this area. This act ran counter to the intention of Your Majesty, and hence pushing the Lao people into vindictiveness. And this was also displeased by the Thai people.

However, the government of the Lao PDR had sent its delegation to conduct talks with the Thai governmental delegation in Bangkok, with the intention of solving the problem and maintaining the neighbouring relations between the

Lao and Thai peoples. Through the two rounds of talks on Jul.21 and 23, 1984, the Thai delegation resorted to deceptive tricks in connection with a withdrawal of their troops from the three Lao hamlets. The Thai side had made use the talks with an aim of prolonging the occupation of the three hamlets by the Thai military forces. While the two sides reached no solution to the problems, the Thai side unilaterally suspended the talks and proposed to resume them on Aug.6, 1984. By so doing, the Thai side had an opportunity to visit China. On the same time, the Thai troops in the vicinity of the three Lao hamlets practiced various inhuman acts such as arresting, plundering, raping and restricting the daily life activities of the local people thus inflicting troubles upon them.

With regard to this circumstances, the Lao government viewed with its

concern that a fruitful result from the next round of talks will hardly be met; even if the Lao side retains its good will. I strongly hope that, with this regard, Your Majesty will take this problem into account, and will do every thing possible within Your Majesty's might to order the governmental delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand to actively proceed with the talks aiming at correctly settling the problem, at withdrawing the Thai troops from the three Lao hamlets, and at normalizing the situation in the area as prior to Jun.6, 1984.

All these will contribute to the restoration and development of good bilateral relations as translated the spirit of the two joint Lao-Thai communiqués signed in 1979, and will give an advantage to my visit to the Kingdom of Thailand in response to Your Majesty's invi-

tation and to the cause of peace and stability in this region.

May Your Majesty and the royal family be blessed with happiness.

Vientiane, Aug.4, 1984.

Souphanouvong

President of the Lao PDR

LETTER DATED AUG. 4, 1984 FROM CHAIRMAN
OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE
LAO PDR TO PRIME MINISTER OF THE

KINGDOM OF THAILAND

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Peace Independence Unity Socialism

Respected Your Excellency Prime
Minister,

I would like to convey to Your Excellency my sincere salutation. I have still reminded of Your Excellency friendly temperament shown during your visit to Laos; and I noted with satisfaction that, since your nomination to the Thai premiership, you have frequently stated to proceed the implementation of the two joint communiqués signed in 1979 in order to turn the Lao-Thai border into a border of peace and friendship and hence genuinely realizing neighbourliness between the two countries. In the past years, the relations between the two countries

were ameliorating.

But it is regrettably to note that an act of violence which has never had existed before was recently happening thus running counter to your statement.

On June 6, 1984, the ultra rightists within the Thai armed forces sent their troops to attack and occupy the hamlets of Mai, Kang and Savang which belong, long before, to the Lao sovereignty.

However, the Lao side maintained its stance on solving the problem through a dialogue. During a process of talks from Jun.28 to Jul.20, 1984, the Thai side, while requesting the Lao side to save its face agreed to withdraw its troops from the three Lao hamlets. The Lao side, therefore, agreed not to mention a word about the withdrawal of Thai troops in an open statement, only stipulated it in an undeclared accord for practical step.

But, during the talks from Jul.21

to 23, 1984, the Thai side was deceptively disinclined to materialize its promise. It further demanded that the Lao side should abandon its sovereignty in the three hamlets. The Thai side had only made use the talks for legalizing and prolonging its occupation of the three hamlets. While the talks for the settlement of the three hamlets' problem were in process, the Thai delegation proposed a unilateral suspension until Aug. 6, 1984, and then went visiting China.

With regard to this Thai attitude and action, the Lao government could not refrain from being concerned that the next round of talks will hardly bring about any correct solution to the problem, even if the Lao side would have resorted to all its efforts of good will.

What interested the Lao and Thai peoples' public opinion was a statement by General Arthit Kamlang-Ek,

who commanded the operation against the three Lao hamlets, as successively saying that the mobilization of his troops either for the attack or withdrawal was in conformity with the order of the government.

For the interest of the two countries and for the maintenance of friendship between the Lao and Thai peoples, I would like to propose to you, as the Prime Minister and Minister of Defence of the Kingdom of Thailand, to order the Thai delegation to seriously carry out the talks and to order the withdrawal of the Thai troops from the three Lao hamlets, and hence ensuring the normalization of situation in the area as prior to Jun.6, 1984.

With regard to our side, I have instructed our delegation to do their utmost aimed at bringing about success to the next round of talks, thus meeting the aspirations

of the peoples of the two countries.

Vientiane, Aug.4, 1984

Your Sincerely,

Kaysone Phomvihane,
Chairman of the Council of
Ministers of the Lao PDR

LETTER DATED OCT. 3, 1984 FROM THE
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY
COUNCIL

On instructions from my government I have the honour to request you to convene as a matter of urgency a meeting of the Security Council to consider the most recent developments in the situation created in the Lao-Thai border region following the attack on and occupation of three Lao hamlets in Paklay district, Sayaboury province by the Thai ultra rightist reactionary troops on Jun. 6, 1984. I would also venture to remind you that the relevant documents concerning this matter have already been circulated as Security Council documents from Jun. to Sept. 1984 (S/16626-S/16684-S/16727-S/16736). The convin-

cing reasons which prompt the government of the Lao PDR to request the convening of an urgent meeting of the Security Council are the following:

1- The occupation of this part of Lao territory by the regular forces of Thailand under the cover of armoured vehicles and artillery clearly constitutes aggression against the Lao PDR. In addition to being a serious infringement of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country, this reprehensible act is totally incompatible with the principles and norms of international law and flagrantly violates the lofty purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter.

2- The situation in these localities, in the surrounding areas and in the entire border area between the two countries has currently become tense once again, thus posing a very serious threat to the peace, stabili-

ty and security of Southeast Asia. The population of the occupied hamlets continue to be subjected to cruel and inhuman treatment by the occupation forces and their administration which, as you know, have altered the physical, geographical, administrative, cultural and demographic structures of the localities concerned. The statement made on Oct. 2, 1984 to the General Assembly of the United Nations by the Thai Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the effect that the royal Thai government " has decided to withdraw its troops from the three hamlets " is primarily a propaganda ploy and is therefore not likely to lead to a substantive settlement of the problem.

Kithong Vongxay,

Ambassador

Permanent Representative

STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY OF
THE LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Following their occupation of and their commitment of crimes in the Lao hamlets of May, Kang and Savang over the past four months, the ultra rightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have been condemned by the public opinion, describing them as aggressor and expansionist in collusion with Beijing reactionaries against the Lao PDR, and as a destroyer of the good relations between peoples of the two countries and an aggravator of tension in Southeast Asian region.

Having faced with the firm resolute struggle waged by the Lao people who enjoyed support from the broad Thai and world-wide public, the ultra rightist reactionaries among the Thai administration have become more and more isolated and met with difficulties and defeats in all fields. The

Thai troops had to abandon the three hamlets.

The local Lao authority had resumed its administrative power over the three hamlets. A number of inhabitants who fled the three hamlets have returned to their homeland.

However, the situation in the vicinity of the three hamlets remained tense. The Thai troops have still occupied Lao territory in a valley (south of Mai hamlet), carried out provocative acts against the three hamlets' vicinity, and reinforced their troops stationing at various newly set-up strongholds along the border aimed at threatening the three hamlets. In addition, the ultra rightist Thai reactionaries have supported the Lao reactionaries in-exile to infiltrate into and carry out undermining action in the Lao territory. Worse still, they have forced at gunpoints over a thousand inhabi-

tants of the three hamlets to take refuge in Thai soil. The Thai Foreign Ministry, more over, openly declared that Thailand still maintained its sovereignty in the three hamlets. Gen.Arthit Kamlang-Ek also stated that this was only a "rotation" of troops, and expressed his conviction that the three hamlets belonged to Thailand.

The mentioned reality attested the fact that the Thai side did not really withdraw its troops from the said Lao area, and not abandon its schemes of occupation of the three hamlets and its expansionism toward Laos.

The Lao PDR, together with the Thai and world public, solemnly condemned and strongly protested the aggressive schemes and criminal acts by the ultra rightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, resolutely demanded that the Thai side should immediately withdraw its troops from

the Lao territory, stop all provocative and threatening acts against the three Lao hamlets, immediately release and repatriate all inhabitants of the three hamlets detained by the Thai troops, recompense for a loss inflicted upon the people of the three hamlets, and respect the Lao sovereignty over this area.

The Lao PDR, once again, reaffirmed its constant stance to resolutely defend its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and to exercise its foreign policy of peace and the principles of solving problems related to the bilateral relations of the two countries through dialogue. Basing on this spirit, the government of the Lao PDR is ready to send its delegation to Bangkok to hold talks, as soon as possible, with the Thai delegation aiming at finding out a solution to the remaining problem, normalizing the situation in the three

hamlets as prior to Jun.6,1984, easing the tension created in the border region and in the bilateral relations, and restoring the neighbourliness relations existing between the Lao and Thai peoples - thus responding to the earnest aspirations and interests of the two countries' peoples.

The Lao PDR's government and people expressed their sincere thanks to the Thai people, the peoples of the fraternal and friendly countries as well as the justice opinion in the world for their sympathy and strong support to the struggle waged by the Lao people against the aggression by the ultra rightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, for the defence of sovereignty over the three Lao hamlets.

The Lao PDR earnestly appealed to the peoples and governments of the nations to continue sympathizing with and supporting the just struggle of the Lao people in the defence of their

sovereignty over the three hamlets,
for independence, sovereignty, and
territorial integrity as well as for
peace and stability in Southeast Asia
and the world as a whole.

Vientiane, Oct.27,1984.

STATEMENT OF THE LAO FOREIGN MINISTRY
ON LAO-THAI RELATIONS

The Lao and Thai peoples have shared a long traditional friendship relations, mutual co-existence and assistance. This tie of neighbourliness relations has surmounted all trials of barbaric schemes of division pursued by the imperialists and the reactionaries.

Since the founding of the Lao PDR, a fancy for the maintenance of this tie among the Lao and Thai peoples remained intact, despite of the socio-political differences and tension from time to time in the bilateral relations between the two countries.

But, the ultra rightist reactionary forces within the Thai administration have acted detrimentally to the interest of the Thai people. They have colluded with the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists in carrying out sabotage acts against the Lao PDR and in hindering the neighbourliness existing between peoples

of the two countries. The most violence case exploded one year before was the attack against and occupation of the three Lao hamlets of Mai, Kang and Savang, Paklay district, Sayaboury province, on Jun.6, 1984, by the Thai regular armed forces. This was an open act of intrusion against the Lao sovereignty and territorial integrity and a blatant violation to the two joint Lao-Thai communiqués signed in 1979 and the Charter of the United Nations in which both countries are members.

However, the government of the Lao PDR, while waging a resolute struggle for the defence of its sovereignty and territorial integrity, has shown its good will by energetically sending its delegation to Bangkok with an aim of finding a solution to the three hamlets' problem.

The Thai people of all strata, in-

cluding the Thai political figures and the peace and justice loving governments and peoples in Southeast Asia and in the world wholly consented to the just stance and good will of the Lao PDR, acknowledged that the three hamlets belonged to Laos, and condemned this aggressive act by the ultra rightist Thai reactionaries - thus isolating them from both internal and international forum. At the 39th UN general Assembly, the Thai government had to declare a withdrawal of its troops from the three Lao hamlets.

Since then the ultra rightist Thai reactionary forces in the Thai ruling circles have not totally withdrawn their troops from the vicinity of the three hamlets, but further inflicted crimes upon the local inhabitants and refuted a proposal of dialogue between the two countries in Bangkok. They have increased a collusion with the reactionaries within the Beijing ruling cir-

cles in using the Thai territory as a shelter for feeding, training and then sending the Lao reactionaries in-exile into Lao to carry out sabotage action against the peaceful reconstruction of the Lao people. They have actively availed themselves to a hostile policy pursued by the Chinese hegemonism and expansionism aiming at weakening and then engulfing Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam and at creating confrontation atmosphere between the three Indochinese countries and Asean bloc, whereas it runs counter to the aspirations of the peoples in Southeast Asia and the world who desire to settle all problems related to their relations by means of dialogue, for mutual co-existence and friendship.

All people are well known that the Thai-Chinese collusion detrimentally to the Lao PDR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and their manipulation of the genocidal Polpotist gang

against the People's Republic of Kampuchea, had been completely foiled. This act of collusion has given the Chinese reactionaries favourable conditions to further deepen their intervention into the Thai affairs - thus tugging Thailand into a political, social and economic crises and lowering its prestige in the international forum. All these negative consequences would finally be borne by the Thai people. Owing to this fact, the majority Thai public are at present demanding that the ultra rightist reactionaries in the Thai administration must stop their collaboration with the Chinese reactionaries, implement a policy of neighbourliness and peaceful co-existence with Laos and other Indochinese countries, and restore and develop a good relations with Laos in accordance with the contents of the two joint Lao-Thai communiqués signed in 1979.

The people and government of the Lao PDR fully support this eligible desire as expressed by the Thai people. The Lao PDR, at all times, maintains the implementation of neighbourliness policy with regard to the Kingdom of Thailand, resolutely safeguards and develop the neighbouring relations between the peoples of the two countries, and will do its utmost in exercising the two joint Lao-Thai communiqués in 1979.

Basing on this spirit, the Lao PDR proposes the Kingdom of Thailand that it sets up its governmental delegation to carry out talks with the Lao side in either Bangkok or Vientiane, aimed at restoring and developing the friendly relations between the two countries, for instance, the matters related to the guarantee of security along the frontier and the stimulation on the implementation of bilateral accords in connection with the

turning of the Lao-Thai border into a border of peace and friendship, as well as other matters connected with the two countries' economic, cultural, and commercial relations and the regional and international issues raised by both sides. By so doing, it will meet the prospect and interest of the peoples of the two countries, and hence contributing to the settlement of problems in Southeast Asia as well as the Kampuchean problem and making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

The government of the Lao PDR hopes that its sincere proposal would receive a positive response from the government of the Kingdom of Thailand.

The Lao people and government strongly appeal to the Thai people of all social strata and political circles, and the peoples and governments of the peace and justice loving countries in the world as well, to extend

firm support to this just stance of
the people and government of the Lao
PDR.

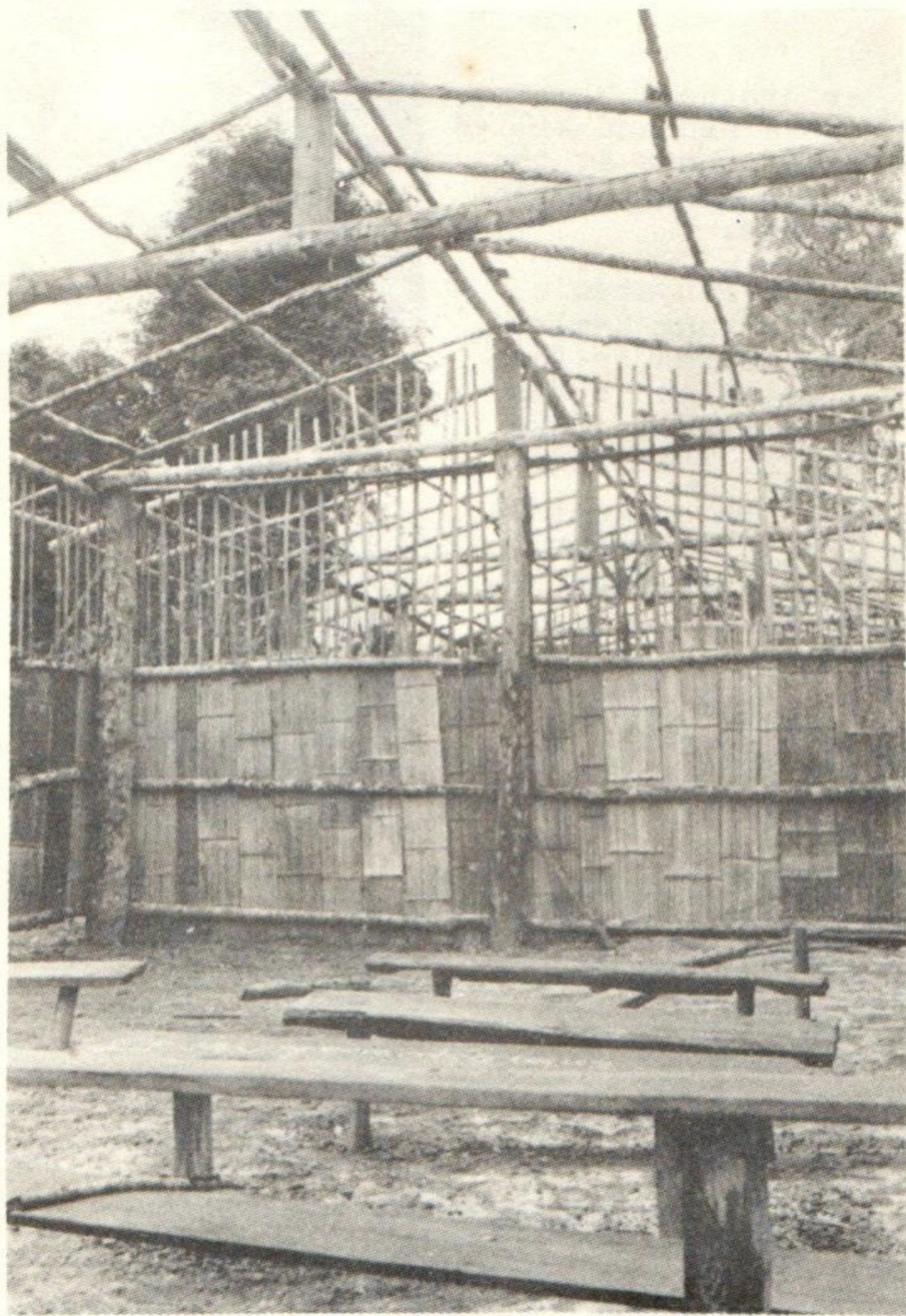
Vientiane, Jun.6,1985



Kaysone Phomvihane paid a courtesy visit, on April 1, 1979, to the Thai king, during his visit to the Kingdom of Thailand at the head of the Lao governmental delegation.



A joint Lao-Thai communiqué was signed in Vientiane Capital, on Jan. 6, 1979, between Kaysone Phomvihane and Kriangsak Chomanan.

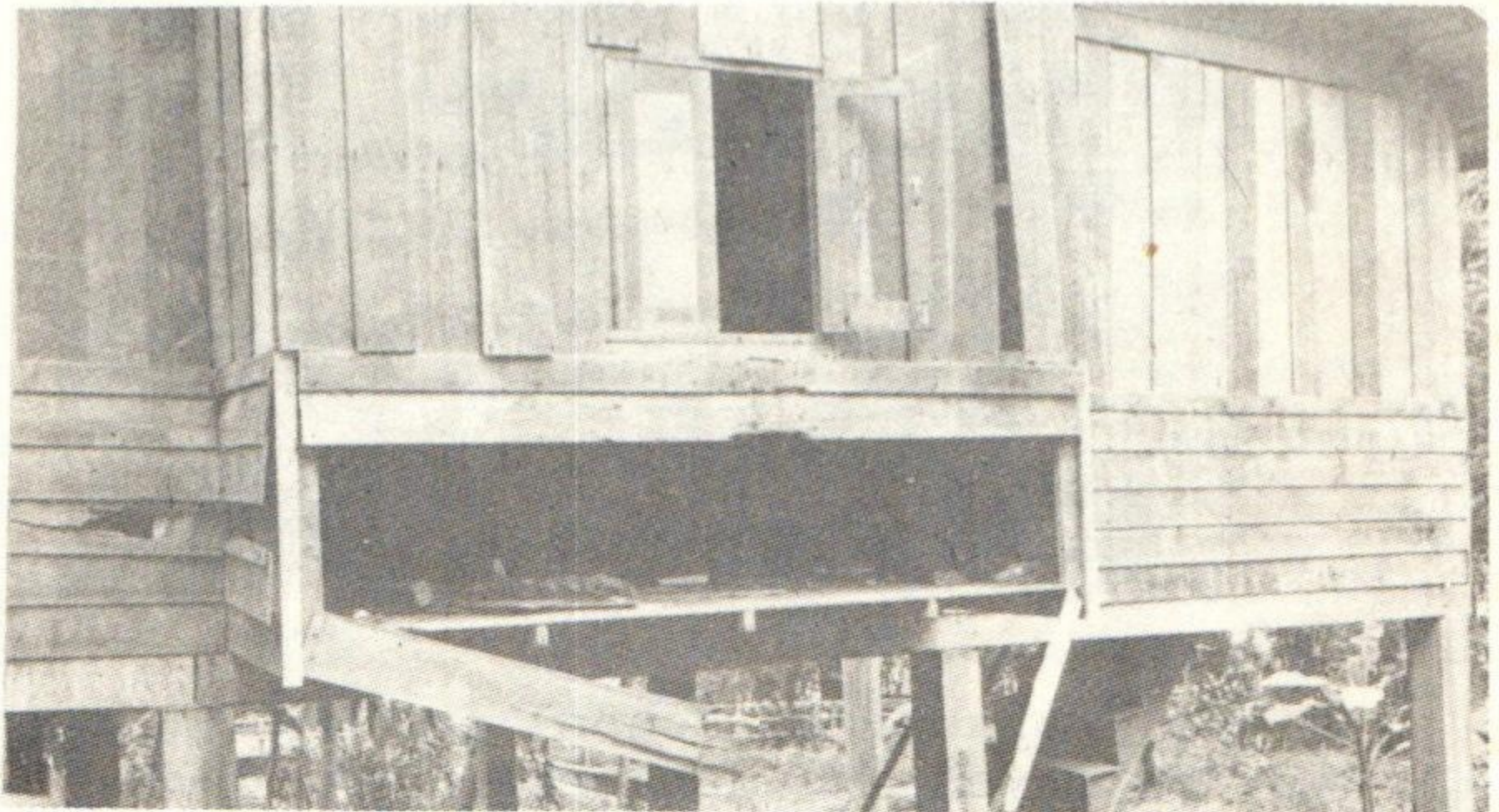


A Lao 4-classroom school in Kang hamlet was destroyed and converted into Thai school.

- Her brother, Boualoy, was detained and killed by Thai troops at the Thai Houayang detention camp.

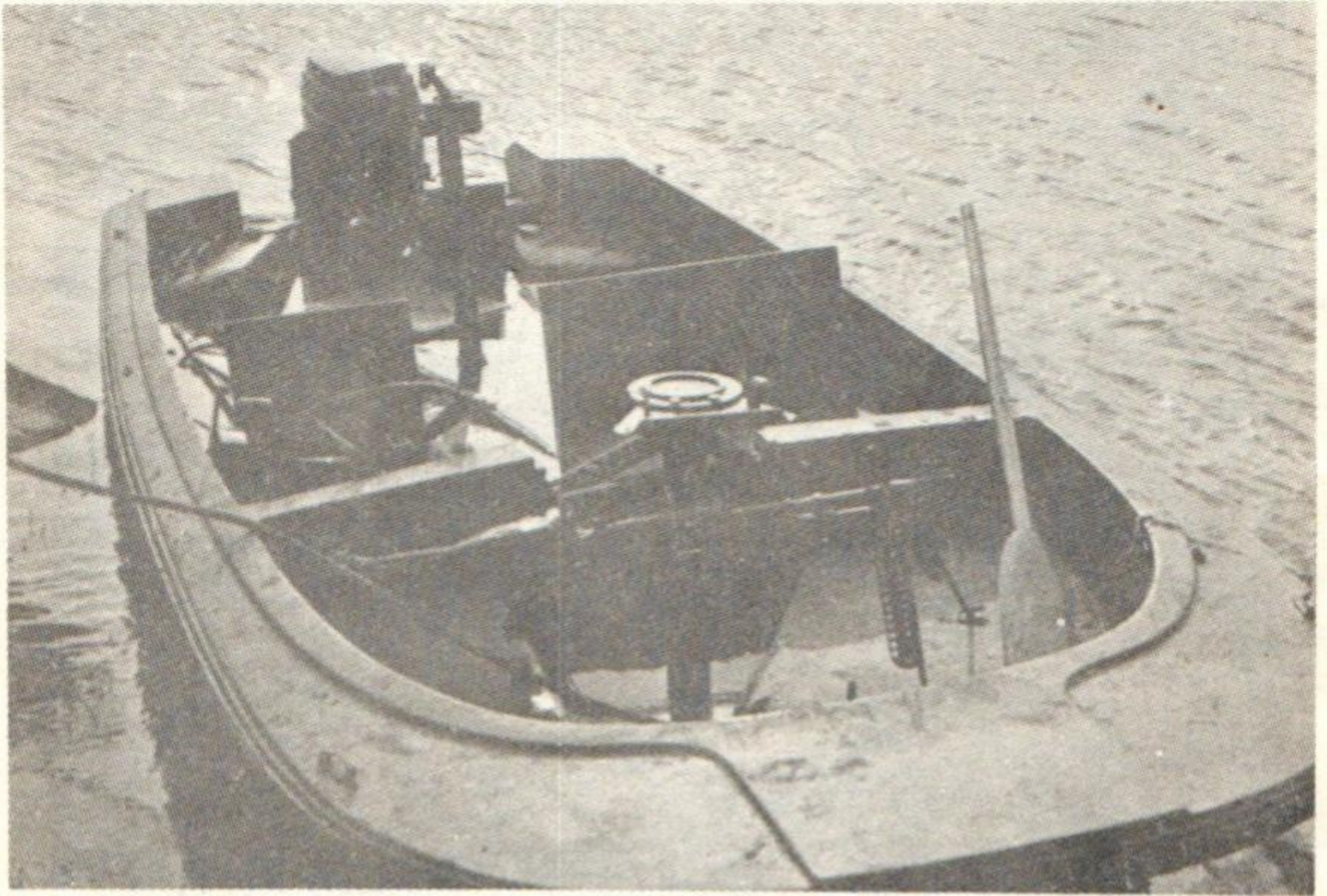
- Mr. Say Panyakeo's house (Savang hamlet) was plundered by Thai troops; while he was being forced to take refuge in Thailand.

- Thai weapons seized by the local security unit at the three Lao hamlets.



សាលាប្រចាំ ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា





At 15h15 on Dec.14,1978, this Thai NPK patrol boat intruded into Lao territorial waters and barbarically fired at the Lao people, thus inflicting heavy damage of life and property upon the Lao people.

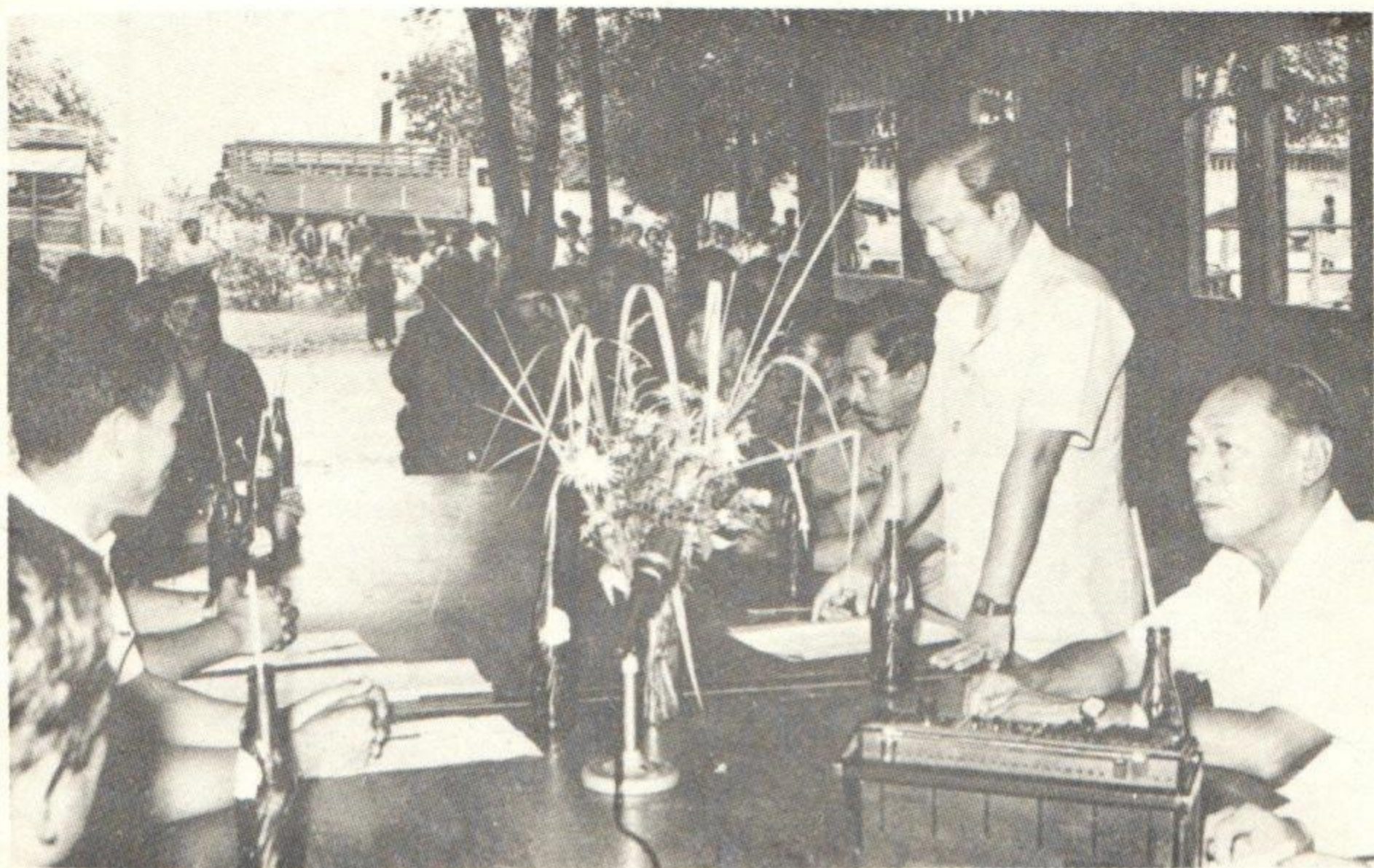




- Thai POWs captured during the war in Laos were released and sent back to Thailand.
- Thai POWs captured at Koukiat operation (Xiengkhouang province).







The Vientiane administrative committee handed over, on Aug. 27, 1981, 26 Thai citizens who had violated the regulations and law of the Lao PDR. Soonthorn Krongsak, Thai ambassador to Laos, acted as a receiver.

