

Thailand Recalls its envoy

Cabinet Plans Review of All U.S. Treaties

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BANGKOK, May 16—

Thailand's Prime Minister Kukrit Pramroj said Friday that the Thai ambassador to the United States, Anand Panyarachun, will be recalled for consultations after the United States' unauthorized use of air bases in Thailand to rescue the American merchant ship Mayaguez.

The Thai Cabinet also decided to review all treaties and agreements with the United States.

[In Washington, U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger defended the U.S. use of force in rescuing the Mayaguez from Cambodia.

["In so far as we have caused any embarrassment to the Thai government, we regret those actions," he said at a news conference Friday. Kissinger added, however, that the United States which has a long-standing security relationship with Thailand, had a right to expect that its allies would look "with some sympathy at matters that concern the United States profoundly."]

The Thai Foreign Ministry, and some elements of the coalition government, recommended a speedier withdrawal of U.S. forces from Thailand in retaliation for the U.S. disregard of Thailand's request that its bases not be used in the Mayaguez rescue.

But the prime minister advised against any withdrawal speedier than the March 1976 deadline he pledged when he took office last March.

"Speeding up the withdrawal may inconvenience us in many ways," said Kukrit, "because we have to take charge of all the camp sites . . . and we also need time."

The 1,100 Marines used in

the operation were flown out of Utapao Air Base early this morning, the Thai Foreign Ministry said. In addition to reconnaissance aircraft use of Utapao Air Base, foreign sources here see THAILAND, A11, Col. 1

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indicate that some F-111 fighter bombers based at Korat Air Base were used for the U.S. attacks on the Cambodian gunboats.

Observers here say there is a general feeling of irritation among Thais at the incident, but it is difficult to assess accurately the reaction of the Thai government.

There have been unconfirmed reports that the Thai military supreme command knew that the U.S. marines would be dispatched from Utapao to the aircraft carrier Coral Sea in the Gulf of Siam.

[In his news conference, Kissinger acknowledged that Thailand was in a "complicated position" as a result of events in Indochina. He said that there had been no consultation with Thailand prior to sending the Marines into Utapao, but he added that the United States had believed its action under emergency circumstances "would be understood" by the Thai government.]

Prime Minister Kukrit was said to be very angry at not being consulted by the U.S. embassy here about the military operation, especially since he had warned American charge d'affaires Edward Masters on Tuesday that the Thai government did not want its territory to be used for any military activities designed to return the captured vessel.

Some diplomatic sources here indicate, however, that the U.S. embassy are more both the prime minister and invited at not having been given particulars on what the military operation would include. The embassy, these sources say, was forewarned only minutes before the Cambodian gunboats were fired upon.

At a press conference Friday, Kukrit, did not specify what alterations would be made to any agreements or treaties.

In Washington, Kissinger said, "I do not personally

anticipate a severance of relations with Thailand.

Kukrit said he did not know what the future role of the United States would be in Thailand. "My concern is to change the role of the United States as a compromiser of this country, and that's my main concern," he said.

On paper, Thailand and the United States maintain that American bases here belong to the Royal Thai Air Force. The U.S. embassy press kit for correspondents new to Thailand, for example, says that "there are no American air bases in Thailand. There are about 25,000 U.S. servicemen stationed in Thailand.

On a recent guided tour of Utapao, normally off bounds to Thai and foreign correspondents, a Thai journalist was sent back and forth between the Thai military spokesman and the American public liaison officer, each claiming that information concerning the base was under the jurisdiction of the other.

The most important agree-

ment between Thailand and the United States was the 1950 joint agreement used to establish the U.S. military mission to Thailand.

Under this agreement, Thailand officially retains sovereignty of the bases and all aircraft flights into and out of the bases are to be cleared through the Thai command.

Since the United States demonstrated in the Mayaguez incident that it can take unilateral action without the Thai government being in a position to halt that action, it is possible that further clauses will be added to limit the use of aircraft in military activity in the region.

Few observers here however, expect any dramatic change in the bases' status because of the incident.

The chief stumbling block to changes in the agreement is thought by observers here to be the deeply pro-American feelings of the military supreme command.

The Thai command relies on American military assistance programs for much of its military supplies.