Abstract

The aim of this thesis is to study the Nation-Building concepts of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party after the revolution in 1975 to the beginning of the New Economic Mechanism Policy in 1986, through *Xiang Pasaxon* Newspaper, an agency under the control of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party.

The study shows that after the revolution, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party endeavored to create the new Lao Regime on the socialist ideology. The primary step is to create the "New Socialist Man," from the citizens of the old regime and to make them appreciate and believe in Socialism. To accomplish this goal, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party incited patriotism by rewriting a new history, creating external enemies, and rendering new interpretations on Lao cultures and traditions. All of these changes are seen in articles, features and news published in *Xiang Pasaxon* Newspaper.

Because the newspaper is under the Lao People's Revolutionary Party's control, the newspaper material has been influenced and varied by the Party's altering concepts and policies. In the first period (1975-1980), the newspaper material strongly focused on Nation-Building based on the Party's socialist policy such as the program of agricultural collectivization and the making of the "New Socialist Man" program. In the second period (1980-1986), as the country had been affected by the economic recession and security problem, the Party had to adjust its Nation-Building policy to be partial Socialist. Instead of focusing on socialist ideology as before, the Party emphasized on loyalty to the nation and to the Party in order to maintain its power and to safeguard its leaders.

The changing material on the Nation-Building concepts appeared in *Xiang Pasaxon* Newspaper reflects the changes of the Party's ideas and policies caused by political, economic, social and cultural limitations. Finally, the primary goal of the Party which is to create the "New Socialist Man" had moderated to the creating of the "Good Citizen."