

# Excerpts From Key Articles in the

Special to The New York Times

**VIENTIANE, Laos, Sept. 14** — Following are excerpts from key articles in the protocol on a coalition government signed here today by the Laotian Government in Vientiane and the pro-Communist Pathet Lao, as translated by The New York Times from an unofficial French version of the 28-article text furnished by the Vientiane Government:

The Vientiane Government and the Patriotic Laotian Forces, signatory to the agreement signed in Vientiane that restores peace and national reconciliation, have unanimously agreed to implement the following points:

## Article 1

A. A Provisional Government of National Union will include a premier, who is not affiliated to either one of the two parties; two deputy premiers, one belonging to the Patriotic Laotian Forces, the other belonging to the Vientiane Government, each of whom will hold a portfolio, a total of 25 ministers and secretaries of state, and the following 12 ministries:

Ministry of National Defense and War Veterans; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Finances; Ministry of the Interior and Social Concerns; Ministry of Economic Planning; Ministry of Information, Propaganda and Tourism; Ministry of Education, Fine Arts and Sports and Youth; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Religious Affairs; Ministry of Public Health; Ministry of Public Works and Contracts; Ministry of Postal Service and Telecommunications.

B. For each ministry there will be one minister and one secretary of state jointly responsible for the affairs concerning that ministry.

C. Auxiliary executive organizations shall be reorganized and adapted to new situations and tasks by the Provisional Government of National Union in such a way as to be consistent with the accord signed by the two parties. In the spirit of national harmony, the ministers and secretaries of state are responsible under the Provisional Government of National Union to reorganize and consolidate the executive structures in their departments by taking account of the needs dictated by the departments' duties. The officials of the two parties will work jointly following the approved methods of the two parties.



Associated Press

Prince Souvanna Phouma at news session yesterday.



The New York Times

Pheng Phongsavang signed protocol for royalists.



The New York Times

Phoumi Vongvichit concurred for the Pathet Lao.

## Laotian Coalition Accord

Vientiane Government, representatives of the Patriotic Laotian Forces and personalities who work for peace, independence, neutrality and democracy who belong to neither of the above-mentioned two parties but who must be approved by the two parties. The distribution of portfolios is as follows:

**VIENTIANE GOVERNMENT:** A deputy premier and four ministers responsible for five ministries: education, fine arts and sports and youth; national defense and veterans; interior and social planning; finance, and health.

Six state secretaries, of which five are assigned to ministries assigned to Patriotic Laotian Forces and one to one of the two ministries assigned to the personalities working for peace, independence, neutrality and democracy.

**PATRIOTIC LAOTIAN FORCES:** A deputy premier and four ministers responsible for: foreign affairs; public works and transportation; economy and planning; information; propaganda and tourism; religious affairs.

Six state secretaries, of which five are assigned to ministries assigned to the Vientiane Government and one to one of the two ministries assigned to persons working for peace, independence, neutrality and democracy.

**PERSONALITIES OF PEACE AND NEUTRALITY:** They are assigned two ministries: postal and telecommunications, and justice.

### Article 3

The Provisional Government of National Union will establish a political program based on the 1962 Geneva accords and the recommendation of the National Consultative Political Council, which will durably and definitively preserve the democratic liberties of the people, imple-

ment a foreign policy of independence and neutrality, insure national unity, and establish a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic, unified and prosperous Laos.

### Article 4

A. The Provisional Government of National Union shall follow the unanimous decisions of the two parties in all important matters. All ministerial and secretarial activities of the Provisional Government of National Union must be based exclusively on the political program of the Provisional Government of National Union and the unanimous decisions of the Cabinet.

B. Given the nature of coalition government, the premier, deputy premiers or ministers and secretaries of state for each ministry must consult and arrive at a unanimous plan of action.

C. Each party is responsible for its own ministries. In the case of the temporary absence of a member of the Provisional Government of National Union, his party will propose an alternate for the interim. In the event of

### Article 2

A. The members of the Provisional Government of National Union is composed of representatives of the



the absence of a personality of peace and neutrality, the two parties will jointly decide on a provisional replacement. The replacement of the person will be decided by mutual agreement by the Cabinet.

### Article 5

The National Consultative Political Council and its duties will be organized as follows:

A. The National Consultative Political Council includes 42 persons from the two parties and the personalities working for peace, independence, neutrality and democracy chosen by the two parties. It includes a president, two vice presidents, permanent members and other members.

B. During the recess between sessions of the National Political Consultative Council, the permanent office manages routine business. The permanent office is composed of 10 members, equally appointed by the two parties.

C. The National Consultative Political Council includes the following six committees:

Secretariat general, assisting the president in all the activities of the council, in its studies, in evaluating situations, in programing work, coordinating the diverse committees; commission for politics, law and general elections; commission for security and national defense; commission for foreign affairs and foreign aid; commission for economics and finances; commission for education and culture.

Outside these committees the National Consultative Political Council is responsible for other administrative offices.

With the exception of the Premier, the members of the National Consultative Political Council must assume the duties of the different commissions.

### Article 6

The working rules for the National Consultative Political Council:

A. The responsibilities of the president, vice presidents, secretary general, permanent members and internal rules of the National Consultative Political Council and the permanent office bureau or commissions and administrative offices must be proposed by the permanent office and approved by the National Consultative Political Council.

B. The National Consultative Political Council should permit equally balanced discussion until a consensus is reached. If a consensus is not reached by the National Consultative Political Council, the unanimity of the Vientiane Government and the Patriotic Laotian Forces is decisive.

C. The National Consultative Political Council meets every six months, each session not exceeding one month. If necessary, the permanent office may call for a special session.

### Article 7

Relationship between the national Consultative Political Council and the Provisional Government of National Union.

A. The National Consultative Political Council and the Provisional Government of National Union are established by a joint agreement between the Vientiane Government and the Patriotic Laotian Forces, and the investiture of His Majesty the King.

The National Consultative Political Council and the Provisional Government of National Union must always communicate and help each other resolve the country's problems.

### Article 9

The two parties agree to: Confer the responsibility to the National Consultative Political Council to re-examine and revise and to amend the 1957 law concerning democratic liberties to adapt them to the current political realities of the country. The National Consultative Political Council must organize democratic general elections in order to consolidate all administrative levels of the state, prepare favorable conditions so that the elections can take place in a truly democratic way to elect a definitive national assembly, achieve national harmony and unify the nation.

### Article 10

The two parties have the joint responsibility to guarantee the security of the two cities, to insure that the two cities are truly neutral and can be defended by the two parties.

A. The administrative authorities of Luang Prabang and Vientiane must correctly, scrupulously and fully execute the agreement on the re-establishment of peace and national harmony as well as the arrangements made for the neutralization of the two cities. It must strictly enforce the liberties and democratic rights of the population, seeking to prevent violations of these rights, dismantle of espionage organizations and immediately expel all spies and agents of the fifth column from foreign countries who present a threat for order and tranquillity in these two cities as well as for the activities of the Provisional Government of National Union and the National Consultative Political Council.

The officials in the cities of Luang Prabang and Vientiane must be persons who approve peace, independence, neutrality and democracy and must be chosen by common accord between the two parties.

B. In the two cities the two parties will organize a mixed police force composed of equal numbers and equipment from the two parties.

C. In these two cities each party must organize equal forces to jointly defend these two cities from all internal as well as external acts of sabotage. Each party controls and commands its own forces, but the managerial staffs of these protective forces must discuss and unanimously decide upon security plans for these two cities.

The armed and semiarmed forces that do not have the responsibility to defend Luang Prabang and Vientiane will be forbidden to enter these two cities except in transit to gain access to an airport or to work elsewhere, but it is up to the joint commission to determine the necessity.

It is forbidden to all combat planes to enter the airspace over these two cities.

## Article 12

Where struggles for the control of land took place between the two parties, provisional boundary lines for the cease-fire must be drawn in anticipation of eventual confrontations: These provisional boundaries will be removed once the two parties are reconciliated.

## Article 14

In conformity with Articles 2 and 3 of the agreement to be followed at the time of the cease-fire:

A. All movements of troop and hostile armies that have the intention to attack, destroy, occupy or violate the zones of control are forbidden on the land and in the air.

and logistical provisioning in the air over the controlled zones of either party are strictly forbidden.

C. The armed forces, as well as the police are forbidden to reprimand, menace or avenge the acts of persons who collaborated with the other party during the war. It is forbidden to interfere with the well-being and democratic liberties of the population.

## Article 15

A. Troops and military personnel of foreign countries, including military personnel camouflaged in embassies and consulates in Laos, except those whose names appear on the personnel list of diplomatic missions recognized by the Provisional Government of National Union, must withdraw from Laos.

B. The joint commission for the implementation of the agreement will establish a plan for foreign troop withdrawal from Laos, except for those prescribed by the 1954 and 1962 Geneva accords. The withdrawal plan will be in three stages of 20 days each and must be completed after 60 days at the latest from the time of the formation of the Provisional Government of National

Union and the National Consultative Political Council.

## Article 16

Troops of both parties are forbidden to accept all arms and military materials from foreign countries. In cases where it is necessary to replace armaments and deteriorated war material, a discussion and unanimous decision by both parties is needed.

C. Foreign countries are strictly forbidden to use the territory of the Kingdom of Laos in order to interfere in the interior affairs of other countries.

## Article 17

"The Special Forces" organized, armed, instructed and commanded by foreign countries must be removed. Their military camps, bases and installations must be entirely dismantled.

## Article 18

A wartime collaboration with another party must be terminated in three phases and must be completed at the same time as foreign troop withdrawals from Laos.

C. Within 15 to 15 days after the protocol is signed each party must notify the joint commission the number of arrested and imprisoned persons, their nationalities and military or civilian status, as well as the names of those who died during imprisonment.

D. When the troop withdrawal is complete, each party shall notify the joint commission as soon as possible of the persons whom that party knows to have disappeared during the war.

## Article 21

The two parties have the responsibility to form a commission called the Mixed Central Commission which will implement the Vientiane agreement.

The Mixed Central Commission is responsible for following, questioning and putting a stop to violations of the present agreement as well as this protocol.

The Mixed Central Commission also has the responsibility to coordinate the activities of the two parties.

The Mixed Central Commission is composed of an equal number of representatives from each party. Each delegation has a president, a vice president and five members.

Members of the Mixed Central Committee must consult in the spirit of mutual respect until a consensus is reached.