



# LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

## **[Excerpts translated from the French, by year]. 1971**

Vientiane: Agence Lao-presse, 1971

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/GDJJ633TRQOVK8X>

This material may be protected by copyright law (Title 17, US Code).

For information on re-use see:

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

1/4/71.

The Situation of Military during the last  
(48 hours).

The General Thong Phan Khoksy representative of Ministry of National Defense has declared that the situation was good.

1st Region Military: Which was concerned to Luang Prabang, the danger was isolated. The position of Phoulek about 5 kms on the north east of the airport has been reoccupied on Tuesday night after the violent attack by the troops of FAR. And delivered to Vientiane. They designed that several got pain they understand that 3 battalions of Pathet Lao operate of the 2nd line in this sector have been lifted by north vietnamese troops of a military unit 24 from Muong Sai.

2nd Region Military: On 30th at ~~21:15~~ 21:15 three rockets were dropped down on the airport of Long Cheng but the loss have not been registered.

4th Region Military: The governmental garrison in the front post of Ban Boune about 5 kms on the east of Soukhouma has moved the position. At last the enemy attacked at dawn. The General Thong Phan Khoksy confirmed that there were 31 soldiers from 25th battalion of Pathet Lao with their chief of company and his assistance, coming to join and side with Lao government in order to present themselves from time to time there were 111 Pathet Lao soldiers from the same battalion coming to ~~join~~ join again in this case they determined to get revenge north-Vietnamese so they brought some weapons with them (B-40 gun AK and carabines SKS) their purpose wants to get rid of North Vietnamese and force them to clear the boundary.

5th Region Military: The attack has occurred in Muong Met on the west of Muong Kassy and 5 Pathet Lao have been killed. Ban Na He, village where there were not any garrison is located about 12 Km on the west of the Ngone has been invaded. Three houses have been burnt.

ORA:ps:7-9-71

THE MILITARY SITUATION WAS TERRIBLE:

Apr 13, 71

Yesterday afternoon the General Thong Phan Kuoksy said that the circumstance was severe and terrible that there was a struggle in Luang Prabang in the sector on the east and northeast of Sam Thong Long Chieng all the activities of the enemy were in the north and northeast part of the country.

In the 1st region military the representative of defense indicated that the north Viet Nameese expanded the territory on the northeast and northwest part of Luang Prabang the government affairs always met the enemy resistance, especially in the sectors of Phon Sene and Pha Bang about 10 Km on the north and northwest of royal capital.

ORA:ps:7-20-71

Lao Press. 13/4/71.

The general Thong Phan has equally signaled the two adverse attacks, on April 10. One was on the North-west of Luang Prabang about 13 Kms, another was on the north of Ban Xom, Ban Na, about 4 Kms, eastern part of the royal capital in the two cases, the assailants have been obtained to withdraw before the invention of T-28 and spookies of the royal airtrip. On the next day he signaled the installation by the North-Vietnamese of the two canons-antiaerial, in the area of Paksuang he couldn't determine the calibre of these pieces.

In the 2nd RM Sam Thong and Long Chieng rested for number one of the North Vietnamese troops who have recently received the impratnat reinforcements of Sam Neua, specially the divosion 304 of forces of Hanoi.

The principal communist actiity concentrated actually in the sector of Pha Khao. The two crimmages were produced in case of the last 48 hours in this region so one had made 3 dead on the adverse side and one injured in the lines of the governmentals that have recuperated 3 guns A.K. and 1 grenade a main (a handy bombs).

On the 10th the general Thong Phan has added that the FAR position, approximately 5Km on the west of Sam Thong, has received 40 shells of artillery (mortars cabibre 120 and 82 and the rockets of 122 mm.).

The situation near Ban Na remained confused.

In the other regions, the development was not to signal. The raod between Vientiane and Luang Prabang still opened to the circulation.

ORA:ps:7-20-71

The Military Operation:

Vientiane (ALP)

The circumstance in Luang Prabang province was terrible that the north Vietnamese have invaded and pushed toward the north and the northwest of the royal capital the government built up the strong army to fight against the communists in the sector of Hat Kho. The fightings were designed in the Nam Pa valley and on the mountain of Sam Thong. On April 30 the embarkation of refugees has been burned.

In the 2nd (RM) Long Chieng a place where the enemy attacked number one. On April 30 the violent attack has been fought against the post about 5 Kms on the southwest of the Tham Leung. The assailants have been pushed and left 17 guns AK.

On 29th at 07:50 Long Chieng has received rockets of 122 mm. 5 people got pain. The day after tomorrow other six rockets of the same size have been bombarded on the same location but this time the condition was not severe and people were safe.

In the 3rd region (RM) they assisted the reinforcements on Palane and their external post. The North-Vietnamese bombarded these positions with their artillery. The royal airplanes T-28 and spookies came to interfere every day. The situation in the 4th and 5th military lived peacefully they expected only the agitators.

. . . .  
Lao Press. 4/5/71.

Vientiane association came to aid the victims of the battle in LP.

Three thousands kilograms of sticky rice and 100 kg of smoked fish were give to refugees yesterday morning by the Social Welfare.

Yesterday morning, the representative and the president of the Vientiane association Mr. Phaksavan on the recommendation of Phagna Keo Viphakone Secretary of Social Welfare helped to them there supplies food supply would be provide every time and at the same time that the other association did the population of Luang Prabang worried to much to spent almost two months fighting the North-Vietnamese.

ORA:ps:7-13-71

Lao Press. 27/5/71

THE SITUATION OF MILITARY:

To recruit the gocrations in 2nd RM the governmental communists of north Vietnamese position is located in the sector of Phou Khouné up to now FAR has lost the front part about 3 Km on Southern part of Phou Khouné. In this case general Thong Phanh Kuoksy declares that 2 have been killed and 6 of them got pain, the agitators have left 20 corpses on the road.

In the 3rd RM the bridge has been destroyed during the night of 25 and 26. The work is located on the road of No. 9 of Ban Na between Dong Hene and Seno. In the 4th RM the troops of ancient Phathet Lao soldiers joined together ot braek the promise. It was said that the meeting neglected and refused to obey north-Vietnamese communists.

At 6 O'Clock 18 of the 25th the FAR position about 10 Km on the eastern part of Pakksong ~~and~~ has been attacked by North-Vietnamese communists. The defenders of the post, assisted by the airplane have pushed the enemy out successfully but the front post could not be obtained. In the first RM the north-Vietnamese company came to attack FAR position in the sector of Ban Sene Nho about 10 Km on the eastern part of Pakseung. By using the artillery, the garison forced the enemy to move back.

MORE THEN 4,000 REFUGEES OF PAKSONG AND HOUET SAI, HAVE ARRIVED TO PAKSE.

Vientiane ALP.

The occupation of Paksong and Houei Sai on the Boloven-Plataau has been captured by the north-Vietnamese aggression. The people of two provinces continued to arrive to Pakse. Phaya Keo Viphakone, Secretary of Social Welfare has accompanied S.A. The premier Ministre inspected the south part of Lao and they saw abiously that Pakse received many refugees on May 17 to 25 the authority of Pakse has registered 865 families. There were altogether 4.993 people coming from both provinces, Paksong and Houei Sai. On the other hand the refugees come to Pakse every day there fore the authority waited for new comers.

ORA:ps:7-20-71

Lao Press. 27/5/71.

The evacuation of the sort of refugees from Saravane and Attoupeu imp.ied in the Wapikhamthong province, the secretary has indicated that they have been adapted perfectly a new life the majority among them pass the preliminary aid of the govern~~ment~~ment.

ORA:ps:7-20-71

The New Refugees in Muong Meuang Houei Sai:

ALP June 5, 1971

There were new refugees have come to Muong Meuang to add a large number of the old one. There were 27 families and 127 refugees coming to Muong Meuang, Xieng Khouang Province. These refugees received a reception by the Social Welfare Officers and Chao Khoueng who provided them various things which was necessary for them.

.....

Lao Press of 5/6/71.

The original of new home was from Ban Chasam Nanta Tasseng Ban Say, surrounding Muong Sing. In this case many questions were asked by the chief authority ruler on the purpose of coming to live under domination of Lao government and saw the situation of Lao Viet. Why they left Lao Viet most of them answered that the north-Vietnamese and Patet Lao have commanded them and forced them to do what they wanted. The administration was inhuman.

.....

The Situation of Military.

Vientiane ALP. June 5, 1971.

The peaceful condition and the promise in the 1st and 2nd region of military service has been registered in case of the last 48 hours.

In the 3rd region (RM) near Seno and Dlng Hene due of them has been killed and some of them got pain near Lao Viet and some of the rest lost which greived people very much.

On June 2nd the front post of FAR which is located about 15 kilometers on the western part of Paksong in 4th region (RM) has been invaded by two sections of north-Vietnamese for this trouble the garrison tried very hard in pushing the invaders. Unfortunately, three hours later, it was nonincesful in capturing the position.

On that day again one section of North-Viethameses has expected to attack the governmental post about 18 kilometers on the west part of Paksong. The enemy has been pushed out and went away to the northern part. In the 5th region (RM) on June 2nd and 3rd two Pathet Lao soldiers came to make an agreement with Lao government.

ORA:ps:7-9-71

Sunday 6th June 1971

First Journal of Solidarity between Xieng Khouang Province, Houa Phan Province, Attapeu and Saravan Province.

Vientiane (ALP).

This is the first time that the agreement and solidarity between the associations of Xieng Khouang, Houa Phan, Saravan and Attapeu Provinces. The manifestation has been held in the garden of Borisat Yasoub Lao (555 Km 8 Thadeua Road) the feeling of this journal has been explained by General Etam Singvongsa, the president of committee and by the ones who responsible for each association yesterday.

My General, why this manifestation between four (4) provinces only?. For this reason is that our four provinces, as Xieng Khouang, Houa Phan, Saravan and Attapeu are located judicially and politically in the same situation. The majority of the administrators and the populations have been permitted to go back to live in the regions which was occupied by the PL. and now it is under the protection of Lao Voeberment. Phongsaly is located in the same situation and we asked that province to associate with us but their association has been in Luang Prabang these-fore they could not join us for this reason the purpose of this journal is to improve the condition of refugees of 4 provinces which face the same problem and same difficulty.

This happend from the year of 1953 on the first. The populations moved from place to a nother before the troops of PL and north Vietnamese. More than 60.000 people came from Xieng Khouang to learn their own Loyers and about 27,000 people went to live in the different parts of Laos, some of them tried to find a safe place in Vientiane and others went to live in Luang Prabang, Paksane and the northern part of Laos.

In comparasion to the refugees from Sam Neua they adopted the same solition that the people from Saravan and Attapeu moved recently to stay in the southern part of Laos (Pakse and Savannakeht).

The manifestation of tomorrow, on another was to reunite and aid those victims of the battle. The poor students benefit which assisted from their own associations of provinces such as book, the equipments and the distributions etc...

ORA:ps:7-9-71

Lao Press of 5/6/71.

The gain from the sale of tomorrow will be distributed as below:

20% of money receiving will be given to the Ministry of Social Welfare so that they will support the refugees of others provinces as Xieng Khoueng, Sam Neua and Attapeu and Saravane.

The rest of it 80% will be divided into six equal parts and the ones like the Association of Xieng Khouang and Luang Prabang that they think it is important will receive 2 parts for each one. And another part will be given to the association of Saravane and Attapeu.

My General tell us the program for tomorrow?. There will be 1500 refugees coming from 4 provinces. 500 of Xieng Khouang Province 500 of Houa Phan, 250 of Attapeu and 250 of Saravan; all of Vientiane will be invited to assist and see many different kinds of sports for the competition that will be shown inside garden of 555. The performances of different races will be interesting Dancers of Folk-lore. 2 hope that the audiences will be pleased and satisfied with it the program of the manifestations and the solidarity between the associations of 4 provinces, Xieng Khouang, Houa Phan, Saravan and Attapeu is for the refugees.

Folk, Arts:

Tomorrow:

08:30      Football (Xieng Khoueng - Attapeu against Houa Phan - Saravan.  
09:30      Jeux region aux (play)  
12:30      Lunch

Midday:

14:00      Dancer of Folk, Arts  
            Folk-lore of Xieng Khouang  
            Folk-lore of Houa Phan  
            Folk-lore of Saravan  
            Folk-lore of Attapeu  
            The participants dance tense and dance of Saravane.

The 4 Provinces are located area and populations:

Xieng Khouang:	19.500 Km
	198.000 Persons
Houa Phan:	16.300 Km
	192.000 Persons
Saravane:	18.360 Km
	151.000 Persons
Attapeu:	11.900
	91.000 Persons.

The Structure of Committee:

Honorary Presidents (Chairmen)

Phanga Lien Pravaong Vieng kham  
General Vang Pao  
Phagna Kham Sene Bounnaseng

President (Chairman)

General Etam Sing Vongsa battalion.

Vice President:

Mr. Nivong Souvanheuang  
Mr. ~~My~~Thao Choum  
Mr. Boun Nho Vongsouvanh  
Mr. Thong Son S. Phabmixay

Members:

All of people of 4 associations

ORA:ps:7-9-71

Lao Press. 18/6/71.

Some time later the northvietnamese had separated the second attack who were paid this time, not acting of putting face to face between northvietnamese and Lao defenders but by the intensitive crimmage of the aggressors by the T-28 of government that bombed of the rockets and machine gun, the effect of the first attack the defenders, using (state game) have escaped from the post in order to withdraw some kilometers on the east the enemy, persuaded his victory, was precipated on the position where the airtrip that has not waited on this occasion has pludgeoned the deluge of fire and steel. The two crimmages are still signaled in the 4th RM. The nocks are produced respectfully on the southeast of Paksong about 3 km and 8 km. The combats have longed for one haft hour, the loss has not been registered.

In the second regian military service, the position wasstilll harrassed by the northvietnameses, about 1 km on the south of Bouamlong and regained by FAR some day. They received 40 shells of Mortars and 82 mm during the night of June 16, but the defenders were very good. 5 rallies of Payhet Lao soldiers have been signaled in the sector of Phou Khao Khouai in the 5th region the rallies brought 5 individual arms 3 AK. and 2 guns with them.

THE FIERCE HAND TO HAND COMBAT, 28 KMS ON THE WEST OF PAKSE.

Vientiane ALP.

I battalion of North - Vietnamese equiped the mortars of 82mm, was fired the assault on the FAR position, stood 28 kms on the west of Pakse, on the road No. 32. the assailants have penetrated the internal ciconference of the governmental defense but were pushed one time by the FAR.

ORA:ps:7-20-71

Vientiane A.L.P.

June 24, 1971

Bouam Long, on the second region of military service was in a terrible condition that it was still severe and violated by the north-Vietnamese troop who tried to destroy by the airplanes with 20 artilleries and many rockets of 122 mm.

On another part 20 obus (Mortier) were dropped down on Phou Pha Xay a place where FAR regarded as enemy. On the other region military services like Pakse, road No. 23 and Paksong (4c. RM beside Dong Hene have been designed. On the first RM. finally one troop of North-Vietnamese came to attack against Post of FAR. on the northern part of Nong Sa. The fighting between them lasted for half an hour and then faded away.

The Material Assistance from Austratia for Lao Refugees:

The rawmaterials and tools have been reduced this morning by the Australian Ambassador in Laos, foreign Minister of Social Affairs. These tools were given to the refugees for their own use by means of helping then work on the farm in return, Pha Ya Keo Viphakone, Secretary of Social Affairs, saying thank you to the ambassador with the great pleasure.

ORA:ps:6-29-71

Lao Press. No. 150/71

Friday, 25th June 1971.

Vientiane A.L.P.

In this time Bouam Long (2nd R.M.) and the activity of military has long been kept busy with the engagement of the last 48 hours. In the 48 hours the local ruler has received 5 obus (Mortier) of 82 mm. and 5 rockets of 122 mm.

On another part of 3rd R.M. the Vietnamese (Lao Viet) has been killed about 20 Km. from N.E. of Dong Hene.

Another one had the same problem in the 3rd (R.M.) about 20 Km. from N.O. of Soukhouma, Champassack Province.

Near the Pak Ou (1st R.M.) they prepared to continue and designed on accocharge of 4 Km. on the north of the local region.

ORA:ps:6-29-71

29/6/71.

THE WAY TO AMELIORATE THE SITUATION OF SOUTHWEST.

The condition of Pakse and Paksong region has been already stable. According to Lao Press the circumstance has improved. Many soldiers were sent to defend. Pha Nga Sisouk Nachampassak, representative of Ministry of Defense took opportunity to promote the soldiers and declared that our forces should be added along Ban Nhik to prevent the enemy Panga Sisou firstly claimed that the 2nd RM. and FAR has been covered firmly by the soldier and has good surrounding which contains many different kinds of weapons. Such as a big artillery and other war materials.

WEEKLY MILITARY:

The numbers of accrochages (running fool) have marked the military situation in the province of the south. It was said that 7 Lao Viet have been prepared and arranged to fight in the sector of Phou Slang near the 25 km on the north west of Sebangfay's bridge in 3rd RM the governmentals have received two revolvers of bomb and one gun CKC.

ORA:ps:7-20-71

Lao Press. 29/6/71.

In the 4th RM one soldier of the FAR has been killed and 5 injured in case of the two crimmages happened near Soukhouma, province of Champassak. The assailants have left three corpses before dispersing.

It was always happened in 4th RM. two Pathetlao officers joined FAR with one gun AK. and one gun CKC. Near Paksong the violent engagement has opposed on June 27. The last governmental unity to one section of Laoviet about 17 Km on the east of Paksong. The enemy was withdrawn, leaving 5 dead on the grohnd thus that B-40 and one machine-gun of 7, 62 mm.

In the 5th region RM. the governmantal forces in their operations of raking near Pak Khi, about 43 Km on the South east of Kassy, have discovered and destroyed the enemy warehouse, containing 20 (baraguements) and one depot of rice of three tons (tons). The situation in the north pat of Laos was in a good condition. They signaled only one concentration of North-Vietnamese troops, in the valley of Nam Ou (1st RM).

In the 2nd region RM. Bouam Long was still harrassed by the artillery adverse. The local has received during the weeken 99 shells of all calibre and 5 rockets, made 2 injured in the line of the defenders of the position.

In June 27 the FAR position approximately 10 km south of Bouam Long has been attacked by the adversary without success to invest. At the same day the other 17 km on the south east of the Vieng has been received the assault by the Lao Viet unity, the attack has been pushed. 4 enemy corpses have been found on the places of combats.

ORA:ps:7-20-71

Lao Press. 30/6/71.

THE MILITARY SITUATION (Vientiane ALP)

The last 48 hours have not been marked by any important combat in the same source, the situation remained stationary. According to his brief quotidian news, yesterday afternoon the general Thong Phan Kuoksy, spokesman of national defense has not stated that some crimmages without importance in the 1st and 4th region military services. It is said that one soldier of the engagement about 22 kms on the south east of Hongsa, province of Sayaboury in the 1st RM in this case one Pathet Lao soldier has been killed in the combat that has opposed the governmental patrol ~~ø~~ to the commands Lao Viet about 5 Km on the south of Sayabory. Two individuall arms have been recuperat~~ed~~.

In the 4th RM the crimmage was produced beside Ban Nhik, 20 kms on the ~~eastern~~ eastern part of Paksong any loss has not been signaled. Finally in the 5th RM the two Pathet Lao soldiers came to join FAR on June 27 in the sector of Hat Saikham, approximately 7 Kms on the west of Pak Ka-ding in the province of Borikhane.

THE CHAO KHOUENG OF LUANG PRABANG VISITED THE REFUGEES OF MUONG HIEM.

Vientiane ALP The issue of his visit 24 hours Vientiane last Saturday. EF: Lao Press 28/6/71. The delegation of Chao Khoueng of Luang Prabang, led by Pha Nga Ouan Snith, Chief of province, along the way around the royal capital, has effected to stop at Ban Na Sou or are reinstalled the refugees of Muong Hiem.

LAS PRESS 30/6/71.

Ban Na Sou was located 100 Kms on the north of Vientiane on installed equally the bureau of Khoueng in Houa Phan, the Chao Khoueng and other officers have inspected the depot of medecines and the materials for their ~~1~~ own use in the region. After exposing on the condtion of reinstallation of the refugee administrative on Muong Hiem, made by the Chao Muong, the Chao Khoueng of Luang Prabang gave a speech in order to define in his big lines of Kingdom of adminstration. The delegation of Chao Khooueng finally fly to ~~royal~~ royal capital.

ORA:ps:7-20-71

1/7/71/

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY HAS EXAMINED THE LETTER OF THE PREMIER MINISTER WHO TRANSMITTED ON THE PROPOSITIONS OF NEO LAO HAKSAT:

Vientiane ALP. The permanent bureau (Writing desk) of national assembly was reunited on Wednesday 30 June 1971, under the ~~of~~ presidency of S.E. Phoui Sananikone, president of the national Assembly.

Lao Press. 1/7/71.

The commission has examined the letter of S.A. the premier minister, transmitting to on the proposition of discussing about the peace of "Tio Souphanouvong, leader of Neo Lao Haksat, and has decided to confide his president attention to communicate with S.A. the president of minist counsel the points of view of deputies.

The members have also discuss the proposition of S. Exc. Phoui Sananikone tending to demand the convocation of national congress in order to modifies the certain article of the special constitution the duration of mandate of permanent public office of the national assembly that could be, in imitation of the other countries, too long, would evade to elect the bureau (duty) all years. If it ~~was~~ revealed the desideration to the constitution, the congress would profit this occasion in order to bring enough modifications. The deputies who have participated the reunion have decided to rediscuss this important question, after consideration.

ORA:ps:7-20-71

Lao Press. 1/7/71.

THE MILITARY OPERATIONS/

Vientiane ALP.

The 2nd military has perceived, these last 48 hours, the alive recrudescence of the adverse activities. The airstrip of Bouam Long has received 5 rockets that caused the death of two civilians and 3 wounded.

Another part in the sector of Bouam Long the position of Phou Koum has been attacked twice that the enemy couldn't get through the internal defence of camp. Any loss has not been established yet.

Lao Press. 1/7/71.

The village of refugees which is located in the area of Plain of Jarres has been destroyed by the northvietnamese commandos who have burnt down 30 houses. The loss of human lives have been unknown yet.

In the 3rd region RM the crimmage was occurred, about 12 kms to the north east of Dong Heney. In this region the governmental forces pursued their progression toward the east.

The situation in the 4th region remains stationary the enemy elements have made the bridge apparition beside km 22 on the road of Pakse Paksong. But the FAR have not been harassed.

Finally in the 1st region the Lao Viet have effected the bombardment against the position of FAR about 14 kms to the east of Pak Ou. Approximately 60 shells were bombed on the post so 4 government soldiers wounded.

XORA:ps:7-21-71

Lao Press. 2/7/71.

THE MILITARY SITUATION BAN NA IN THE SECOND REGION HAS BEEN RETAKEN BY THE FAR.

Vientiane ALP the condition of the second region of military service continue to turn in favor of the governmental forces. Their operation of the disengagement of the local Samthong and Long Chieng came to reoccupy the position of Ban Na, stood about 13 Km on the w north of Sam Thong, this post was in the hand of enemy for two months. At that time, the position of Bouamlong was always harrassed by the north vietnamese artillery. In case of the last 48 hours, the airtrip of this locality has received 20 rackets of 122 mm. In the 3rd region the FAR persued their progressions toward the west of Dong Hene.

In the 4th RM. the two governmental positions, located on the eastern, part of Paksong along the road to Pakse, have received 120 shells of Mortar of 66 mm. any loss of human life was not to deplore.

ORA:ps:7-20-71

5/7/71

THE FIGHTING IN VARIOUS MILITARY REGION OF THE COUNTRY.

FIRST REGION:

The Lao army have fought against the army of north-vietname for 6 times last week. as:

The enemy violated the boundary and the north-east and west of Pak Ou they fought each other for a while the enemy were chased away and two of them were killed one gun of B-40 was recuperated.

The north Vietnamese soldiers and Lao army forces fought against each other in Bane Sene Vo twice, then the north-Vietnamese troop attacked one company of Lao army who had fort near Muong Hongsa. About half an hour the fighting lasted. On the other hand it occurred in Phou Tao, a place about 4 kms far from the Northern of Pak Ou. Finally the enemy were chased away by the Lao army forces besides this the Lao army had detected the north-Vietnamese weapons and war material magasin which weighed 50 tons.

Second Military Region:

Last week there were two fightings between Lao and North-Vietnamese soldiers. Lao army wanted to regain Phou Pha Xay from north-Vietnamese and Bouam Long which was occupied by Vietnamese.

About half an hour Lao army forced them out of the pressure point and received a guns from them and 4 of the enemies were killed.

In this case Phou Pha Xay and Bouam Long were still annoyed by the north Vietnamese rocket and mortar but nothing went wrong.

Third Military region:

This situation was not concerned with fighting but three times of fighting began in the northeastern part of Dong Hene but all were safe and once later occurred in the same region, one of the enemies was killed, one gun AK was received and the rest of them went away.

Fourth Military Region:

Even though the general situation was severe and violent because of the north-Vietnamese aggressor but there were only 3 times of fighting about 20 kms to the north east and 12 kms to the south of Soukhoma the enemy and Lao army struggle each other for awhile and then the enemy went away, and later the fighting happened once in a place of km 22 between Pakse and Paksong.

Fifth Military Region: There were two fighting, :~~ap~~/a/ Lao army and north-Vietnamese had fought each other for a while in Bane Pakny and then the enemy had 5 killed 5 guns were received one of enemy boss captured.

Once occurred in Khoua Kadan but the enemy was chased away.

Last week the Lao army forces of the fifth military region have captured one enemy boss and one of them came to join Lao army of the third military region and many of the enemy came to represent themselves to Lao army in other regions.

Every day, the increased refugees who came from Paksong Saravane Attapeu and other places.

ORA:ps:8-4-71

9 July 71

THE MILITARY SITUATION (Vientiane ALP)

The 3rd region military service has recognized these last days the recrudescence of the army activities. The violent engagements was produced about 14 kms on the north-west of Sebang Phay's bridge, 5 Lao-Viet have been arranged the combat outside while the governmentals have to deplore the two deaths and one injured (wounded) many arms (weapons) have been recuperated. As the governmental forces ~~that~~ that operated on the west of Dong Hene, they persued thier progression without facing the serious resistance on July 4. 5 Pathet Lao soldiers joined FAR near Dong Hene. They have brou gh 2 guns AK and 1 CKC with them.

In the 4th region RM. the military position of FAR km 28 on the road No. 23 between Pakse and Paksong has been bombed by North-Vietnamese artillery. 20 shells of Mortar of 82mm were fell down on the position.

The situation of the last 48 Hours in the first military region has been marked by the two crimmages one of them was in 4 kms on the south east of Lat Han, and another was in 11 kms of the north west of Pak Ou. Two soldiers of FAR have been injured incase of these incidents. In the other region to situation remain peaceable.

ORA:ps:7-20-71

10/7/71.

THE PREMIER MISTER: THE MILITARY OPERATIONS IN THE PLAIN OF JARRES REGARDED  
SOLELY THE HEADQUARTER (GENERAL STAFF) FO FAR.

Vientiane ALP. It is not exact as some American journals have brought up recently that the spokesman of government speak to American embassy, concerning with the operations in the Plain of Jarres, the Americans had nothing to deal with the military operations, that regarded solely the headquarter of royal army forces has declared yesterday to Lao Press and L'OR T.F., S.A. the prince Souvana Phouma.

After having evokated the difficult situation that ruled in all countries. The premier Minister with the certain not optimist has added: We are in the dispositions with the ~~arriving~~ arriving of the new commandant we have already taken those days in Dong Hen and we are in the parts of Pha Lane.

Las Press 10/7/71.

What is concerned with the offensive of FAR on the Plain of Jarres the Prince has brought the precisions below: @It is like all years we try to extend our territory a little bit in order to make the lines of defense of Sam Thong and Long Chieng further. Evidently these are secret military men.

ORA:ps:7-20-71

12/7/71.

FIRST MILITARY SITUATION REGION:

The general situation of fighting has occurred twice but that was not so violent.

First time took place about 22 kms to the south western part of Hongsa and the second time happened in a place about 5 kms to the south of Sayaboury because the enemy determined to harass but they were chased away and left one corpse, one gun and other weapons were given.

On the other hand the invaders of north Vietnam disturbed the pressure point which was located about 14 kms to the western of Pak Ou.

Second Military Region: For this region the fighting occurred 4 times.

At happened, 10 kms to the south of Bouam Long but the enemies went away. There was a fighting in Phou Doy about 10 kms to the southwest part of the Tha Vieng. Finally 4 of the enemies were killed and the remain's gone.

The second time happened in Bouamlong the enemies were pushed out. In this case the army forces were able to regain the village from the enemy successfully.

The Third Military Region: They've fought each other in this region for 6 times. The fighting occurred about 18 kms to the southwest of Boualao. For this time 3 of the enemies were killed. The fighting in the west of Keng Kok was not violent and two times in the northwestern part of Dong Hen but all were safe.

One of the important fighting was begun in Phou Alang, the northeast part of Sebang Hieng. Finally the 7 of north vietnamese troops were killed and the two mortars of 60mm. and one gun of CKC were recuperated.

The fighting in the north western part of Dong Hen was not severe because the enemy soon escaped.

It was clear to think that our army was strong enough to push the enemy out of Dong Hen then they went toward the eastern part.

The Fourth Military Region: The general situation of this region has begun 6 times. The purpose of fighting was to protect the pressure point about 22 kms to the eastern part of Pakse in this case the enemy escaped the fighting took place about 20 kms to the western of Paksong and two times in the north west part of Phia Phay. In Soukhouma there were three fighting because the enemy determined to harass. So the result of this 3 enemies were killed.

During the fighting in Paksong 5 Vietnamese were killed and one gun of

B-40, the big gun calibre of 62 mm. were recuperated.

Besides this the two important pressure points were annoyed by the enemy mortars but nothing was destroyed.

Fifth Military Region: The situation was stable in this region but the 20 enemies camps and the rice of 3 tones were destroyed by the Lao army forces.

---

There were some enemy forces realized and determined to join Lao army in the different military region last week.

Forth Military Region: 2 enemies forces came to represent themselves to Lao army in order to promise that they would fight the enemy. In this case they brought some weapons with them.

Fifth Military Region: There were 2 enemies forces coming to join Lao army, they brought some weapons with them there for we could conclude that there were four enemies together taking Lao army side.

ORA:ps:8-4-71

Loa Press. 12/7/71

#### THE MILITARY SITUATION (Vientiane AIAD)

In the first RM the situation of military service is calm. The concentrations of Lao Viet forces moved actually toward Phou Phat Thong (between Pak Ou and Pak Seuang) In the second region RM the governmental forces have re-occupied the position of Ban Na.

In the 3rd RM the north-Vietnamese forces withdrew toward the west. The crimmages have a place in the area of Pha Lane. 15 North Vietnamese have been killed while the FAR have deplored 2 deaths and 3 injured in the 4th region the commando of FAR has destroyed the Lao Viet lodging about 36 km on the west of Soukhouma. And have 6 Lao Viet killed and 20 tons of nourishments have been possessed.

The crimmages who lived in the other part of North west of Pakse (in the sector of Keng Nhao) the FAR (royal army force) have one killed and 3 wounded.

Besides that 6 Pathet Lao soldiers joined FAR in Ban Na Nai, approximately 30 kms on the north of Pakse they have brought 3 A, 1 CKC 1 B-40 and 1 carabine with them.

On July 4 the FAR have made 3 north-Vietnamese prisoners. They are ~~g~~ agitated.

1st Class - Tran-Van-Nhung  
1st Class - Nguyen-Ngoc-Than  
2nd Class - Viali.

The two first ones belonged to the division 559, first group, 38th company of the information. They have been captured in the sector between Saravan and Lao Ngam. The identity of 3rd prisoner has not established yet. His interrogation was to ~~persue/La/~~ persue.

Lao Press. 12/7/71.

#### THE PLAIN OF JARRES.

The north-vietnamese regiment 174 moved from Ban Na toward Bouamlong while the FAR attacked on the south east and the northeast of the Plain. The FAR have met 7.000 civils in their displacements.

The FAR elements have advanced Ban Phou Na Kok (near Ban Ban) any information is not perceived but the condition remain calm.

ORA:ps:7-20-71

Lao Press. 14/7/71.

The communication of the presidency of council.

Vientiane (14/7/71) Yesterday morning, S.A. the premier minister has received Tio Souk Vongsak, representative of the Prince Souphanouvong, on his asking at 11:30. Tio Souk Vongsak has replaced S.A. the premier minister the message of Souphanouvong. This message will be examined today in the council of cabinet.

MILITARY SITUATION: VIOLENT CRIMMAGES NEAR PHA LANE:

Vientiane ALP 3 governmentals have been killed and 5 injured that an experience of violent crimmage which was produced in case of the last 48 hours, between the unity of FAR and the elements of north vietnameses about 4 km on the north west of Pha Lane, in the 3rd RM the FAR. have recuperated, after the battle, 2 guns AK. as the north vietnamese have left the two corpses on the land. The other engagement was in the place of 1st RM about 17 km on the north of Pak Ou. There they also expalored one dead and one injunred. 3 guns AK and 1 CKC have been seized to north Vietnamese the other part one Lao Viet company has been /signated, approximately 20 km on the northeast of Sayaboury. They wanted to have mission to sabotage the installations of barrier of Nam Tane in order to cut the road related Sayaboury to Muong Phiang.

At this time the FAR persued their progression toward the north-east, in the 2nd RM. they tended actually to occupy the position of Phou Nhouane, located about 15 km on the worth east of Xieng Khouang. It ~~was~~ seemed that the enemy was ready to overthrow this position. In the oter military regions, the special activity is not signaled.

ORA:ps:7-20-71

15/7/71.

THE MILITARY OPERATION (Vientiane ALO)

The governmental troops who operated in the region of the Plain of Jarrs (2nd RM) pursued the operations of raking. On July 12, they have discovered and destroyed about thirty tones of provision and the enemy war-material, approximately 10 km on the southeast of Khang Khay.

In the 4th RM, the day of 13 has been marked by the two attacks against the governmental position of Houei Kapeu 17 km on the eastern part of Lao Ngam the two tentative have been disappointed the other part the Pathet Lao Lieutenant joined FAR with his automatic revolver of Russian fabrication, in Ban Dong Jone about 20 Km on the north east of Lao Ngam, it was understood, that the low wagon was fallen in the morning of July 11th in the ambush of Lao Viet about 80 km on the south of Lang Prabang the road related Vientiane to the royal capital. The driver and the passengers have been killed and vehicle was burnt down.

It was always happened in the 5th RM. the three soldiers of government have been injured at night of July 12 to 13 in case of one Lao Viet attack against the bridge of Nam Ngiep, 7 km on the north east of Paksene. The assailants have been pushed before being able to approach the workmanship (work).

Firstly the Lao Viet commanded the two attacks against the merchant-ship on July 12. One was on the Mekong of Pak Ngam (30 km on the south of Sayaboury) another was on Nam Met (1st RM.) the loss was not signated.

ORA:ps:7-20-71

Lao Press. 16/7/71.

THE VIOLATION OF CEASING-FIRE BY THE PATHET LAO FORCES: Vientiane ALP.

In the rest of the protestation addressed his confirmation of Neo Lao Haksat, the general Bounthien Venevongsos, president of cease-fire committee of the FAR, denounce the continual violations of cease-fire by the forces of another side.

From the month of June 24/1962 the Pathet Lao forces have violated the agreement above 3760 times. They became responsible for the entire register, underline the rest in which the general Bounthien has made the state of affair in the following passage.

23/6/71, to 12:00 one patrol of the national army forces has been held by Pathet Lao about 4 kms on the south east of Muong Pot that the effective is nothing. At the same date, to 2:00 the mixture of Lao-Viet of one section has attacked the position of royal army forces, 21 kms on the northeast of Khammouane.

26/6/71, to 10:30 one company of the Pathet Lao, has attacked one company of the national army forces about 12 kms on the south east of Muong Pot at the same date, to 11:00 one patrol of the royal army forces has been attacked by one company of Pathet Lao, 19 kms on the south west of Muong Soui. This note of the protestation has been equally transmitted to the International commission of control of Vientiane that the role consisted to supervise the application of the agreements on the cease-fire.

The Military Situation:

Vientiane ALP one T-28 has been shot down on July 14 about 5 kms on the west of Ban Nhik, in the 4th region. Ban Nhik is located, 52 kms to the east of Pakse on the road which relate Pakse to Paksong the equipage compose of two men might be recuperated.

Lao Press 16/7/71.

In the Plain of Jarres the north-Vietnamese convoys, composing with three low wagons and escorted 4 of the chariots has been marked on July 13 and to 21:30, having moved from the east to the west on the road No. 7 near Ban Kat, stood about 12 kms to the east of Mung Phan. The same day, the FAR patrols have been attacked to 19:00 about 10 kms to the south west of Khang Khay our forces have to push in the direction of south west. The serious crimmage was produced in Phone Ngam about, 23 kms to the north northwest of Dong Hene in 3rd RM the FAR have 1 death and 3 wounded in case of the engagement the other two crimmages were produced, around the Phalane, one of them was in 6 kms to the north of town, another was in 2 kms to the south, any loss is not signaled the FAR are able to recuperate 10 bags that was surrendered by the north-Vietnamese the dual of the artillery is produced in Ban Pha Kout on the road No. 23, is located approximately at km 21 finally it is signaled that in the first RM the crimanage resided about 14 kms to the east of Pak Ou.

ORA:ps:7-20-71

Lao Press. 17/7/71.

MILITARY SITUATION: The royal army forces have destroyed 30 to 40 low wagons of north vietnamese to the north west of Kham Keut in the 3rd region in the 4th RM on July 14 at 13:30 the Pathet Lao refused to obey the order of Hanoi have killed two vietnamese soldiers and other two injured 27 kms to the north east of Khong Sedone in the same day until 23:30 the front post of FAR, located 27 kms to the east of Pakse, has been invaded. This post has been attacked by the invaders again the next morning until 22:30. On July 14 until 18:30 the crimmage was produced between the patrol of FAR and one element of north vietnamese of 10 people around the area of Phou Kheng (to the north east of Muong Phane in the 2nd RM). The two of north vietnameses have been killed.

The same day, the position of FAR, stood about 4 kms to the north and north east of the airport of Xieng Khouang, has been attacked by the element of north vietnamese one sold13 of north vietnamese has been killed and 1 gun AK could be recuperated. On July 15 at 1:00 the position of FAR, located about 5 kms to the north west of Muong Phane, has received 4 rockets of 122 mm. of north vietnamese any loss has not been signated.

ORA:ps:7-27-71

19/7/71.

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE PHONE KHENG.

THE FIGHTING SITUATION:

FIRST (RM): They have fought each other twice last week.

The first time occurred in the southwest of Lat Hane about 10 minutes the aggressors were chased away.

The second one happened in the northeast of Pak Ou. After 20 minutes of fighting the enemy went away and all were safe the aggression of north-Vietnamese forces continued to violate in Phou Phathong, the northwestern part of Pak Seuang.

Second (RM): Nothing happened in this region.

Third (RM): For this region the fighting has occurred for two times. First time they fought against each other in the north east of Sebang Hiang. The 5 enemies were killed, the rest of them were pushed out. On the other hand 2 guns AK and one gun CKC were recuperated the second one occurred in the city and around Muong Phalane the north-Vietnamese could not fight and 5 of them have been killed and 3 Lao soldiers wounded in this case the Lao army forces pushed the enemy toward the east of Dong Henh strongly.

The Fourth (RM): The general situation in this region was not severe even the enemy aggression invaded violently but it was concluded two times of fighting.

The Lao army forces made an effort to attack the enemy and destroyed the warehouse of weapons and war material in Phou Pha Say in the east of Southouma for this reason the 6 enemies, were killed with the provision of 20 tones.

The Vietnamese were sorry and used the mortar of 82 mm to disturb the pressure point of Lao army which was located in the east of Pakse 28 kms but nothing lost.

The Fight (RM): The situation of this region was stable. Last week the Lao army force have captured 3 enemy during the battle: In the fight (RM) the 2 enemies were captured while they agitated a place between Saravane and The Teng. The first one is Ngiene Ngok Thanh the second one is Tareun Van Ngung. They both were in the first group of second region company 38 battalion 559.

A place between Saravane and Lao Ngam one Vietnamese was captured, his name is Vi A Ly he was the aggressor of north - Vietnamese.

The Ralliement of The Enemy: There were 3 enemy came to join Lao army in the third (RM). They brought 3 weapons with them as 2 guns AK and one gun CKC.

More than 10 families have left the native land which was controlled by the enemy and come to live under the dominion of Lao government.

ORA:ps:8-4-71

Lao Press. 21/7/71.

889 tones of north vietnamese provision, recuperated by the FAR in the Plain of Jarres. (La Plaine des Jarres)

Vientiane (ALP).

In case of the last 48 hours 889 tuns of Vietnamese rawmaterials have been siezed by the FAR in the Plain of Jarres (La plaine des Jarres) Many operations effected in this sector by the governmental troops.

Among these 889 tones they number 795 tones of alimentary reserve, 11 tones of the armaments 67 tones and half of the munition and 10 tones of material diversas all came from Vietnam.

It was always in the 2nd RM that the positáon of FAR located in Muong Phinah has been attacked very violently by the two battalions of north vietnameses, assisted by the Russian chariot PT. but the governmental troops were sucessful in pushing the assaults, capturing 3 ~~not~~ north vietnamese prisoners.

In the sector of Khang Khay 11 new soldiers of Pathet Lao joined the royal army forces with their families in the 4th RM the position of FAR, stood 22 kms to the west of Paksong on the road 23, has been invaded by the enemy two times.

Another crimmage was produced 20 kms to the south west of Lao Ngam. The combats have lasted for an half of hour. The royal army forces have recuperated 1 gun AK of north vietnameses.

One rally of Pathet Lao (1 Pathet Lao deserter presented himself to the royal army forces 12 last month in the sector of Sithandone)

---

The part of crimmages that injured the governmental side 16 kms to the north west of Borikhane (3rd RM), the condition was good, the military situation in the rest of Kingdom remained calm.

These precisions lhave been supplied yesterday by the general Thong Phanh Kuoksy spokesman of ministry of Defense of his daily briefing.

ORA:ps:7-27-71

26/7/71

MILITARY SITUATION SERIOUS.

CRIMMAGE IN " LA PLAINE DES JARRES".

Vientiane (ALP) The second RM remained favorite target of north-Vietnamese who launched the violent attack of rocket and mortar to the position of FAR, located in the heart of La Plaine Des Jarres. The combat caused the death of 8 governmental soldiers and 5 wounded the north vietnamese have left 26 corpses on the land.

The two other points have been signaled in the 4th RM. on the road 23 in the sector of Ban Nhik, the north-vietnamese have attacked ~~by~~ by artillery twice against the position of governmental, killing one soldier. In case of the operation of disengagement effected by the FAR the 4 of the enemy were killed.

The second crimmage was produced about some kilometers to the south of Soukhouma. Two Pathet Lao soldiers have seized this occasion to leave the lines of Lao-Viet and joined the governmental forces.

In the 3rd (RM) in the sector of Tang Vai, the soft skirmish has opposed the FAR to Pathet Lao the parts have two killed while one soldier of FAR has been injured. These precisions have been furnished this morning by general Thong Phanh Kuksy, spokesman of defense.

ORA:ps:8-4-71

26/7/71.

THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF HOUA PHANH.

(Na Sou ALP)

The chiefs of provincial services of Houa Phan have been reunited on last Wednesday in the Khoueng office of Ban Na Sou under the presidency of Colonel Boune Noi Phaophongsavat, chief of province the council has examined many questions particularly about the daily problem of helping refugees and the census of electors. The provincial council has equally examined the applications from Chao Muong for the purpose of building school in the different center of refugees and the road connected the cities between them.

The projects would be considered by the representative of province and USAID.

---

SITUATION OF FIGHTING: 1st (RM).

The Lao army forces fought against the enemy twice last week but not severe. First time, the fighting began at 14 kms to the eastern part of Pak Ou. The fighting lasted for 10 minutes and then the enemy ran away.

Second time about 17 kms to the north western part of Pak Ou, about a few minutes one of Lao army got pain and 3 of the enemy had been killed, 2 guns AK 1 gun CKC were recuperated. As a result of this the rest of the enemy tried to escape.

Besides this the north Vietnamese forces agitated in the northwestern part of Sgybaouty about 25 kms.

Second Region Military: The fighting in the 2nd RM was told generally for one time. About 10 kms to the south western part of Khang Khay but the fighting didn't last so long and every body was safe. The Lao army forces had destroyed the magasin of war materials and pullets of the enemy, these things weighed 20 tones in the southeastern part of Khang Khay.

Third (RM): Five times of fighting the first time the fighting was not severe and began at about 23 kms to the north western part of Dong Hene the enemy were pushed out and one of Lao soldiers wounded.

In Muong Phalane there were north Vietnamese coming to possess the boundary Lao army had been attacked for 3 times the fighting lasted about 15 minutes Lao army received 2 bombs of under ground and the enemy were chased away.

For the fight time the fighting took place in the northeastern part of Muong Pha Lane. The fighting lasted not so long 3 enemies have been killed and chased away. On the other hand the enemy weapons of 2 guns AK. were recuperated but unfortunately 5 Lao soldiers wounded.

Fourth (RM): Even though the enemy aggression still invaded in this region but the fighting might be concluded 3 times. First time the fighting took place about 13 kms to the northeastern part of Soukhouma and also the fighting began in Houai Ka Peu about 17 kms to the western part of Lao Ngam for two times, but all were safe.

On the road No. 13 between the cross-road of 21 and Phakkout both sides used artilleries to fight each other violently.

Fifth (RM): The situation of this part was stable but Lao army fort, located in Nam Ngiab bridge was destroyed and chased away by the assailants.

On the other hand the wagon of oil was shot in Phang Ngok near the cross-road of Sara Phou Khoun about 13 kms and caused both the driver and (Assistance) the aid died.

Last week there was one enemy coming to join Lao army, Lieutenant, on the way to Laos he brought the Russian revolvers with him and represent ~~himself~~ himself to the reception in the western of Lao Ngam last week there were many refugees coming to live under the protection of Lao government, a place where they were free to live.

ORA:ps:8-4-71

26/7/71.

Things to know.

In Ban Na To, Sayaboury province of the first RM the 8 north-vietnameses with the weapons had harrassed the hunters. They killed 3 hunters without any pity and the rest of them wounded. The parents and the wife of these hunters had a great sorrow to know that they were killed. This was clear to think that the north-vietnameses were not justified their doing was very terrible which was shown that the enemy were the great aggressors who lacked the sense of morality who were selfish and who were conceited. In this case we, the villagers had to reunite to fight against the viet-nameese in order to protect our country so that we ~~could~~ would live in peace.

There is no way for us to have a confidence in the enemy. And what they are performing will remind us to think all the time for revenge.

On the other hand we are sure that the bad action will lead them to the bad consequence. This is our promise.

ORA:ps:8-3-71

29/7/71.

THE MILITARY SITUATION:

"Six new Pathet Lao defectors in Southern Laos"

Number of Neo Lao Hak Sat soldiers continue to defect to the royal armed forces, particularly in the southern provinces where, the 24th of July lost, two of them presented themselves to the Sedone military authorities, four others presented themselves to the authorities in Khongsedone. they also turned in 3 AK rifles.

Concerning the military operations; there were no major battles to report the army spokesman, during his briefing yesterday, reported a clash at Ban Keng, about 15 kilometers from Pak Ou, in MR I. One Laoviet soldier was killed.

On MR II, particularly in the region of the PDJ, the enemy continued his artillery and rocket bombardment during the last 48 hours, 200 shells fell on government positions, without causing serious damage.

The 27th a clash, in the Muong Phan sector, caused the death of 2 north vietnamese.

A Pathet Lao soldier was killed, about 10 kilometers south of Pakse, during a clash with a FAR patrol. A chinese AK rifle was taken from the enemy.

On MR. 5 a civil transport trucks was ambushed Tuesday by the enemy, about 10 kilometers north of Muong Kassy, on the Vientiane, Luang Prabang road, the driver was killed and the vehicle destroyed.

---

29/7/71.

Pong Saly Provincial Council.

The military and civilian authorities in charge of Phong Saly province assembled on the Morning at the 26th of July to plan their monthly activities.

The meeting, presided over by the governor, took place at the provisional office, installed in Luang Prabang. The main questions on the agenda were concerned with general administration, security and the refugee problem.

After having heard the reports from the different heads of provincial services, the council decided to take new steps to improve the output and the effectiveness of each service. The governor underlined, on this occasion, the necessity of a closer co-operation between the Phongsaly and Luang Prabang authorities.

WRA:ps:8-3-71

27/7/71.

Red Cross gift to the Thakhek refugees.

195 refugees families, reinstalled at Km 4 in the suburbs of Thakhek, received last Wednesday from the Lao Red Cross 257 mosquitonets, 20 mats and 10 coverbeds.

During the distribution of these articles, Mr. Souphaneck Chounramany, vice-president of the LRC, briefly spoke of the constant efforts on the part of the royal government and the Lao Red Cross to come to the aid of war victims.

ORA:ps:8-3-71

30/7/71.

The Situation of Military:

Violent crimage in the south of La Plaine Des Jarres.

Vientiane (ALP).

7 Vietnamese arranged to attack aouside combat and two governmental soldiers were killed that the reliablility of violent crimage between north vietnamese forces and the unity of FAR in case of 48 hours in the south of La Plaine Des Jarres. Another part in the sector of western of La Plaine the north vietnameses continued their harassment of artillery and rocket against the positions of governmental soldiers and nothing couased a great have.

In the 1st RM. one column of Lao-Viet moved actually toward Pak Lay and it has been marked 25 kms to the north of this local. The goverments posted Nam Phoun and Thana, were ready for all eventuality.

The situation in other regions remained calm. During theese last 48 hours any new development has not been signaled.

ORA:ps:8-4-71

31/7/71.

Letter from H.H. the Prime Minister to the President of the NLHX.

In accordance with his efforts in leading Laos toward national unity, H.H. Prince Souvannaphouma, Prime Minister, President of the cabinet, addressed a letter to Prince Souphanouvong, President of the NLHX last July 22nd the following is the complete text of the letter:

I attach particular importance to the rapidity with which you replied to my last message. I hope this is a clear indication of your willingness to resolve Lao problems between Lao, which is my constant preoccupation and the driving force behind each of my actions, past and present.

An armistice in Laos is an important step toward the solution of our problems. It is an absolutely indispensable condition to the restoration of peace and national unity. I repeat, it is the permanent goal of the royal government.

If this is your sincere desire, it must be admitted that there remain no obstacles to the opening of immediate and concrete discussions on this subject.

An examination of your last messages leads me, however, to bring to your attention two important factors.

1. You have quite rightly pointed out that a cease fire was declared prior to the convening of the Geneva conference you are obviously aware that the situation in 1961 was not the same as it is today. At that time the towns of Luang Prabang, Saravane, Attapeu, Phalane, Donghene, the Bolovens Plateau were neither attacked, nor occupied by troops of unknown numbers and nationality.

On this precise point, explanations will be necessary.

2. The NLHX and the royal government have both denounced on several occasions the intervention of certain powers, of certain states, in Lao affairs. The only differentiation between the guilty parties, is the designation of power or state.

In addition, no one may state the Lao situation completely unrelated to the Vietnamese conflict.

On the contrary, this correlation has become more manifest, more marked than ever.

Upon consideration of the above mentioned points, I propose:

1. To immediately organize meetings of our designates, alternating between Vientiane and the Plain of Jars, this last place being neutralized in a 30 kilometer corridor beginning from the airstrip, to discuss all problems relating to the armistice.

The security around the meeting place on the plain of Jars will be ensured by mixed units under ICC surveillance.

2. To begin discussions of the solution of all <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> pending Lao problems.

I would like to recieve your reply as soon as possibe to chese propositions, formulated as you can see, in full knowledge of the situation and of the fundamental nature of our problems.

With my highest consideration. The prime Minister President of the cabinet, Prince Souvanna Phouma (Chao Khromana).

ORA:ps:8-13-71

2/8/71.

MILITARY SITUATION:

There were 28th of July, FAR. troops ~~at~~ reoccupied Ban Nhik (between Pakse and Paksong) in MR 4. 31 North Vietnamese were killed during the fighting.

The 31st of July the North Vietnamese launched a counter attack against Ban Nhik. The attack was repulsed and the north vietnamese left 10 corpses behind as they retreated.

The same day, one north vietnamese was captured in the sector north west of the Bolovens Plateau.

The 30th of July at 6:15, a FAR position 20 km east of Pakse was bombarded by north vietnamese. The bombardment killed 1 and wounded another among the villagers.

The next day, 10 km north west of Paksong, FAR and north vietnamese clashed. The FAR retrieved one B-40 rocket, one machine gun, 2 carbines and 8 hand grenades.

The same day, a FAR position was attacked by a north vietnamese battalion, 12 km south west of Soukhouma the FAR troops were forced to abandon the position after 2 hours of combat.

In addition, 3 battalions of north vietnamese were spotted in the Soukhouma Sector, coming from Cambodia

In MR I on July 29th at 18:30, a FAR position, situated 20 km north, north-west of Luang Prabang was bombarded by the north vietnamese the FAR lost 1 killed and had 3 wounded.

July 30th another FAR position situated 7 km north west of Pak Ou received 50 82mm. mortar shells. no losses reported.

In MR 3, several incidents occurred around Phalane. 6 clashes took place over the weekend; 2 on July 29 ~~the~~ on at 13:30, the other at 15:50 there were 7 north vietnamese killed while the FAR only had 3 wounded.

July 30, around 13:30, another clash took place a little north east of Dong Hene the north vietnamese lost 2 men.

The FAR operating around the PDJ were harassed by numerous bombardments the most important ~~took~~ took place July 29 around 19:30, wounding 4 FAR troops.

ORA:ps:8-4-71

3/8/71.

Pagna Sisouk Na Champassak, the Prime Minister's Delegate to the Ministry of National Defense, visited Saravane last July 30th after the town was retaken by government forces.

The delegate was accompanied on his inspection mission by general Bounpone Marktheparak, commander in chief, and by general Phasouk S. Rajphak, commander of MR 4.

ORA:ps:8-13-71

4//8/71.

Cease fire violations by the PL forces. On a note of complaint addressed last month to his counterpart in the Neolaothaxat, the RIG president of the cease fire committee, general Bounthieng Venevongsos, brought his attention to repeated violations of the ceasefire accords by the PL forces. "Since the 24 June 1962, reads the note, NLHK forces have violated these accords 3,772 times. They must take complete responsibility.

General Bounthieng also mentioned these facts from last month. The 10-7-71 around 8:30 MP. a PL. Unit crossed with a FAR element at Phiafay 40 kms, south east of Pakse. The same day, toward 8:30 PM a FAR patrol 18 kms N.E. of Pakse, was also crossed by PL units. During the same day toward 1300 a PL unit attacked a FAR unit 22 kms south east of Attopeu.

The 11/7/71 around 700 a unit of 50 PL attacked a FAR unit 22 km north east of Pakse. This note of protest was also sent to the international control commission delegation in Vientiane, for information.

Military situation: outbreak of enemy activity in the Phalane sector.

The military situation, during the last 48 hours, was characterized by a renewed outbreak of north Vietnamese activity in the Phalane sector (MR3) One battalion of Hanoi troops attacked, during the night of Aug, 2, a FAR position, situated 7 km north of Phalane, the attackers were repulsed with losses.

During the same night, another position, about 4 km further north, received 40. 82 mm mortar shells, which caused no deaths or important damage. In the last 48 hours 6 clashes were reported the number of deaths is not known. In MR 4, one government soldier was killed and 2 others wounded in combat with a ~~pl~~ north Vietnamese company, north east of the Bolovens plateau the enemy lost 8 men and 8 AK. rifles.

Elsewhere, during the night of Monday to Tuesday, the north Vietnamese attacked a FAR position, north west of Paksong. The details of this operation are not known.

The situation remains calm in MR 5. Only a main tentative by Lao-Viet commandos to approach the Nam Ngiep bridge, around dawn, was reported. They attempted to sabotage the bridge 2 weeks ago.

In MR I, A FAR soldier was wounded during enemy harassment of a government position situated 14 kms south east of Pak Ou.

During this time, government troops, in operation north west of Kio Ka Cham, retook an old advanced post. Numerous individual arms were seized from the enemy.

Finally in MR II, north vietnamese artillery harassment caused the death of one government soldier, in operation with his unit north east of the PDJ, during the night of August 2nd.

17 New PL defectors. The FAR continue to report, in correlation with their military successes in MR IV, numerous psychological victories over the enemy. In less than 3 days, from the 20th to the 31st of July, 17 PL soldiers quit their units to rejoin the national army at Savannakhily, about 30 km north of Pakse and at Donc Talat, near Champassak. This is new proof of the division in the PL forces and of the split between the PL and the north vietnamese.

Let us remember that since last march more than 300 PL soldiers, conscious of their national feelings, have rejoined the ranks of the national army and have turned their guns against their old north vietnamese allies.

The national army, to permit a larger reintegration in its' unities, organises orientation seminars, at the Nam Tien camp in Sayaboury and at camp Chainaimo in Vientiane, where there are actually 38 old PL seldiers undergoing readaption processes.

ORA:ps:8-13-71

5/8/71.

The military situation. The government forces continue their advance on route 23, toward Paksong, in MR 4, Tuesday they retook a village situated 17 kms east of Paksong, killing more than 100 north Vietnamese troops and destroying 3 enemy bunkers. Two machine guns and one canon were taken. The infantry was heavily aided by air cover during this attack.

Several violent battles were also reported north west of Paksong where 2 north Vietnamese battalions launched counter attack on FAR concentrations. The losses have not yet been established.

In the northern part of the country, in the PDJ, one north Vietnamese soldier was killed during an attack on a FAR position south of the Plain.

There were no important developments in the other military regions. In the area around Phalane, enemy artillery harassment continues without causing any major damage.

On the other hand, Pathet Lao soldiers continue to rejoin the ranks of the National army. During the last 5 days, 18 Pathet Lao presented themselves to the government forces, 13 in the region of Pak Ou and 5 in southern Laos, around Khong Sedone and Soukhouma.

ORA:ps:8-13-71

6/8/71.

We learn from a well informed source that Tiao Souk Vongsak, Prince Souphanouvong's representative recalled to Sam Neua, left Vientiane today.

The government spokesman reports that, while waiting for a detailed derification, Tiao Souk Vongsak's departure can not possibly be connected with the royal government's position which is one of continued urgency regarding concrete negotiations with the Pathet Lao as soon as possible.

Until now, the NLHM. has blocked a cease fire by refusing to the terms or the methods of enforcement and control.

ORA:ps:8-13-71

7/8/71.

The FAR are warmly greeted by the liberated Saravane villagers.

According to a southern official who has just visited Saravane, after the reoccupation of the town last July 28th, the people of the ~~town~~/town/ town very warmly greeted the liberating units and cooperated effectively with the FAR.

The inhabitants of Saravane town said that during the north Vietnamese occupation, people who refused to obey were severely persecuted. They also destroyed whole villages when they found out that the inhabitants weren't sympathetic to their cause.

In Saravane itself, most of the tin rooring was confiscated by the north Vietnamese and sent to an unknown destination. They also destroyed sacred books and writings by burning the Wats.

As expressed by this official, the people of Saravane are visibly happy to be once again under government protection and ardently desire the government officials to be reinstalled as soon as possible.

ORA:ps:8-13+71

9/8/71.

Ban Houei Pamone: Six months ago the engineers who were working in the area of Ban Houei Pamone asked the inhabitants of a refugee village whose houses were built on the banks of the river of the same name, to move. Or more precisely, they implored them to evacuate the site and to move to the sides of the neighboring hills, possibly to some land especially cleared for them by ~~the~~ USAID.

Why leave? asked the villagers. All of the local administrative authorities tried to explain that as soon as the new section of route 13 was finished, that is to say during the next wet season, the old road and the village would be submerged by water. No, not by the rains, nor by exceptional swelling of the rivers, said the authorities, but because on the other side of the mountain, 50 kms away the Nam Ngum would be closed by gigantic dam and one day the waves of the Nam Ngum would flood Ban Houei Pamone. Bo Xeua, Bi Xeua... (Unbelievable) the villagers retorted, who are, it must be stated, mostly Lao Soung and Lao Theung. And then Bo Penh Ngang... They ~~added~~ added. We'll see and if it's true (they should have proved it is true), they would move themselves.

Six months later, that is to say, last Saturday, we watched a dramatic scene. Under a beating rain, the men and women struggled to dismantle their houses and to transport from the smiting banks of the Houei Pamone to the new land cleared by the tractors all that remained of their old houses.

The water has continued to rise for several days a villagers told us the school is almost half flooded and the old bridge which crosses the river is but a few centimeters above water. Then candidly, he asked us: is it raining very much now in Vientiane. Is the capital as flooded as it is here.

---

The Military Situation. In MR I, a battle took place 50 kms east of Houei Sai on August 2, which cost the enemy 3 men, one AK rifle and camping material.

Two days later, the government position of Ban Nha Tang, situated 16 kms northeast of Luang Prabang was bombarded by enemy artillery no grave damage was reported.

The situation in MR II continues to favor governmental forces. The 4th of August the FAR reoccupied 2 positions north of the PDJ. The north Vietnamese lost 10 men while the government losses were set at 1 killed and 7 wounded. They recovered 1 AK rifle 4 BHD's and 12 knapsacks.

The 6th of July, 2 battles south west of Bouamlong, caused the death of 2 north Vietnamese.

The next day around 10 delock, the FAR captured 2 noth Vietnamese during a battle north of the PDJ. The FAR had but 7 wounded.

In MR 3, the 4th of July at 6 H. 20, a clash took place 22 kms north of Dong Hen, killing 7 north Vietnamese and killing 1 and wounding 7 FAR.

In MR 4 the FAR, in there advane toward Paksong, reoccupied Ban Itou, the 6th of July, situated 18 kms west of Paksong.

A clash took place the same day 10 kms north of Paksong, in which 3 FAR. soldiers were killed.

The 7th of July, advanced FAR ujits under went heavy bombardment.

The FAR lost 10 men, one of whom was acommanding officier.

The 8th of July, a battle took place 8 kms north of Paksong, during which 11 north Vietnamese were killed. One AK. rifle ~~had~~ and an outomatic pistol were recovered. The FAR had 6 wounded.

We have been informad that the battles are continuing a few kms from Ban Phakout on RN. 23.

In MR 5, the Nam Ngiep bridge in Borikhane Province was the object of swveral harassign attakcs. Several clashes took place around Muong Kassy, in these two incidents, no loases were reported.

ORA:ps:8-13-71

11/8/71.

Recrudescence of military enemy activities in the 5th (RM).

Vientiane (ALP). The army royal forces position, located in Tham Din of Nam Ngiep valley (5 RM) has been attacked violently by the north vietnamese. By helping of T-28 of army royal forces the attack has been pushed. The operation persued during the fighting the north vietnamese haven't been encountered any time, about 12 kms to the north of Borikhane where they had 20 killed the army royal force could have recuperated one mortar of 82 mm. one gun of machine from Soviet type RPD one gun AK. One CKC of Chinses fabrication 60 bread of TNT and 600 meters of cable.

Other enemy activities that concerned with 5 RM have been signaled in the sector of a place between Phoukhoun and Phou Vieng, in the east of Phou Khoun and the west of Phou Soung.

In the 4th region the FAR progress on the road No. 23 toward Paksong was persued in a good condition. On August 9 the violent combats were unfoled between 15 and 17 oclocks about 3 kms to the east of Ban Pou Kout, where FAR have been attacked by the north vietnamese battalion. The north vietnamese were withdrawn after two hour combat leaving 40 deaths behind them the FAR have 5 wounded.

The encounter was produced 7 kms to the north west of Paksong. The north vietnamese were withdrawn after half of an hour, leef 3 deaths on the ground.

Another encounter was 20 kms to the south southeast of Soukhouma. Any loss has not been regestered. The PL soldiers continued to be rallied in another part. On Augut 9 one PL soldier came to join our forces in Phia Fay, he brought 1-CKC of Chinses fabrication and 2 hand grenades with them.

In the 3rd region (RM) there were two encounters in the sector of the north west of Dong Henh. Any loss of the FAR has not been registered.

Any information arrived concerning with the 1st and the second (2nd RM).

.....

Interview of a survivor of a disaster in Tchepone. Vientiane (ALP). Thao Nat Khenavong, 65 years old, was in Tchipone during the attack of this town by the south vietnamese in last February. Lao-Press could have recovered this exceptional withness of the war more or less solicitor who unroll for a long time on the land burning to be aware of the "Hochi-Minh trail" we published the revelation that Thao Nat has made our correspondent belove:

The life of Thao Nat when the "Liberation of Tchepone.

Thao Nat Khenavong was born in Tchepone and lived in Tchepone. Farmer of origine, he was Pho Ban (Village chief) in 1957 then dismiss his function in 1961 by the Pathet Lao because those were secured to end the civil war that exploded from time between the Lao diverse factions. From 1961, he had regained his activities offarmer, but the life that he led to Tchepone was different from the life that was led normally by lao rustic.

Consequently in the mornong he could not rejoin his farms until 8:00 and didn't have the right to carry they away this night. Not same as the bowl of sticky rice that he was afraid to divide to the enemy spy. Not to eat lunch until midday since the obligatory return to Tchepone was fixed at 17: O'clock and the distances placed under the surveillance of "Nonay" of chief of Ilot who was ingeneral under his authority of 5 hold home group.

In the ~~the~~ evening there was any life or activity. At 18:00 the Tchepone people came down to final the refuge, digging hole about 5 meters under the ground they didn't have the right to set on fire and smoking is permitted to do with the cover.

For four times Thao Nat a was requisitionned by Pather Lao for all kinds of works. The obligatory service that he abhorred too much was the delivery, during the harvest time one of the very imporatnat part of his crop. The seems was passed of the following work: The Pathet Lao fram work came to inspect the barn and demanded the quantity of quintals obtained. After the harvest. They then inquired the number of the people to the foyer. They partitioned as the principle that each member of the ~~family~~ family had kto consume so many kilos per year and multiplied this number of the head of the family. In general the result that obtained after this calculation was inferior to the half of crop. Production it was clear to say that more than an half of fermer's rice was authomatically devided to the steward ship of patriotic forces the deliveru affected more by the viction.

The liberation of Tchepone and Thao Nat. Some day before the encounter attack of south vietnameses offensive against Tchepone (February 1971) Thao Nat and the population had been participated by Pathet Lao that the south vietnameses had landed near Ban Dong about more than 29 kms to the east by means of the frontier side.

The Pathet Lao had also asked them to remain calm and presise that they would come to search place to go in three days, exactly to tham Thin Lao (grotto) stood in some part of the annamitic cordillaras in effet the day said (10th day of the crescent moon of the 4th month correspondent on March 14, 1971 according to Thao Nat) Les pathet Lao had come back

and led the population toward the grotto in question that the place was unknown by Thao Nat but on that day was the day of guard for him, and 8 other companies came he was on the hills dominated Tchepone called Tham Pong and located 3 kms of the town. During the night of 14 to 15 Tchepone suffered a bombardement intensely on the part of south vietnameses. The next day the Pha Thet Lao said to Thao Nat and his frienders that they could nt rest in the place the 9 companies therefore decided to rejoij the others in Tham Thin La. O but suffer to leave the refuge because they would be arrested by the south vietnameses during the incident they killed two of them and had the 3rd one to guide.

~~As for Thao Nat and 5 others wre fastered their hands~~ As for Thao Nat and 5 others wre fastered their hands and legs before they were convoyed to Dong Ha (South vietnam) by the helicopter examination the rule for one month and 3 days the charged officers of the inquiry was very gently and underlined Thao Nat who has livd over there was in the excellent material conditions.

New period of inquiry was in Danang for 6 days. They were sent to Saigon on April 23 in order to investigate. Thao Nat and his five friends were in the north vietnamese capitalcity for 16 days before they were repatriated to Laos. In their departure the villagers had the choce to demand the south vietnameses, between Tchepone and Savannakhet:

In fact it was to fall again under the Pathet Lao and the north vietnameses.

ORA:ps:8-14-71

12/8/71.

Interview of the survivor of disaster in Tchepone. A dog and mole life:

On arriving to Savannakhet, Thao Nat has stated precisely that he had asked the North Vietnamese to be repatriated in this town rather than in Tchepone because he didn't want to lead them "A dog mole life" that had been his in that last town from 1961. For 10 years, has he said, I could not see neither the moon nor the stars. Every night, infact that Nat was obliged, as all wre quiet, to go down into the wood under the ground and rested there until 6:00 in the morning.

During the day time he could not change his place without special authority delivered by Neo Ban (Duputy of village chief) except the rural working men, and in this xase he had obligation to state precisely the aim of hanging his place. Assumed itinerary and time of departure and arriva. In general rule, added Thao Nat all activity of the people were contraolled cerefully by the chief dilot small island) appointed by the Pathet Lao two times in a month, Thao Nat was compeled to the session of indoctrination. The villagers were then reunited in the grotto and constrained to listen to the propaganda made by the Neo Tasseng (Neo Deputy in the PL terminology) the favorable them of this propaganda were alwasly depended on Thao Nat: set up revolution for the rliberation from the imperialism to struggle for independence lemocracy, the neutrality ..... Thao Nat has remarked that at the beginning, the villagers ssemed to pay attention to the one who said during the meeting of indoctrination. But to me sure that the years possed they were aware that all were falsehood for example Thao Nat has recited in case of therice "Inspite of their good speech" he had said the PL not to be embarrassed for monopolizing in the harvest time, more than half of our crops. We worked very hard by ourselves under the sunshine and in the rain without aid of any Pathet Lao to obtain this amount of rice Thao Nat disheartened completely to give us agin another example to accure the Pathet Lao and their insipid propaganda of their bad tije. He said to Xus that one day, I couldn't normally lead the column that made his way to ward Tchepone around the farms because I had the feet irritated and inflated by the friction of new pair of sandals that was given to me the vigil of north vietnamese soldiers. The PL framework that supevised us and verified my condition in the profit of affirmative that it was not in the least estonighed by "the bad volunteer of these sandals there were made up of American airplane's tire.

IV The real imperialists: For Pathet Lao the only imperialists that exist are evidence. After 10 years past in the company and there of the north vietnameses. Thao Nat was xonvinced in opposite and more convinced on the occasion from his capture by the south vietnameses to opproch the "imperialists, and their lackeys" he said to us and laughed noisily and all of them laughed at noisily of PL propaganda.

Evocing the presence closed the north vietnameses in Tchepone Thao Nat

nas stated precisely that those who lived in the neighboring hill, descended every day to the town in order to truck the salt against other products and he remarked maliciously to learn "the Phousao" (Girls) the all evindence the action that they watched the girls, Thao Nat laughed in addition "the rest of the warrior" missed terribly.

ORA:ps:8-18-71

13/8/71.

The violent combat near Paksong. Vientiane (ALP). The army royal forces in the sector of the 4th (RM) have faced on August 11 against the north vietnamese. The intervention of T-28 has constrained the north vietnamese to be dispersed after the violent combat that lasted for six hours. Any losses had not been yet established.

On August 10 at 11 0'clocks the encounter between the enemy and our forces operate in the sector to the north east of Bolevens. The north viet nameses have surrendered one mortar of 60 mm. and one CKC on the ground.

Another post the rally of Pathet Lao soldiers made great numbers of people. On August 10 at midday the three of Pathet Lao soldiers came to join our forces in Saravan area.

In the 5th (RM) at night of August 11-12 at 01:00 the encounter was produced about 17 kms to the south east of Phoukhoun. There were many wounded, of the part and another but any losses have not been yet established.

In the 3rd (RM) the skirmish against each other between north vietnameses and our forces on August 11 in the north part of Dong Henh. Any loss ½ has not been registered.

Any informatin from the 1st and 2nd military region where the situation remained relatively calm.

#### NEW RALLY IN THE BODY OF PL

The new rally has been registered on July 31 in the sector of Bung Xang (near Phalane) In fact 52 soldiers of 75th battalion Phathet Lao region conducted by S/Lt. Thong Bay and S/LT Som Vong have deserted on that day the line of Neo Lao Haksat in order to join the royal army forces.

ORA:ps:8-18-71

14/8/71.

September 24, 1971

The Prime Minister reaffirmed yesterday the governments wish to find a peaceful solution to the Lao Problem.

Vientiane (ALP): "The Royal government has never refused to engage in unconditional peace talks with the NLHS", declared H.H. Prince Souvanna Phouma, prime Minister, yesterday morning before the members of the National Assembly.

Thus the head of the government directly replied to the resolution proposed by deputy Khamleck Saignasith, suggesting that they chief executive open conversations with the NLHS to discuss a peaceful solution to the present situation in Laos. Supporting the resolution, certain deputies even asked the Prime Minister to go to Sam Neua to talk to the other side.

The Prime Minister then reaffirmed the government's good will and reiterated his deep desire to begin negotiations with the NLHS, which has made no positive initiative to date the Prime Minister stated that, in effect, the NLHS continues to propose unacceptable preconditions, "In demanding a total bombing halt over the entire territory of Laos, the other side does nothing but make apparent the uncompromising attitude of hand who needs this halt to ease troops on the Ho Chi Minh Trail. We will never accept this precondition" declared the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister then explained that the Lao Problem had long ago passed that of National Conflict. "We are fighting not the Father Lao, but the north vietnamese", said the Prime Minister who cited as proof the presence of north vietnamese troops all along the Ho Chi Minh trail. "A presence which is strictly illegal and contrary to the provisions of the 1962 Geneva accords on Laos, declared the Prime Minister since, after having engaged in combat with the S. Vietnamese in Lam Son 719, the Hanoi Troops, contrary to those of Saigon, continue to remain in Lao territory. Why, if but to attack government forces. As long as Hanoi does not recall her men, added the Prime Minister, our security will not be assured.

Reassuring the deputies who expressed concern over the present impasse in governmental. NLHS contacts, the Prime Minister stated: "We maintain our contacts with the other side and are not ceasing in our efforts to arrive at an acceptable solution. But it is highly doubtful that we will rapidly attain concrete results... Look at what has happened to the Paris conference on Vietnam, and I remember quite well the futile talks with the other side several years ago...."

Finally the Prime Minister asked the deputies not to lose their patience. "The voice of Laos is weak in comparison with those of the great Powers. We must wait until the Nixon-Chou-En-Lai meeting late this year or in the beginning of the next, a historical event which may well put an end to our problems."

Brigadier general Noupheo Daouang; new commander of MR II.'

Savannakhet: (ALP): The ~~first~~ third military region which is comprised of the provinces of Savannakhet and Khammouane, was placed last Thursday under the direct command of Brigadier general Noupheo Daouang replacing Major general Bounpone Marktheparak, who was promoted to commander in chief of the royal armed forces.

The new commander officially took over his new fonctions thursday morning during an official ceremony presided over by Chao Sisou Na Champassak, the prime Minister's delegate to the National Defense Department.

The Chao Khouengs of Savannakhet and of Khammouane as well as higher army and police officials of the two provinces attended the ceremony which ended in a troop review.

ORA:ps:24-9-71

16/8/71.

September 22, 1971

MILITARY SITUATION.

1st. Region:

The enemy violated our royal army forces for 4 times: The first time the enemy harrassed the presure point but they were dispersed the sedond time the Lao army forces have reoccupied their own presure point beautifully 2 guns AK. and 1 gun CKC were recuperated.

The third time, the fighting occured in the east of Houei Say about 50 kms and the 3 enemies were killed. Besides this our forces have regained one gun of CKC with numerous materials.

The forth time, the fighting happened in the pressure point of Ban Natan and the enemy went into the wood.

2nd Region:

There were seventimes of fighting they fought against each other in 10 kms to the south west after that the enemy stayed away within a few minutes. In the plain Des Jarres there were two fightings the 3 north vietnamese were killed, our forces have discovered the magasin of war materials which contained many defferent kinds of pullets, they received 116 pullets of 120mm. and 40 pullets of 82mm.

For the fourth time, the fighting was severe our forces fight to gain 2 presure points in the northern part of the Plain Des Jarres for this ~~1st~~ time the 10 north vietnameses were killed, one gun AK. and 4 gun CKC and other materials were recuperated. They fought each other twice in the south west of Bouam Long 1 north vietnamese was killed. The seventh time, the fighting took place in the nothern part of the Plain des Jarres and our forces could capture 2 north vietnames.

3rd Region:

3 thimes of fighting, they fought each otehr around the area of Phalane for two times but all were safe the third time, the fighting took place in the narthern part of Dong Henh about 22 kms and the north vietnameses were chased away within an hour and half and 3 of them were killed.

Besides this the north vietnameses shot the mortar of Co mm.. about 30 shells to the presure point of our army forces in the northeast of Phalane but noting happened.

4th Region:

The military situation was more servere and violent them any other region, attogether 7 times, the governmental forces were dsturbed by the north viet namese assault in the north west of Paksong about 10 kms 5 enemies were killed and the rest of them were dispersed. In this case one gun AK. was recovered.

In the 6 kms to the west of Paksong the enemy invasion was violent for they used the mortar of 60 mm. but our forces were fierce fighting to kill 8 of them. About 21 kms to the south west of Soukhouma the fighting was not severe and nothing happened in the east of Pha Kout, one north vietnamese battalion attacked and the fighting lasted for 2 hours then the enemy was dispersed and 40 of them were killed.

In 8 kms to the west of Paksong 3 north vietnamese were killed during the battle about 10 kms to the northwest of Paksong the Vietminh launched encounter attack. In this case our army forces reoccupied Ban Nhik and Ban Itou successfully. The fierce fighting occurred in the north west of Paksong in the north vietnamese were dispersed within an hour and half, and 11 were killed besides this one gun AK. and one mortar were recovered.

After the violent fighting the our army forces have entered the villages to chase the enemy away like Bane Km 34 between Pakse and Paksong for this time the occupation was the great honor and remembered for killing more than 100 north vietnamese and one big gun and one machine gun were recovered.

#### 4th Region:

The situation of this part stays still peacefully long time ago, but the situation changed a little bit last week like: Khoua Nam Ngiem (Nam Ngeim bridge) the enemy launched attack for a while.

#### The Capture of The Enemy:

In the general region especially in 2nd region the northern part of the plain Des Jarres the royal army forces captured 2 north vietnamese.

#### The Enemy Changed their Mind to Adapt to Lao Army:

Last week there were many enemy coming to join our forces in the different part of Region 1st Region there were 13 people. 3rd Region there were 32 people 4th Region there were 41 people. And altogether 96 people all brought the complete weapons with them and it is clear to think that the rally of the enemy to Lao government was added.

#### Refugees:

The refugee resettlement and relocation seemed to be seen enemy day from the occupied area of the enemy to live under the protection of Lao government.

#### The Work of Lao Army forces:

Last week the royal forces helped to distribute goods to the local populations it was the rainy season the people were planting seeds and the army forces of 5th region as Colonel Phomma the commander in chief of 5th region with the subordinated soldiers decided to use force in helping them work on the farm as Ban Muong Med Ban Na Pho, Ban Nam Heuang Ban Na Pane, and Ban Na Lom and the soldiers were divided and sent to help Ban Na Pheung, Ban Phone Thone

Ban Done and Ban Kang. Therefore the villagers were very happy and satisfied.

The conclusion of Fighting:

Fighting of all the country	22 times
Numbers of enemies were killed	180 people
Numbers of enemies wounded	100 people
Numbers of north vietnameses were capture	2 people
Numbers of the enemies came to join our forces	96 people

reoccupation of many areas.

ORA:ps:22-9-71

17/8/71.

September 23, 1971

Colonel Soutchai Vongsavan; new commander of MR 4.

Pakse (ALP): The 4th military region has been given a new commander Colonel ~~Soutchai~~ Soutchai Vongsavan has replaced general Phasouk S. Rajphak, called to other duties.

The new commander officially took over his office last Saturday during an official ceremony with A.A. Chao Boun Oum Na Champassak, Inspector General of the ~~Kingdom~~ Kingdom presiding in the presence of numerous civilian and military personalities. Among this group, one noticed Chao Sisouk Na Champassak, the Prince Minister's delegate to the National Defense Department, General Boun Pone Markthepharak, Commander in chief of the Royal Armed Forces, the Chao Khoueng of Pakse and the representatives of each province in MR 4.

Non commissioned officers training center given to the FAR by the MMFI/GRL in Pakse.

Pakse (ALP): MR 4 was given last Sunday a Non commissioned officers training center by the French military Instruction Mission to the royal Lao government.

The ceremony was held the morning of August 15 at the Km 4 camp on the Pakse Savannakhet road, where the new center is situated the royal government and the national army were represented by Chao Sisouk Na Champassak, the Prince Minister's delegate to the National Defense Department and the MMRI by its chief, general Wagner, the two UIPs were surrounded by numerous Pakse officials including the Chao Khoueng of Sedone and the commander of MR4.

ORA:ps:23-9-71

18/8/71.

September 24, 1971

Communication 1/DN/71 on 11 August 1971 from the Ministry of National Defense.

By the following numbered decrees, his Majesty the King Supreme Commander of the armed forces, has daigned to sanction the nomination of the following general and lesser-than-general officers to the fällowing posts of command:

1 - By Royal Decree #225 on 15/6/71:

Major-general Bounpone Marthepparak is designated as commander-in-chief of the Royal Armed Forces, replacing army Lieutenant-general Ouan Rathikoun, now in retirement.

2 - By Royal Decree #310 on 27/7/71:

Major-general Oudone Sananikone is named Director-general of National Defense, replacing Major-general Kouprasith Aphay.

3 - By Royal Decree #311 on 27/7/71:

Major-general Kouprasith Aphay is named Deputy commander-in-chief of the Royal armed Forces and arms commander in Vientiane.

4 - By Royal Decree # 312 on 27/7/71:

Major-general Phasouk S. Rajphokd is designated as chief of staff to the commander-in-chief of the Royal armed forces, replacing Major-general Oudone Sananikone.

5 - By Royal Decree # 313 on 27/7/71:

Brigadier general Noupeth Daoheuang is named commander of military region 3, replacing Major general Bounpone Marthepparaks.

6 - By Royal decree #314 on 27/7/71:

Colonel Soutchay Vongsavanh is designed as commander of military region 4, replacing Major-general Phasouk S. Rajphakd.

7 - By Royal Decree #315 on 27/7/71:

Brigadier general Thonglith Chokbengboun is named commander of militayy region 5, replaing Major general Kouprasith Aphay.

Elsewhere the designation of the following lesser-than-general officers received the sanction of H.H. the prime minister, president of the council of ministers, ministe of the National Defense:

1 - Deputy to the commander of MR I: Colonel Chan Sinh Saysana.

2 - Deputy to the commander of MR 2: Colonel Tiao Monivong Kindavong.

- 3 - Deputy to the commander of MR 3: Colonel Rattanabanleung chounramountry.
- 4 - Deputy to the commander of MR 4: Colonel Khamsouk S. Rajphakd.
- 5 - Deputy to the commander of MR 5: Colonel Atsaphangthong Pathammavong.

NOTE: These designations take effect as of July 1, 1971.

The Military Situation: New outbreak of Enemy Activity in MR 2:

Vientiane (ALP): Several government positions in MR 2 were the object of north vietnamese attacks during the last few days.

The 15th of August at 1500h, 2 NVA companies supported by tanks and artillery launched an attack on a FAR position, north west of the plain of Jars, forcing the government soldiers to retreat with 3 wounded.

The next afternoon, another position in the same sector was attacked by one NVA company. They were repulsed and left 2 dead on the battlefield.

The same day, the FAR were forced to evacuate another post north east of the Plain of Jars.

Enemy activity was equally as intense in MR 4, on August 16, one FAR soldier was wounded during a clash 6 kms, west of Paksong.

The day before, at 0820 h, a FAR patrol unit in the sector south east of the Bolovens Plateau was attacked by the NVA. Two enemy were killed and 2 FAR wounded.

Sporadic clashes took place in other military regions, causing no losses.

ORA:ps:24-9-71

24/8/71.

September 23, 1971

Military Situation: Intense activity in MR 2 and 4.

Vientiane (ALP): Several fatal clashes took place late last week in MR 2 the 19th of August, 12 NVA were killed during a violent battle between NVA forces and one FAR unit north of the Plain of Jars.

The next day, 3 more NVA soldiers were killed north west of the Plain.

The day after that a government position, situated north west of the Plain of Jars, was evacuated by the villagers following an attack by an NVA battalion supported by artillery and B-40 rockets. According to the latest information, the position was retaken later by the FAR. One person was killed and 4 wounded on the government side.

We also learn that a NVA regiment and a PL battalion are moving towards the Plain of Jars from the region of Nong Het to reinforce their troops in the area.

In MR 4 FAR advances toward Paksong are meeting with serious enemy resistance. A violent clash took place on the 18th 5 kms west of the town obliged our forces to retreat with one killed and 5 wounded.

August 20, a clash 10 kms northwest of Paksong caused 3 NVA deaths, there were no details on FAR losses.

The next day, 3 other NVA soldiers were killed in an engagement 30 kms north of Done Khong six FAR soldiers were wounded.

We also learn that in addition to the 14th relief regiment which arrived last week, one NVA battalion arrived last Saturday of kms north of Paksong.

In the other military regions the situation remains stationary.

ORA:ps:23-9-71

25/8/71.

September 23, 1971

Military Operations.

Vientiane (ALP): 30 NVA troops were killed and 5 FAR wounded in clashed 10 kms north east of Xieng Lom in MR I on the 21st and 22nd of August. The enemy was supported with 60 mm. Mortars, 75 mm. cannons and B-40 rockets.

Three more enemy were killed on August 22 at 1430 h. west of the PDJ in MR 2. One FAR soldier was wounded. The night of the 23rd, one government unit was attacked by a company of Daccong (north Vietnamese cuicide commandos) the assailants were repulsed, however, they left 2 dead behind them.

During the same night, 3 more north vietnamese were killed during an encounter with FAR troops northeast of the PDJ.

In MR 3 several small clashes occurred around Phalane and Dong Hene. The situation in MR4 remained relatively calm during the last 24 hours. Enemy artillery harassment was reported north of Ban Phak Kout, on the Pakse Paksong road.

Finally, in MR 5, one FAR soldier was killed and 2 wounded during an encounter in the Sala Phoukhoun Sector.

The AFALI comes to the aid of Flood Victims.

Vientiane (ALP): As announced in our columns yesterday, the Lao ladies International Friendship Association, proceeded to distribute this morning various food products to flood victims.

Led by Madame Platthana Chounramany President of the association, the AFALI delegation, visited the reception centers at that Luang, the governmental palace and the Lycee de Vientiane. Rice and dried fish were given to the families temporarily lodged in these centers.

The delegation was composed of Lao and foreign vips.

On the next few days the AFALI will perform the same charitable action in other reception centers.

ORA:ps:23-9171

26/8/71.

September 24, 1971

The Prime Minister "I invite the Neo Lao Hak Sat to participate in the upcoming legislative elections..."

Vientiane (ALP): During an interview he granted to the Lao presse this morning, on the eve of his departure abroad, H.H. Prince Souvanna Phouma, the Prime Minister Declared that his voyage was necessary for more than one reason.

"I know that I am leaving the country at a particularly delicate moment, in view of the military and flood situations", added the Prince. However, instructions and orders have been given to deal with any eventuality, and measures have been taken to ensure that these are faithfully followed and executed. The Prime Minister also remarked that his mission abroad was fully justified in the sense that it will permit him to "come into personal contact", always more efficacious than correspondence and reports, with foreign political and governmental personalities, notably in Bangkok, Paris, London, Washington and in New York where the Prime Minister who will address the United Nations General Assembly, will have the occasion to meet with a large number of representatives from other governments / "no one can deny that this type of meetings generally bears fruit. I must take all steps possible to move Laos towards peace and national reconciliation."

His highness the Prime Minister then referred to his age and health, which necessitate, he stated, medical care and rest. "In any case, ~~the~~ said the Prince I will remain in permanent contact with my government to discuss all problems in our day and age, distances are neither an obstacle nor an inconvenience..."

When asked if "the absence of your highness risks to put the present conversations with the NLHS on ice?, the Prime Minister remarked that all powers were given to his representative Phang Phongsavan to conduct these talks, and that, in any case, they are still waiting for Prince Souphanouvong's response to the overturn made in the message addressed to him on August 18th 1971. "However, what ever may happen, added the Prince, Phang Phongsavan knows how to contact wherever he may be in the world. There is no need to worry that my absence might lessen his interest in this crucial question".

In response to another question, pertaining to the upcoming legislative elections, the Prince forcefully declared that he repeats his invitation to the Neo Lao Hak Sat to participate in them, "I guarantee all honesty and legality".

His highness concluded the interview by returning to the subject of the conversations with the NLHS. "Among the many sterile accusations ~~made~~ made by the NLHS, there is one which is simple to refute. It concerns the supposed FAR encroachments in the Plain of Jars of the Plain of Jars. "In Answer to this the Prince recalls that the Plain of Jars has been a recognized neutralist zone since the first days and that the seat of his government in 1961-62 was at Khang Khay, but despite this, these so called encroachments

can easily be stopped. "It suffices, he said, that the NLHX accept my proposition to neutralise the Plain. At which time, both sides will evacuate that the evacuation will be controlled goes without saying", added the prince who continued to say that if the NLHX shows itself reticent concerning the choice of Vientiane as a place of meeting, I am entirely ready to send my delegates to Khang Khay, when it is made safe by the proposed neutralisation.

Military Situation: Violent clash on the Bolovens Plateau:

Vientiane (ALP): Three north vietnamese were killed last Tuesday during a violent clash with a government unit, in a sector situated north west of the Bolovens Plateau, in MR 4, the FAR, with air support; suffered 3 wounded.

The next day, at 1140h, the airstrip at Saravan received 8 122mm. rockets which caused no important damage.

In MR 2, enemy activities continue. During the last 48 hours, one FAR position west of the Plain of Jars was attacked by the north vietnamese who retreated after 1/2 hour of combat as they were unable to take the post.

Yesterday afternoon, 6 north vietnamese were killed in an encounter with FAR troops north of the PDJ. The government forces had one killed and 3 wounded.

The situations in other regions remain stationary, marked only by small encounter.

More than 9000 flood Victims in Vientiane:

Vientiane (ALP): According to the Ministry of Social Affairs, the number of flood victims in the capital rose to 9531 persons, lodged in the 16 following reception centers.

CENTERS:

No. F & P.

MMFI/ <del>ALA</del> GRL	190/1301
Camp Chinaimo	38/196
Chinese School	80/609
Government Palace & Bouachanh Sawmill	201/1027
Vat Dong Mieng	35/238
Chao Anou School	202/1191
Thong Toum School	40/208
Sidamdouane School	25/163
National Stadium	31/210
Lycee de Vientiane	126/984
Ban Hom Hill	137/800
Sikhay School	20/90
That Luang	322/1691
Wattay Control Tower	20/80
Pak Thang Dong Paleb	25/147
Sisathanak and Saiphong	85/507

TOTALS:

1,577.9,442

The Social Welfare services have distributed 59,500 kiloes of rice, 8533 loaves of bread and 2314 ration packages.

Aid to Flood Victims:

Vientiane (ALP): Numerous associations are actively participating with governmental services in assisting flood victims.

Yesterday we reported on charitable actions by the AFALI and the embassy of the Republic of Vietnam, however, other associations have not remained in active. The chinese association has distributed to date 8 tons of rice and other food products.

A delegation, led by M. Oung Tanchareun, has already visited the That Luang Chao Anou and Chinese School Reception centers. Yesterday it gave over 1,000 kilos of rice to the people of Ban Na Hai and Na May, in the area of Muong Saifong, south of Vientiane, which was particularly affected by the rising water.

The association will continue it's work during the next few days, in various reception centers.

ORA:ps:24-9-71

27/8/71.

September 23, 1971

Military Operations

Vientiane (ALP): A violent encounter occurred August 25 east of the Bolovens Plateau, in MR 4; 4 FAR were killed and 2 wounded" reported General Thongphan Knoksy, National Defense spokesman. Enemy losses were set at 10 killed. Several weapons were abandoned by the north vietnamese.

During the same day, another incident took place west of Paksong. The number of losses on either side are unknown.

In other military regions, no particular combat was reported, with the exception of a few sporadic encounters around Sayaboury (MR I), the PDJ (MR 2) and Dong Hene (MR 3). No other losses were reported during these incidents.

Pagan Houmphanh Saignasith comes to the Aid of Flood Victims:

Vientiane (ALP): Pagna Houmphanh Saignasith, secretary of state to finance, in charge of the national economy, yesterday gave a personal contribution to flood victims.

The secretary of state who is also a deputy from Vientiane, visited the reception center at the ~~Polytechnic~~ Bouachanh Sawmill yesterday, where the distributed rice to 75 families displaced by rising waters.

Pagan Houmphanh Siagansith was accompanied yesterday by M. Bouachanh Inthavong, also a deputy from Vientiane and proprietor of the sawmill.

ORA:ps:23-9-71

31/8/71.

September 23, 1971

New Commander for the Subdivision of Khammouane.

Vientiane (ALP): The military subdivision of Khammouane has, since last saturday, a new commander: Colonel Vannivong Liep Soumholphakdy, who replaced Colonel Rattanabanleugg Choumlamauntry, called to other duties.

The changing of command took place on Saturday, with General Bounpone Marthepharak, commander in chief of the FAR, presiding. General Noupbat Daohuang, Sounthone Pathammavong and Tham Sayasithsena also attended the ceremony.

Aid to Flood Victims:

Gift from the south Vietnamese embassy . Vientiane (ALP) Two tons of rice and 170 kiloes of dried fish were distributed by south vietnamese embassy personnel to flood victims at the reception center at That Luang.

The Vietnamese delegation was headed by M. Ngo Thuy Chinh.

Gift from the French Embassy: Joining the International movement to help the Lao flood victims, the French Embassy, distributed, on Friday the 27th and Saturday the 28th of August 1971, one ton of rice to Lao flood victims lodged within the French Military Mission camp.

ORAPps:23-9-71

1/9/71.

September 22, 1971

Military Situation 15 Pathet Lao and 350 villagers defect in MR 5.

Vientiane (ALP): 15 Pathet Lao, including 1 officier, defected last August 30 to the FAR at Phouvieng, in MR 4, bringing with them 350 villages fleeing the Lao-Viet regime.

In MR 2, a battle took place August 30 at 1140h. south of Bouamlong killing 17 NVA and 2 FAR. 3 FAR were wounded. Two 12.7 machine guns and 5 AK rifles were taken. In the same region, north-west of the PDJ, one FAR soldier was wounded during enemy bombardment of a government position which received 30 rounds of 82 mm. mortar shells.

The battles continue around Paksong in MR 4 where, August 30 at 0915h. 3 kms south of the town, 7 NVA were killed. The FAR suffered 1 killed and 1 wounded. The same day at 1145h. on route 23, 6 kms west of Paksong, a clash took place wounding 10 FAR and killing 3 NVA.

Nothing important was reported in MR 1 and 3 during the last 48 hours.

All information was provided yesterday afternoon by General Thongphanh Knoksy, army spokesman, during his daily briefing.

ORA:ps:23-9-71

2/9/71.

September 23, 1971

Military Operations Raging Combats in MR 4:

Vientiane (ALP): There were 4 government soldiers killed, 15 wounded and 7 NVA corpses found after a battle 3 kms east of Ban Phak Kout on Rt. 23 (Pakse - Paksong) which took place on August 31 at 0800h. in the 4th military region.

The same day at 1500h, 5 FAR were wounded and 4 enemy killed in a battle near Paksong.

In MR 2 the north vietnamese attacked a FAR position following a fierce mortar bombardment. The position is south-east of the PDJ (where enemy presence is growing each day). The FAR, with T-28 air-support were able to force the enemy to retreat, however, 4 soldiers were killed and (wounded).

In MR 3 one government soldier was killed and another wounded during 2 clashes near Phalane.

No important activity was reported in the 1st and 5th military regions during the last 48 hours, General Thongphanh Knoksy, army spokesman, furnished these details during his daily briefing yesterday Sept.

Gifts the Flood Victims:

Vientiane (ALP): Gifts to flood victims continue to pour into the ministry of Social Affairs and Labor.

Between August 25th and September 1, AE. the president of the Assembly, Phagna Phoumi Sananikone and the director of the "Air Continental" restaurant, each donated a sum of 100,000 kip, while the director of the sandals F. Rubber Factory donated 1,200 pairs of shoes.

RA:ps:23-9-71

3/9/71.

September 23, 1971

The Military Situation

Vientiane (ALP): Military activity was heaviest in MR 2 during the last 48 hours.

At 0600h. September 1, 3 FAR troops were killed north-west of the PDJ when they were attacked by NVA.

At 0700h, on the same day, the FAR were forced to abandon a position in the northern sector of the PDJ. Losses are unknown.

At the same time, south-east of the plain, another unit lost 3 men and had 4 wounded during a NVA artillery bombardment.

On the other hand, in MR 4, a FAR operation dismantled a NVA defense system 6 kms west of Paksong, on Rt. 23. 12 NVA corpses were found and 40 bunkers were destroyed.

In MR 3, 50 82mm. mortar shells, and 17 122 mm. rockets fell at 2010h, without causing any important damage on a FAR post 10 kms west of Dong Hen.

During a clash in MR 5, 7 kms north west of Borikhane at Phou Cuti, 3 FAR were killed, including one company commander. The enemy lost 8 men. There was nothing of importance to report in MR 1.

The Lao Red Cross and the International Red Cross Continue their Aid to Flood Victims:

Vientiane (ALP): The Lao Red Cross and the International Red Cross continue their aid to flood victims.

Yesterday, September 2, the vicepresident of the Lao Red Cross led a delegation which, in addition to the International Red Cross representative, included representatives from the ladies Red Cross committee, of the Vientiane hospital, and from the Tom Dooley Foundation, to Thadeua where they distributed rice and other food products to Ban Thone Leua and other river side villages affected by the flood.

ORA:ps:23-9-71

6/9/71.

September 22, 1971

Military Situation Concentrated Activity on The Bolovens Plateau:

Vientiane: Intense enemy activity is taking place in the Lao Ngam Sector of MR 4, declared General Thongphanh Kuoksy, army spokesman, this morning during his daily briefing.

Elsewhere in the same military region, a position in the Ban Phok Kout sector was violently bombarded by NVA 105 canons, on September 2, at 2100h. causing 3 deaths among FAR troops.

The same day at ~~1500h~~ 1500h. 2 NVA soldiers were killed during a clash 29 km southeast of Pakse. On September 4, at 1420, the garrison at a post 15km southeast of Soukhouma was forced to retreat in the face of a lao-viet attack. 3 FAR soldiers were killed, one wounded and 5 were reported missing.

During the night of September 4th to 5th around 0400h, an enemy attack on an operational unit, above Ban Phak Hout, caused the death of one FAR soldier and wounded 24 others. On the other hand, 3 Pathet Lao defected to the government forces at Hat Saykhoun, near Khong Island. In MR 2, 15 NVA troops were killed during a battle with the FAR northwest of the PDJ, on the 1st of September at 0200h.

On September 2, on the southern of the Plain, 3 north Vietnamese were killed and 2 FAR soldiers wounded during a brief encounter.

On September 3, at 0400h. 10 kms south of Bouamlong, a FAR position was attacked without success by the north vietnam-ese who left 3 corpses on the battle ground.

In MR I, on September 4, 1 FAR soldier was killed and 1 wounded during an NVA attack on a position north west of Muong Nam.

During the night of September 4 to 5 at 0200h. a FAR unit south west of Hongsa, 69 kms from Sayaboury, killed 2 north Vietnamese. 3 villagers, unfortunately were killed by flying bullets.

In Mr. III only one clash was reported on September 4 at 1700 h, 3 north vietnamese were killed.

MR. 5 has been relatively calm, however, intense enemy activity was reported in the Xieng Net region.

28 New Refugee families received by Social Welfare in Sithandone:

Sithandone ALP: The provincial services of Social Affairs and Labor distributed emergency supplies to 28 refugee families (150 persons) settled in the Tasseng Muong Sine sector.

These supplies were mainly rice, other food produces, and carpentry and farming tools.

After the distribution ceremony, the head of the provincial Social Affairs and Labor Service informed the refugees of the main ideas behind refugee resettlement and refugee reintegration into local and national life.

The director then explained procedures for the installation of new villages.

ORA:ps:22-9-71

6/9/71.

September 23, 1971

The International Red Cross will aid Flood Victims in Laos.

Geneva: 7/9/ AEP-ALP): Following serious flooding in Laos, the league of Red Cross Societies has called on Red Cross Societies in 17 countries.

According to the first reports, it will involve aiding 60,000 families without shelter in the entire country.

A delegate from the league, who is at this time in Vietnam, will ~~visit~~ visit Laos to evaluate the urgent needs of the flood victims.

Because of serious disturbances in the communications system by the flood, the call to the national societies has to do with sending funds which will enable relief supplies to be acquired locally.

Military Operations:

The Entire Country is Calm: Vientiane (ALP):

The military situation has been quiet during the last 24 hours, declared general Thongphanh Knoksy, the army spokesman, in his briefing yesterday.

No important activity was reported in the 1st, 3rd and 5th military regions. In the 2nd military region, only one clash took place between FAR and NVA south of the PDJ, the 6th of September at 12 PM, without causing any losses, however, in MR 4 the same day at 5 PM. One government soldier was wounded 10 kms, north of Paksong.

ORA:ps:23-9-71

7/9/71.

September 22, 1971

AID TO FLOOD VICTIMS

Vientiane Rotary Club:

"Fortunately, human lives have been spared, and the dramatic problem which faces us today and tomorrow is assuredly that of supplying commodities to these unfortunate victims of flooding, peasants or townsmen" announced M. Michel Theodas, Preseident, who donated one ton of rice in the name of the Rotary club of Vientiane to Phagna Keo Viphakone, Secretary of State to Social Affairs and Labor, to be distributed to Flood Victims.

"The Rotary Club added the President, wanted, in the spirit of human brotherhood to do its small portion in helping the victims of this tragedy which once again has hit the Kingdom of Laos".

Vientiane Chinese Association: This morning at 11:00h. the Vientiane Chinese Association donated 5000 doses of cholera vaccine and 5000 closes of combination cholera-typhoid vaccine to the Ministry of Public Health to inocutate flood victims.

In receiving the vaccine, Phagan Phouy Phoutthasak, Director General of the Ministry of Public Health declared that the vaccine had arrived just in time as the Hygine and Preventive medicine service was in the process of inoculating the population againt cholera and typhoid. He then thanked the Vientiane chinese association for this general gesture.

ORA:ps:22-9-71

9/9/71.

September 29, 1971

Military Operations:

Situation relatively calm in the country:

VIENTIANE (VALP): One PT FG NVA tank was destroyed on September 6 at 18:00h, in the northwestern portion of the PDJ, in MR II General Thongphanh Knoksy announced yesterday during his daily briefing.

The General went on to say that several NVA tanks had attacked a government position and that one of these was destroyed by the FAR counter battery firing.

Again in MR II, west of the PDJ, the NVA abandoned one corpse after a clash with a FAR unit. One AK rifle was captured.

Elsewhere, in MR I, government forces observed an important displacement of Lao Viet troops near Ban Na Ky Ngen, a few kms from Pak Seuang.

Two ~~un~~unimportant clashes took place in MR III, one 20 kms east of Thakhek, the other 20 kms of northeast of Dong Hene.

In MR 4 the north vietnamese lost one killed during a combat which took place on September 6 at 3:00h, 10 kms northwest of Soukhoumma, while a FAR position at Ban Phak Kout reported one wounded following a 105mm. battery bombardment on September 7 at 5:30h, nothing significant was reported in MR 5, where on September 7 one PL soldier defected to the government forces near Xieng Det.

ORA:ps:29-9-71

10/9/71.

September 24, 1971

Military situation 60 PL defect in MR 4.

Vientiane (ALP): 60 PL. company 2, 12th battalion, led by one of their officers, defected that last Tuesday to government forces in the Muong Vat Phy area, 15 kms from Kong Sedne in MR 4, announced yesterday General Thong-Phanh Knoksy, army spokesman, during his daily briefing.

After having qualified the military distuation as "relatively calm", the spokesman reported, however, that a FAR forward position was abandoned on September 8 at 2000h; 10 kms north east of Muong Nane, in MR 1, following a combat of nearly an hour. The garison retreated in mobile defense.

In MR 2, the FAR, on September 8, on the western edge of the PDJ, discovered a cache containing 3 tons of ammunition and food supplies.

In MR 4, on Rt 23, a brief encounter, 10 kms west of Paksong on September 8, carised the deaths of one soldier on each side. In the same region, 2 FAR were wounded by NVA 105 mm. canon bombardment, near Pha Kout.

Nothing was reported from MR 3, and 5.

The Lao Red Cross is activity Persuing its Aid to Flood Victims:

Vientiane (ALP): During a meeting held at the home of Dr. Oudom Souvannavong, President, the Lao Red Cross decided on it's program for the next few days to aid flood vicioms.

Aheady, this morning, a delegation visited the area south of Thadeua, notable Ban Thuin Theng whre rice, pepper, salt, padek and medicines were distributed to flooded villages.

Other distributions are planed for Saturday (Muong Na Xay Thong), Monday (Veun Kene, Na Sone, Ban Hay) and Wednesday (Ban Kho Khe, Kho Pheung, etc...). The Lao delegation will stay in the last area two days, using boats and helicopters.

Madame Noupbat Chounramany, vice president of the Lao Ladies Red Cross invites all volanteers and interessted persons in this humanitarian action to present themselves Saturday morning, September 11 at 0730h, at the seat of the Lao Red Cross, next to Vat Kieng Nhun.

Aid to Flood Victims:

Vientiane (ALP): Aid of various natures continues to your into the ministry of Social Affairs and Labor to benefit flood victims.

YEsterday morning the Chiou Ngi Xieng Society, based in the capital, offered an important quantity of rice and diverse products to the ministry which regulated these commodities to the committee charged with distribution of flood victims.

ORA:ps:25-9-71

11/9/71.

September 24, 1971

Royal Donation to Flood Victims:

Vientiane (ALP): His Majesty the King donated yesterday afternoon at the Royal Palace, a sum of 1,000,000 kip to aid flood victims.

Before giving the sum to Phagna Leuam Insisiengmay, President of the council I.F., His Majesty urged the government to do able it could to help the flood victims to return to their normal lives. The sovereign expressed his and her Majesty the Queens concern over the population devastated by the floods.

The President of the council then spoke to voice the gratitude of the government and of the flood victims for this donation which testifies to the solicitude the Royal Family feels toward the people.

After the ceremony, Phagna Keo Viphakone, Secretary of state to the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor, responding to a question posed by His Majesty, replied that there remained but 200 refugees, all installed at the MMFI/GRL Reception center at Wattay.

His Majesty, who was accompanied by HRH. The Secretary General of the Royal Palace, also asked that high priority be given to the reopening of Wattay airstrip and the repair of the roads destroyed by the flood H.E. The president of the King's council, the minister of the Interior and the Minister of Social Affairs and Labor and the Prime Minister's delegate to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were also present at the donation ceremony.

ORA:ps:24-9-71

13/9/71.

September 23, 1971

Military Situation all regions relatively calm.

Vientiane (ALP): General Thongphanh Knoksy, army spokesman, reported this morning in his daily briefing that the military situation was relatively calm over the weekend.

The army spokesman, either he specified that there was no activity in MRI turned to the military operations in MR 2, where 2 north vietnamese were killed on September 10 south of Bouamlong, during a combat which wounded 1 FAR soldier.

In the same military region, on the southern edge of the Plain of Jars, 50 82 mm. mortar rounds fell on a FAR position during the night of the 10th to 11th of September, while on September 11, at 0930h, in the southern part of the Plain, the north vietnamese lost 8 men and the FAR troops suffered 3 wounded during a half an hour encounter. 2 AK. rifles and 4/82mm. mortars were recovered.

In MR3 two clashes were reported, without losses, in the immediate area of Phalane. In MR 4 the situation is improving on the Bolovens Plateau, declared Gen. Thongphanh Knoksy, who gave no other details. In the same region, the spokesman reported that ~~at~~ the FAR retook a position situated 15 kms southeast of Soukhoumma. Else where, the garison at Ban Phak Kout was bombarded twice and attacked once by the north vietnamese of Sept 12 who lost one man; 6 FAR were wounded. The spokesman also stated that, 50 kms south west of Pakse, one Pathet Lao officier and his family defected to the government forces.

In MR 5, the FAR discovered on Sept 9, 20 km northeast of Phou Khoun an ossuary containing the corpses of 15 north vietnamese, and a cache of 2 tons of material. Elsewhere, Sept 13 at 0400h, the garison at Xieng Det was attacked, unsuccessfully, 1 NVA officer was killed, and his corpse was found, along with military documents.

ORA:ps:23-9-71

14/9/71.

September 24, 1971

Colonel Khamphet "Paksong will soon be liberated"

"paksong is practically encircled by the Royal Armed forces and our commandos are leading raids each day into the town itself", Colonel Khamphet Thounsavath, 2nd assistant to the commander of MR 4, speaking for Colonel Soutchay Vongsavanh, declared last Saturday to a Lao-Press correspondent.

The clean-up operation around Pakse have successfully unrolled and the FAR have already pushed the north-Vietnamese past km 40, toward Paksong. This town still remains the principal objective of the FAR, which will fight to the end to liberate it. This liberation, Colonel Khamphet event on to say, will take place in the near future. At the present time, our troops are attacking from all directions and our head-quarters believe that the town will be retaken quite soon.

In the rest of MR 4, the situation is very encouraging, especially in the Saravane sector, where the FAR have reoccupied almost all of the positions lost to the north-vietnamese during their last lightning offensive against the Bolovens Plateau. The provincial capital of Saravane is returning slowly but surely to a normal life. The Khoueng and provincial authorities have resented their representatives to Saravane, and several officials have decided of their own accord to rejoin their former positions left vacant since the Lao-Viet occupation of the town.

Our special envoy having brought up the question of defectors, Colonel Khamphet stated that their number has risen to 425, only since the recent visit to the region by their majesties the King and Queen. (July 1, 1971). Among these 425 defections there were 37 officers, 119 under-officers and 254 troops. These figures do not include the number of isolated defectors who present themselves each day to the different FAR positions in the region.

Most of these defectors come from the Wapikhamthong and Paksong sectors, where the friction between Pathet Lao and Northvietnamese is the most evident the majority of the defectors are Lao while other ethnic groups represent but 10 to 15 % of the total number.

Their reintegration into the ranks of the FAR does not pose very many problems, added Colonel Khamphet. "We have received them with open arms, have taken care of them, and now they are fighting by our side against the northvietnamese invaders".

Their usefulness is very great, the Colonel underlined, as they have a perfect knowledge of enemy lines, which they easily infiltrate with commando units of 10 men to carry out fruitful sabotage raids. Colonel Khamphet concluded the interview by declaring himself as very optimistic and confident in the future. "We will kick the north vietnamese out of Paksong, one by one", he forcefully declared.

Aid to Flood Victims in Savannakhet Province:

Savannakhet (ALP): A provincial delegation from Savannakhet, lead by M. Sisouvan, Chao Khoueng, rendered visit last week to Dong Hene to distribute emergency commodities to the flood victims in the region. The commodities distributed clothes, blankets, mosquito nets, and kitchen utensils. Were offered by the "Saphaphoumine" association, the Provincial red Cross, and the "Christian Service" in the Province.

Communique from the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor.

Today, September 14, 1971 the Minister of Social Affairs and Labor received, by way of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the RLG in Vientiane, a sum of 50,000 baht, a personal contribution from H.E. Dr. Shen Chang Huan, to help our compatriots, victims of innondation.

In the name of the Royal government and in the name of the flood victims, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor would like to extend to this generous donor it's greatest thanks for this ~~file~~ highly humanitarian gesture.

ORA:ps:24-9-71

15/9/71.

September 24, 1971

Military Operations:

The Situation Remains the Same:

Vientiane (ALP): The situation remains stationary over most of the territory, general Thongphanh Knoksy, declared yesterday during his daily briefing.

The army spokesman however, with out giving details stated that there was violent combat around Paksong, in MR. 4.

Among other developments during the last 48 hours, we note the death of an officer during an attack on a FAR position at Houei Mune, about 100 kms. From Savannaket, in MR 3, and also that of 3 FAR troops during a battle 15 kms northwest of Borikhane in MR 3.

Elsewhere, in the Xieng Det sector, in MR 5, the FAR have uncovered accache one ton of ammunition and explosives.

General Thongphan Knoksy also announced the defection of 7 PL to the national cause, in the PDJ in MR. 2.

Aid to Flood Victims:

Vientiane: (ALP): More than 500 families, flood victims, in Ban Veun Khene, Pak Ngum May, Houei Hom, between Sept. 10 and 14, received emergency commodities donated by M. Kim Kai, merchant in Thadeua.

We learn elsewhere that the Lim Song Houat Society donated yesterday afternoon to the Ministry of Social Affaris and Labor an important quantity of rice, to benefit flood victims.

ORA:ps:24-9-71

17/9/71.

September 24, 1971

### The Death of a Phantom Town Oudom Sai

"We will kick the north vietnamese out of Paksong, one by one", colonel Khamphet Thounsavath declared last Saturday, his gram determination, shared by all our seldiers fighting to retake Paksong, was crowned with sucess: The north vietnamese agressors are now chased out of the town and our troops reight over the reconquered territoty.

We salute theis victory of the royal armed forces as a ~~fighting/and/~~ fighting and to long efforts and sacrificies by both our government and our soldiers to recapture, at a huge losses it is true, that which will always remain our territorial patrimony; the Bolovens Plateau. The north vietnamese forceably took paksong. Our troops have kicked the agressors out of the town with bayonels and canons. They searched though each quarter, house by house, eliminating one by one the enemy snipers which infiltrated behind our lines.

This secess shows without a doubt that the FAR are not only capable of facing troops with a reputation of being some of the best in the world but also are capable of crushing them despite them pretended tatical and strategic superiority.

We are pround of this FAR victory and we wish with all our hearts that they will triumph every where in the Kingdom.

Oudom Sai is dead! long live liberated Paksong!

Oudom Say: anme given to Paksong by the Lao viet forces after it's capture

### Military Operations:

Recapture of Paksong: 137 north vietnamese coppses counted on the field, 32 FAR killed and 57 wounded:

Vientiane (ALP): Announcing the number of casualties after 3 days of combat ending in the recapture of Paksong, in MR 4, on September 15, 1971. General Thongphan Knoksy stated, during this daily briefing, yesterday afternoon, that 137 north vietnamese corpses were counted on the fiold and that 37 were killed and 57 wounded in the FAR ranks.

The last north vietnamese resistance is crushed, added the army spokesman, who wnet on to say that several elements of the 9th NVA regiment retreated toward Tha Teng, followed by FAR units.

We can therefore say, concluded general Thongphan, that operaton "Saya Sila" the cade name given to the government offensive to retake captured willages, has attained all of it's objectives: Saravane was retaken on July 28, Lao Ngam on September 2, and finally Paksong on September 15. No significant activities were reported in the 4 other military regions.

Delegated from the International Red Cross in mission to Laos.

Vientiane (ALP): We have heard today that the delegate from the league of Red Cross Societies has been in Vientiane since last Saturday.

Mr. Streiffer is carrying out in Vientiane a mission in response to the call for aid to the flood victims launched by the Lao Red Cross.

The delegate, who has had several fruitful meetings with Dr. Oudom Souvannavong, president of the Lao Red Cross, has participated in distribution of commodities in 3 villages grouping together 2000 flood victims, and has viewed the Vientiane Plain by helicopter to verify the extent of the catastrophe.

Mr. Streiffer will meet with the Lao Red Cross today, Sept 17, then will return to Geneva to make known to the league of Red Cross Societies the immediate and long term needs of the Lao flood victims.

More than 10,000 US. dollars has been gathered by the International Red Cross to form an emergency fund to aid Lao flood victims.

ORA:ps:24-9-71

18/9/71.

September 29, 1971

An interview with the deputy from Ottapeu on the events in Paksong:

Vientiane (ALP): Most of the administrative offices are completely destroyed and many homes are 10 to 20% damaged" Mr. Bou, deputy from Attapeu declared yesterday, in an interview given to national radiodiffusion, on his return from Paksong, which he visited on September 15 with the Prime Ministers delegate to the defense Ministry, after it was retaken by the FAR.

Mr. Bou went on to say that on their arrival in the town by helicopter, there were still 2 or 3 north vietnamese, in several houses, shooting at the government forces.

The deputy then declared that during the north vietnamese occupation of the town, the farmers were unable to tend to their crops. The losses, he added, have not yet been calculated.

Mr. Bou concluded the interview by saying that he spoke with 4 other deputies and with provincial authorities concerning the reinstallation of the inhabitants of Paksong in their old homes and the return to normal life under government administration.

ORA:ps:29-9-71

20/9/71.

September 29, 1971

Military Operations:

Report on the recapture of Paksong.

Vientiane (ALP): During his daily briefing, this morning general Thongphanh Knoksy, announced the total losses which occurred during the fighting which terminated, on September 15 after 3 days of combat, in the recapture of Paksong.

The army spokesman listed 84 killed, 439 wounded and 187 missing among the FAR and 128 killed, 316 wounded, and 108 missing among the irregulars, however, the north vietnamese left 279 bodies on the field and army estimates put their wounded at about 600.

Sporadic gun-fire is still reported around Paksong, particularly in the Ban Phak Kout and Phou Thevada sectors.

In MR II, 3 FAR positions in the western portion of the PDJ, which fell to the enemy during the night of September 15-16, were reoccupied by government forces late September 17, after a hard fight. The number of losses has not yet been reported.

In army Spokesman also reported in MR II, the capture of 3 important north vietnamese posts in the northeast portion of the PDJ, on September 18.

On the other hand, in the southern section of the Plain, the FAR had 1 killed and 2 wounded, during a clash with a north vietnamese unit the 18th at 10:00h.

During the night of September 18th to the 19th, at 2:00h, the FAR were forced to abandon LS-23, 18 kms from Thathom, during a violent enemy attack. Losses on either side are not known.

In MR III, 4 Pathet Lao dejected to government forces at Ban Na Khout Chanh, about a dozen kms northeast of Dong Hene.

Nothing important was reported from MR I and MR V.

General Soutchai "Our victory surpasses our greatest hopes"

Pakse (ALP): "I am extremely proud of this victory and the moral of our troops is now very high". Such is general Soutchai Vongsavanh's impression. He is commander of MR 4.

Questioned on the battle plan drawn up by his headquarters to recapture Paksong from the north vietnamese, general Soutchai, who received his new stars on September 15, on the battlefield, revealed that our troops led the enemy to believe that we were concentrating our forces on the Pakse Paksong road, that is to say along Rt 23, while the FAR were leading diversionary movements along the road, more important government

units took the enemy from behind attacking them from the east; at the same time the north vietnamese had spread their activities to match scattered FAR units. The enemy was taken by surprise by a flood of fire and iron and was unable to retreat without large losses and complete disorder.

However, we were forced to advance very slowly, out of fear of provoking the destruction of villagers belongings, which had already suffered at the hands of the enemy. The north vietnamese behaved more like bandits than "liberators" during their provisional occupation of the town. The doors of abandoned houses were knocked in, the mattresses, couches and chairs ripped apart to prevent others from enjoying material comfort the fites to cars were carried away to make sandals however, the greatest crime committed by the north vietnamese is to have reduced to cinders the filipino hospital at Paksong, one of the best hospital establishments in the kingdom.

As for our troops, he remarked, they behaved admirably, as true patriots, having received formal orders to respect the belongings of others.

Concerning clean up operations in Paksong the commander of MR 4 went on to say that the FAR are pursuing the NVA which is fleeing toward Tha Teng and Lao Ngam. Our troops have already pushed the enemy as far as 20 kms from the town and hold all of the hills around Paksong.

Hardened by this brilliant victory, the moral of our troops has risen considerably. It is even very high, concluded general ~~soy~~ Soutchai who declared himself very touched by the manifestation of joy and enthusiasm by his troops on the announcement of the recapture of Paksong by the royal armed forces.

#### En Route to Paksong:

Paksong - 18/9/71 (ALP): On the runway at Pakse, our helicopter took off after 2 others amidst an infernal din caused as much by the helicopter as by the incessant take offs and landings of the Royal air force T-28's destination Paksong.

We began by skirting the Pakse Paksong road (the famous Rt. 23). Until km 21, the forward north vietnamese front in their offensive against the Pakse Paksong region, the country side remained constant; dense vegetation, pineapple and banana plantations, intact though devoid of population however, from this point on, rocket, bomb and mortar craters made their appearance, particularly on the sides of the road, from where our troops pushed the enemy.

Little before km 38, the helicopter modified it's course, avoiding areas considered as "hot" In this areas not later then yesterday, hard battles were fought and traffic was not yet open to civilian curculation. Here the war took on it's real dimensions, around km 40, considerable damage could be seen from the sky houses burned, portions of the road destroyed, ~~the~~ plantations ruined by bombing.

Themore one appproches Paksong the more evident and extensive becomes the destruction. The hill which shelters the garison at Km 49 is not only denuded but is also heavily creiassed. Scorched trees are scattered around the postthe trajectory of the bombs follow the direction in which the north veitnamese fled.

Our helicopter landed there for about 3 minutes, just enough time to unload supplies of rice and hot meals for the soldiers at the post.

3 minutes later, the chopper, after haring circling the town to give us a general impression of Paksong, let us off near the GM. 32 head-quarters. Hardly had we set foot on the groun when the deajening grumblings of the canon and mortars made themselves heard. We quickly ran toward the general headquarters where, amidst his bearded and long haired soldiers, Colonel Bounheung cordially welcomed us.

After having expressed his joys over being able to meet for the first time a Lao journalist on the battlefield and his satisfaction of over the favorable evolution of the military situation in his sector, Lieutenant Colonel Bounheuung then sketched a general plan of the operations in the sector. All of the surrounding strakegic hills had been taken 3 days before. The clean up operations were taking place primarily toward the northwest, in the direction of Lao Ngam and north east toward Tha Teng. Patrols are scouring Rte. 23 toward Pakse to eliminate the last pockets of north vietnamese resistance.

The commander of GM. 32 then informed us of the damage cause of by the north vietnamese during their illegal and temporary occupation of the town. They completely destroyed the OB hospital and some of Chao Boun Oum's residences; they pillaged a bandonned homes and flattened all of the car tires before their precipitous flight, worst of all, they took villagers with them to save as their coolies.

The interrview terminated, we set out to see for ourselves the damage daused during the north vietnamese occupation effectively the above mentioned buildings were in a lamentable state. There was only one government jeep which servied all purposes, however, troop transport had, the priority. Around a hundred soldiers, including 5 women soldiers were bivouaked in government buildings. Villagers, there wefe about a hundred left; peered at us from their half closed doors not daring to appear until we were able to find the phoban who told us the story of the occupation of Paksong by the north vietnamese and whose conclusions were more or less identical to those of Pho Ban Thao Nat, who escaped from Ecgepone a dogs life (Lao Pfesses 11-12/8-71).

While listening to the story told by the chief of the village we heard a group of T-28's have to attack north vietnamese positions situation 20 kms from the town after the passage of the royal Lao air force bombers, our helicopter once again took to the air.

Once in the chopper our hearts began to beat with joy and pride for this rich and fruitful land which is once again in friendly hands.

Sweet Paksong may your name become for our fellow compatriots a symbol of victory in the Lao people's fight for peace.

ORA:ps:29-9-71

21/9/71.

September 29, 1971

Pakse and Paksong come to life.

Pakse (ALP): In a few days Pakse, which was once one of the most charming town in Laos, regained, after the recapture of Paksong by the FAR, her smart and bustling atmosphere, proper to southern towns.

The curfew, which until September 15 began at 21:30, has been pushed to 23:30. The patrols, which once secured all of the town's streets verifying all identify cards, have relaxed their vigilance.

The crowd, at night, strolls the streets, talks in restaurants, circles street vendors, orders to go to the movies which are full at each showing.

An intense animation rules in the Tha Hine bars and those along the Mekong, facing the "quai des Travaux" the officer's mess, on the Paksong road, and that of under officers, across from the airfield, serve all sorts of clients, from pilots to PL. defectors.

As for the common man, he is delighted to be able to walk at ease in the streets and to know that the Lao Viets are far away.

Paksong has not yet recovered her old rhythm, the reconquest being too recent. However, life is quickly returning to normal. Already, last Saturday, around a hundred people returned to their homes after fleeing the north Vietnamese. The troops still patrol the streets but citizens are not required to have a pass for each of their outings.

Paksong is being reborn. The air is fresh and pure and it's sweet to wander in the streets of this climatic village perched on the edge of the Bolovens Plateau.

ORA:ps:29-9-71

22/9/71.

September 29, 1971

Military Operations (Situational over most of the territory:)

Vientiane (ALP): 23 north vietnamese corpses were counted on the field following an encounter between FAR units and enemy elements, on September 20 a few kilometers from Ban Phak Kout, on Rt 23 Pakse-Paksong in MR 4, announced general Thongphan Knoksy during his briefing yesterday afternoon. The government forces were supported by T-28 aircraft, the army spokesmen went on to say and added that on the same day at 20:00, a FAR forward post at Phou Thevada, 4 kms north east of Paksong was attacked with out success by north vietnamese elements. These were no losses in the garrison ranks.

In MR II general Thongphan reported 3 clashes on September 20, in the north northeast and southern sections of the PDJ. The Lao Viet elements lost 6 men and 4 FAR were wounded.

In MR 3, the FAR lost 2 killed and 6 wounded during the bombardment of a post near Phalane.

Nothing significant was reported in Military Regions 1 and 5.

ORA:ps:29-9-71

23/9/71.

September 29, 1971

Military Operations:

Mr. 4 Remains the center of Military Activities:

Vientiane (ALP): During his daily briefing yesterday, general Thongphanh Kanoksy, after having announced that there was nothing important to report in MR I and II, reported on the clean up activities in MR 4 on the Bolovens Plateau.

The army spokesman went on to say that the government forces continue to progress toward the north where they will join with FAR elements operating around Lao Ngam.

Toward the north east our units have occupied an important position at Ban Nong Khin, 6 kms from Paksong, above Phou Thevada.

Toward the west, the FAR which work between Ban Houei Man and Phak Kout, on Rt 23, lost 3 killed and 12 wounded. The government forces killed 6 NVA who were guarding a 1 ton cache of ammunition and supplies in this same sector.

In MR II on the PDK, 1 NVA was killed during a clash with government forces which were not harmed.

Meantime, in MR 3, 5 clashes around Phalane caused the death of 2 FAR soldiers; 4 others were wounded.

Gift from the US. Embassy & the American community to aid the Flood Victims.

Vientiane (ALP): We appreciate just how precious American aid is to the Lao Red Cross" pointed out Dr. Oudom Souvannavong, upon receiving from Mrs. Stearns a check for 500,000 kip, representing the American participation in the Lao Red Cross kirmesse in February 1971.

The president of the Red Cross, after having recalled the efforts made by the organization to help the flood victims, added: "The money which you have just given to us will help the Lao Red Cross to follow immediate and long term assistance programs for the flood victims".

Dr. Oudom Souvannavong was surrounded by Phagna Oun Sananikone, vice-president and by Madame Maniso Abhay, President of the Ladies Red Cross. The Chao Khoueng of Vientiane also was present.

ORA:ps:29-9-71

24/9/71.

September 29, 1971

Military Operations:

Military activities remain concentrated around MR 2 & 4.

Wientiane (ALP): There is nothing to report in MR 1 or 3 general  
Thongphanh Knoksy declared yesterday opening his daily briefing session.

The army spokesman then reported on the situation in MR 2 where the FAR, operating northwest of Ban Na, 20 kms north east of Samthong, discovered a cache containing more than 3 tons of ammunition, one 82 mm. mortar and one 66 mm. canon.

During the night of September 23rd at 20:45h, the government forces operating in the northern sector of the PDJ were attacked by a NVA unit which then retreated and left 2 bodies on the field the FAR suffered one killed and 4 wounded.

At 1:00h, in the morning of September 22, a government position near Muong Mik, 40 kms. South east of Tha Thom was attacked by a NVA company reinforced by 82 mm. mortars 3 NVA were killed; no losses were reported among the FAR.

In MR 4, general Thongphanh Knoksy reported a clash on Rt 23, above the agricultural station which caused the death of one FAR soldier. One soldier was wounded.

During the night of September 21 to 22, the Muongs Office in Soukhoumma was attacked by Lao Viet commandos 2 villagers and one official were killed and the Chao Muong was wounded.

In MR V. more than 30 rounds of 82 mm. mortars and of 57 mm. recoilless canon fell on a FAR position a dozen kms. Northwest of Xieng Det on September 22 on 17:30h, without causing any deaths.

ORA:ps:29-9-71

27/9/71.

September 30, 1971

Center for Refugees from Muong Phalane.

Savannakhet (ALP): The Savannakhet provincial committee for refugee resettlement met late last week at the provincial headquarters under the chairmanship of the Chao Khoueng's 2nd assistant, to examine the measures being taken for the resettlement of the Muong Phalane refugees.

They will be resettled, within the next 2 months at Ban Tat Mak Keua in Tasseng Thasano.

The committee also decided to construct a road leading to this new refugee center.

Military Operations:

Military activities remain concentrated in MR 2 and 4.

Vientiane (ALP): During his daily briefing yesterday morning, general Thongphanh reported in MR I an attack, by the 20 called "Patriotic front", on last September 21, on a civil food convey on the Luang Prabang-Vientiane road, killing 3 and burning 2 trucks.

In MR 2, 3 82 and 120 mm. mortar attacks were reported, on September 22 on FAR units operating in the northern and eastern portion of the ~~VV~~/PDJ. 100 shells fell on friendly positions; 2 were killed and 6 wounded.

On September 23, at 20:30h, a government position a dozen kilometers southwest of Bouam Long was attacked by 2 NVA companies supported by 82 mm. mortars and heavy machine guns. The garrison was forced to retreat in the face of enemy numerical superiority.

During the weekend, 10 clashes were reported on the PDJ, causing a total of 13 deaths and 25 wounded on our side and 27 enemy deaths.

14 AK rifles and 160 mm. mortar were captured.

In MR 3, 2 enemy bombardments north west of Dong Hene and 2 encounters in the Muong Phalane area were reported as causing no losses.

On September 24 at 17:45h, the enemy attacked a civil transport 18 kms from Tha Khek on Rt 13. One passenger was killed and ~~30~~ 3 others captured by the Lao Viets.

4 PL soldiers defected on Sept 23 at Se Bang Hiang.

In MR 4 one FAR ~~forward~~ forward position 11 kms ~~from~~ south of Saravane, attacked by the enemy, was abandoned on September 22 at 8:00h, to be retaken the next day at 10:00h, the counter attack caused the death of 3

wounded 7 FAR while the NVA left 21 corpses on the battleground.

7 clashes were reported on the Bolovens Plateau. 9 were killed and 23 wounded on our side; 5 north vietnamese were killed.

On September 23rd 7 ~~of/et~~ after PL defected near Saravane.

In MR 5, the situation is relatively calm, however, enemy activity is noted in the Muong Soui area.

Elsewhere, 2 PL defected near Phou Khoune.

ORA:ps:30-9-71