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RELATIONSHIP HUA PHAN(LAOS) - SON LA (VIETNAM) FROM THE YEAR 1975 TO YEAR 2012

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LIST OF THE WORKS OF THE AUTHOR RELATED TO THESIS

1. Dang Thi Hong Lien (2013), *Natural Similarities promote a close relationship between Hua phan (Laos) and Son La (Vietnam)*, Journal of Science, Hanoi National University of Education , No 58, (2/2013), ISSN 0868 - 3719, p.107 - 113.
2. Dang Thi Hong Lien (2016), *Education - Training Cooperation between Son La Province and the Provinces of Northern Laos through Tay Bac University (2001-2015)*, Indian And Asia Studies Journal, No 6 (43) 2016, ISSN 0866- 7314, p.71 - 77.
3. Dang Thi Hong Lien (2017), *The VietNam – Laos " Comprehensive" anh "Special" relationship (1975-2012) through the case of the relationship between Hua Phan and Son La province*, Yearbook workshop national, celebrating the 40th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Vietnam and Laos *18.7.1977 - 18.7.2017*, Publishing company Hue Univesity, p.58 - 68.
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6. Dang Thi Hong Lien (2017), *Building the border between Son La (Vietnam) and Hua Phan (Laos) with stability, peace, friendship (1976 - 2012)*, Hanoi National University of Education , No 62, (7/2017), ISSN 2354 - 1067, p.134 - 143.

THE BEGINNING

1. Imperiousness of the subject

Laos and Vietnam are two close and reliable neighbors on the Indochinese peninsula with long traditions of solidarity and mutual assistance. The border of over 2000 km between the two countries not only is a geographical basis connecting Laos - Vietnam relations but also creates cohesion between areas having the same border of the two countries, including Hua Phan and Son La. These two provinces share 210 km of border lines, whereas Hua Phan is located in the northeast of Laos and Son La is in the northwest of Vietnam, the strategic locations of the two countries because all the changes of the two border provinces impact directly on security of each country, Lao and Vietnam.

The special relationship between Laos and Vietnam is formed by the objective demands of the struggle for independence, freedom and the struggle against common enemy, from the requirements of national development of the two nations through the periods of history. Relations between Laos and Vietnam changed from "Traditional Relations" to "Special Relations" when the Indochinese Communist Party, founded in 1930, evolved into "Special Solidarity," "Fighting Alliance" in the two wars against French and American of the two nations. From 1975 so far, the world and the region have changed a lot, the Cold War has made ASEAN divided. However, trend of globalization and regional integration together with endless efforts, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia in turn joined in ASEAN, opening up new opportunities in relations between the three countries in general, between Laos - Vietnam in particular. At the same time, the period from 1975 to 2012, is the one that Laos and Vietnam has stepped up, but also coped with many challenges of the global trend, integration and opening. These landmark changes have profound implications for the movement of relations between Laos and Vietnam as well as the relationship between the two countries sharing the borders of the two countries. In what way do Laos-Vietnam relations develop? How are relational interactions between Nation - Local area; Local area - Nation shown? What motivates the movement, and development of these relationships? What is position and role of local and national relations and vice versa? These are urgent issues for the research process.

In particular, the relation between Hua Phan Province and Son La Province between 1975 and 2012 is a relatively typical case for the relationship between the provinces sharing the border between Laos and Vietnam. The achievements and limitations in relations between the two provinces in the fields of politics, security - defense, economy, culture, education and health have interacted with the two countries. Therefore, the study "The Relationship between Hua Phan (Laos) - Son La (Vietnam) from 1975 to 2012" is necessary and a very theoretical, scientific and practical issue:

Theoretically: the study of the topic will contribute to clarifying the interaction between the localities in the overall relationship between one country and another; Clarifying the position of the relationship between localities in relations between countries in the world, especially in the context of globalization today.

Research "The Relationship between Hua Phan (Laos) - Son La (Vietnam) from 1975 to 2012" has deep scientific significance, contributing to the clarification of the important contents of friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the two provinces, while also adding new materials for comprehensive cooperation between the two countries Laos - Vietnam in the new period.

Reality: Research on this topic will clarify the achievements and limitations in the bilateral cooperation between Hua Phan and Son La provinces, the development step, the point of this relationship in comparison with the relationship between Other localities of 2 countries, as well as showing out the importance of the Hua Phan - Son La relationship to Laos - Vietnam relations. Thereby, it confirmed the necessity and great significance of consodilating and strengthening the cooperation between 2 countries in the current period as well as the subsequent periods.

From the above scientific and practical point of view, the postgraduate selected "The Relationship between Hua Phan (Laos) - Son La (Vietnam) from 1975 to 2012" is the topic for the PhD thesis History

2. Purposes, research tasks

2.1. Research purposes

Purpose of the thesis is to systematize, analyze and evaluate comprehensively the development process, achievements and limitations of the relationship between the two provinces of Hua Phan and Son La from 1975 to 2012, clarify common points, specific point of this relationship in the relationship between the two provinces of Laos, Vietnam. Thereby, clarify the movement of the Hua Phan-Son La relationship from 1975 to 2012 in the interaction with the two countries as well as the importance and role of this relationship for Lao-Vietnam relations.

2.2. The task of the thesis

To accomplish the above purpose, the dissertation focuses on solving the following main tasks:

- Analysis of the basis of the relationship between the two provinces of Hua Phan (Laos) and Son La (Vietnam).

Clarification of the relationship between the two provinces of Hua Phan and Son La in the fields of politics, security, defense, economy, culture, education and health through two phases: 1975 - 1986; 1986 - 2012.

Evaluation of achievements, limitations, comments on the relationship between 2 provinces Hua Phan, Son La 1975 - 2012.

3. Object and research area of the thesis

3.1. Research subjects

The object of the thesis is the relationship between 2 provinces of Hua Phan (Laos) and Son La (Vietnam) in the fields of politics, national defense and security, border, economic, Education, health from 1975 to 2012. In addition, the topic is related to Hua Phan - Son La relationship in comparison with other parts of Laos - Vietnam.

3.2. Research area

Regarding scope of time: The thesis studied between 1975 and 2012. In 1975, the relationship between Hua Phan and Son La came to a new stage: the friendship and comprehensive cooperation, mutual assistance each other. In 2012, the two governments of Vietnam and Laos agreed to choose Hua Phan and Xieng Khoi as points for the "Vietnam - Laos cooperation strategy to 2020", which is the premise for Hua Phan to develop strongly. Thus, the thesis selects this timeline for the end of the research content and opens a new period in the relationship between the two provinces for further research.

Regarding scope of spatial: The research project on 2 boundary border provinces is Hua Phan (Laos) and Son La (Vietnam).

Regarding scope of contents: The dissertation focuses on studying the relationship between the two provinces of Hua Phan and Son La in the period of 1975 - 2012 in terms of politics, security and defense, border, Culture, education, health

4. Resources and research methods

4.1. Resources

To perform thesis's purpose and task , we focus on exploiting and using the following key resources:

- Original source: The thesis is based on 2 original source materials in Lao and Vietnamese.

Documents of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, Communist Party of Viet Nam and articles and speeches by the leaders of the Party, State and Government of Laos and Vietnam.

Documents of the Party and government of the two provinces Hua Phan (Laos), Son La (Vietnam) from 1975 to 2012.

Treaties, Agreements, Protocols and Cooperation Agreements between Lao PDR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Memorandums of Understanding, Minutes of Meeting, Minutes between 1975 and 2012 between Hua Phan and Son La provinces.

Preliminary reports summarizing Son La province's cooperation with Hua Phan province and vice versa of Provincial Party Committee, People's Committee, Department of Foreign Affairs, departments, localities from 1975 to 2012.

- References

To complete the thesis, the author also consulted documents such as books, monographs, journals, journals (Southeast Asian Studies, Historical Research, International Studies ...) and some Doctoral dissertation History of Lao-Viet Nam relations has been researched to contribute to the content of the topic.

In addition, the thesis also uses some articles on online newspapers, news and websites.

4.2. Methodology and Research methods

The thesis is based on the viewpoints and methodologies of Marxism-Leninism, Ho Chi Minh's thought, and the Party's views on international relations as a basis for the study.

The main method used in the implementation of the topic is the method of historical research, logical methods and methodology study area. In addition, the thesis also incorporates other methods such as statistics, comparison, analysis, synthesis, case studies, international studies, tables, charts, fieldwork, Expertise to solve the task that the subject set

5. Contribution of the thesis

As the first systematic study in Vietnam on the relationship between Hua Phan (Laos) and Son La (Vietnam) from 1975 to 2012, the thesis has the following contributions:

- To systematise the comprehensive relationship between Hua Phan (Laos) and Son La (Vietnam) from 1975 to 2012 as well as clarify the position of 2 provinces' relations with Laos and Vietnam. .

- Assessment of achievements, limitations, comments on the relationship between Hua Phan and Son La. On that basis, clearly definiting position and importance of the relations between localities in the Lao-Viet Nam relationship.

- Supplementing and updating the sources and references for teaching and researching the history of Laos-Vietnam relations in general and the local history of Hua Phan and Son La in particular.

6. The arrangement of the thesis

Apart from the introduction, conclusion, appendices and references, the thesis consists of 5 chapters:

Chapter 1: Overview of research situation

Chapter 2: The basis of the Relationship Between Hua Phan (Laos) -Son La (Vietnam)

Chapter 3: Relationship between Hua Phan - Son La 1975 - 1986

Chapter 4: Relationship between Hua Phan and Son La 1986 - 2012

Chapter 5: Comments on the relationship between Hua Phan - Son La from 1975 to 2012

CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH

1.1. Researches related to thesis topic

1.1.1. Works of Vietnamese researchers

On the relationship between Laos and Vietnam

The study of Laos-Vietnam relations of Vietnamese scholars is quite abundant:

The Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences - Lao National Academy of Social Sciences, International Scientific Conference on the Vietnam-Laos Relations, Social Science Publishing House, Hanoi 2007 launched the book of conference proceedings. International Science in Vientiane from 28th to 29th June 2007 with the theme "Special solidarity, fighting alliance and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and Laos".

In 2007, the Ministry of Transport and Communications and Lao Ministry of Transport, Post and Construction published the book "Vietnam - Laos Friendship Roads".

Nguyen Thi Phuong Nam, PhD thesis in history, Vietnam - Laos relations from 1975 to 2005 (Hanoi 2007), through the study of two phases of development of Vietnam - Laos relations: 1975 - 1986; 1986 - 2005, the author of the thesis analyzes the achievements, limitations and draws on the characteristics of the Vietnam-Laos relations by comparison with other bilateral relations of the two countries.

Duc Vuong, in his book "Biography and career of Cayxỏn Phômvihản ", National Political Publishing House, Hanoi, 2008, underscores the origin of the special relationship between Vietnam and Laos.

The Politburo of the Communist Party of Vietnam (X tenure) and the Politburo of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (term VIII) have decided to cooperate with the compilation of the "History of Special Relations between Vietnam and Laos"; Laos - Vietnam (1930-2007) ". The project consists of 6 products: "History of special relations between Vietnam and Laos; Laos - Vietnam 1930 -2007 "; History of special relations between Vietnam - Laos, Laos - Vietnam (1930 - 2007) - Written by leaders of the Party, state; History of special relations between Vietnam - Laos, Laos - Vietnam (1930 - 2007) - Documents of the Party and State; History of special relations Vietnam - Laos, Laos - Vietnam (1930 - 2007) - Chronicle of events; History of special relations between Vietnam - Laos, Laos - Vietnam (1930 - 2007) - Memoirs; Photo book material and film "The epic of Vietnam - Laos relations. The book of the work has been published by the National Political Publishing House in 2011, 2012.

In this work, the history book of special relations between Vietnam and Laos (1930 - 2007), National Political Publishing House 2012, fully reflects the systematic, objective relations special,Alliance fighting between Laos - Vietnam in many fields, through the historical stages.

The Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences and the Vietnam National Academy of Social Sciences (VASS) cooperate to publish the special edition of

Vietnam - Laos 50 years of cooperation and development (1962 - 2012) in both Vietnamese and Lao languages. Scientific research articles by Vietnamese and Lao scientists in the fields of economics, politics, culture, society, education and training.

Tay Bac University, inaugurated the Proceedings of the National Conference on the 40th Anniversary of the Vietnam-Laos Friendship and Cooperation Agreement 18.7.1977 - 18.7.2017, published by Hue University Publishing House in 2017. Presenting a series of articles on Lao-Viet Nam relations in the political, security, defense, economic, cultural, historical and educational fields from 1977 to 2017

The Ph.D. thesis in 2017, the process of Laos-Vietnam cooperation in training and retraining security officers of Laos from 1962 to 2012 of Le Quang Manh has clarified the objective basis of forming, Security cooperation and the necessity of security cooperation between Laos and Vietnam.

About the relationship between Hua Phan and Son La

Directly referring to the relationship between the province of Hua Xa (Laos) and Son La province (Vietnam), there are a number of studies,

Party Committee - Son La Border Guard Command has compiled the book "History of Border Guards Volume 1 (1959 - 2000)", People's Army Publishing House, Hanoi 2004.

Son La, the history of the anti-American resistance war (1954 - 1975) of the Party Committee of Son La province, published in 2004, mentioned content Son La became the base of revolution Laos.

In 2005, the Son La Provincial Party Committee, in collaboration with the National Political Publishing House, published the book History of Son La province Party III (1976-2000) Hua Phan in particular.

In 2010, Party Committee, Military Command of Son La province in cooperation with the People's Army Publishing House published a book on the history of Party work and political affairs in the armed forces of Son La province (1945 - 2010).

Bui Van Hao with the PhD thesis in 2011, "Relations between the provinces of Hua Phan, Xieng Khoi, Boi Kham Lao, Kham Muon of Laos with Nghe An, Ha Tinh of Vietnam from 1976 to 2007" Four provinces of Lao PDR are: Hua Phan, Xieng Khoi, Boi Kham Xay, Kham Muon, and two provinces of Vietnam namely Nghe An and Ha Tinh (these two provinces share 564 km of total 2067 km. Laos - Vietnam border line).

Thanh Hoa Provincial Party Committee directed the compilation of the book Thanh Hoa with Revolution Laos and Hua Phan Province (1930 - 2010), Thanh Hoa Publishing House, 2012. The book has the role system behind the base of Thanh Hoa with the way Laos in general, Hua Phan in particular from 1930 to 1975.

Thao Xuan Sang, Member of the Party Central Committee, Secretary of the Provincial Party Committee, Head of Son La National Assembly delegation at

the Vietnam-Laos Parliamentary Cooperation Conference (Son La, 22-26 / 3/2012) with the title "Provincial Party Committee of the People's Committees of ethnic minorities in Son La province to build and consolidate the solidarity relations between Vietnam and Laos."

In 2013, the Steering Committee for Vietnam - Laos National Border Demarcation in Son La province published a book on the Proceeding of the Thickening and Reinforcement of the Vietnam - Laos marker system in Son La province.

Duong Ha Hieu with the article National border management between Son La (Vietnam) and Hua Phan (Laos) 1977 - 2005 published in the National Conference on the 40th anniversary of the signing of the treaty Friendship and cooperation Vietnam - Laos 18.7.1977 - 18.7.2017, Hue University Publishing House, 2017.

Lai Trang Huyen, Dao Van Truong posted an article in the Proceedings of the 40th National Conference on the signing of the Vietnam-Laos Friendship and Cooperation Treaty 18.7.1977 - 18.7.2017, Hue University Press, 2017 with title Title: Issues posed with the cooperation between Son La province and Northern Lao provinces at present.

1.1.2. Works by Lao's researchers

On the relationship between Laos and Vietnam

The Building of a Peaceful, Independent and Socialist Lao Republic by President Cayley Phnom Penh, published by the Truth Publishing House, Hanoi, 1978, includes a collection of articles by President Cayley Phnom Penh through the history period.

The History of the Resistance Against French Colonialism and the Invasion of the American and the People of Upper Laos (1945-1975) by the Ministry of Defense, Department of Science, History and Military, Lao PDR published in 2007. It refers to the close coordination between the armed forces and the people of Upper Laos and Vietnamese volunteers.

Department of Defense, Department of Military History - Military History for publishing the History of Special Solidarity Alliance between the Lao People's Army and the People's Army of Vietnam (1945 - 1975), Vientiane, 2010. The book presents the foundations and the process of coalition unity between the two Lao-Vietnam military.

In 2016, Nhotkhammani Souphanouvong defended his PhD thesis. The factors that governed the special relations between Laos and Vietnam from 1986 to 2011 at the Diplomatic Academy of Vietnam. The thesis has helped to clarify the factors that governed the special relations between Laos and Vietnam in the period 1986 - 2011.

About the relationship between two provinces of Hua Phan - Son La

The Provincial Party Committee of Hua Phuc Province directs to compile a book on the history of the traditional revolutionary struggle in Hua Phan province,

published in 1999, which gives an overview of the geographical location, natural conditions, The customs and habits of the people of Hua Phan province.

Pham Thuy Mun Taly with the thesis The traditional social organization of the Phu Phep people in Hua Phan province defended in 2006 gave an overview of the natural and physical condition of Hua Phan province, the economic model of Hua Phan province. 1975.

Speaking at the Vietnam-Lao Friendship Parliamentary Assembly, Son La (from 22 to 26 April 2012), Son La province has affirmed that Hua Phan province has a full cooperative relationship. Faced with the provinces sharing the border with Vietnam

1.1.3. The works of Western researchers

The Lao-Vietnam relations are also noted by Western researchers, including some works such as:

The book " North Vietnam and the Pathet Lao: partners in the struggle for Laos. (Rand corporation research studies) Hardcover- January 1, 1970, by Paul F. Langer and, Joseph J.Zasloff

Martin Stuart-Fox, author of A History of Laos (published by Cambridge University Press, 1998), covered the entire history of Lao history from feudal to modern times. Lao-Viet Nam relationship mentioned in chapter 6.

Martin Stuart - Fox, an expert with a great deal of research on Laos, published an article entitled Laos: The Vietnamese Conection (Lao: Viet Nam Connection). Male). The author assesses the close and strong relationship between Laos and Vietnam.

The Globalization and Democratization in Asia: The Construction of Identity by Kristina Jonsson and Catarina Kinnvall, published by Routtedge Teylor and Francis group, London. And New York, 2002. confirming the parallelism and coherence between Laos and Vietnam in developing their own characteristics in the period of integration and development

1.2. The problems have been studied and have not been studied

Through the process of collecting, gathering and exploiting materials, Ph.D students found that the topic of Relations between Hua Phan (Laos) and Son La (Vietnam) from 1975 to 2012 was mentioned in the aspects Edge and different levels:

Firstly, the foundation of the relationship between the two provinces of Hua Phan and Son La is Laos-Vietnam relations. This aspect of the thesis is concerned by some authors at home and abroad. The overall picture of the linguistic relationship between the two countries is clarified from the source, the state of affairs, to the lesson and the perspective through the historical periods. Therefore, the writer can inherit the results of the research, put these results into the thesis in a scientific way.

Second, the Hua Phan-Son La relationship from 1975 to 2012 must be considered from the actual conditions of the two provinces. In this regard, studies by Lao and Vietnamese authors have also provided an overview of the development

history of Hua Phan Province, Son La Province. This helps the writer deepen the chain and hook up issues related to relations between the two provinces.

Third, On the relationship between the two provinces Hua Phan (Laos) and Son La (Vietnam) on the political, security - defense, border, economic, cultural, educational, health ... from 1975 to 2012 - the focal point of the thesis, has been somewhat mentioned in the research work, the speeches of the leaders of the two provinces. These works only at the generalization level, or just one aspect of the topic. Nevertheless, these studies are important guidelines that guide us to further deepen our research in order to relate objectively and scientifically the relationship between the two provinces of Hua Phan (Laos) and Son La (Vietnam) From 1975 to 2012.

Thus, it can be seen that the research on Laos-Vietnam relations has a lot of rich and meaningful content both in theory and practice. However, the relationship between the two provinces sharing the border line, such as the case of Hua Phan and Son La, has not been studied in a comprehensive, systematic and thorough manner since 1975 to 2012. However, at different angles, the above research will be a valuable source of reference for us to complete the thesis.

In summary, to date, there is no comprehensive research, systematic basis, status, achievements, constraints, characteristics, characteristics and development trend of cooperation. Hua Cham (Laos) - Son La (Vietnam) from 1975 to 2012. This fact shows that studying the relationship between Hua Phan - Son La, two bordering provinces of Laos - Vietnam is a necessary work

1.3. Thesis issues focused on research, solution

Based on the study of research related to the topic, defining the purpose, tasks and scope of research, the dissertation focuses on addressing the following key issues:

First, clarify the basis of the relationship between the two provinces of Hua Phan and Son La, such as proximity to geographical location; The similarity of natural conditions, culture, economic foundation; Foundation of bilateral relations between Laos and Vietnam; Guidelines and policies of the two parties and the two governments; Historical tradition as well as the basis of the interests of relations between the two provinces.

Secondly, clarification of the relationship between the two provinces of Hua Phan and Son La in terms of politics, security - defense, border, economic, cultural, educational, health through two periods 1975 - 1986 ; 1986 - 2012 shows the achievements and limitations in cooperation between the two sides in the above.

Thirdly, analyzing the cause of achievements and limitations in the cooperation between Hua Phan and Son La

Fourthly, pointing to the development of the relationship between the two provinces, the factors that affect this relationship.

Fifthly, drawing a comment on the Hua Phan - Son La relationship, assessing the position of this relationship in the Lao - Viet Nam relationship.

CHAPTER 2
THE BASIS OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HUA PHAN (LAOS) - SON LA (VIETNAM)

2.1. Geo-political, economic basis

Hua Phong (Laos) and Son La (Vietnam) have an adjacent geographic location, sharing 210 km of border line (accounting for 1/10 of the national boundary line of Laos - Vietnam). Some similarities in terms of natural conditions such as geographic location, topography, climate, boundary, forest, mountain ... of the two provinces are the natural factors affecting the relations between the two provinces.

It is the same characteristics of climate, land, rivers, mineral resources have affected the economic characteristics of the two provinces, with the agro-forestry economy is the main. However, Son La and Hua Phan are both mountainous provinces with many difficulties. Economic potential and level of development are still low.

Hua Phan and Son La not only have a simple adjoining geographic location, but are also strategically located in two key areas of national defense and security. From the important contiguous locations, throughout the history of Hua Phan, Son La always attach destiny to each other.

It can be said that the proximity of geographic location, the similarity of natural conditions together with geopolitical and geo-geopolitical factors are important natural foundations linking the two provinces of Hua Phan and Son La.

2.2. Residential and cultural base

2.2.1. Residential communities in Hua Phan and Son La

From the perspective of the people, the Phu Thay in Hua Phan and the Thais in Son La are the dominant ethnic groups in the two provinces, but more importantly, they are of the same origin. Most of the Thai ethnic groups in the Northwest (Vietnam) and in Laos to Thailand receive the Muong Then (Muong Gii) (today's Dien Bien Phu) as their ancestors.

The main Thai inhabitants in Son La, the Phu Thay in Hua Phan, and Thai-speaking residents from southern China migrate south at different times. Their voice and culture are influential and diffuse in the communities of the two provinces. Therefore, the ethnic factors together with the preservation of the traditional cultural values of the Thai people will be the invisible cord connecting Phu Thay people in Hua Phan to Thai people in Son La. At the same time, the combination of groups of Thai and Lao residents on both sides of the border also created good feelings between the two provinces of Hua Phan, Son La

2.2.2. Cultural intimacy

The inhabitants of Hua Phan, Son La have many similarities in the physical culture and spiritual life: The main economic activity is agriculture - forestry; General architecture is on stilts; Costume, food, language - Thai; Customs and

traditions ... The strength of traditional cultural factors has contributed to build special sentiments between people in two provinces of Hua Phan and Son La, helping them unite together in production, As well as activities in the struggle to protect the homeland of the country through historical periods

2.3. History base

2.3.1. Lao-Vietnam relations before 1975

Both Laos and Vietnam are on the Indochinese peninsula, leaning on the mighty Truong Son mountains, sharing the water of the Mekong River, being close neighbors. The 2 countries of Laos, Vietnam have many cultural similarities, characteristics of the nation. Throughout the thousands of years of history, the two peoples have maintained and nurtured their intimate cultural and economic exchanges.

Lao history and history have experienced many ups and downs, but the relationship between the two nations, between the two countries always is friendly neighborliness, transparency, loyalty. All issues of security and development of the two countries are affected by the situation of one country or the other. Laos-Vietnam relations were formed and developed from the traditional relationship to the special and comprehensive solidarity: from 1930 to 1975, Defeat enemy invasion, maintain independence

2.3.2. Relationship Hua Phan - Son La before 1975

2.3.2.1. Relationship Hua Phan - Son La before 1945

From the proximity of natural conditions, cultural backgrounds to the demands of national defense as well as the development of Hua Phan (Laos) and Son La (Vietnam), the relationship between these two provinces Formed early on. The two sides of the border between Vietnam and Laos, Son La and Northern Laos (including Hua Phan) regularly visit, marry, trade, trade together, unite to fight against the world. Aggression and seize power in 1945.

2.3.2.2. Relationship Hua Phan - Son La from 1945 to 1975

During the war against the French colonialists (1945 - 1954)

From 1945 to 1954, the relationship between Hua Phan and Son La mainly carried out the tasks of the two parties, the two Lao-Viet states, concentrating all force for the resistance war against French invasion. Special solidarity, Laos-Vietnam alliance, Hua Phan - Son La is promoted with the spirit of "Help you help me, build for you is to build yourself." Son La became a strong backbone base for Northern Lao provinces, including Hua Phan. At the same time, the victories in the Northern Laos battle not only meant to protect the northern border of Vietnam, but also had a great impact on the French resistance war in Vietnam.

During the resistance war against American imperialism (1954 - 1975)

From 1954 to 1975, the two provinces had collaborated to fight the Vang Pao forces ("special" forces trained directly by the CIA), against US sabotage warfare, Each government building, socio-economic stability. Relations

between Son La - Hua Phan and the pace of the two countries Vietnam - Laos for the cause of national liberation united. Son La has consistently persisted, devoted to the Lao revolution, devoted to the Lao revolution, alongside Laos fighting to defeat the enemy, liberate the people and land, expand the revolutionary base, build Political base and people's armed forces, development of production, contributing to consolidate and develop the special solidarity in fighting and friendship between Vietnam and Laos

2.4. Benefit basis

It is possible to see the benefits of the relationship between the two provinces of Hua Phan and Son La in a number of key areas: Politically - security; Economically; Cooperation in other fields ... the benefits of the relationship between the two provinces of Hua Phan and Son La are clear and not small, which is an important driving force for further cooperation between the two sides. .

2.5. The policy and policies of the two parties, two state of Laos - Vietnam relations (1975-2012)

From 1975 to 2012, two parties, two Lao states, Vietnam are well aware that: Laos is stable, Vietnam is stable and vice versa, so it is necessary to continue to rely on each other, help each other. To overcome the challenge, to cooperate with each other to go up together, to develop together. Therefore, the two sides have a lot of undertakings and policies to consolidate and develop this relationship such as issuing resolutions, notices and directives to enhance cooperation between the two countries; Frequently made the Joint Declaration at high level meetings; Signing treaties, agreements under the plan on the field of cooperation ...

The guidelines and policies for developing this relationship between the two parties and the two states from 1975 to 2012 are the basis for the provinces sharing the border between the two countries, including Hua Phan and Son La offers specific policies to strengthen his relationship

CHAPTER 3
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HUA PHAN AND SON LA PERIOD 1975 – 1986

3.1. Factors affecting Hua Phan - Son La relationship (1975 - 1986)

3.1.1. International and regional context (1975 - 1986)

The regional situation, especially solving Cambodia’s issue brought direct impacts on relationship between three Indochinese countries which requires Laos and Vietnam to promote the tradition of solidarity, take advantage of opportunities, maintain relationship and encourage other countries in the area to negotiate, instead of confronting, to catch the global trend.

3.1.2. The Context of Laos and Vietnam and relationship between the two countries (1975 - 1986)

After 1975, both Vietnam and Laos escaped from a long-lasting devastating war, but the two counitres had to face a number of difficulties and dominating impacts of regional and international situation. This brings significant impacts on relationship between these two countries. Laos needs Vietnam for its socio-economic recovery and development, also, Vietnam needs Laos to enhance its political stability and strengthen national security and defense. Therefore, the Laos-Viet relationship should be promoted and expanded in all fields to form a comprehensive cooperation between the two Parties, two Gorvernments and two neighboring ethnic groups.

The advantages and disadvantages of the two countries, Laos and Vietnam, impact of regional situation along with development of Laos - Viet relationship are factors which directly affect the relationship of localities in Laos and Vietnam, including relationship between Hua Phan and Son La.

3.1.3 Political features and foreign policy of Hua Phan and Son La (1975-1986)

Hua Phan and Son La has the same circumstances with similar features after 1975. The context required Hua Phan and Son La to continue maintaining border security, socio-economic development, cooperation and solidarity for the cause of building government against any plots of reactionary forces which intentionally want to divide the solidarity between Vietnam - Laos,

In terms of foreign relations, Son La Party always attaches improtacnce to building friendly relations with other countries and international organizations, especially the tradition of solidarity between Vietnam and Laos as well as provinces bordering Son La. The Party and Authority of Hua Phan Province have emphasized the tradition of solidarity between the two provinces in high-level meetings and expressed expectation of having Son La assist this province in all aspects.

3.2. Hua phan – Son La relationship in aspects (1975-1986)

3.2.1. Politics, national defense, security and border affairs

3.2.1.1. Politics affairs

Son La promises to help Hua Phan build socio-political basis. Contacts between senior leaders of Son La and Hua Phan are anually made to discuss and agree upon evaluations towards the situation of each country’s border, programs of action, methods and ways of organizing and implementing contents of cooperation in terms of political, economic, cultural, defense and security domains. Besides, propaganda affairs as well as the way of educating people and armed forces about tradition of solidarity and special relationship between Vietnam and Laos, Son La and Hua Phan need to be strongly promoted.

3.2.1.2. National defense – Security

Cooperation in national defense and security of Hua Phan – Son La during this period mainly focuses on three key points as follows: 1. Cooperating to eliminate domestic and foreign reactionary forces which cause riots in the two provinces; 2. Strenghthening armed force, training military and security officers of Hua Phan; 3. Closely cooperating to prevent smuggling, opium trafficking and illegal crossing. With the borderline of friendship, Son La and Hua Phuc have always promoted the spirit of strengthening the border by well implementing the first vital rules of the border regulation. Accordingly, violations from the two sides are warmly resolved in solidarity and friendship with respect and preservation of each other's standpoint.

3.2.1.3. Border affairs

4 unilateral and bilateral surveys of delimitation of routes between Son La and Hua Phan was agreed and led to result: The entire Son La borderline is 250 km long, divided into 4 segments: C, D, E, G in which D, E and G are bordered Hua Phan, Section C is bordered Luang Prabang. Section D is 97 km long, segment G is 18 km long, segment E is 95 km long, totaling 210 km long bordering Hua Phan, finishing demarcation from March 1st, 1981 to Febuary 25th, 1982. The Son La - Hua Pham border line has a total of 21 boundary stones: 10 in D, 9 in E, 2 in G, averagely 10km for every boundary stone. Most of the boundary stones were placed into expected location, ensuring the schedule.

3.2.2. Economic affairs

3.2.2.1. Cooperation in the field of agriculture – forestry

Implementing the agreement signed between Son La and Hua Phan to assist each other in building and developing Son La’s economy: set up a mission of experts in agriculture and irrigation to directly assist the two districts of Vientiane and Xieng Khou; construct Chieng Khuong dam, conduct survey on Nam Ngao irrigation construction; Guide farmers to cultivate wet rice, grow crops and develop livestock; provide Hua Phan with many types of plants, animals, tools, machinery, fertilizers, pesticides; send forestry specialists to jointly study forest resources, develop joint agriculture-forestry projects to exchange experiences in forest plantation and protection.

3.2.2.2. Cooperation in the field of industry and basic construction

Industrial cooperation between Son La and Hua Phan in the period of 1975 - 1986 was mainly the assistance of Son La to Hua Phan in the restoration of war-torn craft villages; Sending technical experts to rebuild factories, food processing workshops, produce construction materials; Training professional skills for technical staff. Results: rebuild several construction projects such as the Color-Wheat Workshops in Sam Nua (1981); Sam Nua mechanical workshop; Brick factories with capacity from 2 to 3 million bricks per year in Vientiane; Brick production factory in Hua Phan; Phan La La High School

(1979); The main Samuel School; Large suspension bridge in Muong Et, ferry dock across the Ma River.

3.2.2.3. Cooperation in the field of trade

In accordance with the agreement of Hua Phan Province and Son La Province, as agreed by the two Governments: place 2 foreign trade stations which are Lanh Banh and Chieng Khuong (Vietnam land) to conduct trading between the two provinces. In addition, there are trade stores to exchange goods for the people of Hua Phan and Son La. According to the agreement and regulations of the two provinces on trade and implementation of the Gorvernment's foreign trade plan, Son La and Hua Phan are holding the right contract. Hundreds of tons of cargos are exported and imported through the border which timely solve the needs and aspirations of the people in these provinces.

3.2.3. Culture, education and health

3.2.3.1. Cooperation in Culture

Cooperation in the field of Culture between Hua Phan and Son La from 1975 to 1986 mainly focuses on activities supporting construction of cultural facilities and training cultural officials of Son La province for Hua Phan. At the same time, the two sides also regularly promote cultural exchanges, sport and physical trainings.

Result: Son La helped Shan restore and develop Sam Nua's radio system (1980); Filming industry, coordinate to build and record documentary film about the special friendship of Son La - Hua Phan; performe arts and friendly competitions on public holidays; exchange and study professional experience.

3.2.3.2. Cooperation in the field of education - training

Son La has provided financial and material support to help Hua Phan build school facilities, purchase teaching aids, cooperate and assist training of teachers and officials of other professions.

Result: completed and put Phan La high school into operation, builded curriculums, textbooks and had teachers and over 200 students well trained in many majors.

3.2.3.3. Cooperation in the field of health care

Son La - Hua Phan health care Cooperation during the period from 1975 to 1986 focused on some urgent issues such as rehabilitation and construction of health care facilities, training medical staffs; closely coordinating to prevent epidemics, especially malaria, goitre; providing free medical examination and treatment for some revolutionary veterans and leaders of Hua Phan under the program signed annually.

Results: Son La has helped Hua Phan organize the district-village health system; Son La Hospital provides medical examination and treatment for dozens of senior leaders and revolutionaries of Hua Phan Province; Additionally, exchanging students and specialists between two provinces, over 30 vocational medical students were trained.

CHAPTER 4
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HUA PHAN AND SON LA PERIOD 1986 – 2012

4.1. Factors affecting the Hua Phan - Son La relationship (1986 - 2012)

4.1.1. International and regional context

The transformation of global and regional situation has strongly affected the cause of building and development of Laos and Vietnam only, but also cooperation between the two countries. The relationship between Laos and Vietnam as well as between localities of the two countries havs many opportunities for development and difficulties as well. The ASEAN economy is constantly developing and giving priority to internal cooperation, which is a good opportunity for Laos-Vietnam relations as well as border provinces of the two countries to develop continuously. In addition, ASEAN promotes cooperation with foreign countries, especially developed countries (China, Japan) with strong investment. However, this also creates challenges and competition for these relationships.

4.1.2. Context of Laos, Vietnam and the development of special relationship between Laos and Vietnam (1986 - 2012)

The Fourth Congress of the Laotian People's Revolutionary Party and the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam (1986) marked the renovation of the two countries. The renovation process in Laos and Vietnam from 1986 to 2012 has earned great achievements and solid progress. The comprehensive cooperation between Laos and Vietnam during the renovation period 1986 - 2012 has experienced many difficulties and challenges, but increasingly promoted and encouraged in terms of breadth and depth, cooperation from foreign policy, national defense and security to economics, culture, science and technology, cooperation between localities and achieve greater results, contributing to the renovation and development of each country At the same time, it is the foundation which enhances the relationship between provinces having the same border, including the comprehensive relationship between Hua Phan and Son La.

4.1.3. Features of situation and relationship developing policy of Hua Phan and Son La (1986 - 2012)

During the renovation process, Son La and Hua Phan showed significant socio-economic growth than ever before with stable security and politics. Therefore, the demand for cooperation between the two provinces is also strengthened. Moreover, the conditions for the cooperation are opened, especially the two governments of Laos and Vietnam have a policy allowing localities and enterprises to take initiative in their relations with the outside. This promotes relation between Hua Phan - Son La to develope with same benefits. In foreign relations, the two provinces of Hua Phan and Son La have expanded their

cooperation with many countries and international organizations, continuing to improve the development of this relationship to a new high level, cooperating for common great benefits and always giving priority to each other.

4.2. Relationship of Hua Phan - Son La in other fields (1986 - 2012)

4.2.1. Politics, national defense, security and border affairs

4.2.1.1. Strengthening political relations

The relationship between Hua Phan and Son La is strengthened and expanded to border districts of the two provinces. In 2012, Son La had 1 city, 5 districts, signed and implemented comprehensive cooperation with five districts of Hua Phan province. From 1994 to 2012, Hua Phan, and Son La totally agreed on: remaining senior leaders of the two province, paying friendly visit and working officially once per year, neighboring border districts visiting each other and working officially every 6 months, border communes of Son La and Hua Phanh meet each other every 3 months to evaluate the organization and implementation of signed amd agreed documents on directions and solutions in the following years. Beside high-level meetings, the number of delegations of all levels and branches of the two provinces coming for the purpose of discussing and learning experiences, professional skills; discussing the implementation of the content that the two parties signed; looking for investment opportunities, etc. are relatively stable and tend to grow up.

4.2.1.2. Enhancing defense-security cooperation

Defense and security cooperation between Hua Phan - Son La mainly focus on addressing three main issues: fight against "bad" forces which disseminate narrow-minded nationalist ideas, such as riot, overcoming Government, etc; enhance the border security force; Cooperate against drug crime.

From 1986 to 2012, Hua Phan well cooperated with Son La in battle against "bad forces" in the remarkable years of 1986, 1991, 2003. The security situation of the areas along the border of Son La - Hua Phan remains quite stable. Son La regularly maintains support for Hua Phan by training their border and police forces. To support the building of facilities and techniques for combat service; Coordinate the fight against drug crimes through the BLO, annual conferences. The result: eleminating many criminal organizations in drug trafficking; From 2005 to February 2014, the border area detected and arrested 622 cases and 880 subjects.

4.2.1.3. Strongly promoting cooperation in border protection

The promotion of border cooperation between Hua Phan and Son La (1986 - 2012) is reflected in: The process of thickening and embellishing boundary markers; The management and protection of the border as well as maintenance of security in the border areas.

Results: from 2008 to 2012, there was an increase from 24 to 125 boundery markers, 14 subsidiary markers are properly placed, absolutely safe, strictly legal according to the plan and international standards. The management and protection of the border as well as maintenance of security in the border area brought positive

resutls in terms of coordinated protection of border markers, implementation of the border regulation and the settlement of border issues, free immrigation, illegal crossing, invasive farming, illegal marriage. The social situation of order and safety - defense and security of the two sides is basically stable.

4.2.2. Economy

4.2.2.1. Strengthening agricultural and forestry cooperation

From 1986 to 2012, agriculture and forestry are a cooperative field with significant progress in the economic relationship between Hua Phan and Son La.

Result: Two sides agree to facilitate state delegations, groups, individuals and professional missions to visit, learn and exchange experiences in the fields of cultivation, husbandry and forestry; To invest in technical transfer of mushroom cultivation and production in Hua Phan province; jointly survey corn, cassava, coffee and rubber growing areas in Hua Phan; Son La has contracted to build some irrigation and transportation works in Hua Phan with a total construction cost of 41 million Kip; The two sides pay great attention to training, visitation and exchange of agricultural economy, coordinate with each other to exploit, process and transport timber and forest products, cooperate in planning and developing afforestation.

4.2.2.2. Promote basic cooperation in industry and construction

In addition to the fields of cooperation deployed and implemented such as: construction material production, mechanical repair, agricultural and forestry product processing; the two provinces have deployed new cooperation fields such as building hydroelectric projects, concentrating on building border traffic routes.

The result: The Son La bridge company helped to repair the ferry, Sop Bau canoe (1994: building suspension bridgein in Sam Nua, repairing the road from Sop Bau dock to Pa Hang border gate, operating Moc Chau - Sam Nua passenger transport route (1998), building the Co Noi – Na Cai - E4 landmark access road to border - (2000 - 2005), open new road from the control station of Lanh Banh (Nam Lanh - Song Ma River) to the border line of Vietnam - Laos (Milestone C9 - D1) which is 20 km long, building a road crossing the border from the Sop San (Xieng Khap - Hua Phan) to Na Dit (Yen Chau - Son La) with the capital of Laos government, repairing and upgrading Muong Et dock(2006), Son La has implemented some projects in Hua Phan with total value of 141,920,000,000 VND (2004 - 2012), etc

4.2.2.3. Enhancing the effectiveness of trade cooperation

Compared to the period 1975 - 1986, export turnover between the two provinces in this period increased faster. Import-export goods are expanded in various types and quantities to meet the production and consumption’s needs of the two localities.

Thanks to the cooperative policies of the two provinces, export turnover of the two provinces of Hua Phan - Son La, from 1996 to the first 6 months of 2013, showed positive changes, especially after the year of 2000. Import turnover

between Son La and Hua Phan provinces reaches $1 million USD per year. The period of 2010 – 2013 witnessed a sharp increase with an average of 13% year.

4.2.3. Culture, education and health

4.2.3.1. Promoting cultural cooperation

In addition to the annual cultural exchange activities, exchanging learning experience, cultural cooperation between Hua Phan - Son La phase is strongly promoted through cultural festivals, sports, tourism between the two the provinces.

At political meetings between the two provinces of Hua Phan - Son La, cultural and artistic exchange activities are always well organized in order to have the people of these provinces be aware of mutual understandings and solidarity; regularly popularizing propaganda among the people through traditional friendship between Vietnam and Laos; organizing art troupes and having cultural officials study and learn from each others; deploying and selecting the unit to construct broadcasting station in Sam Nua; Participating in the festival of cultural exchange, sports and tourism in Vietnam - Laos border.

4.2.3.2. Improving the quality of education and training cooperation

Educational cooperation between the two provinces is improved in the new period. Prior to 2000, educational cooperation between two provinces was mainly carried out in one way, or Son La trained students of Hua Phan. After 2000, cooperation in the field of education between the two provinces has witnessed positive changes, the Hua Phan started the policy of training Son La students, self-training is then founded and level of training is even available for university and master level. Hundreds of Hua Phan students are studying at the professional schools in Son La; 50 students of Son La are studying foreign languages and other majors at the National University of Laos. The construction of facilities and schools were well implemented by the two parties: the construction of the Xieng Khun school (in 1996), four classrooms in Sop Bau district (in 1998), six classrooms at Phan La high school, Mi Xuc - Sam Nua primary school (2005), classrooms in Hua Muong district (2012), boarding school for ethnic minorities in Hua Phan district, Hua Phan high school.

4.2.3.3. Strengthening health cooperation

Health cooperation between the two provinces is mainly humanitarian and tends to help each other in medical examination and treatment for people in the border areas, training and fostering medical staff for improving quality of Hua Phan’s medical examination and treatment. From 1994 to 2012, the number of Hua Phan’s patients examined and treated in Son La increased (over 2,000 people). At the same time, hundreds of Son La patients were examined and treated in Hua Phan. In addition to patients exempt from hospital charge, there are patients who paid their own medical bills. Moreover, district-level hospitals of Son La and Hua Phuc regularly carry out co-operation, periodic meetings and exchange of experience. Son La Hospital has medical staffs of Hua Phan join the hospital’s training course to further shapren their professional skills.

CHAPTER 5
COMMENT ON RELATIONSHIPS OF 2 COUNTRIES HUAPHAN AND SONLA FROM THE YEAR 1975 TO YEAR 2012

5.1. Relationship between Hua Phan and Son La from 1975 to 2012: Achievements and causes

Politics: Shaping relationships regularly, periodically; Deveeloping models of border-bound districts, comprehensive cooperation; contributing to economic and social promotion, maintaining security and national defense, improving the material and spiritual life of the people of each side. Political cooperation has become a factor promoting cooperation in other fields, getting increasingly developing friendship and comprehensive cooperation of Hua Phan - Son La.

On defense, security and border affairs: The two provinces have joined forces to counteract the reactionary forces, maintain security, defense and social stability, and strengthen the friendship between Hua Phan and Son La; Build borders, peace, stability and development.

Economic: Basically completed the cooperation plan over the years. Through investment cooperation, the potentials and strengths of each party have been stepped up to exploit and make important contributions to the economic change of the two provinces as well as Laos and Vietnam.

On culture, education - training and health: To meet the increasing demands of daily life and entertainment of the people of all strata, to strengthen the bond and mutual trust; To train quality human resources for socio-economic development of the two provinces, especially Hua Phan; It contributes to improving the level of health staff in Hua Phan, establishing policy-based health care and self-sufficiency at district hospitals across the border.

Causes: The interest of two parties, two states; Historical tradition; Appropriate and creative cooperation policies and measures; The proximity of geographical location, the similarity of natural conditions, culture, language, socio-economic background; The socio-economic development of the two provinces; Practical benefits in the process of cooperation along with extensive dissemination activities among the people on Vietnam-Laos solidarity and friendship.

5.2. Relationship between Hua Phan and Son La between 1975 and 2012: Constraints and causes

The border co-operation between Hua Phan and Son La province has not been resolved thoroughly trouble such as free immigration, invasive cultivation, illegally border passing, drugs trading, etc. Economic cooperation is not efficient, mainly brings one-way features. Import-export turnover has increased but the total value is still low. Trading is not strong enough to meet the demands of both sides. Investment in the construction of socio-economic infrastructure, roads in two border areas has been paid attention, but progress is

still slow. Cultural cooperation, education and training, health care are still heavily subsidized, not creating the breakthrough necessary to switch to cooperative mutual benefit.

Cause: Due to the small economic potential of the two provinces, the level of development and infrastructure is still low; The perception of some officials and people towards the task of building a strong and comprehensive border area is not deep; Competition from other partners, especially China and Thailand; Hua Phan, Son La are located in sensitive areas of national security

5.3. The relationship between Hua Phan and Son La from 1975 to 2012 developed through two periods: 1975 - 1986, 1986 - 2012

From the results of the study of Chapters 3 and 4, the development of the relationship between Hua Phan and Son La through two periods 1975 - 1986 and 1986 - 2012 is reflected in the two provinces' Work; Step forward on the field of cooperation. By comparing the two phases in the areas of cooperation, it is clear that all areas of cooperation between the two provinces have had a certain degree of development. In particular, politics, defense, security and border affairs are the areas where cooperation is always paid attention. Even the field that is considered as weak as the economy also changes in response to objective demands. First of all, the favorable conditions of the two parties, the two states of Laos and Vietnam, the second is the initiative in the policy as well as the need Cooperation of two provinces.

5.4. The interaction between the Hua Phan - Son La relation with the "special", "comprehensive" Laos - Vietnam relation

The relationship between Hua Phan and Son La between 1975 and 2012 demonstrates a profound interaction with the special relationship and comprehensive cooperation between Laos and Vietnam. The overcoming of the common sense of this relationship is deeply expressed in history; Continuity; Comprehensive; Not for economic purposes, benefits, although the two provinces are still difficult but still give each other the highest possible aid; The deep concern of the two parties, the government of Hua Phan, Son La expressed in the annual cooperation plan. The relationship between Hua Phan and Son La is a lively expression of the special relationship between Laos and Vietnam.

5.5. The relationship between Hua Phan - Son La has many similarities with the relationship between Laos - Vietnam localities sharing the borderline.

The relationship between Lao PDR, Vietnam, including Hua Phan - Son La has many things in commo: the same content - comprehensive cooperation; To have common objectives - to help one another to stabilize the situation of socio-political security and economic development, culture and education, science and technology; There is a common method - from small cooperation, as requested by the Lao provinces to solve immediately difficulties (1976 - 1986) to cooperate under the program, annual plan or 5 year plan (1987- 2007); There

is a roadmap for doing the same - from aid and assistance, it is mainly to move towards equality and mutual benefit on the basis of special friendship. "

The relationship between Hua Phan and Thanh Hoa has many similarities with the Hua Phan - Son La relationship. However, each locality has its own conditions and conditions, it is important to know the strengths of its locality and leverage it to leverage other fields of cooperation. The strength of the relationship between Hua Phan - Thanh Hoa is economic cooperation, because Thanh Hoa has strong economic potential. As for the relationship between Hua Phan and Son La, the natural strength is the geographic location - the strategy "phen dau" is ethnic cohesion and cultural roots

5.6. The relationship between Hua Phan and Son La (1975 - 2012) is the relationship between two strategically located localities and the fluctuations of the two provinces which may greatly affect the political security of the two countries.

Hua Cham - Son La has strategic contiguous positions, so throughout the history of 2 provinces always attached destiny to each other: the forces of foreign invasion always turn two frontier areas into a pedal to attack the side or harass the other party; for Lao and Vietnam became more aware of the strategic importance of the two border provinces, so in the war against France, anti-American of two nations, Hua Phan - Son La became the base of each countries (Moc Ha, Muong Chanh, Lao Kho(Son La), Vieng Xay (Hua Phan), and also are the strong rear of each nations

5.7. Politics, national defense, security and border affairs are prominent areas of cooperation in Hua Phan - Son La between 1975 and 2012.

The relationship between Hua Phan and Son La has a continuous development, from 1975 to 2012, a comprehensive provincial level, which has been replicated in a comprehensive relationship between bordering and unconnected districts. High-level meetings, congresses and missions of the two sides are regularly held in an open, friendly and trusting atmosphere. The situation of political security, social order and safety in the two provinces of Hua Phan and Son La are basically stable and maintained, not to cause sudden and unexpected events. The task of identifying the border as well as the embellishment project, increasing the Laos-Vietnam border marker of Hua Phan - Son La province, to be implemented in a timely manner, ensuring the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the two sides. This achievement makes a prominent factor in the comprehensive relationship between two provinces Hua Phan - Son La. As a result, political, security and defense cooperation and border cooperation have become a central and important task in the comprehensive relationship between Hua Phan and Son La provinces, also is a factor to promote other fields

CONCLUSIONS

1. The relationship between Hua Phan (Laos) - Son La (Vietnam) (1975 - 2012) is formed from the important foundations: proximity to geographical location, many similarities in terms of natural conditions, culture, language and historical traditions. This foundation guarantees a strong foundation for a relationship called the "*Traditional special solidarity, the friendly relationship and comprehensive cooperation*" in the history of relation between the two provinces sharing a 210-km borderline. In the process of development, the relationship between Hua Phan and Son La is also influenced by factors such as the world context, the region and the situation in Laos and Vietnam. These factors are only indicative, changing the form of cooperation to suit the new situation, and progress from "special solidarity", "coalition alliance" to " friendly relationship" and "comprehensive cooperation" is determined by the development needs of two countries in general and the two provinces in particular.

2. The relationship between Hua Phan and Son La from 1975 and 2012 demonstrates a profound interaction with the special relationship and comprehensive cooperation between Laos and Vietnam. The relationship between the Hua Phan and Son La from 1975 to 2012 is an integral part of Lao-Vietnam's comprehensive partnership and cooperation. This goes beyond international norms, common economic interests, wholeheartedly helps each other with impartiality, fair and meaningfulness. This relationship transcends the hardship of time, without being ripped apart, shaken by the aggression of hostile forces. Achievements in the areas of political relations, national security, defense, economy, culture, education and health between the two provinces reflect the reality of their relations. . Therefore, the relationship between Hua Phan and Son La is important in the relations between Laos and Vietnam, contributing to strengthen and develop the relationship of the two countries.

3. The relationship between Hua Phan - Son La from 1975 to 2012 experienced two stages of development, with changes in the mode of cooperation due to different characteristics of the historical context.

In the period of 1975 - 1986: The relationship between Hua Phan and Son La brought together the spirit of mutual cooperation and assistance in the capacity of overcoming the consequences of war, building the government, solving the financial needs and maintaining political security and social order.

In the period of 1986 - 2012: the relationship between Hua Phan and Son La was developed in all fields, constantly expanding both in scope and form, meeting the demands of the two countries' renovation and economic integration of the region and the world. Through cooperation within the framework of government subsidies, through the State path, the relationship between Hua

Phan and Son La gradually reduced aid, loans and promoted cooperation according to the program, annual or five-year plan under the equality of mutual benefits, giving preference, favor for each other with the budget of the two provinces.

4. The achievements have contributed to strengthen and develop the relationship between Hua Phan and Son La, promoting the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Laos and Vietnam. However, the relationship between the two still exist limitations which need to be overcome. The underlying causes of these problems are the socio-economic conditions of the two provinces. Capital constraints and technology levels have led to conflicts between the need for cooperation and the limited possibilities. Therefore, the economic cooperation is not commensurate with political cooperation, not fully promote the potential of each party.

5. The current trend of globalization, regionalization, integration and openness has brought opportunities as well as difficulties and challenges to the relationship between Laos and Vietnam in general and the relations between the two provinces of Hua Phan - Son La in particular. Opportunities for each party to implement open multilateral foreign policies, apply resources from other cooperation for economic and social development, but without specific plans as well as strategic vision, the two provinces of Hua Phan - Son La can face barriers from this process itself. Among the challenges, most notably stand the increase in influence of Thailand and China in Hua Phan, while the conditions of Son La are limited, especially the weak competitiveness of trade which will be the difficult one in great cooperation in the two provinces, especially in the economic field. Therefore, the cooperation between Hua Phan and Son La in the coming time needs to be further promoted in accordance with the objective trend, but it is necessary to promote the traditional relationship with special priority, incentives for each other. Strength in political cooperation, security and defense continue to be the basis for promoting other areas of cooperation. In particular, raising economic cooperation, which is the weak point of this relationship, develops well with political cooperation.