LATE REPORT: THAI AMBASSADOR TO U.S. TO BE RECALLED

Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1304 GMT 16 May 75 RK

[Text] The government today decided to recall the Thai ambassador to Washington and simultaneously will review all the existing agreements between Thailand and the United States in the economic, military and other fields in line with the present situation.

The government made this decision at a special cabinet meeting held at Government House from 1530 to 1800. The government also invited acting supreme military commander Gen Krit Siwara to address the meeting.

Prime Minister M. R. Khukrit Pramoet told reporters that after the government had lodged a protest with the U.S. Government demanding that the United States immediately withdraw its Marines, it appeared that all the Marines were finally withdrawn at 0500 today, that is, one day after the U.S. Government received the protest.
The Thai Government could not ignore such an act by a friendly country, and has therefore ordered the Thai ambassador to the United States to immediately submit a memo to the U.S. Government. He will then be recalled for official consultations. The memo will refer to the incident and express disquiet that the U.S. Government committed an act which is viewed as contempt of a friend. In order to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents, the Thai Government will review all the existing Thai-U.S. agreements in all respects, be they economic, military or other, in order to correct those commitments to meet the requirements of the current situation. The memo will be translated and handed to all diplomatic missions and consulates, including the U.S. Embassy.

Asked whether there was any discussion on expediting the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Thailand before the 1 year schedule, the prime minister said that this question would be included in the review of existing U.S.-Thai agreements. This review will be carried out immediately so that these agreements will not obstruct Thailand's options in the light of the current situation in Southeast Asia. In addition, the review of the existing agreements or treaties will be carried out to enable the Thai Government to have more control over U.S. activities at various bases than in the past.

The prime minister went on to say that he is of the view that the latest U.S. act encroached upon Thailand's sovereignty and contravened existing Thai-U.S. agreements. The agreement on the U.S. use of U Taphao airbase stipulates that the airbase belongs to Thailand, and that the United States is permitted to use the facilities on that base. Military operations can only be carried out from this base with the consent of the Thai Government. However, Thailand was not informed of the dispatch of U.S. Marines to U Taphao nor of the dispatch of these troops to attack Cambodian forces.

Acting Supreme Commander Krit Siwara explained to the cabinet that the U.S. authorities did not notify Thai military authorities in advance that the Marines would be sent to U Taphao. The prime minister wishes to completely deny the reports from Washington that the Thai Government was notified in advance. Moreover, the prime minister did notify the U.S. charge d'affaires in advance that Thailand did not wish to get involved with the U.S. military operations against Cambodia and would not allow the United States to use U Taphao as its base of operations. The U.S. charge acknowledged this and affirmed that U Taphao base belongs to Thailand and is located on Thai territory.

After the United States had sent its Marines to U Taphao, the prime minister once again summoned the U.S. charge and delivered a protest to the United States over its disrespect of the Thai Government's wishes and asked the United States to immediately withdraw the Marines. Yet they were not immediately withdrawn.

Asked by reporters how soon the United States should close bases in Thailand, the prime minister said that he himself admitted that the withdrawal of an estimated 27,000 U.S. troops and military equipment is a major issue and cannot be completed in such a short time. In this regard, the Thai Government will take into consideration the convenience of both the United States and Thailand.
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Asked his views on the students' demand that the United States apologize to the Thai people within 24 hours or they would demonstrate, the prime minister said that he has no comment and that such action is being taken by people who are proud of Thailand's long history as an independent country.

The prime minister added that a DRV Government delegation will arrive in Thailand on Monday. Talks will be held to achieve the establishment of diplomatic relations. Talks will be held with the PRGSBV delegation which arrived in Bangkok this afternoon to discuss various problems, including its demands for the return to South Vietnam of the aircraft and weapons brought into Thailand by South Vietnamese soldiers.

Asked to comment to the public on reports that the CIA would stage a coup d'etat if such an incident takes place, the prime minister replied that no matter who stages a coup, the people should not cooperate with them—whether it be the CIA or other groups.

VOPI QUOTES PHANGNGA GOVERNOR ON BRITISH MINING IN PROVINCE

Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT 10 May 74 BK

[Text] On 2 May Phangnga Province Governor Dr Thawat Maikaraphong, speaking on mining in this province by a British firm, said the British mining firm Southern Kinta Company had been granted a concession to mine 20,000 rai—seven plots of land—in Takua Pa district, worth an estimated 40,000 million baht. The concession for mining five plots of land—about 10,000 rai—containing ore worth an estimated 30,000 million baht expired on 30 April.

The governor said the company had already submitted an application for a renewal of the concession to the provincial mineral resources officials, but they have not yet decided what to do. He said ore remains in the expired 5-plot concession despite the fact that the Southern Kinta Company has been mining the area for 10 years. Therefore, he believed that the government should not renew the mining concession in order to prevent the company from exploiting Thailand's natural resources.

Dr Thawat said the company still has a concession for mining two plots. One of the two plots has already been mined while the other plot, covering 3,000 rai, has not. If the company can get a new concession, it will take 100 years to dig out all the ore deposits from the new and old plots.

Dr Thawat also exposed that the foreign firms have not only mined tin ore, but have also mined copper, iron and zinc. He said the government authorities should pay special attention to this matter. Dr Thawat criticized the many loopholes in the minerals act and suggested that the government revise it.

Concerning the withdrawal of the Temco concession and the government's takeover of the mining business in the form of state enterprise, Dr Thawat said that about 400 workers of the Temco company have been dismissed. The provincial authorities have already provided jobs for 150 of them. He said that the government should assist the remaining workers who are still jobless. He said that as soon as the state enterprise starts mining, the government should accept all these workers because they are experienced in this field.
Asked his views on the students' demand that the United States apologize to the Thai people within 24 hours or they would demonstrate, the prime minister said that he has no comment and that such action is being taken by people who are proud of Thailand's long history as an independent country.

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The Thai Government could not ignore such an act by a friendly country, and has therefore ordered the Thai ambassador to the United States to immediately submit a memo to the U.S. Government. He will then be recalled for official consultations. The memo will refer to the incident and express disquiet that the U.S. Government committed an act which is viewed as contempt of a friend. In order to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents, the Thai Government will review all the existing Thai-U.S. agreements in all respects, be they economic, military or other, in order to correct those commitments to meet the requirements of the current situation. The memo will be translated and handed to all diplomatic missions and consulates, including the U.S. Embassy.

Asked whether there was any discussion on expediting the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Thailand before the 1 year schedule, the prime minister said that this question would be included in the review of existing U.S.-Thai agreements. This review will be carried out immediately so that these agreements will not obstruct Thailand's options in the light of the current situation in Southeast Asia. In addition, the review of the existing agreements or treaties will be carried out to enable the Thai Government to have more control over U.S. activities at various bases than in the past.

The prime minister went on to say that he is of the view that the latest U.S. act encroached upon Thailand's sovereignty and contravened existing Thai-U.S. agreements. The agreement on the U.S. use of U Taphao airbase stipulates that the airbase belongs to Thailand, and that the United States is permitted to use the facilities on that base. Military operations can only be carried out from this base with the consent of the Thai Government. However, Thailand was not informed of the dispatch of U.S. Marines to U Taphao nor of the dispatch of these troops to attack Cambodian forces.

Acting Supreme Commander Krit Siwara explained to the cabinet that the U.S. authorities did not notify Thai military authorities in advance that the Marines would be sent to U Taphao. The prime minister wishes to completely deny the reports from Washington that the Thai Government was notified in advance. Moreover, the prime minister did notify the U.S. charge d'affaires in advance that Thailand did not wish to get involved with the U.S. military operations against Cambodia and would not allow the United States to use U Taphao as its base of operations. The U.S. charge acknowledged this and affirmed that U Taphao base belongs to Thailand and is located on Thai territory.

After the United States had sent its Marines to U Taphao, the prime minister once again summoned the U.S. charge and delivered a protest to the United States over its disrespect of the Thai Government's wishes and asked the United States to immediately withdraw the Marines. Yet they were not immediately withdrawn.

Asked by reporters how soon the United States should close bases in Thailand, the prime minister said that he himself admitted that the withdrawal of an estimated 27,000 U.S. troops and military equipment is a major issue and cannot be completed in such a short time. In this regard, the Thai Government will take into consideration the convenience of both the United States and Thailand.
15 MAY GOVERNMENT STATEMENT OUTLINES AREAS OF DISPUTE WITH U.S.

[Text of 16 May statement by the prime minister's office]

As is known, the government issued a statement on 14 May 1975 protesting to the U.S. Government and demanding that it immediately withdraw from Thailand those Marines sent to U Taphao base in preparation for retaliatory attacks against Cambodia in connection with the on-going dispute between the United States and Cambodia. By 15 May 1975, the United States had failed to comply with the Thai Government's protest. On the contrary, it had deployed those troops to launch an operation to take the ship Mayaguez back from Cambodia with air support from U.S. warplanes also flying out of Thailand.

The U.S. act constitutes an intention to oppose the Thai Government's wishes, inasmuch as the prime minister had already informed the U.S. Embassy minister on 13 May that Thailand did not want to become involved in the U.S.-Cambodian dispute and that if the U.S. Government should decide to use military force to retaliate against Cambodia, the Thai Government would not allow it to use Thai territory to carry out such an act. In addition, the U.S. Government also showed its attitude inasmuch as it disregarded the wishes of the Thai Government and people or the damage that could result in the relations between Thailand and its neighboring countries and with the United States itself.

Prompted by the unfriendly acts taken by the United States, the government finds it necessary to take measures to prevent the events that constitute an encroachment upon the sovereignty and prestige of Thailand from recurring.

Therefore the government has ordered the following:

1. The Foreign Ministry is instructed to prepare another protest memorandum to be handed to the United States, stating the U.S. act was in defiance of the Thai Government's wishes; and informing it that the Thai Government finds it necessary to review all the existing commitments between Thailand and the United States, including the strict control of the use of bases and military facilities in Thailand, in line with the current situation and the wishes of the Thai Government.

2. The Foreign Ministry is instructed to hand this protest memorandum to the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok. At the same time, the Thai ambassador to Washington will also hand this protest note to the U.S. State Department.

3. The ambassador to Washington is instructed to return to Thailand for official consultations.

The public is hereby informed of the government's action on this matter.

The prime minister's office; 16 May 1975.

KHUKRIT INTERVIEWED ON 16 MAY PROTEST NOTE TO WASHINGTON

[Text] In connection with the government's reaction to the recent U.S. military activity, a special cabinet meeting was held this afternoon for nearly 2 hours at Government House. After the meeting, prime minister M.R. Khukrit Premt made a press interview.
The flight into Thailand of these reactionary persons who are hated by the Lao people has not been opposed by the Thai Government, and all Lao Government property taken to Thailand by these persons remains in their possession. Indeed, these persons have even received a warm welcome from important figures in the Thai Government and from the U.S. aggressors who still maintain their bases in Thailand. The Thai Government has not uttered a word about the U.S. bases in Thailand, which have been instrumental in the aggression in Laos. It has not uttered a word about the Lao military equipment currently being kept in Thailand, nor has it uttered a word about the training camps for Lao soldiers in Thailand. Moreover, the Thai reactionary clique has put out propaganda to instigate the Lao people to flee to Thailand, as was done by the Americans in forcing the South Vietnamese and Cambodian people to flee with them.

These acts of the Thai reactionary powerholders are an unfriendly gesture toward the PGNU and the Lao people. They also constitute covert collusion with the Lao ultrarightist reactionary chieftains in their sinister scheme against Laos, the PGNU and the Lao people.

Laos and Thailand share a common border and the peoples of the two countries have a history of long-standing friendship. After its formation, the Khukrit Pramot government pledged to follow a policy of friendship with every country, particularly its neighbors. If it is sincere in its pledge, the Khukrit Pramot government must take drastic action against Sisouk na Champassak and his colleagues. It must repatriate to the PGNU all the Lao reactionary chieftains who have fled to Thailand. It must return to Laos every piece of Lao Government property smuggled into Thailand by those reactionary elements, and must give all war materials, which are the property of Laos and are currently stored on Thai soil, to the PGNU. It must dismantle the training camps for the Lao soldiers in Thailand. It must not permit anyone in Thailand to create disturbances on Lao soil. It must make its stand clear in being a friend to the Lao Government and people.

The Thai Government’s recent opposition to the U.S. sending Marines to Thailand to intimidate the Cambodian Government and people does not mean that directly or indirectly, secretly or openly, the Thai Government will not help the Americans and the Lao ultrarightist reactionary elements in Thailand to carry out operations aimed at toppling institutions in Laos.

The patriotic forces and the Lao people as well as the Vientiane side’s forces who have risen up must maintain high vigilance toward the sabotage tricks engineered on the Thai side of the border. As long as the Lao ultrarightist reactionary chieftains remain in Thailand, the security and peace of Laos and the Lao people will be threatened. Therefore, we must increase our unity and be prepared to resist and thwart any untoward development.

BRIEFS

WAR-EVACUees RETURN HOME--Viangsay May 16--The Bipartite Joint Commission for implementation of the Vientiane agreement on 8 May completed the arrangement of 150 families comprising 721 people in their return home in Savannakhet Province. On 27 April, 10 families comprising 76 persons native to Kengchip hamlet, Phalan District, in the same province returned from U.S.-Vientiane concentration camps. This raised to 428 the total of families--2,049 persons--returned to their native villages in Savannakhet. On 24 April, 834 inmates of concentration camps were assisted by the CJC to return to their birthplaces in Oudomsai Province. From March 21 to April 23, 234 families totalling 1,000 members were helped to return to their home villages in Khammouane Province. [PATHET LAO NEWS AGENCY [Clandestine] in English 0914 GMT 10 May 75 HK]
We held the meeting to determine what action we will take after we earlier lodged a protest to the United States—a protest in which we voiced an ultimatum that the Marines must be immediately withdrawn from U Taphao. And we know for sure now that they did not withdraw those troops. All the Marines just left U Taphao by 0500 today. This means that they remained there for several hours, or more than a day, after they had accepted our protest. Therefore, the government cannot afford to ignore such an act by a friendly country. Thus, it has instructed the Thai ambassador to the United States to promptly hand a protest note to the U.S. Government. We will not cable him the protest note so he can hand it to the U.S. Government. After that, he will return to Thailand for official consultations.

In the protest note, we refer to the incident which took place and express our dissatisfaction over the U.S. act, which we view as an encroachment upon a friendly nation. To prevent similar incidents from recurring, we also inform the U.S. Government that we will review all existing commitments between us in all fields, be they economic, military or other. We will review all of these agreements in order to change them in line with the current situation. This is the content of the protest note. After delivering the note, the Thai ambassador will immediately return to Bangkok for official consultations with the government. We will make this statement public to the Thai people, and the English translation will be handed to the embassies and consulates of all countries having diplomatic relations with Thailand.

KHUKRIT TALKS ABOUT RELATIONS WITH U.S. 18 MAY

[Text] Prime Minister M.R. Khukrit Pramot told reporters at his residence on Soi Suan Flu this evening that if the United States does not respond to our protest but continues to act arrogantly, relations between Thailand and the United States will deteriorate further.

In his opinion, a U.S. answer which would satisfy the Thai government could be in the form of apology or a request to settle differences, the prime minister said. Since the United States is a friend of Thailand, we are willing to accept an apology. If the United States can assure us that such incidents will not recur, Thailand is willing to continue to be friends with the United States.

He said, however, that since the protest was lodged with the U.S. Government, he has not received any report that the U.S. Government has made contact with the Thai Government.

As for U.S. Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger's statement that he was sorry for causing embarrassment to the Thai Government, the prime minister said it was only a reply to an interview with the press and not an official statement. Moreover, when Dr Kissinger gave this interview, the United States had not yet considered the protest by Thailand; therefore, it is impossible to take this as a definite answer from the United States.

The prime minister also said that it is too soon to say what we will do if the United States does not give us a satisfactory answer. He said, however, that we did not demand any answer in our protest; we only informed the United States what we will do.
We informed it that Thailand will review all our agreements with the United States. Thailand can start reviewing these agreements and commitments because we can contact the U.S. Embassy on whatever issues we want to review. The recall of the Thai ambassador is a part of the protest. We will not send the ambassador back to Washington before we receive an answer.

As for the problem of the presentation of credentials to his majesty by the new U.S. ambassador to Thailand, Charles Whitehouse, the prime minister said he has not yet considered this issue.

Asked his opinion about the demand by all sides for the government to take more drastic measures against the United States, including expediting the withdrawal of U.S. troops, the prime minister said the measures that the government has taken are strong and drastic enough. If we took another step, it would be a declaration of war, he said.

Concerning the withdrawal of U.S. troops, the prime minister said there are many of them in Thailand, as well as bases and building that we allowed them to build. Therefore, we must have time to prepare to take over all these things or else all the buildings will be wasted. For example, when the United States withdraws from U Taphao, the government authorities must take over this base, and we will have to have a large sum of money for this purpose.

He said the government's policy to have all U.S. troops out within 1 year is not a schedule for the convenience of the United States. It means we will be ready to take over everything within a year because the one who takes over will have more burdens than the one who leaves. Expediting the withdrawal would cause problems for us, not the United States.

All U.S. troops in Thailand will definitely be withdrawn. Because of this incident, there will be no grace period. If we continue to allow the United States to keep troops here it will only cause trouble for Thailand, as we have already seen, he said.

Asked why the United States had purposely acted against the Thai Government's wishes and whether it was possible the United States wanted to make it difficult for Thailand to have contacts and relations with Cambodia and South Vietnam, the prime minister said he believed the United States had acted as it did because it thought Thailand would allow it to do as it wished. The longer we are friends, the less consideration it has for us, he said.

The prime minister said he does not think the United States aims at causing disagreements between Thailand and Vietnam or Cambodia, but believes the United States has its own reasons. Both Cambodia and Vietnam want to establish friendly relations with Thailand just as we want to be friends with them. The war in Vietnam and Cambodia has just come to an end. So why in the world would these two countries want to wage another war?

At present, the two countries need time to adjust to the new systems in their homelands and very much want to be friends with Thailand. However, if the United States continues to keep troops in Thailand, these two countries cannot be confident or feel at ease because fighting could occur at any time. With no U.S. troops in Thailand, the two countries will have no suspicions toward us. They only want Thailand to be sincere and be itself and not take sides with anyone.
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In the protest note, we refer to the incident which took place and express our dissatisfaction over the U.S. act, which we view as an encroachment upon a friendly nation. To prevent similar incidents from recurring, we also inform the U.S. Government that we will review all existing commitments between us in all fields, be they economic, military or other. We will review all of these agreements in order to change them in line with the current situation. This is the content of the protest note. After delivering the note, the Thai ambassador will immediately return to Bangkok for official consultations with the government. We will make this statement public to the Thai people, and the English translation will be handed to the embassies and consulates of all countries having diplomatic relations with Thailand.

KHUKRIT TALKS ABOUT RELATIONS WITH U.S. 18 MAY

Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1301 GMT 18 May 75 BK

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In his opinion, a U.S. answer which would satisfy the Thai government could be in the form of apology or a request to settle differences, the prime minister said. Since the United States is a friend of Thailand, we are willing to accept an apology. If the United States can assure us that such incidents will not recur, Thailand is willing to continue to be friends with the United States.

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Asked about the opposition parties' move to have parliament call an extraordinary meeting to discuss the situation following the U.S. act, the prime minister replied that it is up to parliament, and that the government has no objection. However, he continued, the government will not propose that such a meeting be held, but will wait to see if the meeting is held. If parliament opens its ordinary session in the next month, the government may propose that foreign policy be seriously discussed. In this regard, the prime minister affirmed that if the members want to hold an extraordinary meeting, the government will not object, but is of the view that in the face of the present situation, there is no urgent need for it.

Asked about press reports that the Thai ambassador to Washington held a press conference to express his objections toward the Thai government's protest note to the United States, the prime minister declared that: The news reports are groundless. It is impossible for the Thai ambassador to express his personal views on this matter. If he did so, he would not be an ambassador.

The reporters asked the prime minister if he is afraid the United States will exercise its influence to have him dismissed from his post. M.R. Khukrit replied that he has never thought about that and does not know how the United States would pressure him to quit. The only body which can dismiss the prime minister is the Thai National Assembly, not the U.S. Congress or President Ford. Even if the prime minister were pressured by the U.S. Congress or by President Ford, he would not resign. He also believes that if such pressure were put on other persons, they would not give in.

Asked his opinion on the current demonstrations held by university students, school-children and people against the U.S. Embassy, the prime minister said: It is the business of those people who love their country, and they are not breaking the law. They are not harming anybody or damaging anybody's property; they are only protesting in accordance with their democratic freedoms. People in all democratic countries have the right to do the same. In addition, the Thai people who have protested against the U.S. Embassy are polite, much more polite than the people of other countries. He is proud of the good manners of the Thai people, the prime minister added.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS TO BANGKOK, COMMENTS ON SITUATION

Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 16 May 75 BK

[Text] Foreign Minister Maj Gen Chatthai Chunhawan told reporters on his arrival at Don Muang Airport this afternoon from the ASEAN meeting in Kuala Lumpur that ASEAN foreign ministers sympathized with Thailand. He said they agreed with the Thai Government's protest over the U.S. Government's sending of marines into Thailand and dispatching them to land in a third country, which caused Thailand difficult in establishing friendly relations with its neighboring countries.

Concerning the reviewing of relations with the United States, the foreign minister said that we must be careful in adopting a foreign policy toward any country.
As for the withdrawal of U.S. troops, he said that the government has already announced that this withdrawal will be carried out within a year, but it must be done in a friendly manner. He said that before the Thai ambassador to Washington returns home on government orders, he would meet with the U.S. secretary of state to ask about U.S. action in this matter.

Asked why friendly negotiations must be continued since the United States had violated Thailand's sovereignty, the foreign minister said what else can we do when the United States has as many as five bases in Thailand. Negotiations must be held before the U.S. troops are withdrawn.

Asked if the recall of the Thai ambassador is the only countermeasure planned against the United States, the foreign minister said that there may be other measures. He said, however, that a cabinet meeting must be held before any decision is made. He added that since the United States has been our friend in the past, we should still hold consultations with it. However, the foreign minister believed that on this occasion the United States acted without due respect for Thailand's sovereignty. On this matter, he said, we must take action, and the present government must do its very best to preserve the nation's prestige.

**CHATCHAI HANDS PROTEST MEMORANDUM TO U.S. CHARGE D'AFFAIRES**

Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1307 GMT 17 May 75 BK


In the memorandum, the Thai Government informed the U.S. Government of the need for the Thai Government to review all commitments between Thailand and the United States, including the control of military bases and other military facilities, in line with the current situation, the wishes of the Thai Government and in order to insure that the commitments between the two countries are based on equality. This is because the Thai Government deems it necessary to take measures to prevent any further incidents which violate the nation's sovereignty and undermine its prestige. The Thai Government issued a statement on 16 May 1975 on the use of Thai soil by the United States in attacking and taking back the cargo ship Mayaguez from the Cambodians. The Thai Government's statement viewed such a U.S. act as an intentional violation of the Thai Government's decision. By doing so, the United States does not care about the wishes of the Thai Government and people or even any consequence which might affect relations between Thailand and a neighboring country or between Thailand and the United States itself.

At the same time, the foreign minister ordered the Thai ambassador in Washington to hand the protest memorandum to the U.S. State Department and to return to Bangkok to participate in a review of Thai-U.S. relations.

At the time when the foreign minister was handing the protest memorandum to the U.S. charge d'affaires, some 4,000 students, schoolchildren and people were marching from Thammasat University to the U.S. Embassy to demand that the U.S. Government apologize to the Thai people.
As for the withdrawal of U.S. troops, he said that the government has already announced that this withdrawal will be carried out within a year, but it must be done in a friendly manner. He said that before the Thai ambassador to Washington returns home on government orders, he would meet with the U.S. secretary of state to ask about U.S. action in this matter.

Asked why friendly negotiations must be continued since the United States had violated Thailand's sovereignty, the foreign minister said what else can we do when the United States has as many as five bases in Thailand. Negotiations must be held before the U.S. troops are withdrawn.

Asked if the recall of the Thai ambassador is the only countermeasure planned against the United States, the foreign minister said that there may be other measures. He said, however, that a cabinet meeting must be held before any decision is made. He added that since the United States has been our friend in the past, we should still hold consultations with it. However, the foreign minister believed that on this occasion the United States acted without due respect for Thailand's sovereignty. On this matter, he said, we must take action, and the present government must do its very best to preserve the nation's prestige.

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As asked about the opposition parties' move to have parliament call an extraordinary meeting to discuss the situation following the U.S. act, the prime minister replied that it is up to parliament, and that the government has no objection. However, he continued, the government will not propose that such a meeting be held, but will wait to see if the meeting is held. If parliament opens its ordinary session in the next month, the government may propose that foreign policy be seriously discussed. In this regard, the prime minister affirmed that if the members want to hold an extraordinary meeting, the government will not object, but is of the view that in the face of the present situation, there is no urgent need for it.

As asked about press reports that the Thai ambassador to Washington held a press conference to express his objections toward the Thai Government's protest note to the United States, the prime minister declared that: The news reports are groundless. It is impossible for the Thai ambassador to express his personal views on this matter. If he did so, he would not be an ambassador.

The journalists asked the prime minister if he is afraid the United States will exercise its influence to have him dismissed from his post. M.R. Khukrit replied that he has never thought about that and does not know how the United States would pressure him to quit. The only body which can dismiss the prime minister is the Thai National Assembly, not the U.S. Congress or President Ford. Even if the prime minister were pressured by the U.S. Congress or by President Ford, he would not resign. He also believes that if such pressure were put on other persons, they would not give in.

As asked his opinion on the current demonstrations held by university students, schoolchildren and people against the U.S. Embassy, the prime minister said: It is the business of those people who love their country, and they are not breaking the law. They are not harming anybody or damaging anybody's property; they are only protesting in accordance with their democratic freedoms. People in all democratic countries have the right to do the same. In addition, the Thai people who have protested against the U.S. Embassy are polite, much more polite that the people of other countries. He is proud of the good manners of the Thai people, the prime minister added.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS TO BANGKOK, COMMENTS ON SITUATION

Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 16 May 75 BK

[Text] Foreign Minister Maj Gen Chatichai Chunhawan told reporters on his arrival at Don Muang Airport this afternoon from the ASEAN meeting in Kuala Lumpur that ASEAN foreign ministers sympathized with Thailand. He said they agreed with the Thai Government's protest over the U.S. Government's sending of marines into Thailand and dispatching them to land in a third country, which caused Thailand difficult in establishing friendly relations with its neighboring countries.

Concerning the reviewing of relations with the United States, the foreign minister said that we must be careful in adopting a foreign policy toward any country.
Foreign Ministry spokesman Mr Pracha Khunakasem reported that Mr Anan Panyarachun, Thai ambassador to Washington, is expected to submit the protest memorandum to the U.S. authorities on Monday at the latest and that he will spend some 24 hours preparing to return to Thailand. He is expected to arrive in Bangkok next week.

**Views Relations, Agreements Review**

Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 17 May 75 BK

[Text] Foreign Minister Maj Gen Chatthai Chunhawan, speaking to reporters at this residence at Soi Ratchadaphisek this morning, said that the Thai Government is waiting for a reply from the U.S. Government after instructing Mr Anan Panyarachun, Thai ambassador to Washington, to hand the Thai Government memorandum to the U.S. State Department. The foreign minister said that he cannot say when the ambassador, after having been recalled, will be sent back to carry out his duties. It depends on whether we are satisfied with the U.S. Government's reply. If the reply is unsatisfactory, we may not send the ambassador back.

In connection with Kissinger's regret over the incident, as reported by foreign news agencies, the foreign minister said that Mr Kissinger's statement was not an apology but merely expressed regret. The Thai Government will wait for an official reply before it decides to take other action. The foreign minister stated that it is necessary that we take prompt action to deal with any acts detrimental to Thailand in order to protect our national interests. This incident is very crucial since it deals directly with the interests of our country. The U.S. act is seen as an encroachment. It is fortunate that the Thai Government promptly protested. This action prompted Mr Kissinger to express his regret. However, that does not constitute an apology.

The foreign minister went on to say that henceforth all existing agreements between Thailand and the United States will be reviewed and amended, including military and economic and on the use of the bases. Dealing with the bases, the foreign minister said that the Foreign Ministry has never been involved with this before, but from now on it must have a part in determining such commitments.

**Demands Apology by 20 May**

Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1310 GMT 18 May 75 BK

[Text] The students and people today continued their demonstration in protest against the U.S. Government in front of the U.S. Embassy on Wireless Road for the second day. Yesterday they marched from Thammasat University and held a Hyde Park-style gathering throughout the night to attack the U.S. act which constitutes a violation of Thai sovereignty.

The people who rallied at the embassy announced that the Thai people were not protesting against the American people, and indeed they remained friendly toward the American people, but they could not allow the U.S. Government to violate Thai sovereignty. They also called on the U.S. Government to apologize to the Thai people and demanded the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops. At 1615 today an effigy of the U.S. President was burned. About 1,000 people joined the demonstration, and although there was a heavy rain in the afternoon, the demonstrators did not disperse.
At 1700 today leaders from among the demonstrators met with Foreign Minister Maj Gen Chatuchai Chunhawan at his residence on Soi Ratoharaku, and exchanged views for about an hour. The foreign minister presented the leaders with a note to be read to the people demonstrating in front of the U.S. Embassy. The note said: If an apology from the U.S. Government and the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok is not received by 1800 hours (1100 GMT) on 20 May 1975, the foreign minister will recall the Thai ambassador to Washington, Anan Panyarachun, immediately.

The foreign minister told the leaders of the students, schoolchildren and people that he had already ordered the ambassador to return to Thailand, but he had to stay for a while to lodge the government's protest note with the U.S. State Department before returning.

The foreign minister said that if he did not receive an apology in writing from the charge d'affaires of the U.S. Embassy by 1800 hours on 20 May, Anan Panyarachun would be ordered to return to Thailand immediately, regardless of whether he had already lodged the protest.

After that, he said, our next step will be to recall lower-level Thai Embassy officials from the United States. This protest measure is less extreme than severing diplomatic relations, he added.

The foreign minister went on to explain that the government would definitely review Thailand's policy toward the United States. All the existing commitments, including the problem of the bases, would be reviewed, and it would take about a month to discuss this matter, he said.

The problem of the foreign bases in Thailand, he said, is a result of the view that the subject of the military bases should be regarded as a military secret. Now the government has assigned the Foreign Ministry responsibility for bases question.

Before meeting with the foreign minister, the demonstration leaders met with leaders of the Democrat, New Force, United Socialist Front, Socialist and Social Agrarian parties at the residence of M.R. Seni Pramoed, leader of the opposition in the House of the Representatives. The party leaders met to discuss a plan to call an extraordinary meeting of parliament to discuss the incident between Thailand and the United States.

Most of the participants at the meeting believed that the government should rapidly seek a royal decree calling an urgent extraordinary meeting of parliament.

At the meeting with the leaders of the five opposition parties, the demonstration leaders issued the following two-point demand:

1. Urgently arrange for an extraordinary meeting of Parliament.

2. Since the government has stated that it will take action to review the commitments and the relations between Thailand and the United States at an early date, this should be made a part of the democratic administrative system, with the government explaining various details through the foreign affairs committee of parliament and allowing the mass media and people to listen to the debates.
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Views Relations, Agreements Review

Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 17 May 75 BK

[Text] Foreign Minister Maj Gen Chatthai Chunhawan, speaking to reporters at this residence at Soi Ratdchakru this morning, said that the Thai Government is waiting for a reply from the U.S. Government after instructing Mr Aran Panyarachun, Thai ambassador to Washington, to hand the Thai Government memorandum to the U.S. State Department. The foreign minister said that he cannot say when the ambassador, after having been recalled, will be sent back to carry out his duties. It depends on whether we are satisfied with the U.S. Government's reply. If the reply is unsatisfactory, we may not send the ambassador back.

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The foreign minister went on to say that henceforth all existing agreements between Thailand and the United States will be reviewed and amended, including military and economic and on the use of the bases. Dealing with the bases, the foreign minister said that the Foreign Ministry has never been involved with this before, but from now on it must have a part in determining such commitments.

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The people who railed at the embassy announced that the Thai people were not protesting against the American people, and indeed they remained friendly toward the American people, but they could not allow the U.S. Government to violate Thai sovereignty. They also called on the U.S. Government to apologize to the Thai people and demanded the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops. At 1615 today an effigy of the U.S. President was burned. About 1,000 people joined the demonstration, and although there was a heavy rain in the afternoon, the demonstrators did not disperse.
U.S. CHARGE HANDS APOLOGY NOTE TO FOREIGN MINISTER 19 MAY

Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0531 GMT 19 May 75 BK

[Text] U.S. Charge d'Affaires to Thailand Mr Edward Masters handed over an apology note [nungao kho khama] from the U.S. to Foreign Minister Maj Gen Chatthai Chumphawan at 0945 today. The note says:

2. The U.S. Government will respect Thailand's sovereignty and independence.
3. The U.S. Government agrees to prevent such incidents from taking place again.
4. The U.S. Government will continue to cooperate with Thailand as friends.

Chatthai Accepts Apology, Comments

Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0831 GMT 19 May 75 BK

[Text] This morning the U.S. Government handed over to the Thai Government an apology note [bun thug kho thot] which is regarded as an official apology [kho khama]. The note, signed by U.S. Charge d'Affaires to Thailand Mr Edward Masters, was handed over by him to Foreign Minister Maj Gen Chatthai Chumphawan at the meeting which took place at 0945. The important points of the note are:

The U.S. Government understands the problems created for the Thai Government as a result of some operations [as heard]. The U.S. Government wishes to restate its regrets for the incident. The United States still maintains the policy of respecting the sovereignty and independence of Thailand. The incident will not result in a change in the traditional relations existing between the two countries and such incidents will not recur. The U.S. Government wishes to cooperate with the Thai Government in harmony and mutual friendship.

Foreign Minister Maj Gen Chatthai Chumphawan said that the note is considered as an official apology and that the Thai Government is satisfied with it. It would not be enough for the United States to say only that it regrets this incident without mentioning its respect for the independence and sovereignty of Thailand and without promising that such incidents would not take place again. He said the U.S. reiteration of its promise is sufficient. Moreover, the foreign minister believes that the note was made directly on an order of the White House.

A review of the policies and commitments between Thailand and the United States will take place on Monday. Meanwhile, the Thai ambassador to the United States will return to Thailand for consultations after meeting with U.S. State Department officials. Denying reports that the Thai undersecretary of state for foreign affairs opposed retaliation toward the United States by taking drastic measures, the foreign minister said the reports are untrue, adding that it was the undersecretary himself who drafted the protest note, using the strongest words ever used in history. [as heard]
Khukrit 'Satisfied' With Apology

Prime Minister M.R. Khukrit Pramot told reporters at Government House at noon today that he had been informed this morning that the United States had made an apology, but that he had not yet received details. Asked if he was satisfied with the apology, the prime minister said he was, and was not sure whether to recall the Thai ambassador to Washington, but added that the ambassador would certainly be called back for consultations. He said the review of the agreements or treaties between Thailand and the United States will continue; the U.S. apology does not mean we will give up all we have to do. Concerning the review of the agreements and treaties, officials will be assigned to check the details and make lists.

Asking what action the government will take regarding the public demonstrations, the prime minister said he instructed the Foreign Ministry to send officials to explain this entire matter to the demonstrators and expressed the belief that since the United States has apologized as the people demanded, there would be no further incident because everyone must know when one wins and when one loses. Once the other side has apologized, the problem is over; and why should we continue making a fuss, he said.

Demonstrators Reject Apology

[Excerpts] Bangkok, May 19 (AFP)--The Thai Government today received and accepted a written apology from the United States for its behaviour pulling Thailand unwillingly into the captured Mayaguez freighter crisis.

Thai Foreign Minister Chatthai Chunhawan said he was satisfied with the apology which said the circumstances that caused the bad Thai-U.S. feelings "are not going to be repeated again".

On hearing of the U.S. note, the students said it expressed only "regrets" and not an apology as Thailand had demanded. They were deliberating what move to make now.

General Chatthai insisted that the note was a formal apology. Asked if the incident is now closed, he replied "yes, yes, yes. Of course, the Americans promised not to do it again." The minister added that an apology from President Gerald Ford was not required because Mr. Masters is his representative.

Meanwhile, the demonstrations outside the embassy continued.

General Chatthai—in a clear bid to damp the protests—said he would give a copy of the apology to former student leader Thirayut Bummi, one of the organizers of the anti-American demonstrations. It appeared at midday today that the demonstrators, who earlier burned President Gerald Ford and Uncle Sam in effigy, were going ahead with their plans to burn the American flag outside the embassy tonight.

REPORTS ON ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATIONS IN BANGKOK

Bangkok THE NATION in English 18 May 75 p 1 BK

[Excerpts] About 10,000 anti-American demonstrators marched to the U.S. Embassy on Wireless Road yesterday to protest over the Marines issue despite an apology from U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.
Khukrit 'Satisfied' With Apology

Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0800 GMT 19 May 75 BK

[Text] Prime Minister M.R. Khukrit Pramoj told reporters at Government House at noon today that he had been informed this morning that the United States had made an apology, but that he had not yet received details. Asked if he was satisfied with the apology, the prime minister said he was, and was not sure whether to recall the Thai ambassador to Washington, but added that the ambassador would certainly be called back for consultations. He said the review of the agreements or treaties between Thailand and the United States will continue; the U. S. apology does not mean we will give up all we have to do. Concerning the review of the agreements and treaties, officials will be assigned to check the details and make lists.

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Foreign Minister Maj Gen Chatthai Chumphawan said that the note is considered as an official apology and that the Thai Government is satisfied with it. It would not be enough for the United States to say only that it regrets this incident without mentioning its respect for the independence and sovereignty of Thailand and without promising that such incidents would not take place again. He said the U.S. reiteration of its promise is sufficient. Moreover, the foreign minister believes that the note was made directly on an order of the White House.

A review of the policies and commitments between Thailand and the United States will take place on Monday. Meanwhile, the Thai ambassador to the United States will return to Thailand for consultations after meeting with U.S. State Department officials. Denying reports that the Thai undersecretary of state for foreign affairs opposed retaliation toward the United States by taking drastic measures, the foreign minister said the reports are untrue, adding that it was the undersecretary himself who drafted the protest note, using the strongest words ever used in history. [as heard]
The demonstrators insisted that U.S. President Gerald Ford must himself officially apologize to Thailand and the Thai people, otherwise they would continue to protest in front of the U.S. Embassy.

Kissinger apologised in Washington yesterday for violating the sovereignty of Thailand by moving in 1,100 marines in U-Tapao without permission from the Thai Government. "... We regret these acts," he said.

But the demonstrators refused to accept Kissinger's apology saying that it is unofficial and it sounds too personal.

The demonstration, the first major one during the term of the present government, was organised by the National Student Centre of Thailand. Almost every pressure group joined the demonstration.

Demonstrators started gathering inside Thammasat University compound in the morning. By noon, their ranks swelled from hundreds to several thousands.

Activists then took turns to condemn the U.S. Government for infringing on Thai sovereignty. They also denounced the former military regime for inviting the U.S. Government to send troops and warplanes here.

Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister Praman Adireksan was again attacked for taking an allegedly obvious pro-American stand.

Prominent among the many speakers yesterday were Saeksan Prasoetkun, Thirayut Bummi and Thoetphum Chaidi. The first two engineered the demonstration on October 14, 1973 which toppled the former military regime.

The demonstrators moved out of the university compound at about 3:10 P.M. heading toward the Democracy Monument on Ratchadamnoen Avenue.

They stood in silence for two minutes at the monument in memory of the fallen demonstrators on the October 14 uprising. Then they marched onward toward Sapankhao, passing the Paris Theatre.

They turned right at Ratchathewi Fountain, turned left to Sukhumvit Road and finally turned right onto the shady Wireless Road where the U.S. Embassy and the U.S. ambassador's residence are located.

A few U.S. Embassy officials were seen inside the embassy compound shortly before the demonstrators arrived. They all left through the embassy's back door and only dozens of Thai policemen remained inside.

The policemen carried no firearms, but most of them were armed with clubs. A truckload of tear gas was reported to be inside the embassy compound.

About 200 demonstrators had already been picketing in front of the embassy before the main procession arrived.

A giant-size effigy of "Uncle Sam" was posted at the entrance to the embassy. The demonstrators called it "a disease carrier."

They said "Uncle Sam" was found guilty in the Thai people's court of insulting the Thai people and was sentenced to death by hanging and having its remains burnt in front of the embassy. Late last night the effigy was still there.
The demonstrators became restless as night fell. A group of youngsters hammered at the seal of the U.S. Embassy and tore it down. Some even urinated on the broken seal.

Violence almost erupted at about 7:30 p.m. when demonstrators tried to push open the main iron gate to get inside the embassy. Policemen and students appealed to them to calm down. They finally gave up.

Demonstrators Interviewed 17 May

[Text] [Announcer] Concerning the problem between Thailand and the United States, it appears that students and other people are still holding demonstrations at Thammasat University campus to protest against the United States.

[unidentified recorded voice] This act indicates that the U.S. Government did not want to be friendly with Thailand. If the U.S. Government does not want to be an enemy of the Thai people, it must make an official apology within 24 hours for violating Thai sovereignty and trampling upon the Thai people's honor. Therefore, the government of the United States must strongly affirm that it will not do anything more which will violate Thai sovereignty and the honor of the Thai people.

[Announcer] At 1500 today, students and other people marched to the U.S. Embassy to protest against the United States. When they arrived at the public relations department, they stopped for a minute and then proceeded to the U.S. Embassy on Wireless Road. During the protest in front of the embassy, the students and people shouted, applauded and called for an answer from the embassy.

[Unidentified recorded voice] [Words indistinct] Today is the day that the Thai people demand justice. We would like to inform the U.S. Government that what it had done was a big slap against the Thai people and government and that it was violation of Thai sovereignty.

Ford, Kissinger Effigies Burned

[Text] It was about 4 p.m. yesterday when the effigies of United States President Gerald Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger were sentenced to death by a people's court in a mock trial right in front of the American Embassy.

Some 1,000 staunch demonstrators who had waited for almost two days for this moment witnessed the brief trial and the eventual "executions". There were no tears, nor pleas of mercy for the two condemned statesmen but only jeers, boos, intermingled with giggles and laughter.

When word of the impending trial spread along Wireless Road people began to crowd in front of the command car of the demonstrators and under two tents set up in front of the embassy. Even the ubiquitous noodle vendors lost their customers for a brief moment.

The 10-foot effigy of President Ford and a smaller one of Kissinger hoisted in front of the iron gates of the embassy were untied, carried away and laid before the command car which was turned into a people's court.
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Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 17 May 75 BK

[Text:][Announcer] Concerning the problem between Thailand and the United States, it appears that students and other people are still holding demonstrations at Thammasat University campus to protest against the United States.

[Unidentified recorded voice] This act indicates that the U.S. Government did not want to be friendly with Thailand. It instead acted as if it were Thailand's enemy. If the U.S. Government does not want to be an enemy of the Thai people, it must make an official apology within 24 hours for violating Thai sovereignty and trampling upon the Thai people's honor [words indistinct]. Therefore, the government of the United States must strongly affirm that it will not do anything more which will violate Thai sovereignty and the honor of the Thai people.

[Announcer] At 1500 today, students and other people marched to the U.S. Embassy to protest against the United States. When they arrived at the public relations department, they stopped for a minute and then proceeded to the U.S. Embassy on Wireless Road. During the protest in front of the embassy, the students and people shouted, applauded and called for an answer from the embassy.

[Unidentified recorded voice] [Words indistinct] Today is the day that the Thai people [demand] justice. We would like to inform the U.S. Government that [what it had done] was a big slap against the Thai people and government and that it was violation of Thai sovereignty.

Ford, Kissinger Effigies Burned

Bangkok POST in English 19 May 75 p 1 BK

[Text] It was about 4 p.m. yesterday when the effigies of United States President Gerald Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger were sentenced to death by a people's court in a mock trial right in front of the American Embassy.

Some 1,000 staunch demonstrators who had waited for almost two days for this moment witnessed the brief trial and the eventual "executions". There were no tears, nor pleas of mercy for the two condemned statesmen but only jeers, boos, intermingled with giggles and laughter.

When word of the impending trial spread along Wireless Road people began to crowd in front of the command car of the demonstrators and under two tents set up in front of the embassy. Even the ubiquitous noodle vendors lost their customers for a brief moment.

The 10-foot effigy of President Ford and a smaller one of Kissinger hoisted in front of the iron gates of the embassy were untied, carried away and laid before the command car which was turned into a people's court.
The demonstrators insisted that U.S. President Gerald Ford must himself officially apologize to Thailand and the Thai people, otherwise they would continue to protest in front of the U.S. Embassy.

Kissinger apologised in Washington yesterday for violating the sovereignty of Thailand by moving in 1,100 marines in U-Tapao without permission from the Thai Government. "... We regret those acts," he said.

But the demonstrators refused to accept Kissinger's apology saying that it is unofficial and it sounds too personal.

The demonstration, the first major one during the term of the present government, was organised by the National Student Centre of Thailand. Almost every pressure group joined the demonstration.

Demonstrators started gathering inside Thammasat University compound in the morning. By noon, their ranks swelled from hundreds to several thousands.

Activists then took turns to condemn the U.S. Government for infringing on Thai sovereignty. They also denounced the former military regime for inviting the U.S. Government to send troops and warplanes here.

Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister Praman Adireksan was again attacked for taking an allegedly obvious pro-American stand.

Prominent among the many speakers yesterday were Saeksan Prasotkun, Thirayut Bunmi and Thoetphum Chaidi. The first two engineered the demonstration on October 14, 1973 which toppled the former military regime.

The demonstrators moved out of the university compound at about 3:10 P.M. heading toward the Democracy Monument on Ratchadamnoen Avenue.

They stood in silence for two minutes at the monument in memory of the fallen demonstrators on the October 14 uprising. Then they marched onward toward Saphanphao, passing the Paris Theatre.

They turned right at Ratchawat Rain, turned left to Sukhumvit Road and finally turned right onto the shady Wireless Road where the U.S. Embassy and the U.S. ambassador's residence are located.

A few U.S. Embassy officials were seen inside the embassy compound shortly before the demonstrators arrived. They all left through the embassy's back door and only dozens of Thai policemen remained inside.

The policemen carried no firearms, but most of them were armed with clubs. A truckload of tear gas was reported to be inside the embassy compound.

About 200 demonstrators had already been picketing in front of the embassy before the main procession arrived.

A giant-size effigy of "Uncle Sam" was posted at the entrance to the embassy. The demonstrators called it "a disease carrier".

They said "Uncle Sam" was found guilty in the Thai people's court of insulting the Thai people and was sentenced to death by hanging and having its remains burnt in front of the embassy. Late last night the effigy was still there.
The judge, a student activist, read out the charges against the two statesmen. He accused them of being cold-blooded murderers, killing hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese, Cambodians and Laotians, and abusing the Thai people.

The judge said that the only testimony given by the defendants was "sorry" which he could not accept as a satisfactory explanation. He then handed down the death sentence.

One group of demonstrators who labelled themselves the "executioners" then proceeded to Lynch and stomp on the effigies. They dragged the effigies to the front gates where someone splashed petrol on them and set them afire to resounding cheers from the crowd of onlookers.

As the effigies went up in flames someone suggested calling the "fire brigade". Seconds later a volunteer stepped forward, unzipped his trousers and urinated on the remains of the effigies much to the amusement of judge, jury and assorted witnesses.

Demonstrations Set Apology Deadline

Bangkok POST in English 19 May p1 BK

[Text] The powerful National Students Centre of Thailand (NSCT) last night cabled all universities and colleges throughout the kingdom to join in the nationwide protest against the U.S. violation of Thai sovereignty over the Mayaguez incident.

Demonstrating students and ordinary people, who continued to mass in front of the U.S. Embassy for the second day yesterday, set 7 p.m. today as the deadline for the "official U.S. apology to the Thai people", and threatened that violent means would be adopted if the U.S. fails to comply with the deadline.

Former student activist Thirayut Buruni, who joined the current protest rally after a long absence, and several other activist leaders last night appealed to all residents in Bangkok to bring in any American national flags for a "mass burning" in front of the embassy if the ultimatum is not met.

"We appeal to the Americans to understand that the burning of the U.S. national flag is the destruction of the American imperialist symbol. We truly understand the position of the American people and sympathise those who were exploited by the U.S. Government. The burning of the U.S. flags is by no means meant to be against the American people", Thirayut said.

More violent measures would be employed if the U.S. Government still fails to give the official apology to the Thai people after the "first step", meaning the mass burning of the flags.

The NSCT and anti-dictatorship front leaders appealed to the public to remain patient in the prolonged report to "fight with the U.S. imperialists".

The first sign of near violence broke out around noon yesterday when furious protesters forced off the U.S. Embassy plaque and replaced it with a circular drawing which depicted a vulture instead of the traditional eagle. Written in Thai under the vulture was:
"hideout of the notorious bandit".
The number of protesters in front of the embassy was reduced to only around 1,000 yesterday due to several light showers but that did not stop the activists. They continued to lash out strongly against U.S. imperialism under the falling rain as the demonstrators huddled together under two huge tents which lined across the Wireless Road.

As the 1,000 or so demonstrators, still holding out shortly before midnight last night, appeared that they were ready to spend a second night's vigil, it is almost certain that the U.S. Embassy will be closed down today.

Reports reaching Bangkok last night said anti-American protests have exploded in Chiang Mai organised by Chiang Mai University students in Korat and Songkhla.

Korat, Chiang Mai, Songkhla Protests

Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 May 75 p 1 BK

[Text] About 200 people protested against the United States at Korat airbase yesterday and burned two wreaths in front of the base headquarters. The protest lasted about 30 minutes.

In Chiang Mai a group of students from Chiang Mai University put up posters throughout the city denouncing the American actions and later staged a rally in a park.

In Songkhla about 10 students laid a wreath in front of the American consular office and dispersed peacefully.

Labor Unions Threaten Action

Bangkok POST in English 19 May 75 p 1 BK

[Text] Labour unions yesterday threatened to disrupt American-owned businesses and activities of American agencies "if the U.S. Government fails to officially apologise to the Thai people over the Mayaguez incident," a worker representative declared.

A number of labour leaders including Thoetphum Chaidi, Phaisan Thawatchainan and other prominent activists who represent about 61 labour unions, held a meeting at the labour department yesterday. They decided to take step-by-step strong actions against the U.S. Government.

A representative said that the Express Transport Organisation would be told to stop handling American cargo as a part of the protest against American actions.

He added that workers would today join the demonstrators in front of the American Embassy.

Flags Burned at Embassy

Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1309 GMT 19 May 75 BK

[Text] Regarding the rally held in front of the U.S. embassy to protest against the U.S. Government, as of 1900 students and people continued to deliver speeches attacking the U.S. Government's actions. Thousands of students and people participated in the rally. The participants burned U.S. national flags at about 1500.
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KHUKRIT: U.S. WITHDRAWAL MIGHT BE COMPLETED EARLIER

Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0800 GMT 20 May 75 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Khukrit Pramot told reporters this morning that the U.S. military withdrawal from Thailand might be completed earlier than the announced schedule because the government must listen to the opinion of the people as well as political parties. He said he did not yet know the details of the anti-U.S. demonstration activists' plan to launch another protest against the U.S. Government on U.S. Independence Day, 4 July.

The prime minister explained that the 1-year deadline set by the government for the pullout was based upon the convenience of Thailand in taking over those bases and not on the convenience of the United States. An earlier pullout schedule would mean Thailand would have to adjust to new conditions since we are to handle those bases. There would be no problem for the United States since it is the side getting out.

One of the problems that the government must think about is finding work for the large number of Thai employees who will be laid off by the United States. The government must also prepare a staff to take care of the bases as well as all their assets.

KHUKRIT INTERVIEWED ON ACCEPTANCE OF U.S. APOLOGY

Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1327 GMT 19 May 75 BK

[Text] [Announcer] Prime Minister Khukrit Pramot said that the U.S. Government had apologized to Thailand. He said the review of policies and relations between Thailand and the United States will continue. The prime minister explained this to reporters at Government House this morning. [recorded]:

[Question] Washington has sent a reply....

[Answer] I received a report from the Foreign Ministry this morning.

[Question] Any details?

[Answer] I do not know the details yet. What I know is that they apologize [kho thot]. "Apology." Sorry, I have to use the English word.

[Question] Are you satisfied?

[Answer] Naturally, we must be satisfied. What else do we want?

[Question] You mean our ambassador has submitted a note to the United States and they....

[Answer] And they did [apologize]. I am not sure about recalling the ambassador. However, he will have to return for consultations. The review of agreements or treaties will continue. The U.S. apology does not mean that we will fail to do all that we have to do.

[Question] Have you begun working on the review?
AIR FORCE JOIN ARMY, NAVY IN PLEDGE OF LOYALTY TO PGNU

PATHET LAO NEWS AGENCY [Clandestine] in English 1010 GMT 19 May 75 BK

[Text] Viengsay May 19 (KPL)--The Vientiane air forces have risen up against the reactionaries, henchmen of U.S. imperialism and won initial success. On May 17, General Khamouan Boupha, acting minister of national defense, and General Bounpon Makthephalak, commander-in-chief of the Vientiane army, assigned by the Provisional Government of National Union the task of settling the demands raised by the air forces, issued a communique saying that the proposals set forward by the steering committee of the air forces struggle for justice had been accepted.

The communique noted that Gen Bouathong Phithivongs, commander of the Vientiane air forces, was dismissed, and that Colonel Oudon Maniphet was appointed to commander of the air forces. The air forces will be from now on placed under the command of the Ministry of National Defense and must carry out all the line and policies of the PGNU and the National Political Council of Coalition.

Earlier, on May 15, Colonel Sin Thanevong Chindavong, commander of the Vientiane naval forces, had ordered the officers and men of this service to support the Provisional Government of National Union and the National Political Council of Coalition, scrupulously implement the Vientiane agreement and its protocol, the 10-point program of action of the PGNU and the 18-point political program of the NPCC.

Thus, three kinds of armed forces--ground, air and naval--in the Vientiane army have declared their support for the consolidation of peace and the achievement of national reconciliation in Laos and their loyalty to the two supreme state bodies.

CJC, JOINT POLICE IN VIENTIANE CALL FOR PUBLIC COOPERATION

Radio Pathet Lao [Clandestine] in Lao to Laos 1030 GMT 18 May 75 BK

[Text] Acting on the 9 May 1975 order of the minister of economy and planning with a view to settling the problem of the current economic chaos, on 9 May the bipartite CJC and the joint police command in Vientiane called a meeting of representatives of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, the Economy and Planning Ministry, the Finance Ministry, the national bank, the 21 mass organizations, the national federations, the students federation, the immigration police command and the Vientiane municipal council. The meeting was held under the cochairmanship of the commanders of the two sides' joint police. Following the discussions, various committees were set up to control the economic and monetary situation and to maintain security for the public.

In addition, the bipartite CJC and the joint police issued a joint statement calling on government officials, military and policemen, businessmen and people in Vientiane city to cooperate in controlling the economic and monetary situation and in maintaining public security in the neutralized Vientiane city.
[Answer] Alas: In reviewing agreements, we must look for the agreements and instruct officials concerned to study and list them.

[Question] What action do you think the government will take regarding public demonstrations?

[Answer] I have instructed the Foreign Ministry to send its men or the secretary of the ministry to explain to the demonstrators that the United States has apologized, as demanded by the people. There should be no further incidents because everyone must know when one wins and when one loses. Once the other side has apologized, the problem should be over. And why should we continue making a fuss? Am I right? [end recording]

CHATTHAI EXPLAINS APOLOGISTIC MEANING OF U.S. TERM 'REGRET'

Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1329 GMT 19 May 75 BK

[all words in quotation marks were spoken in English]

[Text] [Announcer] Foreign Minister Maj Gen Chatthai Chunhawan has said that the U.S. Government has apologized to the Thai Government. He made the statement at the press interview held at noon today at the foreign ministry. [recorded]

[Chatthai] Today at 0945 Mr Edward Masters came to see me and brought a note apologizing to the Thai Government for the U.S. violation of our sovereignty in sending us troops to Thailand without prior notification—a matter already known. The most important point in the apology note [mangsa kho khama] is that the United States stresses that it respects the incident. It also stresses that it will not permit such incidents to recur and pledges to cooperate with us as friends in our joint endeavors. That is all.

The most important thing for us is to defend Thailand's interests. This is the key point and most important task of the Foreign Ministry. Therefore, we will not sympathize with, nor will we oppose [the United States]. Regarding permanent officials at the Foreign Ministry, I can say that all of them are fully working in accordance with the government's policy. So please understand this, please do not discourage the permanent officials. [apparent reference to earlier reports that the undersecretary of state for foreign affairs had opposed retaliation against the United States]

[Question] Mr Minister, how about the review of Thai-U.S. treaties?

[Answer] Yes, we are going to work on many treaties, particularly the treaties signed in 1950 covering economic and military affairs.

[Question] When will you start?

[Answer] As soon as possible. The South Vietnamese are still here. The North Vietnamese are coming on Wednesday. We will find some spare time to review them.

[Question] How does the United States feel about the matter:
[Answer] They regret [sia chi] the matter for....

[Question] About the review of agreements?

[Answer] They said nothing about this. They agree with us. As the host country, we can do anything we want.

[Question] You said you will review the treaties today.

[Answer] Yes, we will begin reviewing them today. I will summon officials concerned to meet me this afternoon.

[Question] You mentioned the word regret [sia chi]. Is there the word "apology"?

[Answer] We have got two things. The words "regret" and "apology" are "changeable" according to the "terminology." However, they use the word "regret." They "regret" the incident and will not do it again and will respect our sovereignty and independence. This should "cover" everything. This is called....

[Question] Satisfied?

[Answer] Yes, we are satisfied. It is certain that we would not be satisfied if they say only "regret" without saying that they will not do it again. However, they say "regret" and will not do it again, will respect our sovereignty and independence. I think that is enough.

POST PLEASED WITH APOLOGY NOTE, CAUTIONS U.S.

Bangkok POST in English 20 May 75 p 8 BK

[Editorial: "The Limits of Apology"]

[Text] It was gratifying to receive the apology of the American Government for their diplomatic blunder of last week in the Mayaguez incident. One can hardly sympathise with the Americans in the way this was originally handled, but with so many losses they have had over the past few months—including, apparently far more losses of Marines than was originally admitted—a certain tolerance for their reluctance to admit yet another defeat was perhaps necessary.

We only hope that the United States does not see this incident as an isolated one, and that they accept the changing relationship with Thailand for what it is: We are two free independent nations, ready to interdependently help each other in times of trouble, but—at least from the Thai side—never ready to unilaterally take advantage of the other.

ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATIONS IN BANGKOK END AFTER APOLOGY

Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 May 75 p 1 BK

[Excerpt] The three-day demonstration against the American violation of Thailand's sovereignty was called off early last evening nine hours after the United States Government made "an apology" in a diplomatic note to the Thai Government.
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[Question] How does the United States feel about the matter:
The crowd of 5,000 who gathered in front of the American Embassy on Wireless Road at 7 p.m. cheered when it was officially announced that the apology had been made.

The note sent from Washington and signed by American Charge d'Affaires Edward Masters was delivered to Foreign Minister Chatuchai Chunhavan at 0945 a.m.

Officials of the National Student Centre of Thailand and the Antidicators Front who organized the mass rally which started on Saturday said afterward that they will continue to campaign for the total withdrawal of American troops from Thailand, before the deadline set for the end of next March.
Chulada objects to the US desire that Thailand assume responsibility for returning the property taken away by the United States. However, since there are competing claims, South Vietnam and the United States will handle the issue of boundaries between themselves. Moreover, because Thailand enjoys good relations with its neighbors, it will try to find a solution that matters will be brought up for discussion in a future cabinet meeting.

Major General Chulada reported that one of the aircraft, containing the weapons still in the Lao, are being demanded by the Laos government because of the conflicting claims of ownership. Thailand considers these weapons are arms used and does not want them for itself. But if the United Nations party should get them, Thailand will serve as the custodian.
The chief of the Foreign Affairs Division explained that Thai authorities have failed in their attempt to push back the refugees. He said that the Lao Government's announcement banning foreign countries from helping the Lao people flee the country is a desire in line with the Thai government's policy. However, we are afraid that if we do not assist the refugees, we might be criticized by the International Red Cross; therefore, we have to give them humanitarian aid, he said.

In assisting the refugees, the Thai Government has allotted 30,000 to 40,000 baht for each province to provide food and shelter for them. The government had already allotted a budget totalling about 100,000 baht to three provinces for this purpose, he said.

The chief of the Foreign Affairs Division disclosed that Gen Wang Pao of Laos is still taking refuge in Udon Thani Province and that the government will ask him to leave our country as soon as possible. As for Gen In Tam of Cambodia, who was reported to have fled his country, the chief of the Foreign Affairs Division said he did not know whether In Tam is now in Thailand.

Regarding reports that the Cambodian senior officials who fled into Thailand might assemble men in Thailand in order to resist the Khmer Rouge, the chief said that it is impossible because all of them have been confined.

SOCIALISTS CALL FOR HOUSE DEBATE ON U.S. MARINE PRESENCE

Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 May 75 p 3 BK

[Text] Six socialist MPs have sent a letter to the House speaker, Mr Prasit Kanchanawat, asking him to call a special parliamentary session to discuss the U.S. violation of Thai sovereignty by sending Marines to U Taphao without obtaining permission from the Thai Government.

The MPs--Mr Khaiseng Suksum, Mr Suthat Ngoenmun, Mr Inson Bakhleio, Mr Udon Thongnoi and Mr Phayoung Munsan--stated in the letter that the U.S. action was an insult to Thailand and could be construed as a defiance of the Thai policy of having American forces withdrawn within a year.

The letter, in its conclusion, called for a special House session as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, opposition leader M.R. Seni Premot said he agreed with having a special meeting to discuss the issue which is imperative for such a session.

"This problem concerns international politics and our sovereignty and the government parties and the opposition are of the same opinion. The opposition is ready to discuss the matter if the government proposes a special parliamentary meeting," M.R. Seni said.

Another political leader who favours a special session is Mr Khlaeo Norapati, leader of the United Peoples Front Party [as published] who said his party will question the government about agreements and pacts made between the U.S. and Thailand and added: "After this incident, American forces should all be out immediately. It is not necessary of them to stay here until next March."

 Asked what he thought about Maj Gen Freman's comment that the U.S. did not violate Thai sovereignty, Mr Khlaeo said Maj Gen Freman's words were the opposite of government policy.
Socialist Leader Discusses Incidents

Bangkok PRACHATHIPATAI in Thai 15 May 75 p 3 BK

[Text] United Socialist Front Party office 14 May--Secretary General of the United Socialist Front Party Phonchai Saengchat, discussing the demonstration by a group of Thai people in Sakon Nakhon Province to demand the repatriation of Vietnamese refugees within a year, said that it was a plan organized by the Nawaphon group ISOC and the CIA to sow dissension.

Phonchai explained that the CIA wants to turn the people's attention away from the protest against the South Vietnamese refugees, who are U.S. lackeys, so that if the newly arrived South Vietnamese refugees are not allowed to take refuge in Thailand then the old-time Vietnamese refugees will not be allowed to live here either. The CIA also wants to turn the people's attention away from demands that the government should return all weapons to Vietnam and Cambodia.

The secretary general said that this is part of the evil plan to start a civil war in Thailand so that Thailand will have to depend on the United States forever.

For this reason, he said, the United Socialist Front Party would like to ask foreigners who have been living in Thailand for a long time--Chinese, Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao people--to be patient with any events similar to those in Sakon Nakhon Province.

Phonchai said that the next plan of the reactionaries and U.S. lackeys in Thailand will be to sow dissension and hatred among the Chinese and Thai people. They would use hooligans and bandits to manhandle and plunder the Chinese people in the same manner as Marshal Lon Nol did to Vietnamese and Chinese people in Cambodia, he said.

INTERIOR MINISTRY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES REFUGEE PROBLEM

Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 20 May 75 BK

[Text] Major Kamon Prachuapmo, chief of the Foreign Affairs Division of the Interior Ministry has told reporters that many Cambodian, Vietnamese and Lao refugees have crossed over to Thai territory. About 6,000 Cambodian refugees have crossed over and more Cambodian refugees are continuing to enter. They have come in groups--about 10 in a group--through Buriram and Prachin Buri provinces. However, the authorities have tried to push them back, about 100 to 200 at a time.

Earlier, about 2,600 Vietnamese refugees entered Thailand. At present there are only 2,400 Vietnamese taking refuge along the coastal provinces of Songkhla, Pattani, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Surat Thani, Prachuap, Khiri Khan, Chumphon and Samut Sakhon.

About 3,000 Lao refugees crossed over to Thailand through Nong Khai Province. Most of them are children and women, including families of Lao soldiers.
"It is incredible that the minister of defence has that kind of primitive thinking. Thailand would probably lose her independence if the minister still retains that idea," Mr Khao remarked.

NEW FORCE PARTY LEADER LOOKS AT FOREIGN POLICY DIRECTIONS

Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 19 May 75 BK

[Text] In discussing the present and future foreign policy of Thailand, the secretary general of the New Force Party, Dr Pramot Nakhonhathap has said that we should protect Thailand's interests and develop contacts with our neighboring countries. We should not be friends with a distant country while posing as the enemy of our neighbors, he said. Here is Dr Pramot Nakhonhathap [recorded]:

[Pramot] We must look at the interests of our country and those of our neighbors and try to build friendship in the economic, cultural and political fields in line with the facts. We should not be too frightened. We have no right to be too enamoured with one ideology or to hate another passionately—we should no longer follow such a narrow foreign policy. We must insulate the survival of our nation, and so we must open our eyes to the facts.

[Question] In your opinion, what should we do to adjust our policy to develop a good understanding with our neighbors?

[Answer] As I have already said, we should first get rid of the cause of the hostility in the economic, political and military fields. As long as we have military forces and bases which send aircraft to assault our neighboring countries, it is impossible for us to say that we are their friend. We must adjust the agreements that we have with countries which are far away from us or with the superpower friend which is very far away from us, since such agreements pose a threat and a challenge to our geographical neighbors with which we must coexist. As long as these agreements exist our neighboring countries cannot be confident or feel at ease and they will be suspicious.

However, this is not a unilateral thing. We must settle any differences with them, and whatever they have done that makes us uneasy. We must talk over and tell them that we do not like it. We must have the courage to speak frankly.

We must also adopt a definite stand because, in implementing our foreign policy, we must be careful and not be too hasty. For example, sometimes we are too hasty in recognizing the appointment of an ambassador to our country despite the fact that the appointment has not yet been approved by the parliament of that country. Or another example: We talk about the successful results of a meeting even before that meeting is finished. Then there is the confusion over the confiscation of the airplanes.

I think that now is the time for us to collect ourselves and try to use our brains to find way to reach an understanding with our neighboring countries. I think that in implementing our foreign policy, we should accept the fact of what has happened around us and build friendship on the basis of respect for mutual independence and territorial integrity and close cooperation. We should also examine and review the joint regional agreements and examine and review the agreements that we have with the superpower. [end recording]
FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON THAI ANTI-VIETNAMESE DEMONSTRATIONS

Hanoi in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1500 GMT 13 May 75 PM

[Text of Foreign Ministry spokesman statement--no date given]

After the 12 May 1975 demonstration against Vietnamese residents in Sakon Nakhon Province, on 17 May the pro-U.S. Thai reactionaries in Nong Khiaw Province held demonstrations against Vietnamese residents who earn an honest living and have always respected Thai customs and habits. They wrecked a number of houses belonging to Vietnamese residents and injured some Vietnamese.

The Vietnamese people and the DRV government vehemently protest against and condemn these acts of terrorism against Vietnamese residents in Thailand. They resolutely demand that the Thai authorities take necessary measures to immediately end such acts, appropriately punish the culprits and indemnify the Vietnamese residents for all their losses. The Thai Government must bear all responsibility for this incident.

VNA CITES REPORTS ON HEAVY U.S. LOSSES IN MAYAGUEZ INCIDENT

Hanoi VNA in English 0726 GMT 20 May 75 ON

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 20--The U.S. suffered substantial losses in attacks on May 14 on a number of coastal areas of Cambodia, according to Western sources.

Defence Secretary James R. Schlesinger was quoted as admitting in an interview that in the Mayaguez "rescue operation" at Koh Tang Island of Cambodia at least 100 U.S. servicemen were killed, wounded or missing.

According to other reports, five U.S. helicopters were brought down at Koh Tang and off the coast of Cambodia and four others were damaged and had to land in an border area. American warships still remain in the Gulf of Thailand and the area of Koh Tang Island to rescue those missing and continue provocative actions against Cambodia.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN RAPS LEE KWAN YEW REMARKS ON VIETNAM

Hanoi VNA in English 0749 GMT 20 May 75 GW

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 20--QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today describes as "uncomely and anachronistic" the recent statements on Vietnam by Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kwan Yew.

The paper says: "Following the historic victory of the Vietnamese people in liberating Saigon and the whole of South Vietnam from the U.S. neo-colonial yoke, people all over the world, including the American people, and many governments have sent their letters and messages of congratulations to the Vietnamese people and recognized or established diplomatic relations with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam. The foreign ministers of member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) also declared at the recent conference of this body in Kuala Lumpur their readiness to establish friendly co-operative relations with the Indochinese countries."
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THAILAND

As ke d about the number of the Lao refugees who have crossed into Nong Khai Province, Kamphon said that a large num ber of Lao people, hill tribesmen and Thai Dam [Black Thais] have migrated into Nong Khai. The number of the Lao refugees who had crossed into Thailand by 19 May was 2,936. It is believed that more Lao citizens will flee into Thailand, he added. There are no high-ranking officials among the refugees, and most are the people who lived near Vientiane.

As ke d what measures have been taken over the problem of demonstrations organized by the Thai people in various districts and the provincial town to demand repatriation of the Vietnamese refugees, Kamphon said that the Thai students and people had submitted a 12-point demand to the provincial authorities calling for driving all Vietnamese out of Thailand, closing down all shops owned by Vietnamese refugees, banning the teaching of Vietnamese to Vietnamese children, having the authorities closely watch the hoarding of weapons and the possession of radio transmitters by the Vietnamese refugees, banning the Vietnamese refugees from travelling out of the restricted area and various other conditions concerning trading at markets by Vietnamese refugees.

The provincial governor said that he had already answered and explained some points in the demand to the demonstrators. Other points which concern the government will be presented by the provincial authorities to the Interior Ministry for consideration. The provincial authorities had already sent the 12-point demand to the Interior Ministry, he said.

As ke d whether he believed that the Vietnamese would retaliate to the demonstrations, the governor said that he did not think so, and did not believe there would be clashes. He had already summoned Vietnamese refugee leaders to a meeting and explained various problems to them. The leaders of the Vietnamese refugees had promised that they would comply with the request of the authorities. He said, however, that he had also ordered the provincial authorities to be prepared to prevent any incidents which may occur.

POST ON ACTIVISTS' ROLE AT ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATIONS

Bangkok POST in English 18 May 75 p 1 BK

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT REPORT: "AGAINST YOUR GOVERNMENT, NOT YOUR PEOPLE"]

[Text] The truck carrying the demonstration leaders drove slowly down Wireless Road to the cries of "three cheers for the first battalion of infantry of the people's army." Two Thai flags flew from either side of the truck and the 2,000-3,000 spectators and students already gathered outside the U.S. Embassy cheered as the almost 10,000 marchers joined them.

Leading the procession were student activists Seksan Praoektham, Thirayut Punai, labor leader Thoedphum Chaud, Peng Tochira Math, Sama Ban Lueng Nong and several other activists.

Bars were backed into position as the top leaders climbed aboard a truck directly facing the main embassy entrance equipped with loudspeakers. Seksan and the other leaders climbed aboard and greeted the crowds and briefly explained the purpose of their rally. Then all the demonstrators were led into singing the national anthem.
Prior to the marchers’ arrival posters in English and Thai called the American Government "sons of bitches," "bastards" and other American phrases. "Yankee go home" was pasted everywhere.

Inside the embassy grounds Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police Gen Narong Mahanon kept vigil with about 60 uniformed but unarmed policemen. Expecting anti-police protests the police department allowed their men to carry only batons.

When Gen Narong was asked his own personal opinion of American troops in Thailand he replied, "I agree with the students one hundred percent. The American troops should definitely get out of Thailand."

Although most of the students gathered were comparatively quiet the anti-American propaganda was kept up for hour upon hour. A 10-foot effigy of Uncle Sam was hoisted into position in front of the iron gates of the embassy. Prior to the arrival of the marchers the students already gathered had plastered posters to the walls and hung a thong (sandal) with the sole placed squarely on the face of the eagle of the United States plaque. It is doubtful if many of the foreigners there understood the significance of this act but in Thai tradition it is the greatest insult which anyone can pay to another person.

The leaders took it in turn to speak, Seksan demanding to know where the American ambassador was and why he had not seen fit to meet the "brothers and sisters" of Thailand. Kissinger’s letter of regret to Gen Chatchai was read out to the crowd amidst booing and shouting for the U.S. to "get out."

When interviewed Seksan said if the police were to open fire on the students they were prepared to retaliate this time. He expressed disbelief that the people inside the embassy were unarmed and said he thought the Americans might have troops inside the compound.

An American newsmen present did not do anything to help the situation by expressing his hope that "we should pull out our troops out of here, take our aid out, take out our business and let them go their own way." That’s what the Thais want, he was told. "Yeah and know where it will get them? Overrun by the North Vietnamese."

Later Seksan spoke in English and for the benefit of all Americans gathered there.

"You may listen to us for many hours and not understand. Although you (Americans) are our enemy we are going to be very kind and translate for you. You have seen many posters here written in Thai but do not understand them. I will tell you what they say. They say American bastards get out. Sons of bitches go home. But please, Americans, understand we are against your government not your people. We do not want the kind of relationship we have with you now. We want to be your friends, but equal friends."

This reflected the thoughts expressed by many of the students. We only want the troops out. We are not against the businessmen if they are honest. Corrupt businessmen we don’t need. We have enough already.

NATION URGES GOVERNMENT TO REVIEW TIES WITH U.S.

Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 May 75 p 2 NK

[Editorial: "We Must Review Entire Policy Towards the U.S."]

[Text] We are happy that the cabinet has decided to recall Mr Anan Panyarachun, the Thai ambassador to the United States.
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POST ON ACTIVISTS: ROLE AT ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATIONS

Bangkok POST in English 18 May 75 p 1 BK

[Special correspondent report: "Against Your Government, Not Your People"]

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Cars were backed into position as the top leaders climbed aboard a truck directly facing the main embassy entrance equipped with loudspeakers. Seksan and the other leaders climbed aboard and greeted by the crowds and briefly explained the purpose of their rally. Then all the demonstrators were led into singing the national anthem.
This is a gesture or, in stronger terms, a diplomatic protest, to let Washington know that the Thai Government is angry about what the U.S. Government did in landing Marines on Thai soil in what was plainly a dispute between the U.S. and Cambodia, not involving Thailand at all.

But there are more important things to be done. Mr Anan, one of our important diplomats, cannot be brought back to Bangkok to sit in the Foreign Ministry and twiddle his thumbs. There is much work to be done by him and the officials who are in charge of our foreign policy.

Mr Anan, during his stay in Thailand, along with Foreign Ministry officials, could go through the entire gamut of relations between the United States and Thailand. What exactly does the public know about the written and unwritten agreements between Thailand and the United States? What is widely known is the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) or the Manila treaty which says the member countries—perhaps this is difficult to say who are the member countries—will come to each other’s aid in case of external aggression.

Then there is, of course, the Thanat-Rusk declaration, which is also public knowledge, that the United States will militarily come to the aid of Thailand in case of external aggression. In the light of the present events both of these treaties can be forgotten—as a matter of fact they were consigned to limbo when, in 1969, Richard Nixon expounded his Guam doctrine.

If Mr Anan could work out with the Foreign Ministry a testament of all mutual commitments between Thailand and the United States and submit it to the cabinet which can release later a summary of it to the public, a great public service would have been done because the past military regimes had practically mortgaged our country to the United States.

The dramatic changes that have occurred in Indochina during the past one month, have made it imperative that we re-assess our policies vis-a-vis the United States as almost every other country is doing. Europe and Japan are specially concerned, but for us it took the unauthorized landing of Marines in U Taphao to wake up.

We are not suggesting something silly like severing diplomatic relations with the U.S., but we do demand that, when the spadework is done by the Foreign Ministry, with Mr Anan helping out, there be a full-dress debate in the House of Representatives so that all the views can be aired.

Let us also not forget that the United States is not the only big power in this region. There are both the Soviet Union and China eyeing southward and also reassessing their positions—and let us not forget Japan which has the greatest economic interest in Southeast Asia.

When we put all these diversified interests together, there are too many imponderables to arrive at an equation. Years ago in these columns we wrote that we are being inevitably sucked into the Sino-Soviet cold war and now we have concrete evidence of this as the protective umbrella of the United States in which past military regimes had put their entire trust slowly and steadily vanishes.

And to complicate the situation further, Hanoi has emerged in its own right as a power to be reckoned with and flushed with victory she appears in no mood to take any "nonsense" from anybody—superpower or no.
It is in this light Thailand must review her relations with the U.S. Unless we do that we will not be ready to come up with a definite foreign policy when the dust settles in Indochina.

House Should Restudy Ties

Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 May 75 p 2 EX

[Editorial: "Re-examination of U.S.-Thai Ties by House Needed"]

[Text] We have to praise the students and other members of the public who staged the demonstration on Wireless Road in front of the American Embassy for being non-violent. Violence is against Thai culture and those who used it in October 1973 learned that with bitter consequences.

The demonstration ultimately became a major political statement with which we entirely agree. The upshot of the demonstration was that the House of Representatives must be presented with all details about written and unwritten agreements with the United States so that they can debate them and arrive at definitive conclusions. After all, whatever may be their defects, they are the elected representatives of the people and it is their duty to find out what is best for the country.

We brought this same subject up in these columns last Saturday and we asked, "What exactly does the public know about the written and unwritten agreements between Thailand and the United States? What is widely known is the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization or the Manila treaty...then there is, of course, the Thanat-Rusk declaration which is also public knowledge..."

The demonstrators on Wireless Road have also demanded an apology from U.S. President Gerald Ford for the U Taphao incident. Foreign Minister Chatthai Chumhanan has informed Washington that Thailand should receive that apology on Tuesday or else he will recall Ambassador Anan Panyarachun from Washington.

We are not hot on the apology because it is like a man kicking another in the face and saying, "I'm sorry. Please forgive me." What we should do is to see that another such incident does not happen and the only competent body to lay down the law is the House of Representatives. We are happy that the demonstrators have suggested a democratic process for resolving this issue.

But at the same time we should not be narrow-minded--narrow in the sense that we do not put this issue in the changing political pattern of this area. We are not yet quite sure how this area will emerge. There is not even an answer to the question whether all of Indochina will come under the hegemony of Hanoi. Nor is there any answer to the question whether Indochina and the rest of Southeast Asia is being sucked into the Sino-Soviet confrontation.

Any review of the policies which we have followed up to now--mainly by following the American line of thought on international politics has to change in a drastic manner. The point is that the United States itself has drastically changed its policies and if we had really followed the American line of thinking we would have changed our policies a long time ago.

For too long there has been no real thinking about what is happening around us--and especially in the United States which we had habitually come to consider as our "sponsor". But the United States has changed and we did not change with it. Indochina has changed and we did not even seriously consider our options under the new situation.