

Suggested by Bill Laurie

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Laos, a Vietnam Province

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Laos has often been forgotten and its domination by Vietnam would be « a trivial fact of life » ; according to wise observers, after thirty years under dictatorial « marxist-leninism » regime Laos became a province of Vietnam, a hinterland country serving as territory of Vietnamese populating and a colony for natural resources exploitations.

Its occupation by the Vietnamese forces, the Vietnamization of its administrative political structure intended to make this country a backing ground for destabilizing Thailand and to allow the march

toward the West of the Vietnamese communism expansion. This constitutes the threat to the security and the stability of the whole Southeast Asia.

It's now proven as a fact that the establishment of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR) was the work of the Vietnam Communist Party (VCP). The Lao communist Party « People's Revolutionary Party » is its creature and owes all to him: education, organization, and discipline. Its cadres have been trained in the specialized school of the Communist Party of Vietnam. This clearly shows the leaning of the proletarian internationalism of the VCP aiming at the conquest of the Southeast Asia. At the 4th Congress of the VCP in December 1976, the Secretary General of the VCP, Le Duan, declared that « Vietnam as outpost, sure and credible, of socialism in Southeast Asia ». The countries of this region must remove « the military bases and imperialist troops out of their territories ».

One can see that the VCP is by its nature, and since its creation, an activist party having first to include all the territory of the former French Indochina under its authority.

The present territory of Laos is its domain that it will use as bridgehead to march toward the West beyond the Mekong River. The Friendship and Cooperation Treaty and Annex Accords, mostly the agreement on the frontiers, concluded in July 1977, between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) and the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR) which gave a formal expression to « special relations » well kept between both countries, only confirm the accomplished acts over a long period by the Vietnamese were detrimental to the Lao people. Laos, by force of circumstances, has become the internal province of Vietnam.



Rapatriement des dépouilles mortelles des soldats Nord-vietnamiens tués au Laos pendant la guerre

During the war, Vietnam used the east territory of Laos, known under the famous name of « Ho Chi Minh Trail » for going down to conquer the south of the Indochina peninsula. The boundary markers have been removed or displaced.

Since 1977, the border lines practically do not exist. Many Laotian districts have been enlisted into Vietnam. Laos has become a colony of Vietnamese populating Laos. About 2 millions Vietnamese new colonist settle themselves in the East areas of Laos, in the provinces of Luangprabang , Xiengkhuang , Samneua, Khammouane, Savannakhet, Saravane and Attapeu. This « peaceful invasion » of Vietnamese comes to fill in the forced exile of more than 500 000 Laotians, and there is no reason to suppose that this stream of Vietnamese colonists will stop in the future. Laos is a dumping ground to absorb the overflow of the Vietnamese population. In the long run, the Laotian population will become an Ethnic minority in his own country, subjected to the collective Vietnamization comparable to that perpetrated against the Thai Dam in North Vietnam, who lost even the label origin of their Thai name. We don't speak here of the inhuman system of the « Seminars » and the administrative structure Vietnamization of the country which is the practical result, the Vietnamized mountaineer cadres and Vietnamese advisers coming to replace the former Lao civil servants sent to the hard labor camps .The method is well known in the communist world and that it is futile to express it.

Another method of Vietnamization called « Sisterhood Relationship » e.g. between neighboring provinces of Vietnam and Laos. It was for ensuring and facilitating « the close cooperation in the national construction work » within the framework of the Vietnamese assistance program. According to this method, in lao « Heak Xiav », the provinces along the virtual borders are reciprocally sponsored, as well as the respective organizations which exchanged delegations steadily and succeeded in the cooperation and assistance accords, where principles have been previously agreed upon at a higher level. As to the affair of the Party and military, the provinces not only are « coupled together », but are under the territorial jurisdiction of the Party and military authority of the neighboring Vietnamese provinces. One provincial secretary of the VCP was assigned to supervise and direct the activities of the Lao communist Party (LCP) provincial committee of the neighboring Lao province. The staff-headquarters of the 2nd and 4th military region of Vietnam have territorial jurisdiction on the six provinces of Laos. It goes without saying that the Vietnamization of the population of Laos, a new province of Vietnam, passed through the schools, institutions and universities of Vietnam. Learning of the Vietnamese language and culture is compulsory. The soldiers have been encouraged to marry Lao young women.

Laos, a colony of natural resources exploitation: Lao territory is thus fused together with Vietnamese territory physically, with virtual demarcation lines and transformed in populating land. Laos Vietnamization followed the same model of that in the twelve countries of Thai Dam belonging to the Thai people. As Laos is rich in mineral ores, it is destined to be a provider of raw minerals for the heavy and light industries of Vietnam. The Vietnamization process of Laos, transformed through the populating dump-ground and exploitation colony of natural wealth, is part of the global plan of development for all Indochina. In this new « Indochinese Federation », Vietnam is fated to become a great industrial country.

Up to now, on behalf of the « Lao National Council for Democracy, », we have spoken of the control of the VCP on the administrative political structure of the Lao PDR: this seizure of all the Lao State machinery had allowed safeguarding of the assets of the revolution. But, the reserve effect of this method was to reduce Laos to the rank of protectorate, if not that of a Vietnam colony. This domination, nevertheless, was possible, thanks to the presence of the

Vietnamese army, because Laos is a vulnerable country due to its geographical situation as an enclosed country, its population of several ethnics, and its economic underdevelopment; it had to endure the continual interferences in its affairs by its ill-intentioned neighbors. In spite of all international accords, from which it was one of the parties, it has never withdrawn its troops from Laos (70 000 soldiers) and is continuing to use its territory. The friendship Treaty was, in fact, a military pact. Article 2 enjoined the parties « to support and assist with all his heart reciprocally and to carry out a close cooperation, aiming to reinforce the capability of (each state) against the designs and sabotage acts of imperialism and foreign reactionary forces ». It is, therefore, in accordance with the provisions of this treaty that the Vietnamese troops are stationed in Laos.

From 1979, because of the Chinese threat in the North, the pressure of the Khmer rouge in the South, and the deterioration of the relationship between Laos and Thailand, the dispute about the boundary of three villages in May 1984 constituted an accumulative effect – the number of Vietnamese troops is constantly increasing. Since the adoption of the Vietnamese political line imposed in its relations with China and Cambodia, the Kaysone Phomvihane's declaration in 1978 marked a new war of national defense « because the international reactionaries were committing themselves as volunteers to become the vanguard forces anti-revolutionaries against the socialist countries ». The Vietnamese army in Laos directly took in hand the internal security affairs and the territory defense. As the local police were incapable of maintaining order, the Lao government requested Hanoi to create a new Secret Police. Its principal mission was to suppress the opposition and the internal dissidence in the Party and the Government, and to ensure the personal security of the LPDR leaders.

Faced with this sad situation, which resolution should we take, we Lao Patriots inside and outside the country? Accept the « fait accompli » would be failing in our duty essential and natural. Look at the ants jump on you when you touch their nests, they defend their territory against attack outside. Therefore is created the « Lao National Council for Democracy » in the global movement towards progress and will bear the national mission to fight against all forms of dictatorship and social injustice and to build a Laos sovereign, free, democratic, independent and prosperous.

Do not listen to these « Lao defeatists » who say that «In the past we have an Army of aircraft, tanks ... we could not overcome the Vietnamese Communists, now with nothing but our bare fists, and how can we beat them? » It is a fallacy, the « Lao National Council for Democracy », fighting for freedom, democracy, reconciliation and human rights , not to conquer, but to understanding of international organizations and foreign powers, including those were made guarantors of the independence, sovereignty and neutrality of Laos to the Geneva conference 1962 and Paris conference 1973 , the Lao people do not want Communist dictatorship in Laos, and do not want Vietnamese communists battalions are installed its territory, finally, that these Powers are the agenda of meetings and international conferences issue, so that the Lao , Laos once again become a democratic, free and respectful of human rights.

As long as Laos remain a colony of Vietnam, Lao patriots continue to fight for freedom.

In accordance with the interests of the nation and respond to the deepest aspirations of the Lao people the « Lao National Council for Democracy » requires forcefully:

- 1- The cancellation all the treaties that have not been concluded on equal terms** with neighboring countries and which are infringement of national

sovereignty, in particular the **Treaty of Amity and Cooperation Laos-Vietnam on July 1977**

- 2- **The total and unconditional withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces** from Laos,
- 3- **That Laos remains the homeland of all edges Laotians** , including those adopted nationality of their host country, and **the Laotians who has should go abroad to escape the Vietnamese invasion must be able to return freely to the country and keep their Lao origin nationality** .
- 4- **The organization of a constructive dialogue** between the Authorities of Vientiane and Representatives of the Lao Organizations abroad interested in participating in the reconstruction of their native country in a State of law .

The Lao National Council for Democracy supports fully all actions for the reconciliation, understanding and national concord of Laos, as well as peace and freedom in Asia, It asks vigorously the Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Laos and lets the Laotians that care settle by themselves their internal affairs by peaceful means.

The Lao National Council for Democracy renews its confidence in the friendly countries, international organizations, women and men of good will freedom loving in the effort they maintain to find and honorable solution to Lao people.

Thanousil