

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OCT - 2 1940
Card indexed
BANGKOK

No. 1194/2483

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the honour to forward herewith, for the information of the American Legation, a copy of the Memorandum concerning Nai Chanta being shot by Annamite gendarmes and a Thai plane being shot at.



Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
2nd October, 1940.



THAILAND

HOW THAILAND LOST HER TERRITORIES TO FRANCE

Published by
Department of Publicity,
Bangkok, Thailand.
November 1940.



THAILAND

HOW THAILAND LOST HER TERRITORIES TO FRANCE

Published by
Department of Publicity,
Bangkok, Thailand.
November 1940.

CONTENTS

PREFACE

LIST OF THAI TERRITORIES LOST TO FRANCE

A SUMMARY OF HOW THAILAND LOST HER TERRITORIES TO FRANCE Page

I. The loss of Cambodia 1

II. The loss of the territory called Sipsong Chu Thai 4

III. The loss of the territories on the left bank of the Mekong river ... 5

IV. The loss of the territories on the right bank of the Mekong river ... 8

V. The loss of Battambong, Siemrat and Srisophon 12

CERTAIN DOCUMENTS CONCERNING THE LOSS OF THAI TERRITORIES ... 14

FRANCE - - - CAMBODIA 32

TRAITE entre le Royaume de Siam et la France, pour régler la position du Royaume du Cambodge. Conclu à Paris, le 15 Juillet, 1867 38

TRAITE conclu, le 3 Octobre 1893, entre le Gouvernement de la Republique Française et le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi de Siam 41

CONVENTION DU 3 OCTOBRE 1893 annexe au Traité en date du même jour entre la France et le Siam 44

PROCES - VERBAL annexe a la Convention signée par les Plénipotentiaires de la France et du Siam, le 3 Octobre 1893 46

TREATY OF PEACE signed by the French and Siamese Plenipotentiaries, October 3, 1893 49

CONVENTION regarding the Execution of terms of Treaty of Peace Signed by the French and Siamese Plenipotentiaries, October 3, 1893 ... 52

PROCES - VERBAL appended to Convention Signed by the French and Siamese Plenipotentiaries, October 3, 1893 54

CONVENTION CONCLUE, LE 7 OCTOBRE 1902 57

CONVENTION Entre la France et le Siam Modifiant les Stipulations du Traité du 3 Octobre 1893, Concernant des territoires et des autres arrangements 62

TRAITE entre la France et le Siam Signé a Bangkok, le 23 Mars 1907 69

TRAITE D'AMITIE, DE COMMERCE ET DE NAVIGATION entre la Thailande et la France Signé a Bangkok, le 7 Décembre 1937 74

PREFACE

With reference to the negotiations carried on by the Thai Government with the French Government requesting a readjustment of the Indo-China frontier so as to render it in accord with nature and justice, His Excellency Major-General Luang Pibulasonggram, the President of the Council of Ministers, has thought it fit first to reiterate the goodwill which the present Government has towards France. We once submitted to France a request for a readjustment of the frontier in 1936. During the negotiation of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between Thailand and France, a proposal was submitted by the Thai Government to the representative of the French Government for a readjustment of the frontier so as to adopt an equitable frontier. The French Government, however, asked us to wait and negotiate it when a treaty was to be concluded concerning Indo-China, for this frontier readjustment is a matter concerning the Indo-China frontier. Having regard to the friendly relations existing between the two countries, the Thai Government consented and waited. In August 1939, that is to say, before the outbreak of the present war in Europe, France approached Thailand with a view to the conclusion of a Pact of Non-Aggression. In view of the friendship existing between the two countries, the Thai Government replied that they were prepared to negotiate and conclude a Pact of Non-Aggression with France, but they asked that there should be a readjustment of the frontier in accordance with the principles of International Law and justice. The negotiations were first carried on in respect of the principles of International Law, namely, the adoption of the deep water channel as the frontier along the Mekong river. The French had replied agreeing to a readjustment of the frontier in the Mekong river following the channel which is navigable throughout the year, and to send an official with the rank of Ambassador from France for the purpose of negotiating in

respect to this matter. With regard to the readjustment of the general frontier between Thailand and Indo-China so as to adopt a natural frontier, there were conversations on the subject and it was understood that this question will be submitted for negotiation on the occasion of a discussion being held with the official with the rank of Ambassador from France in regard to the readjustment of the Mekong frontier. The Thai Government had come to such an agreement with France because they saw that war was approaching and they considered it proper to let the French see that the Thais are really a peace-loving nation. In asking for a readjustment of the frontier so as to render it in accord with nature and justice, we follow the principle that Thailand is a peace-loving country and desires only to build up our nation in order to secure continued prosperity. We have no intention of acting as an oppressing nation or to think only of gain without any moral consideration. We are also of opinion that such a territorial readjustment will enable the feeling of bitter resentment which the Thai people had received from the French in the past to subside. It will, moreover, help to wipe off completely from the memory of the Thais and the world the bitterness arising from the injustice which the French in those days had done to the Thais. It seems there is only one way left available, that is to say, coming to a correct mutual understanding and readjusting the territories which the French had seized and ruled by the use of force. Once the two countries have had between them a Pact of Non-Aggression and a natural and equitable frontier and territories which the French had forcibly and arbitrarily wrested from the Thais have been returned to Thailand, it could be considered that what is an evil will have been adjusted and transformed into something good, and the friendship between the two countries would become firm and intimate as before. But when the Thai Government submitted a proposal to the French Government requesting for a frontier readjustment at the time of the exchange of ratifications of the Pact of Non-Aggression, it is a matter of deep regret that the French understand our good intention in a sinister manner; that was why they twice refused

to consider the request of the Thai Government, and merely consented to exchange the ratifications of the Pact of Non-Aggression and to examine the question of transferring some of the islands and islets in the Mekong river to Thailand. The Thai Government are of the opinion that to agree simply to the two things to which France has consented is insufficient to sweep away the bitterness arising from what the French had done to us without any moral consideration in the past. Good friendly relations must rest upon a foundation based on justice and mutual sympathy. Accordingly, the President of the Council of Ministers regrets that he is unable to accept the proposal submitted by the French Government. Thus Thailand's opportunity for further negotiations with the French Government would be at an end, unless the French will recall to their mind the friendship happily existing between the two countries and accept the proposal to give the Thai Government an opportunity of negotiating also for a readjustment of the frontier so as to render it in accord with nature and justice, at the time when the representatives of the French Government will come for a meeting in Bangkok.

The President of the Council of Ministers is confident that we shall get these territories back for we have several authoritative documents showing that in losing territories in those days we did so because the French had used force in wresting them from us as may be seen from the authoritative documents printed hereafter. From these documents it may be seen that the French had used might and main against the Thais and had seized the territories concerned by the use of military force, without any moral consideration or any reason whatsoever. Such being the case, it has nowadays become clearly evident that the request of the Thai Government for a readjustment of the frontier is one which deserves the utmost sympathy, being a request in conformity with real justice.

Department of Publicity,
12 November, 1940.

LIST OF THAI TERRITORIES LOST TO FRANCE.

Occasion	*Year*	*Territory Lost*	*Area about sq. km.*
1	1867	Cambodia and 6 islands	124,000
2	1888	Sipsong Chuthai	87,000
3	1893	The left bank of the Mekong	143,000
4	1904	The right bank of the Mekong opposite Luang Prabang and Paksé	62,500
5	1907	Battambong, Siemrat, Srisophon	51,000
		Total of territories lost:	467,500
		Territory now belonging to Thailand	513,447

The number of population cannot be separated, but the total may be arrived at as follows:—

The entire country of Cambodia:	2,900,000
The country called French Lao:	940,000
Total of population:	3,840,000