LIBRARIES
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN–MADISON

MR 1 field reports – Luang Prabang. 1960/1972

[s.l.]: [s.n.], 1960/1972

https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/UUF3DZOKQXHDD8Q

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.

728 State Street | Madison, Wisconsin 53706 | library.wisc.edu

LUANG PRA BANG IS BEAUTIFUL TOWN

1. II Oh, the land that is my regional, that I have been in the olden days. It is very magnificent the same as the god invent, and the same as the word that they call Muong Luang Phrabang. The place of the King. How interesting when we found.

2. II. The top of the Phousy is very nicely. The monastory is good monuonment of the town. The character of the people is very good. Because they like to do good to other. The Buddhim take them to happiness.

3. II The Luang Phrabang is the place of interest. Everywhere is such a delight for our eyes to look at-so flesh and so full of bright colours. When we go for pleasure along the place-we can find the people smiler to us, and the smile is over our mind (heart).

4. II Nowhere that we can to express. Because it is along that we can not memorative. The smile that we-found it is stand over our heart. How it is price for the meaning. Because they are have relationship to Everyone.

ORA:FCBenson:ch:7-13-71

ຫລວງພຣະບາງ ເມືອງງາມ

ໂອດິນແດນ ແຄ້ນແຕ່ງຄວາມຫລັ່ງ
ສວຍງາມຕະກັນ ດ່ັ່ງມີ່ງເທວາສັ້ນສ້າງ
ສົມຄຳເລົ່າລື ເມືອງຫລວງພະບາງ
ປະສາດອຽງວັ່ງ ແວວສອງອາວສຸດຕາ

ຍອດພູສີ ສວຍເດ່ັ່ນງາມລ້ຳ
ວັດວາອາຮາມ ເປັນມີ່ງຂວັນເມືອງສ່ງ່ າ
ຂອງຊົມທ່ົ່ວໄປ ໃຈລ້ອນໃນຕີ
ພຸທະສາສນາ ນຳພາສຸກສັນ

ດິນແດນ ແຕ່ງຄວາມວິໃລ
ລຽວແລແຕ່ງໃດ ຊວນຕິດໃຈ ເບີກບານ
ເພີ່ນທຽວຊົມ ພິທ້ົມສຳຣານ
ພົບແຕ່ຮອຍຍ້ົມນັ້ນ ພສຝັ່ນຊ້ົງຕຣ້ຶງໃຈ

ຖ່ິ່ນແດນໃດ ໃສຈະປຽບເໝ່ືອນ
ຍັ່ງຕິດເຕ່ືອນ ບ່ໍ່ອາດຫລ່ົ້ງເລ່ືອນໄດ້
ຍ້ົມນັ້ນແນບຫ້ົ່ງ ຊາບຊ້ົ່ງຣ້ຶໃຫ
ມີຄາຄວາມໝາຍ ໃນຕ່ີຕ່ັ້ນ

281 428

February 1473

Rep 23, 094

-7388
+2053
-5335

Village	JAN Fam	JAN People	Feb Fam	Feb People	
Phik Nyai	55	277	55	277	
Pak Lum	68	185	68	185	
Mg Nane Rd					
#1 Houa Tep	16	81	16	81	depopulate w/ relocation of old village
Kio Teuy	45	162	45	162	↓
Luang nam Mung Noi	ϕ	ϕ	1	8	+1/8 fm #8
Pak Leng	ϕ	ϕ	4	32	+4/32 fm #6
Keng Khay	ϕ	ϕ	1	7	+1/7 fm #6
#2 Houei Luang Neua	56	246	56	246	
Houei Kok	18	76	18	76	
Houei Kano	20	88	20	88	
#3 Phou Ngoua	24	120	24	120	now moving ↓
Houei Kano	24	114	25	118	+4 births +1 family readjust
#4 Houei Hin Kham	16	91	16	91	
Hat Kham	7	53	9	63	+2/10 return from LP
Muong You	16	96	16	96	
Thong Sato (see #9 Jan)	5	32	4	24	-1/8 return #9
#5 Sop Chouan	4	20	4	20	
Pak Mene	14	76	14	76	
Dane Khoua	37	258	24	159	-13/99 to Sybr, LP, cut x Keng Ngaim
Nam Bak	4	37	4	37	
#6 Phou Soung	31	200	29	188	-2/12 to Done Mo cut
Pak Leng	27	138	23	106	-4/32 to #1
Nam Thi Neua	14	91	12	76	-2/15 to Houei Satep
Keng Khay	4	24	1	5	-2/12 to Houei Tao cut Pak Viet area
#7 Houei Kok	13	82	11	69	-1/7 to #1
Houei Na	13	56	10	45	-2/13 to Houk = East cut x Keng Ngaim -3/11 to Done Mo cut
Vang Meno Tai	13	65	15	71	+2/6 return fm LP
Hin Leek	18	128	17	121	-1/7 to Done Mo cut
		2796		2647	

	Jan		Feb		
Village	Fam	People	Fam	People	
#8 Luang Nam Ming yai	30	150	30	150	
Luang Nam Ming Noi	17	111	16	103	-1/8 to #1
Houei Sapho	14	84	14	84	
#9 La Nong yai	20	107	18	95	-2/12 to Xq Mg out
Nam Plong	0	0	4	15	+4/15 return fm #12
Say Thong Tai	8	47	8	47	
La Nong Noi	14	72	14	72	
Tham Loup	11	63	3	16	-8/42 to Kao Nya out
Thong Sata	0	0	1	8	+1/8 fm #4
#10 Nam Hap	25	143	25	143	
Pha Houng	21	133	21	133	
#11 Pha Houng	65	364	65	364	
#12 Phou Koup	21	131	21	131	
Chang Ouda Noi	17	80	17	80	
Houei Mo	5	18	1	2	-4/16 to LS-355 out
Nam Plong	11	51	8	38	-3/13 to LS-355 out
Houei Tao	7	30	7	30	
Souan Kafe	18	95	18	95	
Ko Muong	22	100	22	100	
Houei Tao	22	132	22	132	
Xieng Ngeun					
Long Sa	24	153	24	153	
Thune Hong	60	316	60	316	
Houei Mark	19	82	19	82	
Houei Pera	13	62	13	62	
Pha Khouang	26	129	26	129	
Nong Kham	9	60	9	60	
Hat Kham	40	236	40	236	
Xang Hai	58	292	58	292	
		3241		3168	

Village	Jan Fam	Jan People	Feb Fam	Feb People	
Khone Kieng					
Pha Theung	29	166	29	166 ✓	
Hat Kho	15	95	15	95 ✓	
Khon Kham	11	68	11	68 ✓	
Houei Kho 2 Houei Chark	9	41	9	41 ✓	
Mok Ho	34	157	34	150 ✓	-1 Death
Houei Kho	26	107	26	107 ✓	
Vang Le	26	143	26	143 ✓	
Houei Ho	14	67	14	67 ✓	
Ban Fai	28	186	28	187 ✓	+1 Birth
Pak Chek	12	82	12	85 ✓	+3 Births
Houei Chim	14	76	14	76 ✓	
Khoc Nguek	17	86	17	87 ✓	+1 Birth
Khon Houng	18	111	18	111 ✓	
Hat Mat	35	160	34	160 ✓	(-1 family readjust
Pak Ou	45	275	45	275 ✓	
Lasapong	9	58	9	58 ✓	
H. Kha Yai	9	35	9	37 ✓	+2 Births
Houei Kao	10	41	10	41 ✓	
Mok Lek	10	53	10	53 ✓	
Kao Tai	9	37	9	37 ✓	
Ban Muang	25	156	25	156 ✓	
H. Yo Lao	31	178	31	178 ✓	
Na Kang	14	75	14	75 ✓	
Houei Seung	13	75	13	75 ✓	
Houei Ang	10	46	10	46 ✓	
H. Yo Nai	8	40	8	40 ✓	
Pha Thao	8	47	8	47 ✓	
		2655		2661	

Village	Jan Fam	Jan People	Feb Fam	Feb People	
Houei Pong	17	74	17	74 ✓	
Khoc Kham	10	48	10	49 ✓	+1 Birth
Ban Khoc	24	135	24	135 ✓	
Kok Vano Tai	23	144	23	144 ✓	
Kok Vano Nova	18	105	18	105 ✓	
Na Tano	47	229	47	229 ✓	
Na Khi Yen	22	107	22	108 ✓	+1 Birth (Thao R)
Tha Po	1	5	1	5 ✓	
Bo He	35	162	35	169 ✓	+5 Births +2 Return to village
Long Lanh	24	84	24	84 ✓	
Houei Po	23	103	23	103 ✓	
Houei Katam	12	41	12	41 ✓	
Pak Xeuang	58	314	64	339 ✓	+6/25 return home from LP.
Pak Re	20	101	20	101 ✓	
Khoc Khi Ngui	38	201	37	194 ✓	-1/7 not return home cut
Ban Thin	37	181	37	181 ✓	
Ban Sio	14	79	14	79 ✓	
Done Khoun	22	140	21	134 ✓	-1/6 not return home cut
Ban Luang	27	129	27	129 ✓	
Phou Savang	40	206	40	206 ✓	
Phou Ngam	22	109	22	109 ✓	
Ban Phia	17	81	17	81 ✓	
Ban Lum	13	68	13	68 ✓	
Khi Luang	27	148	27	148 ✓	
Ban Le	23	188	23	188 ✓	
Done Cho	45	244	45	244 ✓	
Pho O	41	213	41	213 ✓	
Hat Kho	36	209	36	209 ✓	
Houei Seng	58	303	58	303 ✓	
		(4151)		(4172)	

Phu Phu Deng Deng ← old Kio Nya

Thang Khang → Phou Pan

(5)

Village	Fam	People	Fam	People	
Kio Nya					
Phou Xang LT ↓	17	99	18	98	+1 -1 readjust
Kio Talaun	26	119	32	187	+6/68 readjust
Pak Xang	24	144	19	113	-5/31 readjust
Nam Sa O	13	41	11	44	-2 +3 readjust
Thong Sala	23	121	21	105	-2/16 readjust
Houei Na	9	50	9	50	
Pha Ay Noi	15	82	15	81	-1 readjust
Nam Saly	12	79	13	77	+1 -2 readjust
Long Sala	7	43	11	71	+4/28 readjust
Pha Lang Mon Yai ↓ moo	32	175	41	220	+9/45 readjust
Pha Ay Nyai	12	72	21	119	+9/47 readjust
	1	12	ϕ	ϕ	+1/12 fm PDD -1/12 fm PDD (?)
Phou Ta Sae	ϕ	ϕ	28	198	+28/198 return Kio Nya fm area
Phoung Nhouang	1	9	1	9	
Pha Khao	ϕ	ϕ	13	70	+13/70 (?)
Phou Lak Tai	9	46	9	46	
Phon Lin	15	91	18	106	+3/15 readjust
Kio Khong	2	20	2	20	
Houei Tat	11	95	13	81	+2 -14 readjust
Pom Tao	8	54	9	59	+1/5 readjust
Phou Lak Neua	3	19	3	19	
Nam Mia			4	30	+4/30 (?)
Houei Oune	13	73	3	13	-10/60 stay at L.P.
Houei Toune			3	22	+3/22 (?)
Long Xai Noi			1	6	+1/6 (?)
Houei Phat	ϕ	ϕ	2	14	+13/111 fm PDD -11/97 readjust
Pha Lang Mon Noi			16	95	+22/130 fm PDD -7/37 readjust +1/1 fm LP +1 readjust
Phou Kasak	38	224	39	230	+1/6 readjust
Pha Chao	13	74	4	22	-9/52 (?)
		(1730)		(2205)	

Village	Jan Fam	Jan People	Feb Fam	Feb People	
Nam ok Hou ✓	40	219	40	219	
Nam Souei ✓	1	7	1	7	
Thongsata ✓	5	45	5	45	+6/38 fm PDD -6/38 fm PDD
Pha Vai	7	32	7	32	+7/47 fm PDD
Kvotaleun (Nava) ✓	See Phou Den Deng		32	262	+21/162 fm PDD +4/53 readjust
Nam Chaleua ✓			6	32	+6/32 New fm (?)
Pha Luang	ϕ	ϕ	3	12	+3/12 New fm (?)
Nam Muong Yai	9	64	ϕ	ϕ	-9/64 stay LP out
Nam Muong Noi	7	54	ϕ	ϕ	-7/54 "
Nam Phouk Noi	4	31	ϕ	ϕ	-4/31 "
Nam Phouk Yai ✓	17	122	ϕ	ϕ	-17/122 "
Laoya Noi ✓	10	59	ϕ	ϕ	-10/59 "
Na Lay Thung ✓	9	26	ϕ	ϕ	-9/26 "
Soung Cha ✓	14	67	ϕ	ϕ	-14/67 "
Lao Tha Yai ✓	18	103	ϕ	ϕ	-18/103 "
Phai ta Chia	5	36	ϕ	ϕ	-5/36 "
Lao Yia ✓	15	110	ϕ	ϕ	-15/110 "
Phou Den Deng					
Kvotaleun (Nava)	33	246	12	84 ✓	-21/162 to Kvo Nya
Houei Phat	23	190	10	79 ✓	-13/111 to Kvo Nya
Pha Lang Moa Nia	24	143	2	13 ✓	-22/130 to Kvo Nya
Kvotaleun Nava	7	47	ϕ	ϕ	-7/47 to Kvo Nya
Pha Ay Nyai	1	12	ϕ	ϕ	-1/12 to Kvo Nya
Thongsata ✓	6	38	ϕ	ϕ	-6/38 to Kvo Nya
~~Pha Lang~~	ϕ	ϕ	10	76	
	ϕ	ϕ	132	865	Partial New
	ϕ	ϕ			" no add total up
	6	6		no add	"
	6	ϕ			"
	0	6			"
		1651		861	"
				785	

Village	Jan Fam	Jan People	Feb Fam	Feb People
Phou Xouang				
Long Vai Kang	9	49	9	✓ 49
Phou Vai	7	32	7	✓ 32
Mok Kha	7	42	7	✓ 42
Long Vai Yai Kao	1	8	1	✓ 8
Houei Xieng				
Long Vai Mai	8	36	8	✓ 36 ✓
Pha Loang	3	9	3	✓ 9
Nam Ok Hoy	1	15	1	✓ 15
Pha Theung Houei Yen	5	18	5	✓ 18
Long Vai Noi Kao	9	46	9	✓ 46
Pha Theung Mai	15	85	15	✓ 85
Pha Theung Kao	5	33	5	✓ 33 ✓
Bouak Khouay	5	26	5	✓ 26
Houei Nyou	17	98	17	✓ 98
Pha Theung Kang	12	65	12	✓ 65 ✓
Long Vai Din Kha	20	119	20	✓ 119
Long Lanh Kang	2	11	2	✓ 11 ✓
Pa Nya Kha	6	22	6	✓ 22
Thong Khang				
Pha Thong Lom	53	249	53	✓ 249
Out Nam Kat	11	67	11	✓ 67
Pak Hin Bene	13	69	13	✓ 69
Houei Pa Dom	18	88	18	✓ 88
San Kang Yai	25	136	25	✓ 136
Nam Yao	7	49	7	✓ 49
Chang Eban Noi	5	41	5	✓ 41
Phou Koub	10	62	10	✓ 62
Pha Lom	14	55	14	✓ 55
		1530		1530

village	Fams	People	Fams	People	
Nam Kene	22	130	22	130 ✓	
					Tass Phay Kene
				451	+ 451 Bucken
Kio cacham					
Pha Lang Mou Noi	14	84	14	84 ✓	
Pha Ai Nyai	20	113	20	113 ✓	
Pha Lang Mou Yai	15	90	15	90 ✓	
Thongsata	13	85	13	85 ✓	
Tham Loup	8	38	8	38 ✓	
Nam Plong	7	37	7	37 ✓	
Phasanun Nong Sa	12	92	12	92 ✓	
Pha Lang Mou	9	68	9	68 ✓	
Pha Sanun Yai	22	105	22	105 ✓	
Pha sanun Noi	20	130	20	130 ✓	
Houei Phat	7	55	7	55 ✓	
Kio Ta Loun	19	115	19	115 ✓	
Pha Dong	12	99	12	99 ✓	(check w/ R.D.D.)
Houa Nakong					
Tha Ouei	7	29	7	29 ✓	
Houei Leuk	5	22	5	22 ✓	
		(1292)		~~1746~~ 1743	

Village	Fam	People	Fam	People	
Muang Kham					
Pak Chek	39	206	39	208	+2 Births
Lathakae	59	289	59	289	
Ban Dane	29	150	28	145	-1/S to Xieng Mene
Muang Kham					
Houei Nyang	14	76	14	80	+4 readjust.
Xieng Lom					
Pha Khao	11	52	11	52	
Houei Nok	14	64	14	64	
Muang Khay	46	167	46	175	+5 Births (2-BU-16 1-20A) +3 Veterans
Houei ang	8	46	9	46	+1 family Readjust
Houei Nhouan	24	97	24	101	+1 Birth +3 Veterans (2 BU-16 1-20A)
Long Vai Pak Tang	21	123	21	123	
Pha Nya Kha Luang	12	79	12	79	
Long Vai Kao	22	108	22	108	
Ban Sa					
Bouam Oh	60	352	60	352	
Ban Sa	21	103	21	103	
Souan Luang					
Pak Houei Yen	45	257	45	257	
Houei Yan Kao	17	64	17	64	
Houei Plong	12	51	12	51	
Houei Yen Sen Pha	27	149	27	149	
Long Oh					
Houei Fai	34	170	34	170	
Ban Souan	34	218	34	218	
Xieng Lom					
Houei Sea	27	148	27	148	
		2969		2982	

Village	Fams	People	Fams	People	
Done Mo					
Houei Sathan	14	67	14	✓ 67 ✓	
Hat Khang	17	78	17	✓ 78 ✓	
Khone Kai	6	31	6	✓ 31 ✓	
Xieng Ngeun					
Ko Mak Nao	44	288	44	✓ 288 ✓	Return Home yet ?
Phou Khoua	5	45	8	✓ 61 ✓	-3/19 to Houei Hia cut +6/35
Say Thong Neua	4	29	4	✓ 29 ✓	
Tang Ouei Noi	3	19	3	✓ 19 ✓	
Thongsata	2	13	2	✓ 13 ✓	
Tao Poun	22	122	22	✓ 122 ✓	
Pha Keng	14	85	14	✓ 85 ✓	
Tham Loup	5	34	5	✓ 34 ✓	
Pak Bak	16	97	31	✓ 185 ✓	+15/88 on 3 Feb
Sa Pheun	ϕ	ϕ	7	✓ 14 ✓	+7/14 "
Paksa	ϕ	ϕ	4	✓ 4 ✓	+4/4 "
Kok Pap					
Houei Khae	ϕ	ϕ	19	✓ 93 ✓	+19/93 Bombed Lathan
Houei Hia (Pak Vet)	32	208	ϕ	ϕ	cut at home
Houei Koup	24	128	ϕ	ϕ	"
Houei Tok	20	89	ϕ	ϕ	"
Houei Coat	34	172	ϕ	ϕ	"
Houei La	19	115	ϕ	ϕ	"
#5 LNK	3	26	ϕ	ϕ	"
#2 O. Phone	2	14	ϕ	ϕ	"
#1 Houi Kang	24	127	ϕ	ϕ	"
Phoung Nhoung	6	30	ϕ	ϕ	"
Ko Nya	2	11	ϕ	ϕ	"
Pha Kasak	6	33	ϕ	ϕ	"
		1863		1123	

Village	Fam	People	Fam	People	
Kao Nya	2	11	ϕ	ϕ	cut ref. home
Sene Koun	6	26	ϕ	ϕ	〃
Ban Vet	8	52	ϕ	ϕ	〃
Luang Prabang					
Xieng Ngeun	120	805	ϕ	ϕ	〃
Pak Khan	42	253	ϕ	ϕ	〃
Phonesamouk	44	258	ϕ	ϕ	〃
Ban Mout	91	505	ϕ	ϕ	〃
Ban Vet	131	872	ϕ	ϕ	〃
Done Mo	130	803	ϕ	ϕ	〃
Na Kha	27	145	ϕ	ϕ	〃
Na Done	8	41	ϕ	ϕ	〃
Civil Servi	55	301	ϕ	ϕ	〃
Houei Hia	35	238	ϕ	ϕ	〃
Pa Phay	19	114	ϕ	ϕ	〃
Houei Coa	25	126	ϕ	ϕ	〃
		4550			

MARCH 73 total 23,748

F. BENSON

village	FEB Fam	FEB People	MAR Fam	MAR People	
Phuk Yai /	55	277	55	278	+ 1 Births
Pak Lum /	68	185	69	189	+1/4 fm Hong Sa (Ban Sibounheuang, Houn)
Mg Nanekld					
#1 Insatep	16	81 ✓	✓ 16	81 ✓	
Kao Teui	45	162 ✓	✓ 45	162 ✓	
Luang Nam Mung Noi	1	8 ✓	✓ 1	8 ✓	
Pak Leng	4	32 ✓	✓ 4	32 ✓	
Keng Khay	1	7	✓ 1	7 ✓	
#2 Houei Luang Nena	56	246	✓ 56	246 ✓	
Houei Kok	18	76	✓ 18	76 ✓	
Houei Kane	20	88	✓ 20	88 ✓	
#3 Phou Ngona	24	120	✓ 24	120 ✓	
Houei Pane	25	118	✓ 25	118 ✓	
#4 Houei Tai Kham	16	91	✓ 16	91 ✓	
Hat Kham	9	63	✓ 9	63 ✓	
Muang You	16	96	✓ 16	96 ✓	
Thongsaila	4	24	✓ 4	24 ✓	
#5 Sop Chouan	4	20	✓ 4	20 ✓	
Pak Mene	14	76	✓ 9	45 ✓	-5/31 return Saphaun/Paksa after nine days. Man
Dane Khona	24	159	✓ 27	188	+ 3/29 ret. fm Sydy
Nam Bak	4	37	✓ 4	37 ✓	
#6 Phou Soung	29	188	✓ 30	194 ✓	+1/4 student and family, +2 Births (May/Souk)
Pak Leng	23	106	✓ 23	106 ✓	
Nam Tai Neue	12	76	✓ 12	76 ✓	
Keng Khay	1	5	✓ 1	5 ✓	
#7 Houei Kok	11	69	✓ 11	69 ✓	
Houei Na	10	45	✓ 10	45 ✓	
Vung Mene Tai	15	71	✓ 15	75 ✓	+4 Births (Chandy, Souk, Tan Sao)
ri Lack	17	121	✓ 17	121 ✓	
				2660	

Village	Fam	People	Fam	People	
#8 Luang Nam Mung yai	30	150	✓30	154 ✓	+4 Births (Thao, Soun, Khoun La)
Luang Nam Mung noi	16	103	✓16	107 ✓	+4 Births (Pao, Chou, Seu, Ohn)
Houei Sapko	14	84	✓15	88 ✓	+4 Births (Thao, Wan, Yong mi)
#9 Lanong Yai	18	95	✓20	107 ✓	+2/12 ret. fm Ng Ngam
Nam Piang	4	15	✓4	15 ✓	
Say Nong Tai	8	47	✓8	47 ✓	
La Nong Noi	14	72	✓14	74 ✓	+2 Births
Tham Loup	3	16	✓11	63 ✓	+8/47 ret. fm Kao Nya
Thong Sata	1	8	✓1	8 ✓	
#10 Nam Hap	25	143	✓25	143 ✓	
Pha Houng	21	133	✓Ø	Ø	cut - move to Nam Saman
#11 Pha Houng	65	364	✓65	368 ✓	+4 Births
#12 Phou Koup	21	131	✓21	131 ✓	
Chang Ouan Noi	17	80	✓17	80 ✓	
Houei Mo	1	2	✓5	18 ✓	+4/16 ret. fm Thong Khang
Nam Piang	8	38	✓11	51 ✓	+3/13 ret. fm 355
Houei Tao A.	7	30	✓7	30 ✓	
Souan Kafe	18	95	✓18	95 ✓	
Kao Muang	22	100	✓22	100 ✓	
Houei Tao B.	22	132	✓22	132 ✓	
Nam Thi	Ø	Ø	✓2	15 ✓	Move fm #6 Feb.
Xieng Ngam					
Long Sa	24	153	✓24	153	
Thine Hong	60	316	✓60	316	
Houei Mark	19	82	✓19	82	
Houei Pere	13	62	✓13	62.	
Pha Khouang	26	129	✓26	129	
Nong Kham	9	60	✓9	60 ✓	(schedule 69)
Hat Kham	40	236	✓39	230	-1/5 to B. Lucmy -1 death
Xang Hai	58	292	✓57	290	-1/2 to Phone Ngam
				3148	

village	Fam	People	Fam	People	
Khone Kuene					
Pha Theung	29	166	✓29	166 ✓	
Hat Kho	15	95	✓15	95 ✓	
Khone Kham	11	68	✓11	68 ✓	
Houei Kho Houa Chark	9	41	✓9	41 ✓	
Mok Ho	34	150	✓33	146 ✓	-1/4 to H. Luang Nenja Lak
Houei Kho	26	167	✓26	107 ✓	
Vang Le	26	143	✓28	155 ✓	+ 2/12 fm Hat Kho Pha O
Houei Ho	14	67	✓14	67 ✓	
Ban Fai X	28	187	28	187 ✓	
Pak Chek X	12	85	12	85	
Houei Chim	14	76	✓14	76 ✓	
Khoc Nyuak X	17	87	✓17	87 ✓	
Khone Houng X	18	111	✓18	111	
Hat Mat X	34	160	✓34	162 ✓	+ 2 Births
Pak Ou X	45	275	✓44	270 ✓	-1/7 to Ute +2 Births (Saydam, Xaolay Kee)
Lusapong X	9	58	✓9	58	
H. Kha yai X	9	37	✓9	37 ✓	
Houei Pao X	10	41	✓10	41	
Mok Lek X	10	53	✓10	53	
Kee Tai X	9	37	✓9	37	
Ban Muang X	25	156	✓25	157	+ 1 Birth mistake
H. Yo Lao X	31	178	✓29	145	-2/13 to Sydy
Na Kang ✓	14	75	✓14	75	
Houei Seung ✓	13	75	✓13	75	
Houei Ang X	10	46	✓10	45	-1 Death
Ho Yo Nai ✓	8	40	✓8	40	
Pha Thao ✓	8	47	✓8	47	
				2653	

Village	Fam	People	Fam	People	
Houei Pong	17	74	✓17	70	
Khoc Khams	10	49	✓10	49	
Ban Khoc	24	135	✓24	135	
Kok Vane Tai	23	144	✓23	144	
Kok Vane Nena	18	105	✓18	107	+2 Births
Na Tana	47	229	✓45	218	-2/12 Before Xg Lom, not Na Tana +1 Birth
Na Khi'Yen	22	108	✓22	108	
Tha Po	1	5	✓1	5	
Bo He	35	169	✓35	170	+1 Birth
Long Lanh	24	84	✓24	86	+1 Birth +1 ex-mouk
Houei Po	23	103	✓23	103	
Houei Katom	12	41	✓12	41	
Pak Xeuang	64	339	✓60	317	-4/22 Khi Luang go to Khi Luang
Pak Ka	20	101	✓20	101	
Khoc Khi Ngeua	37	194	✓38	201	+1/7 ret. home fm LP.
Ban Thin	37	181	✓37	181	
Ban Sio	14	79	✓14	79	
Done Khoun	21	134	✓20	124	-1/10 move to Pha Theung
Ban Luang	27	129	✓28	134	+1/5 fm Hat Kham
Phone Savang	40	206	✓40	207	+1/4 fm Khi Luang -1/3. Ban Le to B. Le
Phone Ngam	22	109	✓22	111	+2 fm Xang Hai
Ban Phia	17	81	✓17	81	
Ban Lum	13	68	✓13	68	
Khi'Luang	27	148	✓30	146	-1/4 to Phone Savang +4/22 fm Pak Xeuang
Ban Le	23	188	✓24	191	+1/3 fm Phone Savang
Done Cho	45	244	45	244	
Pha O	41	213	41	213	
Hat Kho	36	209	34	197	-2/12 to Vang Le
Houei Sene	58	303	55	293	-3/10 to Ve/BHS
				4148	

5

March monthly Kao Nya use
Feb trip w/ exception near Ng Sai' mao

Village	fam	People	fam	People	
Kao Nya					103
Phou Xang LT	18	98	18	98 ✓	18/86 ×
Houtaleun	32	187	32	189 ×	
Pak Xang	19	113	19	113 ×	
Nam Sao	11	44	11	47 ✓	11/44 ×
Thongsata	21	105	21	105 ×	
Houei Na	9	50	9	50 ×	
Pha Ay Noi	15	81	15	82 ✓	15/85 ×
Nam Saly	13	77	19	108 ×	
Long sata	11	71	11	72 ×	
Pha Lang Mon Yai mao	41	220	41	220 ×	
Pha Ay Nyai	21	119	21	119 ×	
Phou Ta Sae	28	198	26	184 ✓	27/191 × + 1/7 ×
Phoung Nheuang	1	9	∅	∅	1/7 ×
Pha Khao	13	70	∅	∅ ←	13/40 13/70 ×
Phou Lak Tai	9	46	∅	∅	9/46 ×
Phou Loin	18	106	21	129	15/87 ×
Kao Khang	2	20	∅	∅	2/20 ×
Houei Tat ✓	13	81	∅	∅	13/81 ×
Pom Tao	9	59	9	59 ×	
Phou Lak Neua	3	19	∅	∅	3/19 ×
Nam Mia	4	30	7	49 ×	
Houei Oune	3	13	∅	∅	3/13 ×
Houei Toune	3	22	∅	∅	3/22 ×
Long Vai Noi	1	6	∅	∅	1/6 ×
Houei Phat	2	14	∅	∅	2/14 ×
Pha Lang Mon Noi	16	95	15	93	to LS-04
Phou Kasak	39	230	—	—	? 38/225 (202) ×
Pha Chao	4	22	∅	∅	4/22 ×
		2205		1257	

Village	Fams	People	Fams	People	apx
Nam Ok Hoi	40	219	42	231	42/234 × (203)
Nam Sorei	1	7	—	—	1/7 × (203
Thong sata Noi	5	45	4	26	5/45 × (203)
Pha Vai	7	32	—	—	? 7/32 × (203)
Kiotaleun	32	262	36	269	
Nam Chalena	6	32	6	32	6/32 × (203)
Pha Luang	3	12	—	—	3/12 (203) ×
Nam Muong Yai	∅	∅			
Nam Muong Noi	∅	∅			
Nam Phouk Noi	∅	∅	∅	∅	
Nam Phouk Yai	∅	∅	8	50 ✓	
Lao Ya Noi	∅	∅	8	52 ✓	
Na Hay Thing	∅	∅	7	40 ✓	
Soung Cha	∅	∅	15	71 ✓	
Lao The Yai	∅	∅	3	16 ✓	
Phou Ta Chia	∅	∅			
Lao Yai	∅	∅	8	49 ✓	→ max K.N. fig 887
Phou Sun Deng					
Kiotaleun	12	84	12	84	
Houei Phat	10	79	10	79	
Pha Lang Mou Noi	2	13	2	13	
Pha Deng	10	76	10	76	
Partial Sapp Na Leng			132	865	
				1088	

Village	Fam	People	Fam	People	
Phou Louang					
Long Vai Kang	9	49	✓ 9	49	
Phou Vai	7	32	✓ 7	32	
Moke Kha	7	42	✓ 7	42	
Long Vai Yai Kao	1	8	✓ 1	8	
Houei Xieng					
Long Vai Mai	8	36	✓ 6	28	-2/8 to Na Leng
Pha Louang	3	9	✓ 3	9	
Nam Ok Hou	1	15	✓ 1	15	
Pha Theung Houei Yen	5	18	✓ 5	18	
Long Vai Noi Kao	9	46	✓ 9	46	
Pha Theung Mai	15	85	✓ 15	85	
Pha Theung Kao	5	33	✓ 4	26	-1/7 long out before
Bouak Khouay	5	26	✓ 5	26	
Houei Ngou	17	98	✓ 17	98	
Pha Theung Kang	12	65	✓ 12	65	
Long Vai Din Pha	20	119	✓ 20	119	
Long Lanh Kang	2	11	✓ 1	7	-1/4 to Bouak Khouay
Pa Nya Kha	6	22	✓ 3	7	-3/15 to Paklay (Ext)
Theng Khong					
Pha Theng Lom	53	249	53	249	
Ou Nam Kat	11	67	11	67	
Pak Hin Pens	13	69	13	69	
Houei Pa Don	18	88	18	88	
Sam Kang Yai	25	136	25	136	
Nam Yao	7	49	7	49	
Chang Duan Noi	5	41	5	41	
Phou Koub	10	62	10	62	
Pha Lom	14	55	14	55	
				1496	

Village	Fam	Ruple	Fam	Ruple	
Nam Kene	22	130	22	130	
Samsang	5	30	5	30	
Na Hoy	6	44	6	44	
Nam Lao Tay	9	50	9	50	
Salenth	18	99	18	99	
Houei Mo	5	20	5	20	
Phou Dok	15	75	15	75	
Nam Lao Noi	8	51	8	51	
Houei Pik	12	82	12	82	
Kwocacham					
Pha Lang Mou Noi	14	84	14	84	
Pha ay Nyai	20	113	20	113	
Pha Lang Mou Yai	15	90	15	90	
Thong sata	13	85	13	85	
Tham Loub	8	38	8	38	
Nam Plong	7	37	7	37	
Phosanine Nam Sa	12	92	12	92	
Pha Lang Mou	9	68	9	68	
Pha Sanine Yai	22	105	22	105	
Pha Sanine Noi	20	130	20	130	
Houei Phat	7	55	7	55	
Kwotaleun	19	115	19	115	
Pha Dong	12	99	12	99	
Houa Na kang					
Tha Ouei	7	29	7.	30	+1 Buth
Houei Leuk	5	22	5	22	
				1714	

Village	Fam	People	Fam	People	
Muang Kham					
Pak Chak	39	208	39	208	(Grand total 51/295 on 203)
Lat Nahae	59	289	59	289	+2 Births
Ban Dane	28	145	28	145	
Muang Kham					
Houei Nyang	14	80	14	80	
Xieng Lom	(most people have rice seed - 5 kalongs)			(no school before)	
Pha Khao	11	52	11	52	
Houei Nok	14	64	14	64	
My Khay	46	175	60	232	+14/57 now at Houei Pong
Houei Ang	9	46	9	45	-1 Death
Houei Nhaian	24	101	30	124	+6/23 now at Houei Pong
Long Vai Pak Tang	21	123	21	123	
Pho Nyo Kha Luang	12	79	12	79	
Long Vai Kao	22	108	22	108	
Long Ngao	0	0	5	25	+5/25 ret. Home come back
Ban Sa					
Bouam O	60	352	60	352	now rice right bank
Ban Sa	21	103	21	103	
Souan Luang					
Pak Houei Yen	45	257	45	257	
Houei Yan Kao	17	64	17	64	
Houei Pong	12	51	12	51	
Houei Yen Old Pho	27	149	27	149	
Long Oh					
Houei Fai	34	170	34	170	
Ban Souan	34	218	34	218	
Xieng Lom					
Houei Sae	27	148	27	148	
				3086	

Village	Fam	People	Fam	People	
Done Mo					
Houei Sathan	14	67	✓ 14	67	grow rice orig. village two go beyond area go to school Done Mo
Hat Khang	17	78	✓ 17	78	
Khone Vai	6	31	✓ 6	31	
Xieng Ngam					
Kao Mak Nao	44	288	✓ 44	288	
Phai Khoua	8	61	✓ 46	277	+ 3/19 ret. fm H. Hia +1 readjust
Sary Thong Neua	4	29	✓ 4	29	+35/196 on 16 Feb
Tang Oui Noi	3	19	✓ 3	19	
Thong Sata	2	13	✓ 2	13	
Tao Poun	22	122	✓ 22	122	
Pha Keng	14	85	✓ 14	85	
Tham Loub	5	34	✓ 5	34	
Pak Bak	31	185	✓ 40	219	+ 8/34 escaped DL 8 Mar
Sa Pheun	7	14	✓ 14	76	+11/67 - 16 Feb
					- 4/5 readjust
Pak Sa	4	4	6	36	-2/2 readjust +4/34 on 16 Mar
Khoc Pako					
Houei Khae	19	93	19	95 ✓	+2 Birth's
				1469	

total 24,009

April 73

+ 877
- 616
+ 261

Village	Mar Fam	Mar People	apr Fam	apr People	
Phit Yai ✓	55	278	55	278	
Pak Lum ✓	69	189	69	189	
Mg Nam Rd					
#1 Insatep ✓	16	81	16	81	
Kio Teui ✓	45	162	45	162	
Luang Nam Ming Noi	1	8	1	8	
Pak Leng ✓	4	32	4	35	+3 Births Thao Hak Thao Khit Thao Souk
Keng Khay ✓	1	7	3	19	+2/12 fm H. Tao return Keng Khay
#2 Houei Luang Neua ✓	56	246	56	246	
Houei Kok ✓	18	76	19	79	+1/3 – 3 Births, Thao See, Thao Chen 1 fam married Thao Lao
Houei Kane ✓	20	88	21	90	+1/2 – 2 Births < Thao May Thao Chen 1 fam married
#3 Phon Ngoua ✓	24	120	24	120	
Houei Pane ✓	25	118	25	118	
#4 Houei Hin Kham ✓	16	91	16	93	+2 Births Thao May Thao Lek
Hat Kham ✓	9	63	6	50	-3/13 to Na Dot (Ng Mouk) on 18/4/73
My You ✓	16	96	12	79	-4/17 to Long Ok on 15/4/73
Thong Sata ✓	4	24	4	24	73 on 263
#5 Sop Chouan ✓	4	20	4	20	
Pak Mene ✓	9	45	9	45	
Dane Khoua ✓	27	188	29	205	+2/17 fm L.P. on 5/4/73
Nam Bak ✓	4	37	4	37	
#6 Phon Soung ✓	30	194	30	194	
Pak Leng ✓	23	106	23	106	
		2269		2278	

	Village	mar Fam	mar People	apr fam	apr People	
	Nam Thi Neua ✓	12	76	12	79	+3 Births Thao Khan, Thao Phan, Thao Song
	Keng Khay ✓	1	5	1	5 ✓	
#7	Houei Kok ✓	11	69	11	69 ✓	
	Houei Na ✓	10	45	10	45 ✓	
	Vang Mene Tai ✓	15	75	15	78 ✓	+3 Births Thao Hat, Nai Oun, Thao May
	Hin Lek ✓	17	121	17	121 ✓	
#8	Luang Nam Mung Yai ✓	30	154	27	150 ✓	-1/4 to Houei Sapko
	Luang Nam Mung Noi ✓	16	107	16	108 ✓	+1 Birth Thao Soy
	Keo Muong ✓	8	88	19	85	+19/85 fm H. Salap
	Houei Sapho ✓	15		16	94 ✓	+1/4 fm Luang Nam Mung Yai
#9	Lanong Yai ✓	20	107	20	122 ✓	+2 Births Thao Lwm/Nai Luang; +3 fm Say Thong Tai (Thao Man-2); +6 Students (Thao Sing-2; Thao Dang; Thao Tai); +6 Births
	Nam Pleng ✓	4	15	4	17 ✓	+2 Births Thao Saw, Thao So
	Say Thong Tai ✓	8	47	8	47 ✓	-3 to La Nong Yai; +3 Births Thao Sang, Thao Het, Thao Yai
	La Nong Noi ✓	14	74	14	75 ✓	+1 Birth Thao Khoun
	Tham Loup ✓	11	63	11	63 ✓	
	Thong Sala ✓	1	8	1	8 ✓	
#10	Nam Hap ✓	25	143	25	143 ✓	
	Pha Houng ✓	ϕ	ϕ	21	133 ✓	+21/133 return home
#11	Pha Houng ✓	65	368	65	374 ✓	+1 old sold 204 (Thao Cha Xiong Vou, Song, Ly Vang, X Song); +5 Births (Kou Lo, Pao Tao, Nyng Lipao)
#12	Phou Koup ✓	21	131	21	130 ✗	-2 Deaths; +1 Birth Thao Tan
	Chong Oum Noi ✓	17	80	17	86 ✓	+3 Births Thao Mi, Thao He, Thao Leut; +3 old solds 204
	Houei Mo ✓	5	18	5	19 ✓	+1 Birth Thao Khang
	Nam Pleng ✓	11	51	11	54 ✓	+3 Births Thao Pao, Thao Souk, Thao Tong
	Houei Tao ✓	7	30	7	30 ✓	
			1875		2135	

* all Pak Ou area rep located by location at present.

village	Fam	People	Fam	People	
Souan Kafe ✓	18	95	18	98 ✓	+2 old sold 13/1 (Thao Oun/Thao Seng) +1 Birth Thao Chou
Kao Mueng ✓	22	100	3	15 ✓	- 19/85 to #8
Houei Tao ✓	22	132	22	132 ✓	
Nam Thi ✓	2	15	2	15 ✓	
Xieng Ngeun					
Long Sa ✓	24	153	24	153 ✓	
Thine Heng * ✓	60	316	60	316	
Houei Mark ✓	19	82	19	82	
Houei Pena ✓	13	62	13	62	
Pha Khouang ✓	26	129	26	129	
Nong Kham ✓	9	60	9	60	
Hat Kham ✓	39	230	39	230	
Houei Pong ✓	17	74	17	74	
Lasapong ✓	9	58	9	58	
Xang Hai ✓	57	290	56	283	-1/7 to Khone Houng
Khone Kuene					
Pha Theung ✓	29	166	30	176 ✓	+1/10 fm. Dexe Khoun
Hat Kho ✓	15	95	15	95 ✓	
Khone Kham ✓	11	68	11	68 ✓	
Houei Kho Houei Chark ✓	9	41	9	41 ✓	
Mok Ho ✓	33	146	33	146 ✓	
Mok Lek ✓	10	53	10	53 ✓	
Kao Tai ✓	9	37	9	37 ✓	
		2402		2323	

village	Fam	people	Fam	people	
Houei Pao	10	41	10	41	
Houei Khalyai	9	37	9	37	
Houei Khae	19	95	19	97	+2 Births Xaeng Khong Ou Savathdi
Houei Kho	26	107	26	107	
Vang Le	28	155	28	155	
Houei Ho	14	67	14	67	
Pak Ou	44	270	45	278	+1/7 merchant ret. fm VTE +1 Birth Xaeng Phoumy
Hat Mat	34	162	34	162	
Lathahae	59	289	59	289	
Khoc Ngonak	17	87	17	87	
Ban Fai	28	187	28	187	
Pak Chek	51	293	51	303	+1 ex monk +2 Births Thao Da, Lao Panya +7 Births Man Nyot, Cay Sau, May Anh, May Oun Noi, May Em, May Bouan
Houei Chim	14	76	14	76	
Khone Houng	18	111	19	120	+1/7 fm Xang Hai +2 Births Nang Khamphanh Nang Bouathang
Ban Muong	25	157	25	158	+1 old sold BV-16
Ban Khoc	24	135	24	135	
Houei Yolao	29	165	29	165	
Nasang	14	75	14	75	
Houi ang	10	45	10	45	
Houi Sawang	13	75	13	75	
Pha Tao	8	47	8	47	
Houei Ye Nai	8	40	8	40	
Khoc Kham	10	49	10	49	
Muong Khoa Houei Nyang	14	80	14	80	
		2845		2875	

Village	Fam	People	Fam	People	
Houa Na Kang					
Kok Vano Tai	23	144	23	144	
Kok Vano Nua	28	107	18	107	
Na Tane	45	218	45	218	
Na Khi Yen	22	108	22	108	
Tha Po	1	5	1	5	
Bo He	35	170	35	170	
Long Lanh	24	86	24	86	
Houei Po	23	103	23	100	-3 Solds BV-16
Houei Katom	12	41	12	41	
Pak Xeuang	60	317	60	317	
Pak Pa	20	101	22	106	+2/5 fm Tha Ouei
Kha Khi Ngeua	38	201	38	201	
Ban Thin	37	181	37	185	+ 4 Births That Onsy, Chanphong That Bouaphanh, That Khamdy
Ban Sio	14	79	14	79	
Done Khoun	20	124	20	124	
Ban Luang	28	134	28	134	
Phone Savang	40	207	39	202	-1 readjust fm Khi Luang -1/4 Ban Le move Let me, now move Ngeun to Ban Le
Phone Ngam	22	111	22	111	
Ban Khia	17	81	17	81	
Ban Lum	13	68	13	68	
Khi Luang	30	166	30	166	
Ban Le	24	191	25	195	+1/4 fm Phone Savang
		2943		2948	

Village	Nam Fams	Nam People	Cyes Fams	Cyes People	Cut May monthly
Done Cho	45	244	45	244	-45/244 will cut effective May
Pha O	41	213	41	213	-41/213 "
Hat Kho	34	197	34	197	-34/192 "
Houei Sero	55	293	55	293	-55/293 "
Kio Nya					
Phoutang LT	18	78	18	86	-12 readjust
Kiotaleum	32	187	32	189	+2 "
Pak Xang	19	113	19	113	
Nam Sa O	11	44	11	44	
Thongsata	21	105	21	105	
Houei Na	9	50	9	50	
Pha Ay Noi	15	81	15	85	+4 "
Nam Saly	13	77	19	108	+6/31 "
Longsata	11	71	11	72	+1 "
Pha Lang Mou Yao Nua	41	220	41	220	
Pha Ay Yai	21	119	21	119	
Phou Ta Sae	28	198	28	198	
Phong Nhuang	1	9	1	7	-2 "
Pha Khao	13	70	13	70	
Phou Lak Tai	9	46	9	46	
Phou Lin	18	106	15	87	-3/19 "
Kio Khang	2	20	2	20	
Houei Tat	13	81	13	81	
		2642			
				2647	

village	fam	people	fam	people	
Pom Tao	9	59	9	59 ✓	
Phou Lak Nava	3	19	3	19 ✓	
Nam Mia	4	30	7	49 ✓	+3/19 "
Houei Oune	3	13	3	13 ✓	
Houei Toune	3	22	3	22 ✓	
Long Vai Noi	1	6	1	6 ✓	
Houei Phat	2	14	2	14 ✓	
Pha Lang Mou Noi	16	95	ϕ	ϕ	-16/95 move to LS-04
Phou Kasak	39	230	38	225	-1/5 readjust
Pha Chao	4	22	4	22 ✓	
Nam Ok Hou	40	219	42	234	+2/15 "
Nam Souei	1	7	1	7	
Nong sata Noi	5	45	5	45	
Pha Vai	7	32	7	32	
Houtateun	32	262	ϕ	ϕ	-32/262 to LS-04
Nam Chaleua	6	32	6	32	
Pha Luang	3	12	3	12 ✓	
Nam Khouk Yai	8	50	8	50 ✓	
Lao Ya Noi	8	52	8	52 ✓	
Na Kay Thing	7	40	7	40 ✓	
Soung Cha	15	71	15	71 ✓	
Lao Te Yai	3	16	3	16 ✓	
Lao Yia	8	49	8	49	
		1397		1069	

Village	Fam	People	Fam	People	
Phou Don Deng					
Kiotalaun	12	84	12	84	
Houei Phai	10	79	10	79	
Pha Lang Mou Noi	2	13	2	13	
Pha Deng	10	76	ϕ	ϕ	-10/76 move to LS-04
Partial Sup Na Long	132	865	132	865	CM only
Phou Louang					
Long Vai Kang	9	49	9	49	(7/43)
Phou Vai	7	32	7	32	
Mok Kha	7	42	7	42	
Long Vai Yai Kao	1	8	1	8	
Houei Xaeng					
Long Vai Mai	6	28	6	28	
Pha Liang	3	9	3	9	
Nam Ok Hou	1	15	1	15	
Pha Theung Houei Yen	5	18	5	18	
Long Vai Noi Kao	9	46	9	46	
Pha Theung Mai	15	85	15	85	
Pha Theung Kao	4	26	4	26	
Bonak Houay	5	26	5	26	
Houei Ngou	17	98	17	98	
Pha Theung Kang	12	65	12	65	
		799		723	

village	Fam	people	Fam	people
Long Vai Dan Kha	20	119	20	119
Long Lanh Kang	1	7	1	7
Ra Nya Kha	3	7	3	7
Thong Khang				
Pha Thong Lom	53	249	53	249
Out Nam Kat	11	67	11	67
Pak Hon Pone	13	69	13	69
Houei Pa Don	18	88	18	88
San Kang Yai	25	136	25	136
Nam Yao	7	49	7	49
Chang Suan Noi	5	41	5	41
Phou Koub	10	62	10	62
Pha Lom	14	55	14	55
Nam Kene	22	130	22	130
Samang	5	30	5	30
Na Hoy	6	44	6	44
Nam Lao Tay	9	50	9	50
Salaath	18	99	18	99
Houei Mo	5	20	5	20
Phou Dok	15	75	15	75
Nam Lao Noi	8	51	8	51
Houei Pik	12	82	12	82
		1530		1530

Village	Fam	People	Fam	People	
Kaocashaim					
Pha Lang Mou Noi	14	84	30	179	+16/95 fm Ko Nya
Pha Ay Yai	20	113	20	113	
Pha Lang Mou Yai	15	90	15	90	
Thong Sata	13	85	13	85	
Tham Louk	8	38	8	38	
Nam Klang	7	37	7	37	
Phasanme Nam Sa	12	92	12	92	
Pha Lang Mou	9	68	9	68	
Phasanme Yai	22	105	22	105	
Phasanme Noi	20	130	20	130	
Houei Phai	7	55	7	55	
Kuotaleum	19	115	19	115	
Kuotaleum (noi)	0	0	32	262	+32/262 fm Ko Nya
Pa Dong	12	99	22	175	+10/76 fm PDD
Houa Na Kang					
Tha Ouei	7	30	5	25	-2/5 to Pak Pa
Houei Lak	5	22	5	22	cut May monthly
Ban Dane	28	145	28	145	-28/145 effective May
Xieng Lom					
Pha Khao	11	52	11	52	
Houei Nok	14	64	14	64	
Muang Khay	60	232	60	232	
		1656		2084	

Village	Fams	People	Fams	People	
Houei ang	9	45	9	44	-1 death
Houei Nheuan	30	124	30	124	
Long Vai Pak Thang	21	123	21	123	
Pha Nya Kha Luang	12	79	12	79	
Long Vai Kao	22	108	22	108	
Long Ngao	5	25	5	25	
Ban Sa					
Souam o	60	352	60	352	
Ban Sa	21	103	21	103	-21/103 out effective May
Souan Luang					
Pak Houei Yen	45	257	45	257	-45/257 "
Houei Yen Kao	17	64	17	64	
Houei Plong	12	51	12	51	
Houei Yen Lai Pha	27	149	27	149	
Long O					
Houei Fai	34	170	34	170	
Ban Souan	34	218	34	218	-34/218 "
Xieng Lam					
Houei Sae	27	148	27	148	
Dona Mo					
Houei Sa Nan	14	67	14	67	
Hat Khang	17	78	17	78	
Khone Vai	6	31	6	31	
		2192		2191	

village	Fam	People	Fam	People	
Xieng Ngeun					
Keo Mak Nao	44	288	44	288	
Phou Khoua ✓	46	277	46	277	
Sang Thong Nua ✓	4	29	4	29	
Tang Ouai Noi ✓	3	19	3	19	
Thong Sata ✓	2	13	2	13	
Tao Poun ✓	22	122	22	122	
Pha Keng ✓	14	85	14	85	
Tham Loup ✓	5	34	5	34	
Pak Bak ✓	40	219	40	219	
Sa Pheun ✓	14	76	14	76 ✓	
Pak Sa ✓	6	36	10	44 ✓	+4/8 at L.P. (go to Xieng Ngeun 2nd May)
Phou Dam					
Phou My	ϕ	ϕ	64	318	Partial Support (4/4)
		1198		1206	

Full Support

May 73

F. BENSON

total Rep
22,426
57
(22,483)

village	Fam Apr	people Apr	Fam May	people May	
Phik Yai	55	278	55	279	+1 Birth Thao Dok
Pak Tiem	69	189	69	189	
My Nam Rd					
#1 Insalep	16	81	16	81	
Kho Teui	45	162	45	158	-4 Deaths (check & Births)
Luang Nam Ming Nia	1	8	1	8	
Pak Leng	4	35	4	35	
Keng Khay	3	19	3	19	
#2 Houei Luang Nam	56	246	56	246	
Houei Kok	19	79	19	79	
Houei Kan	21	90	21	90	
Nam Bac	ϕ	ϕ	2	16	+2/16 fm # 5
#3 Phou Ngoua	24	120	24	120	
Houei Paro	25	118	25	118	
#4 Houei Hin Kham	16	93	16	93	
Hat Kham	6	50	6	50	
My You	12	79	12	79	
Thong Sata	4	24	4	24	
#5 Sop Choan	4	20	4	20 ✓	
Kate Mone	9	45	9	45 ✓	
Dan Khoua	29	205	29	205 ✓	
Nam Pak	4	37	2	21 ✓	-2/16 to # 2
#6 Phou Seung	30	194	30	194 ✓	
Pak Leng	23	106	23	106 ✓	
		2275		(2275)	

Village	Apr families	Apr people	May families	May people	
Nam Thi Neua	12	79	12	79	→ 2/15 Nam Hap; June 12/73
Kang Khay	1	5	1	5 ✓	
#7 Houei Kok	11	69	11	69 ✓	
Houei Na	10	45	10	45 ✓	
Vang Meng Tai	15	78	15	76 ✓	-2 Deaths (check 2 Births)
Hui Leck	17	121	17	121 ✓	
#8 Luang Nam Mung Yai	27	150	27	150 ✓	
Luang Nam Mung Noi	16	108	16	108 ✓	
Kio Muong	19	85	19	85 ✓	
Houei Sapho	16	94	16	94 ✓	
#9 Lanong Yai	20	122	20	122 ✓	
Nam Plong	4	17	4	17 ✓	
Say Thong Tai	8	47	8	47 ✓	
La Nong Noi	14	75	14	75 ✓	
Tham Loup	11	63	11	63 ✓	
Thong Sala	1	8	1	8 ✓	
#10 Nam Hap	25	143	27	158 ✓	+2/15 fm Nam Thi Neua #6
Pha Houng A	21	133	ϕ	ϕ	move to #11
#11 Pha Houng B	65	374	65	374 ✓	
Pha Houng A	ϕ	ϕ	21	133 ✓	
#12 Phou Koup	21	130	21	130 ✓	→ June 129
Chang Cuan Noi	17	86	17	86 ✓	
Houei Mo	5	19	5	19 ✓	
Nam Klong	11	54	11	54 ✓	
Houei Tao	7	30	7	30 ✓	
		2135		2133	

Village	Fam	People	Fam	People	
Souan Kafe	18	98	18	98 ✓	
Kio Muong	3	15	3	15 ✓	
Houei Tao	22	132	22	132 ✓	
Nam Thi	2	15	~~2~~	~~15~~	-2/15 move to Nam Hop
Xiang Ngaun					
Long Sa	24	153	24	153	(add Xg Ng ref total monthly breakdown)
Muno Hong	60	316	60	321 ✓	+5 Births: Thit Phong, Thit Kanya, Xiang Puan, Xiang Som Boun, Xiang Phong
Houei Mark	19	82	19	84 ✓	+2 Births: Thao Khan Thao Phong
Houei Pera	13	62	13	62 ✓	
Pha Khouang	26	129	26	129 ✓	
Nong Kham	9	60	9	63 ✓	+3 Births: Xiang Khansy, Thit Nao, Xiang Som Boun
Hat Kham	39	230	39	234 ✓	+4 Births: Xiang Phou, Thit Phouei; Thit Bountnanh, Chansomsy
Houei Pong	17	74	17	74 ✓	
Lasapong	9	58	9	58 ✓	
Xang Hai	56	283	55	281 ✓	-1/3 move to B. Xang +1 Birth Xiang Douang
Khan Kueni					
Pha Thaung	30	176	30	176 ✓	
Hat Kho	15	95	15	95 ✓	
Khon Kham	11	68	11	69 ✓	+1 Birth May Luang
Houei Kao Houei Chai	9	41	9	41 ✓	
Mok Ho	33	146	32	143 ✓	-1/3 to LNK (?)
Mok Lok	10	53	10	53 ✓	
Keo Tai	9	37	9	37 ✓	
		2323		2333	

Villages	Fam	People	Fam	People	
Houei Pao	10	41	10	41 ✓	
Houei Kha Yai	9	37	9	37	
Houei Khae	19	97	19	97 ✓	
Houei Kho	26	107	26	107	
Vang Le	28	155	28	155	
Houei Ho	14	67	14	67	
Pak Ou	45	278	45	284	+6 Births - Thit Phia, Onh Keo, Xiong Nia, Thit Mang, Xiong Nia, Xiong Mang
Hat Mat	34	162	34	166	+4 Births - Xiong Dang, Chan Khoun, Thit Phay, Xiong Khoun (+5 headguest check)
Lathahae	59	289	59	289	
Khoc Ngeuak	17	87	17	87 ✓	
Ban Fai	28	187	28	187 ✓	
Pak Chak	51	303	51	308 ✓	+5 Births - May Fena, May Tao, Xiong Lo, May Huat, May Khong
Houei Chim	14	76	14	76 ✓	
Khoui Houng	19	120	19	120 ✓	
Ban Muang	25	158	25	158 ✓	
Ban Khoc	24	135	24	135 ✓	→ at Houei Yo
Houei Yo Lao	29	165	29	165 ✓	
Na Sang	14	75	14	76 ✓	+1 Birth Nai Sai
Houei Ang	10	45	10	45 ✓	
Houei Seuang	13	75	13	75 ✓	
Pha Tao	8	47	8	47 ✓	
Houei Yo Nai	8	40	8	40 ✓	→ at Houei Yo
Khoc Kham	10	49	10	49 ✓	
Muang Kham					
Houei Nyang	14	80	14	80 ✓	
		2875		2891	

(5)

Villages	Fam.	People	Fam	People	
Houa Na Khang					
Kok Vane Tai	23	144	23	144	~~out~~ ~~na grow rice~~ 9/67 +12/67 June June pig - 9/71 grow rice Pak Pa
Kok Vane Neua	18	107	18	107	out +13/75 June June pig - 5/31 grow rice Ong Vill
Na Tane	45	218	45	218	out + 3/9 June June pig - 42/205 grow rice Ong Vill
Na Khi Yen	22	108	22	108	out +5/19 June June pig - 14/82 grow rice Ong Vill
Tha Pho	1	5	1	5	out June pig - 1/5 grow rice Ban Sioo
Bo He	35	170	35	170	out +9/31 June June pig 26/139 grow rice B. Sioo
Long Lanh	24	86	24	86	out + 2/7 June June 20/74 grow rice Old Vill
Houei Po	23	100	23	100	out June 23/100 grow rice old Vill via TH 1407
Houei Katom	12	41	12	41	out June 11/40 grow rice old Vill via TH 1305
Tha Ouei	5	25	5	25	out June 5/25 grow rice via. Bo He
Houei Louk	5	22	5	22	out June 5/22 grow rice via. Bo He
Pak Xeuang	60	317	60	318 ✓	-2 to Paklay / Vhe +3 Births - Thao Saly, Thao Bounmy, Thao Kao
Pak Pa	22	106	22	109 ✓	+3 Births - Boualphanh; Xeung Oun, Thao Thong.
Khok Kho Ngeun	38	201	38	201 ✓	
Ban Thin	37	185	37	188 ✓	+3 Births - Xeung La, Xeung Souk, Thit Phoumy
Ban Sioo	14	79	14	79 ✓	
Done Khoun	20	124	20	124 ✓	
Ban Luang	28	134	28	134	
Phone Savang	39	202	39	202	
Phone Ngam	22	111	22	111 ✓	
Ban Phia	17	81	17	81	
Ban Lum	13	68	13	68	
Khi Luang	30	166	30	166	
Ban Le	25	195	25	195	
		295		(3002	

97, 8, 12
96 6

(6)

Village	Apr Fam	Apr people	May Fam	May people	
Done Cho	45	244	ϕ	ϕ	cut
Pha O	41	213	ϕ	ϕ	11
Hat Kho	34	197	ϕ	ϕ	4
Houei Seno	55	293	ϕ	ϕ	41
Kuo Nya					
Phou Xang LI	18	86	18	98	+12 Readjust
Kuotaleum	32	184	32	189	
Phak Xang	19	113	19	113	
Nam Sa O	11	44	11	44	
Mongsata	21	105	21	105	
Houei Na	9	50	9	50	
Pha Ay Noi	15	85	15	85	
Nam Saly	19	108	13	77	-5/25 readjust -1/6 go to Pha Ngam
Long sata	11	72	11	72	
Pha Long Mon Yai Meo	41	220	41	220	
Pha Ay Yai	21	119	21	119	
Phou Ta Sae	28	198	28	198	
Phou Khuang	1	7	1	7	
Pha Khao	13	70	13	70	
Phou Lak Tai	9	46	9	46	
Phou Lin	15	87	15	87	
Kuo Khang	2	20	2	20	
Houei Tat	13	81	13	81	
		2647		(1681)	

Village	Fam	People	Fam	People	
Pom Tao	9	59	9	59	
Phou Lak Nena	3	19	3	19	
Nam Mia	7	49	7	49	
Houei Ouna	3	13	3	13	
Houei Touna	3	22	3	22	
Long Vai Noi	1	6	1	6	
Houei Phat	2	14	2	14	JUNE
Phou Kasak	38	225	38	225	-14/74 to SYBY 21/22 MAY
Pha Chao	4	22	4	22	BAL - 24/151
Nam Ok Noi	42	234	42	234	JUNE -1/6 Fam Chang Ly Vang
Nam Souei	1	7	1	7	
Nong Sata Noi	5	45	5	45	
Pha Vai	7	32	7	32	
Nam Chaleua	6	32	6	32	
Pha Luang	3	12	3	12	
Nam Phouk Yai	8	50	9	56	+1/6 readjust
Lao Ya Noi	8	52	8	52	
Na Kay Thing	7	40	8	49	+1/9 readjust (additional 4 fam claim up to PDO letter - want me)
Sang Cha	15	71	15	71	
Lao Na Yai	3	16	3	16	
Lao Yia	8	49	8	49	
		1069		1084	

912
855
57

233
176
57

(8)

Village	Apr Fams	Apr people	May Fams	May people
Phou Den Dong				
Kuotalaun	12	84	~~12~~	~~84~~
Houei Phat	10	79	~~10~~	~~79~~
Pha Lang Mou Noi	2	13	~~2~~	13
Pha Dong	ϕ	ϕ		
		176		
Phou Xouang				
Long Vai Kang	9	49	9	49
Phou Vai	7	32	7	32
Mok Kha	7	42	7	42
Long Vai Yai Kao	1	8	1	8
Houei Xieng				
Long Vai Mai	6	28	6	28 ✓
Pha Luang	3	9	2	7 ✓
Nam Ok Hou	1	15	1	15 ✓
Pha Theung Houei Yen	5	18	5	18 ✓
Long Vai Noi Kao	9	46	9	46 ✓
Pha Theung Mai	15	85	15	85 ✓
Pha Theung Kao	4	26	4	26 ✓
Bouak Khouay	5	26	5	26 ✓
Houei Ngou	17	98	17	98 ✓
Pha Theung Kang	12	65	12	66 ✓
Long Vai Dai Pha	20	119	20	119 ✓
Long Lark Kang	1	7	1	7 ✓
Pa Nya Kha	3	7	3	7 ✓
		856		(855)

May

Pa Dong - 5/41
H. Phat - 10/86
Kuotalaun Kaew - 9/60
Pha Lang Mou Noi - 5/32
(Before ent Nong Kham yai) → Pha Lang Mou Yai - 1/10
(2 Jan 73) → Phou Ta Sae - 1/4

→ plus 57

+1 to adjust ID #10

912

(*) 18. Village

(9)

Village	Fam	people	Fam	people
Thong Khang				
Pha Thong Lom	53	249	53	249
Out Nam Kat	11	67	11	67
Pak Heri Pero	13	69	13	69
Houei Pa Don	18	88	18	88
San Kang Yai	25	136	25	136
Nam Yao	7	49	7	49
Chang Ouan Noi	5	41	5	41
Phou Koub	10	62	10	62
Pha Lom	14	55	14	55
Nam Kene	22	130	22	130
Samiang	5	30	5	30
Na Hoy	6	44	6	44
Nam Lao Tay	9	50	9	50
Salauth	18	99	18	99
Houei Mo	5	20	5	20
Phou Dok	15	75	15	75
Nam Lao Noi	8	51	8	51
Houei Pik	12	82	12	82
		1397		1397

Village	Fam	people	Fam	people	Check ID
Kwocachàm					1549
Pha Lang Mon Noi	30	179	13	17	
Pha Ay Yai	20	113	24	146	at Kwotaleun
Pha Lang Mon Yai	15	90	30	174	LS-04 - 24/138 Nam Mok - 6/36
Thang Sata	13	85	15	96	Nam Mok
Nam Loub LT	8	38	8	42	Nam Satep
Nam Plong LT	7	37	8	39	Nam Satep
Phasanme Nam Sa	12	92	14	108	Nya Kha
Pha Lang Mon	9	68	ϕ	ϕ	incl in Pha Lang Mon Yai above
Phasanme Yai	22	105	31	206	Nya Kha
Phasanme Noi Tai	20	130	22	139	LS-04
Houei Phat	7	55	10	83	Houei Phat
Kwotaleun	19	115	ϕ	ϕ	~~Kwotaleun~~
Kwotaleun Noi	32	262	36	277	Kwotaleun
Pa Dong	22	175	10	70	Nam Mok
Pha Lang Mon Noi	ϕ	ϕ	13	75	13/75 Nam Mok
Nam Sa O? Pha Lang Mon Noi?	ϕ	ϕ	16	94	16/94 Kwotaleun & Pha Nya Kha
Bana Dane	28	145	ϕ	ϕ	cut
Xaeng Laen					
Pha Khao	11	52	11	52	return home
Houei Nok Xaeng Laen	14	64	14	64	" "
Muong Khay	60	232	60	232	140 189? 203?
		2057		1897	

735

(11)

Village	Fam	people	Fam	people	
Houei Ang	9	44	9	44	cut 8/42 BV16 ADO in June - no grow rice
Houei Nhouan	30	124	30	124	
Long Vai Pak Thang	21	123	21	123	
Pha Nya Kha Luang	12	79	12	79	
Long Vai Kao	22	108	22	108	
Long Nyao	5	25	5	25	
Ban Sa					
Bouam O	60	352	60	352	
Ban Sa	21	103	ϕ	ϕ	cut return home
Souan Luang					
Pak Houei Yen	45	257	ϕ	ϕ	cut return home
Houei Yan Kao	17	64	17	64	cut effective June return home
Houei Plong	12	51	12	51	cut effective June return home
Houei Yen Dai Pha	27	149	27	149	Check increase 4 fam
Long O					
Houei Fai	34	170	34	170	
Ban Souan	34	218	ϕ	ϕ	cut return home
Xang Lom					
Houei Sae	27	148	25	128	-2/20 takes. cut 1/5 off June don't grow rice
Done Mo					
Houei Sathan	14	67	14	67	
Hat Khang	17	78	17	78	
Khone Vai	6	31	6	31	
		2191		1593	

103
257
218
20
598
1593
2191

Village	fam	~~people~~	Fam	people	
~~Xaeng Ngeun~~					
Kao Mak Nao ✓	44	288	44	288	return home Apr
Phou Khoua ✓ Xaeng Ngeun ✓	46	277	46	277	return home Mar,
Say Thong Neua	4	29	4	29	
Tang Oei Noi	3	19	3	19	
Thong Sata	2	13	2	13	
Tao Poun	22	122	22	122	
Pha Keng	14	85	14	85	
Tham Loub	5	34	5	34	
Pak Bac	40	219	40	219	
Sa Pheun ✓	14	76	12	73	-3/3 to Vte ~~5~~ all at 2 Done Mo
Paksa	10	44	5	35	-1/9 to #5 LVK (no eat rice) -4 fam readjust
				(1194 of 1285)	now only 2 fam at Xg Ng – bal. return near Paksa
Ban Geup ✓					
Mak Mak Yai			15	91	+15/91 new
		1206			

add Done Mo total

no grow rice

9/12/79

196/35/231

Partial Support

village	fam	people	fam	people	total May 6899
Phou Din Dang					
—	132	865	132	865	
Nong Kham Yai			51	318	
Phou Din Dang			12	66	
Pha Houng Kang			19	125	
Nong Kham Noi			21	180	
Pha Houng Tai			32	194	
Phou My	64	318	ϕ	ϕ	-10/50 readjust
Houei Yai	ϕ	ϕ	20	78	ostrou
Hon Yai	ϕ	ϕ	8	53	
Phou Ly	ϕ	ϕ	11	57	
Houei Nam Sath	ϕ	ϕ	15	80	
	at Na Pho				
Thin Kao					
Hat Soa	ϕ	ϕ	22	102	Aug all } at Na Pho
Houei Pano	ϕ	ϕ	22	100	total }
Sinsong Kham	ϕ	ϕ	31	167	+ 142/739
Hatten	ϕ	ϕ	12	82	June 29/156 (-2/11 days)
Na Hai	ϕ	ϕ	11	57	
Nam Bac	ϕ	ϕ	7	43	
Nam Nga	ϕ	ϕ	23	131	
Lum Nua	ϕ	ϕ	14	57	→ June 13/50 (-1/7 to Pak Lung)
				1872	

Village	Fam	payh	Fam	payh		
Houei Khay					TOTAL	+ 269/1286
Pavie →	tays	My La,	My La			
Tanong Ro	ϕ	ϕ	7		33	-2/9 deps eff June
Luang Meing	ϕ	ϕ	2		17	-1/13 deps eff June
Pha Toup	ϕ	ϕ	4		19	-1/5 deps eff June
Houei Son	ϕ	ϕ	3		12	-1/4 deps eff June
Mok Kon	ϕ	ϕ	7		28	-2/9 deps eff June
Mok chao Leuk	ϕ	ϕ	2		9	
Houei Lieng tai	ϕ	ϕ	1		8	
Houei Lieng Neua	ϕ	ϕ	3		13	-1/6 deps eff June
Houei Ta	ϕ	ϕ	3		13	
Kio Kha	ϕ	ϕ	2		9	
Mok Chak	ϕ	ϕ	6		23	
Dong Noi	ϕ	ϕ	5		21	
Dong Lanh	ϕ	ϕ	2		8	-3 deps eff June
Koung Lang	ϕ	ϕ	3		11	
Sa Nang Pee	ϕ	ϕ	1		5	
Houei Lai Neua	ϕ	ϕ	2		7	
Kio Kho	ϕ	ϕ	7		30	-1 dep eff June
Houei Lieng tai	ϕ	ϕ	1		5	
Kong Tha	ϕ	ϕ	7		34	
Kha Neng	ϕ	ϕ	4		26	-2 deps eff June
Houei Outh	ϕ	ϕ	4		21	
Nam Poung	ϕ	ϕ	4		22	
					374	

Village	Fams	people	Fams	people	→ taas Long Ya, My La
Houei Kanong	ϕ	ϕ	5	26	
Houei En	ϕ	ϕ	8	44	-2 deps eff June
Houei Phee	ϕ	ϕ	7	29	- 3 deps eff June
Sen Yoth	ϕ	ϕ	7	36	-1/11 deps eff June
Houei Td Lo Kanong	ϕ	ϕ	6	26	- 3 deps eff June
Nam Peup	ϕ	ϕ	8	31	- 1/3 deps eff June
Houei San Nena	ϕ	ϕ	9	39	- 3/12 deps eff June
Ban Thang	ϕ	ϕ	7	27	
Houei Oh	ϕ	ϕ	6	25	-1/5 deps eff June
Ban Poung	ϕ	ϕ	8	29	- 3 deps eff June
Houei Phouk	ϕ	ϕ	5	17	- 1/7 deps eff June
Nam Tong	ϕ	ϕ	2	10	- 1/3 deps eff June
Houei Sang Tai	ϕ	ϕ	1	3	
Kio Oung	ϕ	ϕ	5	19	
Phone Sai	ϕ	ϕ	4	20	- 3 deps eff June
Phou Thaum →	taas Long Ya, My La				
Phou Thaum	ϕ	ϕ	7	51	-6 deps eff June
Houei Lang	ϕ	ϕ	4	25	- 5 deps eff June
Long Lang	ϕ	ϕ	9	51	-1/6 deps eff June
Houei Nong	ϕ	ϕ	9	37	- 4 deps eff June
Houei Kaps	ϕ	ϕ	10	65	- 1/10 deps eff June
Kio Ta Kong	ϕ	ϕ	8	40	-1/2 deps eff June
Pho Anth	ϕ	ϕ	2	10	
Moc Both	ϕ	ϕ	3	21	- 4 deps eff June
				681	

Village	Fam	People	Fam	People	
Moc Sai	ϕ	ϕ	10	64	+1/5 deps eff June
Houei Heng	ϕ	ϕ	5	21	
Cha Leng	ϕ	ϕ	6	41	-2 deps eff June
Kio Cha Ren	ϕ	ϕ	6	17	-1/2 deps eff June
Sen La Th	ϕ	ϕ	10	47	-1 dep eff June
Nam Pheng	ϕ	ϕ	10	31	+ass Phong Saly Mg Phong Saly
Nam Phone	ϕ	ϕ	2	10	+ass Mg Sai Mg Sai
Na Luang					
Phou Thone	ϕ	ϕ	10	39	+ass Mg La, Mg La
Phou Thone Yai	ϕ	ϕ	4	20	-6 deps eff June
Tang Kone	ϕ	ϕ	4	22	-4 deps eff June
Lang Lang Tai	ϕ	ϕ	4	22	-2 deps eff June
Phou Thang	ϕ	ϕ	4	70	-4 deps eff June
Moc Chang	ϕ	ϕ	15		
Nounsavath					
Pak Chek	ϕ	ϕ	57	265	
Hat Sa	ϕ	ϕ	4	18	
Khone Kang					
La Than	ϕ	ϕ	86	512	✓
Houei Ye					
La Th Kam	ϕ	ϕ	13	73	→ JUNE 13/74 (+22 over May monthly blank pg)
				1272	

H. Houaphan

17

Village	Apr Fam	Apr People	May Fam	May People	
Muang Kham					
Ngoi Hai	ϕ	ϕ	13	79	(12/79 above May Monthly Clinic total
Khoc Phou	ϕ	ϕ	54	340	(3/21 above " " "
Kong Khene	ϕ	ϕ	66	446	→ JUNE 49/307 (-5 to home)
Phou Luang Tai					
Phia Tong Seu	ϕ	ϕ	28	162	
Lao Lok	ϕ	ϕ	11	58	
Lao Gang	ϕ	ϕ	5	32	
Phou Cha Leng Yai	ϕ	ϕ	9	54	
Phinh Chay	ϕ	ϕ	23	123	
Phou My	ϕ	ϕ	7	44	
Lao Lue	ϕ	ϕ	14	63	
Houei Sang	ϕ	ϕ	11	71	
Mok Play	ϕ	ϕ	41	219	
Phou Cha Leng Noi	ϕ	ϕ	11	51	
Phou Luang Neua					
Houei Lang	ϕ	ϕ	8	54	
Kio Chae	ϕ	ϕ	21	105	
Nam Neua	ϕ	ϕ	11	56	
Bra Sa Ka	ϕ	ϕ	22	134	
Houei Lang	ϕ	ϕ	33	165	
Mok Lam Tang	ϕ	ϕ	23	139	
Ban Mang	ϕ	ϕ	9	59	
Nam Kham	ϕ	ϕ	21	108	
				2562	

Kok Phou Ngoi Hai > B. Dane no.

Kong Khene Catchamoun > MSW WHSC

Village	Fam	People	Fam	People
Nam Phak				
Houei Hin Lat	0	0	22	138
Pha Tang Noi SH 9500	TASS Pak Lung, Mg LP			add juice
Houei Lo				19-101
Houei Konh				11 7 46
Na Kang				10-47
Na ang				8-52
Houei That				9-61
				57-307

(138)

* ID cards for Thong Khanh (check)

Houysa: Control prisoners to go to Houysa *
INFO 1) Full inducement * mulberry unmilled rice (check)
2) SVTB.
3) customs officials

* if the ship is open for Cambodia or CAT.

Full Support

F. BENSON

June 73

	Village	May Fam	May people	June fam	June people	June
	Phuk Yai	55	279	55	279	
	Pak Lum	69	189	70	190	check
	Mg Nam Rd					
#1	Insatep	16	81	16	81	
	Kio Taii	45	158	47	169	check increase
	Luang Nam Meng Noi	1	8	1	8	
	Pak Leng	4	35	3	30	check decrease
	Keng Khay	3	19	3	19	
#2	Houei Luang Nena	56	246	56	246	
	Houei Kok	19	79	21	95	check increase
	Houei Kane	21	90	21	90	
	Nam Bak	2	16	2	16	
#3	Phou Ngoua	24	120	24	120	
	Houei Pano	25	118	25	118	
#4	Houei Hai Kham	16	93	16	97	check increase
	Hat Kham	6	50	6	50	
	Mg You	12	79	16	94	check increase
	Thong Sala	4	24	4	24	
#5	Sop Chouan	4	20	4	20	
	Pak Mone	9	45	8	37	check
	Ban Khoua	29	205	34	220	check increase
	Nam Bak	2	21	2	21	
#6	Phou Soung	30	194	30	194	
	Pak Leng	23	106	24	111	check
					2275	

	village	may fam	may people	June fam	June people	
	Nam Thi Neua	12	79	12	73	
	Keng Khay	1	5	1	5	
#7	Houei Kok	11	69	11	77	check
	Houei Na	10	45	10	45	
	Vang Mene Tai	15	76	(14)	76	-1 family ? check
	Hin Leck	17	121	17	127	check
#8	Luang Nam mung Yai	27	150	27	128	check
	Luang Nam mung Noi	16	108	16	108	
	Kao Meung	19	85	19	85	
	Houei Sapho	16	94	16	94	
#9	Lanang Yai	20	122	20	122	
	Nam Plang	4	17	4	17	
	Say Thong Tai	8	47	8	47	
	La Nang Noi	14	75	14	75	
	Tham Loup	11	63	11	64	check
	Thang Sata	1	8	1	8	
#10	Nam Hap	27	158	27	158	
#11	Pha Houng 4	21	133	15	100	check
	Pha Houng 3	65	374	65	374	
#12	Phon Koup	21	130	20	123	check (23)
	Chang Daan Noi	17	86	17	86	
	Houei Mo	5	19	5	19	
	Nam Plang	11	54	10	46	check
	Houei Tao A B	7	30	26	136	check

Village	Fam	people	Fam	people	
Souan Kafe	18	98	18	98	
Ko Muong	3	15	3	15	
Houei Tao	22	132	~~Ø~~	~~Ø~~	check H. Tao above
Xieng Ngeun					
Long Sa	24	153	24	153	
Thine Heng	60	321	60	321	
Houei Mark	19	84	19	86	check
Houei Pera	13	62	13	62	
Pha Khoueng	26	129	26	129	
Nong Kham	9	63	9	63	
Hat Kham	39	234	39	234	
Houei Pong	17	74	17	74	
Lasapong	9	58	9	58	
Xang Hai	55	281	55	281	
Khone Kieng					
Pha Theung	30	176	30	176	
Hat Kho	15	95	15	95	
Khone Kham	11	69	11	~~70~~	check
Houei Ko Houei Chark	9	41	9	41	
Mok Ho	32	143	32	143	
Mok Lek	10	53	10	53	at Houei Ko ?
Kao Tai	9	37	9	37	" " ?
				(2333)	

	May		June		
Village	Fam	people	Fam	people	
Houei Pao	10	41	10	41	at H. ko?
Houei Kha yai	9	37	9	37	" "
Houei Khae	19	97	19	97	
Houei Kho	26	107	26	107	
Vang Le	28	155	28	155	
Houei Ito	14	67	14	67	
Pak Ou	45	284	45	284	
Hat Mat	34	166	34	166	
Lathahae	59	289	59	289	
Khoc Nyenak	17	87	17	87	at Khoc Khone?
Ban Fai	28	187	28	187	"
Pak Chek	51	308	51	308	"
Houei Chim	14	76	14	76	"
Khoc Houng	19	120	19	120	"
Ban Muang	25	158	25	158	at Houei ko?
Ban Khok	24	135	24	135	"
Na Sang	14	76	14	76	
Houei ang	10	45	10	45	
Houei Seuang	13	75	13	75	
Pha Tao	8	47	8	47	
Khoc Kham	10	49	10	49	
Muang Kham					
Houei Nyang	14	80	14	80	move to Muang Houng?

Village	May fam	May people	June fam	June people	
Houa Na Kang					
Kok Vane Tai	23	144	9	71	-14/
Kok Vane Neua	18	107	5	31	-13/
Na Tane	45	218	42	205	-3/
Na Khi Yon	22	108	14	82	-8/
Tha Pho	1	5	1	5	
Bo He	35	170	26	139	-9/
Long Lanh	24	86	20	74	-4/
Houei Po	23	100	23	100	
Houei Katom	12	41	11	40	-1/1
Tha Oyai	5	25	5	25	
Houei Louk	5	22	5	22	
Pak Xeuang	60	318	60	318	
Pak Pa	22	109	22	110	check
Khuokhi Ngeua	38	201	38	204	check
Ban Thin	37	188	37	188	
Ban Sieo	14	79	14	79	
Done Khon	20	124	20	127	check
Ban Luang	28	134	27	131	check
Phone Savang	39	202	31	203	check
Phone Ngam	22	111	22	112	check
Ban Phia	17	81	16	78	check
Ban Lum	13	68	13	68	
Khi Luang	30	166	30	166	
Ban Le	25	195	25	195	

5/A

check all

village	fam	people	fam	people	check all tag
Houa Nakang					
Kok Vano Tai	23	144	7	51	-16/93
Kok Vano Neua	18	107	3	18	-15/89
Na Tano	45	218	14	65	-31/153
Na Khi Yen	22	108	2	6	-20/102
Tha Po	1	5	0	ø	-1/5
Bo Ite	35	170	ø	ø	-35/170
Long Lanh	24	86	ø	ø	-24/86
Houei Po	23	102	3	12	-20/88
Houei Katam	12	41	2	10	-10/31
Tha Ouei	5	24	2	9	-3/15
Houei Louk	5	22	ø	ø	-5/22
at home					
Houei Katam	ø	ø	9	30	
Na Khi Yen	ø	ø	17	95	
Houei Po	ø	ø	20	88	
Na Tano	ø	ø	31	149	
Kok Vano Tai	ø	ø	14	87	
Kok Vano Neua	ø	ø	15	128	
Tha Ouei	ø	ø	3	16	
Bo Ite	ø	ø	35	170	
Long Lanh	ø	ø	22	81	
Houei Louk	ø	ø	5	22	
Tha Pho	ø	ø	1	5	

Village	May Fam	May people	June Fam	June people	
Ho Nya					
Phou Kang LT	18	98	18	98	✓
Houei Lam	32	189	32	189	✓
Phak Kang	19	113	19	113	✓
Nam Sa O	11	44	11	44	✓
Thong Sata	21	105	21	105	✓
Houei Na	9	50	9	50	✓
Pha Ay Noi	15	85	15	85	✓
Nam Saly	13	77	13	77	✓
Long Sata	11	72	11	72	✓
Pha Lang Mou Yai	41	220	35	184	✓ check decrease
Pha Ay Yai	21	119	21	119	✓
Phou Ta Sao	28	198	28	198	✓
Phoung Nhuang	1	7	1	7	✓
Pha Khao	13	70	13	70	✓
Phou Lak Tai	9	46	9	46	✓
Phou Lieu	15	87	15	87	✓
Ko Khang	2	20	2	20	✓
Houei Tat	13	81	13	81	✓
Nom Tao	9	59	9	59	✓
Phou Lak Neua	3	19	3	19	✓
Nam Mia	7	49	7	49	✓
Houei Oun	3	13	3	13	✓
Houei Toua	3	22	3	22	✓
Long Vai Noi	1	6	1	6	✓

Village	May fam	May people	June fam	June people	
Houei Phat	2	14	2	14	check 203 fam mi fm June
Phou Kasak	38	225	24	151	-14/74 to Sydy
Pha Chao	4	22	4	22	
Nam Ok Hou	42	234	41	228	-1/6 fam Chang Ly Vang
Nam Souei	1	7	1	7	check 203
Thong Sata Noi	5	45	5	45	
Pha Vai	7	32	7	32	
Nam Chaleua	6	32	6	32	
Pha Luang	3	12	3	12	
Nam Phouk Yai	9	56	15	107	check
Lao Ya Noi	8	52	8	52	
Na Kay Thing	8	44	8	49	
Soung Cha	15	71	15	71	
Lao The Yai	3	16	3	16	
Lao Yai	8	49	8	49	
Phou Den Deng					
Ta Dong	5	41	5	41	
Houei Phat	10	86	10	86	
Kudakeu Neua	9	60	9	60	
Pha Lang Noy Noi	5	32	5	32	
Pha Lang Noy Yai	1	10	1	10	
Phou Ta Sae	1	4	1	4	

Village	Hmong farm	Hmong people	Lao farm	Lao people	
Phou Souang					
Long Vai Kang	9	49	7	43	check
Phou Vai	7	32	7	32	
Moke Kha	7	42	7	42	
Long Vai Yai Kao	1	8	26	118	combined w/ Long Vai Kao / Yang Law on Phou
Houei Xueng					
Long Vai Mai	6	28	6	28	
Pha Luang	2	7	2	2	check
Nam Ok Hou	1	15	1	15	
Phu Theung Houei Yai	5	18	4	18	check farm pop
Long Vai Noi Kao	9	46	9	46	
Bouakkhong	5	26	4	21	check
Houei Nyou	17	98	17	98	
Pha Theung Kang	12	66	12	66	
Long Vai Dui Pha	20	119	20	119	
Long Lank Kang	1	7	1	7	
Pa Nya Kha	3	7	3	7	
Pha Theung Mai	15	85	15	85	
Pha Theung Kao	4	26	4	26	

Nong Khaem

village	fam	people	fam	people	check resp
Pha Theng Lom	53	249	53	249	
Oat Nam Kat	11	67	11	67	
Pak Hin Pong	13	69	13	69	
Houei Pa Dom	18	88	18	88	
San Kang Yai	25	136	25	136	
Nam Yao	7	49	7	49	
Chang Kuan Noi	5	41	5	41	
Phou Koub	10	62	10	62	
Pha Lom	14	55	14	55	
Nam Keng	22	130	22	130	
Samong	5	30	5	30	
Na Hoy	6	44	6	44	
Nam Lao Tai	9	50	9	50	
Salaun	18	99	18	99	
Houei Mo	5	20	5	20	
Phou Dok	15	75	15	75	
Nam Lao Noi	8	51	8	51	
Houei Pit	12	82	12	82	
				1397	

(10)

Village	Farm	people	farm	people	
Kuacham					
Pa dy Noi	24	146	24	146	check Jeep
Pha Lang May Yai	30	174	30	174	
Thang Sata	15	96	15	96	
Tham Loub LT	8	42	8	42	
Nam Plang LT	8	39	8	39	
Phasanne Nam Sa	14	108	14	108	
Pha Lang Mon					
Phasanne Yai	31	206	31	206	
Phasanne noi/Tai	22	139	22	139	
Houei Phat	10	83	10	83	
Kuobteun	36	277	36	277	
Pa Deng	10	70	10	70	
Pha Lang Noi Nai	13	75	13	75	
Nam Sa G Pha Lang Mon Noi 3	16	94	16	94	
Pha Khao	11	52	11	52 ✓	
Houei Nok	14	64	14	64 ✓	
Muang Khoy Nuang Lom	60	232	60	232 ✓	
Houei Ang	9	44	8	35 ✓	cross check w/ May Breakout
Houei Neuan	30	124	30	124 ✓	
Long Vai Kok Thang	21	123	21	123 ✓	
Pha Ya Kha Luang	12	79	12	79 ✓	
Long Vai Kao	22	108	22	108 ✓	
Long Ngao ✓	5	25	6	30 ✓	check

village	fam	people	fam	people	check
Ban Sa					
Bouam Oh	60	352	60	352	✓
Souan Luang					check
H. Yan Nao	17	64	Ø	Ø	✓ does check w/ map breakdown see just fine
Houei Piang	12	51	Ø	Ø	
Houei Yen Dai Pha	27	149	27	149	✓
Long O					
Houei Fai	34	170	34	170	✓
Xieng Lom					check
Houei Sae	25	128	25	123	✓ -1/5 don't grow rice
Done Mo					
Houei Salman	14	67	14	67	✓
Hat Khang	17	78	17	78	✓
Khom Vai	6	31	6	31	✓
Ko Mak Nao	44	288	44	288	✓
Phou Khoua	46	277	46	277	✓ check (incl 6/35 still at Xy Ngeun) plus 5/46 still at Xy Ng
Xieng Ngeun					
Say Nong Nam	4	29	4	29	✓
Tang Nua Noi	3	19	3	20	✓ check increase
Trong Sata	2	13	2	12	✓ check decrease
Tao Poum	22	122	22	122	✓
Pha Keng	14	85	14	85	✓
Nam Loup	5	34	5	34	✓
Pak Bak	40	219	40	219	✓ check increase
Saphaeun	12	73	11	63	✓ at Done Mo
Pak Sa	5	35	6	35	✓ only 2 fam at Xy Ng; Bad go home

New Help for B. Long

(12)

village	farm	people	farm	people	
B. Group					
Mak Phark Yi	15	91	15	91	✓
Howi Yo Law	29	165	29	165	✓
Howi Yo Nai	8	40	8	40	✓
Howi Thark	ϕ	ϕ	19	99	✓ new
Howi Hia	ϕ	ϕ	38	252	✓ Why on full support?

PARTIAL Support

once/6 PL-480

village	fam	people	fam	people	
Phou Dan Deng					check pop
Nong Kham Yai	51	318			
Phou Dan Deng	12	66			
Pha Houng Kang	19	125			
Nong Kham Noi	21	180			
Pha Houng Tai	32	194			
Phou My					
Houei Yai	20	78			
Hon Yai	8	53			
Phou Ly	11	57			
Houei Nam Sath	15	80			
Thune Kao					
Hat Soa (at Na Phao)	22	102	22	102	check
Houei Pano	22	100	22	100	
Sinang Khom	31	167	29	156	-2/11 days
Hatlen	12	82	15	100	check
Na Hai	11	57	11	57	
Nam Bac	7	43	6	38	check
Nam Nga (Lem Tai)	23	131	23	131	
Lam Nava	14	57	13	50	-1/7 to Pak Lung. → 13/50

Village	Fam	people	fam	people	check daily quota breakdown
Houei Phay					
Pavoi (Lt. Phay) Bg. Seng ⇒ H Phay					
Tanang PO	7	33	5	24	-2/9 Days
Luang Mieng	2	17	1	4	-1/13 days
Pha Toup	4	19	3	14	-1/5 days
Houei Son	3	12	2	8	-1/4 days
Mok Kon	7	28	5	19	-2/9 days
Mok Cha Leuk	2	9	2	9	
Houei Luang Tai	1	8	1	8	
Houei Luang Neua	3	13	2	7	-1/6 days
Houei Ta	3	13	3	13	
Kuo Kha	2	9	2	9	
Mok Chak	6	23	6	23	
Dong Noi	5	21	5	21	
Dong Lanh	2	8	2	5	-3 days
Koung Lang	3	11	3	11	
Sa Nang Pai	1	5	1	5	
Houei Lai Neua	2	7	2	7	
Kuo Kha	7	30	7	29	-1 day
Houei Luang Tai	1	5	1	5	
Keng Ma	7	34	7	34	
Kha Nang	4	26	4	24	-2 days
Houei Outa	4	21	4	21	
Nam Koung	4	22	4	22	

Village	fam	people	fam	pepl	
Houei Kaneng	(B. Seng, H. Phan)				
Houei Kaneng	5	26	5	26	
Houei En	8	44	8	42	-2 days
Houei Phee	7	29	7	26	-3 days
Sen Yoth	7	36	6	25	-2/11 days
Houei Ta Lo Kuang	6	26	6	23	-3 days
Nam Peup	8	31	7	28	-1/3 days
Houei San Neua	9	39	6	27	-3/12 days
Ben Thong	7	27	7	27	
Houei O	6	25	5	20	-1/5 days
Ben Poung	8	29	8	26	-3 days
Houei Phouk	5	17	4	10	-1/7 days
Nam Tong	2	10	1	7	-1/3 days
Houei San Tai	1	3	1	3	
Kio Ouay	5	19	5	19	
Phone Sai	4	20	4	17	-3 days
Phou Thum	(E Oixai H. Phay) ~~Phou Xaimay~~				
Phou Thum	7	51	7	45	-6 days
Houei Lang	4	25	4	20	-5 days
Lang Lang	9	51	8	45	-1/6 days
Houei Nong	9	37	9	33	-4 days
Houei Kaps	10	65	9	55	-1/10 days
Kio Ta Kong	8	40	7	38	-1/2 days
Pho Onth	2	10	2	10	
Mo Poth	3	21	3	17	-4 days

village	fam	people	fam	people	
Moke Sai	10	64	9	59	-1/5 days
Houei Heng	5	21	5	21	
Cha Long	6	41	6	39	-2 days
Kus Cha Kan	6	17	5	15	-1/2 day
Sen Lath	10	47	10	46	-1 day
Nam Pleng	10	31	10	31	
Nam Pheno	2	10	2	10	
Na Luang					
Phou Thone					
Phou Thone Yai	10	39	10	39	
Tang Kone	4	20	4	14	-6 days
Long Lang Tai	4	22	4	18	-4 days
Phou Thong	4	22	4	20	-2 days
Moc Cheng	15	70	15	66	-4 days
Nam Soen					
Pak Chek	57	265	57	265 ✓	
Hat Soa	4	18	4	18 ✓	
Khan Kene					
Lat Nam	86	512	86	512 ✓	
Houei Yo					
Lat Nkeanom ✓	13	73	13	74 ✓	check (1/74)

village	fam	people	fam	people	
Muong Khoua					
Ngoi Hai	13	79	13	79	
Khoc Phou	54	340	49	321	check
Kene Khene	46	446	46	457	check
Phou Luang Tai					
Phia Tong Seu	28	162	28	162	
Lao Lok	11	58	11	58	
Lao Yang	5	32	5	32	
Phou Cha Leng Yai	9	54	9	54	
Phinh Chay	23	123	23	123	
Phou My	7	44	7	44	
Lao Lue	14	63	14	63	
Houei Sang	11	71	11	71	
Mok Hay	41	219	41	219	
Phou Cha Leng Noi	11	51	11	51	
Phou Luang Neua					
Houei Lang	8	54	8	54	
Kao Chree	21	105	21	105	
Nam Kha	11	56	11	56	
Ban Sa Va	22	134	22	134	
Houei Khang	33	165	33	165	
Mok Lam Tang	23	139	23	139	
Ban Meny	9	59	9	59	
Nam Kham	21	108	21	108	

Village	May fam	May people	Deine fam	Deine people	
Nam Phak					
Houei Hin Lat	22	138	22	138	✓
Pha Tang Noi SH 9500					
Houei Lo	ϕ	ϕ	19	101	✓
Houei Konh	ϕ	ϕ	11	46	✓
Na Kang	ϕ	ϕ	10	47	✓
Na Ang	ϕ	ϕ	7	44	✓ cross check w/ May breakdown
Houei Thak	ϕ	ϕ	10	68	✓ (11/68)
Ban En					
Long Chek Yai	ϕ	ϕ	27	138	
Mok Phe	ϕ	ϕ	13	44	
Houa Nam Nga	ϕ	ϕ	24	120	
Long Chok Noi	ϕ	ϕ	14	75	
Ban Sa	ϕ	ϕ	20	89	
Pak Houei Yen	ϕ	ϕ	45	257	
Ban Souan	ϕ	ϕ	34	218	
Houei Phong	ϕ	ϕ	11	46	
Houei Yan Kao	ϕ	ϕ	17	64	
Xieng Mouak					
Na Vang	ϕ	ϕ	40	185	

village	May fam	May people	June fam	June people
Houei Sing			22	104
Na Vang	∅	∅		
Vang Nong	∅	∅		
Bouam Lao	∅	∅		
Hatten	∅	∅		
Na Lao Na Ma			(153	684)
Na Fang	∅	∅		
Nam Bang	∅	∅		
Na Kong	∅	∅		
Si Muong Khoun	∅	∅		
Run Luang	∅	∅		
Na Ngeun	∅	∅		
Nam Oun	∅	∅		
Bouam Lao	∅	∅		
Na Xieng Dee	∅	∅		
Ban Chanty	∅	∅		
Ban Fen	∅	∅		
Hi Yen Hong Mg La			130	557
Ka Tang Ko La	∅	∅		
Houei Hok	∅	∅		
Sene Soulini	∅	∅		
Sene Kham	∅	∅		
Sene Panh Ya	∅	∅		
Chai Plai	∅	∅		
Vang Deung	∅	∅		
Ko Cha Leu	∅	∅		

Village	farm	people	farm	people
Chak Chang	ϕ	ϕ		
Houa Nam Kok				
Pouang Ta Sam				
Kang La Hang				
Sa Tang				
Nam Toa				
Tha Na Luang				
Phoung Nana				
Houei Kham				
Ka Tang Kai				
Ka Lang Tap Hoy				
Mok La Hang				
Kio Khouang				
Sere Dn				
Houei Tham				
Houei Sang				
Mok Sala				
Mok Saydho				
Ta Lo Lom				
Ta Vieng				
Poung Lay				
Hi Yen / Hanh Nam Ban				
Mok Lak Yao	ϕ	ϕ	165	838
Ban Ya Lo				
B. Mo Chang				

Village	fam	people	fam	people	
Sene Khan					
Phouy Tai					
Ta Kalong					
Ya Ye					
Heung asa					
Houei Hoi					
Kho Leup					
Sang La Nava					
Phouei Sen Nam					
Choung Luang					
Mok Keng					
Phouei Sy Nava					
To Mak					
B. Nam Pe					
B. Thun					
B. Louk					
B. Sane					
Heung Tej					
Lane Tai					
Mok Lak Gao	ϕ	ϕ	29	135	check
B. Dane Noi					
Houei Yang	ϕ	ϕ	5	27	
Nam La	ϕ	ϕ	18	94	
Ban Ly	ϕ	ϕ	1	11	

Village	fam	people	fam	people	
Houei Thine	∅	∅	7	19	
Mok Lak [illegible]	∅	∅	2	8	
My Boun	∅	∅	6	39	
Pak Chek	∅	∅	15	91	
Done Lam	∅	∅	62	277	
Ban Khong	∅	∅	30	150	
Done Cho	∅	∅	?	?	check correct pig
Pak Chek	∅	∅	13	70	
Pha O	∅	∅	17	98	
Hat Kho	∅	∅	34	208	
Ban Dane	∅	∅	?	?	check correct pig
Houei Sene	∅	∅	?	?	check correct pig
Houei Khi Sang	∅	∅	68	309	
Ban Fa					
Ban Khong					
Phone Sai					
Nam La					
Na Nyang Nena					
Na Nyang Tai					
Nam Khan Kao					
Houa Nam La					
Poung Chang Tai					
Nam Khan Mai					

village	fam	people	fam	people	
Na Nyang Kang	ϕ	ϕ			
Houei Houa	↓	↓			
Houei Hit					
B. Lan Nena	↓	↓			
Nang May.	ϕ	ϕ	?	?	check
Na Bon Houei Phay	ϕ	ϕ	?	?	check
Na Luang-Phaigsah			12	45	
Nam Pong	ϕ	ϕ	↓	↓	
Nam Fen	ϕ	ϕ			

Full Support

July 73.

F. Benson

Village	June fam	June people	July fam	July people	
Phit Yai	55	279	55	281	+2 Births
Pak Lum ✓	71	190	71	191	✓ +1 Birth
My Nane Kd					→ July schedule temp to fam
#1 Insalep	16	81	16	81	
Kio Tein ✓	47	169	47	169	✓
Luang Nam Mung Noi	1	8	1	8	Clark
Pak Leng ✓	3	~~30~~ 3	6	47	-2 People to Kang Khay (LNK) ✓
Keng Khay	3	19	ϕ	ϕ	See July sched. (see Keng Khay below not noted any sched.
#2 Houei Tiang Nua	56	246	56	246	
Houei Kok ✓	21	95	21	95	
Houei Kane	21	90	21	90	
Nam Bak	2	16	2	16	
#3 Phou Ngoua	24	120	24	132	+12 Births
Houei Pane	25	118	25	124	+6 Births
#4 Houi Hmitham ✓	16	97	16	97	
Hat Kham	6	50	6	50	
My You ✓	16	94	16	94	
Nong Sata	4	24	4	24	
#5 Sopchoun	4	20	3	16	-1/4 to My Nane
Pak Mong ✓	8	37	8	41	+4 Births
Dan Khoua ✓	35	220	35	232	+4 Births +8 fm Sapheun
Nam Bac	2	21	2	21	
Phou Song	30	194	30	201	+7 Births
Pak Leng ✓	23	111	23	111	+5 Births -1/5 to Keng Khay

village	fam	people	fam	people	
Nam Thi Neua	12	73	12	73	
Keng Khay	12	15	2	12	+1/5 fm Pak Lang +2 fm Keng Khay
#7 Houei Kok ✓	11	77	11	77	
Houei Na	10	45	10	45	
Vang Mene Tai	14	76	14	80	+4 Births
Hin Lek ✓	17	127	17	127	
#8 Luang Nam Mung Yai ✓	27	128	27	130	+2 Births
Luang Nam Mung Noi	16	108	16	108	
Kio Muang	19	85	19	85	
Houei Sapko	16	94	16	94	
#9 Lanong Yai	20	122	20	122	
Nam Pong	4	17	4	17	
Sai Nong Tai	8	47	8	47	
Lanong Noi	14	75	14	82	+7 Births
Nam Loub ✓	11	64	11	64	
Thong Sala	1	8	1	8	
#10 Nam Hap	27	158	27	158	
#11 Pha Houng A ✓	15	100	15	100	
Pha Houng B	65	374	65	374	
#12 Phou Kaop ✓	20	123	20	123	
Chong Cacm Noi	17	86	17	86	
Houei Mo	5	19	5	19	
Nam Pong	10	46	10	46	
Houei Tao ✓	26	136	15	90	11/46 to Pha Ngam

village	fam	people	fam	people	
Souan Kafe	18	98	18	98	not visited Duke, School,
Kio Xhueng	3	15	3	15	
Houei Tao	0	0	0	0	
Xieng Ngeun					
Long Sa	24	153	24	153	checking Quota Maybe 21/132
Thume Heng	60	321	60	318	-3 to LP
Houei Mark	19	86	19	86	
Houei Pere	13	62	13	62	
Phou Khouang	26	129	26	129	
Nong Kham	9	43	9	43	
Hat Kham	39	234	40	239	+1/5 fm Kho Luang
Houei Pong	17	74	17	74	
Lasapeng	9	58	9	58	
Xang Hai	55	281	52	270	-3/11 to LP
Khou Kuang					
Pha Theung	30	176	30	176	
Hat Kho	15	95	15	95	
Khou Kham	11	70	11	70	
Houei Ko Houei Chak	9	41	9	41	
Mok Ito	32	143	32	143	
Mok Lek	10	53	10	53	
Keo Tai	9	37	9	37	

	June		July		
village	fam	people	fam	people	
Houei Pao	10	41	10	41	
Houei Kha Yai	9	37	9	37	
Houei Khae	19	97	19	97	
Houei Kho	26	107	26	107	
Vang Le	28	155	28	155	
Houei Ho	14	67	14	67	
Pak Ou	45	284	44	278	+1 Birth -1/7 to Ute.
Hat Mat	34	166	34	167	+1 Birth
Lathahae	59	289	59	293	+4 Births
Khok Ngeuak	17	87	17	87	
Ban Fai	28	187	28	187	
Pak Chok	51	308	51	310	+2 Births
Houei Chim	14	76	14	76	
Khone Houng	19	120	19	120	
Ban Muong	25	158	25	159	+1 Birth
Ban Khok	24	135	24	135	
Ng Sang	14	76	14	76	
Houei Ang	10	45	10	45	
Houei Seuang	13	75	13	75	
Pha Tao	8	47	8	47	
Khoc Kham	10	49	10	49	
Muang Khom					
Houei Nyang	14	80	14	80	

Village	fam	people	fam	people	check
Houa Na Kang					
Kok Vane Tai	7	51	7	51	
Kok Vane Neua	3	18	3	18	
Na Tane	14	65	14	105	
Na Khi Yen	12	6	2	6	
Houei Po	3	12	3	12	
Houei Katem	2	10	2	10	
Tha Ouei	2	9	2	9	
at home					
Houei Katem	eat Houei Sane 9 30		9	30	
Na Khi Yen ✓	17	95	17	95	
Houei Po	20	88	20	88	
Na Tane ✓	31	149	31	149	
Kok Vane Tai ✓	eat Pak Xeuang 14 87		14	87	
Kok Vane Neua ✓	15	128	15	189	check
Tha Ouei	3	16	3	16	
Bo He ✓	35	170	35	170	
Long Lanh ✓	22	81	22	81	
Houei Lank	5	22	5	22	
Tha Po	1	5	1	5	
Pak Xeuang	60	318	60	320	+2 Births
Pak Po ✓	22	110	22	110	
Khok Khi Ngeua ✓	38	204	37	201	-1/4 to LP +2 Births -1 death
Ban Thin	37	188	37	191	+3 Births
Ban Siao	14	79	14	81	+2 Births

village	fam	people	fam	people	
Done Khoun	20	127	20	127	
Ban Luang	27	131	27	131	
Phone Savang	39	203	39	203	
Phone Ngam	22	112	22	113	+1 Birth
Ban Phia	16	78	16	78	
Ban Lum	13	68	13	68	
Khi Luang	30	166	29	165	-1/5 to Hat Kham +4 Births
Ban Le	25	195	25	194	-3 to Thin Kao +2 Births
Kao Nya					
Phou Lang LT	18	98	18	98	
Kuotaleun	32	189	32	189	
Pak Xang	19	113	19	113	
Nam Sa O	11	44	11	44	
Thang Sata	21	105	21	105	
Houei Na	9	50	9	50	
Pha Ay Noi	15	85	15	85	
Nam Saly	13	77	13	77	
Long Sata	11	72	11	72	
Pha Lang Mao Yai	35	184	35	184	
Pha Ay Yai	21	119	21	119	
Phou Ta Soo	28	198	28	198	
Phong Thevang	1	7	1	7	
Pha Khao	13	70	13	70	
Phou Lak Tai	9	46	9	46	
Phou Lian	15	87	15	87	

village	fam	people	fam	people
Kao Khang	2	20	2	20
Houei Tat	13	81	13	81
Pom Tao	9	59	9	59
Phou Lak Neua	3	19	3	19
Nam Mia	7	49	7	49
Houei Oun	3	13	3	13
Houei Toun	3	22	3	22
Long Vai Noi	1	6	1	6
Houei Phat	2	14	2	14
Phou Kasouk	24	151	24	151
Pha Chao	4	22	4	22
Nam Ok Houa	41	228	41	228
Nam Souei	1	7	1	7
Thong Sata Noi	5	45	5	45
Pha Wai	7	32	7	32
Nam Chalaua	6	32	6	32
Pha Luang	3	12	3	12
Nam Houk Yai	15	107	15	107
Lao Ya Noi	8	52	8	52
Na Kang Thing	8	49	8	49
Soung Cha	15	71	15	71
Lao The Yai	3	16	3	16
Lao Gia	8	49	8	49

Village	June fam	June people	July fam	July people	
Phou Den Dang					
Pa Dong	5	41	ϕ	ϕ	not listed any sched.
Houei Phat	10	86	10	86	
Kotalaun Nawa	9	60	9	60	
Pha Lang Mou Nua	5	32	5	32	w/any Sched. check freq - maybe 8-54
Pha Lang Mou Yai	1	10	ϕ	ϕ	Not listed any sched
Phou Ta Sae	1	4	ϕ	ϕ	" " "
Phou Soung					
Long Vai Kang	7	43	7	43	
Phou Vai	7	32	7	32	
Mok Kha	7	42	7	42	
Long Vai Yai Kao	~~231~~	~~1468~~	2	18	on Quota sheet combined w/ Long Vai Kao / Houey Lom
Houei Xieng					
Long Vai Mai	6	28	6	28	
Pha Luang	1	2	1	2	check
Nam Ok Hou	1	15	1	15	
Pha Theung Houei Yen	4	18	4	18	check 2
Long Vai Noi Kao	9	46	9	46	
Bouak Khoung	4	21	4	21	
Houei Ngou	17	98	17	98	
Pha Theung Kang	12	66	12	66	
Long Vai Lor Pha	20	119	20	119	
Long Lanh Kang	1	7	1	7	
Pa Nya Kha	3	7	3	7	
Pha Theung Mai	15	85	15	85	
Pha Theung Kao	4	26	4	26	

village	fam	people	fam	people	
Thong Khang					check old page
Pha Thong Lom	53	249	49	228	✓
Oat Nam Kat	11	67	10	60	✓
Pak Hen Pene	13	69	7	40	✓
Houei Ba Don	18	88	17	93	check ✓
San Kang Yai	25	136	24	127	✓
Nam Yao	7	49	8	50	✓
Chang Ouan Noi	5	41	6	29	✓
Phou Koub	10	62	10	64	✓
Pha Lom	14	55	∅	∅	Not listed any sched ✓
Nam Keno	22	130	23	110	✓
Samong	5	30	5	30	✓
Na Hey	6	44	6	32	✓
Nam Lao Tai	9	50	9	45	✓
Salouth	18	99	20	103	✓
Houei Mo	5	20	∅	∅	Not listed any sched ✓
Phou Dok	15	75	14	59	✓
Nam Lao Noi	8	51	9	47	✓
Houei Pik	12	82	12	79	✓
Long Luet			6	38	✓
Khoue Sok			15	90	why fuel? 55 last year ✓

village Khoasaiju	fam	people	fam	people	check all figs w/ Quota sheets
Pha Ay Noi	24	146	24	146	
Pha Lang Moy Yai	30	174	30	174	
Mong Sata	15	96	15	96	
Nam Loab LT	8	42	8	42	
Nam Pleng LT	8	39	18	139	check
Phasanum Namsa	14	108	14	108	
Phasanum Yai	31	206	31	206	
Phasanum Noi/Tai	22	139	22	139	
Houei Phat	10	83	10	83	
Kholateun	36	277	36	277	
Pa Deng	10	70	10	70	
Pha Lang Moy Noi	13	75	13	75	
Nam Sa O Pha Lang Moy Noi?	16	94	16	94	
Pha Khao	11	52	11	52	
Houei Nok	14	64	14	64	
Xiang Lom Mong Khay	60	232	60	232	
Houei Ang	8	35	9	40	check increase
Houei Nheum	30	124	30	124	
Long Vai Pak Thang	21	123	21	123	
Pha Nyo Kha Luang	12	79	12	79	
Long Vai Kao	22	108	22	108	
Long Ngae	6	30	6	30	

village	fam	people	fam	people	
Ban Sa					
Bouam Oh	60	352	59	348	-1/4 to H. Yen Dai Pha
Souam Luang					
H. Yan Kao	ϕ	ϕ	ϕ	ϕ	Listed as part of on July 9 list
Houei Pleng	ϕ	ϕ	ϕ	ϕ	Listed as part of on July 9 list
Houei Yen Dai Pha	27	149	28	153	+1/4 fm Bouam Oh
Long O					
Houei Fai	34	170	34	170	
Xieng Lom					
Houei Sae	24	123	25	123	July school: lists 25 families
Done Mo					
Houei Sathan	14	67	14	67	check
Hat Khang	17	78	17	78	
Khone Vai	6	31	6	31	
Keo Mak Mao	44	288	44	288	
Phou Khoua	46	277	46	277	
Xieng Ngeun					
Say Thon Neua	4	29	4	29	
Tang Oui Noi	3	20	3	20	
Thong Sata	2	12	2	12	
Tao Poun	22	122	22	122	
Pha Kang	14	85	14	85	
Nam Loub	5	34	5	34	
Pak Bak	40	219	40	219	
Jaysaun	11	63	10	54	-1/9 to LNK Done Khoua
Pak Sa	6	35	6	35	

village	fam	people	fam	people	
Ban Gap					
Mak Phak Yai	15	91	15	91	✓
Houei Yo Lao	29	165	29	165	✓
Houei Yo Nai	8	40	8	40	✓
Houei Tock ↺	19	99	19	99	✓ Bet, Kho Nga & Phou Kaad
Houei Hia ↺	38	252	38	252	✓ check

LTviel Phou Khaak

Sen Khoun
Nam Chan

Partial 6×6

(13)

village	June farms	June people	July farms	July people	
Phou Dan Deng					
Nong Kham Yai	51	318	51	318	✓
Phou Dan Deng	12	66	12	66	✓
Pha Houng Kang	19	125	19	125	✓
Nong Kham Noi	21	180	21	178	-2 deaths
Pha Houng Tai	32	194	32	194	✓
Phou My					
Houei Yai	20	78	20	78	✓
Houei Lai	8	53	8	53	✓
Phou My	11	57	11	57	✓
Houei Nam Sathi	15	80	15	80	✓
Thin Keo	(22 June 103)				check
Hat Soa at Na Pho	22	102	23	109	✓ -1/4 to farms +3 births
Houei Bere at Na Pho	22	100	23	104	✓ -1/4 to farms check
Simong Khoun	29	156	29	156	✓
Hatten ✓	15	100	17	115	✓ +2/15 recount
Na Hai	11	57	12	63	✓ +1/5 "
Nam Bac ✓	6	38	6	38	✓ -1/10 to Nadeua check
Lum Tai Nam Nga	23	131	24	136	✓ +1/5 recount
Lum Nena	13	50	13	50	✓

Village	June farm	June people	July farm	July people	
Houei Phay					
Pavee					
Tanang Ro	5	24	7	34	check
Luang Meng	1	4	1	4	✓
Pha Toup	3	14	3	14	✓
Houei Sen	2	8	2	8	✓
Mok Kou	5	19	6	21	check
Mok Cha Lenk	2	9	2	9	
Houei Lai, tai	1	8	1	8	
Houei Luang Neua	2	7	2	7	
Houei Ta	3	13	3	13	
Kio Kha	2	9	2	9	
Mok Chak	4	23	6	23	
Dong Noi	5	21	5	21	
Dong Lanh	2	5	2	5	
Koung Lang	3	11	3	11	
Sa Nam Pak	1	5	1	5	
Houei Lai Neua	2	7	2	7	
Kio Kho	7	29	10	44	+3/15 readjust check
Houei Luang Tai	1	5	1	5	
Kong Tha	7	34	7	34	
Kha Nang	4	24	4	24	
Houei Outh	4	21	4	21	
Nam Poung	4	22	5	26	+1/4 readjust check

	May – June	July	
Nam Poung	0 0	5 – 19	> SGO rets fm 20A
Mok La Hang	0 0	1 – 4	

(15)

See above

Village	fam	people	fam	people	
Houei Kanong					
Houei Kaneng	5	26	5	26	
Houei En	8	42	8	42	
Houei Phee	7	26	8	33	+1/7 readjust
Sen Goth	6	25	10	37	+4/12 "
Houei Ta Lo Kuang	6	23	6	23	
Nam Keup	7	28	7	28	
Houei San Kaua	6	27	9	36	+3/9 readjust
Ban Thong	7	27	7	27	
Houei O	5	20	5	20	
Ban Poung	8	26	8	26	
Houei Phouk	4	10	4	10	
Nam Tong	1	7	1	7	
Houei San Tai	1	3	1	3	
Kio Oung	5	19	6	17	check
Phone Sai	4	17	6	31	check
Phou Thoum					
Phou Thoum	7	45	7	45	
Houei Lang	4	20	4	20	
Lang Lang	8	45	8	45	
Houei Nong	9	33	11	44	+2/11 readjust check
Houei Kap	9	55	10	62	+1/7 readjust check
Kio Ta Kong	7	38	7	35	check
Pho Onth	2	10	2	10	
Moc Poth	3	17	4	22	+1/5 readjust check

Villages	fam	people	fam	people	
Mok Sai	5	59	9	59	✓
Houei Heny	5	21	6	27	✓ +1/6 readjust check
Cha Leng	6	39	6	39	✓
Kas Cha Roun	5	15	5	15	✓ -1/2 to army check
Sen Latta	10	46	12	60	✓ +2/13 readjust (check addition)
Nam Pang	10	31	Not listed		check Phongsaly
Nam Phene	2	10	August Quota		✓
Na Luang					
Phou Thene					
Phou Thene Yai	10	39	11	44	✓ +1/5 headjust check
Lang Kene	4	14	4	14	✓
Long Lang Tai	4	18	4	18	✓
Phou Thong	4	20	4	20	✓
Mac Chong	15	66	17	75	✓ check
Nounsavath					
Pak Chek	57	265	57	265	✓ - [illegible] Sakol
Hat Soa	4	18	4	19	✓ check
Khone Kaene					
Latman	84	512	86	512	✓
Houei Yo					
Latkhamoun	13	74	12	69	✓ -1/4 to Khone Kaene check

village	June fam	June people	July fam	July people	
Muang Kham					
Ngoi Hai	13	79	13	79	
Khoc Phou ✓	49	321	45	295	-2/15 TO THA XIENG THOU -2/11 TO ORIG VILL
Kheng Khero ✓	46	457	66	457	check
Phou Luang Tai					
Phua Tong Seu	28	162	28	162	
Lao Lok	11	58	11	58	
Lao Yang	5	32	5	32	
Phou Cha Leng Yai	9	54	9	54	
Phnh Chay	23	123	23	123	
Phou My	7	44	7	44	
Las Lue	14	63	14	63	
Houei Sang	11	71	11	77	
Mok Play	41	219	41	219	
Phou Cha Leng Noi	11	51	11	51	
Phou Luang Neua					
Houei Lang	8	54	8	54	
Ko Chee	21	105	21	105	
Nam Hpa	11	56	11	54	+ 2 Butis
Bia Sia Va	22	134	22	134	
Houei Khang	33	165	33	165	
Mok Lam Tang	23	139	23	139	
Ban Mong	9	59	9	59	
Nam Khan	21	108	21	108	

~~Houei Phay~~ 11 46
~~Houei Yan Kao~~ 17 64

village	June fam	June people	July fam	July people	
Nam Phak					
Houei Hin Lat	22	138	22	138	✓
Pha Tang Noi SH 9500					
Houei Lo	19	101	19	101	✓
Houei Konh	11	46	11	46	✓
Na Kang	10	47	10	47	✓
Na Ang ✓	7	44	28	154	✓ +21/110 recount check
Houei That ✓	10	68	23	133	✓ +13/65 recount check
Houei Yan Kao	17	64	17	64	✓
Ban En					
Long Chok Yai	27	138	27	139	✓ +1 Birth check
Mok Phu	13	44	11	44	✓ check
Houa Nam Nga	24	120	25	120	✓ check
Long Chok Noi	14	75	14	72	✓ -3 to LP
Ban Sa	20	89	20	89	✓ out in June pick up again
Pak Houei Yen	45	257	45	257	✓ 11
Ban Soun	34	218	34	218	✓ 11
Hi Pong Xieng Mouak	11	46	11	46	✓
Na Vang	40	185	40	185	
Houei Sang	22	104			
Na Nang			10	51	✓
Vang Nong			4	19	✓
Bouam Lao			7	29	✓
Hatten			1	5	✓

Village	fam	people	fam	people	check = July avg quota
Na Lao / Na Ma	153	684			
Na Fang			21	96	
Nam Beng			11	47	July School
Na Keng			66	286	153 / 684
Si Muang Khoua			13	59	
Ban Luang			14	57	get July Quota Breakdown
Na Ngeun			6	21	Prep. don't correspond — check more
Nam Oun			5	36	
Boua am Lao			5	23	
Na Xieng Dee			5	29	
Ban Chanty			2	9	
Ban Fen			2	5	
H. Yon H. Ouk (Myla)	130	557			get July Quota Breakdown check prep
Ka Tang Ka La			4	17	
Houei Hok			4	21	
Sene Souline			7	30	
Sene Kham			3	10	
Sene Pan Ya			5	24	
Chai Plai			3	11	
Vang Deung			7	40	
Ku Cha Leu			3	16	
Chak Chang			15	67	
Houa Nam Eak			21	84	
Pou ang Ta Sam			1	4	

village	June fam	June people	July fam	July people	
Kong La Hang			1	3	✓
Sa Tong			1	5	✓
Nam Tot			11	53	✓
Tha Na Luang			12	50	✓
Phouy Nova			1	5	✓
Houei Kham			5	28	✓
Ka Tang Kai			3	14	✓
Ka Lang Tap Hoy			2	8	✓
Mok La Hang			16	67	✓
Kion Khouang			9	46	✓
Sen In			8	34	✓
Houei Tam			4	14	✓
Houei Sang			2	8	✓
Mok Sala			6	27	✓
Mok Sapko			2	12	✓
Ta Lo Lom			2	9	✓
Ta Ving			1	5	✓
Poung Lay			1	6	✓
Hyon/Houk Nam Bak	165	838			get July Quota Breakdown
[illegible]			[illegible]		✓
Ban Ya Lo			9	51	✓
Ban Nok Chong			21	108	✓ check totals
Sene Kham			12	71	✓
Phouy Tai			14	62	✓
Ta Kalang			19	101	

village	fam	people	fam	people	
Ya Ye			10	41	
Heung asa			6	37	
Houei Hit			3	8	
Kho Leup			7	33	
Sang La Neua			6	23	
Phouei Sane Nuea			6	30	
Choung Luang			3	12	
Mok Keng			5	31	
Phouei Sy Neua			5	23	
Ta Mak			7	32	2/7 readjust check
B. Nam Pe			4	18	
B. Thin			27	134	17/70 readjust check
B. Louk			26	137	18/88 readjust check
B. Sane			11	51	4/13 readjust
Heuang Ty			2	8	
Lane Tai			5	22	
Mok Lak Yao	29	135	29	135	check ??
B. Dane Noy					
Houei Yang	5	27	5	27	check prep, location
Nam La	18	94	18	94	
Pom Ly	1	11	1	11	
Houei Thine	7	19	11	33	check
Mok Lak LT	2	8	5	22	"
My Bom	6	39	5	34	-5 to L.P.

villages	fam	people	fam	people	
Pak Chek	15	91	15	91	
Done Lom	62	277	64	288	+2/11 readjust
Ban Khong	30	150	30	150	
Pak Bak	Ø	Ø	7	9	?
H. Ngat	Ø	Ø	2	8	?
	check 2035				
Done Cho	? 45	? 244	19	94	check -1/50 out
Pak Chek	13	70	13	70	
Pha O	17	98	23	120	check +5/22 account
Hat Kho	34	208	28	184	check -6/24 out
Ban Dane	? 28	? 138	13	58	check -15/80 out
Houei Sene	? 53	? 290	49	257	check -4/33 out
Ng Kham ?					check all
Hat Kham nam Ou	Ø	Ø	11	51	not listed
Hat Kham nam Khong	Ø	Ø	11	59	July quota
Na Sane	Ø	Ø	33	153	
Houei Hi Sang	68	309			check July
Ban Fa			7	16	Breakdown
Ban Khong			4	8	pop
Phou Sai			2	4	
Nam La			1	1	
Na Nyang Neua			8	44	
Na Nyang Tai			18	90	

village	fam	people	fam	people	
Nam Khan Kao			9	46	✓
Houa Nam La			4	13	✓
Pouy Cheng Tai			16	76	✓
Nam Khan Mai			6	27	✓
Na Nyang Kang			15	56	✓
Houei Houa			1	4	✓
Houei Hit			2	10	✓
B. Lan Houa			3	11	✓
Nang Mary	?	?	?	?	Not listed Aug Sched. check
Na Bon Houei Khay	?	?	3	17	✓ check
Na Kok	Not listed July Quota		3	14	✓ 11
Na Luang - Phongsaly	12	45			
Nam Pong			10	35	✓
Nam Fen			2	10	✓
Houei Kouk LT	6	0	24	164	✓ 1 HR walk from H. Hea
Houei La Nong Yai LT	0	0	10	53	✓ at H. Hea
Pho Kasak Kouk Luang LT	0	0	14	105	✓ bet Phou Khoua & Houa Nya

village	June fam	June people	July fam	July people
Pak Mouth				
Sop Chark	0	0	45	206
Houei Sam			8	38
Vang Ngeun			5	22
Pak Seng Neua			9	45
Pak Seng Tai			10	37
Hat Tun			17	63
Hat Khoa			9	42
Houei Yen			7	39
Ban Pho			1	3

Full Support - 22,651

August 73

F. BENSON

	village	July fam	July people	aug fam	aug people	
	Phik Yai	55	281	55	281	
	Pak Lum	71	191	71	191	
	My Nave Rd					
#1	Insiteup	16	81	16	81	
	Kio Tein	47	169	47	180	+11 Births
	Luang Nam Heuj Nor	1	8	1	8	
	Pak Lang	6	47	6	47	
#2	Houei Luang Nona	56	246	56	246	
	Houei Nok	21	95	21	95	
	Houei Kone	21	90	21	90	
	Nam Pak	2	16	2	16	
#3	Phou Ngova	24	132	24	132	
	Houei Pune	25	124	25	124	
#4	Ta Hen Khom	16	97	16	97	
	Hat Khom	6	50	6	50	
	My Yom	16	94	16	94	
	Nongeata	4	24	4	24	
#5	Sop Chom	3	16	2	12	-1/4 to LP
	Pak Mone	8	41	7	40	-1/1 readjust
	Dan Khom	35	232	34	232	check
	Nam Pak	2	21	2	21	
#6	Phou Long	30	201	30	203	+2 Births
	Pak Lang	23	111	23	111	
					2375	

	village	July fam	July people	Aug fam	Aug people	
	Nam Thi Neua	12	73	12	76	+3 Births
	Keng Khay	2	12	2	12	
#7	Houei Kork	11	77	11	77	
	Houei Na	10	45	10	45	
	Vang Mano Tai	14	80	11	64	-3/16 to Na Leng ORIG VLG
	Hin Leck	17	127	18	127	check
#8	Luang Nam Mung Yai	27	130	27	130	
	Luang Nam Mung Noi	16	108	16	116	+8 Births
	Koo Mueang	19	85	19	94	+9 Births
	Houei Sapko	16	94	16	96	+2 Births
#9	Lanong Yai	20	122	20	122	
	Nam Plong	4	17	2	8	-2/9 to LS-355
	Sai Thong Tai	8	47	8	47	
	Lanong Noi	14	82	14	82	
	Tham Louk	11	64	7	31	-4/33 to LS-04
	Thong Sata	1	8	1	8	
#10	Nam Hay	27	158	23	133	-4/25 to LS-355
#11	Pha Houng A	15	100	15	100	
	Pha Houng B	65	374	65	374	
#12	Phon Kaya	20	123	19	129	+6 Births
	Chong Saen Noi	17	86	17	86	
	Houei Mo	5	19	5	19	
	Nam Plong	10	46	7	34	-3/12 to No Luang
	Houa Tao	15	90	16	96	+1/6 readjust
					2106	

village	July farm	July people	Aug farm	Aug people	
Soruan Kaja	18	98	18	98	
Ko Muang	3	15	3	15	
Xaeng Ngeun					
Long Sa	24	153	24	153	at H. Coat ?
Thin Hong	60	318	58	307	-1/5 to Dong Mo -1/3 to LP -3 readjust
Houei Mark LT	19	86	19	86	Rat to Vill 4 no walk in fm Thin Hong
Houei Pane	13	62	13	62	go w/ H Mak
Phou Khoxang	26	129	26	129	go to H. Mak Phou Khamm area
Nong Kham	9	63	9	63	go to Hong Sy
Hat Kham	40	239	40	238	-1 death at Hong Sy North Thin Hong 600 m
Houei Pong	17	74	17	74	at Thine Hong
Lasapong	9	58	9	58	at Thin Hong
Xang Hai	52	270	52	273	+3 readjust
Khone Kaem					
Pha Thaung	30	176	30	176	at Khone Kaem
Hat Kho	15	95	15	95	" "
Khone Kham	11	70	11	70	" "
Houei Ko Houei Chak	9	41	9	41	" "
Mok Ho	32	143	33	150	+1/7 readjust " "
Mok Lek	10	53	10	53	" "
Ko Tai	9	37	9	37	" "
Houei Pao	10	41	10	41	" "
Houei Ko Yai	9	37	9	37	at H. Kho
Houei Khoa	19	97	19	97	" "
				2353	

village	fam	people	fam	people	
Houei Ho	26	107	26	107	MG. OFFICE ETC. AT H. KHO
Vang Le	28	155	28	155	
Houei HO	14	67	14	66	-1 death RET. TO ORIG VILLAGE
Pak Ou	44	278	44	279	+1 Birth SCHOOL OPEN
Hat Mat	34	167	34	168	+1 Birth
Lathakue	59	293	59	292	-1 death at B. Souan grow rice here
Khok Ngeuch	17	87	17	90	+3 Births
Ban Fai	28	187	28	193	+6 Births at B. Souan do not go home
Pak Chek	51	310	51	310	at B. DANE NOI
H. Chein	14	76	14	76	at Khone Kaen
Khone Hoang	19	120	19	120	
Ban Muang	25	159	24	153	-1/6 to Na Dong
Ban Khok	24	135	24	135	at B. Muang
Na Sang	14	76	14	76	AT H. YO
Houei ang	10	45	10	45	GO to H. YO
Houei Seuang	13	75	13	75	GO to H. YO
Pha Tao	8	47	8	47	GO to H. YO
Khe Khan	10	49	10	46	-3 deaths AT H. YO
~~Houei Ho~~					
Houei Ngang	14	80	14	80	RET "ORIG" VILL. (NAM BAK RETS)
				2513.	

village	fam	people	fam	people	
Houa Na Kang					
Kok Vane Tai	7	51	7	51	✓
Kok Vane Neua	3	18	3	18	✓
Na Tano	14	65	14	65	✓
Na Khi'Yen	2	6	2	6	✓
Houei Po	3	12	3	12	✓
Houei Katam	2	10	2	10	✓
Na Ouai	2	9	2	9	✓
at Home					
Houei Katam	9	30	9	30	✓
Na Khi'Yen	17	95	17	93	✓ -2 deaths
Houei Po	20	88	20	88	✓
Na Tano	31	149	31	149	✓
Kok Vane Tai	14	87	14	84	✓ -3 deaths
Kok Vane Neua	15	89	15	89	✓
Na Ouai	3	16	3	16	✓ at Kok Vane Neua
Bo Ha	35	170	35	170	✓
Long Lanh	22	81	22	82	✓ +1 Birth
Houei Lak	5	22	5	22	✓
Na Po	1	5	1	5	✓ at Pak Ta
Pak Xeuang	60	320	60	314	-7 readjust check
Pak Pa	22	110	22	110	✓
Khoc Khi Ngeua	37	201	37	201	✓
Ban Thin	37	191	37	191	✓
Ban Seao	14	81	14	78	✓ -3 readjust
				1893	

village	fam	people	fam	people	
Dong Khoun	20	127	20	126	-1 Death
Ban Luang	27	131	27	132	+1 Birth
Phone Savang	39	203	39	203	
Phone Ngam	22	113	22	113	
Ban Phia	16	78	16	78	3 fam still in LP
Ban Lum	13	68	13	68	
Khi Luang	29	165	29	165	K. Luang, Hat Khung > 7
Ban Le	25	194	25	194	still 4 in LP
Keo Nya					
Phon Xang LT	18	98	18	104	check
Keo Ta Leun	32	189	32	194	check
Pak Xang	19	113	19	120	check
Nam Sa O	11	44	11	50	check
Nong Sata	21	105	20	114	check
Houei Na	9	50	9	53	check
Pho Ay Noi	15	85	15	86	check
Nam Saky	13	77	13	82	check
Long Sata	11	72	11	75	check
Pho Lang Ma Yai	35	184	34	188	check
Pho Ay Yai	21	119	21	121	check
Phon To Soe	28	198	28	204	check
Phong Phoung	1	7	1	9	check
Pho Khao	13	70	13	72	check
Phon Lak Tai	9	46	9	51	check
Phon Lin	15	87	15	90	check
				2697	

village	fam	people	fam	people	
Ko Khang	2	20	2	20	
Houei Tat	13	81	13	83	check
Pom Tao	9	59	9	61	"
Phou Lak Nova	3	19	3	24	"
Nam Mia	7	49	7	51	"
Houei Oun	3	13	3	13	
Houei Toun	3	22	3	22	
Long Kai Noi	1	6	1	6	check
Houei Phat	2	14	2	14	
Phou Kasak	24	151	24	152	check
Pha Chao	4	22	4	22	
Nam Ok Hou	41	228	40	227	check
Nam Soui	1	7	1	7	
Thong Sato Noi	5	45	5	45	
Pha Kai	7	32	4	16	-3/16 to Pha Vai (Pha Ngam area)
Nam Chalua	6	32	6	32	
Pha Luang	3	12	3	14	check
Nam Houk Yai	15	107	15	109	check
Lao Ya Noi	8	52	9	53	check
Ho Kay Thong	8	49	8	50	check
Soung Cha	15	71	15	73	check
Lao The Yai	3	16	3	16	
Lao Yai	8	49	8	51	check
				1161	

village	fam	people	fam	people		
Phou Den Deng						
Houei Phat	10	86	10	86	✓	
Keotalam Nava	9	60	9	60	✓	
Pha Lang Mon Noi	5	32	5	32	✓	
Phou Soung						
Long Vai Kang	7	43	6	39	✓	check
Phou Vai	7	32	7	32	✓	
Mok Kha	7	42	4	25	✓	check — move to H. Xieng at Xaing Lom
Long Vai Yai Kao	1	8	1	8	✓	
Houei Xaing						
Long Vai Mai	6	28	6	28	✓	
Pha Luang	1	2	1	2	✓	
Nam Ok Hoa	1	15	1	15	✓	
Pha Theung Houei Yen	4	18	4	18	✓	
Long Vai Noi Kao	9	46	9	46	✓	
Bouak Khoung	4	21	4	20	✓	check
Houei Ngou	17	98	17	98	✓	
Pha Theung Kang	12	66	12	67	✓	check
Long Vai Dan Pha	20	119	20	119	✓	
Long Lanh Kang	1	7	1	7	✓	
Pa Nya Kha	3	7	3	7	✓	
Pha Theung Noi	15	85	15	84	✓	check
Pha Theung Kao	4	26	4	26	✓	
				819		

village	fam	people	fam	people		
Thong Khang						
Pha Thong Lam	49	228	40	236		-4 1/16 to Phou Ngan -15 Solds.
Out Nam Kat	10	60	10	60	check total	-1/6 Bug out -11 Solds
Pak Hin Pong	7	40	7	41		
Houei Pa Don	17	93	17	93		-4 Solds
San Khang Yai	24	127	24	129	check	-11 Solds
Nam Yao	8	50	8	50	X check total	-5 Solds
Chang Ouan Noi	6	29	6	29	OK	-3 Solds
Phou Koub	10	64	10	66	OK check	-3 Solds
Nam Kene	23	110	23	98	"	-2 Solds
Samong	5	30	5	28	OK check	-5 Solds
Na Hong	6	32	6	36	check	-1/6 at 20A -4 not There -5 Solds
Nam Lao Tai	9	45	9	44	"	-1 Sold
Salouth	20	103	20	104	"	-4 Solds
Phou Dok	14	59	14	59	OK	-8 Solds
Nam Lao Noi	9	47	9	46	check	-2 Solds -1 not There
Houei Pik	12	79	12	78	"	-7 Solds
Long Leut	6	38	6	38	X	
Khon Sok	15	90	16	90	X	
Kaocasiam						
Pha Ay Noi	24	146	20	120	check	Kaotalem 1662
Pha Long Nam Yen	30	174	26	171	11-82 > Kaotalem 15-89 at Nam Mok	
Thongsata	15	96	15	101	"	Kaotalem NAM MOK
Tham Loub LT	8	42	15	89	"	Kaotalem
Nam Pheng LT	18	139	10	67	"	Kaotalem
				1871		

villages	fam	people	fam	people		
Phasanme Nam Sa	14	108	14	103	check	Kiotaleun
Phasanme Yai	31	206	23	173	"	Kiotaleun at Pa
Phasanme Noi/Tai	22	139	22	140	"	~~Nam Mek~~ at orig KIOTALEUN well
Houei Phat	10	83	13	93	"	Kiotaleun
Kiotaleun	36	277	37	270	"	Kiotaleun at orig well
Pa Dong	10	70	11	77	"	Nam Mek
Pha Lang Mon Noi	13	75	14	82	"	Nam Mek
Nam So o Pha Lang Mon Noi	16	94	17	103	"	Nam Mek
Phasanme Nang	ϕ	ϕ	11	67	"	Kiotaleun
Pha Khao	11	52	11	51	check	
Houei Nok	14	64	14	63	"	
PASAK						
Muang Khay	60	232	60	232		
Houei Ang	9	40	9	40		
Houei Nhaman	30	124	30	124		
Long Vai Pak Tang	21	123	21	122	check	at Xreng Lom
Pha Nya Ka Wang	12	79	12	79		at Xreng Lom
Long Vai Kao	22	108	22	108		Xong Lom
Long Ngae	6	30	6	30		Xreng Lom
Ban Sa	59	348	59	347	check	
Bouam Sh						
Souan Luang						
Houei Yen Lom Pha CLOSE	28	153	28	153		
Houei Fai	34	170	34	169	check	
Xreng Lom						
Houei Sae	25	123	25	128	check	
Dong Mo						
Houei Sa Man	14	67	15	67	check	
				2827		

village	fam	people	fam	people	
Hat Khamy	17	78	17	78	✓
Khou Vai	6	31	6	30	✓ check
Ko Mak Kho	44	288	44	298	✓ "
Phou Khoun	46	277	46	275	✓ +5 Births -7 deaths
Xiang Ngeun					
Say Thong Neua	4	29	4	29	✓
Tang Ouay Noi	3	20	3	20	✓
Thong sata	2	12	2	12	✓
Tao Boun	22	122	22	122	✓
Pha Kang	14	85	14	86	✓ check
Nam Loup	5	34	5	34	✓
Pak Bak	40	219	39	210	✓ check
Saysuem	10	54	9	51	✓ "
Pak Sa	6	35	6	35	✓
Ban Long	0	0	26	107	✓ check
Ban Coup					
Mak Pouk Yai	15	91	15	91	✓
H. Yo Lao	29	165	29	165	✓
H. Yo Nai	8	40	8	40	✓
H. Took	19	99	19	99	✓
Houei Hoi	38	252	38	254	✓ check
				2036	

Partial 6×6 (14,476)

(12)

village	fam	people	fam	people	
Phou Lin Deng					
Nong Kham Yai	51	318	51	318	2 fishponds
Phou Lin Deng	12	66	12	66	3 fishponds
Pha Hung Kang	19	125	19	125	
Nong Kham Noi (Neua)	21	178	21	178	3 fishponds
Pha Hung Tai	32	194	32	194	
					Pha Hok 2 fishponds
					LS-373 – 1 fishpond
Phou My					
Houei Yai	20	78	21	99	check
Houei Lai	8	53	9	61	"
Phou My	11	57	17	77	"
Houei Nam Sa	15	80	17	91	"
Nam Keo					
Hat Sa (to Pha)	23	109	23	109	
H. Pano (to Pha)	23	104	23	104	
Sinang Khom	29	156	29	156	
Hatten	17	115	17	115	
Na Hai	12	63	12	62	check
Nam Bac	6	38	7	38	check
Lum Tai Nam Nga	24	136	24	136	
Lum Neua	13	50	13	50	
				1979	

village	July farm	July people	aug farm	aug people	
H. Phay					
Pavie					
Tanong Po	7	34	7	34	✓
Luang Meng	1	4	1	4	✓
Pha Tong	3	14	3	14	✓
Houei Sou	2	8	2	8	✓
Mok Kou	6	21	6	21	✓
Mok Cha Lauk	2	9	2	9	✓
Houei Lai/Tai	1	8	1	8	✓
H. Lieng Neua	2	7	2	7	✓
Houei Ta	3	13	3	13	✓
Kao Kha	2	9	2	9	✓
Mok Chak	6	23	4	15	check
Dong Noi	5	21	5	21	✓
Dong Lauk	2	5	2	5	✓
Koung Lang	3	11	3	11	✓
Sa Nam Pik	1	5	1	5	✓
H. Lai Neua	2	7	2	7	✓
Kao Kho	10	44	10	44	✓
H. Lieng Tai	1	5	1	5	✓
Kong Tha	7	34	7	34	✓
Kho Neng	4	24	4	24	✓
H. Outo	4	21	4	21	✓
Nam Poung	5	26	5	26	✓
				345	

village	fam	people	fam	people	
Houei Kaneng					
Houei Kaneng	5	26	5	26	✓
H. En	8	42	8	42	✓
Houa Phee	8	33	8	33	✓
Sen Gotti	10	37	10	37	✓
H. Ta Lo Kuang	6	23	6	23	✓
Nam Peuyo	7	28	7	28	✓
H. San Nena	9	36	9	36	✓
B. Thong	7	27	7	27	✓
Houei O	5	20	5	20	✓
Ban Poung	8	26	8	26	✓
H. Phouk	4	10	4	10	✓
Nam Tong	1	7	1	7	✓
H. San Tai	1	3	1	3	✓
Kio Oung	6	17	6	23	✓ check
Phone Sai	6	31	6	30	✓ "
Nam Poung	5	19	5	19	✓
Mok Lo Hong	1	4	1	4	✓
Phou Thoum					
Phou Thoum	7	45	7	45	✓
Houei Lang	4	20	4	20	✓
Lung Lang	8	45	8	45	✓
Houei Nong	11	44	10	41	✓ check
Houei Kayo	10	62	9	56	✓ "
Kio To Kong	7	35	7	38	✓ "
Pho Onth	2	10	2	10	✓
				649	

village	Fams	people	fams	people	
Mac Pôth	4	22	4	22	✓
Mok Sai	9	59	9	59	✓
Houei Heng	6	27	6	27	✓
Cha Leng	6	39	6	39	✓
Kus Cha Rox	5	15	5	15	✓
Sen Lath	12	60	12	57	✓ check
~~Nam Pong~~					
~~Nam Phiu~~					
Na Luang Phou Thone					
Phou Thone Yai	11	44	11	46	✓ check
Lang Kano	4	14	4	14	✓
Long Lang Tai	4	18	4	18	✓
Phou Thong	4	20	4	20	✓
Mac Chong	17	75	16	71	✓ check
Nam Savath					
Pak Chek	57	265	57	262	✓ -3 soldiers
Hat Soa	4	19	4	19	✓
Khone Keng					
Lathan	86	512	87	507	✓ -1/5 sold family check
Xieng Mene					
Lat Khamoun	12	69	12	68	✓ -1 to Lat Khamoun
				1244	

village	fam	people	fam	people	
Nga Hai	13	79	13	79	MG KHAM
Khoe Phoa	45	295	45	295	MG KHAM
Kong Khena	66	457	66	414	check XIENG MENE −43 go HOME
Phou Luang Tai					
Phai Tong Sen (Lao Ta)	28	162	28	160	check
Lao Lok	11	58	10	55	"
Lao Yang	5	32	5	34	"
Phou Cho Long Yai	9	54	9	50	"
Phunh Chay	23	123	20	98	"
Phou Muy (Laowa)	7	44	9	51	"
Lao Lue	14	63	16	61	check
H. Sang	11	77	12	76	"
Nok Phay	41	219	40	231	"
Phou Cho Long Noi	11	51	9	48	"
				664	
Phou Luang Neua					
H. Lang	8	54	17	104	check
Kho Chue	21	105	20	106	check
Nam Kha (Kham Noi)	11	54	11	50	check
Bo So Va (Long Tai)	22	134	20	114	"
H. Khang (H. Khava LT)	33	165	33	159	"
Mok Lam Tang LT	23	159	23	142	"
Ban Mong	9	59	10	64	"
Nam Khan (Khan T LT)	21	108	21	117	"
				2514	

village	fam	people	fam	people		
Nam Phak						
H. Hin Lat	22	138	22	138		
Pha Tang Noi SH 9500	L.T.					
Houei Lo	19	101	19	101		
Houei Kouch	11	46	11	46		
Na Kang	10	47	10	47		
Na Ang	28	154	28	154		
H. Thak	23	133	23	133		
Houei Yan Kao ✓	17	64	17	64	water Pak H. Yan	at home
Ban En	L.T.					
Long Chok Yai	27	139	27	139		TASS XIENG DA
Mok Phu	11	44	11	44		" " "
Houa Nam Nya	25	120	25	120		TASS XIENG DA
Long Chok Noi	14	72	14	72		" " "
Ban Sa	20	89	21	101	check	at home
Pak Houei Yan ✓	45	257	45	257	WATER	at home
B. Souan ✓	34	218	34	218		at home
Houei Plong ✓	11	46	12	49	check water Pak H. Yan	at home
Xieng Mouk	TASS NAVANG MG HOUN					
Na Vang	40	185	40	185		
Houei Seng						
Na Vang	10	51	10	51		
Vang Nong	4	19	4	19		
Bouam Lao	7	29	7	29		
Hatten	1	5	1	5		
				1972		

village	fam	people	fam	people		
Na Lao / Na Tha	(XIENGMENG)					
Na Fang	21	96	21	96		TASS MG HOUN
To Nam Bang	11	47	11	59	check	TASS " " MG HOUN
Na Kong	46	286	46	286		TASS MG HOUN
Se Mong Khoun	13	59	13	62	check	TASS MG HOUN
Ban Luang	14	57	13	57		TASS MG HOUN
Na Ngeun	6	21	6	21		TASS CHANTAY MG HOUN
To Nam Oun	5	36	5	31	check	TASS NA LUANG
Bouan Las	5	23	5	23		TASS NA XIENG DY MG HOUN
Na Xiang Dy	5	29	5	29		TASS CHANTAY
B. Chantay	2	9	2	9		TASS CHANTAY
B. Fen	2	5	2	5		
H. Yon Houh Nyla	(LAO THEUNG)					
Ka Tang Ka La	4	17	4	17		TASS LONG YA
Houei Hok	4	21	4	20	check	TASS LONG YA
Sene Soulene	7	30	7	30		TASS LONG YA
Sene Kham	3	10	3	13	check	" " "
Sene Pan Ya	5	24	5	24		" " "
Chak Plai	3	11	3	11		TASS LONG YA
Vang Daung	9	40	9	40		" " "
Ku Cha Lau	3	16	3	16		" " "
Chak Chang	15	67	15	67		TASS LONG YA
Houa Nam Bak	21	84	21	84		" " "
Paung Ta Sam	1	4	1	4		" " "
				1004		

village	fam	people	fam	people	
Kong La Hang	1	3	1	3	TASS LONG YA
Sa Tang	1	5	1	5	" " "
Nam Tot	11	53	11	53	TASS LONG YA
Tha Na Luang	12	50	12	50	" " "
Phong Nava	1	5	1	5	TASS LONG YA
H. Kham Hova Khom Nava	5	28	5	28	TASS LONG YA
Ka Tang Klae	3	14	3	14	TASS LONG YA
Ka Lang Tay Noy	2	8	2	8	TASS LONG YA
Mok Lo Hang	16	67	16	67	" " "
Kao Khoang	9	46	9	46	" " "
Sene Sn	8	34	8	34	" " "
H. Tam	4	14	4	14	" " "
H. Sang	2	8	2	8	TASS LONG YA
Mok Sala	6	27	6	27	" " "
Mok Sapho	2	12	2	12	TASS LONG YA
Ta Lolom	2	9	2	9	" " "
Ta Vang	1	5	1	5	" " "
Poong Lay	1	6	1	6	" " "
Hyon-Hang Kao Soh					
B. Ya Lo	9	51	9	51	TASS NAM HEUN 6
Mok Chong	21	108	21	108	" " "
Sene Khan	12	71	12	71	" " "
Phong Tai	14	62	13	62	Chock " " "
to Kalang	19	101	17	95	" " " "
				781	

village	fam	people	fam	people		
Ya Yai	10	61	9	60	check	TASS NAM HEUNG
Heung asa	6	37	6	37		" " "
Houai Hit	3	8	3	8		" " "
Kho Loup	7	33	7	33		" " "
Sang La Neua	6	23	6	23		" " "
Phouei Sane Nam	6	30	6	30		" " "
Choung Luang	3	12	3	12		" " "
Mok Kheng	5	31	5	31		" " "
Phouei Sy Neua	5	23	5	23		" " "
To Mak	7	32	7	32		" " "
B. Nam Peu	4	18	4	18		" " "
B. Thin	27	134	29	150	check	" " "
B. Louk	26	137	30	153	"	TASS NAM HEUNG
B. Sane	11	51	11	51		" " "
Heuang tai	2	8	2	8		" " "
Lane Tai	5	22	5	22		" " "
Mok lak Yao	29	135	29	135		AT B. CHOK NAM BAK
B. Dane Noi						
H. Yang	5	27	5	27		TASS BAN FA AT MG KHAM
Nam La	18	94	19	99	check	TASS B. FA AT DANE NOI
B. Ly	1	11	1	11		TASS B. FA AT DANE NOI
H. Thin	11	33	11	33	"	TASS B. FA BOUAM XIENG
Mok lak LT	5	22	5	22		TASS B. FA BOUAM XIENG
Mg. Bom	5	34	5	34		TASS B. FA AT MG. KHAM
				1052		

village	fam	people	fam	people	
Pak Chek	15	91	15	91	TASS KAK OU AT DANE NOI
Done Lom	64	288	64	285	check TASS MG NEOI B. SOUAN
B. Khong PHONE SAI	30	150	30	150	TASS B. FA KM 10
Pak Bak	7	9	7	9	TASS BAN FA AT PAK KHEN
H. Ngat	2	8	2	8	TASS B. FA BOUAM XIENG
Done Cha	19	94	28	128	+9/34 readjust
Pak Chek	13	70	13	70	
Pha O	23	120	29	140	+6/20 readjust
Hat Kho	28	184	30	182	-2 deaths
Ban Dane	13	58	13	58	
Houei Sene	49	257	49	260	+3 readjust
Mg Kham					
Hat Kham Nanou	11	51	11	50	check TASS HAT KHAM
Hat Kham Nuea Khong	11	59	11	59	TASS HATTEU
Na Sane	33	153	33	153	" " AT H. TANE (KG MENE ?)
Houeikhi Sang	~~TASS NAM BAK~~, MG NAM BAK				
Ban Fa	7	16	7	16	TASS B. FA
Ban Khong	6	8	6	8	" "
Phone Sai	2	4	2	4	" "
Nam La	1	1	1	1	" "
Na Nyang Nuea	8	44	8	44	TASS NA YANG
Na Nyang Tai	18	90	18	90	" "
				1806	

Village	fam	people	fam	people	
Nam Khan Kao	9	46	9	46	NA YANG
Houa Nam La	4	13	4	13	" "
Poung Chong Tai	16	76	16	76	NA YANG
Nam Khan Mai	6	27	5	27	NA YANG
Na Ngang Kang	15	56	14	56	check NA YANG
Houei Houa	1	4	1	4	" "
Houei Het	2	10	2	10	" "
B. Lan Nava	3	11	3	11	" "
Nang May					
Houei Phay	TASS NAM BAK		MG NAM BAK		
Tha Boa	3	17	3	17	get location
Na Kok	3	14	3	14	"
[illegible]					
Na Luang					
Nam Pong	10	35	10	35	TASS CHOMVANH MG KHOUA
Nam Fen	2	10	2	10	TASS LONGYA MG LA
Houei Kouk	24	164	24	160	check
H. Lo Nong Yai	10	53	10	55	"
Phu Kasak	14	105	19	112	"
				646	

villages	fams	people	fams	pop		
Pak Mouth						
Sop Chaik LAO	45	206	43	202	check	TASS SOP CHAIK
H. Sam LAO	8	38	8	38		TASS BAKSENG
Vang Ngum LAO	5	22	5	22		"
Paksong Nua LAO	9	45	8	43	check	"
Paksong Tai LAO	10	37	10	37		"
Hat tun LAO	17	63	16	59	check	TASS SOP CHAIK
Hat Khero LAO	9	42	9	42		TASS BAKXENG
H. Yen LT.	7	39	7	38	check	"
B. Pho LAO	1	3	1	3		"
				484		

FULL SUPPORT

SEPT. 73

F. BENSON

village	Aug farm	Aug people	Sep farm	Sep people	
Phuk Yai	55	281	55	281	OCT FIG 55-276 -5 Deaths
Pak Lum	71	191	74	186	+3 -5 recount
My Nam Rd					(4117)
#1 Insatap	16	81	16	81	
Ko Teui	47	180	47	180	
Luang Nam Mung Noi	1	8	1	8	
Pak Leng	6	47	6	47	
#2 Houei Luang Neua	56	246	56	246	
Houei Kok	21	95	21	95	
Houei Kano	21	90	21	90	
Nam Bak	2	16	2	16	
#3 Phou Ngoa	24	132	24	133	+1 recount
Houei Phane	25	124	25	124	
#4 Houei Hin Khan	16	97	16	97	
Hat Kham	6	50	6	50	
My You	16	94	16	94	
Mong Sata	4	24	4	24	
#5 Sop Chouan	2	12	2	12	
Pak Mone	7	40	7	40	
Dane Khana	34	232	34	227	-1 death -5 go home +1 recount
Nam Bak	2	21	2	21	
#6 Phou Soung	30	203	30	203	
Pak Leng	23	111	23	111	
Nam Thi Neua	12	76	12	75	-1 RECOUNT (OCT FIG - 11/70 -1/5 GO HOME)
Keng Khay	2	12	2	12	

village	fam	people	fam	people	
#7 H. Kok	11	77	11	77	
Houei Na	10	45	10	45	
Vang Mane Tai	11	64	11	64	
Hin Lek	18	127	18	127	
#8 Luang Nam Nung Yai	27	130	27	130	
Luang Nam Nung Noi	16	116	16	116	
Keo Mueng	14	94	19	94	
Houei Sapho	16	96	16	96	
#9 Lanong Yai	20	122	20	122	
Nam Plong	2	8	2	8	
Sai Thong Tai	8	47	8	47	
Lanong Noi	14	82	14	82	
Tham Loub	7	31	7	31	-2/12 TO AREA ORIG. VILL OCT. FIG 5-19
Thong Sata	1	8	1	8	
#10 Nam Hap	23	133	23	133	
#11 Pha Heung A	15	100	15	100	
Pha Heung B	65	374	65	374	
#12 Phou Kong	19	129	19	129	
Ahang Ouan Noi	17	86	17	86	
Houei Mo	5	19	5	19	
Nam Plong	7	34	7	34	
Houei Tao	16	96	16	96	
Souan Kaja	18	98	18	98	
Keo Mueng	3	15	3	15	
Xieng Ngam					
Long Sa	24	153	21	133	-3/20 CUT ?

village	fam	people	fam	people	
Thune Hong	58	307	58	307	(-1277)
TASE MG KWE					
Houei Mak	19	86	19	84	-2 deaths
MG KWE					
Houei Pesse	13	62	13	62	
NAM NEW					
Phou Khouang	26	129	26	129	
Nong Kham	9	63	9	63	
Hat Kham	40	238	40	238	
Houei Pong	17	74	17	74	
Leesapeng	9	58	9	58	OCT FIG -9-57 -1 DEATH
Xang Hai	52	273	51	262	-1/5 TO LP -6 TO LP
Khone Heene					(-663)
Pha Theung	30	176	30	176	
Hat Kho	15	95	15	95	
Khone Kham	11	70	11	70	
Houei Ko Houei Char	9	41	9	41	
Mok Ho	33	150	33	150	OCT FIG 31-143 -2/7 CUT
Mok Lek	10	53	10	53	
Keo Tai	9	37	9	37	
Houei Pao	10	41	10	41	
Houei Kho	26	107	26	107	(-913)
Houei Kha Yai	9	37	8	29	-1/6 to old vill OCT FIG 5-19
Houei Khae	19	97	19	97	-3/9 GO HOME; -1 Death
Vang Le	28	155	28	154	-1 death
Houei Ho	14	66	14	66	OCT FIG 13-61 -1/5 CUT
Hat Mat	34	168	34	168	
Lathakae	59	292	59	292	

Village	Fam	people	fam	people	
Pak Ou	44	279	44	279	
Khoe Ngouah	17	90	17	90	
Ban Fai	28	193	27	186	-1/7 to LP — B. Seman
Pak Chek	51	310	51	310	Done meri
Houei Chim	14	76	14	76	OCT FIG 13-71 -1/5 to SYBY — Khone Khone
Khone Houng	19	120	19	120	
Ban Muong	24	153	24	153	
B. Kok	24	135	24	135	
Na Sang	14	76	14	76	
Houei ang	10	45	10	45	
Houei Seung	13	75	13	75	
Pha Tao	8	47	8	47	H. Yo
Kok Kham	10	46	10	46	Near well
Houei Nyang	14	80	14	80	
Houa Na Kang	7	51			
Kok Vane Tai	7	51	7	51	
Kok Vane Neua	3	18	2	15	-1/3 recount
Na Tane	14	65	14	65	
Na Khi Yen	2	6	2	6	OCT FIG - 1-2 -1/4 to SYBY
Houei PO	3	12	3	12	
Houei Katom	2	10	2	10	
Tha Ouei	2	9	2	9	
at Home	1				
Houei katom	9	30	8	27	-1/3 recount
Na Khi Yen	17	93	17	93	

Village	Farm	people	Farm	people	
Houei Po	20	88	20	88	OCT FIG. 19-81 -1/7 to Na Po
Na Tone	31	149	31	149	
Kok Vang Tai	14	84	14	84	
Kok Vang Neua	15	89	15	89	
Tha Ouei	3	16	3	16	
Bo He	35	170	35	170	
Long Lanh	22	82	22	82	
Houei Lanh	5	22	5	22	
Tha Po	1	5	1	5	
Pak Xeuang	60	314	60	315	-1 death +2 Births
Pak Pa	22	110	22	110	
Khoc Khi Ngua	37	201	37	201	
Ban Thin	37	191	37	191	
Ban Sieo	14	78	14	78	
Done Khoun	20	126	20	126	
Ban Luang	27	132	27	132	
Phone Savang	39	203	39	196	-7 to LP
Phone Ngam	22	113	22	113	
Ban Phia	16	78	16	78	
Ban Lum	13	68	13	68	
Khi Luang	29	165	29	165	
Ban Le	25	194	25	194	
Kue Nya					
Phou Xang ET	18	104	18	104	
Kue Ta Lam	32	194	32	194	

village	Fam	people	Fam	people	
Pak tang	19	120	19	120	
Nam Sa O	11	50	11	50	
Thong sata	20	114	20	114	
Houei Na	9	53	9	53	
Pha ay Noi	15	86	15	86	
Nam Saly	13	82	13	82	
Long Sata	11	75	11	75	
Pha Lang Nou Lower Yaai	34	188	34	188	
Pha ay Yai	21	121	21	121	OCT FIG 21-122 +1 RECOUNT
Phon Ta Sae	28	209	28	209	
Phaeng Nheuan	1	9	1	9	
Pha Khao	13	72	13	72	
Phon lak Tai	9	51	9	51	
Phou Lin	15	90	15	90	
Keo Khang	2	20	2	20	
Houei Tat	13	83	13	83	
Pom Tao	9	61	9	61	
Phon Lak Neua	3	24	3	24	
Nam Mia	7	51	7	51	
Houei O un	3	13	3	13	
Houei Teun	3	22	3	22	
Long Vai Noi	1	6	1	6	
Houei Phat	2	14	2	14	
Phon Kasak	24	152	24	152	
Pha Chao	4	22	4	22	

Village	fam	people	fam	people
Nam Ok Hou	40	227	40	227
Nam Souei	1	7	1	7
Thong Sata Noi	5	45	5	45
Pha Vai	4	16	4	16
Nam Chaleua	6	32	6	32
Pha Luang	3	14	3	14
Nam Phak Yai	15	109	15	109
Lao Ya Noi	9	53	9	53
Na Kay Thung	8	50	8	50
Soung Cha	15	73	15	73
Lao The Yai	3	16	3	16
Lao Yia	8	51	8	51
Phou Den Deng				
Houei Phat	10	86	10	86
Kootaleun Neua	9	60	9	60
Pha Lang Mou Noi	5	32	5	32
Phou Souang				
Long Vai Kang	6	39	6	39
Phou Vai	7	32	7	32
Mok Kha	4	25	4	25
Long Vai Yai Kao	1	8	1	8
Houei Xeng				
Long Vai Mai	6	28	6	28
Pha Luang	1	2	1	2
Nam Ok Hou	1	15	1	15

village	Fam	people	Fam	people
Pha Theung H. Yen	4	18	4	18
Long Vai Noi Kao	9	46	9	46
Bouak Khouay	4	20	4	20
Houei Ngou	17	98	17	98
Pha Theung Kang	12	67	12	67
Long Vai Den Pha	20	119	20	119
Long Lanh Kang	1	7	1	7
Pa Nya Kha	3	7	3	7
Pha Theung Mai	15	84	15	84
Pha Theung Kao	4	26	4	26
Thong Khang				
Pha Thong Lom	40	234	40	234
Out Nam Kat	10	60	10	60
Pak Hen Pena	7	41	7	41
Houei Ho Jon	17	93	17	93
San Kang Yai	24	129	24	129
Nam Yao	8	50	8	50
Chang Ouan Nua	6	29	6	29
Phou Kout	10	66	10	66
Nam Kene	23	98	23	98
Samong	5	28	5	28
Na Hoy	6	36	6	36
Nam Lao Tai	9	44	9	44
Salentin	20	104	20	104
Phou Dok	14	59	14	59

village	Fam	people	Fam	people	
Nam Lao Noi	9	46	9	46	
Houei Pik	12	78	12	78	
Long Leuat	6	38	6	38	
Khone Sok	16	90	16	90	
Kwocacham					
Pha Ay Noi	20	120	20	120	
Pha Lang Mou Yai	26	171	26	171	
Thongsatu	15	101	15	101	
Tham Loub	15	89	15	89	
Nam Pleng	10	67	10	67	
Phasanine Nam Sa	14	103	13	103	
Phasanme Yai	23	173	23	173	
Phasanine Noi/Tai	22	140	22	140	
Houei Phat	13	93	13	93	
Kholateum	37	276	37	276	
Pa Dong	11	77	11	77	
Pha Lang Mou Noi	14	82	14	82	
Nam Sao Pha Lang Mou Noi	17	103	17	103	
Phasanme Kang	11	67	11	67	
Pha Khao	11	51	11	51	
Houei Nok	14	63	14	62	—
Pasak Muong Khay	60	232	60	232	OCT FIG 59-228 -1/4 DEPS
Houei ang	9	40	9	40	
Houei Nheuan	30	124	30	124	
Long Vai Hak Tang	21	122	21	122	

village	fam	people	fam	people	
Pha Nya Kha Luang	12	79	12	79	
Long Vai Kao	22	108	22	108	
Long Ngao	6	30	6	30	
Bouam Oh (Houei Sa)	59	347	59	347	
Houei Yen Dun Pha	28	153	26	142	-2/11 to Pha Nanng area
Houei Fai (Long O)	34	169	34	169	
Houei Saa	25	128	25	128	
Houei Sathan (Done Mo)	15	67	15	67	
Hat Khang	17	78	17	78	
Khone Vai	6	30	6	30	
Keo Mak Nao	44	298	44	297	-1 death
Phou Khoua (Xieng Ngeun)	46	275	45	271	-1/4 to L.P.
Say Thong Neua	4	29	4	29	
Tang Ouei Noi	3	20	3	20	
Thongsata	2	12	2	12	
Tao Poun	22	122	22	122	
Pha Kang	14	86	14	86	
Tham Louk	5	34	5	34	
Pak Bak	39	210	39	210	
Sapheun	9	51	8	46	-1/5 to Sapheun
Pak Sa	6	35	6	35	
Ban Long	26	107	26	107	

Village	Farms	people	Farms	people
Ban Beup	15	91		
Mak Phouk yai	15	91	15	91
H. yo Lao	29	165	29	165
H. yo Nai	8	40	8	40
Houei Tock	19	99	19	99
Houei Hia	38	254	38	254

Partial · 9 Kg mci

village	Fam	people	Fam	people	
Phou Den Deng					
Nong Kham Yai	51	318	51	318	
Phou Den Deng	12	66	12	66	
Pha Hung Kang	19	125	19	125	
Nong Kham Noi neha	21	178	21	178	
Pha Hung Tai	32	194	32	194	
Phou My					
Houei Yai	21	99	21	99	
Houei Lai	9	61	9	61	
Phou My	17	77	17	77	
Houei Nam Satth	17	91	17	91	
Thun Keo					
Simong Khoun	29	156	29	154	-2 deaths
Hatteu	17	115	17	115	
Na Hai	12	62	12	62	
Nam Bac	7	38	7	38	
Lum Tai Nam Nga	24	136	24	136	
Lum Neua	13	50	13	50	
Na Pho					
Hat Soa	23	109	23	110	+1 Birth
Houei Pene	23	104	23	104	

village	Fam	people	Fam	people	
Houei Phay					(262 - 1209)
Pavie Tanong Po	7	34	7	34	
Luang Mieng	1	4	1	4	
Pha Toup	3	14	3	14	
Houei Sou	2	8	2	8	
Mok Kou	6	21	6	21	
Mok Cha Lauk	2	9	2	9	
Houei Lai / Tai	1	8	1	5	
H. Luang Neua	2	7	2	7	
Houei Ta	3	13	3	13	
Kio Khia	2	9	2	9	
Mok Chak	4	15	4	15	
Deng Noi	5	21	5	21	
Deng Lauk	2	5	2	5	
Koung Lang	3	11	3	11	
Sa Nam Pik	1	5	1	5	
H. Lai Neua	2	7	2	7	
Kio Khia	10	44	10	44	
H. Luang Tai	1	5	1	8	check
Koung Tha	7	34	7	34	
Kha Neng	4	24	4	24	
Houei Outh	4	21	4	21	
Nam Poung	5	26	5	26	

Village	Fam	pop	Fam	pop
Houikaneng				
H. En	5	26	5	26
Houei Phi	8	42	8	42
Sen Yoth	8	33	8	33
H. Ta Lo Kuang	10	37	10	37
Nam Peup	6	23	6	23
H. San Neua	7	28	7	28
B. Thong	9	36	9	36
Houei O	7	27	7	27
Ban Boung	5	20	5	20
Houei Phouk	8	26	8	26
Nam Tong	4	10	4	10
H. San Tai	1	7	1	7
Kuo Oung	1	3	1	3
Phone Sai	6	23	6	23
Nam Boung	6	30	6	30
Mok La Hang	5	19	5	19
Phou Thoum	7	45	7	45
Houei Lang	4	20	4	20
Lung Lang	8	45	8	45
Houei Nang	10	41	10	41
Houei Kaop	9	56	9	56
Kuo Ta Keng	7	38	7	38
Pho Onth	2	10	2	10

village	Fam	people	Fam	people	
Mok Pottk	4	22	4	22	
Mok Sai	9	59	9	59	
Houei Heng	6	27	6	27	
Cha Leng	6	39	6	39	
Kuo Cha Rou	5	15	5	15	
Sene Lath	12	57	12	57	
Na Luang					
Dhou Tene					
Phou Mene Yai	11	46	11	46	
Lang Kene	4	14	4	14	
Ling Lang Tai	4	18	4	18	
Phou Theng	4	20	4	20	
Mok Chong	16	71	16	71	
Nounsavath					
Pak Chek	57	262	57	262	
Hat Sea	4	19	4	19	
Khone Kene					
Latman	87	507	87	507	OCT FIG 84-502 -1/5 TO BHS
Xieng Mene					
Latkhamoum	12	68	12	68	

village	Fam	people	Fam	people	
Ngoi Hei	13	79	13	79	
Khok Phou	45	295	44	287	-1/8 cut
Keng Khene	66	414	66	414	
Phon Luang Tai					
Laoka Phai Tong Sen	28	160	28	160	
Lao Lok	10	55	10	55	
Lao Yang	5	34	5	34	
Phon Cha Leng Yai	9	50	9	50	
Phinh Chay	20	98	20	98	
Laolua Phon My	9	51	9	51	
Lao Lue	16	61	16	61	
Houei Sang	12	76	12	76	
Mok Play	40	231	40	231	
Phon Cha Leng Noi	9	48	9	48	
Phon Luang Neua					
Houei Lang	17	104	17	104	
Kuo Chiee	20	106	20	106	
Khan Noi Nam Kha	11	56	11	56	
Hong Tai Bra Sao Va	20	114	20	114	
Houeikhoua Houei Khong CT	33	159	33	159	
Mok Lam Tang CT	23	142	23	142	
Ban Mong	10	64	10	64	
Nam Khan Kaw yai CT	21	117	21	117	

village	Fam	people	Fam	people	
Nam Phak					
Houei Hein Lat	22	138	22	138	
Pha Tang Noi SH 9500 LT					
Houei Lo	19	101	19	101	
Houei Konh	11	46	11	46	
Na Keung	10	47	10	47	
Na ang	28	154	28	153	-1 to army
Houei That	23	133	23	126	-7 deaths
Houei Yan Kao	17	64	12	64	
Ban En LT					
Lang Chok Yai	27	139	27	139	
Mok Klu	11	44	11	44	
Houa Nam Nya	25	120	25	120	
Long Chok Noi	14	72	14	72	
Ban Sa	21	101	21	101	at Sanamluang
Pak Houei Yan	45	257	45	257	
Ban Souan	34	218	34	218	
Houei Pleng	12	49	12	49	
Xieng Mouak					
Na Vang	40	185	40	185	
Houei Seng					
Na Vang	10	51	10	51	
Vang Nong	4	19	4	19	
Bouam Lao	7	29	7	29	
Hatten	1	5	1	5	

village (Xiang Mana)	fam	people	fam	people	
Na Lao/Na Tha					
Na Fang	21	96	21	96	
Ta Nam Beng	11	59	11	59	
Na Kong	66	286	64	286	
Se Mong Khoun	13	62	13	62	
Kun Luang	13	57	13	57	
Na Ngeun	6	21	6	21	
Ta Nam Oun	5	31	5	31	
Bouam Lao	5	23	5	23	
Na Xiang Dy	5	29	5	29	
Ban Chanlay	2	9	2	9	
Ban Fan	2	5	2	5	
H. Yen H. Ont Mg La					(-724)
Ka Tang Ka La	4	17	4	17	
Houei Hok	4	20	4	20	
Sene Soulene	7	30	7	30	
Sene Kham	3	13	3	13	
Sene Panya	5	24	5	24	
Chak Plai	3	11	3	11	
Vang Deung	9	40	9	40	
Kiu Cha Leu	3	16	3	16	
Chak Chang	15	67	15	67	
Houa Nam Bak	21	84	21	84	
Pouang To Sam	1	4	1	4	

village	~~Fam~~	~~people~~	~~Fam~~	~~people~~	
Kong La Hang	1	3	1	3	
Sa Tong	1	5	1	5	
Nam Tot	11	53	11	53	
Tha Na Luang	12	50	12	50	
Phonei Neua	1	5	1	5	
H. Khan Houa Khoun Neua	5	28	5	28	
Ke Tang Khae	3	14	3	14	
Ke Lang Tap Noi	2	8	2	8	
Mok La Hang	16	67	17	71	+1/4 account
Keo Khouang	9	46	9	46	
Sene Jn	8	34	8	34	
Houei Tam	4	14	4	14	
Houei Sang	2	8	2	8	
Mok Sala	6	27	6	27	
Mok Saptho	2	12	2	12	
Ta Lo Lom	2	9	2	9	
Ta Veng	1	5	1	5	
Phong Lay	1	6	1	6	
H. Yen H Oak Thom Sok					(-1078)
B. Ya Lo	9	51	9	51	
Mok Chong	21	108	21	108	
Sene Khan	12	71	12	71	
Phong Tai	13	62	13	62	
Ta Kalang	17	95	17	95	

Village	Fam	people	Fam	people	
Ya Yai	9	60	9	60	
Heung asa	6	37	6	37	
Houei Hit	3	8	3	8	
Kho Leup	7	33	7	33	
Sang la Nasa	6	23	6	23	
Phouei Sano Nam	6	30	6	30	
Choung Luang	3	12	3	12	
Mok Kleng	5	31	5	31	
Phouei Sy Nasa	5	23	5	23	
Ta Mak	7	32	7	32	
B. Nam Pan	4	18	4	18	
Ban Thin	29	150	29	150	
Ban Louk	30	153	30	153	
Ban Sano	11	51	11	51	
Heung Tai	2	8	2	8	
Lane Tai	5	22	5	22	
Mok Lak Yao	29	135	29	135	B. Chiok
B. Dan Noi					
Houei Yang	5	27	5	27	
Nam La	19	99	19	99	
Ban Ly	1	11	1	11	
Houei Thin	11	33	11	33	
Mok Lak "	5	22	5	22	
Muong Bom	5	34	5	34	

village	Fam	people	Fam	people	
Pak Chek	15	91	15	91	
Done Lom	64	285	64	285	
B. Khong Phone Sai	30	150	30	150	
Pak Bak	7	9	7	9	
H. Ngat	2	8	2	8	
Done Cho	28	128	28	122	-6 depo
Pak Chek	13	70	13	70	
Pha O	29	140	29	140	
Hat Kho	30	182	30	182	
Ban Done	13	58	13	58	
Houei Sene	49	260	50	273	+1/13 Recount
Muong Khaem					
Hat Khaem nam on	11	50	11	50	
Hat Khaem Nam Khong	11	59	10	52	-1/7 out
Na Seme	33	153	33	153	
Houei Khi Sang					
Ban Fa	7	16	7	16	
Ban Khong	6	8	6	8	
Phone Sai	2	4	2	4	
Nam La	1	1	1	1	
Na Nyang Nena	8	44	8	44	
Na Nyang Tai	18	90	18	90	

Village	Fam	People	Fam	People	
Nam Khan Kao	9	46	9	46	
Houa Nam La	4	13	4	13	
Paung Chong Tai	16	76	16	76	
Nam Khan Mai	5	27	5	27	
Na Nyang Kang	14	56	14	56	
Houei Houa	1	4	1	4	
Houei Hit	2	10	2	10	
Ban Lan Neua	3	11	3	11	
Houei Phan					
Tha Kou	3	17	3	17	
Na Kok	3	14	3	14	
Na Luang					
Nam Kong	10	35	10	35	
Nam Fen	2	10	2	10	
Houei Kouk	24	160	24	160	
H La Nong Yai	10	55	10	55	
Phia Kasak	19	112	19	112	
Pak Mouth					
Sop Chaik	43	202	43	205	+3 recount
Houei Sam	8	38	8	38	OCT FIC 2-11 -6/27 GO HOME
Vang Ngam	5	22	5	22	
Paksang Neua	8	43	8	43	
Paksang Tai	10	37	10	36	-1 to Sykg
Hat Tun	16	59	16	59	

village	fam	people	fam	people	
Hat Khoua	9	42	9	42	
Houei Yen	7	38	7	38	
Ban Pho	1	3	1	3	
					(421-2174)
Muong Xuna					
Xiang dia LAO	ϕ	ϕ	15	68	✓ TASS XIENGDA B. SOUAN, DONE MAI
T.D. Nam Thouam			7	33	✓ TASS XIENGDA H. PHAY
T.D. Houa Na			8	40	✓ TASS XIENGDA H. PHAY
L.T. Pong Phia			23	144	✓ TASS XIENGDA H. SAI NOI
L.T. Lang Chak			33	168	✓ TASS XIENGDA "
YAO Pha Luang			36	164	✓ TASS XIENGDA Poung Thong
L.T. Ka Lang			21	96	✓ TASS MG. XUNE H. SAI NOI
LAO Khok Hanh			5	22	✓ TASS MG. XUNE KOK SAMOI
LAO Pak Nga			5	34	✓ TASS MG. XUNE "
LAO Ban Kiet			2	9	✓ TASS MG. XUNE "
LT Poung Penay			15	54	✓ TASS MG XUNE B. SOUAN, H. LAI
LT Houei Houay			13	43	✓ TASS MG. XUNE B. SOUAN
L.T. Mok Muang			21	114	✓ TASS MG XUNE Done Noi
LEU Hat Pang			7	29	✓ TASS NAM NGA "
(NE) LAO Ban Hai			19	84	✓ TASS NAM NGA H. Khang
NA MOUT	LAO		29	159	✓ NA DEUA REC. 11.6.73

village	Farm	people	Farm	people		
Muong La						
Long Nga	∅	∅	2	16	✓	B. KHOY
Phone Thong			3	18	✓	SAI LOM
Ka lang Tap Doi			1	4	✓	XIENG MENE
Nam Phong			1	4	✓	HOUEI PHA 4
Khong Ta			2	8	✓	"
Mok Chak			1	3	✓	"
Mok Chay Say			1	4	✓	"
Mok Lahang			7	41	✓	"
Kiou Khouang			1	4	✓	"
Muong Nam Bak						
Ban Fa			7	43	✓	PHONE SIAT 2
Pak Bak			10	82	✓	B. SOUANE
Ban Ly			12	71	✓	HONG SY - SAY LOM
La Khone			10	46	✓	SOUAN - DON MAY
Phone Say			9	43	✓	SAI LOM - KM - 10
Heuang Tai			3	16	✓	THA PHO
Ban Thine			6	35	✓	BOUAM XIENG
Nam La			1	5	✓	NONG SAI
Ban Ly			3	23	✓	Phou Mok

village	Fam	people	Fam	people		
Muong Houn						
Chan Tai			33	178	✓	H. TANE
Phone Say			17	89	✓	"
Ta Nam Bang			21	140	✓	NA BOUA
Na Ngaun			10	36	—	12/47? THA PHO
Houn Luang			11	56	✓	SA LA VANG THIEM
Vang Nony			10	43	✓	B. NALONG TENG
Bouam Lao			12	87	✓	"
BAN FEN			12	71	✓	DONE KEO
Chantay Yai			10	41	✓	NA BO
NA NGEUN	TASS MG HOUN	LEU	2	11		REC 5.11.73 → THA PHO
HOUEI PHA	TASS MG HOUN	LEU	23	123	✓	THA PHO

Muang Nane	22-116	= 22-116 aut	Monthly Report NOV 1973 (1)
Pak Leum	66-178	66-178	
Thin Keo	158-908	159-911 aut	
Houei Phay	-1010	-1010 aut	
Ng Nane Rd		-4544	F. BENSON

	Oct	Nov (Rec'tfip)	Change	
Phic Nyai -	56-276	56-281	+ 4 births	
Thin Heng -	61-326	61-322	-4	-1/6 → Pak Heo
Houei Mark -	19-82	19-82 ✓		
Houei Pene -	9-42	13-62 ✓	+ 4-20	
Pha Khoriang -	23-113	26-129 ✓	+ 3-16	
Nong Kham -	8-58	9-60 ✓	+1-2	
Hat Kham -	38-224	40-235 ✓	+2-11	+1 B Thao Houei
Xang Hai	56-283	47-289	-9+6	58/292 +1/3 divorce up home fm B. Dane
Khone Kene				
Pha Theung	28-162	29-166 ✓	+1-4	
Hat Kho	15-93	15-95 ✓	+2	
Khone Kham	9-54	18-111 (11/68)	+9-57	
Houei Kho	5-19	8-36	+1	+1/5 New fm H. Khia Nyai
Houei Chark	3-16			
Mok Ho	33-168	34-153	+1-15	34/151 -2D
Houei Kho	26-108	26-107 ✓	-1	
Vang Le	26-140	26-140		May Deng +1 B Nou Keo +1 B Mai Nam Tha +1 B
Houei Ho	14-69	14-67 ✓	-2	
Ban Fai	26-173	28-186	+2-13	-1/5 to +1/5 fm Hat Kho
Pak Chek	12-82	12-82 ✓		
Houei Chim	11-59	14-76 ✓	+3-17	
Kha Ngwak	16-69	17-87 ✓	+1-18	-1 Death
Khone Heng	18-107	18-111 ✓	+4	-3 D +3 B
		9636		

	Oct	Nov	Change	
Hat Mat	33-175	35-160 ✓	+2 (-) 15	
Pak Ou	47-279	44-268	-3-11	+1/7 fm H. Yo
Sene Kao Pong	11-44	∅	-11-44	
Jasapong	22-134	4-24	-18-110	+ 5/33 NEW
H. Kha Yai Yai	36-122	10-40	-48-168	-1/5 → H. Chak
H. Kha Yai Noi	22-86			
Tha Khouang	11-44	∅	-11-44	
Mok Kok	9-48	∅	-9-48	
Houei Pao	9-38	10-41 ✓	+1-3	
Mok Lek	10-53	10-53 ✓		
Kao Tay	9-37	9-37 ✓		
Mok Pay	31-146	∅	-31-146	
Ban Muang	23-142	25-152 ✓	+2-10	+1 B That Pao
H. Yo Lao	30-176	32-185	+2-9	-1/7 move to Pak Ou (31/178)
Na Kang	13-71	14-75 ✓	+1-4	
H. Seung	13-76	13-74	-2	+1 B. Thao Chan
H. Ang	10-45	10-46 ✓	+1	
H. Yo Nai	8-41	8-41		-1 Death
Pha Thao	7-45	8-47 ✓	+1-2	
H. Pong	21-87	9-38	-12-49	+6/30 NEW
Tham Theung	3-17	∅	-3-17	
Khor Kham	10-51	4-20	-6-31	+6/~~38~~ 28 new
Ban Khee	23-127	24-135 ✓	+1-8	

1036

119
25
14 4

(3)

	Oct	Nov	Change	
Khoc Pop				
Sathan	123-754	123-754	out	
Sathamoun	21-112	21-112		
Khoc Phon	47-306	47-306		
Ngoi Hai	22-144	22-144		
Keng Khene	66-448	66-448		
Kok Vane Tai	23-144	22-139	-1-5	23/144
Kok Vane Neua	18-105	18-105		18/107 Ay Phet +1B, Thao Deng +1B
Na Tane	47-236	49-204	+2(-)32	47/229 Thao Chay -1D; +5/26 New wife
Na Khi Yen	22-101	22-105 (22-107)	+4	Ay Siimma +1B; Nti Law Tanh +1B; Ay Duang Khaun +2; Sae Phong +1B; Thir Manh +1B
Tha Pho	1-5	1-5 X	-1/5 to B. Pik	
Bo He	35-170	35-158	-12	35/162
Long Lanh	24-81	24-82 ✓	+1	
Houei Po	21-94	22-101	+1-7	22/98 -3 golds -1/7 Neulin H. Seu; +1/7 Ti Dam; +2/6
H. Katom	10-36	9-27	-1-9	11/33
Pak Keuang	63-325	66-340 ✓	+3-15	+2 B
Pak Ka	20-101	20-101 ✓		
Khockhi Ngoua	29-132	38-187	+9-55	+14 B.
Ban Thin	41-191	37-176 ✓	-4-15	
Ban Sio	14-79	14-79 ✓		
Done Khoun	19-124	22-140 ✓	+3-16	
Ban Luang	23-113	27-127	+4-14	+2 Butn
Phone Seuang	37-200	46-208 ✓	+3-6	

4046

330
200
150
180

(4)

	Oct	Nov	Change
Phone Ngam	23-113	22-108 ✓	-1-5 +1 Birth
Ban Phia	17-81	17-81 ✓	
Ban Leum	12-63	13-68 ✓	+1-5
Khi Luang	27-147	27-148 ✓	+1
Ban Le	23-184	23-188 ✓	+4
Done Cho	45-246	45-246	-1/4 do not return home 44/242
Pha O	41-211	41-211	41/213
Hat Kho	38-214	36-228	-2+14 -2/5 → B. Fai 36/209
Houei Sene	6-27	60-315	+54-288 -2/12 Ute BHS 58/303
Kio Nya	332-1943	332-1943	=
Phou Souang			
Long Vai Kang	10-64	10-64	-7/48 → Sylg
Phou Vai	14-74	8-35 (7/32)	-7/42 → Sylg 6/39 trapped Pha Theung
Mok Kho	8-48	7-42	(-1/6 11 → Sylg)
Long Vai Yai Kao	1-8	1-8	30/11/72 -1/15 Long Vai Kang -5/34 Bouak Khang → Paklay -5/33 Nam Che Ou → " -4/24 Pha Nay Kha → " -2/16 Long Vai Dai Pha →
Houei Xieng	123-690	123-690	-7/42 → Sylg
Phou Dam	24-126	18-89	-6-37
Phou Luang Tai	121-682	∅	cut -121-682
Phou Luang Nua	136-764	60-365	cut -76-399 CT
Phou Chia	275-1841	275-1841	cut
Thong Khang	1787	1787	
Kiocacham	131-851	131-851	
Houe Ta Sae	46	∅	cut -46
Phou Din Deng	1037	1037	cut
		9980	

(5)

	Oct	Nov	cut
Muang Met	346	346	
Houa Na Kang			
Tha Ouei	ϕ	7-32	7/29(63) +7-32
Houei Leuk	ϕ	5-21	5/22 +5-21
Muang Kham			
Pak Chek	ϕ	39-206 ✓	+39-206
La Nahae	ϕ	59-289 ✓	+59-289
various			
Pak Ou Funoi	ϕ	21-121	+21-121 cut off Dec manny
Khoc Samoay		29/134	
Dan Diane	ϕ	32-208	+32-208
Muang Kham			
Houei Nyang	ϕ	13-76	14/76 readjust +13-76
Xieng Lom			
Pha Khao	ϕ	11-52	+11-52 ✓
Houei Nok	ϕ	14-64	+14-64 ✓
Muang Khay	ϕ	43-151	✗ +43-151 46/167
Houei Ang	ϕ	8-37	✗ +8-37- 8/46 readjust
Houei Nhouan	ϕ	24-97	+24-97 ✓
Long Vai Pak Thang	ϕ	21-123 ✓	+21-123
Pha Nya Kha Luang	ϕ	12-79 ✓	+12-79
Long Vai Kao	ϕ	22-109 108	+22-109
Houei Sai (Xieng Lom)	~~ϕ~~	ϕ	+27/148 NEW
~~Luang~~ (Phou Dam?)			

	Oct	Nov	Change
Ban Sa Kao			
Bouam Oh	ϕ	60-352 ✓	+60-352
Ban Sa	ϕ	-3 x neighbour (2 seeds 1 month) -2 Thur ma seeds 27-108 ✓ 21/103	+21-108
Souan Luang			
Pak Houei Yen	ϕ	45-257 ✓	+45-257
Houei Yan Kao	ϕ	17-64 ✓	+17-64
Nam Pleng	ϕ	12-51 ✓	+12-51
Houei Yen Deu Pha	ϕ	27-149 ✓	+27-149
Long Oh			
Houei Fai	ϕ	34-170 ✓	+34-170
Ban Souan	ϕ	34-218 ✓	+34-218

H. Satanh etc fujs ?

369

+3677
-2358

My Nane	22-116	cut
Thai Keo	159-916	cut
Houi Phay	1010	cut

DECEMBER 1973 F. BENSON

VILLAGE	FAM	PEOPLE	Nov Fam	Nov People	Dec Fam	Dec People	
Ban Phik Nyai	56	281			56	281	
Pak Laem	66	178			66	178	
My Nam Rd →	total Dec 1,776						
#1 Insatep	10	47 ✓			16	81	x
Kio Terry	45	164 ✓	cut Dec		45	164	
#2 Houei Kane	20	89 ✓			20	89	
Houei Kok	18	76 ✓			18	76	
H. Luang Neua	56	244 ✓			56	244	
#3 Phou Ngoua	24	119 ✓			24	119	
Houei Phana	26	112 ✓			24	112	
#4 H. Hin Kham	16	93 ✓			16	88	+
Hat Kham	9	63 ✓			9	63	
Muang Yu	15	92 ✓			0	0	cut
#5 Sop Chouan	4	21 +			4	21	
Pak Mone	16	94 ✓			14	76	x
Dane Khoua	41	275 ✓			37	251	x
#6 Phou Soung	31	200 ✓			31	200	
Pak Leng	27	138 ✓			27	138	
Hin Lek	18	128 ✓			18	128	
Nam Thi Neua	14	91 ✓			14	91	
Kong Khay	4	24 ✓			4	24	
#7 Houei Kok	13	82 ✓			13	82	
Houei Na	13	56 ✓			13	56	
Kong Mone Tai	15	71 ✓			15	71	
#8 L. Nam Ming Yai	32	163 ✓			32	163	
" " Noi	17	111 ✓			17	111	
Houei Sapho	14	87 ✓			14	87	

901

VILLAGE	NOV Fam	NOV People	Dec FAM	Dec PEOPLE	
#9 Thong Setta	5	32 ✓	5	32	
La Nong Yai	20	107 ✓	20	107	
Nam Phong	4	15 ✓	Ø	Ø	MOVE to OLD VILL.
Say Thong Tai	11	62 ✓	8	47	3/15 to old vill
La Nong Noi	14	72 ✓	14	72	
Tham Louk	15	82	11	62	4/20 to old vill
#10 Nam Hap	28	161	25	146	3/15 to old vill.
Pha Houng	21	131	21	131	
#11 Pha Houng	69	381 ✓	cut Dec 69	381	
Phou Luang Kang	23	124 ✓	23	124	
#12 Phou Koup	21	128 ✓	21	128	
Chang Euane noi	17	79 ✓	12	79	
Houei Mo	5	18 ✓	5	18	
Nam Phong	11	51 ✓	11	51	
H. Tao	7	29 ✓	7	29	
Souan Kafe	18	92 ✓	18	92	
Ko Muang	22	96 ✓	22	96	
H. Tao	22	131 ✓	22	131	
		(4431)		(4261)	(4547)
Xaeng Ngeun					
Nong Khoung II	~~7~~	~~30~~	3	17	-4/13 to Na Du
Long Sa	14	~~78~~	14	86	x -4/26 to LNK but no nei yet
H. Hoi Yom	2	13	2	5	x -2/6 to Sigty -6/46 to Na Du
Phoun Thavone	~~23~~	~~155~~	Ø	Ø	x
Houei Talong	1	5	1	5	-3/19 to Na Du
Houei Phong	~~44~~	~~293~~	Ø	Ø	x
Nong Khoung	3	17	Ø	Ø	
Houei Luang	~~12~~	~~59~~	Ø	Ø	
Houei Thong	~~46~~	~~46~~	Ø	Ø	x
		(113)		(113)	(1334)

Village	Nov Fam	Nov People	Dec Fam	Dec People	
Thin Heng	61	322	60	316	-1/6 to Pak Hao
Houei Mark	19	82	19	82	
Houei Pane	13	62	13	62	
Pha Khouang	26	129	26	129	
Nong Kham	9	60	9	60	
Hat Kham	40	235	40	236	+1 Birth Thao Phouei
Xang Hai	47	289	58	292	+1/3 Divorcee returned name fm B. Dane
Khone Kieng					
Pha Theung	29	166	29	166	
Hat Kho	15	95	15	95	
Khone Kham	18	111	11	68	-7/43 recodjust
Houei Kho / Houei Chak	8	36	9	41	+1/5 fm H. Kha Yai
Mok Ho	34	153	34	151	-2 Deaths
Houei Kho	26	107	26	107	
Vang Le	26	140	26	143	+1 Birth MAY Deng +1 Birth Nai Kao +1 Birth Mai Nam Tha
Houei Ho	14	67	14	67	
Ban Fai	28	186	28	186	-1/5 to LP +1/5 fm Hat Kho
Pak Chek	12	82	12	82	
Houei Chim	14	76	14	76	
Khoc Ngouak	17	87	17	86	-1 Death
Khone Houng	18	111	18	111	-3 deaths +3 births
Hat Mai	35	160	35	160	
Pak Ou	44	268	45	275	+1/7 fm Houei Yo Lao
Lasapong	4	24	9	57	+5/33 New
H. Kha Nyai	10	40	9	35	-1/5 to Houei Chak
Houei Pao	10	41	10	41	
Mok Lek	10	53	10	53	
Keo Tay	9	37	9	37	
				3214	

Village	Nov Fam	Nov People	Dec Fam	Dec People	
Ban Muong	25	152	25	153	+1 Birth Thit Pao
H. Yo Lao	32	185	31	178	-1/7 move to Pak Ou
Na Xang	14	75	14	75	
H. Seung	13	74	13	75	+1 Birth Thao Chan
H. Ang	10	46	10	46	
H. Yo Nai	8	41	8	40	- 1 death
Pha Thao	8	47	8	47	
H. Pong	7	38	15	68	+ 6/30 New
Khoc Kham	4	20	10	48	+6/28 New
Ban Khoc	24	135	24	135	
Khoc Pap					
Lathan	123	754	ϕ	ϕ	cut SS
Lat Khamoun	21	112	ϕ	ϕ	cut SS
Khoc Phon	47	306	ϕ	ϕ	cut SS
Ngoi Hai	22	144	ϕ	ϕ	cut SS
Keng Khene	66	448	ϕ	ϕ	cut SS
Kok Vano Tai	22	139	23	144	+1/5 Readjust
Kok Vano Neua	18	105	18	107	+1 Birth ay Peng +1 Birth Thao Dong
Na Tane	49	204	47	229	-1 Death +5/26 New recruit
Na Khi Yen	22	105	22	107	+1 Birth ay Simma +1 " Noi Lan Tanh
Tha Po	1	5	ϕ	ϕ	-1/5 to B. Pak Ngai
Bo He	35	158	35	162	+2 (ay Duang kham new wife & child +1 Birth Sao Peng +1 Birth Thit Manh
Long Lanh	24	82	24	82	
Houei Po	22	101	22	98	-3 Solds ; -1/7 Naubian H. Seu +1/7 Tai Dam
H. Katom	9	27	11	33	
Pak Xeuang	66	340	66	342	+2 Births
Pak Pa	20	101	20	101	
Khoc Khi Ngua	38	187	38	201	+14 Births
				2471	

Village	Nov Fam	Nov People	Dec Fam	Dec People	
Ban Thin	37	176	37	176	
Ban Sio	14	79	14	79	
Done Khoun	22	140	22	140	
Ban Luang	27	127	27	129	+ 2 Birth
Phone Savang	40	206	40	206	
Phone Ngam	22	108	22	109	+ 1 Birth
Ban Phia	17	81	17	81	
Ban Lum	13	68	13	68	
Khi Luang	27	148	27	148	
Ban Le	23	188	23	188	
Done Cho	45	246	44	242	-1/4 do not return home
Pha O	41	211	41	213	+2 readjust
Hat Kho	36	228	36	209	+2/-14 recount -2/5 to 18. Pai
Houei Sane	60	315	58	303	-2/12 to Vte/BHS
Kio Nya	332	1943	332	1943	
Phou Soumng					
Long Vai Kang	10	64	9	49	-1/15 to Sybry
Phou Vai	8	35	7	32	+6/39 escapees fm Pha Theung -7/42 to Sybry
Mote Khia	7	42	7	42	
Long Vai Yai Kao	1	8	1	8	
Houei Xeing					
Long Vai Mai	8	36	8	36	
Pha Lom	3	9	3	9	
Nam Ok Hou	6	48	1	15	-5/33 to Paklay
Pha Theung Houei Yen	4	18	4	18	
Long Vai Noi Kao	9	46	9	46	
Pha Theung Mai	15	85	15	85	
				4574	

(6)

Village	Fam	People	Fam	People	
		Nov			
Pha Theung Kao	5	33	5	33	
Bouak Khoueay	10	60	5	26	- 5/34 to Paklay
Houei Nejou	17	98	17	98	
Pha Theung Kang	12	65	12	65	
Long Vai Din Pha	22	135	20	119	- 2/16 to Paklay
Long Lanh Kang	2	11	2	11	
Pa Nya Kha	10	46	6	22	- 4/24 to Paklay
Phou Dam	18	89	18	89	
Phou Luang Neua	60	365	ϕ	ϕ	cut 55
Phou Chua	275	1841	ϕ	ϕ	cut 55
Thang Khang		1787		879	
Kuocacham	131	851	131	851	
Phou Lai Deng		1037		ϕ	cut 55
Muong Met		346		ϕ	11
Houa Na Kang					
Tha Ouei	7	32	7	29	- 3 readjust
Houei Louk	5	21	5	22	+ 1 readjust
Muong Kham					
Pak Chek	39	206	39	206	
Latha Hae	59	289	59	289	
Pak Ou Forest	21	121	ϕ	ϕ	cut
Ban Dane	32	209	30	150	- 3 Fam 74 people recount + 1/6 new + 10 recount
Muong Khan					
Houei Nyang	13	76	14	76	
Xieng Lom					
Pho Khao	11	52	11	52	
Houei Nok	14	64	14	64	
Muong Khay	43	151	46	167	+ 3/16 Recount
				2369	

(7)

Village	Nov Fam	Nov People	Dec Fam	Dec People	
Houei Ang	8	37	8	46	+9 recount
Houei Nhouan	24	97	24	97	
Long Vai Pak Tang	21	123	21	123	
Pha Nya Kha Luang	12	79	12	79	
Long Vai Kao	22	109	22	108	-1 Readjust
Ban Sa Kao					
Bouam Oh	60	352	60	352	
Ban Sa	21	108	21	103	
Souan Luang					
Pak Houei Yen	45	257	45	257	
H. Yan Kao	17	64	17	64	
Nam Plong	12	51	12	51	
Houei Yen Dui Pha	27	149	27	149	
Long Oh					
Houei Fai	34	170	34	170	
Ban Souan	34	218	34	218	
Xieng Lom					
Houei Sae	ϕ	ϕ	27	148	+27 / 148 New
Tha Po					
Bouam Xang	ϕ	ϕ	190	1096	1 mo. rici only Return Home 17th
H. Yen	ϕ	ϕ	79	346	"
H. Onh	ϕ	ϕ	74	372	"
Done Mo					
H. Sathan	ϕ	ϕ	14	67	New
Hat Khang	ϕ	ϕ	17	78	"
Khua Vai	ϕ	ϕ	6	31	"
				3955	

FULL

1973 (F. BENSON)

①

VILLAGE	TASSENG	MUONG	ETHNIC	LOCATION	COORDS	team people	REMARKS
Phuk Yai	Khanom	Luang Prabang	Leu	Phuk yai	TH1003		at home
Pak Lum	various	various	various	Pak Lum	RB1493		Lepan area
Insalep	Ban Long	Xieng Ngeun	L.T.	#1 LNK	can not. home w/cath		
Keo Teuy	Muang Xuna	Xuna	L.T.	"	go only if send & support		of LNK refs, Ban Long and some Chomkham refs move back and forth to orig villages which do not lie in A.L. area. A number of above refs grow rice in orig. vill.
Luang Nam Ming Noi	Ban Long	Xieng Ngeun	L.T.	" w/cath - paddy farmers	will stay		
Pak Leng	Dane Khoua	"	L.T.		wait order		
Houei Luang Neua	Muang Xuna	Xuna	L.T.	#2 LNK	will go if sent & supp.		
Houei Kok	"	"	L.T.	"			
Houei Kana	"	"	L.T.	"			
Nam Bak	Nam Bak	Nam Bak	Lao	" cotton			With exception of good vill # 12, marginal (ca. 6070) rice crops expected in LNK this year.
Phou Ngoua	Dane Khoua	Xieng Ngeun	L.T.	#3 LNK	wait order		
Houei Pano	"	"	L.T.	"			
Houei Hin Kham	"	"	L.T.	#4 LNK			
Hat Kham	Muang Ngoi	Ngoi	Lao	"	want to go Pak Pa		want go home if can you goes, will go
Muang You	Muang You	You	Lao	"	wait order		
Nongsata	Chomkham	Xieng Ngeun	L.T.	"			will go home after harvest
Sop Chouan	Dane Khoua	"	Lao	#5 LNK			
Pak Mene	"	"	Lao	"			} took boat to visit.
Dane Khoua	"	"	Lao	"	wait order		} not take go already
Nam Bak	Nam Bak	Nam Bak	Lao	"			
Phou Soung	Dane Khoua	Xieng Ngeun	L.T.	#6 LNK	want order		—
Pak Leng	"	"	L.T.	"	"		
Nam Thi Neua	Phou Pene	Vieng Fa (XK)	L.T.	"			will go to #12 after harvest will stay LNK s
Vieng Khay	Dane Khoua	Xieng Ngeun	L.T.	"	wait order		

Chomkham, B. Long > will ret home first

Dane Khoua - maybe stay complete more year

village	tassang	Muang	Ethnic	Location	coords	Fam	people	Remarks
Houei Kok	Dane Khoua	Xieng Ngeun	L.T.	# 7 LN4				
Houei Na	"	"	L.T.	"				
Vang Mane Tai	Ban Long	"	L.T.	"	want to stay			org will Nam Mung Bridge people at org will
Hin Lek	Dane Khoua	"	L.T.	"				
Luang Nam Mung Yai	Ban Long	"	L.T.	# 8 LN4	want to stay during			can go = Tham Loub & Nam Plong Thae now
Luang Nam Mung Noi	"	"	L.T.	"	"			"
Kio Muang	Chomkham	"	L.T.	"				will ret org will. after harvest
Houei Sapho	Ban Long	"	L.T.	"				
Lanong Yai	Chomkham	"	L.T.	# 9 LN4	will			will go home if ordered, otherwise, stay will probably go home
Nam Plong	"	"	L.T.	"				
Sai Thong Tai	"	"	L.T.	"				
Lanong Noi	"	"	L.T.	"				
Nam Loup	"	"	L.T.	"				will ret. org will same # U
Thongsata	"	"	L.T.	"				ready to go if ordered
Nam Hap	Ban Long	"	L.T.	# 10 LN4				no longer at # 11 can go to vill.
Pha Houng	Phou Chia	"	MEO	# 11 LN4				
Pha Houng	Dane Khoua	"	MEO	"				want order - no word yet if can go always
Phou Koup	Chomkham	"	L.T.	# 12 LN4				good rice crop expected - probable that most refs here, esp. XK refs, will continue to remain in area = on no hurry to ret.
Chang Ouan Noi	"	"	L.T.	"				
Houei Mo	Phou Pan	Pek (XK)	L.T.	"				
Nam Plong	Chomkham	Xieng Ngeun	L.T.	"				
Houei Tao	"	"	L.T.	"				
Souan Kafe	Phou Pan	Pek (XK)	L.T.	"	not			will stay always for Lampe yes.
Kio Muang	Chomkham	Xieng Ngeun	L.T.	"				will ready to go if ordered
Long Sa	Na Luang	Luang Prabang	MEO	Houei Coat				

village	Tessang	Muong	Ethnic	Location	coords	Fam	payds	Remarks
Thine Hong	Pak Ou	Pak Ou	Lao	Thine Hong				orig vill
Houei Pong	"	"	L.T.	"				
Lasapeng	Lathan	"	L.T.	"				
Houei Mark	Pak Ou	"	L.T.	Phou Kham				
Houei Pene	"	"	L.T.	"				
Phou Khouang	"	"	L.T.	"				
Nong Kham	"	"	Lao	Hong Sy				cargo to vill, but no motor = repair houses now
Hat Kham	"	"	Lao	"				
Xang Hai	Pak Xouang	"	Lao	Xang Hai				orig vill, help can now fish with Pha Theung & are a ( ) although more here yet, same with Hat Kho
Pha Theung	Pak Ou	"	Lao	Khone Kham				
Hat Kho	"	"	Lao	"				
Khone Kham	"	"	Lao	"				
Houei Kho Houei Chak	"	"	L.T.	"				
Mok Ho	"	"	L.T.	"				
Mok Lek	Lathan	"	L.T.	"				
Kao Tai	"	"	L.T.	"				
Houei Pao	"	"	L.T.	"				move back & forth to vill
Houei Khae Houei Chim	"	"	Lao	" Houei Yo (North)				
Houei Kho	Pak Ou "	"	L.T. Lao	Houei Kho				
Houei Kha Yai	Lathan	"	Lao	"				are not to vill, but no motor
Vang Le	Pak Ou	"	Lao	"				- Chief go home as soon as rain stops farmed & Kham & pakmon gone - Akhum home after rain stops & wheat open sign
Hat Mat	"	"	Lao	"				
Pak Ou	"	"	Lao	"				
Houei Ho	"	"	L.T.	Houei Ho				upon harvest now
Lathahae		"	Lao	Ban Souan				
Ban Fai	"	"	Lao	"				

village	tasseng	muang	Ethnic	Location	coords	Fam	people	
Khoc Ngouk	Pak Ou	Pak Ou	Lao	Khoc Ngouk				at orig vill
Pak Chok	"	"	Leu	Ban Dane Noi				
Khoue Houng	Pak Xang	Pak Xang	Lao	———				
Ban Muang	Pak Ou	Pak Ou	Lao	Ban Muang				ORIG VILL: can go home during day
Ban Khok	"	"	Lao	"				at orig vill
Houei Yo Lao	"	"	Lao	Houei Yo				
Houei Yo Nay	"	"	L.T.	" H. Yo Nay				at orig vill
Na Sang	"	"	Thai Dam	"				at orig vill
Houei Ang	"	"	L.T.	" H. Ang				at orig vill
Houei Seung	"	"	L.T.	"				at orig vill
Pha Tao	Lathan	"	L.T.	" Pha Tao				at H Yo = orig vill across river
Khoc Kham	"	"	Lao	Khockham				return home after protocol signed
Houei Nyang	Ban Fa	Nam Bak	T.D.	———				
Kok Vane Tai	Kok Vane	Sopvi	Lao	Houa Na Kang		—	—	plant both paddy & hai — good crop expected
"	"	"	Lao	Kok Vane Tai		—	—	
Kok Vane Neua	"	"	Lao	Houa Na Kang				those who have not yet gone home will probably do so after harvest
"	"	"	Lao	Kok Vane Tai				
Na Tane	"	"	Lao	Houa Na Kang				
"	"	"	Lao	Na Tane				
Na Khi Yen	"	"	Lao	Houa Na Kang				
"	"	"	Lao	Na Khi Yen				all expect good upland rice crop this year with the exception of Tha Ouei, all may who have not already done so will probably return home after harvest
Houei Po	"	"	L.T.	Houa Na Kang				
"	"	"	L.T.	Houei Po				
Houei Katam	"	"	L.T.	Houa Na Kang				
"	"	"	L.T.	Houei Katam				
Tha Ouei	"	"	Lao	Houa Na Kang				
"	"	"	L.T.	Pak Pa				
Bo He	"	"	Leu	Ban Sieo				Bo He have planted rice in orig vill. Long Lanh & H. Louk have both planted rice & live in Bo He with K.L.
Long Lanh	———	"	L.T.	Bo He				
Houei Louk	———	"	L.T.	"				
Tha Po	Tha Po	"	———	Pak Pa				

village	Tasseng	Muong	Ethnic	Location	Coords	fam	people	
								at orig vill
Pak Xeuang	Pak Xeuang	Pak Ou	Lao	Pak Xeuang				at orig vill
	"	"	Lao	Pak Pa				
Pak Pa	"	"	Lao	Khoc Khi Ngeua		13	79	
Khok Khi Ngeua	"					9	42	
Hat Kajo						8	41	
Houei Pano						4	20	
Nam Nya						1	5	at orig vill
Kok Han						12	14	
Houei Kok								orig vill
Ban Thin	Pak Xeuang	Pak Ou	Lao	Ban Thin				
	"	"	Lao	Ban Sieo				
Ban Sieo	"	"	Lao	Done Khoun		4	21	
Done Khoun		Xuna				4	27	
B. Kiat	Na Xuna	"				2	14	
Kok Han	"	"				5	31	
H. Kok	"	"				5	33	
B. Kop	"	"						orig vill
Ban Luang	Pak Xeuang	Pak Ou	Lao	Ban Luang				Maybe able to go home at No in B.L. area - can move in & out of area to trade
Houei Keng	Sop Chek	Pak Xeng	Lao	Phone Savang				orig vill
Phone Ngam	Pak Xeuang	Pak Ou	Lao	Phou Ngam				orig vill
Ban Phia	—	—	Lao	Ban Houa				orig vill
Ban Lum	SOPTIEK	PAKXENG (1965)	Lao	Ban Lum				orig vill
Khi Luang	—	—	Lao	Khi Luang				
—	—	—	—	—				
								orig vill
Ban Le	—	—	Lao	Ban Le				
Houa Keng	Sop Chek	Pak Xeng	Lao	Phone Savang		1	3	
Phou Xang	Done Khoua	Xieng Ngeun	L.T.	Kio Nya				will not. to vill after harvest
Kio Talaun	Ban Long	"	LT	"				
Pak Xang	Done Khoua	"	LT	"				
	"	"	LT	"				will want order
Nam Sao		"	LT	"				
Nongsata	Chomkham							
Houei Na	Done Khoua	"	LT	"				
Pha Ay Noi	"	"	LT	"				
Nam Saly	"	"	LT	"				
Long Sata	Chomkham	"	LT	"				want order Pl in vill.

Village	Tasseng	Muong	Ethnic	Location	Coords	Fam	People	Remarks
Pha Lang Mon Yai	Dane Khoua	Xieng Ngeun	Meo	Kio Nya				group of Pha Lang Mon and Meo at Kio Nya have ~~formally requested~~ ~~permission~~ to go home, will await order to go home
Pha ay Yai	"	"	Meo	"				
Phou Ta Sae	"	"	Meo	"				
Phoung Nheuang	Na Luang	Luang Prabang	Meo	"	will not. after harvest			
Pha Khao	Pak Vet	Xieng Ngeun	Meo	"	← for Pha Theung area			
Phou Lak Tai	Phou Se	Vieng Fa (xk)	Meo	"				
Phou Lin	Muong Yon	Yon	Meo	"				
Kio Khang	Phou Se	Vieng Fa (xk)	Meo	"				
Houei Tat	"	"	Meo	"				
Pom Tao	"	"	Meo	"				
Phou Lak Nua	"	"	Meo	"				
Nam Mici	Long Ya	La	Meo	"				will not. in Dec
Houei Oun	Na Luang	Luang Prabang	Meo	"				" " " "
Houei Toun	Na Luang	Luang Prabang	Meo	"				
Long Vai Noi	Pak Vet	Xieng Ngeun	Meo	"				will remain at kio nya
Houei Phat	Paksang	"	Meo	"				will go home in Dec
Phou Kasak	Pak Vet	"	Meo	Phou Kasak	TG 0377			only vill
Pha Chao	Phou Se	Vieng Fa	Meo	Kio Nya				
Nam Ok Hou	Pak Vet	Xieng Ngeun	Meo	Nam Ok Hou				only vill
Nam Soi (Pha Luang)	Dane Khoua	"	Meo	Kio Nya				
Phong Sata	"	"	Meo	"				
Pha Vai	Ban Long	"	Meo	"				will not. after harvest at Phou Nyam one a
Nam Chaleua	Dane Khoua	"	Meo	"				
Pha Luang	Dane Khoua	"	Meo	"				
Nam Pouk Yai	Long Ya	Muong Sai	Meo	"				Apparently want to go home
Lao Ya Noi	"	"	Meo	"				
Nu Kay Thung	"	"	Meo	"				
Soung Cha	"	"	Meo	"				
Lao Tha Yai	"	"	Meo	"				
Lao Yea	"	"	Meo	"				

village	Tassang	Muong	Ethnic	Location	coords	Farm	people	
Houei Phat	Ban Long	Xieng Ngam	Meo	Phou Dan Dang	LS-373			want to go home after harvest
Kuotaleun Nava	"	"	Meo	"				
Pha Lang Mou Noi	Dane Khoua	"	Meo	"				
Long Vai Kang	Pak Vet	"	Meo	Phou Soueang				all from right Bank Nam Khan, The most notable area militarily in L.P. — contested by both RLG and PL, who claim it to be theirs. On protected agreement border marker set by RL. at Ban Long Vai. Although Meo have always moved back and forth across river, unlikely that they will go home until situation settles down.
Phou Vai	"	"	Meo	"				
Long Vai Yai Kao	"	"	Meo	Xieng Lom				
Moke Kha	"	"	Meo	Houei Xieng				
Long Vai Mai	"	"	Meo	"				
Pha Luang	"							
Nam Ok Hou	"							
Pha Theung Houei yan	"							
Long Vai Noi Kao	"							
Bouak Khoueng	"							
Houei Ngou	"							
Pha Theung Kang	"							
Long Vai Ban Pha	"							
Long Lanh Kang	"							
Pa Nya Kha	"							
Pha Theung Mai	"							
Phu Theung Kao	"							
Pha Theng Lom	Na Ka	Kasay	LT	Thong Khang	LS-355			with exception of a few families who have/plan to go to orig villages to plant opium, e.g. Pha Thong Lom, most left, esp. the Xieng groups, reportedly plan to resettle permanently at Thong Khang.
Out Nam Kat	Phou Chia	Xieng Ngam						
Pak Hin Pene	X — ??	"						
Houei Pa Don	Phou Chia	"						
San Kang Yai	Ban Long	"						
Nam Yao	"	"						
Chang Ouan Noi	Chomkham	"						
Phou Koub	"	"						
Pha Lam	Muong Kasay	Kasay (Chua)						
Nam Kana	Nam Sa	"						
Sumang	Phou Pene	Pek (Ark)						

village	Tassang	Muang	Ethnic	Location	cards	Tam people	
Na Hong	Phou Pero	Pak (×k)	LT	Thong Hong			
Nam Lao Tai							
Saleuth							
Houei Mo							
Phou Dok							
Nam Lao Noi							
Houei Pik							
Long Luat							
				Khone sok			
Pha Ay Noi	Dane Khoua	× eng Ngaen	Meo	Kio Taleum			
Pha Lang Mou Yai	"	"	"	Kio Taleum			
"	"	"		Nam Mote			
Thongrata	"	"		"			
Tham Loub	Chom Kham		LT	Nam Satop			
Nam Blong	"		LT	"			
Phasamne Nam Sa	Pak Sa		Meo	Kio Taleum			
Phasamne Yai	"			Kio Taleum			
Phasamne Noi/Tai	"						
Houei Phat	Ban Long			Houei Phat			
Kio Taleum	"			Kio Taleum			
Da Dong	Pak Sa			Nam Mok			
Pha Lang Mou Noi	Dane Khoua			"			
Nam Sa O	"			"			
Pha Lang Mou Noi							
Phasamne Kang	Pak Sa			Kio Taleum			
			LT	Pha Khao			
Phe Khao	Soppi	Soppi	LT	Houei Nok			
Houei Nok	"		Meo	× eng Lom			
Long Vai Pak Tang	Pak Vet	× eng Ngaen					
Pha Nya Kha Luan							
Long Vai Kao							
Long Ngao							

UAW & Folks

See above

although They have not yet formally requested to go here, all LS-54 people want to go — is never-movement back & forth to homes to plant opium & harvest some rice fields in area.

will stay in place

" "

at orig vill

at orig vill

orig vill

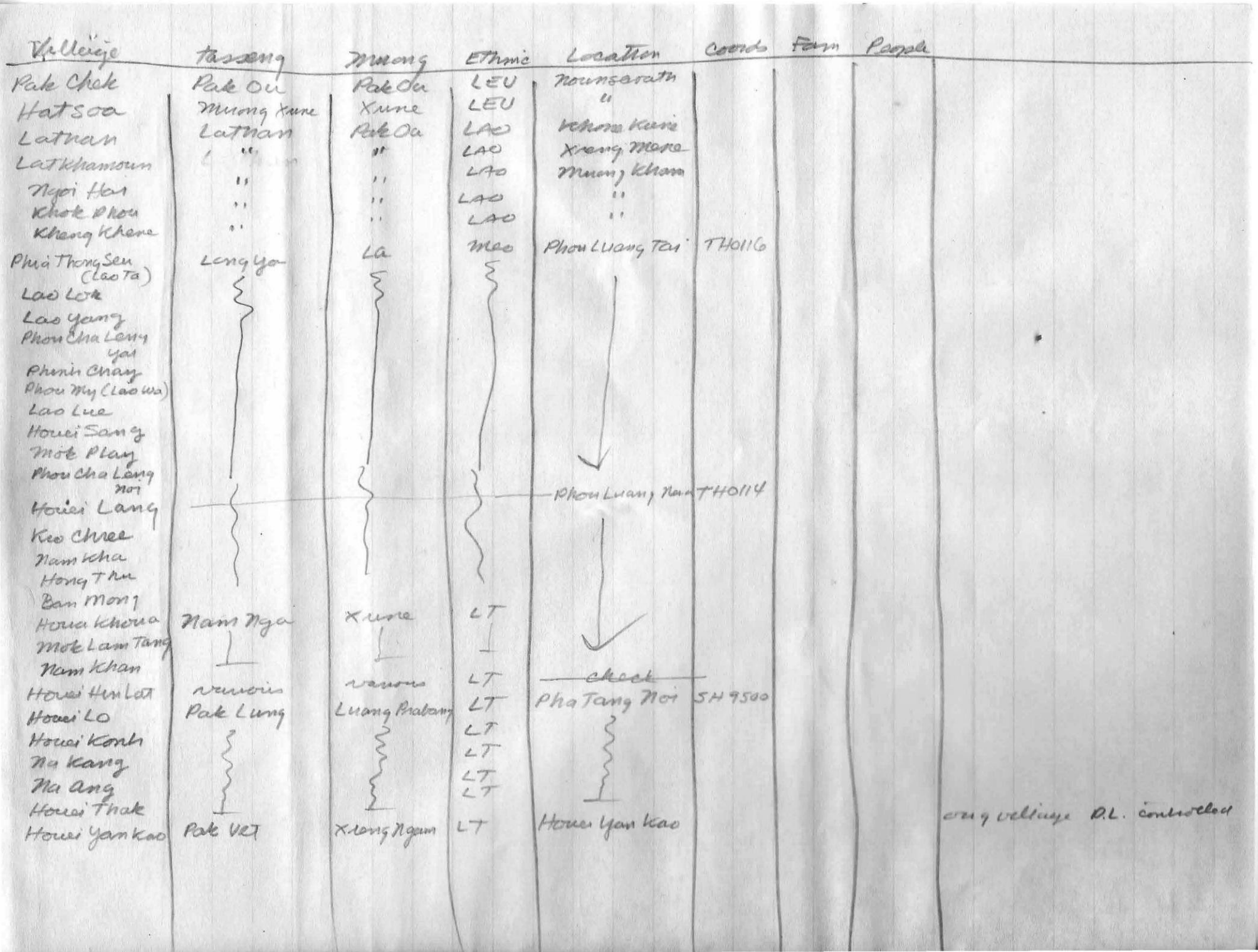
orig vill.

Same Phou Souang - Houei Xeng above

	tassang	Muang	Ethnic	Location	Canal	Farm	Peasants
My Khay Group	Phong saly						
Houei Long group							
Houei Nhuan group				across Nam Khan			
Bouam oh	Pak Vet	Xieng Ngeun	LT	Ban Sa			unable to go to vil to harvest rice
Houei Yan Din Pha	"	"	LT	H. Yan Din Phg			returns home only vill
Houei Fai	"	"	LT	Long O			no go home yet
Houei Sae	"	"	LT.	H. Sae			only vill
Houei Satman	"	"	LT.	Done Mo			can move back and forth to only village, but FAR will not give permission to live there,
Hat Khiang	Pak Bak	"	LT	"			
Khone Vai	Pak Vet	"	LT	"			only vill.
Kio Mak Nao	"	"	LT	Kio Mak Nao			only vill.
Phou Khoua	"	"	LT.	Phou Khoua			all on position to net. home — frequently travel back & forth — some make rice field there.
Say Thong Nuea	Chomkham	"	LT	Xieng Ngeun			
Tang Quei Noi	"	"	LT	"			
Thong Sata	"	"	LT	"			
Tio Pour	"	"	LT	"			
Pha Keng	"	"	LT	"			
Nam Loup	"	"	Lao	"			Before could go back & forth to only vill — will move home soon
Pak Bak	Pak Bak	"	Lao	"			only vill in R.L. area
Sapkeun	Pak Sa	"	Lao	Sapkeun			only vill in R.L. area
Pak Sa	"	"	LT	Pak Sa			Movement now restricted by PL - must stay where they are
Ban Long	Ban Long		Mao	Ban Geng			only vill
Mak Phok Yai	[illegible]		LT	Houei Tock			only vill
Houei Tock			LT	Houei Hia			
Houei Hia							

village	tasseng	muong	Ethnic	location	card	Farm people		
Nong Kham Yai	Phou Chai	Xq Ngam	meo	Nong Kham Yai			orig vill	Phou Loi Dang
Phou Den Dang				Phou Den Dang				good rice crop
Pha Hung Kang				Pha Hung Kang				expected
Nong Kham Neua				Nong Kham Neua				
Pha Hung Tai		Sai		Pha Hung Tai				
Houei Yai				Phou My				
Houei Lai								
Phou My								
Houei Nam Satt								
Hat Soa	Muong Xuno	Xuna	LEU	NA PHO				
Houei Pene	Muong Xuna	Xuna	LEU	"				
Semong Khoun	Nam Nga	Xuna	LAO	THINE KEO				
Hattai	Hattai	Pak Ou	LAO					
Na Hai	Salewana	Khay	T. D.					
Nam Bac	Nam Bac	Nam Bac	LAO					
Lum Tai - Nam Nga	Nam Nga	Xuna	LAO					
Lum Neua	"	"	LAO					
Tanong PO	Muong La (Pouei)	La	LT	Houei Phay				
Luang Mieng								
Pha Toup								
Houei Sou								
Mok Kou								
Mok Cha Leuk								
Houei Lai / Tai								
Houei Leuang Neua								
Houei Ta								
Kao Kha								
Mok Chak								
Dong Noi								
Dong Lanh								
Koung Lang								
Sa Nam Pik								
Houei Lai Neua								
Kao Kho.								
Houei Lueng Tai								
Kong Tha								
Kha Nang								
Houei Outh								
Nam Ounna								

Village	Tasa	Muang	Ethnic	Location	coords	Tam Reap	
		La	LT	Houei Phay			
Houei Kaneng	Long Ya (H. Kaneng)						
Houei Ern							
Houei Phae							
Sena Yo Th							
Houei Ta Lo Kuang							
Nam Reup							
Houei San Nena							
Ban Thong							
Houei O							
Ban Roung							
Houei Phouk							
Nam Tong							
Houei San Tai							
Kio Oung							
Phone Sai							
Nam Rieng							
Mok La Hang							
Phou Thoum	(Phou Thoum)						Plan to go to Houei Yo after harvest
Houei Lang							
Luang Lang							
Houei Neng							
Houei Kap							
Kio Ta Kong							
Pho Onth							
Moc Poth							
Moc Sai							
Houei Hong							
Cha Leng							
Kio Cha Rou							
Sen Lath							
Phou Thene Yai	Mg La (Phou Thone)			Na Luang			
Lang Kene							
Lung Lang Tai							
Phou Thong							
Moc Chong							


Village
Tassang
Muang
Ethnic
Location
Coords
Fam
People
Pak Chek
Pak Ou
Pak Ou
LEU
Nounsavath
Hat Soa
Muong Xune
Xune
LEU
"
Latnan
Latnan
Pak Ou
LAO
Khom Kune
Lat Khamoun
"
"
LAO
Xieng More
Ngoi Hai
"
"
LAO
Muang Kham
Khok Phou
"
"
LAO
"
Khieng Khene
"
"
LAO
"
Phia Thong Seu (Lao Ta)
Long Yao
La
Mao
Phou Luang Tai
TH0116
Lao Lok
Lao Yang
Phou Cha Leng Yai
Phnin Chang
Phou My (Lao Wa)
Lao Lue
Houei Sang
Mok Piang
Phou Cha Leng Noi
Phou Luang Nua
TH0114
Houei Lang
Keo Chree
Nam Ngha
Hong Thu
Ban Mong
Houa Khoua
Nam Nga
Xune
LT
Mok Lam Tang
Nam Khan
check
Houei Hin Lat
Houei LO
Pak Lung
Luang Prabang
LT
Pha Tang Noi
SH 9500
Houei Konh
Na Kang
Na Ang
Houei Thak
Houei Yan Kao
Pak Vet
Xieng Ngam
LT
Houei Yan Kao
orig village D.L. controlled

vill	tasp	Mg	Eth	Locat	cords	tax	pop	
Long Chok yai	Xiengda	Xuine	L.T.	Ban En				
Mok Piu			L.T.					
Houa Nam Nga			L, T,					
Long Chok Noi			L, T,					probably can move back & forth
Ban Sa	Pak Vet	Xieng Ngam	LAO	Samengkhoun	since 18 Sept			at home
Pak Houei Yen	"	"	LT	Pak H. Yen	night			at home
Ban Souan	"	"	Lao	Ban Souan				at home (across L. Ok)
Houei Plong	"	"	LT	Pak H. Yen				at home
Na Vang	Na Vang	Houn	Lao	Xieng Mouak		40	185	
Na Vang	"	"	"	Houei Seng		10	51	
Na Vang				"		4	19	
Vang Nong				"		7	29	
Bouam Lao	Na Vang	"		"		1	5	
Hatteu								
Na Fang	Mg Houn	Houn		Na Lao/Na Tha		21	96	
Ta Nam Beng	"	"		"		11	59	
Na Kong	"	"		"		66	286	
Si Mong Khoun	"	"		"		13	62	
Ban Luang	"	"		"		13	57	
Na Ngaun	"	"		"		6	21	
Ta Nam Oun	Chantay	"		"		5	31	
Bouam Lao	Na Vang	"		"		5	23	
Na Xiengdy	Na Xiengdy	"		"		5	29	
Chantay	Chantay	"		"		2	9	
Ban Fen	"	"		"		2	5	
Ka Tang Ka La	Long ya	La	LT	H. yen / H. Onh		4	17	
Houei Hok	"	"	"	"		4	20	
Sene Souline	"	"	"	"		7	30	
Sene Kham	"	"	"	"		3	13	
Sene Panya	"	"	"	"		5	24	
Chak Plai	"	"	"	"		3	11	
Vang Deung	"	"	"	"		9	40	
Kio Cha Leu	"	"	"	"		3	16	
Chak Chang	"	"	"	"		15	67	
Houa Nam Bak	"	"	"	"		21	84	
Pou ang Ta Sam	"	"	"	"		1	4	

village	Pass	Mg	ETh	Locat	Coord.	Fam	People
Kong Lai Hang	Long Ya	La	LT	H. Yan / H. Onh		1	3
Sa Tong	"	"	"	"		1	5
Nam Tat	"	"	"	"		11	53
Tha Na Luang	"	"	"	"		12	50
Phouei Neua	"	"	"	"		1	5
Houa Khoun Neua	"	"	"	"		5	28
Ka Tang Klae	"	"	"	"		3	14
Ku Lang Tap Noi	"	"	"	"		2	8
Mok La Hang	"	"	"	"		17	71
Kho Khouang	"	"	"	"		9	46
Sene Dn	"	"	"	"		8	34
Houei Tam	"	"	"	"		4	14
Houei Sang	"	"	"	"		2	8
Mok Sala	"	"	"	"		6	27
Mok Sapho	"	"	"	"		2	12
Ta Lo Lom	"	"	"	"		2	9
Ta Ving	"	"	"	"		1	5
Paung Lay	"	"	"	"		1	6
Ban Ya Lo	Nam Heung	Nam Bak		"		9	51
Mok Chong	"	"		"		21	108
Sene Khan	"	"		"		12	71
Phouei Tai	"	"		"		13	62
Ta Kalang	"	"		"		17	95
Ya Yai	"	"		"		9	60
Heung Asa	"	"		"		6	37
Houei Hit	"	"		"		3	8
Kho Leup	"	"		"		7	33
Sang La Neua	"	"		"		6	23
Phouei Sene Nam	"	"		"		6	30
Chaung Luang	"	"		"		3	12
Mok Klong	"	"		"		5	31
Phouei Sy Neua	"	"		"		5	23
Ta Mak	"	"		"		7	32
Nam Reu	"	"		"		4	17
Ban Muri	"	"		"		29	150
Ban Louk	"	"		"		30	153
Ban Sene	"	"		"		11	51
Heung Tai	"	"		"		2	8
Lane Tai	"	"		"		5	22

January 1974 — F. Benson (1)

Village	DEC Fam	DEC People	JAN Fam	JAN People	
		Tass Phanam LP			
Phik Nyai LEU	56	281	55	277 ✓	+ 1 birth — 1/5 Tha Po to Kok Kone Na Tam
Pak Lum	66	178	68	185 ✓	+ 2 fm Mg Kasay 12/12/72 + 1 fm Sop Hiaeo 24/12/72 + 3 fm Phou Luang via Nam Pouei + 1 fm " "
Mg Nam Rd					
#1 Insatep LT	16	81	16	81 ✓	
Kio Tang LT	45	164	45	162 ✓	- 2 Deaths
#2 Houei Kone	20	89	20	88 ✓	- 1 Death
Houei Kok	18	76	18	76 ✓	
H. Luang Neua	56	244	56	246 ✓	+ 2 Births
#3 Phou Ngoua	24	119	24	120 ✓	+ 1 "
H. Phone	24	112	24	114 ✓	+ 2 "
#4 H. Hin Kham	16	88	16	91 ✓	+ 3 "
Hat Kham	9	63	7	53 ✓	- 2/10 to L.P.
Mg You	0	0	16	96 ✓	* Rec'd fm DL-480
#5 Sop Choun	4	21	4	20 ✓	- 1 death
Pak Mone	14	76	14	76 ✓	
Done Khoua	37	251	37	258 ✓	+ 7 chickens fm Pak Pak 1/22/73
Nam Bak			4	37 ✓	* Development proj ? move fm LP in Dec/Jan
#6 Phou Soung	31	200	31	200 ✓	
Pak Long	27	138	27	138 ✓	
Hom Lock					(See vill #7)
Nam Te Neua	14	91	14	91 ✓	
Long Khang	4	24	4	24 ✓	
#7 H. Kok	13	82	13	82 ✓	
H. Na	13	56	13	56 ✓	
Vang Neua Tai	15	71	13	65 ✓	- 2/6 to LP
Hom Lok	18	128	18	128 ✓	
#8 Luang Nam Thong Houei Nam Thong Houei	32 17	163 111	30 17	150 ✓ 111 ✓	- 2/13 to LP 1-28/73
Sop Ko	14	87	14	84 ✓	- 3. Miftas
				3109	

(2)

Village	Dec Fam	Dec People	Jan Fam	Jan People	
#9 ThongSata	5	32	5	32 ✓	to #4
La Nong Yai	20	107	20	107 ✓	
Nam Pleng	ϕ	ϕ	ϕ	ϕ ✓	move to H. Sataj new old village now at #9
Sang Thong Tai	8	47	8	47 ✓	
La Nong Noi	14	72	14	72 ✓	
Nam Loub	11	62	11	63 ✓	+1 Birth
#10 Nam Hap	25	146	25	143 ✓	-3 chefkas
Pha Houng	21	131	21	133 ✓	+2 Births
#11 Pha Houng	69	381	65	364 ✓	-4/17 captured by RL.
#12 Phou Koup	21	128	21	131 ✓	+3 Births
Chong Ouan Noi	17	79	17	80 ✓	+1 "
Houei Mo	5	18	5	18 ✓	
Nam Pleng	11	51	11	51 ✓	
Houei Tao	7	29	7	30 ✓	+1 Birth
Souan Kafe	18	92	18	95 ✓	+3 "
Kao Muong	22	96	22	100 ✓	+4 "
H. Tao	22	131	22	132 ✓	+1 "
Xieng Ngeun					
Nong Khoway LAO	3	17	ϕ	ϕ	move to H. Khang
Long Ea LAO TASO WAIWAY	14	86	24	153 ✓	+4/40 fm Pha 32 on 1/12/73
H. Hin Yom	2	5	ϕ	ϕ	buy out after DTT
H. Talong	1	5	ϕ	ϕ	" " " "
Thuie Hong LAO	TASS PAK OU 60	316	60	316 ✓	
Houei Mark LT	TASS PAK OU 19	82	19	82 ✓	
Houei Pere LT	TASS PAK OU 13	62	13	62 ✓	
Pha Khoway LT	TASS PAK OU 26	129	26	129 ✓	
Nong Kham LAO	TASS PAK OU 9	60	9	60 ✓	
Hat Kham LAO	TASS PAK OU 40	236	40	236 ✓	
				2636	

Village	Dec Fam	Dec People	Jan Fam	Jan People	
Xang Hai LAO	TASS PAKXUANG, PAK OU 58	292	58	292 ✓	
Khone Kene					
Pha Theung LAO	TASS PAK OU 29	166	29	166 ✓	
Hat Kho LEU	TASS PAK OU 15	95	15	95 ✓	
Khone Kham LEU	TASS PAK OU 11	68	11	68 ✓	
Houei Kho LT	TASS PAK OU 9	41	9	41 ✓	
Houei Chak					
Mok He LT	TASS PAK OU 34	151	34	151 ✓	
Houei Kho LAO	TASS PAK OU 26	107	26	107 ✓	
Vang Le LEU	TASS PAK OU 26	143	26	143 ✓	
Houei Ho LT	TASS PAK OU 14	67	14	67 ✓	
Ban Fai LEU	TASS PAK OU 28	186	28	186 ✓	
Pak Chak LEU	TASS PAK OU 12	82	12	82 ✓	
Houei Chim LT	TASS PAK OU 14	76	14	76 ✓	
Khoc Ngeuak LAO	TASS PAK OU 17	86	17	86 ✓	
Khone Houng LAO	TASS PAKKENG 18	111	18	111 ✓	
Hat Mat LAO	TASS PAK OU 35	160	35	160 ✓	
Pak Ou LAO	TASS PAK OU 45	275	45	275 ✓	
Lasapeng LT	TASS LATHAN 7	57	9	58 ✓	+ 1 Birth
H. Kho Nyai LEU	TASS LATHAN 9	35	9	35 ✓	
Houei Pao LT	TASS LATHAN 10	41	10	41 ✓	
Mok Lok LT	TASS LATHAN 10	53	10	53 ✓	
Keo Tay LT	TASS LATHAN 9	37	9	37 ✓	
Ban Muang LAO	TASS PAK OU 25	153	25	156 ✓	+ 3 Births
H. Yo Lao LAO	TASS PAK OU 31	178	31	178 ✓	
Na Xang T. D.	TASS PAK OU 14	75	14	75 ✓	
Houei Seung LT	TASS PAK OU 13	75	13	75 ✓	
Houei Ang LT	TASS PAK OU 10	46	10	46 ✓	
H. Yo Nai LT	TASS PAK OU 8	40	8	40 ✓	
				2900	

Village	Dec Fams	Dec People	Jan Fams	Jan People	
Pha Thao LT	TASS PAKOU 8	47	8	47 ✓	~~PAKS+~~
Houei Pong LT	TASS PAKOU 15	68	17	74 ✓	+
Khoc Kham LAO	T. DAKOU 10	48	10	48 ✓	
Ban Khoc L	TASS PAKOU 24	135	24	135 ✓	
Kok Kone Tai L	23	144	23	144 ✓	
Kok Kone Neua L	18	107	18 ✓	105 ✓	-2 recount
Na Tane L	47	229	47	229 ✓	
Na Khi Yen L	22	107	22	107 ✓	
Tha Po L	ϕ	ϕ	1	5 ✓	+1/5 fm Phoke Ngai
Bo Le L	35	162	35	162 ✓	
Long Lanh LT	24	82	24 ✓	84 ✓	+2 Births
Houei Po LT	22	98	23 ✓	103 ✓	+1/5 nailem
Houei Katom LT	11	33	12 ✓	41 ✓	+1/8 former soldier
Pak Xeuang LAO	TASS PAKXUANG, PAKOU 66	342	58	314 ✓	+1 Birth -8/28 don't go home
Pak Pa LAO	TASS PAKXUANG 20	101	20	101 ✓	
Khoc Khi Ngai LAO	TASS MO XUNE 38	201	38	201	
Ban Thin LAO	TASS PAKXEUANG 37	176	37	181 ✓	+5 Births
Ban Sio LAO	TASS PAKXEUANG 14	79	14	79 ✓	
Done Khoun LAO	TASS MO XUNE 22	140	22	140 ✓	
Ban Luang LAO	TASS PAKXEUANG 27	129	27	129 ✓	
Phone Savang LAO	TASS PAKXEUANG 40	206	40	206 ✓	
Phone Ngam LAO	TASS PAKXEUANG 22	109	22	109 ✓	
Ban Phia LAO	TASS PAKXENG 17	81	17	81 ✓	
Ban Lum LAO	TASS PAKXENG 13	68	13	68 ✓	
Khi Luang LAO	TASS PAKXUANG, PAKOU 27	148	27	148 ✓	
Ban Le LAO	TASS PAKXUANG, PAKOU 23	188	23	188 ✓	
Done Cheo LAO	PHAKOM, LP 40	242	45	244 ✓	PHA KOM, LP +1/2 fm B. Done returned to Done Cheo
Pha O LP	41	213	41	213 ✓	TASS PHA KOM MO LP
Hat Kheo LAO	36	209	36	209	TASS PAK OU
				3895	

Kuo Ta Leum - Pha Kasat
Pha Luang

(5)

Village	Dec Fam	Dec People	Jan Fam	Jan People	
Houei Sene (LAO)	58	303	58	303 ✓	Tass Pha Kam, LP
Kuo Nya					
Pak Sa (NG)	16	97	24	144 x	Pak Vet
Houei Na	8	45	9	50 x	Pak Vet
Phou Lin	10	75	15	91 x	Na Luang
Pha Lang Mon Noi	18	108	24 1	143 x	Phou Dun Deng Na Luang — Tass Dane Khoua
Kuo Ta Leum (LS-OU)	34	246	33	246 x	Phou Dun Deng — Tass Ban Lang
Nam Sa O	10	40	13	41 x	Pak Vet
Houei Phat	11	82	23	190 x	Phou Dun Deng — Tass Dane Khoua
Kuo Ta Leum (LT)	32	180	26	119 x	Pak Vet
Phou Kang	15	82	17	99 x	Pak Vet
Phou Ta Sae	26	182		x	Tass Dane Khoua
Pha Luang	4	21		x	Tass Dane Khoua
Pha Lang Mon Yai	48	251	32	175 x	Na Luang — tass Dan Khoua
Pha Chao	10	57	9 4	52 x 22 x	Na Luang — x. Khoua mong Xieng Mouak
Pha Ai Yai	27	143	1 12	12 x 72 x	Phou Dun Deng — Tass Dane Khoua Na Luang
Nam Saly	4	31	12	79 x	Pak Vet
Pha Ai Noi	14	74	15	82 x	Pak Vet
Thong Sa Ta	15	82	23	121 x	(Pak Vet)
Thong Sa Ta (new)	17	111	5 6	45 x 38 x	Xieng Meyak Phou Dun Deng — Tass Dane Khoua
Pha Lang	1	7			
Pha Wai	7	29	7	32 x	Xieng Mouak — Tass Ban Lang
Kuo Ta Leum Neua	0	0	7	47 x	Phou Dun Deng
Phang Kham	0	0	1	9 x	Na Luang
Long Sata	0	0	7	43 x	Pak Vet
Nam Muang Yai	0	0	9	64 x	Tass Long Ya My Sai (Na Luang)
Nam Muang Noi	0	0	7	54 x	"
Nam Houk Ko	0	0	4	31 x	"
				2405	

Pha Khao (Miao) Phou Thaung
Houei Tat
Pom Tao

(6)

Village	Dec Farm	Dec People	Jan Farm	Jan People	
Nam Phouk Yai	ϕ	ϕ	17	122 ✗	Tass Long Ya, Mg Sai (Ng Luang)
Lao Ya Noi	ϕ	ϕ	10	59 ✗	"
Houei Oune	ϕ	ϕ	13	73 ✗	"
Na Hang Thing	ϕ	ϕ	9	26 ✗	"
Saung Cha	ϕ	ϕ	14	67 ✗	"
Lao Thei Yai	ϕ	ϕ	18	103 ✗	"
Phou Ta Chia	ϕ	ϕ	5	36 ✗	
Phou Lak Neua ✓	ϕ	ϕ	3	19 ✗	Vieng Fa, K.K. Ng Luang
Pom Tao ✓	ϕ	ϕ	8	54 ✗	"
Lao Yia	ϕ	ϕ	15	110 ✗	"
Houei Tat ✓	ϕ	ϕ	11	95 ✗	"
Kio Khang	ϕ	ϕ	2	20 ✗	"
Phou Lak Tay ✓	ϕ	ϕ	9	46 ✗	
Pha Kasak	ϕ	ϕ	38	224 ✗	Xieng Mouak
Nam Ok Hoi	ϕ	ϕ	40	219 ✗	"
Nam Soung	ϕ	ϕ	1	7 ✗	"
Phou Kouang					226 224
Long Vai Kang MEO	9	49	9	49 ✓	Tass Pak Vet
Phou Vai MEO	7	32	7	32 ✓	"
Mok Kha MEO	7	42	7	42 ✓	"
Long Vai Yai Kao MEO	1	8	1	8 ✓	"
Houei Xieng					
Long Vai Mai MEO	8	36	8	36 ✓	Tass Pak Vet
Pha ~~Loum~~ Luang MEO	3	9	3	9 ✓	"
Nam Ok Hoi MEO	1	15	1	15 ✓	"
Pha Thaung Houei Yen	4	18	5	18 ✓	"
Long Vai Mai Kao MEO	9	46	9	46 ✓	"
Phu Thaung Mai MEO	15	85	15	85 ✓	"
				1620	

Village	Dec Farm	Dec People	Dam Farm	Dam People	
Pha Thaung Kao MEO	5	33	5	33 ✓	"
Bouak Khouay MEO	5	26	5	26 ✓	"
Houei Ngou MEO	17	98	17	98 ✓	"
Pha Thaung Kang MEO	12	65	12	65 ✓	"
Long Vai Oui Pha MEO	20	119	20	119 ✓	"
Long Lanh Kang MEO	2	11	2	11 ✓	"
Pa Nya Kha MEO	6	22	6	22 ✓	"
Phou Dam	18	89	∅	∅	cut
Thong Khang					
Pha Thong Lam		(879)	53	249	(Pha Ngam)
Out Nam Kat			11	67	
Pak Hin Kene			13	69	
H. Pa Dion			18	85	
San Kang Yai			25	136	
Nam Gao			7	49	
Chang Ewam Nai			5	41	
Phou Kout			10	62	
Pha Lam			14	55	
Nam Kene			22	130	Total 178/946
Kuo Kacham	131	851			
Pha Lang Nai Ko			14	84	Tass Danekhoua
Pha Ai Nyai			20	113	
Pha Lang Nai Yai	∅	∅	9	50	Nam
" " " "			6	40	
Thong Sata			13	85	
Nam Loup			8	38	Tass Chomkham
Nam Hong			7	37	
				1767	

Village.	Dec Farm	Dec People	Jan Farm	Jan People	
Phasanme Nam Sa			12	92	Tass Paksa
Pha Lang Mou			9	68	Tass Phasanme
Phasanme Yai			22	105	
" Noi			20	130	
Houei Phat			7	55	
Vuo Ta Leun			19	115	Tass Ban Long
Pha Deng			12	99	
Houa Na Kang					
Tha Ouet LT	7	29	7	29 ✓	
Houei Louk LT	5	22	5	22 ✓	
Muang Kham					
Pak Chek LEU	TASS PAK OU 39	206	39	206 ✓	
Lat Mahae LEU	TASS PAK OU 59	289	59	289 ✓	
Ban Dane LAO	30	150	29	150	+2 Burns -1/2 move to Done Cho — Tass Pak Xeun My Pak Ou
Muang Kham					
Houei Nyang T.D.	TASS B. EA, NAM BAK 14	76	14	76 ✓	
Xaeng Lan					
Pha Khao LT	11	52	11	52 ✓	Tass Sopvi
Houei Nok LT	14	64	14	64 ✓	"
Muang Khay LT	46	167	46	167 ✓	Tass Pak Vat
Houei Ang LT	8	46	8	46 ✓	"
Houei Mensin LT	24	97	24	97 ✓	"
Long Vai Pak Tang	21	123	21	123 ✓	"
Pha Nya Khe Luang	12	79	12	79	"
Long Vai Kao HEO	22	108	22	108 ✓	"
Ban Sa Kao					
Bouam Chi LU	60	352	60	352 ✓	Tass Pak Vat (at Ban Sa)
Ban Sa LAO	21	108	21	103	✓ " (at Ban Fadi)
				2627	

Village	Dec Fam	Dec People	Dam Fam	Dam People	
Souan Luang					
Pak Houei Yen LT	45	257	45	257 ✓	Tass Pak Vet
H. Yen Kao LT	17	64	17	64 ✓	Tass Pak Vet (at Long Oh)
Houei Nam Piong LT	12	51	12	51 ✓	"
Houei Yen Dai Pha LT	27	149	27	149 ✓	"
Long Oh	TASS PAK VET				
Houei Fai LT	34	170	34	170	
Ban Souan LAO	34	218	34	218 ✓	Tass Pak Vet
Xieng Lom					
Houei Sae LT	27	148	27	148 ✓	Tass Pak Vet
Tha Ao					
Bouam Xieng	190	1096	∅	∅	return home
Houei Yen	79	346	∅	∅	" "
Houei Anh	74	372	∅	∅	" "
Done Mo					
H. Sathan LT	14	67	14	67 ✓	Tass Pak Vet
Hat Khang LT	17	78	17	78 ✓	Tass Pak Bak
Khone Vai L	6	31	6	31 ✓	Tass Pak Vet
Xieng Ngeun	TASS PAK VET				
Kuo Mak Mao VEP	∅	∅	44	288	
Phon Khosa LT	TASS PAK VET ∅	∅	5	45	2-14 ars 30/1/73 Khone Vai area
Sang Nang Nova	∅	∅	4	29	
Tang Oui Nai	∅	∅	3	19	2-11 ars 1/28/73 after return Kuo Nya
Nang Sala	∅	∅	2	13	
Tao Four	∅	∅	22	122	6-32 ars 1/28/73 after return Kuo Nya
Pha Keng	∅	∅	14	85	
Nam Loup	∅	∅	5	34	ars 1/26/73
Pak Bak	∅	∅	16	97	12-74 ars 1/28/73
				1965	

Village	Dec Fam	Dec People	Jan Fam	Jan People	PAK Vet Returns home ↓
Houei Hia	ϕ	ϕ	32	208	(Pak Vet)
Houei Koup	ϕ	ϕ	24	128	fm Pha Kang Pak Vet
Houei Tok	ϕ	ϕ	20	89	Pak Vet ret. home H N area
Houei Coat	ϕ	ϕ	34	172	Pak Vet ret. home
Houei Lar	ϕ	ϕ	19	115	" "
# 5 LNK	ϕ	ϕ	3	26	# 5 LNK non-ag. fish raising
# 2 B. Phone	ϕ	ϕ	2	16	non rep
# 1 H. Kang	ϕ	ϕ	24	127	" "
Phoung Nheuang	ϕ	ϕ	6	30	ret. No Due Pak
Kao Nya	ϕ	ϕ	2	11	My Sai
Pha Kasah	ϕ	ϕ	6	33	Pha Kasak
Kao Nya	ϕ	ϕ	2	11	Lao H. N.
Sene Koun	ϕ	ϕ	6	26	new via LS-04
Ban Vet	ϕ	ϕ	8	52	
Xieng Ngeun	ϕ	ϕ	120	805	to LP
Phak Khan	ϕ	ϕ	42	253	"
Phonesanouk	ϕ	ϕ	44	258	"
Ban Mout	ϕ	ϕ	91	505	"
Ban Vet	ϕ	ϕ	131	872	"
Dene Mo	ϕ	ϕ	130	803	"
Na Kha	ϕ	ϕ	27	145	
Na Due	ϕ	ϕ	8	41	
Civil Servic	ϕ	ϕ	55	301	
Houei Hia	ϕ	ϕ	35	238	(same above H.H ?)
Pa Phay	ϕ	ϕ	19	114	
Houei Coat	ϕ	ϕ	25	126	
				5505	

5144

total Rep - 5145/28,429

400+

	tassang	Muang	Date IV	Fam	People	
Phou Xang	Dane Khoua	Xq Nq	6/21/72	18	✓ 98	fm 20A (3)
Kwitaleun	Ban Long		6/21/72	32	✓ 182	
Pak Xang	Dane Khoua		6/22/72	19	✓ 113	fm 20A (3)
Nam Sa O	"		6/21/72	11	✓ 44	fm 20A (1)
Nam Sata	Chomkham		6/21/72	21	✓ 105	fm 20A (3)
Houei Na	Dane Khoua		6/22/72	9	✓ 50	fm 20A (1)
Pha Ay Noi	"		6/5/72	15	✓ 81	fm 20A (1)
Nam Saly	"		6/21/72	13	✓ 77	Houei Coat (7)
Long Sata Yai	Chomkham		1/3/73	11	✓ 71	(11)

at Houei Coat

Pha Lang Mon Yai	Dane Khoua			✓ 41	220	
Pha Ay Nyai	"			✓ 21	119	
Phou Ta Sae	"			✓ 27	191	(at Kuo Nya)
"	"			✓ 1	7	(at Houei Coat)
Phoang Nhuang	Na Leuang	L.P.	✓	✓ 1	9	"
Pha Khao	Pak Vet		✓	✓ 13	70	" Maw
Phou Lak Tai	(Dane Khoua)	xq Khoaang		✓ 9	46	"
Phou Lak Nona	(")	"		3	19	"
Phou Lin	Phou Fa	Mg Yon		✓ 18	106	
Houa Tat	Phou Se	Mg Vieng Fa		12	76	13/81
Lao Yea	Long Ya	Mg La		15	110	
Bom Tao	Pak Vet			8	54	
Tha Chia	Long Ya	Mg La		5	36	
Nam Mia ✓	Long Ya	"		6	42	
Lao Thao Yai	Long Ya	"		14	86	
Mak Khab Yai	Long Ya	"		17	122	
Song Cha	Long Ya	"		13	62	

Na Kay Thong	Long Ya	4	26	
Houei Ouna	"	13	73	
Nam Muang Noi	"	7	54	
Lao Ya Noi	"	10	59	
Mak Phouk Noi	"	4	31	
Nam Muang Yai	"	9	64	
Houei Toune Long Koning	Pak Vet	3	22	New Rep
Long Vai Noi	"	1	6	New Rep
Houei Phiat	Dane Khoua	2	14	-

at Kuo Nya

Phou Ta Sae	Dane Khoua	27	191	Circle 1/4 km Thong Sato
Pha Lang Mon Noi	"	15	93	
Pha Luang	"	3	12	
Thong Sato		34	262	10 Feb 73
Kuo Salem Neua				
Nam Chalena		6	32	

~~Pha Lang Mon Noi~~
~~Kuo Salem~~
~~H Phiat~~

Pha Vai	Dane Khoua	7	32
Kuo Khang	Phou Fa	2	20
Pha Chao		4	22

Windows

พวกเขาชื่อ.

๑ สาวใหญ่ ๓ ๑

๒. หนุ่มน้อย ๑๒๑ ๓ ๑๑

๓. หนุ่มน้อย ๑๒๒ ๓ ๒๑

รวมทั้งหมดนี้ ๓๖ คนค่ะ

June 14, 1965.

In 1959, USOM employees were assisting activity in the resettement of provisionin of Tai and Meo refugees who were fleeing the PL in the Nam Ou valley and NE luang Prabang Province.

ORA:ps:6-25-71

OPERATIONS MEMORANDUM

TO: John Cool/Hank Miller

Date: Feb. 17, 1960

FROM: Dallas G. Voran/Francis P. Corrigan

SUBJECT: Khamu Refugees in Western Luang Prabang Province: An Inquiry Into Numbers, Needs and Causes

REF:
Attachment I - Detail by Village
Attachment II - Discussion with Chao Khoueng

The following information was obtained on a field trip, 5-13 February 1960

Persons making the trip:

Francis P. Corrigan)
Khamphou Keola) - USIS
Bac Cam May)
Dallas G. Voran)
Aram Udol) - USOM

ENTRY - 1151 - DAY

Itinerary:

5 Feb.	B Nat Tou (overnight)
6 Feb.	B. Bo
	B. Houei Ka
	B. Khok Sout (overnight)
7 Feb.	B. Pak Ding
	B. Pak Ngouy
	B. Khok Ka (overnight)
8 Feb.	B. Nat Set (overnight)
9 Feb.	B Pak Tha
10 Feb.	B. Houei Sai (Corrigan and Bac Cam May only)
11 Feb.	B. Pak Khop
	B. Long Tong (overnight)
12 Feb.	B. Tha Soung
	B. Lat Hane (overnight)
13 Feb.	Luang Prabang

☆ U.S. Government Printing Office: 1956 - 387021

INFORMER, RIVER MEKONG & MAKONG
(Khamu, unless otherwise designated)

Present Location	Home Village & Distance from Present Location	Time of arrival in Lao Village	Families	People
Ban Nat Kham (T. Nat Teu) XD47-4/QC 930670	-	-	12	
Ban Ke (T. Nat Teu) XD47-4/QC 750020	1/2 day	-	11	(50)
Ban Chek Sout (T. Pak Beng) XD47-4aB 340950	-	-	5	
Ban Nat Tsum (T. Pak Beng)	-	-	5	
Ban Pak Beng (Kong Pak Beng) XD47-4/QC 240010	-	1 month ago		491
Ban Pak Ngauy (T. Pak Beng) XD 47-4/QB 160950	-	3 mo. ago 1 mo. ago		800 (158 fam)
Ban Chek Ka (T. Pak Beng) XD 47-4/PC 910030	B. Houei Tam Liang, 1 km.			22
	B. Ka Lang Nok Tou, 10 km.	2 Jan. 29 Jan.		130
	B. La, 5 km			151
	B. Houei Ngau, 2 days			34
				(337)
Ban Houei Koun (T. Pak Beng) XD47-4/PB860985		-	c. 12?	
Ban Long Tong (T. Pak Beng) XD 47-4/QB020995	B. Phou Houng 20 km.	12 Dec.	7	(26)

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1967—414463

MYTHENS, BOTH KHAMU & MAN TRA
(Khamu, unless otherwise designated)

Present Location	Name Village & Distance from Present Location	TIME OF ARRIVAL IN LAO VILLAGE	Families	People
Ban Long Tong (Continued)	B. Nêng Lè, 3 km.	-	15	(72)
	B. Pha Lom, 3 km.	-	5	
	B. Nok Têng Sa, 1.5 km.	2 mo. ago	16	(92)
	B. Nonei Tong, 1 km.	20 Dec.	8	
	B. Nonei Na Lêno, 1.5 km.	20 Jan.	13	
	B. Nok Na Lek, 1 km.	20 Jan.	10	
	B. Tong Noi	-	1	(6)
Ban Bat Sat (T. Pak Tha) Mk 67-4/PC 665020	-	-	-	20 (Meo)
Tasseng Ban Neun	B. Pha Yan	-	28	
	B. Nam Pè	-	27	
	B. Nam Pao	-	22	
	B. Kalong Tay	-	11	
	B. Ngion	-	8	
	B. La Khay	-	7	
	B. Ta Phon Nuot	-	6	
	B. Khaophong	-	12	
	B. Ta Phon Tay	-	10	
	B. Phou Le	-	7	
	B. Nam Toun	-	9	
	B. La Khe	-	21	
	B. Khe Nong	-	20	
	B. Kan Set	-	24	
	B. Phang	-	11	
			(216)	
* Tasseng Ban Phone Saung Savang	B. Ka Lay	-	-	101
	B. Lang Neun	-	-	200
	B. Lang Tay	-	-	134
	B. Phon Soung	-	-	67
				(502)

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1957—414468

[redacted]

Vientiane, Laos, [redacted]
(Khamu, unless otherwise designated)

Present Location	Home Village & Distance from Present Location	Time of Arrival in Lao Village	Families	People
** Tasseng Muong Pha	-	-	-	4
*** Tasseng Ban Phong	-	-	-	?
Ho Nam (Not as a Lao village; located on Mekong left bank between B.Lat Kha Moung and B. Lat Hang, T. Lat Hang) (opposite side of river from Ban Keng Keng) XFuD-13/She 870210	-	-	61	-
			343 x 5 = 1715	2154

a. 3869 persons

The number of refugees is constantly changing; additional people are coming down currently. Some that we saw had arrived four or five days prior to our visit, some on the day of our visit. At Long Tong the refugees were expecting 13 more people and 12 more families to arrive momentarily from three villages.

* Not visited. Information from written report of the two Tassengs to the Chao Muong, Pak Tha.

** Not visited. Information from Assistant Chao Muong, Pak Tha.

*** Not visited. Military commander reported Chao Muong that there are refugees, but he did not report how many.

[redacted]

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1957—414463

P. ACTIVITIES

Throughout this area in which the Khamu peoples form a substantial majority, the dissident elements are usually referred to as "pouk pa" (people of the forest) or, more commonly, as "Chuong." The latter term refers to the messianic belief of the the Khamu that their reincarnated King will return and lead them to triumph over the Lao, to obtain control of the country, all wealth and power. In common with the Phou Khong area, near Luang Prabang town, this aspiration forms the core of the P.L. propaganda line in the Lat Kha Khamu/Pak Beng/Pak Tha area.

Generally speaking, the Khamu interrogated were quite consistent in their reports on this propaganda. They were told that their king will come very soon; that their side has everything that the Lao have, including guns, ammunition and modern machines; and that the Khamu should unite to conquer the Lao. The P.L./Chuong element leadership threatens that if one of them deserts and goes with the Lao that he will be killed by the Lao. Only one Khamu, a young man at Khok Ka who was unusually alert and intelligent, stated that he was told that this was a fight between Souphannavong and Phoui Sananikone, that Souphannavong was right, that Phoui has sold out his people, and that the Sananikone government and the Americans should be driven out. The P.L. training at their centers includes military instruction.

All concurred that the leaders of the Chuong faction in this area are Khamu, although some have heard that there were a few Lao and Meo among the leaders none of the refugees had seen them. A Khamu agent named Soui who originates from Sam Neua and eighteen Khamu agents from the Nam Ngong area of L.P. Province were reported as having been active within this region in the last two months. The assistant Chao Muong at Pak Tha stated that he had been informed by the military commander that five Viet Minh agents had been in the tassengs along the Nam Tha River recently. In general, however, the Mekong River and the Nam Tha form a line between the insecure areas of Luang Prabang and the comparatively undisturbed areas of northern Xayaboury and Nam Tha Provices.

Centers of Chuong activity were reported located at Ban Houei Kan, lying roughly about one day from Ban Ko (MS 47-4/QC 750020); Ban Nak Chong, Ban nok Kha, and Ban Kone Lang (all about one day from Pak Beng MS 47-4/QC 240010); Ban Sakkam, Ban Gaoben, and Ban Ngion in the Khok Ka area (MS 47-4/QC910030); At Khok Ka and Long Teng (MS 47-4/QB020995), spelled Koimh and Nong Teng on the French road and trail map as well as one the AMS series, we were informed that the highest ranking Khamu leader in the Chuong faction was a man called Ngoun of Ban Nok Chong (one day from Pak Beng, three days from Khok Ka). It was also reported that within their ranks, they number many generals, colonels, etc., a fact that appeared to amuse the Lao no end.

Our general impression was that the decision of the bulk of the Khamu in electing to go with one side or the other was dictated by which side consti-

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1957—414463

P.L. ACTIVITIES - 2

noted the greatest menace to their personal well-being. The Khamu spoke often of their fears of the Chuong threats to kill them or burn them out. They mentioned their distaste for the military activity involved by the military training given some of them in the Chuong camps. In a few instances, they admitted that their decision to come down stemmed from disillusionment with the Chuong forces: when they saw that the Chuong equipment consisted of little more than a few home-made muzzle loaders and bamboo traps on forest trails, they were convinced that the Lao would win and that they would be killed if they helped the Chuong. It was their opinion that most of the villages that are with the Chuong at the moment would like to get out but are fearful that the Chuong will kill them if they do so or that the Lao would kill them when they come down.

As a loose rule of thumb, the villages closest to the Mekong are generally those which have come down. A number of reasons can be advanced for this situation, including greater proximity to Lao armed force, economic inter-dependence with the Lao villages, more frequent contacts with the Lao and a higher degree of sophistication than the more remote Khamu villages.

In general with little evidence of any effective striking force and utilising nothing more than animal traps and occasional sniping, the P.L. have been able to maintain a state of paralysis in the entire western section of Luang Prabang Province. Community projects and work in the fields are sharply diminished by the need to stand guard duty at night. It is not unlikely that election campaigning will be similarly hindered.

It is our considered opinion that both the danger and the size of the P.L striking force are over-estimated by local civil and military officials. One provincial official was denied permission to accompany us on this trip. trip on the grounds of safety, although both the governor and the regional commander gave us unqualified permission to go.

Over and above the activity stirred up by the Pathet Lao for political purposes, the confusion and chaos in the area provides an excellent environment for playing out personal enmities and village feuds. At Ban Nat Sat, for example, we were initially told that one Meo village had become Chuong: it ultimately turned out that it was nothing more than a completely non-political feud of long standing. The added difficulties, however, caused by the introduction of such elements into the situation result in considerable confused reporting and erroneous evaluations.

We were informed in one place that the Chuong villages had removed all of their rice from the village and hidden it in the forest. We do not feel that this has been adequately confirmed.

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1957—414483

The Chuong Legend

The Khamu of the north (no one that we have asked knows whether the southern Kha have a similar belief) believe that their King, Chuong, will return. At that time, under his leadership, the Khamu will overthrow the Lao and rule the country. It is basically an expression of discontent with their low status in Lao society.

This belief has flared into action at various times for many years. The previous USOM representative in Luang Prabang reported that about three years ago, in Khamu villages in a small area of the province, a Khamu began telling people that he had visited Chuong in a cave in which there was a great wealthy modern city. Chuong told him that he was just about ready to emerge and lead the Khamu to victory. The people who heard this story stopped working and sat down to wait for Chuong. The Lao authorities quickly arrested the leaders and ordered the people to go back to preparing their fields for rice planting. Some of the Khamu were shot.

An elderly high-ranking retired government official in Pak Tha told us that the last great Chuong uprising, which involved all of North Laos, was about thirty years ago. At that time, too, the Lao stopped the revolt by jailing the leaders and keeping them in jail until they died.

The Assistant Chao Muong of Pak Tha told us that some Khamu villages have built salas (guest houses) to receive Chuong when he comes. Some of them have waited in vain so long that they have become discouraged and torn the salas down. Some Khamu believe that when Chuong comes, all they will have to do when they want anything is to close their eyes, and it will be there when they open their eyes.

Our elderly informant in Pak Tha said that some of the Khamu believe that Chuong does not like anything white, so that they will not keep any article or animal that is white.

The Khamu naiban of Ming Lè, now refugee in Long Tong, said that long ago, when the Khamu were ruled by Chuong, they had to work very hard, and Chuong made them build stone houses. When the Lao came, they told the Khamu that they should not have to work so hard and persuaded them to kill Chuong. Then the Lao made all the Khamu eat Chuong's flesh. In this way, the Chuong spirit (phi) entered every Khamu household. He lives around the edge of the special fireplace in the house which is used for cooking only r ce. He said that being under the power of this phi causes the people much difficulty. All cooking must be done in the house. During periods when they must sacrifice animals to the phi, they cannot do any work. And when any animal is killed, they must share the meat with all the other people in the village, just as Chuong's flesh was shared by all the Khamu. He said that he would like to escape from the phi, but he cannot because he would become ill. He said that someone with very strong power would be able to exorcise the phi.

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1957—414463

The Chuong Legend (Cont.)

On this trip we met several Lao who believe that "Chuong" is simply the Khamu word for king, rather than the name of a specific king in their history. The Khamu we questioned did not know.

We received the impression that, other than the general belief that their king will come and then everything will be all right, the details of what they believe are vague and ill-defined. This makes the legend a convenient vehicle for any group with a political axe to grind. They can supply the missing details such as specification of grievances, the identity of Chuong, the method of revolution and the rules of conduct. This, apparently is what is happening in parts of North Laos.

Lao-Khamu Relationships

The traditional Lao attitude toward the Khamu is one of master toward slaves. At villages where there were refugees, the Khamu were ordered to carry up the mapix equipment and our baggage by the Lao. In their manner of speaking to the Khamu, their derision of the Khamu ignorance and means of expression, the felt superiority of the Lao was made evident.

Nevertheless, the Lao tend to have a paternalistic feeling toward the Khamu. In some villages, considerable assistance has been given to the Khamu by the Lao in the form of rice and loans of equipment and utensils. The Lao are not unmindful of their economic dependence on the Khamu in this area. In the village of Khok Ka, the Khamu were integrated into the home guard and stood their turns at sentry the same as the Lao but this was the exception.

Ordinarily, the Lao attitude complicated interviews severely. The Khamu ignorance of the Lao language necessitated employing local Lao villagers, who frequently supplied the answers either directly or through telling the Khamu what to say. In one instance a vociferous Lao elder took a Khamu to task for giving a "silly" answer and threatened him with prison and shooting if he responded in that fashion again.

Our personal observations on this trip inclined us to the belief that the appeal of the Chuong propaganda is comparatively great and lends support to the theory that concern for being on the winning side is the strongest motivation for coming down to the Lao villages along the river.

Government Organization and Land Use

In Nong Pak Bing, three of the four Tassengs (officials) are Khamu, and the tasseng seats in Khamu villages. All three of these men are among the refugee group.

Everywhere along the river, Lao naibans spoke of a certain number of

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1957—414463

Government Organization and Land Use (Cont.)

Khamu villages being "under them," indicating that the Lao naibans are used as channels of communication and authority between the upper levels of government and the Khamu villages.

Numbers of Khamu villages in an area are difficult to determine because some villages are divided into smaller units. Therefore, a unit that one informant will call one village may be considered by another informant as two, three or four villages.

The area belonging to a village is well defined. They farm a section of the mountains that belong to them only one year. Then the whole village moves to the next section. Depending on the size of the village and the area that is theirs, a complete circuit is made in seven to ten years.

Refugee Needs

The urgency of the refugee needs have for the most part been over-estimated by local officials within this area. The majority of the refugees brought down their household articles, pigs and chickens as well as limited amounts of rice. The balance of their rice remains in storage within the villages of their origin. While some are able to return to their villages from time to time to replenish their supplies at the refugee settlements along the river, the majority of the refugees are afraid to return to their villages. Consequently, no significant amounts of rice will be brought down to the settlements on the river unless an adequate military escort is provided.

The bulk of the refugees are already clearing the slopes along the river in preparation for planting this year's crop. Aside from the area of Khok Ka and Long Tong where P.L.-controlled territory is very close, the general opinion was that there is adequate land for the refugees for the current year. However, the numbers of the refugees are increasing daily and it is drawing late in the season for land clearance before the onslaught of the rainy season. Consequently, it is anticipated that an unknown quantity of rice will have to be imported during the last third or so of the current year and continuing on into next year until new land has been planted and harvested. Complicating the situation is the fact that the Lao villagers, also dependent upon slash and burn, ordinarily rely on barter with the Khamu to obtain adequate rice for their own needs.

Salt and rice, or a means to transport rice from their own villages, are the most urgent needs of the refugees. Medical treatment is both needed and desired. Although these peoples for the most part have never had medical treatment, it would be an extremely effective means of demonstrating that they had made the right decision in refusing to join the P. L. element. Generally speaking, their most serious problems seemed to be malaria, malnutrition and dysentery but infections of the eyes and skin as

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1957—414469

well as respiratory ailments were also common.

Bedding does not appear to be an urgent need at this time because (a) the Australian blanket donation has arrived, (b) they brought what they had with them, and (c) the cold season is nearly over. It may, however, prove to be a requirement for next year.

COMMENTARY

In general, one is forced to the conclusion that both the problem of Pathet Lao activity and the problem of the refugees are being approached with extremely little efficiency and effect on the part of the RLG. No one appears to have a complete grasp of the prolem: there is a distinct lack of any cohesive, sound planning as well as a comparatively feeble and spasmodic execution of such efforts as are taking place at the moment. On the basis of incomplete information, a reasonable estimate on the numbers of the Khamu committed to the RLG would appear to be no more than one-third in any area from Ban Lat Kha Moune to the Nam Tha River: in other words, a minimum of two-thirds of the Khamu peoples from this region are actively committed to the Pathet Lao in one way or another. Nevertheless, it would be erroneous to exaggerate the problem on the basis of this data: the vast majority of the Khamu peoples now in the hands of the Pathet Lao/Chuong group seem not to be enthusiastic participants. These peoples seem to have little binding them to the Chuong except fear of the Chuong on the one hand and fear of the RLG on the other. The actual striking force of the Khamu in this area seems to be rather minute: at Ban Long Pong where part of one Meo village and four Khamu villages have joined the Chuong, the Khamu and the Lao were agreed that the P.L. had no more than about twenty men under arms! The size of a group that the P.L. will attack throughout the region tends to confirm the belief that their armed strength is comparatively small: in most cases, the Khamu and the Lao stated that the P.L. would not attack a group of ten or more people but would attack two or three.

On the military side of the problem, the Lao Army is having something less than strking effect in their efforts to cope with the problem. Their sole significant achievement has been to keep the Chuong force more or less on edge. Their patrols are uneventful and they have had virtually no encounters with any of the Chuong group. They enter an area in force, walk through it, remain two or three days and then depart to make the customary report that there is "nothing" there. Although conspicuously improved over a year ago, they are neither well-disciplined nor well-trained for their task. Continuance of operations on this same basis are not likely to prove rewarding in the future.

What appears to be the necessary initial step in the eradication of the Chuong forces in the Lat Kha Muoune to Nam Tha River area is an attack upon the Khamu means of sustenance. The first move in this should be the physical removal of all rice from the villages deserted by the refugees, and

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1957—414465

this can be accomplished by utilizing the refugees themselves to provide the transportation and the FAL to provide the armed escort. Where possible, the livestock, too, should be physically removed to the security of the river area. The removal should be done simultaneously at all centers along the river, with sufficient armed strength at each point (no less than forty men) to assure that any concerted attack by the Chuong forces to prevent the removal could be easily repelled.

The second move should be directed at locating and physically removing the rice and all other means of sustenance from the Chuong bases to the edge of the Mekong where it should be stored and records kept on the quantities taken from each village. This can be accomplished by trapping members of the Chuong forces, either with Mequis or with regular troops.

Concurrent with this second move, propaganda teams can be employed to put out the word that the RLG will not harm anyone who comes down with the exception of the known Chuong leaders. For these leaders, a price should be placed on their heads which will virtually guarantee their ultimate destruction. At the same time, lightly-equipped and well-armed groups of Mequis should be sent into these areas to harass the Chuong forces at every turn: all Khamu and Meo turned up in these operations should be sent down to the river, well-treated, and there subjected to the propaganda efforts in these central areas by the propaganda teams. There is, at this writing, sufficient personnel and equipment with the FAL, Lao Information Service, and USIS to assure a fairly satisfactory coverage of the so-called refugee centers.

The presence of the refugees presents at once an opportunity for Laoification the like of which could not have been anticipated, while at the same time a danger of laying the ground for continuation of the disastrous Lao-Khamu relations we have witnessed hitherto if not handled properly. The initial step must be to assure an adequate food supply and evidence of governmental interest in their welfare, and this step, outlined above, must be taken as rapidly as possible. The movement of the rice from these refugee villages will simultaneously deprive the P.L.-led forces of its present availability while enabling the refugee group to be sustained for the better part of the forthcoming year at an extremely low cost to the RLG and the American mission.

The importance of immediate generation of programs to both cope with and take advantage of the present situation can hardly be over-estimated in the light of past Lao-Khamu relations. Aside from the difficulties presented by the presence of these refugees along the edge of the Mekong at the moment, an opportunity is presented for the improvement of Lao-Khamu relations and the "Laoification" of the Khamu beyond any that could have been reasonably anticipated under any other circumstances. Concurrently with this is an opportunity to further various American mission programs in a manner and with an effectiveness far beyond anything that could have been foreseen a year ago. None of these, of course, is without pitfalls.

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1957—414488

Perhaps the initial step required is consideration by the country of the entire scope of the problem, and allocation of responsibility for overall supervision and coordination of any actions taken toward a solution, because no single organization is presently equipped, either by organization or by responsibilities accorded it, to undertake such a program.

The writers suggest that the following be taken into consideration:

(1) Agriculture.--Bearing in mind that there is now and will be for some time to come a large and comparatively sedentary, virtually captive audience composed of elements which are normally the most difficult to reach within the country, it is suggested that the six-man teams be utilized and buttressed by the assignment of one or more Americans with adequate representation from the Ministry of Agriculture to undertake the responsibility of improving Khamu agricultural techniques. Lacking a complete awareness of the resources available in either personnel or funds, the writers suggest that someone such as Mr. Evans, who has experience in dealing with hill groups in Vietnam, members of the IVS group, o Agricultural Extension might be able to supply this need. As elements for consideration we offer the fact that there are Meo villages in the area which have an extremely large chicken of unknown origin but of comparable size to the huge white leghorns obtained from Bangkok by Tiao Phetsarath and which could be used for upgrading local stock. The Khamou pigs are generally of low quality, and some of the second generation pigs from the USOM pig project in Luang Prabang could well be employed. The introduction of nuts and fruits of one sort or another to counter malnutrition and provide a cash crop, better grades of sweet potatoes and corn are among other items. This would appear to be the ideal time to commence a terracing project. Mountain water techniques might also be demonstrated. Lao-Khamu interpreters are available in Luang Prabang.

(2) Medical care.--Some provision must be made to obtain adequate medical care for the refugees during their period of encampment along the river. Exactly what resources are available to the American mission in this field we are not certain but from among the Lao Ministry of Health, Dooley's operation, Operation Brotherhood, and the Lao Army, this does not appear to be impossible. It should be pointed out that the crowded conditions and unfamiliar climate are likely to give rise to an epidemic of one sort of another if medical care is not made available.

(3) Education.--Nearly all of the villages where the Khamu are presently located possess schools. It is suggested that the Ministry of Education instruct the school teachers to encourage the admission of as many Khamu children as possible, possibly even creating special classes. There is little doubt that both the linguistic qualifications of the teachers and their numbers are unequal to the task. Accordingly, this may well have to be buttressed by other resources, such as the V.I. and the utilization of literate Khamu from Luang Prabang area to conduct beginning classes. Concurrent with this should be an adult literacy campaign designed to teach the adult members to at least read Lao numbers if nothing else.

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1957—414468

(4) Propaganda.--The mere existence of these refugee groups along the river calls for special techniques and repetitive appearances. It is doubtful that the six-man teams will be capable of providing such assistance for several months yet, due to the large numbers of the refugees and their present status of training. During their stay on the river, which promises to last the current year, the Khamu must be brainwashed into an awareness of the RLG and identification with the RLG. As many natians as possible should be brought down to Luang Prabang and given instructional tours of RLG installations, government offices, etc., in order to return with an impression of the power and the good will of the RLG. The governor himself should talk to them. Luang Prabang Khamu should be utilized as much as possible to overcome the linguistic difficulties. Between the equipment of the FAL, Lao Information Service, and USIS, it should be possible to develop a fairly effective scheme of indoctrination.

(5) Buddhist orientation.--In accordance with various information recently it is suggested that this is the time to launch a Buddhist evangelist operation utilizing Khamu bonzes and ranking, powerful members of the local Buddhist clergy to exorcise the spirits and free them from the Chuong spirit. We believe that the ranking clergy in L.P. will go along with this.

(6) Resettlement.--This situation provides an opportunity to determine if any of the refugees desire resettlement in areas where land for flooded fields is available, and if so, to assist them to establish themselves in permanent communities.

Of the above-listed proposals, only the agricultural, the medical and resettlement aspects seem to involve any particularly large costs. We believe that the medical aspect can come out of diversions from other areas. The education projects should cost comparatively little. Propaganda can come from diversions from other areas, generally utilizing existing resources. The Buddhist program should cost almost nothing since most of these villages have vats.

FPCorrigan/EVoran
Luang Prabang

Copy: USIS LP
USOM LP
Ralph Johnson
USIS VTE
USOM VTE

[redacted]

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1957—414469

ATTACHMENT I

Refugees, Upper Mekong & Nam Tha Area, Report on

The following are additional details secured on this trip.

Ban Nat Teu (Tasseng Nat Sua)

Informant, Tasseng: There are 40 Khamu villages in this tasseng, with a population of about 3,000. Only parts of five villages have become refugees; the others joined the Chuong faction.

The tasseng and his home guard raided the Khamu Chuong village, Ban Nat Khamu (not to be confused with the Lao village of the same name), and captured five of the other side. They are now prisoners of the army unit which was at Nat Teu while we were there. The prisoners were captured because they had shot up two houses in their village who refused to join the Chuong. Survivors became refugees in the Lao Ban Nat Khamu.

The army has captured three spies in their area. They questioned them and released one to do propaganda work, with the threat that they would kill the other two if he didn't return.

Ban Bo (Tasseng Nat Teu)

Refugees: Three Chuong agents (Khamu) had come to their village. They wanted to take an old man, a leader in the village. He refused to go, so the whole village moved down. Later, two of the villagers went back to carry down some rice; they were killed.

The old man, mentioned above, said that when Khamu agents were in the area two years ago, they engaged in propaganda only. This time they used force to get people to join them.

One refugee thinks the Chuong are not short of rice at present, because when they come to a village they are mainly interested in getting men and arms. He also said that the Chuong have declared that everything left behind by the refugees belongs to the P.L.

Lao/Naiban: The teacher at Ban Houei Ia was drying meat in his house during the noon hour with all the doors closed and the family sitting out on the porch. Due to his carelessness, the house caught fire and spread to four adjoining houses. One of these houses belonged to the nai ban. The teacher took his family and returned to Luang Prabang.

Ban Khok Sout (Tasseng Pak Beng)

Lao Naiban: The few refugees at Khok Sout and Nat Teun are able to go back to their villages to carry rice down. He said that there has been no Chuong activity in their village, but that they had come down because they were afraid the Chuong would come. A Khamu village, Ban Beng Khan, was burned by the PL about 15 days before.

Ban Pak Beng

Assistant Nai Ban and Tasseng: Two villages have been burned by the PL in the Kong.

They said that they need military protection for the villages which

[redacted]

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1957—414453

Ban Pak Ngeui (Tassang Pak Ngeui)

Lao Naiban: Over 2,000 Khamu refugees came to this village, but the naiban asked them to go back and get their fields ready for the next crop. About 1,200 (nine villages) went back. It was said that they were willing to go because 10% PAL had gone to stay at Nam Lok Na Kho, a Khamu village that had been burned.

There are three or four Lao villages in Nong Pak Ngeui. (The 800 remaining refugees at Pak Ngeui include 150 Lao.)

Ban Khok Ka (Tassang Pak Ngeui)

Lao Naiban: A month earlier two Lao from Khok Ka were killed by the Chuong when they went to a Khamu village to complete a barter transaction. They did not know that the village had joined the Chuong group.

On 6 February the Chuong fired one shot into Khok Ka from the hill which closely circles the village. At 0200 hrs. on 8 February there were two shots by the P.L., one of them the cap only. The home guard returned the fire. Both Lao and Khamu stand guard duty in the village every night.

The naiban and other villagers have done propaganda work among the Khamu villages in the area. Their line: if the Khamu do not come down to the Lao villages, they will be killed by the government. The refugees told the naiban that the Chuong have him and seven other Lao from Khok Ka on their list for liquidation. The two Lao who were killed were on that list.

Eighteen Khamu agents from the Nam Suang area of Luang Prabang operated in the area over 20 days. They left last month.

The tassang stated that one company was operating in the kong and we later encountered this company on the return trip. The company is not full-strength, numbering only fifty men. He made the statement that the P.L. had burned their rice in the Long Tong area but we were unable to verify this.

He said that Army patrolling has chased the P.L. elements into the Ban Khok Ka area from around Pak Ngeui and that Pak Ngeui is comparatively quiet now. His estimate is that there are no more than thirty to fifty

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1957—414468

P.L. under arms. To the best of his knowledge, this P.L. element has one F-M, 12 Army rifles and a number of old Vietnamese mines and hand grenades outside of the area of Nhong Moun.

The probable reason for not employing the F-M and the Army rifles is lack of ammunition. At Ban Phon Soung in Tasseng Pak Ding, the F-M was employed for propaganda purposes to impress the local population: it was paraded through the village along with a large quantity of ammunition boxes. However, no one was permitted to view the contents of the ammo boxes and several villagers suspected that they contained only rocks. He also noted, and this was confirmed later, that the P.L. elements have a large number of misfires, resulting from poor or damp powder in their percussion rifles.

The P.L. territory is very near to Khok Ka. Their nearest village is 2 1/2 hours away. Their guards are only one-half hour away. Because of the restricted space and because many of the men are on guard duty all night, the refugees here are not able to prepare as much land as they need for next year's crop.

The teacher at Khok Ka left over two months ago and went to Pak Ding because he was afraid of the Pathet Lao. The nai ban had no idea when he might return.

Khamu Naiban of Houei Tam Liang: He was caught by 17 Khamu Chuong and taken to Ban Sakèm. He was given military training (on 30 November), but escaped after one day. He successfully hid when they came twice to his village to find him; then he escaped to Khok Ka.

Khamu Naiban from Ka Lang Mok Tou: He was caught by the Chuong and taken to Ban Mok Chong, three days from Khok Ka, where he was taught the things about Phoui and Souphanouvong related in the attached report. He was given military training for three days before he escaped. All in the training center were Khamu, the highest being Ngoun. Soui, the agent from Ban Nous, had been in this area for two months. A Khamu named Thao Thong has been made the PL Tasseng; he was formerly naiban of Sakèm and assistant tasseng at Ban Ta Ngone. The informant said that he had been told that the Chuong have everything. He became alarmed when he found that they have very little, was afraid the Khamu would lose and escaped back to his village. The former naiban made him go to talk with the Lao naiban at Khok Ka, which he did twice. He was still afraid that the PL would kill him if he moved down to the river. The decision was finally made when 18 armed Chuong came to his village to get him. The former naiban mobilized the village and fought off the 18 attackers. Then the whole village came down.

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1967—414469

Ban Hat Set (Tasseng Pak Tha)

There had been over 100 Meo refugees in this village. Eighty went back to their village. Reports on this group were varied and confused.

Thai Lu Naiban: The tasseng had told the Meo to go back to their villages on the grounds that the activity there was not political; the group in question were only robbers. There are three Meo villages, all about six hours from Hat Set. The 100 who came down were about half of each of the villages, the other half staying in the villages.

Among the Chuong in this area there are both Khamu and Meo.

Thai Lu Villager: There has been PL propaganda among these Meo villages, to the effect that they must choose between the old boss (RLG) and the new (Chuong). The Meo discussed the question among themselves. Some of them decided that they didn't have good enough arms to oppose the government, so they came down. The wealthier ones came down.

Meo Naiban (refugee): The ones who came down did so because they thought the other Meo village had become Chuong.

Meo Villager from the village the others thought had become Chuong (who had come to town that morning to sell pigs): The Chuong have never come to do propaganda in his village. He said the true story of this division among the Meo is that there were two families in his village who wanted to move to another village. The naiban said that they could move, but if they did they must leave all their possessions. The two families told their troubles in the other two Meo villages, the naibans of which told the first naiban he wasn't being fair. The quarrel grew, and the whole Meo population took sides.

Meo Naiban (refugee): Because of the one naiban's attempt to confiscate the property of the two families, the other two naibans thought he had become Chuong, so they came down.

Ban Pak Tha

(The following are notes on a conversation with Phya Muong Chan Sagnasith. In traditional Lao government structure, below the rank of royalty, the four highest civil official titles were called, collectively, Sa Ha Thang Si. These four were: Phya Muong Sène, Phya Muong Chan, Phya Muong Noua and Phya Muong Say. This man retains the title, Phya Muong Chan, although he is retired from government service and is engaged in private business. His government posts have included those of Chao Muong and Chao Khouèng in several provinces. He is considered to be the most powerful person in Pak Tha.)

There has been similar trouble with the mountain people for a very long time, so that whenever there is fighting with the Khamu, the Lao call it a Chuong War. The last time it was serious problem was about thirty years ago when all the northern Khamu united against the Lao. At that time the former King Behind the King (Tiao Lat Sam Phan, an honorary royal title; present incumbent is the father of the Chao Khouèng of Luang Prabang) stopped the uprising by jailing all the leaders.

The Meo have a belief similar to the Khamu Chuong legend, except that

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1957—414463

the being they expect to come to help them conquer the country is a god. (Note - In Sam Neua in 1958, the Meo planted no rice and had some difficulty surviving due to this same myth. The source of this information, however, states that it was a king rather than a god.)

Formerly the Khamu were more ignorant than they are now, so that they believed anthing anyone told them and were easily stirred up to fight. This has changed, and at present only some will join a Khamu movement such as the present one. He thinks the present trouble is not so much a political movement as an attempt on the part of one group to get rich by taking the possessions of the villages that are more wealthy.

Some Khamu villages near the town of Pak Tha have become Buddhist as a result of the efforts of one meditative bonze from Thailand who came to Pak Tha about two years ago. Several Khamu invited him to drive the phi away from their villages. Seven or eight villages are now Buddhist. About that time the Chao Muong (former) had received an order to enforce immigration regulations strictly. Since the bonze had no travel document or visa, the Chao Muong had him deported. (The bonze, named Si That, is from Bangkok.)

Phya Muong Chan believes that many Khamu would like to escape from the power of the phi. A meditative bonze who has great spiritual power can drive the phi out of even the villages who have a strong belief in the phi. He thinks that one from a big town, and preferably from Thailand, would have more prestige and influence, and he believes that an effort should be made to get such bonzes.

Khamu from some of the nearby villages come to Pak Tha on religious holidays to listen to the teaching of the bonzes. Some have built wats in the villages but have no bonzes. The result of their becoming Buddhist is that they no longer believe in the phi (nor the Chuong, which is closely related), the Lao have a friendlier feeling toward them, and vice versa, because of their common religion.

He said that four or five mountain children (Khamu and Meo) attend school in Pak Tha, and two have already finished. He hopes that some of them will become bonzes.

It was his opinion, based on forty years government service, that it is not effective to use force against the Khamu. It is better to approach the problem through religious teaching. If they can be made Buddhist, there would be a better feeling between them and the Lao, and they would be peaceful, because the bonzes who would lead them would be men of peace, by definition.

Ban Long Tong (Tasseng (Pak Beng)

Lao Former Kaiban: Early in December, the PL left a note addressed to him on the ridge behind the village that they were coming down three days later to get salt, and that he should have food prepared for them. They

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1967—414463

did not come.

One of the villagers shot at a man from the other side at the river in front of the village; the next morning they found blood stains.

About 30% of the refugees have enough rice in their own villages to last the whole year, if they can transport it down. Chickens and pigs were brought down; buffalo and cattle were left behind.

Five days before our visit the PL fired two shots into the village at 2200 hrs. from the hill just behind the village. That was the only such incident to date. The refugees are afraid to go back to their villages to get rice; occasionally the home guard goes with them.

Soldier: He has captured over 30 home-made guns and two grenades. One Khamu village, Ban Mok Ka Ton, remains neutral and welcomes and feeds both sides whenever they come to the village. This village wants to come down, but he said that "Civic Action" (probably the six-man team) asked them to stay. One Meo village, Ban Mok Vèn, has three sections. Two of them came down to Pak Ngaay and one joined the other side. The original division of the village occurred because they had two naibans, neither of whom wanted to be under the authority of the other.

Khamu Naiban of Pha Lom: He and the former naiban were caught by nine Meo and three Khamu and taken to Ban Mok Vèn (Meo village) and kept there two days. There he saw Ngoun, the Khamu Chuong leader. When asked why he escaped, he said that they gave them military training and that made him afraid.

Khamu Naiban of Kèng Lè: His village came down because they heard that the Chuong were coming to the village. He said that of the 15 houses in his village, only three were able to grow enough rice to last the whole year. They were able to complete their harvest this year. He also told the story of the eating of Chuong's flesh, related in the attached report.

Lao Former Naiban: He is worried about the rice supply for Long Tong. Because of the present trouble, the villagers are delayed in preparing their rice fields and they are afraid to go to some areas they would ordinarily farm. (This village has no flooded rice fields.) Even in a normal year, they are not able to raise enough rice for their own needs and they depend on bartering for Khamu rice. This year the Khamu are not going to be able to raise enough rice for themselves. He believes ten to fifteen soldiers are enough to guarantee protection.

Khamu Villager from Ban Houei Ka Lem: Only one house in his village has enough rice every year. A few other houses have enough some years. He did not hear any Chuong propaganda in his village, but he saw a fire in a nearby village and heard that the Chuong might come to his village to kill and to burn, so his village came down.

Ban Pak Khop (Tasseng Pak Khop, Sayaboury Province)

Tasseng: There are no refugees, although he has heard that some have crossed the river and are at Ban Houei Khoun. He doesn't know how many.

There was some Chuong trouble in Tasseng Muong Ngeun over a month ago, but the military went there and the trouble quieted down.

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1957-414463

Ban Tha Soang (Tasseng Hong Sa, Sayaboury Province)

Soldier: Same report of Chuong activity in Tasseng Muong Ngoun as above. He had been in Hong Sa (muong seat) the day before and said there were no refugees (as reported by officials in Luang Prabang).

There is now a jeepable road from Tha Soang to Hong Sa. The Chao Muong has the only jeep.

Ban Lat Hang (Tasseng Lat Hang)

Tasseng: He has heard that there are some refugees at Ban Lat Kha Moune, but he doesn't know how many.

He also heard that some people from Ban Koumang (Khamu) went to Ban Phou Soung for training and have come back to Ban Khouang to start Chuong propaganda. He said he believed that none of the Khamu in his tasseng had left their villages, but he wasn't sure. He was surprised to hear of the existence of a new Khamu village on the river below Lat Kha Moune.

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1957—414468

ATTACHMENT II

Discussion with Chao Khouèng

Memorandum report of a conversation with the Chao Khouèng of Luang Prabang, S.A. Tiao Khamtan Ounkham, 19 February 1960, on the problem of the refugee mountain peoples of Luang Prabang Province.

An effort is being made to clear the Sop Sang area along the North Vietnam border of its resident population. The initial effort by the Lao Army failed to uncover so much as a single family, but, on the suggestion of the Chao Khouèng, the FAL commenced a second operation avoiding the main trails and pursuing the water courses feeding into the Nam Seng. This operation turned up seventy families and these have been removed to Sop Tiek, the muong seat of Muong Pak Beng. The intention of this operation is to deprive any future alien force within the Sop Sang area of supplies and support, as well as to place a population which has been difficult to control in an area where control is facilitated by reason of better communications.

It is the aim of the Chao Khouèng to provide initially for the construction of two model villages, the one to be located at Sop Tiek and the other at Muong Het in the Muong Kassy area. The villages are to be laid out in neat blocks and a school, a dispensary and a wat will be provided. He would like to extend this concept to the Mekong River area between Lat Kha Moune and Muong Pak Tha, but states that there is no fund available and that funds will have to be improvised as the project goes along. He would also like to see agricultural services provided along with these operations, as well as instruction in sanitation. He believes that much of this can be accomplished with a minimum of funds and with the assistance of the six-man teams.

It was clear, however, that little of this nature is being contemplated for the immediate future: the general impression was that little or nothing was going to be done until after the election, in view of existing commitments for both FAL and the civil government.

He is of the opinion that an adult literacy campaign among the refugee group, aimed at Laoification and facilitation of governmental communication, would be both feasible and desirable. He thinks that this could be accomplished with a beginning on a modest scale employing literate Khamu from the Luang Prabang centre urbain area.

[redacted]

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1957—414468

Vis-à-vis the problem of control of the Khamu and Méo, the Chao Khouèng intends to establish a regular official position which would place one influential Khamu or Méo over a group of twenty to thirty villages.

With respect to providing interim arrangements for medical services, pending the development of model villages and an established dispensary operation, the Chao Khouèng suggests that Operation Brotherhood might be employed in the form of mobile teams.

In the discussion on provision of rice for the refugees, some rice and salt have been provided already, but he believes this to be inadequate. He discussed the possibility of removing the rice from the refugee villages to the edge of the Mekong, and he did not appear to have reached any definite decision as yet. We consequently did not pursue the subject at great length, preferring to give him time for consideration. He believed, however, that removal of the rice demanded that the villagers stay off the regular trails during the operation, that they have adequate means for defense, and that provision had to be made for storing the grain on the river edge at the refugee centers. He pointed out that the Khouèng did not have enough tin on hand to provide the necessary roofing even for the refugees in Luang Prabang town, and that this might constitute another thing of a problem in storing the grain.

The Chao Khouèng has been distributing weapons such as are available to him on the following basis: the muzzle-loading flintlocks are distributed to ethnic groups and if they demonstrate a willingness and capability to defend themselves against the P.L. elements, they will then be given modern rifles and a more aggressive role. He concedes that the quantity of weapons is not equal to the task, however.

Comment: Generally speaking, the Chao Khouèng appeared to have given the refugee problem considerable thought, and his ideas appeared to be fundamentally sound and constructive. The actions already taken, such as the effort to provide muzzle-loading flintlocks to provide for the security of the refugees struck us as inherently sound, but we foresee a number of financial and organizational difficulties which seem not yet fully appreciated. We retain certain reservations as to the quantity of the land suitable for flooded fields for the numbers of refugees within the area of Sop Tiek in particular, as well as the Mekong River area.

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1957—414403

If these model villages are actually commenced, as it appears they will be, then it is our considered opinion that they would be excellent locations for one or more of the proposed VARDA teams in view of the following: (1) the interest of the local civil officials in the development of these villages; (2) the opportunity afforded for experiment with techniques for promoting assimilation of the minorities into the national community; including agricultural improvements and resettlement on a scale hitherto impossible due to the remoteness of these ethnic groups.

ROD LP-8-2

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Dallas C Voran, Advisor, L.P. DATE: August 2, 1960

FROM : Mr. Aram Udol, Field Assistant, L.P.

SUBJECT: Mèo village organization in rural area in Luang Prabang Province.

This information I got from my houseboy who has just finished 3rd grade from the government school in town In fact, we had a very hard time to understand the questions and answers. Many times he had to find out from his relatives the information. And each answer required several more questions to clarify it. I feel that it must be almost impossible to get complete information from ordinary villagers. I am not sure that I got complete information. Possibly I will be able to correct this information later.

In the house.

Mèo (who call themselves "Houng") say that the older ones are more experienced than the young ones, so usually the oldest man in a house is leader. All of them were taught by their elders, especially by their parents, in all things - sons by their fathers and daughters by their mothers. Because of this reason boys will believe fathers more than mothers and of course girls believe their mothers more than fathers.

If the eldest man is able bodied he will be almost a dictator in his house. Sometimes he might ask advice from an older woman or his wife, but he always does as he want.

If the eldest man is retired, too old to work he will be a leader as far as religious matters are concerned, and the one who is eldest among the able-bodied men becomes the leader, especially if he is "Cheu Lao" (I will explain about "Cheu Lao"later).

In the village

Mèo villages may vary in size from two or three houses to over 100. However, the village, as a collection of households at one location, is not a unit of organization among the Mèo.

Households are organized into groups called "Peu", each governed by a council. The "Peu" is identified as the "Peu" of (name of the Naiban). The basis for this grouping is the "Sèng" or family (clan) name. Usually there must be at least ten households to form such a group. All the families of the same "Sèng" belong to the same "Peu". Thus in a large village there may be several "Peu" If there are less than ten households in a village, they will join á group in a nearby village, or combine with another small village to form a new "Peu".

If there is a group of households of one "Sèng" in a village too small to form their own "Peu", they will join another "Peu". They prefer to join a "Peu" of the same tribe (e.g. white Mèo or Striped Mèo) even though there may be a group of their "Sèng" of another tribe in the same village. If there are none of their tribe in that village, however, they will join with the same "Sèng" of the other tribe, and if there is no group of their "Sèng", they will join the group they like the most.

Note: As far as my boy knows, there are two Mèo tribes in Luang Prabang and Xieng Khouang Provinces: "Houng Deua" (or Mèo Khao: white Mèo) and "Houng Léng" (Mèo Lay: Striped Mèo). Among the white Mèo in this area my boy knows of eight family names ("Sèng"). The Striped Mèo have more "Sèng" including the eight of the white Mèo. The two tribes are different in costume, some customs, and dialect (although they can understand each other)

Mèo treat other Mèo who are of the same "Sèng" believers in the same "Da" (explained later), and of the same tribe as being very closely related. People of the same tribe and the same "Sèng" have a lesser degree of relatedness; and people of the same "Sèng" are considered merely relatives. A man can not marry a girl of the same "Sèng". A husband does not recognize his in-laws as relatives, and the wife end relationship ties with her family when she marries. Mèo excuse much more in the behavior of relatives than of other people. ("Da" is religious belief. All Mèo respect the spirits of their own ancestors who continue to look after them. Others include, in addition to the ancestors, spirits of the forest, sky, river, etc. A separate report will be made on Mèo religious beliefs.)

The Council

Each "Peu" is governed by a council made up of the leaders of the households. Usually the meeting is called by the "Oua Ho" (The Lao and many of the Mèo call him "Naiban" although he is chief of a whole village only when the village is so small it has only one "Peu")

Meetings are held only when there is a problem affecting the whole village or "Peu". They may have two or three meetings in a month, or there may be two or three months without a meeting. Problems or disputes not affecting the whole community the Naiban will handle by himself or with the "Cheu Lao" (explained later). Typical problems for which a meeting would be called:

a) an order from the government to do something;
b) Moving a village;
c) Project for the whole community (school, trail, fencing, water supply, etc.)

The Naiban will call the leaders of every house to attend the meeting.

In some houses, where the number of persons is small ~~(four~~

(four or five including children) and the head of the house is young, he may refuse to attend the meeting. He will say, "Go ahead, I will follow your decision."
In my boy's village, Ban Phou Soung, there were fifteen houses (before some of them moved to town as refugees). Four of them did not attend meetings because they had just separated from the big, extended-family household and still considered themselves under the leaders of the big houses. Usually a man considers himself old enough to attend a meeting when his oldest child is old enough to marry, unless of course his father is dead and he is the oldest son, in which case he will represent the family.
Some heads of households may be refused admittance to meetings if they are not liked. This would usually be for something bad or shameful such as being selfish,, dishonest, or dominated by their wives. In a big house, some other male member may be invited to attend, small houses would remain unrepresented in the council. Some heads of households who are very old and who are retired may send their eldest sons to the meetings.

Meetings are held in the Naiban's house and are informal in the sense that any male may attend, However, only members may speak or take part in the decisions.

Decisions are made by majority opinion. No vote is taken. The Naiban asks each one in turn for his opinion If a member disagrees with the proposal, he will say, "I will think about it," or "Let me go bak to ask my family." Later he will send some one from his family to tell the Naiban that he disagrees. It is very impolite to disagree in the meeting. Only the "Cheu Lao" can disagree in the meeting. When there is disagreement, it always comes from members who are a different "Sèng" from the Naiban.

If a member of the council promises to do something and does not keep his promise, the Naiban may select some other member of his household to be a member of the council.

Generally speaking, all the households of a "Peu" abide by the decision of the council, although they are free to decide whether they will follow the decision. In projects which require the participation of the whole community, building a trail or a school for example, those who refuse to work on the project are not supposed to use it. Often, however, they try to use it afterwards and this is a frequent cause of trouble and fights in Mèo villages.

Cheu Lao"("Cheu" = one; "Lao"= old. The Mèo call "Cheu Lao" in Lao, "Phou Thao Phou Kè" (old one older one).

Some of the members of the council are selected as "Cheu Lao" by the Naiban, with the agreement of the other members. "Cheu Lao" must be honest, one who keeps promises, active, mature (usually at least 40) and of good character. ~~Honesty of~~ Intelligence is lesser importance. (The Mèo and Lao concept of intelligence is somewhat difficult to understand. It seems to include both native intelligence and education. They say that an educated man can be more intelligent than an educated one. But they also say that education increases intelligence.) It does not matter whether a man is rich or poor in considering him for "Cheu Lao".

In each "Peu" there are from one to four "Cheu Lao." In one "Peu" in B. Phou Soung there were three "Cheu Lao" from 15 houses, eleven council members.
"Cheu Lao" are often chosen from big households (extended families), because they say that when many families can live in the same house, it means that they can get along with others well, otherwise they would separate their households Therefore, the head of a big household must be a good leader.

It is considered a great honor to become a "Cheu Lao" Every man wants to be one, but only a few are good enough. In a family in which no one has ever been a "Cheu Lao", the the head of the household may ask something (such as small piece of cloth or some coins)

from a "Cheu Lao" to give to his boys. This is presented in a ceremony which somewhat resembles the Lao Bagi. They believe that it will help the boys become good men so they can become "Cheu Lao"

The functions of a "Cheu Lao", besides being an influential member of the council, are : Naibans' assistant and advisor; witness of agreements or contracts between villagers in their "Peu"; advisor to villagers, representative of villagers in other villages or in other "Peu"; judge in simple disputes or, with the other "Cheu Lao" a member of a panel of judges in larger of more complicated disputes.

The "Cheu Lao" can also get a Naiban removed from office and select a new one if the other members of the council agree.

It is possible to have more than one "Cheu Lao" from the same household, but only one may attend a meeting.

"Oua Ho" (Naiban)

The Naiban is selected from among the "Cheu Lao" by the council. He is Naiban for life, or as long as he wants to be, or until he moves away from his "Peu" or they move away from him, or until he does something to cause his removal. He must be rich, a man of good behavior, and generous in his hospitality to visitors.

Usually he is the son of a former Naiban, and almost always the eldest son. This is because:
1) he becomes the head of a rich household when his father retires or dies; and 2) he is usually well trained to be of good character and to know how to conduct business in the council. A Mèo man pays more attention to his eldest son than the others. He wants him to be Naiban after him, and he will try his best to establish him as a "Cheu Lao" before his other sons. And since the eldest son gets more inheritance than the other

sons, he has a better chance than they to become Naiban.

The Naiban (each head of "Peu") is recognized by the government as a leader, but he does not get a Naiban's stipend. When he is selected, his name is sent to the Tassèng through the Nai Phong. (It is difficult to find out exactly who or what a Nai Phong is. Information is confusing and contradictory. He seems to be a contact person between the Tassèng and the tribes. He can be either Lao or of one of the minority groups. More will be reported later about the Nai Phong.) The Naiban is the one who receives orders from the government through the Naiphong. When there is difficulty between people of his "Peu" and those of another Naiban. If they can not agree, they will go to the Tassèng or Chao Muong, in principle through the Nai Phong. Rarely does a dispute get to court in town.

When a Naiban moves his house to another location, the households in the "Peu" are free to decide whether to go with him or to stay. If they go, they may form a "Peu" in the new village or join an already existing one. If they stay in their old location, they will choose a new Naiban or, if the former Naibans' new village is near, they may join a "Peu" in his new village.

It is a great honor to be Naiban; he gains big face. He is installed with a ritual called "Hou Pri" (Hou= call or invite) (Pri= good spirit). The people attach great importance to the quality of their Naiban's hospitality, and there is serious competition among the "Peu" on how good hosts their respective Naibans are. The people are proud if important guests visit their Naiban.

Some of the reasons a Naiban may be removed are:

a) stealing - a very serious offense
b) Becoming involved with with someone else's wife - very serious
c) Bad hospitality - serious
d) Telling a lie - serious

e) Being a crook (for example, keeping supplies sent by the government for the village)- serious

f) Rough speaking. A Naiban is expected to be polite and to influence people by persuasion. They do not like one who loses his temper and shouts at people - serious.

g) Being to rough on the people in enforcing a government order

Such undesirable behavior as commandeering something from someone without paying, or not paying debts, or being unfair in judging, while not looked upon as good, are considered private matters between the Naiban and the person who has been wronged. They are not reasons for removal from office unless he does these things too often to too many people Not being able to get along with other Naibans is not considered important.

If the council agrees to remove a Naiban they do not want, they take their request through the Nai Phong (theoretically, but not always in practice) to the Tassèng or the Chao Muong. They could be turned down but this rarely happens.

Another way of firing a Naiban is for families to move away until there are too few to form a "Peu".

There seems to be no tribal organization beyond the "Peu", no leader of a larger grouping of people. Individuals such as Phagna Touby, his aged relative who was educated in France, or the Mèo Chao Muong of Xieng Khouang Province are widely known and respected among the Mèo. But their main influence is in changing the attitudes of parents toward education for their children as a mean of gaining recognization and advancement among the Lao.

No. 211/SC/1

Luang Prabang 16 January 1962

Chief of Coordination

TO

S.A.R. Chao Khouèng

List of refugees

We inform ChaoKhouèng, cause of the situation become serious by the opposite side.

The population of Muong Houn came down to Luang Prabang, in 11/1/62. There are 90 families, 162 persons.

We request ChaoKhouèng to consider the situation of their living.

Chao Khamphèng

TO: Chao Khoueng Luang Prabang Jan 16, 1962

FROM: Commander of Military Region I

SUBJECT: Refugees Report.

I would like to inform you that, the situation in Muong Houne is more disturbed seriously by the enemy. So the people have evaluation down to Luang Prabang on 1-11-62 about 90 families and 164 people. Would you please consider their living.

DIST: Chao Khoueng LP.
Commander of Military Region I
Chief of SW/LP.
USIS/LP.
USOM/LP.
C.I.D.
Information
File

Commander of Military Region I

Chao Kham Pheng

ORA:ps:6-9-71

REFUGEES MOVED FROM MUONG HOUNE, SETTLED DOWN IN LUANG PRABANG ON JAN 10, 1962
AS FOLLOWING

ORIGINAL VILLAGE	TASSENG	PRESENT LOCATION
Ban Khoune Luang	Muong Houne	Ban Kok Ngoua
"	"	Ban Pak Heve
"	"	Ban Thieng Bone
"	"	Ban Houa Had
"	"	Ban Houa Vieng
"	"	Ban Xieng Mouane
"	"	Ban Xieng Tay
"	"	Ban Phan Luang
"	"	Ban Phin Na
"	"	Ban Nok Vieng
"	"	Ban Pa Lane
Ban Si Muong Khoune	"	Ban Pa Lane
"	"	Ban Wat That
"	"	Ban Wat Nong
Ban Tha Nam Beang	"	Ban Meune Na
"	"	Ban Wat Nong
Ban Na Kong	"	Ban Houa Xieng
"	"	Ban Thong
"	"	Ban Pa Lane
"	"	Ban Wat Nong
Ban Na Fang	"	Ban Pa Lane
Ban Tha Nam Oun	"	Ban Vieng Sai
Ban Pene	"	Ban Vieng Sai
Ban Chan Tay	"	Ban Vieng Sai
Ban Na Lang	Na Lang	Ban Si Thane
Ban Tang Mok	"	Ban Pa Lane
Ban Na Kham	Muong Houn	Ban Pa Lane
"	"	Ban Meune Na
"	"	Ban That Hien
Ban Nam Ngod	"	Ban That Hien
Ban Phone Sai	"	Ban Thong
"	"	Ban A Phy
Ban Na Khong	"	Nan Had Hien
Ban Na Xieng Dee	"	Ban Pa Lane

TOTAL: 90 Families and 162 Persons

No. 308/C5/I

From: Tiao Khamphèng

To: Dallas C. Voran

Subject: List of refugees from Muong Houne to stay in Luang Prabang on January 13, 1962.

There are 36 people
17 families.

22 Jan 62

From: Tiao Khamphèng Chief Coordination at LP

To : Dallas C. Voran

Subject: The list of Mèo refugees evacuated to LP. on January 5th, 1962.

There are 8 families = 59 people. They came from Phathung. Tassèng Pak Vet Muong Xieng Ngeun.

Luang Prabang 24 January 1962

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Aubrey Elliott DATE: 25 January 62

THRU : Joseph Armon

FROM : Dolles Vorans

SUBJECT: Refugee Reports.

Attached are the following reports from Coordination Service on refugees arriving in Luang Prabang:

No. 211/CS/1	- 90 families	162 persons	from Muong Houn	
No. 249/CS/1	- 40 "	71 "	"	
No. 308/CS/1	- 17 "	36 "	"	
	147 "	279 "		

According to Mr. Chansavèng, chief of Prevoyance Sociale, Muong Houn refugees arriving:

In December	- 56 families	135 persons
In January	- 149 "	281 "
	205 "	416 "

However, yesterday I received the following report from the Khouèng office:

Refugees arriving in Luang Prabang in January, 1962

From Muong Luang Prabang	80 families	469 persons
Muong Xieng Ngeun	1 "	5 "
Muong Sai	32 "	89 "
Muong Houn	258 "	649 "
Muong Kassy	12 "	43 "
Muong Pak Sèng	2 "	4 "
Muong Ngoi	1 "	3 "
Muong Pak Tha	1 "	3 "
	387 "	1,265 "

Aren't statistics wonderful !

Army-Admin Gen-Japan

ARMON
File

Ralph Lewis

17 Feb 62

THRU : Joseph Armon
Dallas Vorhn

Loss, Last Year's Rice Crop

Mr. Khampha, chief of Agriculture, Luang Prabang, gave me the following information on rice losses for last year, chiefly from mice in the hill fields.

Tasseng Pak Leung - 784 families affected; 100% loss in hill fields;
Seed requirement for next year: 20,000kg.

Tasseng Hat Teu - 218 families affected; 80% loss in hill fields (459 hectares, 157,888 kg);
50% loss in flooded fields (64 hectares, 40,000 kg);
Seed requirement: 5,500 kg.

Tasseng Lat Hane - 155 families affected; 80% loss in hill fields (202 hectares, 182,328 kg);
80% loss in flooded fields(66 hectares, 69,840 kg);
Seed requirement: 4,000 kg.

Tasseng Pak Suong - 95 families affected; 80% loss in hill fields (189 hectares, 170,424 kg);
Seed requirement: 2,500 kg.

Tasseng Pak Ou - 118 families affected; 100% loss in mountain fields;
Seed requirement: 3,000 kg.

Summary - 902 families - 100% loss
250 " - 80% loss
218 " - 80% loss (459 ha.)
- 50% loss (64 ha.)

Seed requirements: 35,000 kg

These people, of course, are short of food. They are existing now by finding starch roots in the forest and by selling their pigs, chickens, household articles and handcraft products to buy rice.

cc: Aubrey Elliott

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Aubrey Elliott DATE: 3 April 1962

THRU : Joseph Armon

FROM : Dallas Voran

SUBJECT: Seed Rice, Namtha and Luang Prabang Provinces.

Namtha

I talked to the Chao Khouèng at Houei Sai yesterday on the subject of seed rice. My impression is that you can expect no rice from this area unless Mr. Houmphèng can make a trip to Houei Sai and force the issue.

The Chao Khouèng has made no moves to investigate availability and is not inclined to do so. His main interest continues to be getting seed rice to hand out, in the form of a cash grant which would be used to buy rice locally for the scattered families who do not have seed. I explained to him that we are having difficulty getting enough seed for the people situated in extensive areas of deprivation, and that for scattered cases it is better for them to borrow from their neighbors, according to custom, than for the government to assume the responsibility.

The only concentration of families who have no seed rice that he has knowledge of are the twenty families at Ban Long Khone, Tassèng Long Khone, Muong Namtha, whose village and granaries burned.

Luang Prabang

The Chao Khouèng says that an estimated five tons can be bought at Xieng Ngeun at five kip per kilo, and six tons at Pak Tha at four kip per kilo.

Army-Admin Cen-Japan

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Howard Thomas RFT

DATE: Oct 11, 1962

FROM : Jack Kulp

SUBJECT: Map for the Director with indicated projects

On the enclosed map, centers where Provincial Developement projects were approved are circled in red pencil. Centers where self-help projects were approved are circled in blue pencil. We do not guaranteed information that many of these projects were completed, often because of military activity in the area. or in some instances where village leaders chose to use funds or materials for other projects. Many "bans" we were not able to pin-point on a map since they are often part of a larger township such as Luang Prabang, Pak Tha, Pak Seng etd. so that one blue or red circle around a particular location may represent many sub-projects.

The enclosed typed list may be of additional value to you. I might add that in going through our information, that I have come across some apparent inconsistancies that I would like to discuss with you the next time I am in Vientiane. Unfortunately, there is no one at present working in our office, who was working here previously so that I can not ascertain accurate facts about most of these projects apart from what we have in records here.

Army-Admin Cen-Japan

APPROVED PROJECTS SINCE JANUARY 1959 THROUGH JUNE 1962. LUANG PRABANG

LOCATION	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	DATE OF APPR.	DATE OF MAT. RECEIVED	REMARKS.
B. Aphay, M. LP	Vat's porch's floor	28 Jan 60		Self help
M. Luang Prabang	The club's tennis court.	1 Mar 60		Pro.Del.Proj.
B. Choumkhong, LP	Bonzerie, refection	June 59		Self help.
B. Choumkhong, LP	Wat	26 Sept 59		Self help
Luang Prabang Town	Wat That	Feb 59	7 July 59	Self help Report -work in progress on 7 July 59.
Luang Prabang Town	Wat That Luang	Feb 59	24 Apr 59	Report-work in progress.
B. Thong, T Wat That, LP	Wat That, Basket ball Court college	22 Dec 59	22 Dec 59	
Luang Prabang	Si Thane School, Ban May.	6 Mar 59 & 27 Mar 59		8 May 59 report work in progress Pro.Del.Proj.
Luang Prabang	Si Thane School, Ban May.	18 July 59		Pro. Del.Proj.
Luang Prabang	Wat Chomsi's monument & PA system on Phousi.	22 Dec 59		Self help
Luang Prabang Town	Wat Houaxieng, repair	22 Dec 59		Self-help
Vat Pak Kham, LP	Vat	28 Jan 60		Self-help
Luang Prabang Town	Wat May.	6 Mar 59		Self help
Luang Prabang	Wat Nong's drainage system	27 Mar 59		Self-help
Luang Prabang	To pay for Wat Pak Khan's doors.	Jan 59		Self-help
Luang Prabang	Wat Sene, repair	22 Dec 59		Self-help
Luang Prabang	Wat Sene, rebuild	Jan 59	27 Apr. 59	Self-help Work Completed
Luang Prabang	Wat Si Mong-koun	Jan 59		Self-help
Luang Prabang	Wat Siphouthabat	Jan 59	8 May 59	Self help
Luang Prabang Town	Wat Sop's decoration	Jan 59		Self-help
Luang Prabang Town	Wat That, repair	22 Sept 59		Self-help
Luang Prabang Town	Wat Xieng-thong's decoration	Feb 59	27 Apr 59	Self-help work completed
Ban Xieng Mouan	Wat Xieng Mouan	28 Jan 60		Self-help

APPROVED PROJECTS SINCE JANUARY 1959 THROUGH JUNE 1962 LUANG PRABANG

LOCATION	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	DATE OF APPR	DATE OF MAT: RECEIVED	REMARKS
B. HAT HIEN, Phanom town	Sala & Cremation Place, Cons	24 Dec 60		Self-help.
	School maintenance	June 59	21 Apr 60	Self-help, Work completed.
B. Phanom, Phanom town	Sala construction	24 Dec 60		Self-help
	Bridge	6 Mar 59		" "
	A Crematorium incinerator	28 Jan 60		" "
	A Crematorium construction	4 Oct 60		" "
B. Chom Ngoua, Sangkhalok town	Teachers' quarter	22 Dec 59		Self-help
	Teachers' quarter & kitchen and School repair	28 Aug 60		" "
	Wat Chom Ngoua	Feb 59	9 May 59	Part of Mat. received, Work is not complet on 30 Jul 59.
B. Khing Mouak, Sangkalok town	A school	27 June 60		Self-help
	A school construction	28 Aug 60		"
B. Khay, Sangkalok town	2 wells	27 June 60		Self-help
B. Na Sao, Sangkalok town	2 wells	27 June 60		Self-help
B. Nong Tok, Sangkalok T.	Sala const. and well digging	26 Sept 59		Self-help
B. Pong Vane May, Sangkhalok, town.	Well digging	26 Sept 59		Self-help
B. Sangkhalok, Sangkhalok town	School	27 Mar 59	15 May 59	Self-help, wor complete
B. Tat, Sangkhalok town	A school construction	24 Dec 60		Self-help
B. Thinh Pha, Sangkhalok town	Sala construction	26 Sept 59		Self-help
B. Thai Theng, Thai Theng town	Animal pens construction	23 July 59		Self-help
B. Chane Neua, Xieng Mene T.	A school construction	24 Dec 60		Self-help
	School construction	June 59	30 July 59	Self-help, Wor completed
B. Houei Loe, Xieng Mene T.	Dam and canal construction	June 59		Self-help
B. Keuak, Xieng Mene town	Canal construction	June 59		Self-help
B. Sanok & Khoksamoy, Xieng Mene town	A school with porch const.	4 Oct 60		Self-help
	A school for B. Khoksamoy	24 Dec 60		"
	A school for B. Xieng Mene	24 Dec 60		"
B. Nakham, Xieng Mene T.	A school construction	28 Aug 60		Self-help
	A shhool and a well	27 June 60		W

APPROVED PROJECTS SINCE JANUARY 1959 THROUGH JUNE 1962 — LUANG PRABANG

LOCATION	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	DATE OF APPR	DATE OF MAT RECEIVED	REMARKS
B.Song Tay,Pak Leung Town	School construction	June 59		Self-help
B.Hath Kho,Pak Ou town	School construction	June 59	24 Aug 60	Self-help,work completed
B.Hat Kham, Pak Ou town	School and residance	27 Mar 59	24 Aug 60	Self-help, work completed.
B.Pak Chek, Pak Ou town	School construction	24 Dec 60		Self-help
	Canal construction	26 Sept 59		Self-help
	School construction	4 Oct. 60		Self-help
B.Pak Ou, Pak Ou town	A school construction	24 Dec 60		Self-help
	A club repair	24 Dec 60		Self-help
	Educational Office const	4 Oct 60		Self-help
B. Pak Tchek,Pak Ou town	Schpol,Residense &kitchen	Jun 59		Self-help
B. Pha Oh, Pak Ou town	School	27 Mar 59		Self-help
B. Pha Thung, Pak Ou town	School	Jun 59		Self-help
B. Thinh-Hong,Pak Ou town	School repair	28 Aug 60		Self-help
B. Dane, Pak Soung town	School construction	Jun 59		Self-help
B. Kiluang,Pak Suong town	School	Jan 59		Self-help
B. Lum, Pak Suong town	School and residence	June 59		Self-help
	Priest quarter's repair	Jan 59		Self-help
B. Siao, Pak Suong town	School repair,Quarter's construction	June 59		Self-help
B. Pak Suong, Pak Suong town	2 bridges const. road LP to Pak Soung	22 Dec 59		Self-help
	School doors & windows	27 June 60		Self-help
	school repair	28 Aug 60		Self-help
	School	Jan 59		Self-help
B. Done, Phakhom town	School repair	Jun 59	Jan 60	Work completed Self-help.
B. Done Cho,Phakhom town	Road repair	June 59	Apr 60	Work completed
B. Sala, Phakhom town	Dispensary const.	27 June 60		Self-help
	Dispensary construction	6 Mar 59	Apr 60	Self-help
B.Phou Meuat,Phakhom town	Wat Xieng Leck, Maint.	18 May 59		Self-help
B.Muong Nga,Phan Luang T.	Wat Tao Hai, Maint.	28 Jan 60		Self-help
B. Phan Luang, Phan Luang T.	School const	1 Mar 60		Self-help
	School construction	22 Dec 59		Self-help

APPROVED PROJECTS SINCE JANUARY 1959 THROUGH JUNE 1962. LUANG PRABANG

LOCATION	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	DATE OF APPR	DATE OF MAT RECEIVED	REMARKS
B.Pong Vane,M.Khay	Canal construction	26 Dec 60		Self-help
	Dam maintenance	June 59		Self-help
	Well construction	28 Jan 60		Self-help
B. Some ,M.Khay town	School	27 Mar 59	21 Apr 60	Semi completed Self-help
	School construction	24 Dec 60		Self-help
	Dam maintenance	June 59	30 July 59	Work completed self-help
	Dam repair	22 Dec 59	21 Apr 60	Self-help, work
	Dam repair	28 Aug 60		completed.
B. Tat,M.Khay town	School const& Quarters	24 Dec 60		Self-help
	School repair	June 59		Self-help
	School and teacher's Quarters	4 Oct 60		Self-help
B. Lang, Ban Lang T.	School & quarters repair	28 Aug 60		Self-help
B.Na Luang, town of Na Luang.	School construction	24 Dec 60		Self-help
	Bridge construction	22 Dec 59		Self-help
	Well construction	24 Dec 60		Self-help
B.Nam Pa,Na Luang T.	Dam construction			
B. Na Luang, Na Luang town.	Building road to spring	Feb 59		Self-help, Have not recvd mat.
B. Chong, Pak Leung T	Wat construction	18 July 59		Self-help
B. Na Deng,Pak Leung	Irrigation ditch	27 June 60		Self-help
B. Na Hay,Pak Leung	School & residence const	June 59		Self-help
B. Na Lom, Pak Leung	Dam & canal maintenance	9 June 59		Self-help
B. Na Ngiou,Pak Leung	Irrigation canal repair	June 59		Self-help
B. Na Keng, Pak Leung	Irrigation canal const	28 Aug 60		Self-help
B. Pak Leung,town of Pak Leung	Teachers' quarter	June 59		Self-help
	School repair	28 Aug 60		Self-help
	School repair	22 Dec 59		Self-help
	Well construction	28 Jan 60		Self-help
	Two well construction	28 Aug 60		Self-help
B. Sa Leuan, Pak Leung town	Dam & canal	27 Mar 59		Self help, Nai Ban has no knowlege of the request, 30Jul 59
	School repair	22 Dec 59		Self-help
	School repair	28 Aug 60		Self-help

APPROVED PROJECTS SINCE JANUARY 1959 THROUGH JUNE 1962. LUANG PRABANG.

LOCATION	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	DATE OF APPR	DATE OF MAT RECEIVED	REMARKS
B.Muong Nane	Building construction	24 Dec 60		Self-help
B. Phanom,Sieng Mene Ban Don	Building construction (for Wat)	24 Dec 60		Self-help
B. Lat Hane, Lat Hane town	School Maintenance	June 59		Selp-help
	Teacher's quarter	28 Jan. 60		Selp-help
	School Maintenance	28 Aug 60		Selp-help
B. Thin Hong, Lat Hane town	School request	28 Jan 60		Selp-help
B. Khok Phou, Lat Hane town	School & Residence	27 Mar 59		Selp-help
	Road in Wat	28 Jan 60		Selp-help
Muong Khai	Quarter for Wat	24 Dec 60		Selp-help
B. Muong Khai Muong Khai town	School construction	24 Dec 60		Selp-help
	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
B.Kok Manh,Muong Khai town	School repair	22 Dec 59	30 July 59	Selp-help
	School repair	28 Aug 60		Selp-help
	Aqueduct through forest	24 Dec 60		Selp-help
	? Irrigation Canal & Dam construction	June 59	30 July 59	Selp-help, works completed.
	School construction	18 July 59		Selp-help
B. Na Pho, Muong Khay town	Well & Wat	Feb 59	27 Apr 59	Selp-help,complete
	School & well	Mar 59	27 Apr 59	Selp-help,complete
	Well digging	18 July 59		Selp-help
B. Pak Lum, Muong Khay town	House for leper, Const.	22 Dec 59		Selp-help
B. Pak Phoe, Muong Khay town	Shhool construction	26 Sept 59		Selp-help
	School repair	23 July 59		Selp-help
B. Pak Si, Muong Khay town	Dam & canal repair	18 July 59		Selp-help, work not accomplished see additional note.
	School	27 Mar 59	30 July 59	Selp-help, work completed.
	Teacher's quarters	26 Sept 59	21 Apr 60	Selp-help, Revd part of Materials
B. Sing, Muong Khay town	School repair	22 Dec 59		Selp-help
		28 Aug 60		Selp-help

APPROVED PROJECTS SINCEJANUARY 1959 THROUGH JUNE 1962 LUANGPRABANG

LOCATION	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	DATE OF APPR	DATE OF MAT: RECEIVED	REMARKS
B. Na, Xieng Mene, town.	A school and a Teacher's quarter and a well	27 June 60		Self-help
B. Sieng Mene, Xieng Mene town	School and residence	27 Mar 59		Self-help
B. Chan Neua, Xieng Mene town	Wat, bonzery	Feb 59	9 May 59	Mat. partially received Self-help.
B. Nadeuay, Sangkhalok,T:	Bonzerie and toilet Maitenance:	June 59		Self-help
B. Houei Eung, Phanom T.:	Bonzery & bldg for drums	Feb 59	29 Apr 59	Self-help
B. Phan Luang,Phan Luang town	Wat Phan Luang	Jan 59	28 Apr 59	Self-help
	Wat wall construction	22 Dec 59		Self-help
B. Muong Nga,Phan Luang T:	Wat Tao Hai	Jan 59	8 July 59	Self-help, work completed.
B. Khok Va,Phakhom town	Wat repair	18 July 59	21 Apr60	Self-help, monk completed.
B. Song Tay,Pak Leung T.:	Wat repair	22 Dec 59		Self-help
B.Pak Leung,Pak Leung T.:	Wat	6 Mar 59	30 Jul 59	Work completed, S-help.
B. Na Pho, M. Khay town	Wat	28 Jan 60		Self-help.

APPROVED PROJECTS SINCE JANUARY 1959 THROUGH JUNE 1962 MUONG PAK-THA

LOCATION	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	DATE OF APPR:	DATE OF MAT: RECEIVED	REMARKS
Muong Pak-tha	Quarter in Wat	24 Dec 60		Self-help
B.Keun,B.Keun town	School maintenance	30 May 59		"
B.Pheng,B.Keun town	School maintenace	30 May 59		"
B.Sanouk,B. Keun T.	Trail construction	30 May 59		"
B. Soukchaleun, Ban: Keun town	Trail construction	30 May 59		"
B. Muong Pha,M.Pha T.	School and quarter	23 July 59		"
B.Hat Li,Pak Tha T.	School	23 July 59		"
B. Hat Sa,Pak Tha T.	School repair	23 July 59		"
B.Hat Sat,Pak Tha T.	School maitenance	30 May 59		"
B. Pak Hat,Pak Tha T.	Road construction	26 Sept 59		"
B.Pak Hath,Pak Tha T.	Dam repair	23 July 59		"
B.Pak Tha,Pak Tha T.	Wat	6 Mar 59		"
B. Pak Tha Neua,Pak Tha town	Club construction	28 Jan 60		"
	Club construction	28 Aug 60		"
B. Phon Soung Savang,Pak Tha town	School construction	30 May 59		"

APPROVED PROJECTS SINCE JANUARY 1959 THROUGH JUNE 1962 MUONG PAK SENG

LOCATION	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	DATE OF APPR	DATE OF MAT RECEIVED	REMARKS
B. Nong, Ban Nong town	School construction	6 Aug 59		Self-help
B. Bouam Vane, Ban Se T.	School & Quarters	30 May 59		"
B. Houei Yang May, Ban Se town	Trail construction	30 May 59		"
B. Houei Yang Neua, Ban Se town	Trail and house	30 May 59		"
B. Muong Som, B. Se town	School and quarters	30 May 59		" 2
B. Na Noi, B. Se town	Irrigation canal & trail	30 May 59		"
B. Se, Ban Se town	Sala & Bonzerie	29 May 59		"
B. Thavane, Ban Se town	Bonzerie construction	29 May 59		"
B. Kang, M. Hiem town	Canal construction	6 Aug 59		"
B. Ko Kieng, M. Hiem T.	Bonzerie construction	6 Aug 59		"
B. Moung Hiem, M. Hiem T.	Airport construction	26 Sept 59		"
	School construction and dispensary	6 Aug 59		"
B. Ba Mene. M. Hiem T.	Rice fields, Canal, School and trail	6 Aug 59		"
B. Poung Hay, M. Hiem T.	School construction	6 Aug 59		"
B. Hat Houay, Na Pho T.	Bonzerie construction	6 Aug 59		"
B. Hat sang, Na Pho T.	Bonzerie construction	30 May 59		"
B. Houa Sakhing, Na Pho T.	Bonzerie construction	29 May 59		"
B. Na Pho, Na Pho town	School and quarters	29 May 59		"
B. Sop Tchek, Na Pho T.	School and quarters	29 May 59		"
B. Vang Ngeun, Na Pho T.	Bonzerie construction	29 May 59		"
B. Muong Mouei, Pa Phay town	School and quarters	6 Aug 59		"
B. Nong Kham, Pa Phay T.	School construction	6 Aug 59		"
	School construction	30 May 59		"
B. Houei Moth, Pak Seng T.	Craft Development	6 Aug 59		"
B. Houei Sa Lieng, Pak seng town	Craft Development	6 Aug 59		"
B. Pak Seng, Pak Seng T.	School and quarters	29 May 59		"
B. Pak Seng Neau, P. Seng T.	Bonzerie construction	6 Aug 59		"
B. Pha Pheuak, Pak Seng T.	Craft Development	6 Aug 59		"

APPROVED PROJECTS SINCE JANUARY 1959 THROUGH JUNE 1962 MUONG PAK SENG

LOCATION	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	DATE OF APPR	DATE OF MAT RECEIVED	REMARKS
B. PHA PHEUAK, Pak Seng town	Craft Developemnt	6 Aug 59		Self-help
B. Phe Tay, Pak Seng town	Craft Development	6 Aug 59		Self-help
B. Thath, Pak Seng T.	School & quarter	June 59		"
B. Wat Pak Seng Tay Pak Seng town	Bonzerie construction	6 Aug 59		"
B. Sop Sang, Sop-Sang town	Airport construction	26 Sept 59		"
B. Phou Novane, Sop-Tchek town	School construction and water basin at spring	29 May 59		"
B. Sop Chek, Sop Chek town	Bonzerie repair	6 Aug 59		"

APPROVED PROJECTS SINCE JANUARY 1959 THROUGH JUNE 1962 MOUNG NGOI

LOCATION	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	DATE OF APPR:	DATE OF MAT: RECEIVED	REMARKS
B.Muong Bom,Ban Fa town	School & residence const Irrigation canal const:	June 59		Self-help
B. Hat Sa, Moung Ngoi town	School construction	June 59		Self-help
B.Houei Hoy, M. Ngoi town	Trail maintenance	June 59		Self-help
B. Lat Enn, M. Ngoi town	School	27 Mar 59		Self-help
	School construction	June 59		"
B. Muong Ngoi, M. Ngoi town:	School & dispensary cons:	June 59		Self-help
B. Muong Sunh, M. Ngoi town:	Wat repair	June 59		Self-help
	School & residence const:	June 59		"
B. Ngoi Neua, M. Ngoi town	Sala construction	22 Dec 59		Self-help
B. Phoxay, M. Ngoi town	A school repair	28 Aug 60		Self-help
B. Hat Khip, M. Sunh town	School & water tank	6 Aug 59		Self-help
B. Hat Soua, M.Sunh town	Bonzerie construction	6 Aug 59		Self-help
B. Sop Kong, M. Ngoi town	School construction	22 Dec 59		Self-help
B. Kiet, Muong Sun town	Well	27 June 60		Self-help
B. Khonekeung, M. Sun town	Irrigation canal repair:	June 59		Self-help
B. Tchied, Muong Sun town	Wat construction	June 59		Self-help
B. Kok, Muong Sun town	Bonzerie repair	6 Aug 59		Self-help
B. Then Khene, M. Sun town	School construction	6 Aug 59		Self-help
B. Fa, Nambac town	Quarter & Dispensary repair	June 59		Self-help
B. Pha, Nambac town	Irrigation canal repair:	24 Dec 60		Self-help
B. La Khone, Nambac town	School & residence cons:	June 59		Self-help
B. Li,Nambac town	School and teacher's quarter	22 Dec 59		Self-help
Ban Nam Bac, Muong Ngoi	Quarters in Wat	24 Dec 60		Self-help
	School & quarters	Feb 59		"
	School & quarters	28 Aug 60		"
B. Na Nhang, Nambac town	School construction	6 Aug 59		Self-help
B. Phon Sai, Nam Bac town	School repair	28 Jan 60		Self-help
	School construction	4 Oct 60		"
	A school construction	24 Dec 60		"

APPROVED PROJECTS SINCE JANUARY 1959 THROUGH JUNE 1962. MUONG KASSY

LOCATION	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	DATE OF APPR.	DATE OF MAT RECEIVED	REMARKS
MOUNG KASSY	Air port	1st March 60		Self-help
		28 Aug 60		Self help
B. Muong Met, T. Kassy	Road construcrion	24 Dec 60		Self-help
B. Muong Met, T. Dan Muong	Road construction	4 Oct 60		Self-help
B. Nalom, T. Muong Met	Wat repair, Irrigation canal repair	Feb 59		Self-help
B. Na Pho, Muong Met T.	Teacher's quarter const.	June 59		Self-help
B. Na Thenh, Na Mon town	School construction	June 59	16 May 60	Project completed Self-help
B. Na Mon, Na Mon town	Dispensary construction	18 May 59	16 May 60	Self-help, Project completed.
B. Na Mong, Na Mon town	Market construction	Feb 59		Self-help
B. Na Mone, Namone town	Road construction from M. Kassy to M. Nane	26 Sept 59		Self-help, On 16 May 60 no tools or cash received.
B. Nam Sa Noi, T. Na Monh	School construction	24 Dec 60		Self-help
B. Houei Kassa, Pak Neun town	construction of School & teacher's quarter	Mar 59		Self-help
B. Na My, Na Mon T.	Bozerie construction	June 59		Self-help Nai Ban mentioned on 16 May 60 that no materials received.
B. Pounglackngay, Na Mon town	Bonzerie, construction	June 59		Self-help, Up to 16 May 60 no Mat- received from Khoueng.

APPROVED PROJECTS SINCE JANUARY 1959 THROUGH JUNE 1962. MUONG HOUN

LOCATION	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	DATE OF APPR	DATE OF MAT RECEIVED	REMARKS
Muong Houn	Building	24 Dec 60		Pro.Del.Project.
B. Houei Hok, M. Houn	Sala	23 July 59		Self-help
B. Houn Luang	Well digging	23 July 59		Self-help
B. Houn Luang	School Construction	18 May 59		Self-help
B. Muong Houn	Dispensary repair	23 July 59		Self-help
B. Muong Houn	Airport repair	18 May 59		Self-help
B. Na Fang	Bonzerie & gallery	23 July 59		Self-help
B. Na Kham	A canal & dam const.	24 Dec 60		Self-help
	A school construction	24 Dec 60		Self-help
	A school construction	18 May 59		Self-help
	& teacher's quarters	4 Oct 60		Self-help
	Irrigation canal	18 May 59		Self-help
B. Na Khong	A school construction	24 Dec 60		Self-help
	School & teacher's quarter constructions.	23 July 59		Self-help
B. Nam Ngat	Canal & Dam Construction	24 Dec 60		Self-help
B. Na Xieng	School construction	18 May 59		Self-help
B. Simuongkhoun	Well, repair	22 Dec 59		Self-help
B. Na Vang	A school construction	24 Dec 60		Self-help
B. Na Vang	Sala construction	23 July59		Self-help
	School construction	4 Oct 60		Self-help
B. Cheng, Moung Pak Beng		27 June 60		Self-help
B. Pak Beng	School & residence	27 Mar 59		Self-help
	Dispensary repair	23 July 59		Self-help
	Dispensary repair	June 59		Self-help
B. Pak Ngeuy, T. Pak Beng	School repair	18 May 59		self-help
B. Phou Soung	School & sala const.	18 May 59		Self-help
B. Chan Tay	Wat	Feb 59		Self-help
B. Na Ngeuy	Wat construction	18 May 59		Self-help
B. Tanam Oun, T. M. Houn	Bonzerie construction	18 May 59		Self-help

APPROVED PROJECTS SINCE JANUARY 1959 THROUGH JUNE 1962. MUONG HOUN

LOCATION	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	DATE OF APPR:	DATE OF MAT. RECEIVED	REMARKS.
B. Bousm Lao T. Na Vang	Wat, maintenance.	18 May 59		Self-help
B. Pak Ngeuy, T. Pak Beng	Wat, repair	June 59		Self-help
B. Ta Nam Beng T. Pak Beng	Wat, construction	18 May 59		Self-help
B. Khok South T. Pak Beng	Wat repair	18 May 59		Self-help

APPROVED PROJECTS SINCE JANUARY 1959 THROUGH JUNE 1962 MUONG SAI

LOCATION	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	DATE OF APPR	DATE OF MAT RECEIVED	REMARKS
B.Long-Gna,Long-Gna T.	Wat construction	18 May 59		Self-help
Muong Sai	Quarter for Wat	24 Dec 60		"
B. Ko Moi,Muong Ay	School construction	18 May 59		"
B. Muong Ay,M.Ay T	Irrigation canal	18 May 59		"
	School and quarter maint.	18 May 59		"
B.Muong Ngeun, Muong Ay town	Irrigation canal const	18 May 59		"
B. Beng Kham,M.Beng	Irrigation canal repair	18 May 59		"
B.Beng Luang,M.Beng	School maintenance	18 May 59		"
B.Houa Na,M.Beng T.	Sala, trail and well	18 May 59		"
Nam Beng, Muong Sai	A canal & dam const.	24 Dec 60		"
B. Mok Lak, Muong Beng	Sals construction	18 May 59		"
B.Mok Ta Khouane, Muong Beng town	New rice paddies	18 May 59		"
B. Na Bone, Muong Beng town	Trail construction	18 May 59		"
B. Na Houei, Muong Beng town	Irrigation canal repair and Bonzerie repair	18 May 59		"
B.Na Lay, Muong Beng town	2 bonzerie repair and	18 May 59		"
	A canal construction.	24 Dec 60		"
B.Na Ngoua,M.Beng T.	trail const. Hat repair	18 May 59		"
B.Na Pho,M.Beng T.	2 Bonzeries construction	18 May 59		"
B.Na Xay,M.Beng T.	Sala const.,Well digging	18 May 59		"
B. Pangdeua, Muong Beng town)	Trail construction 2 bonzeries repair	18 May 59		"
B. Tha Kath, Muong Beng town	Irrigation canal constr.	18 May 59		"
B.Vang Sam Kang, Muong Beng town	School and quarter	18 May 59		"
	School construction	18 May 59		"
B. Xieng Le, M.Beng town	Trail construction, and Bonzeries repair	18 May 59		"
B. Yo, Muong Beng T.	Wat and bonzerie repair	18 May 59		"
B. Fa, M. La town	Trail construction	18 May 59		"

APPROVED PROJECTS SINCE JANUARY 1959 THROUGH JUNE 1962 — MUONG SAI

LOCATION	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	DATE OF APPR	DATE OF MAT RECEIVED	REMARKS
B.Tha Meun, Na Pa town	Dam construction	4 Oct 60		Self-help
	Irrigation canal const.	24 Dec 60		"
B. Houei Poung, Muong La	Paddy field	27 June 60		"
B.Pha, Muong La,	School and quarter repair	18 May 59		"
	School construction	18 May 59		"
B.Muong Nga, Muong Nga	School construction	18 May 59		"
B.Nakhok, Muong Nga	School construction	18 May 59		"
B. Thin Tay, Muong Nga	Irrigation canal constr.	24 Dec 60		
	House repair	24 Dec 60		"
B.	A teacher's house const.	6 Oct 60		"
	A four km irrigation ditch	6 Oct 60		"
B. Ho, T.Muong Sai	A school & teacher's house with kitchen construction	24 Dec 60		"
	School construction	18 May 59		"
	School construction	4 Oct 60		"
B. Ban Cheng, Muong Sai	Pali school construction	18 May 59		"
B. Cheng Tai, Muong Sai	Well construction	4 Oct 60		"
	Well construction	24 Dec 60		"
B. Cheng Neau, Muong Sai	Kitchen const. for dispensary	28 Aug 60		"
B. Na Chang, Muong Sai	3 irrigation ditches const	24 Dec 60		"
	3 irrigation ditches const	4 Oct 60		"
B. Na Hinh, Muong Sai	Well construction	28 Aug 60		"
B. Phou Tha, Muong Sai	School construction	18 May 59		"
B. Kat, Muong Sai	School repair(1) (2) Irrigation canal repair	24 Dec 60		"
	(1) School repair (2) Dam repair	4 Oct 60		"
B. Thiao, Muong Sai	School repair	18 May 59		"
B. Tongklang, Napa town	School repair	18 May 59		"
B. Long Gna, Long Gna T.	Road and bridges const.	22 Dec 59		"

APPROVED PROJECTS SINCE JANUARY 1959 THROUGH JUNE 1962. MUONG XIENG NGEUN

LOCATION	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	DATE OF APPR:	DATE OF MAT: RECEIVED	REMARKS
B.Xieng Ngeun,M.Xieng Nguen	Quarter for Wat	24 Dec 60		Self-help
B. Cheng Neua,M. X.Nguen	Dispensary's kitchen	28 Jan 60		"
B. Si Boun Kwang, T	Improve their living	28 Jan 60		"
B. Na Hin, T. Xieng Nguen	Well	28 Jan 60		"
B. Kiou Kacham, Luang-Nam Neung	Well construction	4 Oct 60		"
	Well construction	24 Dec 60		"
B. Hat Sok, Muong Nane	School repair	24 Nov 59		"
B. Khok Tom, Muong Nane	School construction	4 Oct 60		"
	School construction	24 Dec 60		"
B.Muong Nane,Muong Nane	School repair	June 59		"
B. Na Fai, Muong Nane	School repair	24 Nov 59		"
B. Na Lao, Muong Nane	Bonzerie construction	29 May 59	31 July59	"
B. Na Nouan, Muong Nane	School	24 Nov 59		"
B. Long, Moung Ban Long	School repair	27 June 60		"
Nam Khanh, Muong X.Ngeun	Canal and dam construction	24 Dec 60		"
B. Pak Mon, Moung Nane	School	24 Nov 59		"
	Wat (Gallery) repair.	June 59		"
B. Done Mo, Pak Vet	Road & bridge repair	24 Nov 59		"
B. Done Moh, Pak Vet	Road repair	27 Mar 59		"
B. Noun, Pak Vet	School repair	24 Nov 59		"
B. Ka Cham Teng, Pak Vet	School	27 Mar 59		"
B. Nounsavath, Pak Vet	Bonzerie construction	29 May 59		"
B. Pak Vet, Pak Vet town	Ditch and dam repair	27 June 60		"
	Irrigation canal repair	28 Aug 60		"
B. Pha Keng Chom Kham, Pak Vet town	Dispensary	27 Mar 59		"
B. Sa,Pak Vet town	Bonzerie construction	29 May 59		"
B. Xieng Lom, Pak Vet	Canal irrigation	24 Nov 59		"
B. Xieng Lome, Pak Vet	Bonzerie construction	29 May 59		"
B. Xieng Ngeun, Pak Vet	Wat	24 Nov 59		"
	Road to Na Kha	27 Mar 59		"
B, Kok Van, Sop Vy town	A school repair	28 Aug 60		"
	Wat	24 Nov 59		"
	School repairing	27 June 60		"
B. Na Ky Ngien	Water tank	27 June 60		"
B. Phik, Sop Vy town	Schpol and well repair	24 Nov 59		"

APPROVED PROJECTS SINCE JANUARY 1959 THROUGH JUNE 1962 **MUONG HOUEI SAI**

LOCATION	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	DATE OF APPR	DATE OF MAT RECEIVED	REMARKS
B. DONE Kay Nok, Houei-Sai	A school construction	22 Dec 60		Self-help WORK PROGRESS, MAR 6-62
Muong Houei-Sai	School repair	27 April 60		"
B. Houei-Sai Neau	A school construction	22 Dec 60		Self-help NOT COMPLETED, MAR 6-62
B. Pak Hao, Muong Houei-Sai	A school construction	22 Dec 60		completed, Mar 6-62
B. Pa Hoy, M. Houei-Sai	A school construction	22 Dec.60		Completed Mar 6-62
B. Phoung, M. Houei-Sai	A school construction	5 Sept 60		"
B. Nam Peuk, Houei-Sai	A school construction	22 Dec 60		"
B. Laou Tay, Kong Nale, Ban Om town.	A school construction	22 Dec 60		"
B. Nam Nhe, Nam Nhe town	A school construction	22 Dec 60		WORK PROGRESS MAR 6-62
B. Nam Keung, Nam Keung	A school construction	22 Dec 60		" WORK PROGRESS, MAR 6-62
B. Laou Neua, Ban Om T.	A school construction	22 Dec 60		"
B. Khouane, Thong Peung, town	A school construction	22 Dec 60		COMPLETED " MAR 6-62
B. Thafa, Kong Thafa town	A dispensary construction	30 Sept 60		"
B. Dane Thine	A school			waiting for mat Mar 6-62
B. Vieng May	A school			waiting for mat. Mar 6-62

APPROVED PROJECTS SINCE JANUARY 1959 THROUGH JUNE 1962 — MUONG SING

LOCATION	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	DATE OF APPR	DATE OF MAT RECEIVED	REMARKS
Muong Sing	School and pagoda repair	27 Apr 60		Self-help
Muong Long	A school construction	22 Dec 60		"
	A dispensary construction	May 60		"
Muong Mun	A school construction	22 Dec 60		"
B.Muong Nang, M. Nang	A school construction	22 Dec 60		"
B. Luang, M. Luang town	A school construction	5 Sept 60		"
B.Muong Sa, Muong Sa	Sala construction	22 Dec 60		"
B. Houa Namkeo, M.Namkeo	Sala construction	22 Dec 60		"
B.Hao Kot Kham, Muong Nam Keo Luong	A school construction	30 Sept 60		"
B.Koum, M.Namkeo Luong	A school construction	22 Dec 60		"
B.Lakkham, Namkeo Luong	Sala construction	22 Dec 60		"
B.Namkeo Noy, Namkeo Luong town	A school construction	5 Sept 60		"
B.Sry Heun,Namkeo Luong	Market construction	30 Sept 60		"
B.Mamkham, Nakham town	A bridge construction	22 Dec 60		"
B. Nakham, Nakham town	A bridge construction	22 Dec 60		"
B.Namkeo Luong, Namkeo Luong.	A bridge construction	22 Dec 60		"
B.Slyheuang, Namkeo Luong.	A school construction	22 Dec 60		"
B.Xieng Muone,Xieng Kheng town.	A school construction	22 Dec 60		"
B.Xieng Kheng,Xieng Kheng town	A school construction	22 Dec 60		"
B.Done Poy, Xieng Chay	A bridge construction	22 Dec 60		"
B.Done Poy, Xieng Thia	A school construction	30 Sept 60		"
B.Xieng Chay,Xieng Chay	Market repair	22 Dec 60		"
B.Xieng Tiay,Xieng Tiay	A school repair	5 Sept 60		"
B.Xieng Chiay, X. Tiay	A school repair	5 Sept 60		"
B.Xieng Nhu, Xieng Tiay	A school construction	27 April 60		"
Muong Sing	Muong Sing to Xieng Kok, Road construction	March 60		"
B.Yang Pieng,Yang Pieng	A school construction	5 Sept 60		"
B. Nakham, M. Nakham	A school construction			

APPROVED PROJECTS SINCE JANUARY 1959 THROUGH JUNE 1962 — MUONG NAMTHA

LOCATION	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	DATE OF APPR	DATE OF MAT RECEIVED	REMARKS
Muong Namtha	Nozzles for wells const.	27 Apr 60		Self-help
	Nozzles for road const	27 Apr 60		"
	Const. roller for airport	27 Apr 60		"
	A club construction	22 Dec 60		"
	Infirmery construction	22 Dec 60		"
B. Mo, Ban Mo town	A school construction	22 Dec 60		"
B.Sakeme, Ban Om, Kong Nale	School construction	22 Dec 60		"
B. Chao May, Chao May	Sala construction	22 Dec 60		"
Hong Kong, Muong Nam Tha	Dam construction	22 Dec 60		"
B.Phouvane, Luong Kone	A school construction	5 Sept 60		"
B.Sene Luong Somphou, Muong Luongkhone.	Sala construction	22 Dec 60		"
B.Bonne, Luongkhone.	Well construction	May 60		"
	A school construction	22 Dec 60		"
B.Done Khoune, Luong Kone	A school construction	June 60		"
	Sala construction	30 Sept.60		"
B. Kone, M.Nam Tha	2 wells construction	June 60		"
B.Kone, Luong Kone	A school construction	22 Dec 60		"
B. Luong Kone, Luong Kone	Sala construction	May 60		"
	Pagoda repair	27 Apr 60		"
	A market construction	22 Dec 60		"
B.Nam Kone, Luong Kone	School repair	27 Apr 60		"
B.Namtia, Luong Kone	A school repair	27 Apr 60		"
B.Phou, Luong Kone	School repair	27 Apr 60		"
B.Phya, Luong Kone	A school construction	22 Dec 60		"
B.Vieng Neua, Luong Kone	A school construction	22 Dec 60		"
	Sala construction	March 60		"
B.Mok, Ban Mok Town	School repair	27 Apr 60		"
B. Luong, M.Luong town	A school construction	22 Dec 60		"
Nam Hoy, Muong Nam Tha	Bridge repair	22 Dec 60		"
Nam Hong Kong, Nam Tha	Irrigation canal const.	22 Dec 60		"
B.Mokkanung, Nale town	A school construction	22 Dec 60		"

APPROVED PROJECTS SINCE JANUARY 1959 THROUGH JUNE 1962 — MUONG NAM-THA

LOCATION	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	DATE OF APPR:	DATE OF MAT: RECEIVED	REMARKS
B.Nale,Kong Nale town	A school construction	30 Sept 60		Self-help
	School repair	27 Apr 60		"
	A dispensary construction	30 Sept 60		"
B.Phéung, Kong Nale town	Sala construction	22 Dec 60		"
B.Phieune,Kong Nale town	Pagoda repair	27 April 60		"
B.Saphout Nhay, Nale T.	A school construction	22 Dec 60		"
B.Sakene, Kong Nale	Sala construction	22 Dec 60		"
	School repair	27 Apr 60		"
B.Sopphouk, Nale town	School repair	27 Apr 60		"
B.Botene, Namthoung town	Sala construction	22 Dec 60		"
B.Bo Theng,Namthoung T.	School and Pagoda repair	27 Apr 60		"
B.Namthoung,Namthoung T.	A school const.	5 Sept 60		"
B.Natheuy, Nam Thoung T.	School repair	27 Apr 60		"
	Sala construction	22 Dec 60		"
B. Nam Ghene, Thong Om	School const.	27 Apr 60		"
B. Nam Ngene town	A school const.	March 60		"
	Gutter const.	22 Dec 60		"
B.Tongplang, Ban Ome, Kong Nale.	A school const.	22 Dec 60		"
B. Ome, Ban Ome town	School repair	27 Apr 60		"
B.Lao Sou Choy,Phoukha T.	Sala const.	5 Sep 60		"
B.Namfa, Kong Phoukha	A school const.	22 Dec 60		"
B.Namsing,Phoukha town	School repair	27 Apr 60		"
B.Nam Sing,Kong Phoukha.	A school repair	22 Dec 60		"
B.Namfa,Phoukha town	School repair	27 Apr 60		"
B,Phoukha,Phoukha town	A school const.	22 Dec 60		"
	Sala const.	22 Dec 60		"
	A dispensary const	30 Sept 60		"
B.Phouthane, Phoukha T.	A school const.	22 Dec 60		"
B.Phoukha, Phoukha town	School repair	27 Apr 60		"
B.Pheung,Ban Pheung town	School repair	27 Apr 60		"
B.Phouthone, Pheung town	A school construction	22 Dec 60		"
B.Phoung, Ban Phoung town;	A school const.	July 60		"
B.Thong Om&Nam Hong Kong	A bridge repair	22 Dec 60		"

APPROVED PROJECTS SINCE JANUARY 1959 THROUGH JUNE 1962 — MUONG NAM THA

LOCATION	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	DATE OF APPR	DATE OF MAT: RECEIVED	REMARKS
Ban Nam Chia, Nam Chia	Well const.	March 60		Self-help
B. Nam Chia, Thong Om T.	A school const	5 Sept 60		"
B. Chia Thay, Thong Om	A school const	5 Sept 60		"
B. Lao, Thong Om town	Pagoda repair	27 Apr 60		"
B. Pai Thong Om town	A school construction	22 Dec 60		"
B. Thong Chiay Neua, Thong Om town	A school const	May 60		"
B. Thong Kang, Thong Om	A school const.	5 Sep 60		"
B. Thong Om, Thong Om	A school const.	5 Sep 60		"
	A school const.	Jul 60		"
That Thong Kang, Muong Namtha	Sala const.	30 Sep 60		"

B. Chao May, M. Chao May : Sala const.

B. Nam-tha M. Nam-tha : Sala const.

B. Phya Ngam, M. Thong-Om : A school const.

B. Phè, M. Thong Om : A school const.

L.P. Oct 17 '62

APPROVED SELF-HELP PROJECTS COMPLETED DURING JANUARY 1959 - JUNE 1962.

LOCATION	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	DATE OF APPR	DATE OF COMPLETION
KHOUENG LUANG PRABANG			
Wat Sene, M. Luang Prabang	Wat Sene, rebuild.	Jan. 59	27 Apr. 59
Wat Xieng-thong, Muong Luang Prabang	Wat Xieng-thong's decoration	Feb. 59	27 Apr. 59
Ban Na Pho, Muong Khay.	Well and Wat	Feb. 59	27 Apr. 59
	School and well	Mar 59	27 Apr. 59
Ban Pak Si, Muong Khay	School	27 Mar. 59	30 July 59
Ban Some, Muong Khay	Dam Maintenance	June 59	30 July 59
	Dam repair	22 Dec. 59	21 Apr. 60
Ban Hath Kho, Muong Pak Ou	School construction	June 59	24 Aug. 60
Ban Hat Kham, Muong Pak Ou	School and residence	27 Mar. 59	24 Aug. 60
Ban Done, Muong Phakhom	School repair	June 59	Jan. 60
B. Done Cho, M. Phakhom	Road repair	June 59	Apr. 60
Ban Hat Kien, M. Phanom	School maintenance	June 59	21 Apr. 60
B. Sangkhalok, M. Sangkhalok	School	27 Mar. 59	15 May 59
B. Chane Neua, M. Xieng Mene	School construction	June 59	30 July 59
B. Muong Nga., Muong Phan-Luang	Wat Tao Hai	Jan. 59	8 July 59
B. Khok Va, Muong Phakhom	Wat repair	18 July 59	21 Apr. 60
B. Pak Leung, M. Pak Leung	Wat	6 Mar. 59	30 July 59
MUONG KASSY			
Ban Na Khenh, Muong Na Mon	School construction	June 59	16 May 60
Ban Na Mon, Muong Na mon	Dispensary construction	18 May 59	16 May 60
MUONG HOUEI SAI			
Ban Pak Hao,	A school construction	22 Dec 60	6 March 62
Ban Pa Hoy	A school construction	22 Dec 60	6 March 62
Ban Phoung,	A school construction	5 Sep. 60	6 March 62
Ban Khouane, Muong Thong-Peung	A school construction	22 Dec 60	6 March 62

ADDITIONAL SELF-HELP PROJECTS COMPLETED DURING JANUARY 1959 - JUNE 1962
(Extract from Self-help School Construction Report 29 Aug. 61)

LOCATION		TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	APPR. DATE	COMPLETION DATE
HOUA KHONG PROVINCE				
· MUONG NAMTHA.				
BAN	TASSENG			
Thong Om	Thong Om	A school construction	July 60	August 61
Thong Chiay Tay	Thong Om	School		Completed (no date
Nam Chia	Thong Om	A school construction	5 Sept.60	
Phouvane	Luang Kone	A school construction	5 Sept 60	
Thong Kang	Thong Om	A school construction	5 Sept 60	
Khe	Thong Om	A school construction		
Vieng Heua	Luong Khone	A school construction	22 Dec 60	
Bonne	Luong Khone	A school construction	22 Dec 60	
Phya Ngam	Luong Khone	A school construction	22 Dec 60	
Namfa	Kong Phoukha	A school construction	22 Dec 60	
Phoukha	Phoukha	A school construction	22 Dec 60	
MUONG SING.				
Xieng Tiay	Xieng Tiay	A school repair	5 Sept 60	
Nam Keo Noy	Nam Keo Luong	A school construction	5 Sept 60	
Hae Kot Kham	Nakham	A school construction	30 Sept 60	
MUONG LUANG PRABANG				
Khimy Mouak	Sangkalok	A school construction	28 Aug 60	
Lat Hane	Lat Hane	School Maintenance	June 59	
		Teacher's quarter	28 Jan 60	
		School Maintenance	28 Aug 60	
MUONG HOUN				
Nakham	Muong Houn	School		
(The followings are extracted from LP RD Projects report)				
MUONG LUANG PRABANG				
Ban Lathane, Muong Pak Ou		School maintenance	28 Aug 60	
Ban Sala, Muong Phakhom		Dispensary construction	27 June 60	Febrary 1961
Ban Pak Si, Muong Luang Prabang		Teacher's quarter & Kitchen	18 July 59	
Ban Houn, Muong Phanom		School		March 1961

Oct 4 1962 (?)

FELT-NEED PROJECTS

1. Ban Keng Kheu - Primary school (Possibly by self-help.)
2. Hat Hien ✓ - Teacher quarters.
3. Xieng Meu - Primary school. (Possibly by self-help.)
4. Nun Savat - Well for village water.
5. Khok Mau ✓ - (a) Primary school. ✓ (b) Small hospital or dispensary.
6. Ban Mut - Repair present primary school. (By self-help.)
7. Ban Long-O - Primary school. (possibly by self-help.)
8. Long Tay - Primary school (Possibly by self-help.)
9. Khi Thut Pak Lum ✓ - Hospital for 12 patients.
10. Pak Seung - Primary school and teacher's quarters. (By self-help.)
11. Ban Som - Road to school and teacher's quarters. (One kilometer)(by self-help.)
12. Xang Hay ✓ - School and teacher quarters.
13. Ban Dau - Repair present school walls. (By self-help.)
14. Xa Leuang - Primary school. (Possibly by self-help.)
15. Na Xao - Well for village.
16. Pak Leung ✓ - Extension of two class-rooms at present school.
17. Ban Na - (a) Primary school. (possibly by self-help.)

    (a) Village well.

18. (a) Nam Tam River Dam approx. cost 2,800,000 K.
(b) Irrigation canal from above 1,500,000 K.

19. Houei Ngat - Irrigation canal

20. Houei Xieng - Irrigation canal

21. Nam Khau - Irrigation canal.
(Above three projects estimated at 218,335 K.)

22. Luang Prabang - Additional to present market.

23. Luang Prabang - School for classical dance.
(Building presently under construction must be torn down, due to structural defects, and a new building put up.)

24. Luang Prabang - Leprosariam for 12-16 patients.

25. Pak Tha - New five room school.
(Over 300 students are badly crowded in present school building.)

26. Pak Tha - Water catchment 3m. X 3m. X 2m.high concrete, with taps.

27. Houei Sai - Two village wells. At extremities of village.

28. Houei Sai - Rice mill. This area has a population of about 35,000 people and much rice is raised here, but no mill exists at present.

29. Houei Sai - Addition to morning market 14m. X 18 m. next to present. (by self-help.)

30. Houei Sai - Road to airport (8 kilometers.)

31. Houei Sai - Dock at river side for traffic and rice from Xieng Khong to above requested rice mill - floating type to raise and lower water-river level.

32. Houei Sai - Sala, a meeting house.
(By self-help.)

33. Muong Nane - Road to Tha Deu (8 Kilometers.) Basically all that is needed is the tools required, as work will be done by self-help.

34. Muong Nane - Dam with water filter and catchment.

35. Muong Nane - New primary school
(One room, can be done by self-help)

36. Houei Sai - New five room primary school.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Aubrey Elliott DATE: 3 DECEMBER 1962

FROM : Jack W Kulp

SUBJECT: Conference with Chaokhoueng — refugee relief

On Saturday December 1st.at a meeting with the Chaokhoue of Luang Prabang refugee problems in this area were discussed,aswell as some suggested new projects for the province.The refugee to be solved had been suggested by Mr.Voelkner,in his letterto you of Nov. I first asked the Chaokhoueng if he would be able to give us informat -on on the discrepancy in figures of the number of refugees as given by Mr.Khong my,and the number Mr.Voelkner had been able to determine The Chaokhoueng said that he would send me a complete list of all re- fugees in the area ,their origination,and where they are presently lo- cated.Seconly,I spoke to him of the Meo refugees now living on the outskirt of Luangprabang,who would to move,either to a new site 15km south of here on the Nam Khan river,or tothe neighberhood of Sayabury THe Chaokhoueng said he would investigate the ownership of the land they wish to move to,but that;in any event if they should wish to move to Sayabury they could feel free to do so.He did ask that their leaders came and talk to him about it.In regard to the Lao refugees living at Ban Deun Kao,on Prince Petsarath estate the Chaokhoueng said he would allow them to moveto Vientiane or Sayabury wherever they prefered. His attitude during these discussion of the refugees seemed most cordial,and he appeared to be willing to do every thing possible to help.Next,I brought up the suggestion that I had previou ly made to you on your recent visit here of using the Teachers Trai

ing School during the summer months to teach young girls and women of the area. He was enthusiasticly in favor of the idea, and thought we should start working on the plans as soon as possible. He suggested that Dr. Phoui, the medecine chief of Luang Prabang and Mr. Soukhan, chief of education be brought into our discussion. He also recommended that either Mr. Mann or yourself discuss it with Dr. Khamlek in Vientiane. I am enclosing a more detailed resume of this project for your use in this respect. I also discussed with his Highness, the project that I had previously talked to you about of starting an experimental agricultural garden here at L.P. to determine which foods can be grown best in the wet season, which inthe dry season, methods of propogation etc. Again the Chaokhoueng greatly favored this idea and added that one of His Majesty, the King's Sons has just returned from France and Israel where he has studied horticulture extensively. At the earliest convenience he is going to introduce me to the Prince and would like his Royal Highness and me to work on this project together. On Tuesday December 18th, the Chaokhoueng is to call a provincial council meeting for the purpose of working out details of the project for the leper colony at Pak Lun.

John T. Perry, AC/Luang-Prabang February 10, 1966

Tom Ward, Refugee Operations Officer

Background on Proposed Refugee Resettlement Sites.

Ban Don is one of two proposed refugee resettlement sites selected in the immediate Luang-Prabang area. Most of the refugees that will be resettled here are already resident in the area, squating on other people's land, living in miserable conditions. The Chao Khoueng has appropriated this section of land - approximately 1.5 km along the Mekong and 300 meters deep for resettlement purposes. USAID, RLG, and U.N. refugee resettlement advisors have inspected this site as well as Sop Mout, the other site, and recommend approval. What is needed for this location right now is assignment of a bulldozer to complete land clearing so the people can build their houses themselves. USAID will be asked to furnish roofing sheets and nails but probably not any other construction materials. We will also be asked to build a simple elementary school, perhaps a simple dispensary, and provide wells. Most of the people who will be resettled here are ethnic Lao who have lived along the Nam Ou and Mekong Rivers, they earn their livelihood by fishing and operating boats along the river. There is a great shortage of free paddy land available in this area so the farmers among this group will plant upland rice on the hill sides in the area.

Sop Mout, the other resettlement area will accommodate between 400 and 1,000 families. This site is located several kilometers from Luang-Prabang downstream on the Mekong. This site is more extensive in area and irrigated paddy land as well as upland rice fields would be available.

TWARD/ROO/LP:mo
2-10-1966

cc. OD
ROO (2)

April 13, 1966.

Northern Luang Prabang area.

Although a small program had been started in this area before my first arrived on the scene, I had the opportunity to be a part of the effort aimed at Laying a foundation for a good program there. Upon returning to Laos I have had the opportunity to see it all but lost. Therefore, I shall trace events from the beginning to where the situation stands at the present times.

Northern Luang Prabang has always been caught between Xieng Khouang, Luang Prabang proper and Houa Khong. Due to the tremendous amount of work in the other two areas coupled with a lack of personnel and the emphasis in Luang Prabang on a cluster program and holding action only, there was literally not enough emphasis placed in this area another problem was that there was no coordination between FAR, the ADCs and VP's troops.

There were good troops in the 131, 138, 169, 137, 176 and 121 areas. A great deal of time was spent trying to draw the civilin population to the RLG side since these people had live with the enemy for a long time. They would move back and forth according to the security situation and what each side had to offer.

A massive push against the entire area was anticipated as early as June, 1965. There were over 15,000 refugees at 121, a potential of 6,000-7,000 in the 169 area, over 5,000 at 176, not to mention the many people living in the area. Upon appraising the situation, the only chance was to institute a holding action in the area.

The holding action failed because of lack of adequate support and the people were forced into Luang Prabang and the situation now stands as follows:

There is one Meo leader with a small number of inadequately equipped troops at site 193 with about 5,000 refugees. There are less than 100 soldiers trying to hold site 138 with an ADC leader. These two groups are also trying to hold a line open between the two points. East of site 169 is located the only good Lao Theung leaders, Xieng Nan Noi and Xieng Phan, who have grouped together and are trying to hold a base with a few soldiers against great odds.

To the south all the refugees have come down to stay sithin the peumeter set up by FAR forces which are notirious for a lack of directive to push north.

In the north the enemy is going full speed ahead to complete transportation, routes to secure the entire area.

There is at least one potential airstrip and base of operations left at site 193, with a little luck the area of Xieng Phan Noi and Xieng Phan could be saved. If we lose these potential bases of operation, we can then, I feel, consider the area lost.

ORA:ps:6-24-71

June 5, 1966.

LS-193 fell recently precipitating the movement of 3000-4000 Meo in the area.

ORA:ps:6-24-71

17 August 1966:

(1) A satellite stream of Mekong tributary, the Nam Bac flows souteast into the Nam Ou. Nam Bac is also the name for the lush rice valley. In the aptly titled operation prasane (coordination) troops of MR I, with prior clearning by geurrilla units and the tactical wing of the Lao air force, occupied the Nam Bac valley August 7 against by then scant opposite. The NLHX was thus driven from an area it had controlled since January 1960.

(2) The subsequest propaganda of both sides distorted operation prasane. Radio Pathet Lao charged "US imperialist, Lao reactionaries and traitors" with sending troops to "pillage the people in their temporarily controlled yones" the Ministry of Defense communique, published in Lao Press August 15, passed off the operation as a crusade at popular request to free people "who for over six years had known only tyranny, destruction and misery" the communique made the unlikely claim that upon the approach of querillay troops, the people rebelled against the Lao Viet regime, killing party cadre and enemy troops.

(3) They were genuinely glad to see the soldiers of the Lao 1st infantry battalion (BI 1), however, army presence encouraged tham to sleep in their villages August 7 for the first time in three years, secondary fires from bombardments ~~xxx~~ had burned down many of their houses and they had been living dispersed in huts at their ricefields. By discyplined behaviro and paying for food, like ~~x~~ fruit and chickens the soldiers of BIs were making an excellent impression (Contrary to the operation last conducted north of Xieng Lom: They contrasted will not only with the previous occupies but also with the guerrilla troops, consisting mostly of non ethnic Lao tribespeople, who had seized the position and then moved northeast after a few days upon BI's arrival. The geurrillas were addicted to spectacular gestures that frightened the people, like shooting pomelos off the trees with carbines.

(4) BI 1 is working on a census, and its able commander, Maj. Ounheuan Chitranondh, gives a preliminary estimate of 2000 families, or 8000 10000 people, in the Nam Bac valley. Villages close to and within a few kilometers of the French built 500 yard airstrip, still in good condition, are: Ban Khong, Ban Fa, Ban Phone Say, Ban Nam La, Ban Muong Ban, Ban Ly and Ban Nayahg. The last three are Tai Leu; the rest are Lao, there are apparently no tribal villages in the immediate vicinity.

(5) Ban Fa, the largest of the three villages visited, had 130 houses, many of them quite large and built with substantial timber. One hundred of these had been burned to the ground or burned enough to be made uninhabitable. There was consequently an overage of five families living in each of the 30 houses that still stand, the same situation, but with smaller figures, was true ~~x~~ of both Khong and Don. Ban Khong originally had 69 houses, but by August 12, the date of the visit, the village Chief had not yet had time to count how many were havitable.

(6) Next to housing, a problem that villagers were already attacking on their own initiative, the people have great need of medical care. There was no local dispensary in communist days, and medicine is not availabel. A less urgent but vital need is for education. Nore of th local children have been to school during the last three years of refugee is the forest. Another complaint was about money, many of the people are anxious to exhange their Xieng Khouang kip for more qorthly currency, but that is a problem for the RLG to face. At least in Nam Fac, some 15-20 of the village leders contended that they had no shortage of rice. Apparently while living close to their fields they continued to cultivate them and reap enough at least for family consumption.

(7) Although Major Ounheuan said that there had been two NVA and one PL company stationed near the airstrip, villagers of Ban Fa said that they rarely saw Vietnamese and never any Chinese, some villagers fled with front soldiers. Of this groups a certain protion have returned, those who did not yet too faw away. Many front soldiers have also rallied. Popular enthusiasm is now running high for the government, and the area is ripe for an impact program. Given local initiative and resources, it should not be an expensive effort.

(8) After this smooth and heady victory, the general staff is consi= cering expending the Nam Bax salient NW toward Muong Sai. Some feel, however, that the 2000 -3000 government troops now in the Nam Bac valley are two overexgended to put up a strong defense of the area they have just acquired. The moment of truth should come during the rice harvest this fall. We will meanwhile try to forus government attendtion on consolidating its recent well gotten gains in the Nam Bac area, leaving any campaing to take Muong Sai for later consideration.

ORA:ps:7-8-71

26 Aug-ust 1966:

Relief supplies in the way of medicines are being provided to Nam Bac, with two medics on location.

FAR has plans to form a new GM in the area using as a mucleus BV-63, 100 man increments from seven other units of MR I and II, plus recruiting to fill to normal stenght.

The suggestion was made that the forward area team in Nam Bac would range through the general area including the mountain areas accupied by the Lao Theung and the Meo under the leadership of the ACs and Gen. Vang Pao, respectively. Assistance would be provided to the people of the area at sites 176, 169, 186 and 187. It was deemed essential that the support of these people be obtained since they are contributing to the security of Nam Bac by providing early warning and intelligence on enemy movements.

ORA:ps:7-8-71

For Discussion Purposes only

W.A.

9/6/66

9/6/66 ??

Nam Bac, in the northern part of Luang-Prabang province, is now secure. It is still surrounded by P.L., held territory therefore the people in Nam Bac cannot buy and sell to other parts of the Kingdom.

The farmers around Nam Bac produce a surplus of rice, oranges and vegetables. In the past they have sold to the P.L. and they have no other markets at present except the soldiers in the area.

It is proposed that before rice harvest ADO locate a man in Nam Bac for the purpose of buying rice. This rice would in turn be sold to the department of Social Welfare for refugee relief. This would have several advantages:

1. A market would be provided for the surplus rice.
2. The surplus rice would not go to the P.L. as in the past.
3. Villagers would feel they are a part of the Kingdom.
4. Villagers would like kip to purchase needed supplies.
5. The cost of transporting rice to refugee areas near Nam Bac would be much less.

It is also proposed that ADO make available seeds, tools, pesticides and fertilizer. The RLG military is working on a plan to make other consumer goods available through some kind of a P.X. arrangements

A third proposal is for ADO to purchase oranges and vegetables in Nam Bac, ship to L.P. on empty planes returning to L.P. and sell on the local market by ADO in L.P. This operation would be coordinated by the AC in L.P.

The volume of rice and other products are not known at present, but Khampha is making survey to get some idea. It is not thought that the volume would be large. The capital of ADO would not be tied up long because sales could be made soon after purchases were made.

A small building would be needed. It may be necessary to construct the building, but this will also be checked.

The above proposal has been discussed with the USAID staff at L.P. and Khamphe.

28 September 1966:

Subject; Visit to Nam Bac.

Participants: Gen. Ouane Rathikoune, Commander in Chief FAR, Gen. Kane insisiengmay, commander, MR IV, Col. Bounchanh, Chief of Staff for Northern Laos. Hom Sundara, Chao Khoueng Luang Prabang, Col. Khamphay Commanding Officer, Nam Bac.

(1) On arrival in Nam Bac with the Chao Khoueng of PL. we met with the military personnel listed above and subsequently with the Tasseng and other village leaders. Following the meetings, we went on an inspection tour of Nam Bac village, on both sides of the river.

(2) The Chao Khoueng of Luang Prabang made it clear, in front of the military officers, that contrary to rumors from Vientiane, there is no conflict between the military and the civilians on the question of authority in the Nam Bac area. The military will remain in control until security is assined, and then will turn authority over to civilian officials.

(3) On security, military officials stated that enemy reinforcements amounting to 1300 have moved in from the Dien Bien Phu area and are located at a considerable distance NE of Nam Bac. Col. Bounchanh stated that FAR is planning to take the offensive, with the objective Muong Ngoi, on the Nam Ou. He also indicated the Gen. Vang Pao, commander of MR II, is to be given the mission of seizing the range of mountain arests SE of the Nam Ou. The FAR is mounting an offensive up the valley of the Nam Suong (but we had indications from other sources that, the contract to the Nam Bac operation two months ago, relatively few villagers in that valley have rallied to the RLG). Col. Bounchanh siad that the mission of clearing out enemy guerilla troops between the range of mountain crests assigned to Gen. Vang Pao and the Nam Ou will fall to commandos.

ORA:ps:7-8-71

OCT. 26 '66

To: Tom WARD L.P.

FROM: CHAIM LEAVITT, NAM BAK.

I ASKED BOTH THE FAR AND AB-1 OFFICERS ON THE RICE SITUATION IN THEIR AREA. AB-1 DID NOT THINK THERE WAS A SHORTAGE; MOST UPLAND RICE WAS OR IS BEING HARVESTED. THE COL. OF THE FAR NAMED TWO VILLAGES WHICH ARE SHORT ON RICE. ONE IS BAN HOUIE YOUNG, SOUTH OF US, HAS 53 FAMILIES, 237 PEOPLE. IT SEEMS THEY CAME HERE TO ASK FOR RICE. THE COL. ALSO STATED THAT FROM BAN HOUIE HIEN ONG, THERE ARE 12 FAMILIES WHO NO LIVE IN BAN LA KHONE. THESE ARE REFUGES AND A LETTER ON THIS SUBJECT WAS SENT TO ~~CHIEN~~ C.K. OFFICE IN L.P..

I WENT TODAY TO SITE 187 TO GIVE SOME VEG. SEEDS AND LOOK AROUND. I MET THE TASSANG, MR. SINGDON & A MAN FROM C.K. OFFICE MR. JAM CHA WHO CAME UP TO 187 TO MAKE A POPULATION CENSUS AND DETERMINE NUMBER OF REFUGES.

BOTH MEN SAY THEY HAVE NEVER (DURING PAST YEAR) RECEIVED REFUGE RICE OR SUPPLIES. AIR PLANES DROPE RICE FOR ARMY ONLY. THE REF. HAVE BE GETTING RICE FROM THE ARMY — WHEN ARMY HAS SOME LEFT OVER. ONE SMALL REF VILLAGE (20 FAMILIES) I VISITED JUST GOT 5 SACKS RICE AND ONE SALT. ARMY KEEPS NO RECORDS OF HOW MUCH RICE IT GIVES AWAY. IF RICE DROPS FOR REF. LOCALS WERE NOT AWARE OF THIS, BUT IT SEEMS THE REF. HAVE BEEN GETTING RICE.

THERE ARE 1,537 REF. IN THIS AREA. IN SEPT. OF 1965 977, OR 194 FAMILIES CAME TO SITE 187 FROM BAN LOUNG BOW, HOUE HAY, QIEU SANG AND OTHERS. THE TASSANG SAYS THAT THESE PEOPLE WILL NOT HAVE RICE NEXT YEAR SINCE DURING FEB. OF 1966 THE PEOPLE LEFT DO TO FIGHTING (I DID NOT CHECK THIS WITH BILL OR BOB). THIS AND THE T-28 OVER HEAD DID NOT ALLOW THEM TO GROW RICE. THE REF ARE NOW IN 3 VILLAGES:

BAN THAN LAO 240 PEOPLE
BAN KONG NEOK 296 "
BAN HOUM PHALOW 441 "

I GAVE THEM VEG. SEEDS & WILL SEND UP MORE THIS WEEK. THE C.K. REFUGE MAN SENT A LETTER ON OCT. 25, 1966, YESTERDAY, TO THE C.K. (LETTER No 3) STATING THE NEEDS, NUMBER, AND LOCATION OF REFUGEES. HE SAID THEY NEED RICE, SALT, IRON BARS (BLACKSMITHS ARE IN VILLAGES) BLANKETS, POTS, PANS.

IN THE LAST FEW DAYS ABOUT 560 MORE PEOPLE CAME FROM OUM BEHA. KASSANG SAID THERE ARE MORE AND WILL KNOW FOR SURE LATER. (HE THOUGHT ABOUT 70 FAMILIES). LIKE THE OLD REF, THE ARMY IS FEEDING THEM. THE LOCAL REF MAN DID NOT SEND A LETTER TO C.K. YET, BUT WILL DO SO.

FOR YOUR INF., THE CHOU KHENG (C.K.) SENT MEN TO INVESTIGATE REF. PROBLEMS AND MAKE POPULATION CENSUS TO:

SITE 169 (PHA THONG) — MR. JAM LAN
? CHOM VAN — MR. POUMA
187 — MR. JAM CHAN

IN SEPT. 3 RICE DROPS MADE, BUT ALL WENT TO ARMY.

CHAIM LEAVITT

Oct. 27, 1966

To: Tom Ward

From: Chaim Leavitt

Just spoke with Maj. of AB-1. Today he said there is a rice shortage at Site 137 (maybe I'll go up today) and for some refuges near Site 138.

~~He~~ The Maj. of AB-1 request of me to have you sent up supplies for the PX. Now the story is that he is running it, not the far. He has bought the supplies, about 2 tons he estimates, ~~and~~ which are now stored in AB-1's warehouse in L.P. I told him that USAID will not aid with transportation to which he answere that "the director" said USAID would. Mr. Cody told me USAID might aid with the first shipment ~~of~~ of goods, but none after wards so I told this to the Major. He said, therefore, he would like these goods in the warehouse sent up.

I would think you would have to check with Mr. Cody on this first. He would want to know the weight of all these goods. The Major was not too sure

SINCE THE WEIGHT MIGHT BE THE MAIN FACTOR FOR A YES OR NO ANSWER I THINK IT WOULD BE BEST TO CHECK WITH AB-1 IN L.P. FOR A MORE OR LESS ACCURATE ~~ESTIMATE~~ WEIGHT OF GOODS.

CHAIM

THANKS FOR FOOD. HOW MUCH?

I DID MAKE IT TO SITE 137. THERE ARE TWO GROUPS OF REFUGES. ONE JUST CAME 15 DAYS AGO FROM MOUNG SAI. THEY ARE MEO. THERE ARE 4 FAMILIES AND 20 PEOPLE.
THE SECOND GROUP HAS SOME HISTORY. THEY LEFT THEIR HOME LAO THA IN JAN. 1966 AND WENT TO PHA THONG (SITE 169), THEN TO MOUK PLY (SITE 193) THEN TO NAM JAK IN AUGUST. FROM NAM JAK THE WENT TO TONG TOO (186) IN SEPT '66 AND THEN TO 137 ABOUT 30 DAYS AGO. (THIS IS WHAT HE TOLD. THE 30 DAYS AND SEPT. IN TWO LOCATION DON'T GO, BUT THERE IS SOME OVERLAP - NOT IMPORTANT)
THERE ARE 49 FAMILIES — 200 PEOPLE. ALL ARE MEO. FOR INFORMATION, "SAM"

IN MOCK PLY (193)

SOME SUPPLIES. DUE TO ~~THERE~~ THEIR HAVING TO MOVE THREE MORE TIMES, LITTLE IS LEFT. THE ARMY IS FEEDING THEM NOW, BUT THEY NEED SUPPLIES. THE NIBAN FROM LAO THA CAME TOO, HIS NAME IS ~~PANG~~ PHANG CHONG. BOTH GROUPS HAVE BUILT HOMES, BUT NEED CLOTHING, FOOD, AND OTHER THINGS, AS DO MOST REFUGES. I GAVE SOME VEG. TO THEM, AND WILL SEND UP MORE IN A WEEK.

THE ARMY CAPT. SAID THAT THERE ARE 100 PEOPLE MORE IN THE FOREST FROM LAO THA TO SITE 137 AND SHOULD BE ARRIVING IN A DAY OR TWO.

THE VILLAGERS FROM NAM CHAN (TH 0563) WERE FORCED TO LEAVE VILLAGE IN MARCH '66. THEY HAVE RETURNED 2 MONTHS AGO AND ARE IN NEED OF HELP. THEY WERE NOT ABLE TO PLANT RICE. THERE ARE 88 FAMILIES — 1,500 PEOPLE.

ANOTHER POINT OF INTEREST WHICH CAME UP IN OUR TALK - MORE PEOPLE WANT THING. IN KHET 18 THERE ARE 536 FAMILIES, 3,000 PEOPLE. THEY HAVE NO SALT AND

NO [redacted] PLACE TO GET IT BEFORE THEY USED TO WALK TO MOUNG LA, BUT NOT NOW. IN MOUNG LA THERE ARE 70-80 FAMILIES. EACH FAMILY BOILS SALT FROM OCT. TO APRIL. DURING ONE DAY EACH [redacted] FAMILY CAN BOIL 5 CANS [redacted] OR 200 CANS (KEROSENE) PER DAY.

IT TAKES ONE DAY TO WALK FROM 137 TO NAM BAC. IF THERE WAS A PLACE TO BUY THINGS HERE, THE CAPT. THOUGHT THE MEO WOULD COME HERE TO DO THEIR SHOPPING.

I JUST ASK AND LOOK AROUND, BY THE PEOPLE EXPECT SOMETHING. WHAT HAPPENS NOW?

CHAIM

October 31, 1966

TO : E. O. Ruoff, Chief Refugee Branch

THRU : John T. Perry, AC/Luang-Prabang

FROM : James T. Ward, Operations Officer Area

SUBJECT : Monthly Report - October, 1966

A. Luang-Prabang Province:

1. The annual rice harvest is progressing and we are hopeful that a substantial number of the 24,000 refugees in Luang-Prabang and Sayaboury Provinces will become self-sufficient after the harvest. Despite a scarcity of land, questionable seed, late planting, floods, and insects, it is anticipated that half of the refugees who are located in Muong Nane, Muong Khay, Muong Luang-Prabang, and Xieng Ngeun will have enough rice for next year. Refugees located at Pak Beng, Ban Bo, Pak Tha, Pak Ou, and Ban Coc were hard hit by the flood but perhaps a quarter to a third will be self-sufficient. The 2200 refugees at Houei Yo were settled during the rainy season and were unable to plant rice this year. Up-country sites will continue to require substantial assistance because enemy military activities denied maximum agricultural effort by the refugees.

2. The Nam Bac Valley of Northern Luang-Prabang Province has few refugees of traditional type. Until recently, however, the several thousand inhabitants were under Pathet Lao control for six years. Because of its isolated location, there is a paucity of consumer goods, although the villagers have funds to buy necessities such as salt, cloth, and kerosene if they were available. A consumer cooperative store, minus commodities, has been established by the local leaders but the problem of transporting the goods to Nam Bac has not been resolved. Since surface transportation seems utopian for the foreseeable future, air transportation appears to be the only feasible method of supply. It is therefore recommended that consideration be given to utilizing an aircraft already working in the area to move cooperative commodities from Luang-Prabang to Nam Bac periodically on a cost sharing basis.

3. The Chaokhoueng has decided that there will be no decision concerning a formal resettlement program until next year. The postponement is probably due to national elections and a present reassignment of Chaomuongs throughout the province. The two sites the Chaokhoueng

now favors Ban Dan and Sop Mout are on the edge of Luang-Prabang town where there is insufficient land for paddy cultivations

B. Sayaboury Province:

The CDAA reports that the Nam Hia refugees are busy clearing land and that the blacksmith tool production project is ready to proceed pending the arrival of anvils. Refugees located at Nam Hia and Phou Houa Moui are divided into two categories, the old refugees who should be self-sufficient and the new refugees who arrived after this year's planting.

C. Houa Khong Province:

During a recent visit to Ban Houei Sai rice requirements for the coming quarter were discussed with Tony Cauteruoci, CDAA and Blaine Jensen, Acting Operations Officer. It is doubtful that a reduction for Houa Khong Province can be judiciously made at this time despite the harvest. Most lowland areas along the Mekong that were expected to have excellent crops were destroyed by the flood. While some upland areas devoted to dry rice cultivation became self-sufficient, they have been offset by the influx of new refugees since planting time. For example, during October, 1200 new refugees from Nam Tha-Muong Sing arrived in Muong Muong, Nam Ha, and Nam Thouei.

OOA:JTWard:mo 11-4-1966

cc. OD, DD, AO, RDD, C&R (3), USAID/Luang-Prabang (4)

DAKAN

S. J. Smoff, Chief Refugee Division — November 14, 1966

THRU : Duane R. Hammer, Acting AC/Luang-Prabang

James T. Ward, Operations Officer Area

Up-Country Sites in L.P.

Chain Leavitt, F.A.T., Nam Bac has expressed an interest in working with refugee villages in the Northern Luang-Prabang area in addition to his duties at Nam Bac. In fact he has visited, on his own, several villages by AB-1 or H.O. shopper.

Because of the fluidity of the situation in Northern Luang-Prabang province and in the light of the recent tragedy in the area, I suggest that he be expressly authorized by you and Mr. Haffner to undertake this additional duty.

Mr. Robert Dakan, Operations Officer/LP, is responsible for refugee relief operations in the Northern Luang-Prabang area and I recommend that Mr. Leavitt be directly responsible to him in refugee matters. I also recommend that they be instructed to meet ROK at an up-country site other than Nam Bac.

OOA:LP:JTWard:mes:11/14/66

cc. Mr. Haffner/RDO
Chain Leavitt
Robert Dakan

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Hammer
L.P

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Duane Hammer, Acting AC/Luang Prabang DATE: Nov. 16, 1966
) Dr. H. E. Thomas, ADRD HET
THRU:) E. G. Ruoff, Chief Refugee Relief Division ER
FROM : L. E. Haffner, Chief Forward Area Group JEH

SUBJECT: Functions of FA Team Nam Bac

REF: AAC/LP Memo to E. G. Ruoff dated 14 November 1966

The concept for the employment of the Forward Area Team Nam Bac is that they will engage in a light rural development program to meet the urgent needs of the villagers in this nearly liberated area. As with certain other FA Teams, their being the only Americans USAID personnel resident in the area, makes it appropriate that they assist in any way possible, on a time available basis, the functions of other USAID agencies in the area. The FA Team at Nam Bac will respond, on a time available basis, to the requests for assistance originating from American USAID members on the staff of the Area Coordinator/Luang Prabang.

Forward Area Team members will check with the local military commander on the security situation prior to their movement outside the ~~unified~~ AIRFIELD area and will not RON at any up-country site other than Nam Bac.

Nov. 22, 1966

To: E. G. Ruoff, Chief, Refugee Relief & Resettlement Branch, RDD

Thru: J. T. Perry, AC/Luang Prabang

From: J. T. Ward, Operations Officer Area

Subject: Monthly Report - November 1966

1. Refugee Relief

Early in the reporting period Mr. Robert Dakan was assigned to assist in refugee relief operations for Northern Luang Prabang Province. Mr. Dakan, no stranger to this area, has quickly become acquainted with relief procedures and problems and he has visited most up-country refugee sites. Mr. and Mrs. Dakan are a most welcomed addition to the L.P. staff.

In the Nam Bac area there are 100 new families of Lao and Lao Theung refugees now located at Ban La Khon near the Nam Ou River. Rice and other assistance are being provided.

2. Refugee Resettlement

An increased number of refugees are being located in the Houei Yo resettlement area. The Meo are being encouraged to settle at Phou Dam and the Lao Theung at Na Sang. Garden seeds were distributed to the refugees, school supplies to the school, and medical supplies to the dispensary.

3. Social Welfare

The results of the rice harvest are still inconclusive as later crops are only being harvested now. Most refugees in relatively secure lowland areas are expected to become, at least partially, self-sufficient and hopefully a 40% reduction in surface rice deliveries can be effected over the next quarter.

Up-country refugees in mountainous areas of marginal security that are supported by air drop will continue to require approximately the same level of support as during the past several months.

Mr. E. O. Ruoff, Chief Refugee Branch November 22, 1966

Robert Dakan

Nam Ou Valley:

Refugee Movement

Ban La Khon. TH4878

On the 1st of November, due to enemy harrassment 600 people (Lao) moved from the villages of: Sop Van (TH5680), Sop Houng (?), Hat Sao (TH5476) to Ban La Khon.

Col. Cham Phi, Commandant Nam Bac MR-1, wants these people (Lao) move to site 176 Nam Thuam TH2567. He has been supplying them with rice, (2 tons) soap, cooking pots. He also sent a medic from Nam Bac over to meet them with medicine.

NOV. 25, 1966.

REFUGEE SITUATION BAN LA KHON TH4898

ON NOV. 2* THERE WAS A MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE, AROUND 600, FROM THE VILLAGES OF BAN SOP UAN (GH6680), SOP HOUNG AND HAT SAO TH6496. COL CHAM PHI, COMMANDANT NAM BAC MR-1. SAYS THEY ARE IN NEED OF RICE.

THIS IS OF MOST IMPORTANCE, FOR IF THEY DON'T RECEIVE RICE IT IS FELT THEY WILL RETURN TO THE ENEMY.

BOB DAKAN
REFUGEE RELIEF.

ENCL.

REFUGEE LIST FROM BAN LA KHON. IT IS NOT COMPLETE. (NOT PRESENT)

COPY MEMORANDUM SENT TO RUGFF.

NAM OU VALLEY'S

REFUGEE MOVEMENT

BAN LA KHON TH 4878

ON THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER, DUE TO ENEMY HARRASSMENT 600 PEOPLE(LA MOVED FROM THE VILLAGES OF: SOP UAN (TH5680), SOP HOUN (?), & HAT SAO (TH5476). TO BAN LA KHON.

COL. CHAM PHI, - COMMANDANT NAM BAC M.R.I, WANTS THESE PEOPLE (LAO) MOVE TO SITE 176 NAM THUAM TH2567. HE HAS BEEN SUPPLYING THEM WITH RICE. (2 TONS) SOAP, COOKING POTS, HE ALSO SENT A MEDIC FROM NAM BAC OVER TO MEET THEM WITH MEDICINE.

TO: E.G. Ruoff, Chief, Refugee Branch November 28, 1966

FROM: Robert T. Dakan, Operations Officer Area

SUBJECT: Monthly Report - November 1966 (Exerpts)

A. Luang Prabang Province:

1. During this reporting period the most significant movement of refugees was due to the loss of Ban Sao (DZ-A). People, mostly Lao Theung, in that area began to move to Site 137 Mok Phout. New refugees numbered 300 at Site 137 with some 600 still on their way. This is a poor area to have so many people and it is hoped these people can be moved south to the Houei Yo area for resettlement.

2. In a memorandum to Mr. Ruoff, November 22, 1966, the reporting officer reported on the Nam Ou Valley refugee movement. At the present time there are still more refugees coming into Ban La Khan, east of Nam Bac. Social Welfare LP has turned over 5 tons of rice over to MR II for distribution to these people. It was stated before that these people were to be moved to Site 176, Nam Thuam, it is now Col. Khamphay opinion, Commandant MR II Nam Bac, that it would be better if these people stay in the Ban La Khan area.

B. Phong Saly:

Due to military activity there is a continual influx of people, mostly Lao Theung into Site 187 and Site 169. There are reports of some 800 people moving toward Site 169 Pha Thong. It is believed by the reporting officer that there will be upwards to 3000 people coming into this area within the next 3 months.

ORA:ps-24-5-71

UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

Weekly Report: Chief of General Staff (National)
General Staff Underground RM I
General Staff Underground Sub RM I
Sub Underground RM I Medical Unit

To: USAID Rep. L.P.

From: Thao Onchan, Medic Nam Bac Hospital

On December 22, 1966 at 2330 there was one group of enemy (unknown number) came to destroyed our hospital. At that time there were 16 patients in the hospital.(10 soldiers 6 regular). All of the patients were hurted. The enemy fired B 40, threw hand-grenade and some shot. Hospital was hit by 6 shot, etc. The seriously injured people have been sent to CM No. 11 hospital, awaiting to send to LP. The others were sent to AC soldiers' camp. Just so notified.

Nam Bac Hospital
12/23/66
Thao Onchan
Medic

Remark

Should we move out some place else or stay in the same place? Please advise.

Dist
PHD
C&R

Bob Dakan

January 4, 1967

TO : Mr. E. G. Ruoff, Chief, Ref. Rlf. & Rstlmt Br.

THRU : Mr. John T. Perry, AC/Luang-Prabang

FROM : Robert T. Dakan, Operations Officer Area/LP

SUBJECT : Monthly Report - December, 1966

Phong Saly Province:

Refugee movement in this area continues to increase with the coming dry season. 500 new refugees, Lao Theung, came into Site 187A. New refugees that were headed for Site 187 have been resettled in a village to the east of the Site. Rice drops have been set up for the above new refugees and will continue until they can plant their own rice.

The reporting officer distributed some refugee supplies to this area, but they were completely inadequate for the number of new refugees, not to mention the refugees that arrived some 7 months ago. Requests for refugee supplies have been sent to Vientiane stating the number of new and old refugees that haven't received any help. The request was sent October 12th, before the reporting officer arrived in Laos, we received word they left Vientiane on January 2, 1967; and it will take another 9 days by barge to Luang-Prabang. This may save money but it certainly doesn't help to run a Refugee Relief Program out of Luang-Prabang.

With the anticipated arrival of refugee supplies and proper air support the reporting officer hopes to make distributions to new and old refugees at Sites 187, 187A, 169, in Phong Saly Province. In Luang-Prabang Province to Sites 137, 203, some 800 refugees in Ban Li, and Ban La Khan as well as the resettled villages of Houei Yo and Phou Dam some 2,500 people.

Luang-Prabang Province:

The most significant refugee movement in the Province was from LS 203 to Luang-Prabang, and then by boat to Houei Yo and Phou Dam. These were some 150 Meo and Lao Theung people from the Muong Sai area. I might mention that the reporting officer had little to do with this movement because it was handled by Chaim Leavitt and Col. Khamphay at L.S. 203 and by the Chaomuong of Muong Sai LS 54 Luang-Prabang. It was a beautiful job. These people were then moved by boat from L.P. to Houei Yo for resettlement. The cost of boat transportation was 37,750 kip. We had to send the bill to the Controller's Office, and wait to pay the boatmen.

General:

Many letters about airplane utilization have been sent to the Director's Office. We are still requesting a Porter 3 times a week or a Helio 4 times a week for refuges relief and Public Health. It is hoped that the planes will be here when the distribution are ready to be made.

OOA:LP:RTDakan:mo
1-4-1967

cc. OD, EO, RDD, C&R (3), PHD, AIR/Vte
USAID/Luang-Prabang (4)

Nam Bac, 30 January, 1967

Supreme Staff FAR
North Tactic HQ
Nam Bac Operation Area
G 5
No. 211

Colonel Khamphay Saignasith, Nam Bac Commander

to

General of North Tactic

SUBJECT: Help for the refugees in Operation Area of Nam Bac.

I beg to inform you that the help of rice and salt to the refugees in the Operation Area of Nam Bac were presently given to the people from 7 villages:

1. Sop Houn
2. Hat Sao
3. Sop Van
4. Houei Hia
5. Sop Kong
6. Na Luang
6. Houei Ly

Total of these 7 villages refugees 665 people and are assembled at 3 locations:

1. Ban Ly
2. Ban Kong Mou
3. Ban Lak Kou

The help of rice and salt to these refugees will be stopped about the end of February, 1967 because USAID and Chief of Social Welfare North at Luang-Prabang have agreed to help me for three months only which is the practice to every refugee all over Laos.

Further, informing you that if this help is going to be discontinued at the end of February 1967, the living of these refugees will definitely be difficult in getting food and eventually starve. At the end they will move out from the designated village because they cannot find any way of earning due to the fact that they haven't have the time to grow rice or garden for their own family. On the other hand the designated villages are circled by the army who have restricted their movement for safety measure and therefore their occupation of these refugees for the past is not well settle down and daily they first wait for help from the government.

The best thing I would like to ask the higher level to discuss with USAID and Social Welfare North at Luang-Prabang reconsider continuing help the above refugees with rice and salt for three more months from March to

May 1967. This is just to allow them to have the chance grouding rice during the coming month and have rice to eat before harvesting and the most important thing is to create the belief of these refugees in the policy of government in refugee relief program and towards the program of Nam Bac Development which is now carrying on.

Whatever considered, I remain,

Signed: Colonel Khamphay

cc. General MR I Commander
"For Information"

Chaokhoueng Luang-Prabang
"For Information"

Chief of Social Welfare North at LP
"For consideration"

Boh, Refugee Relief Inpsector
"For consideration"

Mr. Ruff & Sullivan.

This is just a general information and complaint letter to you both. The subjects being rice drops, berrycats and some questions that have been bothering me. - Social welfare rice and commodities, latest on resettlement

1. Rice drops:

It seems that this month I have requested rice drops into Site 137 and 203. I requested a rice drop into Site 137 on the 20th of this month. I was told by you Phil that a drop went in sometime on the 23. That's a three day delay in itself. I make it a practice not ask for a rice drop unless it's absolutly necessary. This was necessary, as was the request for 203. I went into the 137 area on the 25th. They had not received their drop and no Vientiane said they had dropped already. Where does that put me. Luckily there was a plane dropping to TH0674 and I asked that they drop a half load into 137. Before I get emotional and very mad I wonder if one

if you could tell me what happened to that drop. I realize you have priorities but hell if you say the drop went in and I talk to the people on the ground with no rice who am I to believe. Where did it go?

Site 203 was called in around the ____ and its April 2nd now. Still no rice. They came to me for a week and asked for rice. I call your Phil and then tell them tomorrow it will be in. It doesn't come for another week. These guys are bad enough to work with when they have rice. Try working with them when they are out.

You want them to square-up then DZ. I ask them to start work on a DZ and no rice is dropped. They automatically stop work and ask me what the hell is up. Now I am asking you guys. I believe CAS is running a good show. We are supporting them in a slip-shod manner. If we can't do the job why don't we get out.

If support for Luang Prabang doesn't get better you can get yourself another boy to work up here. I am tired of doing everything with Kongkay. Hell the whole rice seed program was worked out by myself and Kongkay. Then you [illegible] ask me to insure that all [illegible] will be legit.

Sik

Sam See. — April 2, 1967 — Moung Shi wants to become a Hi Si →

Phou Ma friend.

Benpate Problem:

May 12, 1967.

The recovery of the Nam Bac Valley in August 1966 marks the most significant advance of government control in North Laos during the current decade. The valley includes approximately 8000 lowlanders and there are a few thousand more tribes people in the surrounding hills: Five FAR battalions currently guard the area. The enemy nevertheless raided Nam Bac last December. Some dozen men attacked the economat and dispensary, wounding some 19 FAR soldiers with grenades and rockets. North Vietnamese troops, variously estimated from three platoons to three companies, attacked Nam Bac in March of this year but were successfully beaten off.

The brunt of the attack was directed against Phu Kou, location of two 105 mm. howitzer position the March attack did not affect the civition population in the area.

This attack was apparently designed to disrupt the concurrent FAR offensive against Mok Plai, a mountain outpost about 30 Km. west of Nam Bac. Although troops temporarily occupied the Mok Plai airstrip, they never succeeded in capturing the village and retreated in some disordes from the scene.

The government attempt to seige Mok Plai was not only disigned to make Nam Bac more secure but also to be the first step in regaining the strategic district town of Muong Sai. North Vietnamese army (NVA)/PL LA troops killed several civilians trying to escape from that area to the FAR in October 1966. The King and general Oun Have long coveted a return to Muong Sai, andthe FAR general staff a now proceeding with plans to pursue that campaign during the rainy season, the FAR, however, has yet to fullfill its announced intention of clearing, by last September, the Ou River between Nam Bac and Pak Ou, where it empties into the Mekong. It would seem logical to secure this ∕ rear area supply line before adventuring further to the northwest.

In a daring and successful raid in February of this year, an enemy unit succeeded in penetrating the feeble defenses of the Luang Prabang airfield and blowing up six T-28s and two helicopters, and damaging several others. The hills to the immediate east of Luang Prabang, as well as the region som 10 Km. acress the Mekong and west of the capital, remain under enemy control. Nevertheless, most of the fighting in the province goes on in the extreme northern sector near the Phong Saly border. Sites like Pha Thong and Lao Ta frequently change hands, Lao Ta has been under enemy control since July 1966, after having lost it in February of the same year.

Travel along the Mekong River between Houei Sai andLuang Prabang generally meets communist resistance east of Pakbeng betwen The Tha Soangand Lat Hane. The LP LA captured an air america pilot, ernest Brace, who landed at Bouam Lao (QC-5020) in May 1965 just a few hours after the site had fallen. (Bouam Lao is located 12 Km. southeast of the district seat of Muong Houn.) He has not been heard from since. Troops of the armee

clandestine, now known as the guerrilla force (FG.) retook Bouam Lao the following month, the enemy recaptured it in January 1966, at the same time overruning an AC battalion headquarters that had recently been established there.

In the extreme southeastern corner of the province, the district seat of Muong Hiem also seesaws between sides. The enemy overran it in March 1966 and the government retook in the following May. It has remained in government hands ever since but remains vulnerable to surpuse attack.

In the year April 1966 through March 1967, Luang Prabang was the scene of more ground clashes than any other province not only in the north but also throughout Laos. In some 648 encounters, 982 enemy were killed in addition to 439 friendly soldiers.

ORA:ps:6-24-71

August 11, 1967.

(1) At the request of Gen. Oudone, Chief of Staff, FAR, a meeting was held at 1100 for about 20 minutes with Generals Ouane and Khouprasith on the subject of moving refugees from the Nam Bac area. Gen. Kouprasith did practically all of the talking.

(2) First, Gen. Kouprasith explained what the FAR is to do on the basis of his meeting with the premier on 10 August. Gen. Kouprasith asked that representatives of the U.S. mission meet at 0900 Saturday morning the 12th of August with representatives of FAR Gen. Staff, Tactics North, the Prime Minister's office and the ministry of Social Welfare for a detailed explanation by the Lao of the requirement to move refugees from the Nam Bac area.

(3) According to Kouprasith, the Prime Minister is in agreement with movement of 1,000 plus refugees but directs that FAR explain in detail the requirement to the U.S. Mission. Gen. Kouprasith stated that because of the urgent requirement to move the refugees from Nam Bac as soon as possible the FAR desire to have the meeting tomorrow.

ORA:ps:6-24-71

Augusgt 14, 1967.

During the visit to Nam Bac and the subsequent meeting with Col. Khamphay, commander of the Nam Bac garrison, (GM-11) the following pertinent information was discussed:

(1) The refugees in question number 775 men, women and children, and are presently located at the village of Ban Li.

(2) Ban Li is located in the southeast section of the Nam Bac valley area and is approsimately 2 1/2 hours' walk from the air strip and command post of colonel Khamphay. No refugees are located in or near the air strip. The refugees are Lao and are from the east bank of the Nam Ou River. They are descubed as ex-PL. Who have rallied to the government's side and hence, were referred to as "ralliers". Eor this reason, Col. Khamphay and several members of his staff stated that there has been enemy infiltration of their village, and that several assassination attempts have been recently made.

(3) All refugees are presently housed in their own semi-permanent homes. In addition, they have cleared hand and planted approximately seven metric tons of upland rice seed at Ban Li and at Ban Na Khon, the fields of Ban Na Khon are no longer considered safe to walk in due to enemy activities. Ban Na Khon is half an hour's walk beyond Ban Li.

(4) Although the security situation at Ban Li is not as good as several months ago, there is no immediate danger, according to Col. Khamphay, that the refugees will be overrun. A battalion CP under his command is presently located at Ban Li.

(5) At the present time no landis available at LP. for the relocation of the 775 refugees.

Based upon the visit to Nam Bac, as wellas a meeting at the foffice of Chao Khoueng on August 16, participated in by the Chao Khoueng, General Tiao Chaiyabong, MR-I commander; Col. Bounchanh; Col. Chanson; Col. Tiao Vannaseng; as well as the participants of the Nam Bac meeting (except Col. Khamphay) - Houmphebg Prathoumvan, Director General of the Ministry of Social Welfare; the Deputy Chao Khoueng of Luang Prabang Province; Mr. Khamleck, member of the National Assembly, etc. General agreement was reached that the present situation does not require the immediate removal of the 775 refugees from the Nam Bac valley. That for the present time the refugees can remain in Nam Bac, but that if possible after the rainy season and following the harvest, they be moved to a more permanent and moved to a more permanent and secure relocation area. Colonel Bounchanh, who appeared more familiar with the situation than others present, indicated that it would be possible to wait some time before making a final decision on the movement of the refugees. He did not specify exactly what he meant by "some time", but the inference was at a more opportune time following the end of the rainy season an the harvest of their rice crop.

It was indicated to Hom Sundra, the Chao Khoueng, and was seconded by Houmpheng Prathoumvan, that USAID would prefer a planned relocation of the families at a more opportune time when a relocation site could be found and agreed upon. Two sites in Luang Prabang Province were proposed at the time of the meeting and both required investigation to determine the availability of useable land. One site was proposed by the Chao Khoueng which was located near Xieng Ngeun. A second site was proposed by Mr. Houmpheng near the village of Muong Nane. The latter has appxoximately 32 sq. Km. of land.

Muong Nane has also been considered a possible resettlement site for the refugees from Sop Tick. Two hundred of the Sop Tick refugees are now in Luang Prabang; another 800 are in Pak Meng at the confluence of the Nam Xuang with the Mekong.

ORA;Ps:6-24-71

August 14, 1967.

On August 12, 1967, at 0900 at the office of General Oudone, Chief of Staff, FAR, a meeting was held concerning the movement of refugees from Nam Bac. In addition to General Oudone, the meeting was attended by Gen. Kouprasith, Gen. Ouane, and Mr. Keo Viphakone secretary of state for Social Welfare, on the RLG side, and USAID.

General Oudone gave a brief, analysis of the military situation in the Nam Bac area. He pointed out that during the past several months the FAR forces in the valley have been brought through enemy action and the attrition of 800 of men to 900 killed, wounded or missing to a dangerous tactical which will require the replacement of four battalions and the assurance of delivery of necessary foodstuffs, ammunition, and equipment into Nam Bac by air. General Oudone then made inferences of the FAR's need to avoid such situations as Dien Bien Phu, Nam Tha and Muong Sai. He proposes to airlift the 1,000 refugees presently in Nam Bac out of the valley with the same aircraft employed to fly in troops, supplies, etc. the 1,000 refugees arelocated near the strip and, according to general Oudone, their presence constitutes an added burden on the already overtaxed FAR forces.

Following Gen. Oudone's presentation, Gen. Kouprasith elaborated in more detail and with more eloquence and emotion on the Nam Bac situation. He likened LP and the north to the "head" of Laos and hence pointed out Nam Bac's significance. Gen. Kouprasith stated that in addition to the 1,000 refugees already referred to there is between 8,000 and 10,000 inhabitants of the Nam Bac valley. These inhabitants would remain at Nam Bac. The 1,000 refugees are not from Nam Bac but from other valleys to the north and west they are all Lao and not from ethnic minorities. According to Gen. Kouprasith, as the weather worsens the problems of supplying the FAR forces, the AC units, and the refugees will increase.

It was suggested that since ministry of Social Welfare representatives were going to LP on august 14 on other matters, they should discuss the Nam Bac situation in LP with both civil and military officials. Mr. Keo Viphakone concurred with this proposal, as did General Oudone.

The meeting ended at 1015.

ORA:ps:6-24-71

SEP 2 2 1967

Dear Mr. Houmphong:

During our conversation of September 13, 1967, as well as discussions with the Secretary of State for Social Welfare, Mr. Keo Viphakone, on the same date, I agreed to provide you with information concerning the possibility of land resettlement projects in Sayaboury and Luang Prabang Provinces.

As we have discussed, His Excellency Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma agreed with the proposals made by USAID Director Joseph A. Mendenhall that USAID equipment be employed to construct the Nam Tane and Nam Tinh irrigation projects in Sayaboury Province during the coming dry season. Both of these projects are located in areas that are expected to have great potential in the field of rice production. Both areas, following the completion of the irrigation systems, will also require settlers on the land to participate in the use of the irrigation projects.

Preliminary reports for the Nam Tinh project indicate the possibility of irrigating 3,000 hectares of land. It is not known at this time how many families are residing in the Nam Tinh area and how much land will be available for refugee resettlers, but it is expected that a considerable amount of the hectares are presently not used for cultivation and that settlers will be required to place the hectares into cultivation.

As for the Nam Tane project, also located in Sayaboury Province, the exact number of hectares to be irrigated is not known, but, again, it is located in land that is under-populated. It has a very considerable rice production potential. Its hectarage would very likely duplicate that for the Nam Tinh project.

The third location with potential for refugee resettlement located in the north is at Muong Nane in Luang Prabang Province. During our

Mr. Houmphong Prathoummven
Director General of Social Welfare
Royal Lao Government
Vientiane, Laos

recent visit there we discussed its potential and agreed that the RLG, with USAID assistance, would have to construct a road into the area prior to the establishment of a resettlement project. However, we agreed that the examination of irrigation projects in the area should continue and that we should determine if a road project was to be undertaken into Muong Nane; that the most desirable road into the Muong was directly from the river across from the small port of Thaddeum in Savaboury Province; that the second route is Route 1 coming from a northwesterly direction into Muong Nane. The road directly from the river would be more desirable from the point of view of refugee resettlement inasmuch as it would open an area up to economic development presently untapped.

In view of the above three possible projects for refugee resettlement, I believe that your office should determine the possible number of refugee families located in Luang Prabang Province, as well as Luang Prabang City, to determine which of the numbers are available for and willing to permanently resettle. Representatives from this office are willing to aid in such a determination if required. Considering the potential for economic development in the irrigated areas of these three regions, it should not be too difficult to encourage landless refugees to reestablish themselves permanently in new homes with Government and USAID assistance. I believe that all of these resettlement projects could be handled in your regular National Resettlement Program and that USAID would be willing to support these projects at roughly the same level of support provided to the resettlement sites in the present national program.

I have asked USAID/Agriculture for more specific information concerning the amount of land to be irrigated, the number of possible families that could be resettled on such land, and any other economic agricultural development information available. However, I think it is equally important for the Ministry of Social Welfare to make contact with the appropriate Khoueng, Muong, and Tasseng authorities to determine the availability of refugees for resettlement into these areas. As soon as I have the necessary technical information concerning the irrigated land and its availability, I will pass it along to you and at that time I suggest we have a meeting with all concerned to determine what steps are necessary to undertake a resettlement program into the above mentioned areas.

Sincerely yours,

E. G. Ruoff
Acting Assistant to the Director

RD/RR:EGRuoff:cl:9/15/67

October 13, 1967.

On October 10 the Chao Muong and Col. Khamphay that the villagers would not be willing to sell their rice surplus, the reason being that they were not sure if they could plant another crop next year due to a shortageof water buffalo. FAR has been in Nam Bac 14 months now; in that period of time they have killed 3,800 buffalo. There remains some 2,000 buffalo left. Therefore, the villagers have a point.

ORA;ps:6-24-71

TO: Mr. E.G. Ruoff, Acting/ADRD Oct 14, 1967

FROM: R.T. Dakan, AOO/LP.

THRU: Mr. Dwane Hammer, AAC/LP.

SUBJECT: Rrojected rice requirements. in answer to your October 2 Memo.

I don't know how accorate this is going to be but please note that the numbers of peoples listed are considered only in respect to the amount of rice needed in the area. The estimated quota is as follows.

(1) Nam Bac: This is if they are moved out of Nam Bac. 1,500I people.

(2) Houei Yo: These are the AC military depents. 300 I

(3) Pak Mout: Sop tiek refugees (this includes all of them in there three locations. 1,300 I people

(4) Col. Thio Vanna Seng (Increase is due to expension) (400-500 s)
(5) leper village. 140-150 people

(6) Moung Khay 500 people Muong Nane: People in the Ban Pak Neun area (QB-9931) these people are coming in due to clearing actions by FAR out of Muong Kassy. 1000.

(7) Phou Pha Tong (TG-1595) area): This is from plans to open up a new area by MR II. From 20A if this happens we are sure to have refugees in this. It is reported that they will open this in the next few months. At one time there were 3000 Meo on this mountain range - s0.
5000 (conservative)

(8) Stock

101 MT x 4 month = 404 M.T. for Luang Prabang.

ORA:ps:6-9-71

October 16, 1967.

(1) Looking at the situation from the beginning to now, starting with July 1966 when FAR conducted the first prasane operation, it appears that FAR succeeded because the enemy had neither the forces nor the lines of supply necessary to resist effectively. In the interim between the first prasane operation andthe Mok Plai operation in March of this year, FAR suffered light casiralties because they took no ambitions steps, while at the same time, enemy strength remained at too low a level to threaten recapture of the area. When FAR did more northwest to Mok Plai, strong enemy resistance foreed their immediate with draw to the Nam Bac area. Looking at the situation in Nam Bac since 22 July we see a FAR force roughly equivalent to the enemy (4000-5000 each) being shelled by mortars and ambushed on the trails at will, resulting in loss of terrain, mounting casualties, and loss of large amounts of weapons and equipment, all at relatively little expense to the enemy.

(2) The FAR 6-2 has not been involved in following the enemy situation. On 15 October Tactic North stated that the enemy build-up from less than three battalions in July of 1966 to the 12 presently estimated in the area reflect PL/NVA plans to wrest control of most of Luang Prabang Province from the RLG. According to Tactic North the enemy prior to 11 October 1967 had for approximately three months been preparing the ground for this takeover which includes among other things the requirement to reduce Nam Bac and to keep the Nam Ou open as a main supply route. Tactic North estimates that the enemy will not try a massive assult upon Nam Bac, but will contineu causing as many casualties as posible, using mostly mortars.

(3) Irregular forces have not been a factor in the Nam Bac story, though they did participate in the abortive Moc Plai operation in March of this year, general Vang Pao has committed himself to a link-up operation moving west towards Muong Ngoi to Link up with FAR at the Nam Ou, cuttering enemy supply lines. VP. ahd plans to send part of an SGU unit from site 6 to site 196, cushion it with ADCs and then hit towards the Nam Ou. This is held in abeyance now. They do have a role to play in the future, and in fact are already acting in support of Nam Bac.

ORA:ps:6-25-71

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Jay Ruoff - USAID/RDD

DATE: December 14, 1967

THRU: Mr. John T. Perry - AC/LP J.T.P.

FROM : Mr. R.T. Dakan - AOO/LP RTD.

SUBJECT: REFUGEES MOVEMENT LUANG PRABANG PROVINCE

I. REPORTED REFUGEES:

Nam Bac

It has been reported that there are 333 Khamu refugees coming into the LS-203 within the next week. They are coming from the FG-3 area (LS-234). The reporting officer has not seen these people.

Xieng Ngeun

There are 400 Meo refugees that have come into the Ban Xieng Lom area from Ban Long Vi (TG-1696). These people have been moved out of their village by BV-16 (they used to be at Sop Tiek). Rice has been distributed to them for the month of November. No refugee supplies were distributed because it is thought that they will be able to return to their original village. Many of these people are being required by the local AC's for the Phou Pha Thong (TG-1595 area) operation. Refer to my memo October 14th 1967.

Pak Beng

There was also a report of some 90 Khamu refugees in the Pak Beng valley. This will have to be checked out. The same holds true for the Muong Ngoi, Ban Coc area which reported 46 new refugees.

Refugees' requisitions are now being made up with social welfare. If these reported refugees turn out to be the real Mccoy the reporting officer will ask that the quotas, both surface and air be increased.

Not - Use reserve!

Special

Mr. Joseph A. Mendenhall

THRU : Mr. Jay Taylor
Mr. Neil Pullen
Mr. John T. Berry
Robert T. Ryan

Increase in Combatants in the Luang Prabang-Phong Saly Provinces

At the present time we are supporting some 3,500 Combatants in the Luang Prabang-Phong Saly area. Listed below are some of the major increases during 1967. Its been a general rule with the local CO that as combatants are brought into Luang Prabang and LS 113 for special training, such as road watch teams etc, new people are recruited to take up the vacancies. Therefore, there's already more se of combatants especially in the LS 117(TJ4421) and LS 157(TJ5615).

1. January 1967 the reporting officer received information that 540 new combatants would be arriving from training in Hua Hin, Thailand. This meant an increase of some 12 MT. in the rice quota for that month. These people have since been sent to the different sites. Some of these Khamu combatants have disappeared into the hills. This tends to keep the quota down but makes the reporting officers work twice as hard trying to find everybody!

2. The next large build-up has started her in Luang Prabang. This is in connection with MR 11 operation in the Phou Pha Thong area east of Luang Prabang. This was mentioned in my Sec. 21 Rpt to Mr. Duff. 104 combatants have been recruited already.

There have been other minor increases in combatants, but since Jan. 1967 there remains some 3,500 combatants on the pay rolls. The general trend is to increase in number of combatants where possible.

January 4, 1968.

During the Christmas overnight stay at the King's farm at Pak Suang at on December 25-26, King Savang Vathana made some very emphatic statements as to his feelings, confirmed by the crown Prince on at least two other occasions.

(1) The Nam Bac area must be held at all costs. The population of Nam Bac and its surrounding was loyal to the RLG during six years of occuptation by the PL/VN. They not only remained loyal during this period, but furnished much valuable intelligence.

They now feel that once liberated they must be pvoperly protected and given technical aid.

(2) If not protected either by withdraw of friendly forced, or by their defeat, many people will flee southward. The King stated that probably 5,000 would become refugees (the Crown Prince thinks this total might reach 10,000) out of 20,000 people in this area if for one reason or another Nam Bac were abandoned by us.

(3) And even worse, those who would not or could not flee for one reason or another would go over to the other side, but would be completely disillusioned and would have a real hatred for those who had liberated them only to leave them to the mercy of the PL and (Worse) the NVA.

(4) And the news that after taking it had abandoned an area which had remainded loyal to us through long occupation by the enemy, would have a disastrous effect on morale throughout the entire country.

(5) And that generally refugees, as well as athers who are to be resettled, prefer not to be sent too far from the area where they have lived. The King and Crown Prince hope to settle many refugees on the "route circulaire" running from Paksuong on a general easterly direction to Kok Vane, then south to Xieng Lom.

ORA:ps:6-24-71

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Phil Gullion, USAID/RDD DATE: January 10, 1968

THRU : Mr. John Perry, AC/LP

FROM : R.T. Dakan, AOO/LP

SUBJECT: RICE QUOTA INCREASES

Here are some new increases for you people. New years greetings!

1. LS-187 - 100 new combatants.

2. LS-54 - 104 new combatants.

This will be an increase in the surface delivery. We are also expecting some refugees in this area, so hang on to your seats.

3. Ban Pak Pee - Muong Nane increases 113 new refugees. Surface delivery to LS-54. If possible I am going to buy rice seed in Muong Nane.

4. LS-234 - 430 new refugees. This is a result of the LS-121 operation Lao Ta.

5. TJ-1615 V - 470 new refugees. Result of operations in the area. This is a new area that's been opened up in the last two months.

6. Ban Kok Vane (TH-1708) - 160 Khamu refugees. This was mentioned in my Dec. 11 Memo. This is a surface delivery increase.

7. TJ-2724 changed to TJ-1615 in Dec. We had an increase of 70 refugees and 50 combatants. At that time, I asked for a ½ drop increase. We now have 470 new refugees at TJ-1615. ∴ the totals are:

250 combatants
470 refugees

These refugees are a result of the LS-121 Lao Ta Operation. The same reason for the increase at LS-234.

Mr. Phil Gullion, USAID/RDO — January 10, 1968

TO/CO : Mr. John Ferry, AC/LP

R.T. Dakan, AOO/LP

RICE QUOTA INCREASES

Here are some new increases for you people. New years greetings!

1. LS-187 - 100 new combatants.

2. LS-54 - 104 new combatants.

This will be an increase in the surface delivery. We are also expecting some refugees in this area, so hang on to your seats.

3. Ban Pak Pee - Muong Nane increases 113 new refugees. Surface delivery to LS-54. If possible I am going to buy rice seed in Muong Nane.

4. LS-234 - 430 new refugees. This is a result of the LS-121 operation Lao Ta.

5. TJ-1615 V - 470 new refugees. Result of operations in the area. This is a new area that's been opened up in the last two months.

6. Ban Kok Vane (TH-1708) - 160 Khamu refugees. This was mentioned in my Dec. 11 Memo. This is a surface delivery increase.

7. TJ-2724 changed to TJ-1615 in Dec. We had an increase of 70 refugees and 50 combatants. At that time, I asked for a ½ drop increase. We now have 470 new refugees at TJ-1615. .'. the totals are:

250 combatants
470 refugees

These refugees are a result of the LS-121 Lao Ta Operation. The same reason for the increase at LS-234.

Dear Mr. Gullion: Jan 19, 1968

I am sorry I haven't had the time to write all that's happen down, it's been Muong to fast. Here's what's going on to date. If you have this manuscrip typed up I would appreciate a copy of two!

LS-203

Its now longer any more. They were completely wiped out, so far. Some 400 soldiers go out there are 3000 unacconed for. Its about the same story with the refugees. I got about 27 people out of Nam Bac before the flow of people and soldiers stopped. These people were brought out of LS-234 before it fell.

Therefore I am still expecting people out of Nam Bac by way of Ban Coc on the Pak Ou. Then down river to Ban Pak Ou.

LS54

LUang Prabaag itself is in rather poor condition. The PL are reported all over the place. I am sure we will have more refugees in the immediate area, especially in the Xieng Ngeun area.

LS-67

No change.

LS-203 drop change.

100 comb. drop into LS-247 (old 169) TJ-3409 Ref "L".

Refugee requirement will have to be brought into L-54. I will let you know how many I get.

LS-169.

Same

LS-186

Same

LS-187

Same

LS-217

Same drop at TJ-4516

LS-234 TH-1969.

We lost it also you will have to wait until we can find them we found them put it into TH-0563.

TH-0563 Same

TH-3599 Ban Sao DZ-E

Drop into 169 the whole Quota.

DZ-2- TJ-5813
Same

DZ-CC-TJ-5315
Same

TJ-1615 Change back to TJ-2724.

Conclusions:

(1) I'll need refugee supplies for 500 families ASAP.

(2) Monthly Quota up to at least 60 M.T. per month. When I have time I'll send the particulars to maice you all happy!

ROBERT Dakan

ORA:ps:6-9-71

January 23, 1968.

Following the fall of Nam Bac, Lao provincial and military curthorities show considerable nervousness about further enemy attacks in or arojnd the city. Ac curfew has been eslatlished for 2100. Provincial officials have been armed and are standing guard at night, thus disrupting most civilian activities in the province.

About 300 refugees have come out of Nam Bac by helicopter. None have walked out so far.

ORA:ps:6-25-71

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Phil Gullion, USAID/RDD
THRU : Mr. John T. Perry, AC/LP

DATE: Jan. 23, 1968

FROM : Mr. R.T. Dakan, AOO/LP

SUBJECT: Surface Delivery for Luang Prabang

As of to date the filler cargo and surface deliveries from Vientiane arn't even filling the agreed under quota of 40 M.T. Last month we received 28.9 M.T. from Vientiane. Therefore our stocks are low with a foreseen influx of refugees from the Nam Bac area. This week we have had 300 refugees come from Nam Bac. I am expecting the 1000 refugees to come out plus some.

The Phoo Pha Thong Area (TG-1796) that I mentioned in my Dec. 14th memo now has a total of 150 comb. and 200 refugees, I am expecting some 1000 who are now under enemy control.

We are still getting requests to feed refugees in Pak Beng, about 100 and Ban Goc on the Nam Ou, about 200 people.

I believe I can purchase some 40 M.T. of rice seed from ADO if they ever agree upon a price. I have been quoted 35 - 40 Kip/Kilo, therefore I am requesting the following surface delivery to Luang Prabang for the next three months.

1.	Pak Seng (Pak Mout)	1,300 Ref.	19.5 M.T.
2.	ADC Fam. Houei Yo and Luang Prabang	700 Ref.	10.5 M.T.
3.	Phou Dam ADC Fam.		
	Phou Pha Thong 150 Com.		3.6 M.T.
	600 Ref.		9.0 M.T.
4.	Leper village and Emergency relief	500 Ref.	10.0 M.T.
5.	Refugees from Nam Bac	1,000 Ref.	15.0 M.T.
		Total	67.6

Less 15 M.T. if the purchase of 40 M.T. of ADO rice seed is possible.

I believe the following is adequate, but it is possible that increases in quote will come.

Mr. Joseph A. Mendenhall, Director — January 27, 1968

THRU : Mr. John T. Perry, Area Coordinator, Luang Prabang

Robert T. Dakan, AOO/LP

Rice Requests due to Poor Crops

In the past many refugees have been placed in and around Luang Prabang without sufficient lands to plant hill rice. They are induced to plant their own hill rice and thus become self-sufficient. After the refugee has been in an area long enough to plant and harvest his first crop, he is automatically taken off the USAID-Social Welfare rice quota. During the months of April, May, and June, before the 3 months rice crop can be harvested the reporting officer receives requests from local Chao Muongs to feed people. These people may not have been refugees. Many times rats eat their hill rice crops, such as happened to the refugees at Ban Pak Muen in Muong Mane. We have had worms in Xieng Ngeun and Houei-Ie. A poor overall rainfall resulted in poor crops. All these factors contribute to a poor yield and thus the village is left without enough rice to feed his family until the next harvest.

The reporting officer believes the following requests will be made in April thru June of this year.

1. Muong Mane: 1,000 people request to be fed due to rats eating much of their crops.

2. Xieng Ngeun: 1,000 people, due to worms and poor rainfall.

3. Houei Ie: 1,200 people, due to worms.

4. Luang Prabang: These are people in the Muong of Luang Prabang. Another 500, due to worms and poor rainfall.

Therefore, we are talking about some 4,000 people or 60 M.T. of rice granted, it may not reach this amount, but it will come pretty darn close to it. I had requested for 3,000 last year, and supplies rice for a 3 month period to about 500 of these people.

This I hope to have supplies on hand to meet this demand. I believe that some PL-480 can be used in limited quantities if rice can be given along with the PL-480 commodities. If we are going to buy rice locally it should be purchased now before the price goes up. If the P.L. succeed in what they are trying to do, rice in Luang Prabang is going to become very expensive.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

COPY

TO : Mr. John T. Perry, AC/Luang Prabang **DATE:** February 3, 1968

FROM : Joseph A. Mendenhall, Director

SUBJECT: Victims of Crop Failures

1. I have just this date received your memorandum of January 27, 1968, entitled "Rice Requests Due to Poor Crops."

2. Our policy with respect to victims of crop failures is not to furnish them rice, but rather to offer them PL-480 surplus foodstuffs and vegetable seeds. This is the policy which we rigidly adhered to in the Vientiane area following the 1966 flood. It is also the policy which is being applied in the Vientiane area to the victims of the 1967 drought.

3. The same policy must, of course, be applied in the Luang Prabang area. Accordingly, we are not prepared to furnish rice to any of the groups listed in your memorandum of January 27. We can, however, consider the possibility of furnishing them bulgur wheat and/or cornmeal and vegetable seeds.

4. We may have real trouble supplying PL-480 foodstuffs in view of the lateness of your request. We have pretty well programmed what is available for Vientiane drought victims. However, you should immediately submit your proposed bulgur wheat and/or cornmeal proposals for these groups, and we shall see what we may be able to do about them. We would also want your assurance that any PL-480 foodstuffs would be effectively consumed by these groups.

5. You should also submit immediately your vegetable seed requirements. Certain seeds, particularly of the leafy type, are in excess of our needs and readily available. Root types are, however, in short supply. Please bear this in mind in preparing your proposals.

6. I suspect that certain of the groups listed in your memorandum are located in areas where they cannot really become self-sufficient. If that is the case, we should not take palliatives which simply lead to a continuation of this unsatisfactory state of affairs. We should, on the contrary, handle the situation in a manner which will encourage both the Government and the people concerned to move to areas where self-sufficiency is possible.

OD:JAMendenhall:cc:2/3/68
DISTR: OD/DO, AC, DO/R, CAS-3
Clearance:
D/OD:WHuseff

DAKAR

Mr. J.A. Mendenhall, Director

February 26, 1968

THRU : Dr. H.E. Thomas, ADRD
E.G. Ruoff, Chief, RD/RR

One good one!

Procurement of ADO Rice for Refugee Relief

In recent discussions with ADO personnel I have learned that the present dry season crop in Luang Prabang Province may yield as much as 1,000 MT of unmilled paddy rice. This crop is expected to be harvested in May.

In terms of milled consumption rice the 1,000 MT would equate to about 600 MT. At the present time the Refugee Relief Program has a monthly requirement of 60 MT in Luang Prabang (including rice for some Nam Bac refugees). This requirement will continue until the wet season harvest some time in November. We are presently sending this monthly rice requirement to Luang Prabang from Vientiane either by barge or as filler cargo on Mission- chartered aircraft.

Since the 60 MT requirement will continue until the wet season harvest there will be a requirement of 420 MT for the period from May until November. Therefore, I am proposing that the Mission attempt to purchase the entire Luang Prabang dry season harvest for use in the Refugee Relief Program. If 600 MT is actually available, the remaining 180 MT (600 - 420) could easily be placed into the airlift program and the overall Vientiane quota reduced.

Although I am not primarily concerned with how the rice is procured, I personally believe the Farmers Associations would receive more benefits if the rice was obtained by USAID (through OSM purchase) or via ADO and then to Refugee Relief. It would appear more probable that the cost of the rice would be less to USAID than if purchased from a middleman. The storage problem should not be insurmountable as the rice could be distributed to refugees for two or three month periods, rather than for one month as done at present.

I believe that at the present your general policy guidance is to allow the dry season harvest to be marketed through normal commercial channels and for USAID to then buy from the rice merchants. I am proposing that a change be made from such a policy in Luang Prabang and that USAID, either through direct procurement action via OSM or indirect via ADO, obtain as much as possible of the Luang Prabang dry season rice crop. The advantages that the Mission should consider would be:

1. Lower cost to USAID
2. Higher income to the producer
3. Elimination of speculation by the middleman
4. Use FY 68 funds for the purchase of rice to be used in FY 69

RD/RR:EGRuoff:cl:2/26/68

DISTR. ADO, AGR, OPE, OSM, AC/LP, RD/RR-2, C&R-3

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Phil Gullion, USAID/RDD DATE: February 27, 1968

THRU : Mr. John T. Perry, Area Coordinator, Luang Prabang JTP.

FROM : R.T. Dakan, AOO/LP RTD.

SUBJECT: Airdrops for the Next Quarter

The following will be an estimation on the part of R.M.B. and myself. Due to enemy action in the northern Luang Prabang area drops out of Vientiane have become impossible. Drops will have to be made by porter, or volpar aircraft from Luang Prabang. This is the compiled opinion of the numbers of people that we will have to supply with rice and salt , medicine, and refugee supplies. The increases are due to the loss of self-sufficiency in all areas.

		EER FIG	DIF
LS-67	Phou Houei Moui		
	200 comb.	SAME C's	—
	1000 dependents	NO D's SHOWN	1000
(out of LS-186)	Nam Se RD0315		
	380 comb.	450 C's	—
	1000 refugees	NO REFUGEES	+1000
	1000 dependents	220 C's	+780
LS-187	Tan Lot		
	500 comb.	SAME C's	—
	1000 dep.	350 D's	+650
	600 ref.	NO R's SHOWN	+600
LS-217	Yang Tuei		
	407 comb.	SAME C's	—
	1000 dep.	250 D's	+750
	800 ref.	400 R's	+400
LS-234	Ban Maya		
	300 comb.	SAME C's	—
	500 dep.	150 D's	+350
	600 ref.	600 R's	—
LS-247	Phou Pha Thong		
TJ 4709 TJ 3409	510 comb.	SAME	—
	2000 dep.	500	+1500
	1000 ref.	600	+400
DZ-004 TJ 2912(E)	Ban Souk		
	470 comb.	SAME C'S	
	1500 dep.	150 D's	+1350
	1000 ref.	200 R's	+800

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

DATE:

FROM :

SUBJECT: (PAGE 2)

		FEB FIGURES	
DZ-019	Ban Loupy		
5310	1000 ref.	600	+400
DZ-007	TJ-1615		
1615	250 comb.	SAME	—
	500 dep.	NO O's SHOWN	+500
	2000 ref.	470 K's	1580
DZ-018	Ban Lana		
TV5813	80 comb.	SAME	—
	150 dep.	"	—
	400 ref.	"	—
DZ-013 ("P")	TH-0761		
	100 comb.	SAME	—
	1000 ref.	SAME	—
	500 dep.	150	+350

The above will depend upon whether or not the 003 moves out of the area. At the present time the 004's are in the woods waiting to come out. We have reports of about 37 001 and most of the 011 are with the 004's or in the area. Some 004 & 011 have returned to their old villages. When the situation becomes better it is believed they will return. Good luck!

TO: Mr. Jay Ruoff, Chief, RD/RR March 4, 1968

FROM: R.T. Dakan, AOO/LP

SUBJECT: Monthly Report - February 1968 (Exerpts)

REFUGEE MOVEMENT:

February has been a farly bad month for all concerned. Most of our forward refugee sites have been overrun by the enemy. Any degree of self-sufficiency gained by these people has been subsequently lost. We are nor in the process of locating these people and bringing them into secure areas. Since the area north of Luang Prabang is unsafe for big bird drops, the reporting officer has requested two additional porter days to complete necessary rice drops.

1. Nam Bac: There are still some refugees filtering down from the Nam Bac area. To dte, we have received some 350 refugees from that area.

2. Hong Sa: Feb. 19th 31 families, 232 people started arriving in Hong Sa from Ban Paa Bong QB-2683. These are Meo and they moved into Hong Sa because the P.L. ~~army.--Several~~ threatened to kill the young men in their village if they didn'tjoint the PL army. Several young Meo in the village were killed before these people decided to move to Hong Sa. Refugee supplies and rice have been distributed and the refugees are now building houses in Hong Sa and will be able to plant hill rice in the near-by hills. Rice will have to be supplied for the next 6 months.

3. Nam Se, Muong Shi: Some 1800 refugees left my area and headed for the Ban Houei Sai area. There are some 400 Meo, and 1400 Khamu people. Their village was overrun Feb. 20 and they started walking westward toward Houei Sai. Reports reaching the reporting officer say these people are now at QD-4502.

4. Muong Nane: It has been reported that some 58 families have headed for Muong Nane. The reporting officer has yet to visit Muong Nane.

ORA:ps:5-25-71

March 14, 1968.

Security Situation in LP.

Generally speaking the security situation in LP has been in a state of flux since the attadks of January 15 snd 16 and remains the same as of March 9. Two enemy battalions have been reported in the general area east and south of LP. The unit which attakced the LP. airfield on January 15 at 0300 and January 16 at 2200 are believed to belong to the northern battalion.

It is probably significant that during the attack on Pak Ou the Chao Muong, lying wounded on the ground and left for dead by the enemy, claims that the attackers were NVA.

There have been a number of harassing operations during the month of February and early March. In the Xieng Ngeun cluster a letter was found in Xieng Ngeun market supposedly written by the PL. threatening the villagers.

In the Muong Name area, PL have come into Ban Ha Fay (3 Km east of Muong Nane) threatened villagers and told them not to work with the americans. 232 refugees were arriving on March 4 in the Muong Name area coming from farther north and east.

There have been two attacks south of Muong Khau, some 30 Km south of LP on the Mekong. South of BHS Pak Tha was attacked. The large convoy of rice barges en route to LP from BHS was attacked Feb 28 west of Pak Beng, and later between Hatteu and Lat Han.

In the Hong Sa area there have been rumors of impending attacks, but no PL. have appeared in Hong Sa since the last attack; however, 239 refugees have fled Pong Bong and are in Hong Sa awaiting resettlement; it is hoped that they will settle in the Muong Phieng area in Sayaboury province.

The large group moving west toward BHS is reported to compuse 400 Meo and 1400 Lao Theung. They appear to have come from the Muong Sai area.

ORA:ps:6-25-71

APR 5 1968

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Edward G. Ruoff, USAID/RDD DATE: April 3, 1968

THRU : Mr. John T. Perry, Area Coordinator, Luang Prabang JTP.

FROM : R. T. Dakan, AOO/LP RTD

SUBJECT: Monthly General Situation Report

New Refugees:

Since January we have been receiving refugees from all of the northern sites (LS-234, LS-247, 217, 187, 186 area, and 203 area). These people have been placed in various villages in and around Luang Prabang. Most of the LS people (LS-217, 186, 247 and 203) have been placed in the Bouam Xieng area. This is across the river from Luang Prabang in the Tassang of Xieng Mane, it is believed by the reporting officer that the majority of these people will become self-sufficient by the next hill rice harvest (October 1968). These are Lao-Thung people and most of them are dependents. It is hoped that if the fallen sites are regained these people will return. The reporting officer believes that this isn't true and these people will not return due to security once these sites are retaken.

On March 1 some 300 new refugees arrived at Lat Han, Muong Pak Ou, from the FG 2 area TH 3397. They have since moved down to Houei Yo and rice is going to be sent to them. These again are dependents. It is hoped that they can be moved to some area where self-sufficiency can be gained. As everybody knows areas to put new refugees are few and far between in Luang Prabang.

Due to a FAR (BV-16) sweeping action some 289 refugees, 39 families arrived in Muong Nane. They came from the villages of Houei Sa Tap, Nam Bac, and Pac Phone which are due east of Muong Nane. A FAR sweeping action seems always to entail the burning of various villages along the way. The excuse always being that the P.L. often come into these villages to collect rice. It is the reporting officers opinion that BV-16 along with other FAR units cause nothing but problems when such actions are taken. They can burn villages for the next two years and the P.L. will still have plenty of rice to eat. It may also be remembered that BV-16 in April of 1967 carried on the same type of action in the Pak Seng area. We are still feeding these people at Ban Pak Mout. These people have no real love for the FAR.

Rice Seed for Refugees:

Last year rice seed was given out to refugee families on a loan basis. Since January the reporting officer has been asking the Chao Muongs of Pak Ou, Muong Sai, Muong Ngoi, Muong Khay, Xieng Ngeun, Muong Nane, and Luang Prabang to order their Tassengs to collect the rice seed as agreed upon last year. This rice seed will be distributed to the new refugees in the Bouam Xieng, Pak Mout, Xieng Lom (Xieng Ngeun), Muong Nane areas. So far some 100 kalongs (16 kilos) have been

collected. It's a long way from what is needed. Many of the crops were damaged due to worms, mice, grass-hoppers, and general lack of water. We will try to collect as much as possible. If it isn't enough, request will be made to Vientiane.

cc: C & R - 3
John T. Perry, AC/LP
PHD

AOO/RTDakan:yk:4/3/68

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Jay Ruoff, USAID/RDD DATE: April 10, 1968

THRU : Mr. John T. Perry, Area Coordinator, Luang Prabang

FROM : R. T. Dakan, AOO/Luang Prabang R.T.D.

SUBJECT: Ban Kok Refugees

Recently we visited the village Ban Kok (TH 2341) on the Nam Ou river. There are approximately 500 refugees in the area. They are from Ban Houei Yen, Houei Kok, and Houei Pene. The village of Ban Kok was hit by enemy mortars two weeks ago and 17 homes were burned down to the ground. We made a distribution of rice and refugee supplies to these fire victims. On inspection of the refugees, mostly Lao Thueng, it was felt that all they needed was rice and salt at the present time. Since travel by barge from Luang Prabang to Ban Kok is dangerous I feel that a drop zone can be set up. I asked the local refugees to clear an area adequate to drop rice. When this is done I will send the necessary coordinates and signal for the drop. A medic has also been sent to Ban Kok and a small dispensary will be built.

cc: PHD

AOO:RTDakan:yk:4/10/68 R.T.D.

April 19, 1968

Bob, Com. no. 1404 (?)

QB 266997 a AC camp near the Mekong & downstream from Pak Beng & QC 2414 (Phum Sung) have fallen. 21 soldiers are in here. Other camps still exist, but rumor is that ~~Pak~~ Vietnamese are in Pak Beng. Refugees & people have not left

Tom Tufts
Com. no. 1402 (?)

Bruchley File
MAY 2 1968

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Jay Ruoff, USAID/RDD DATE: April 29, 1968

THRU : Mr. John T. Perry, Area Coordinator, Luang Prabang John T Perry.

FROM : Robert T. Dakan, USAID/RDD/LP RTD.

SUBJECT: Your SSB 261425 ✓

Request for 120,000 Kip for roofing.

These new refugee are refugee comb. families from the LS-187, LS-217, and LS-169. We are still getting refugee types from this area every time the copper lands up there. This will continue until one of the areas are regained. At which time the above mentioned people will hopefully return home. Meanwhile we have no other alternative but to support them. They have all been moved to Bouam Xieng where some have planted hill rice.

cc: PHD

OK. requested from CON 4/26
Due End of Month and
May 1, slight delay
will go May 3 or 7th
PJC
5/2/68

DAKAN

Mr. Jay Ruoff, USAID/RDD — May 18, 1968

THRU : Mr. John T. Perry, Area Coordinator, Luang Prabang JTP
Robert T. Dakan, AOO/Luang Prabang RTD

REF: Your Memo of May 9 and Director's request to Mr. John T. Perry.

Last week, May 14, Mr. Mendenhall had a conversation with Mr. Perry in Sayaboury. I don't know if you were present or not. The texts of the conversation was that aid to all refugees in Luang Prabang Province would be cut if the land owners of the Xieng Mene Dam Project didn't guide their land to the refugees for settlement. With this in mind; Mr. Mendenhall asked for the number of refugees being supplied out of Luang Prabang. The list below is what was sent to the Director with an explanation of each village for you. This will also answer your May 9 memo to me.

REFUGEES IN LUANG PRABANG:

Ban Pak Mout - Pak Seng Refugees: 1,300 people.

These people will be fed until the next hill rice harvest (Oct - Nov). I believe they will be 75 percent self-sufficient. Thus, they will be asking for some support next year before their harvest comes in. Refer to my Jan 27 memo on rice request due to poor crops.

Xieng Lom - Phou Pha Theung Refugees: 600 people.

These are the Meo refugees that have now set up a new village out of Xieng Lom - Xieng Ngeun. They will also attain about 75 percent self-sufficiency with the next harvest.

Bouam Xieng - Nam Bac Refugees and LS-187, 217, and 247 Refugees and Dependents: - 350 people

The refugee number is set at 350 people. We have quite an assortment of refugees and dependents in this village and it would only be a guess at 50 percent self-sufficiency for the next harvest.

Muong Nane - Ban Fai Refugees: 289 people.

These people were mentioned in my Monthly Report for March dated April 3.

Ban San Khalock - Muong Khay Refugees: 305 people.

These people are also the result of actions by BV-16 mentioned in my April 3 report. Both Ban Fai and Ban San Khalock should attain self-sufficiency of 75 percent by next harvest.

Ban Kok - Muong Ngoi Refugees: 500 people. dependents

These result from the post - Nam Bac conflict. This place on the Nam Ou is virtually surrounded by the enemy, and I really don't know if any self-sufficiency will be gained at all by the next harvest.

Hong Sa Refugees: 232 people

These were mentioned in my February Monthly Report dated March 4. We recently received 66 new Meo refugees from Phou Dong One (Old Drop Zone). It seems they had a bit of a coup d'etat among the local Meo, and these people decided to move out. I believe they all are dependents and want to return to Ban Houei Sai.

Ban Kheng Khan (QB 5294): 93 people.

These are Lao Theung people who were knocked out of a village north of Phou Dong One. They are busy planting rice, but with the lose of Phou Dong One I doubt whether these people will stay where they are. I am supporting them with drops by porter. Their presents mean that the enemy won't be able to block barge traffic to Luang Prabang.

Pak Beng: 182 people.

Lao Theung and Meo from the Phou Dong One area also due to result of some fine T-28 work! The reporting officer knows nothing of their self-sufficiency.

There are two other refugee villages I failed to mention:

Ban Dan Noi - Nam Bac Refugees: 425 people.

Ban Na Sang - Nam Bac Refugees: 134 people.

These people will gain some 75 percent self-sufficiency.

Therefore the total reads 4,510 people

We are fairly unhappy about this whole French Aid business. With this on top of it, I would like to talk the whole matter over with you in the near future, also a memo on dependents and participants will follow - soon I hope!

AOO/LP:RTDakan:yk:5/18/68 RTD

6-8-68

FROM: Nai Ban Sane Phor Phair.

I have honour to inform: Chief of Province Luang Prabang.

- Since 1966 to present, Chao Khoueng and Chao Muong sent one group of soldier to clear out one group of population controled by PL, relocated at Ban Pak Luong with government, Then Chao Khoung and Chao Muong give miscellanous things to distribute for us, and also give us 56,000 kips for buy seed rice.

- Howver this money-agrement which the government gave to us. But now the government want we pay back, if isn't pay should be have this money from Taseng. However Chao Khoueng would not have problem about this money with Taseng. This group of soldier sent by Chao Khoueng to clear off these population to come to stay with Taseng. Right now we know we are very poor. So we don't have the money to pay back.

- If the Chao Khoueng want to have the amount of this money-back. The Chao Khoueng should pay our things an an animals back for us too, 16 buffalos soldiers ate all finish, and burn all our houses also, our chicken, duck and money, the soldiers take off all. The government want clear off us to came to stay with the government for fight quite, But still have.

- Now we want to wait untill when our country endependence, we will pay back.

- This group Ban Houei Koun, Taseng Pak Luong move families

6-8-68.

From Sane Phor Pair.

Mr. Jack Williamson, Chief Dropper, USAID/RMO June 13, 1968

THRU : Mr. John T. Perry, Area Coordinator, Luang Prabang
Robert T. Dakan, AOO/Luang Prabang

New Refugees

This is only an attempt to inform you of expected numbers of new refugees in the Luang Prabang area.

Pak Beng: The latest word is that the enemy is due north of Pak Beng and ready to take over. This I doubt, but I believe some people will be coming out of the Pak Beng area due to enemy action. So I would say we will probably have to feed some 300 people there.

Ban Bo - (QC 7700): T-28 support brought some 28 Lao Theung families into Ban Bo about 93 people.

FG's: These are the areas mentioned in my June 6 memo. As mentioned in Feb. 26 memo the FG have a potential of 4,000 refugees. I doubt if security will be good enough to bring these people out. Every time (RMB) chopper go up north they bring both refugees and dependents back. Last two weeks we have had 40 people come out of the norther areas. When and if we get a strip that's secure we will get some 3,000 in that will want to come out. This hasn't been agreed upon, but the same old problem hold true. If we take them out I am afraid we will loose the area. If we leave them in the participate will probably call it quits.

Therefore, we can expect some 600-700 new refugees in the next 3 months which doesn't take into account the 3,000 from the FG's.

AOO/LP:RTDaken:yk:6/13/68

December 5, 1968.

The situation in northern Luang Prabang province among the F.G. dependents could become quite serious in the next month or two , if unfriedly activities continue at the present level. The PL. in Muong Sing area said that they were going to round up all the people in the outlaying areas and take them to Muong Sai. The people in the outlaying all moved to stay with the teams TH-0661 FG-1-D (11200 refugees reported) and TJ-2501 FG-2 (1800 refugees reported). Before it was possible for me to visit either of these areas they were Knocked out of position by the infriendlies. This is pretty much the story of the whole northern Luang Prabang project area, any sizeable concentration becomes an attractive target, as the unfriedly activities increase so does the friendly concern, for their dependents who are in the area with them. Increased requests are coming in to more dependents and refugees to the Luang Prabang area.

If pressure continues these people will move out and further complicate the Luang Prabang refugee situation. without the people in the area the friendlies will be unable to operate.

Refugees now reported but not yet checked are as follows:

(1) Lao Theung 27/108 now at Phou Na Vong (QC-9904) are east of Luang Prabang with FG-19A (Meo), these people were supporting PL. in the Phou Vay Som Gnai area, when FAR made the sweep in the area they ran away from the PL to stay with the Meo troops. This was on 19 November.

(2) Meo 26/141 from LS-187 to Phou Dam.

(3) Meo 14/85 from Muong Xai area were at LS-186 last week but this site now unfriendly.

(4) Chao Muong Pak Beng reports 24/120.

ORA:ps:6-24-71

December 12, 1968.

Presently the situation in northernLP. calls for close support of the people involved because of the apparent determination of the VM/PL to "liberate" a wide swath bordered by the Nam Ou andthe Nam Beng valley. The resulting pressure has been so intense since the fall of Nam Bac that operations officers have been under pressure to evacuate large numbers of the indigenous people, for many reasons, it is felt at this time to have the people hold where they are.

ORA:ps:6-24-71

CHAO KHOUENG LUANG PRABANG

TO: CHAO MUONG PAK OU

SUBJECT: EVACUATION OF REFUGEES

Pursuant to Naiban Ban Thin Hoang's letter dated 11/21/68 and your out-going No. ..... dated 11/21/68, I already considered and contacted Tasseng Phanom who will take the mentioned refugees about 100 families: about 60 Lao Theung families, and about 40 Lao Lum (Lee Pak Jak) families, and he will lodge them in Ban Moon Ban Pig and Ban Don Keo.

Therefore, please inquire the stated refugees when they expect to evacuate and acquaint me 10 days in advance so I can announce to Chao Muong Luang Prabang and Tasseng Phanom in order to arrange the places suitably.

Phanga Hom Sundara
Chao Khoueng Luang Prabang

cc: Chief of USAID Luang Prabang (for info)
.....etc.

ที่ 592 /ธน.อต.

พระราชอาณาจักรลาว
-*****-
แขวงหลวงพระบาง
-101-

หลวงพระบาง, วันที่ ๓๓ เดือน ๓๓๕๔

เจ้าแขวง ? หลวงพระบาง

ถึง : ท่านเจ้าเมืองทุกๆ

ที่ ประกอบ

เรื่อง : การเปิดบ้านใหม่ๆอย่างเป็นทางการ.

ตามที่ทางแขวงหลวงพระบางได้รับหนังสือลงวันที่ ๑๑/๑๑/๕๔ และ ฉบับแก้ไขหนังสือแขวงท่านฉบับที่ ๑๒๓/ปอ.กป ลงวันที่ ๑๑/๑๑/๕๔, ล้วนแต่เจ้าได้พิจารณาแล้ว และ ได้ตกลงกับทางแขวงพานิ ว่าจะขับเคลื่อนการเปิดบ้านใหม่ๆก่อนได้ จำนวน ๑๐๐ คอมมิวนิตี้ : คอมมิวนิตี้ของเจ้าจำนวน ๘๐ แห่ง คอมมิวนิตี้ของลาวลุ่ม (ลื่นภาษา)จำนวน ๑๐ แห่ง จะเป็นไปตามนี้ได้ บ้านขุน, บ้านผึก และ บ้านดอนสัก.

ดังนั้น, จึงให้ท่านได้ศึกษาวิเคราะห์การเปิดบ้านใหม่ๆนี้ให้ดีขึ้นกว่าเดิม อย่าให้มีปัญหาเกิดขึ้นได้, จึงให้ท่านได้แจ้งไปยังล้วนแต่เจ้าบ้านทั้งหมด ๑๐ บ้าน, เพื่อจะได้แจ้งให้ท่านเจ้าเมืองหลวงพระบาง และ ทางแขวงพานิทราบ และ ดำเนินการนี้ให้ถูกต้อง./-

สมสวาง ลัดนะลัก
(สมสุขดาลา)

ส่งเป็นใบสำเนา :
- ท่านกองบัญชาการแขวง
- ท่านกองบัญชาการกองทหารเมือง
- ท่านเจ้าเมืองหลวงพระบาง

(เพื่อทราบ)

GENERAL SUMMARY OF REFUGEE SITUATION (1968).

LUANG PRABANG:

After the fall of Nam Bac in the middle of January the security situation steadity deterorated in LP. province.

Soon after the Nam Bac affair the para. military sites came under pressure and most had to be abandoned with the friendlies moving into the bush.

The following DZs and STOL landing strips had to be abandoned:

TJ-5315	LS-234	LS-187	LS-131
TJ-5813	LS-217	LS-186	

In late January, with commando type raids on the LP airfield there was some concern for the security of the city, itself. The unfriendlies did not choose to attack LP directly at this time but apparently content with mannevers and consolidating their rear areas, which included Route 18 out of Dien Bien Phu to the Nam Ou River.

The first attack on Hong Sa in years and pressure on Pak Beng did not help the situation.

In February refugees were still filtering out of Nam Bac though not at the rate expected. Only 350 people arrived out of a potential 5,000 population. 1800 Meo and Khamou tribes people were forced out of RD-0315 and headed for Houei Sai.

By April most of the communications had been ∅ cut off from para. military units operating around former sites cited above.

ORA:ps:6-24-71

January 2, 1969.

During discussions with the Chao Khoeng of Sayaboury on December 23, it was determined that he wanted to relocate the Phou Dam Meo in the Nam Phouei area.

The Phou Dam Meo are all white Meo most of them originally from the Muong Sai area where they lived in the surounding hills. They came to Phou Dam from Mock Plai in June, 1966. Included in the Phou Dam group is another group of white Meo from Muong Oy (LS-187) area 26 families, 141 people who were moved last month. Living just a few miles east of Phou Dam is another group of white Meo, 452 people, 78 families, also originally from Muong Sai. These people originally moved to Nam Phouei and did not like it so moved to Phou Louang where they are now, at Phou Luang there is also a reported 140 people and troops mixed, who came out when FG-10 area LS-186 was lost earlier this month. Also at Houei Yo is a group of Lao Theung refugees from the Muong Sai area who came out at the same time the Phou Dam Meo did there are approximately 3,000 in this group.

Present population at Phou Dam is 2,010 people, 381 families.

In discussion with Paoleemua, area Meo commander, and Tasseng Va Ja Law, it was deternined tha t hty were not sure how many of the people would want to go to Sayaboury. They felt that 75% would go.

ORA:ps:6-25-71

F. Benson

(12)

— 1969 —

January 2

Phou Dam Meo

are all White Meo from M. Sai area. Came to Phou Dam from Mok Plai in June, 1966. Included is another group of 26/141 Meo from M. Oy (LS-187) who came last month. Another group of 78/452 moved to ~~FB~~ Nam Phouei, didn't like it, and returned to Phou Jouang just east of Phou Dam. Also at Phou Jouang another group of 140 people who came out when FG 10 at LS-186 last earlier this month.

At Houei Yo are 3000 L.T. from M. Sai who came out at same time as Phou Dam group. Some want to go to Sybly.

Some LS-67 White Meo want to go to Sybly too.

TO: Bob Lovan, IVS/COP February 1969

FROM: Jim Barringer, IVS/Muong Nane

SUBJECT: Monthly Report - February 1969 (Exerpts)

93 Refugees arrived in Muong Nane last week. Their temporary housing seems to be bit inadequate, but should be improved soon. They seem to be pleased with the area, especially with the possibility with the area, especially with the possibility of the Nam Seng project becoming a reality. Next month they will be moving to a semi-permanent location. I am hoping to become more involved with these people next month.

ORA:ps:5-26-71

SUBJECT: GENERAL NOTES ON PRESENT LUANG PRABANG REFUGEE SITUATION

REFUGEE MOVEMENTS:

THE MOST RECENT REFUGEE MOVEMENT TOOK PLACE FEB. 20 WHEN 76 FAMILY OF AC TROOPS (DEPENDENT WERE MOVED FROM BAN PAA OH (ABOUT 10K NORTH OF LP ON ROUTE 4) TO BAN EN IN XIENG NGUEN. THEY WILL BE ABLE TO PLANT HILL RICE ON THE OTHER SIDE OF NAM KANE RIVER. ITS INTERESTING TO NOTE THAT THE CROWN PRINCE WANTED THESE LAO THUENG PEOPLE MOVED OFF THE ROUTE 4 ROAD TO THE ROYAL GARDENS BECAUSE THEY WERE CHOPPING DOWN TO MUCH OF THE LOVELY COUNTRYSIDE IN THE AREA.

THE SECOND MOVEMENT WILL TAKE PLACE WHEN SOME 40 LAO THUENG AC DEPENDENT FAMILIES ARE MOVED FROM 8 KILOMETERS SOUTH ON THE MOUNG KHAY ROAD TO HOUIE KHOT IN XIENG NGUEN. THIS IS ALSO BECAUSE OF BETTER HILL RICE POSSIBILITIES AND EVEN POSSIBLE PADDY LAND IF CLEARED BY THEM. —

THE THIRD AND MOST IMPORTANT MOVE IS THE LONG OVERDUE START OF AN LP RESETTLEMENT PROJECT. THIS WILL BE BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE MOVEMENT OF LAO, LU, AND LAO THUENG PEOPLE FROM BAN THIN HONG, SANG HI AND OTHER VILLAGES SOUTH OF PAKOU ON BOTH SIDES OF THE MEKONG TO MOUNG NANE. THESE PEOPLE HAVE VIRTUALLY USED UP ALL HILL LAND AVAILABLE IN THIS AREA. WITH THE NEW INFLUX OF REFUGEE FROM BAN KOK (ON THE NAM OU) LAST OCT. (68) THE AREA IS COMPLETELY SATUATED. [YOU MIGHT MENTION THAT HOPES FROM AOD/LP THAT MR. BRADY AND MR MANN (Head of Resettlement RLG) WILL SOON VISIT THE AREA ARE MOUNTING EACH DAY. THE CHOA KHOUENG'S OFFICE WANT THESE PEOPLE MOVED ASAP.

RICE DROP PROGRAM:

[I MIGHT NOTE HERE THAT JOE'S REPORT ON GENERAL MRI REFUGEE SITUATION AND NEW PROGRAMING SHOULD BE READ AGAIN. JACK WILLIAMSON WILL HAVE A COPY] ALSO JOE'S JAN. 13 MEMO ON AIR REQUIREMENTS. - WE ARE STILL TRYING TO DROP ABOUT 255 MT. OF RICE, SALT, CANNED MEAT, MEDICINE, AND REFUGEE RELIEF

SUPPLIES PER MONTH. WE REQUESTED ANOTHER PORTER, BUT ASB. SAID NONE WAS AVAILABLE. WE ARE SUBSITUTING OUR REQUIREMENT WITH A CARIBOU. ON FEB. 19 IT DROPPED 12.6 MT OF RICE AND BROUGT US UP TO ABOUT 10 M.T. BEHIND DROP QUOTA. IF THEY HAVE ANOTHER PORTER IT WOULD BE BETTER. -THE SITUATION IS SUCH THAT THE SAFETY FACTOR OF THE CARIBOU IS MARGINAL — SO WE CAN USE IT ONLY ABOUT 1 DAY/WEEK. WITH HOPES OF GETTING THIS PLANE COORDINATED WITH THE BHS CARIBOU. (TO USE IT ON THE WAY BACK FROM BHS WORK) WITH WEDS. AS OUR BEST DAY. —

SUMMARY & REQUEST:

THE REFUGEE SITUATION IS RUNNING SMOOTHLY AT THE PRESENT TIME. THE RLG IS TAKING MORE OF AN ACTIVE PART IN ALL REFUGEES IN THE LP PROVINCE. ESPECIALLY WITH AC DEPENDENTS. I BELIEVE THEY ALONG WITH THE MR.I COMMANDER GEN TIAO SAYAVONG REALIZE THE IMPORTANTS OF THE AC TROOPS AND THEIR FAMILIES. THE BEST EXAMPLE OF THIS IS THE MOUNG NANE RESETTLEMENT PROJECT.

I AM IN NEED OF SOMEONE, AN AMERICAN, TO WATCH AND CONTROL THE BIG DROP PROGRAM OUT of LP. the job is a two man oper. now - please look into it RR

Bob.

OFFICIAL ORDER

1. Concerning Refugees Moving from L.P.

A. Move Khao Chao Rice to both side of Nam Khan River, apart from water at least 50 meters, planting farm and garden must be apart at least 100 M. Not allowed to cut big trees and pile up bamboo in that area in order to avoid dry land.

B. The coming refugees must stay in group, a group must be at least 30 families and utmost 50 families. The distance of each group must be 500 M. apart, this is for the convenience of construction school for them: 3 or 4 bans are authorized to have one school.

C. The coming refugees can use the old name of their ban or new name is alright. When Naiban and his people arrive they must depend on the Tasseng in that area. It it exceeds 10 bans or it exceeds 2,500 people, they can set up one separate Tasseng, the name of Tasseng is to depend on how they govern the Muong. This case Chao Muong Muong Nane should contact their old Chao Muong. If they have not prepared the yearly money, you can put it in Muong Nane's list.

D. In building house, it should be proper and at least 15 M. apart, it should leave some space for building new road, wat, hospital and school.

E. When they newly arrive, build up roofing place (house which has only roof) for them to stay temporary, when they decide to get a permanent place, they will use a kind of grass (called Yar-Kar) to cover it. Yar-Kar will be furnished and it is divided into 4 rates: from small family to big family: 150 jarms, 200 jarms, 250 jarms, 300 jarms. Small family should consist of husband and wife and no children, big family should consist of husband and wife - father and mother - children and niece, etc. but must exceed 11 persons.

F. When they arrive in Muong Nane, the committee which consists of Chao Muong as the president, will indicate the place to stay and feed them, by the approval of Social Welfare and USAID American who stationed there in Muong Nane. They will choose the land for next planting but not to exceed 3 hectares per family.

2. Road from Muong Nane to Pak Korn is 9.3 kilo long, when building house, the fence should be far from road 15 m. and the building should be 5 m. apart from fence, that is to say 20 meters apart between building and street. This is because the Government has a plan to widen the road and will connect this road to Xieng Ngeun.

3. About the enlarging school, should contact with officer in charge of community development and population.

a) Officer in charge of community development should provide roofing tins, cement, bolts & nuts, nails.

B) population should prepare posts, frames, etc. from now on.

4. Absolutely no farmer should plant in the both sides of road to Pak Korn.

Muong Nane - 7 February 1969

Chao Khoueng Luang Prabang who came to make official visit Muong Nane with Minister of Social Welfare, Minister of Community Development and Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs.

Phaya Hom Sundara

UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE FILE L-P

February 15, 1969

TO: Mr. Phil Gullion, Chief

FROM: R. T. Dakan, USAID RR/LP

SUBJECT: General

Well, I guess you all know by now that PCE went down with negative survivers very near LS 187. Crash site approximately TJ5818. Xieng Man Noi, Comm. of FG 7, saw the whole thing happen Feb. 12 about 1650 hrs. He said "The Porter (with Astazu engine just put in the day before) dropped about 8 sacks of rice, closed its drop doors and then white, brown-black smoke and then an explosion (similar to and with the intensity of a 81 MM mortar round) came out of the exhaust pipe respectively, then plane nosed in about 100 M. from the DZ". It was still burning when X. Man party got to the crash site. He stated that one of the passengers was still alive, but couldn't get close enough to the airplane to help him.

We, Joe and myself, heard about the accident about 18:15 Hrs. By that time Mac had already left in PFW on a SAR. We followed in the Baron at 19:00 Hrs, and about 30 Min. later talked with X. Man and he told us what had happened. The next day, Feb. 13, choppers were sent to pick up X. Man and the bodies. I asked X. Man to get as much of the engine as possible and send it down to L-54 to check it out. That's about all. If you want more information, I think Fred Bell, Cont. OM, can help you out. He was here when we talked with X. Man.

Phou Dam. LS 256

The Phou Dam, Phou Na Wan, Phou Luang movement of Meo refugees I hope has been curtailed for awhile at least. With the main theme of keeping tranquility among Meo, Lao, and Lao Theung participants in mind. How long it will last is hard to say but it's a group we will have to feed for another two years, who really would much rather grow their own rice and opium closer to Thailand and away from the LP war and LP officialdom in general.

Hong Sa

Hopefully the Hong Sa refugees, old Moung Houn refugees relocated at one time north of Houng Sa on the Mekong at Khean Khan, will be persuaded to stay in Hong Sa. This was decided by Joe and myself, because of the big build-up of refugees in the Pakben area. The thinking is that if we fly the refugees out of Hong Sa to Happy Valley, that will be like pulling the cork out of the can of water, and the Pak Beng people will follow to Hong Sa with a plea to be moved to Sayaboury. And on and on --- would like to know your comments on the matter and feel that the holding action-type policy is now on its last leg. With Hong Sa and Phou Dam as glaring examples..... would like to know Houmpheng's comments on this also.

March 27, 1969

The enemy is rapidly coming to completion of the road from Moung Shi north to the Nam Ou river just west of the FG 11 area. If this road is completed it is felt by myself and the local RMBers that the enemy will then concentrate an effort to wipe out all the FG areas in close proximity to this road. This will mean the fall of FG 11 FG 9, 8, 7 and some units of 19A and 19B around the Moung Shi area plus a whole passel of small 10-20 man teams along the road to the Nam Ou from Moung Shi and along the road from Dien Bien Phu to the Nam Ou. Since most of these areas are now surrounded by the enemy, especially FG's 7 and 8, I doubt if many of the people will be able to get out. If the push comes from the west (Moung Shi-Nam Ou road), then I am sure all the Viet resting units in Nam Boc will be used to block any retreat by the FG soldiers, dependents or refugees.

Therefore, faced with this type of situation, the local leaders will be sure to ask us to move their people by copper. If the situation becomes as tight as that, and I am guessing at another 2 months to a possible year for an approximate schedule of event we will be faced with some 20,000+ people wanting to move to L-54. It can be done as "Pop" knows the RMBers will, of course, want these people to stay until the last man fires his last round and then let him run like hell for safety. Being more of a humanist, I believe these people have suffered enough for filling the "Holding Policy" If the situation gets tight, I believe they should be moved out. If the enemy gets a hold of the people that are now dealing with the FG units, they won't waste any time killing them all. Xieng Man Noi FG 7 figures he has lost some 5,000 people to the enemy last year and I don't think the enemy would hesitate at another 20,000.

This may seem rather drastic, but I recently talked to some relocated FG 10 dependents now situated in Ban En, Moung Xieng Nguen. They told me that when their FG fell last January, the enemy took all the remaining villagers to the Nam Boc camp and did away with them. I am sure some were killed and the strong were used for labor, but the fact remains that the bad guys are no longer good guys!

Robert

P.S. A long answer to your note but I reckon some 20,000+ will want out!

P.S.S. Hey, Mr. Gullion, ADRD, RR etc. Thanks for telling me about the UNICEPgood guys.

Incidentally, the "kid" on two occasions had a copper set up for the big trip north. The first time it was called due to weather. The second, which was this week, was to FG 11; it fell the same day. Also two hits with a porter and once in a caribou for the two months. It's not getting any better. Where do you go when all those little lights come on below!

THE KINGDOM OF LAOS
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE
DIRECTION OF SOCIAL WELFARE
SOCIAL WELFARE OF NORTHERN

No 99 SW-N

Luang Pra Bang. 21 Feb. 1969.

Chief of Social Welfare of Northern.

To be inform: Director of General Social Welfare.

AT Vientiane

Subject: Delivery the miscellanous things to Social welfare of Northern.

I have honour to be inform you know that.

Dist delivery No-08-SW, in date 15-1-69.
and Dist delivery No-18-SW, in date 3-2-69.
sent to by ship.
The Social Welfare of Northern was get already.
with bill of things.....1 copy.

So that I should be inform you know that.

Chief of Social welfare of Northern.

Kham Leck Boupha.

Dist.
" To be inform "
Chief of staff USAID/Refugee Relief officer.

ພຣະຣາຊອານາຈັກລາວ
ກະຊວງປະຊາສົງເคาะ
ກົມປະຊາສົງເคาะ
ສາຂາພາກເໜືອ

ເລຂທີ: ๙๑ /ສຂ.ພຫ.

ຫຼວງພະບາງ, ວັນທີ ๘๑ ເມສາ ๑๙๙๖.

------ ooo ------

ຫົວໜ້າສາຂາປະຊາສົງເคาะພາກເໜືອ.

ຕ າ ບ ຮ ງ ມ : ທ່ານເອກ.ອະທິບໍດີກະຊວງປະຊາສົງເคาะ

ທ ີ = ນະຄອນຫລວງຈັນ:

ເ ຣ ື ່ ອ ງ : ສົ່ງເຄື່ອງຂອງຕ່າງ ๆ ຂຶ້ນໄປໃຫ້ສາຂາພາກເໜືອ.

- ຂ້າພະເຈົ້າຂໍຖືເປັນກຽດຕາບຮຽມເຂົ້າມາແດ່ທ່ານຊາບວ່າ, ຕາມສະໂນດນຳສົ່ງເລຂທີ: ๐๗/ປສ.ລົງວັນທີ ๑๕/๑/ພຫ.ແລະສະໂນດນຳສົ່ງເລຂທີ: ๑๗/ປສ.ລົງວັນທີ ๓/๘/ພຫ.ຊຶ່ງສົ່ງໄປທາງເຮືອນັ້ນ, ທາງສາຂາພາກເໜືອໄດ້ຮັບໄວ້ເປັນທີ່ຮຽບຮ້ອຍແລ້ວ ດັ່ງໄດ້ຕິດຂັດເຂົ້າມາພ້ອມນີ້ບັນທຶກການຮັບຂອງ..... ๑ ສະບັບ.

- ສັນນີ້ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ຕາບຮຽມເຂົ້າມາແດ່ທ່ານເພື່ອຊາບ./.

ສ ຳ ເ ນ ົ າ :
ຮ ຽ ນ : ທ່ານຫົວໜ້າຫຼຸເສດພາກເໜືອ.
" ເພື່ອຊາບ "

ຫົວໜ້າສາຂາປະຊາສົງເคาะພາກເໜືອ.

ຄຳເຫລັ ບຸບຜາ

THE KINGDOM OF LAOS.
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE
DIRECTION OF SOCIAL WELFARE
SOCIAL WELFARE OF NORTHERN

No100/SW
N

Luang Pra Bang. 21 Feb. 1969.

Chief of Social Welfare of Northern.

To be inform: Director of General of Social welfare.

At Vientiane

Subject: To move the refugees Ban Pha O to be settled at Ban And.

I have honour to be inform you know that.

During we were agreement with, Chief of province Chief of staff USAID/Refugee Relief officer and myself, in date 20-2-69. We would be to move these refugees of Muong Xoune, to be living at Ban Pha O Taseng Pha Khom Muong and Luang Pra Bang province. 67 families 343 people; to be resettled at Ban And, Taseng Pak Veth Muong Xieng Ngeun Luang Pra Bang-province. (Majority are families soldiers AB 1.

So that I should be inform you know that.

Chief of Social Welfare of Northern.

Kham Leck Boupha.

Dist.

" To be inform "

Chief of Province.
Chief of Staff USAID/Refugees Relief offieer.

ສະຫະຊາຊານາຈັກລາວ
ກະຊວງປະຊາສົງເຄາະ
ກົມປະຊາສົງເຄາະ
ສາຂາພາກເໜືອ

ເລຂທີ: 100 /ສຂ.ພຫ.

ຫຼວງພະບາງ, ວັນທີ ๘๑ ເມສາ ๑๙๙๓.

------ ooo ------

ຫົວໜ້າສາຂາປະຊາສົງເຄາະພາກເໜືອ.

ກ ຽ ບ ຮ ຽ ນ : ທ່ານເອກ.ອະທິບໍດີກະຊວງປະຊາສົງເຄາະ

ທີ - ນະຄອນຫຼວງຈັນ:

ເ ຣ ຶ ຣ ື : ຫົກຢ້ອຍພວກອິສະຍິບຍ້ານຜາໄອໄປຢູ່ບ້ານແອມ.

- ຂ້າພະເຈົ້າຂໍຖືເປັນກຽດຮຽນເຂ້ຳມາແດ່ທ່ານຊາບວ່ຳ, ຕາມທີ່ໄດ້ ໂທລິ ຣະຫວ່ຳ, ທ່ານເຈົ້າແຂວງ, ທ່ານຫົວໜ້າຢູເຊດ ແລະຂ້າພະເຈົ້ຳ,ໃນວັນທີ ๘๐. ๘.ຝພ.ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ຫົກຢ້ອຍພວກອິສະຍິບເຂດເມືອງຈຸ້ນ ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ມາຈາໄສຢູ່ບ້ານຜາໄອ ຕາແສງ ຜາໂຄມ ເມືອງ ແລະ ແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ ຈຳນວນ ຜ້ຳ ครอบคิว ม้ຂ ຄົນ; ໄປໄວ້ບ້ານ ແອມ ຕາແສງ ປາກແອດ ເມືອງຊຽງເງິນ ແຂວງຫຼວງພະບາງ (ອິສະຍິບຖົ່ວໜ້ຳວນີ້ສ່ວນ ນາກແມ່ນແຕ່ครอบคิวทะหານເສືອປ່ຳ./.

- ສັ້ນນຶ່ງໄດ້ກຽດຮຽນເຂ້ຳມາແດ່ທ່ານເພື່ອຊາບ./.

ຫົວໜ້າສາຂາປະຊາສົງເຄາະພາກເໜືອ.

ສ ຳ ເ ນ ົ ຳ :
ຣ ຽ ນ : ທ່ານເຈ້ຳແຂວງ,
ຣ ຽ ນ : ທ່ານຫົວໜ້ຳຢູເຊດພາກເໜືອ,
" ເພື່ອຊາບ "

ຄຳເພລັ ບຸບຜາ

OD/VGE AC/LP RT. DAKAN 111815 MAR.'69 BT

GULLION USAID RDD

NEW MEO MOVEMENT FROM BAN SONG CHA, LS 137 AREA NOW 127 FAMILIES, 700 PEOPLE PRESENTLY AT PAK OU. WE WILL BRING THEM DOWN TO LP BY BARGE AND THEN BY TRUCK TO AN OLD MEO VILLAGE OF KAIO YA ON ROUTE 13 PAST XIENG NGUEN SOME 30 KILOMETRES.

March 17, 1969.

I. Phou Dam:

The Phou Dam refugees are white Meo from the Muong Sai area, when the Muong Sai area became saturated with PL/NVA troops, these people moved to the LS-121 area, Ban Lao Ta, when this area fell in 1965, the fled to LS-137, LS-193, LS-138, LS-131 and LS-176 areas. When these areas fell, they left the Muong Sai area completely and came to Luang Prabang. The reporting officer first met these people in 1965 in the LS-131, LS-137 and LS-176 refugee villages. I met them again in 1966 on the L-54 airstrip in Luang Prabang. They were woaiting by the hundreds to be flown to LS-98. Social Welfare and USIAD deicded to move these people back to Phou Dam and supply them with rice until they received their first hill rice horvest. After one year of rice drops these refugees became 100 percent self-sufficient. I had very little requests for help from them until atit became evident about two years ago that land for hill rice, crops had all been used up. At that time the requestedto be moved or to be helped if they moved to Sayaboury Province where land was plentiful for hill crops. This was in August 1968. At that time, Capt. Tio Long Vang, VP's Liaison officer in LP, and myself visited the Nam Pouy refugees in Sayaboury, some 1800 Meo that were moved out of the LS-186 area, now there are approsimately 1,400 left at the old site. While we were in Sayaboury, we talked with the Chao Khoueng and he was in agreement with the movement of the Phou Dam people into his province.

Prior to August, the situation in northern Luang Prabang province had become critical with the loss of all airstrips and refugee villages shortly after the fall of Nam Bac in January 1968, most of the northern Luang Prabang troops, dependents and refugees are Lao-Theung and some Meo, with the fall of all the airstrips came the requests for evacuation of all refugees and military dependents approximately 26,000 people, this entailed a tremendous amount of air support that wasn't available. We felt that if we carried out their requests, the para military in the fighting areas would soon follow their evacuated dependents. Once they were safe in and around Luang Prabang, it would have been very difficult to get the troops to return to the combat area. Therefore, everyone remained in the northern areas and are being supplied by porter out of L-54. But I still received requests for evacuation of refugees from these areas. They still are coming out as wounded or occasionally a soldier will caome out for various reasons and being his family with him. These refugees and dependents seldom return to the fighting areas. This is the reason for the continual slow increase in refugees from the FG-7 area, recently told me that some 5,000 of his people have been killed or captured by the enemy in the last year.

This whole problem came to a head when some 225 Meo refugees and dependents were moved out of the LS-187 area to LS-256 about 3 months ago. The age-old animosity between the twa ethnic groups exploded and the Lao Theung rightfully said that if the Meo were moved out they should be moved out also. After many talks and orders this problem receded.

It appeared again when the Meo at Phou Dam requested to move to Sayaboury, their request at this stage was turned down for fear of favoritism toward Meo and the fact that the distance between Sayaboury and Thailand and the northern Luang Prabang fighting front left too many opening for the soldier on visits to his family.

Last week the Chao Muong of Muong Sai, Capt. Tu Long, Paoleemoua (19B commander) and myself visited Phou Dam to tell them that they would be supported if they agred to stay in Phou Dam another year. This they refused on the bais that all they wanted to do was to become self-sufficient, which they could do in Sayaboury.

On March 8, General Vang Pao made a hasty visit to Phou Dam, his visit resulted in a "Stay" for the movement of refugees and military dependents out of Phou Dam.

II. Ban Song Cha (TH-1778) Movement of refugees to Kio Nya (40 Km south of RLG 13 from Xieng Ngeun).

Last week I heard about the movement of some 150 families and 1,200 Meo to the FG-10 area (TH-0178) from the Song Cha area. I was going to increase the drop accordingly, but these people left the area due to the proximity of the enemy, they travelled from Ban Song Cha to Long Chok (TH-01878), then south to Ban Thong, Khok Nang, and Ban Mok Muong. From Mok Muong they finally made it to Ban Pak Houei Luang on the Nam Ou south of Ban Kok. Two weeks ago the Chao Muong of Muong Xune (Sung?) was killed here. He was Phia Ka Moun, an old Nai Kong out of Pak Seng who had just been made Chao Muong of a new Muong, along with Chao Muong of Muong Sop Vee (also a new Muong). I met them on the Nam Ou and relocated them on Route 13. They now total 127 families and 700 people. It seems that when they started out they met some enemy mines on the trail and about 10 people were killed. This caused some 300 people to return to the FG-10 area.

ORA:ps:6-25-71

March 31, 1969.

I believe that when the road construction in the north is completedthe enemy will turn their efforts toward the FG areas in southern Phong Saly Province.

It is believed that the enemy has something to do with the movement of new refugees into the FG areas. It is generally a rule that as soon as one of the FG units has some 500-600 refugees they are hit fairly hard and the FG companies become spread out and lose their effectiveness. FG-11 was the last excampee of this about two weeks ago some 300 refugees came out of the Laota area to FG-11 (TJ-2913). This meant FG-11 had a total of 800 refugees. The place fell last week and we still don't know where everybody went. FG-9 (TJ-2414) has recently had an influx of 250 Meo refugees from Laota and they are reporting their position as being poor.

As far as a timetable is concerned, I would say if they can hold off until the rains came then I believe their struggle can go for another year and on andon.

Here is a list of what is presently at each site:

	DEPS.	REFS.
FG-1	1,060	135
FG-2	278	1,213
FG-3	287	400
FG-7	400	1,255
FG-8	250	276
FG-9	400	1,548
FG-10	350	230
FG-11	470	1,200
FG-12	146	346
TOTAL:	3,641	6,503

Plus a couple thousand actives, therefore, we have a total of approximately 13,000 to 14,000 people we are presently working with, if the time comes to pullout, I believe we would have to deal with some 20,000 people. This would take in some of the local population that would want out once they saw a way out. I believe it could be worked with the northernmost sites being choppered out (FG-9,11,7 and 7). The southern area might beable to walk out. In fact, in the near future I believe we will have similar moves to the moves in the Ban Son Cha area last month.

As far as morale is concerned I would say it's at its lowest ebb. I haven't seen it as bad as this. If we leave peple in the hole I don't think we will be able to work in the area again. I think Nam Bac is still a good example of what can happen. They have been requesting to be moved out for some two years now. If we don't pull them out or make an effort to do so, I believe our chances of going back in won't be very good at all.

It's a long way to Luang Prabang and most of the units are surrounded, so that's how its stands presently.

ORA:ps:6-25-71

Mr. Jack Williamson, OOA/VTE March 31, 1969

THRU: Mr. Robert Worley, CDAA/LP
Robert T. Dakan, AOO/LP

Your 3-28 Note:

As I stated in the last letter to you, brought by Bob Parshall, I believe along with the RMBers that when the road construction in the north is completed, the enemy will turn their effort toward the FG areas in southern Phong Saly Province.

It is thought by the RMBers and myself that the enemy has something to do with the movement of new refugees into our FG area. It's a general rule that as soon as one of the FG units has some 500-600 refugees, they are hit fairly hard and the FG companies become spread out and lose their effectiveness. FG-11 was the last example of this. About two weeks ago some 300 refugees came out of the Lao Ta area to FG-11 (TJ2913). This meant FG-11 had a total of 800 refugees. The place fell last week and we still don't know where everybody went. FG-9 (TJ2414) has recently had an influx of 250 Meo refugees from Lao Ta and they are reporting their position as being "poor".

As far as a timetable is concerned, Jack, I would say if they can hold off until the rains come, then I believe their struggle can go for another year and on and on. Here is a list of what is presently at each site:

FG	Soldiers	Dep.	Ref.
FG-1	500	1,060	135
FG-2	180	278	1,213
FG-3	220	287	400
FG-7	350	400	1,255
FG-8	200	250	276
FG-9	180	400	1,548
FG-10	400	350	230
FG-11	335	470	1,200
FG-12	200	146	346
Total	2,115	3,641	6,503

Plus 200-300 people involved in the various Teams. Therefore, we have a total of approxim ately 13,000 to 14,000 people we are presently working with. If the time comes to pull out, I believe we would have to deal with some 20,000 people. This would take in some of the local population that would want out

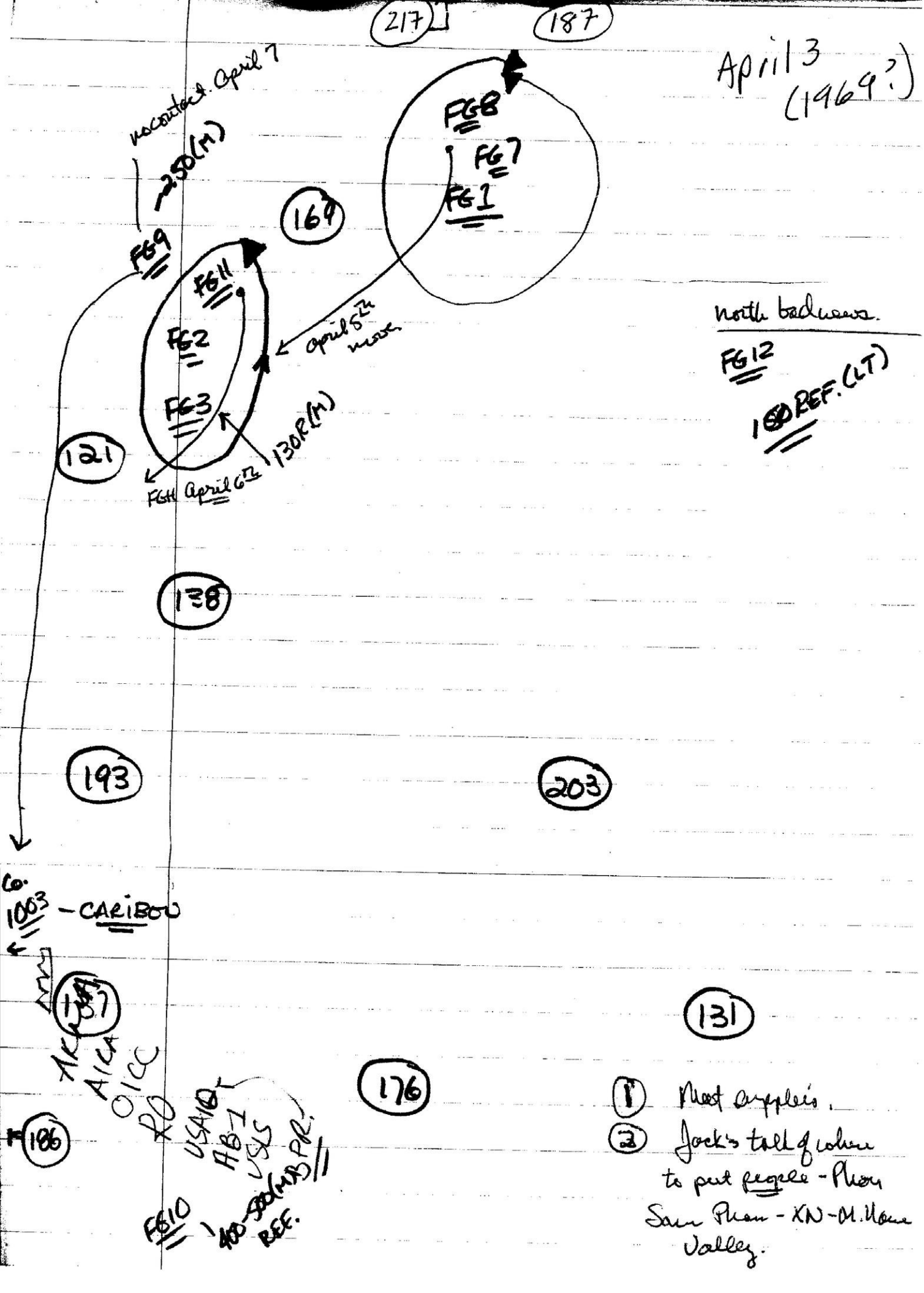
once they saw a way out. I believe it could be worked with the northernmost sites being coppered out (FG-9 & 11, 7 &8). The southern area might be able to walk out. In fact, in the near future I believe we will have similar moves to the Ban Sony Cha movement last month.

As far as morale is concerned, I would say it's at its lowest ebb. I haven't seen it as bad as this. If we leave people in the hole, I don't think we will be able to work in the area again. I think Nam Bac is still a good example of what can happen. As far as the RMBers are concerned, they will leave these people in there to the end. If it's possible, and this leaves a big question open since landing zones become more hazardous each month, I believe it's important to pull these people out for the future. They have been requesting to be moved out for some two years now. If we don't pull them out, or make an effort to, I believe our chances of going back in won't be very good at all.

I believe this road from Xieng Nguen to Moung Nane is the most important project for Luang Prabang. This whole area could be used to relocate the Lao-Thung from the northern sites. Outside of that, there isn't any more land available in LP Province.

I realize this is rather non-detailed to say the least, but situation is still rather fluctuating on hanging on or completely wiped out. It's a long way to Luang Prabang and most of the units are surrounded. So that's how it stands presently. I hope this will give you something to go by.

AOO/LP:RTDakan:ms:3/31/69


217
187
April 3 (1969?)
recorded April 7
~250(M)
FG8
FG7
FG1
169
FG9
FG11
FG2
FG3
April 6th noon
130R(M)
121
FG4 April 6th
north badlands.
FG12
180 REF. (LT)
138
193
203
6.
1003 - CARIBOU
187
AICC
OICC
RO
USAID
AB-1
VSS
FG10
400 REF.
176
131
(1) Most apples.
(2) Jock's tall grass to put veggies - Phan Sam Phan - XN - M. Home Valley.
186

April 11, 1969.

This week there was a meeting in LP of all FG commanders (FG-1,2,3,7,8, 10,11 and 12) FG- 9 was unable to come out. He was on the move south.

Each commander gave a situation report of his area and the problems he had with support from LP. all of the units are presently on the move south. A reported before, FG-7, FG-8 and parts of FG-1 are now together with FG-2 and FG-3 at TH-2696. This is being used as a rally point for all FG units to the north. All refugees, dependents and soldiers are headed in this derection. FG-7 and FG-8 commander Xieng Phen also stated that some of the refugees were staying in the northern areas and plating some hill rice. They stated that these people were still friendly toward us but they preferred to stay in their homeland, this is confirmed by the amount of burning going on in the areas recently taken over by the enemy.

As a result of this meeting, the reporting lfficer vetween that the FGs will try and hold in the areas they presetnly occupy and wait for the rains to come. When this happens the enemy supply lines will be cut because of the flooding of all the small streams in the area, at this time they plant to send patrols into their old sites and test enemy strength. This will all be determined if they can hold, reports are that the enemy is now moving to surround the TH-2696 area with movements from the north to the south and movements west out of Nam Bac. If it looks tight the reporting officer will request aircraft to move all kinds of people south since the enemy is presently moving south out of Nam Bac to cut any route to the Nam Ou.

ORA:ps:6-25-71

18 April 1969:

In northwest Laos remaining resistance north of Luang Prabang is slowly weakening and an additional 10,000 refugees can be in flesit momentarily.

ORA:ps:7-8-71

April 25, 1969

Pak Bong Set up

number of these people is about 200. No one, including Nam Yu and LP want to fool with these Meo from Phou Bong Ngon. Maybe if we evacuate them they will go away. We are supplying rice to them while at Hong Sa. Joe and will get together and come up with something I am sure.

Northern LP

I took a couple of trips north this week. to the FG 10 (TH 0178) area and FG 78. & 11 (TH 2696 area. They have to much rice and supplies at these two positions so I stopped drops and sent one porter back to Lima PCO I told ole Lenny babs I would call him monday and tell if we needed it or not. The troops morale is good, but some of these guys at TH 1078 FG 9 have requested

asked to be sent back up to their old position at TJ 2200. The RMPers, of course, thought this was a great idea and sent them back. Everyone is waiting to see what happens.

The RMPers have their "plan" contingency plan if all the FO's leave the scene. It's a little farther north than the one I suggested. It would be in the TH1337 area west of Ban Kok on the Nam Ou river. I have recently talked with people out of the Phon Sam Phan area (TH0342) and they stated that it was fairly bad country. On the mountain there was suppose to one company of Vietnm that control the area between there and south to Lat Hau on the Mekong. So my plan might be kind of tough [illegible]

Hey Jack - how are the beat covers? etc.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Phil Gullion, ADRD/VTE DATE: May 2, 1969

THRU: Mr. John T. Perry, AC/LP

FROM : Robert Dakan, AOO/LP

SUBJECT: General Situation Report

I. GENERAL:

The following will be a summation of events taken place since the last report. I believe the significant event was the movement of some 150 Meo refugees on April 23 from FG 10 area (TH0174) to Ban Lat Han, north of LP on the Mekong River. When I heard they left the FG 10 area, I thought this might be the beginning of a large movement of refugees and dependents from all remaining FG areas. On the 27th of April, I visited the Lat Han area and found that some 30 Meo had actually reached the Mekong. The rest had been taken to the Nam Nga region to be used to carry supplies for the enemy in Nam Bac. This put an end to our "fears" that all refugee-dependents would move south.

In the past two weeks I have been able to visit the following FG's: 1, 7, 8, 2 and 3 at TH2696 and surrounding area; FG 11 and 9 at TH0081; and FG 10, 19B, etc. at TH0178, TH0174. As a general assessment, I would say there are about 5,000 refugee-dependents in these areas, 75 percent being military dependents. Most groups are composed of young women with one or, at the most, two children. These people really don't want to leave their husbands at the present time, but as they move back up country, these dependents will be brought into town. An example of this would be the recent movement of some 150 FGH troops from TH0081 to TH3299, the site of the former FG 2. With this movement north came the movement south of some 70 FG 11 dependents. The friendlies are moving to take back LS 138, Ban Chuk Chung and Mok Plai, LS 193; also the idea of taking back LS 131 Mok Lok is being considered -- so if the rains come, the CAS people will think it's 1964 all over again. From all indications, the enemy is still as strong as they were last month when we lost FG 9, 11, 7 and 8. It could be bad news this month. I will still continue to drop to participants, but with the consolidations of FG's, I sent one Porter back to Lenny Larson and told him I would call him if I needed it. As it was, we still dropped around 200 MT last month. This month we will probably drop around 150-180 MT.

II. OTHER MOVEMENTS:

A. 30 families, 128 ~~Leo~~ Thai Lu, arrived April 30 in LP and we sent them to Moung Nane. They came from Nam Poun, north of Hat Tue on the Mekong River. They said the PL captured their Ni Ban and threatened to conscript the whole village, so into town they came.

B. The 300 some Meo from Phou Dong Ngon (last report) are still in Hong Sa and are requesting to be moved to Moung Nane. I will stop this one if possible. The Chao Khoueng of LP doesn't want them either. I would like to send them to Vientiane and let little Phil take care of them, since he has all the supplies!

C. 100 Moung Houn people from Ban Kean An on the Mekong arrived April 22. They were north of Hong Sa and moved into Hong Sa about the same time Pakbeng fell. They will receive negative support because we stated they would receive support if they moved to Moung Nane. They decided to stay in the Xieng Mene area with relatives. The movement could have taken place if the Chao Moung of Moung Houn was a stronger type fellow. He put zero effort into the suggested movement out of town. His answer was that the Moung Houn people were very hard to work with. I answered him by stating that the Chao Moungs were harder to work with. He was thoroughly chewed out by the Chao Khoueng and that was all until another group come in. This was my reasoning for the relocation center. It takes a combined effort to get new refugees out of LP once they have made it into town. How does our money look?

Other small movements have taken place, but of no real significance.

III. NEEDS:

A. Refugee supplies -- I guess a requisition was lost in the pouch. It was sent on March 27 and we still haven't received any goods. I can't for the life of me see why you can't move the stuff through the Ministry. Khamlick called about four times and Singkeo knew all about it. If I was to wait until all the papers were in before I made a distribution, I would run about two months behind time. Papers are made up very easily!

B. Insecticides -- One SSB has gone down already for some 200 Kgs. of insecticides for hill rice farmers. Since Hammer isn't here, I would like to know what would be the best for hill rice and the procedure you want me to take to get it from ADO/LP.

That's about all for now -- keep the rice coming.

Office Memorandum International Voluntary Services, INC.

TO : Mr. John Perry, AC/Luang Prabang May 5, 1969

FROM : Tom Tufts, IVS/Hong Sa

SUBJECT: Status Report on Hong Sa

Refugees: 270 Meo (estimate) an old list of 66 names exists
65 Lao (have names) plus 4 new families
335 Total plus 4 new families that arrived an hour ago.
The Meo come from Phuu Dong Ngon. They have one Tassang, named Lao Ler, who is presently in Luang Prabang talking to the Chao Khoueng. They come from three villages: Ban Na Noi, Ban Pay Cha Ter, and Ban Hua Na Mao. Chu Chong, the assistant Tassang, is their acting leader in the absence of the Tassang.

May 3 14 families of Lao refugees from Muong Houn, staying in Pak Beng, came to Hong Sa. Their leaders name is Xieng Phan, who is a former tassang of Moung Houn. There are 65 people in this group. 10 days ago 27 families went to L.P. from Pak Beng according to Xieng Phan.
May 4, four more families arrived from Pak Beng.
There are still 100 families in Pak Beng. It is not known what these refugees are planning to do.

Rice: 1400 kgs. khaw chao
5400 " " neo
6800 " rice

This rice is milled, sacked in 100 kgs. bags and stored in the ADO warehouse in Hong Sa. A small additional quantity of rice may be purchased and milled. The present supply of rice is adequate for the refugees in Hong Sa for about 40 days.

Irrigation: Except for 5 bags of cement which should be on their way, all irrigation supplies are here and work is proceeding on schedule.

Schools: Additional needed wood is now being cut. Supplies are complete except for:
1. 3 boxes 20d nails, common, backordered ETA 4/21/69 SN-96408
2. 4 boxes 10d " " " " " "
3. 150 bags of cement, ordered and is in the process of coming from Houie Sai

The Ban Nyai school, the siding of the Hong Sa Groupe Scholaire, and the floor of the Muong Han school remain to be done of AP#7 (7062-1-7374).

Mr. Phil Gullion, AADRD, Vientiane — May 21, 1969

Robert T. Dakan, AOO, Luang Prabang

Estimated Surface Quota May - July

1. Ban Houei Yo . . . . . 10 MT.

   19B Dep. increase due to new dependent arrival from Nam Ma, Ban Houei Sai area.
   FG9 . . . . . 4.5

2. Ban Xieng Lome (Xieng Nguen)

   17B Dep. from Phou Pha Thuong area 7.0
   FG1 Dep. from Muong Ngoi 2.5

3. Ban En (Xieng Nguen)

   FG-10 Dep. Muong Ngoi 8.0

4. Ban Lat Kok (KM8)

   FG7 & 8 Moung Kwa Phong Saly Dep. & Ref. 16.0

5. Ban Bouam Xieng Na Dat - Na Khoung

   FG-1 & 3 Dep. Nam Bac 14.0

6. Ban Kio Ya & Bouam Xieng

   19A Dep. Moung Sai 18.0

7. Moung Luang Prabang

   Ban Pak Lung Ref. 2.5

8. Moung Xieng Nguen

   Ban Pak Bac 2.0

9. Moung Sop Vie

   Kok Daw Na Tan Ref. 2.0

10. Ban Vannaseng

Ref. - Dep. 27.0

11. Moung Khay

Na Lome Ref. 1.0

12. Moung Pak Ou

Kang Khène - Lat Han Ref. 2.0

13. Leper Village 2.4

14. Moung Ngoi

Houei Poi Dep. - These people are from Phou Dom. 17c Dep. . 5.0

15. Fire Victims, Poor People, Operational 10.0

Total Quota . . 141.5 MT. 133

The above will be the probable quota for the Luang Prabang area. I believe we will need an additional 10-20 MT for refugee-dependents that continue to come in from all the FG areas to the north. Where we will put them is a real problem since security around Luang Prabang is poor. We are sending people to Moung Nane only if they are "paddy" farmers. With the recent fall of Pak Beng we have received in Luang Prabang some 300 people and sent them all to Moung Nane (LS-254). Therefore, the quota for Moung Nane is 7 MT. This rice is purchased from ADO at 25 Kip/Kilo. With the coming harvest it looks as though ADO will be able to supply only IR-8 (non-glutinous) rice. I will have to see how the refugees eat this stuff before I agree to purchase the full amount to feed the refugees from ADO.

Hong Sa

There are approximately 400 refugee types now in Hong Sa from the Pak Beng area. These include police, officials and families. Ban Houei Sai informs me that there are from 700-1000 more refugee-dependents at LS-209 that are going to be moved to Hong Sa. I believe that ADO can supply the rice for this group.

The situation around Luang Prabang, especially north of the Pak Ou is deteriorating. We could very well have an influx of some 5,000 people within the week. So keep your quotas loose down there.

I would like to keep the Porter drop quota about the same, because we are expecting a move south again without a reduction in numbers. Salt can also remain constant. As far as the meat and refugee supplies are concerned I have enough at the present time. I can't seem to get the meat out fast enough because of the small drop zones. After they get a load of rice (hard and soft), some salt, another load of meat, medicine, etc., it's just too much to haul to their next stop, so hold on the meat shipment until we go a little bit south. I hope it's only a little bit!

ADO - 35% IR-8 Business

I still haven't received little Phil's note on your contract with ADO, but we can safely use about 50 MT of IR-8/month here. Safely, because at the present time we don't need any poor propaganda about what the refugees will receive if they come our way.

AOO/LP:RTDakan:ul:5/21/69

Cleared: RLWorley, Acting AC/LP

5-28

Bob, MAY 1969??

NEED YOUR THOUGHTS ON

TIME TABLE AND PRIORITIES

By SITE IF AND when time

comes TO pull out.

NEED YOUR BEST ARGUMENT ON

How much DAMAGE TO Morale and

our relations to local people

in future if ax left a good

many of the people in the hole.

What suggestions do you have

for areas to fall back to and

what preparations can we begin

to make?

Talk this over with 'RmBers'
If you disagree, don't blow cool.
just cite in report you have
cussed & discussed, note where
you agree & where you disagree -

Carol has done some typing
for me and does good job.

Appreciate your bestest,
soonest,

-w-

June 18, 1969.

The total number of people who haveleft their homes in the Pak Ou area north of Luang Prabang. Of the 2,000 old people, assistance is being given the 358 people who had their homes destroyed by RLAF T-28s. No assistnace has been given to the other people since the general feeling is they should return to their homes, depending on how the security situation develops, we may have to support these people for some period of time.

Paramilitary forces have re-secured the LS-186 and LS-138 strips. General plan is to fortify ala LS-36 and possible move refugees out to south o-f LP.

ORA:ps:6-25-71

June 19, 1969.

This will be a short sunopsis of the present situation north of Pak Ou. On May 18 an estimated enemy battalion hit Hat Kham (TH-0923). This was the CP. of BV-15 under Lt. Col. Song. Since the first incident, BV-15 has made a steady retreat to Pak Ou. They are presently being replaced by BV-13 from LP. Hopes are that the area can be regained up the Nam Ou as far as Ban Pha Theung (TH-3827). There is a reported enemy battalion at Pha Theung, whether or not the area is regained, we have approximately 150-200 families situated at Pak Ou, Ban Thin. Hong (TH-0815) and Ban Xanghai, where these people are going to go is up in the air at the present time. I am lobbying to send them to the area between Xieng Ngeun and Muong Nane along the new proposed road.

Luang Prabang seems well at ease, but if the enemy has what everybody says they have, then we could lose Pak Ou. There doesn't seem to be that much concern, and the Chao Khoueng is sending the Cho Muong of Nam Bac, Muong Ngoi and Muong Sai up to Pak Ou to stem the flow of refugees to the south.

As of 1500 yesterday an operation was commenced to regain LS-186. They don't think they will have much opposition. This I agree with, but wait until next week. If this comes off, I suppose the plan 2 discussed with you last week will come off. So I will probably be asking for a lot of chopper time to move refugee dep. types.

ORA:ps:6-25-71

THE KINGDOM OF LAOS
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE
DIRECTION OF SOCIAL WELFARE
SOCIAL WELFARE OF NORTHERN

No 378/SWN

Luang Prabang. 30 June 1969

Chief of Social Welfare of northern

To be information: Director of General Social Welfare.

At Vientiane

Subject: Report new refugee come since 16 to 30 June 1969.

I have honour to be inform you know that, at the same date. There are refugee coming as in this following.

-Come from	Pak Ngeuy	to be living	LP.....	4 families	.....19 pop.
- Come from	Pha Therng	to be living	Pak Ou.....	4 = " =	.....4 ="=
-Come from	Pak Beng	To be living	LP.....	7 = " =	.....7 ="=
-Come from	Muong Khoua	to be living	PK-8.....31	="=	..118 ="=
-Come from	Pha Therng	to be living	LP.....	6 = " =	... 36 ="=
-Come form	Houei Lo	to be living	LP.....	2 = " =	.... 12 ="=
-Come from	Muong Ngou	to be living	LP.....	3 = " =	.....21 ="=
-Come from	Hart Kham	to be living	LP.....1	= " =	..... 6 ="=
-Come from	Muong Sai..	To be living	B. Xieng.....	4 = " =	.....13 ="=
Come from	Pak Chack..	to be living	Xang Hai.....2	= " =	.....6 ="=
				64 = " =	...275 ="=

-So that I would like to be inform you know that.

Chief of northern Social Welfare

Kham Leck Boupah

D I S T
Information

-Thane Chao Khoueng Luang Prabang.

-Chief of northern USAID/Refugee Relief officer.

" Information you know that "

Luang Prabang.

July 16, 1969.

On the night of July 9, LS-138 was attacked causing friendly forces to scatter and in all probability ended for the moment the concept of a forward base north of LP.

We asked Col. Vannaseng his thoughts on the next three to six months for the LP region in terms of the political military objectives of the PL/VN. ~~MY~~ He was convinced that the PL/VN would attempt to surround and cut off the city of LP from all ground traffic.

After an effective blockade of LP is obtained, or PL/VN forces are in place to cause the blackade, he feels that some sort of "settlement" talks would be initiated.

If pressures for a "settlement" are great enough, the Lao may be forced to meet, in effect, under the guns of the PL/VN forces.

In light of this possibility, the operations in northern LP. and the Route 7 junction area to Muong Souri may take on new significance. For, as Vannaseng says, the FAR will be hard pressed to keep the pressure off of LP. However, he feels that the manpower of the PL/VN is suffering some because of their poor showing at sala Phou Khoun in their drive to secure the junction and attack Muong Kassy and Vang Vieng. He feels that any of their (PL)/VN) assets that can now be distracted in the north region during the next 6-12 months will be a help in keeping the royal capital from being pressured.

ORA:ps:6-25-71

Mr. Phil Gullion, Chief of Refugee Relief
Mr. Jack Williamson, Second Chief

August 28, 1969

Mr. Robert T. Dakan, AOO/LP

ADC Units around Luang Prabang

This subject really doesn't fall under the duties of the reporting officer, but it is of my concern since I am working in the following areas. This subject first came to my attention when the Tasseng of Pak Leung (SG-9099) came to me and asked if he and the 60 men under him could become AC troops and be supported by them (RMB). I first explained to him that I worked for USAID and didn't have anything to do with the military. He was very determined that I help him and began to explain his situation. He said he needed ammunition to supply his villagers in order for them to protect themselves. He also stated that he could not rely on the FAR support anymore. He said the support that was coming through FAR via the Ministry of Finance had been stopped in June. In fact I have learned from other Naibans and Tasseng that all 13 companies of ADC troops in MR I have been cut off from support. I have dealt with Tassengs of Pha Khing (TG), Pak Ou, Muong Nane (LS-254), and Ban Kok Van Na Tan (TH-1707). Each of these Tassengs had ADC companies under their command. All of them are requesting support. FG commander has had many requests for support along with Major Tulong Yang, General Vang Pao's liason officer in Luang Prabang.

My concern is that no Agency is willing to support Lao in their effort to protect their own village. I have spent three years in Luang Prabang and watched refugees flow out of areas contention. I will say it hasn't been much of effort on the enemies behalf to take these villages. After a Naiban or Tasseng is caught and killed by the enemy they then proceed to work on the villagers fears until they start moving out. After the villagers move the FAR follows suit. Because the majority of the time FAR troops stationed in villages around Luang Prabang don't know where to go without a friendly villager showing them the way.

Gentlemen, at this stage in the game it's no time to cut corners. From enemy reports and various talks I have had with villagers and escaped prisoners the Vietmen-PL plan to hit all villages in the LP area that have any significance in the defense of LP. This means more refugees into the township - which is becoming more and more of a problem to screen who are agents and who are innocent refugees. I believe and so does everyone else. Both civilians and military that the amount of money spent is well worth it. Frankly anything that can be done will help.

Clearance:AAC/LP:RLWorley

AOO/LP:RTDakan:yk:
8/28/69

LP

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

Mr. Charles A. Mann, Director September 10, 1969

John W. MacQueen, Chief/RDD

Report from Luang Prabang on ADC Units

For your information, I am submitting a memo from Mr. Robert T. Dakan, AOO/LP, which expresses his concern regarding the situation of ADC units in the vicinity of Luang Prabang.

Memos from Mr. L. E. Haffner and Mr. Jack Williamson commenting on the problem are attached.

Mr. Dakan is concerned over the fact that the militia is no longer being supported in their efforts to protect their villages. As a counter-insurgency measure, I believe in the theory that when villagers are given proper training and equipment they can be effective against local insurgents if they are protecting their own village. Today, however, the Lao villager cannot be expected to successfully resist the North Vietnamese invader who has superiority in equipment and training.

The armed but unsupported ADC units can be a serious problem to rural security because weapons could be made available to the enemy as pointed out by Mr. Haffner. If the ADC units can no longer be supported, it might be desirable to integrate those who are physically fit into the F.A.R. and disarm all others. Those who might be integrated could be assigned to their home areas perhaps as "territorial troops", because, as Mr. Dakan mentions, F.A.R. troops are not familiar with the terrain where they are stationed.

During a recent conversation, Mr. Dakan mentioned that F.A.R. units in the villages are stealing poultry and livestock. This results in villagers appealing to Refugee Relief for assistance as well as causing a resentment against the F.A.R. and the RLG.

RDD:JWMacQueen:jh

CC: Mr. J. B. Chandler, Deputy Director
Mr. L. E. Haffner, AD/FO
Mr. Robert Dakan, AOO/Luang Prabang
C&R-3

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

Mr. John W. MacQueen, Chief/RDD September 3, 1969

Jack Williamson, Refugee Relief

ADC Units around Luang Prabang

Attached is a memo from Bob Dakan concerning his views on the results of the policy decisions made concerning the reorganization of the Lao Army. In theory, these men (ADC's) were supposed to be integrated into the empty slots in the F.A.R. regular battalions. Unfortunately from the practical point of view, there is a difference between home-guard and regular forces. The distinction is important to understand as related to a security program. Without going into a lengthy dissertation on this, suffice to say that these ADC's will probably not become part of the F.A.R. regular battalions. What will become of these assets is of course another decision to be made.

RDD/RR:JWilliamson:jh

cc: Mr. R. T. Dakan, AOO/Luang Prabang

Mr. J. W. MacQueen, Chief/RDD September 3, 1969

L. E. Haffner, ADFO

ADC Units

The attached memo from Bob Dakan reflects the concern we have heard before from Barney Chessin regarding FAR/RLG cutting off support of ADC/ADO units.

On the surface this appears a wrong move in this time of increased PL/VM aggressiveness; however, the hard fact of life is that these haphazardly armed, trained and equipped militia units are more of a liability than an asset.

I have had considerable experience with such units here and other places and they invariably wind up being a supply pipeline of weapons for the enemy. I have discussed this with RO old-timers and they agree completely.

The key to the Tasseng of Pak Leung's concern is typical and reflected in the statement, "The support via the Ministry of Finance was cut off". In other words, the kip he had been drawing for a T/O strength unit and paying to an understrength unit was cut off.

The payroll strength of these militia-type units in Laos has been 10,000 men organized into 100 man units for years. It has been estimated that their actual strength was less than half of that. Further, over the years most of these units have been rearmed, some as much as four times. What happened to the weapons? Considering they are seldom engaged in a fire fight -- what happened to the ammo?

The RLG realizing all this has finally cut off support from all ADC units. The appalling aspect of this is that they have not reclaimed their weapons. I suppose this was done because it was intended that the ADC units be incorporated in the FAR. The fact of the matter is, we now have somewhat resentful, unsupported ADC units out on a limb whose weapons can be readily available to the enemy as a donation or for a price.

There is also a program for arming Functionaires with exchange weapons from the M-16 program.

As far as ammo is concerned, the Military Region Commander can issue ammo to ADC units if needed to protect the villages; however, no kip will be forthcoming and it is suspected their enthusiasm for village defense will decline accordingly and the ammo will be expended during bird season.

All of this is one reason why I never bother to carry a weapon in the field in Laos. If the enemy fires a volley, you can have your choice of any of a number of them lying on the ground.

ADFO:LEHaffner:jh

MONTHLY REPORT
Max D. Goldensohn
September, 1969

I returned from a very profitable vacation at the end of August and came back to LP expecting to have time to work out a curriculum for my community development course, but as things turned out I was far too busy with the details of finishing up Dennis' summer projects and helping the ENI staff to prepare for the coming school year to be able to concentrate on that.

I spent my first week back visiting the ENI and Chao Muong school construction work projects. On the whole I would say they succeeded. Credit for this must go to Dennis Rompasky who made himself liked and respected by everyone up here during his short stay. People are very disappointed when they find out he's not coming back for the school year. The ENI workers got a lot done and those working in villages for the Chao Muong had good experiences as well as accomplishing a lot of work. Except for that modesty which forced him to list the possible failures of his summer work, I agree with Dennis' conclusions about the summer program here. It was a success and all phases of it should be repeated next year, but preparations for it and selection of students should be done earlier. Most important, the villages where students are to work should be appraised of the dual function of the work experience: first to train the student, then to help the village. Some villagers felt insulted that the Chao Muong felt they needed "coolies" to help them build their schools. After explanations, however, everyone is very anxious to have more students next year. I hope this will be possible.

I also spent a lot of time figuring out pay sheets for the students and arranging the closing ceremony. The latter involved coordinating ENI, USAID, USIA, Social Welfare, Military and other interested parties. Without the unselfish help of Bligh DesBrisay (CEA-LP) we could not have had a ceremony at all. Khambay of IRDA, Walt Haney's assistant was also invaluable.

As the demands of the summer program tapered off toward the middle of the month, I began to get more and more involved in ENI activities. I teach English 6 hours per week to Mr. Phao, the ENI surveillant general, and Mr. Khamphouy, the ENI directeur de stage. They both want to get scholarships to the States and both deserve them. Their English improves noticeably from week to week.

I have helped with planning and execution of certain construction projects at the ENI such as the pig pen which is not yet finished,

and the demolition of some workers shacks. I have also tried, in collaboration with Miss DesBrisay, to get a bulldozer for the ENI roads and recreation area. The dozer is supposed to come tomorrow (Sept. 30) and I hope it will. Roads and major leveling projects cannot be done by hand by the students. They don't have the time or the strength. They can do small jobs during the year, but the ENI roads are a disgrace, as is the lack of a recreation area. I hope this will be remedied by the time this report is received. Bulldozing, however, is only a temporary measure. The roads at the ENI should be tarred or paved as soon as possible. I think that this project is more urgent than another school building.

As usual I have been acting as liaison between USAID and the ENI. I don't mind this job as long as I have time to do it. It means requesting supplies for the school, supplying information to both sides, and in general trying to arrange mutual aid and cooperation. Once again, this work is made far simpler by Miss DesBrisay.

For next school year, I will once again have the CD course and the 3rd and 4th year history and geography courses. I am looking forward to all of them and have been doing a lot of reading and thinking in preparation for them. I still hope to turn out a CD curriculum before too long. Dr. Somphou has told me that there will not be a Lao to teach CD here this year. But he did say that if I had a promising student, I could train him and keep him on as a teacher of CD at the ENI after his graduation. I intend to look very hard for someone like this.

Also let me say how pleased everyone is with Frank Welsh. We will be able to work together very well, I hope. He has already made a hit with the ENI staff.

I have been visiting villages within the secure zone up here to set up work projects for the CD students for next year. So far I have found 3 schools being built and the Chao Muong has mentioned another. These are ideal projects for the students to help out on. They are labot intensive and the villagers are working hard on them. I have contacted the Tassengs and Nai Bans involved. They understand why the students are coming and what their and the villagers' roles are to be in the students CD experience.

September 17, 1971.

Refugees have come into thefollowing areas since the last reporting period.

(1) FG-3 area (TH-1941) - 340 Lao theung 68 families. These people came from the surrounding area in which there has been repeated enemy and friendly action.

(2) Phou Kho (RC-0627)150 Meo 24 families. These people moved to Phou Dam by chopper. They are being looked over at Phou Dam to determine on what side of the fence they want to stay. This is because the majority of the people from their village went with the local PL when the village was taken by the friendlies.

(3) FG-10 (TH-0669) are reporting to have 540 Lao Theung refugees located at TH-0075.

(4) Ban Coc-Pak Ou refugees arrived at Ban Suan (10 Km. north of PL on the Mekong). These Leu and Lao people left on Sept 9-10 when Ban Coc fell to the enemy. Some 373 people came down the Nam Ou River to Ban Suan. More refugees are reportedly coming. BU-15 has since rrtaken Ban Coc, 2 doubt if these people will return. The problem is where to put them.

(5) FG-17B (TG-1696) - 210 Meo and Lao refugees.

(6) Ban Bo andBan Khean Khan along the Mekong north of Hong Sa 300 Lao Theung refugees.

(7) Ban Pak Bac located south of Xieng Ngeun on the Nam Khan reports some 100 Lao Theung refugees.

ORA:ps:6-25-71

Quarterly Report
September 20, 1969
Katherine H. Goldensohn

For two of the three months which this report covers we were on vacation in Thailand, Cambodia, Malaysia, Singapore and India. Our travels helped us to put Laos into much better perspective -- historically, economically, politically.

Since our return to Luang Prabang, and after re-establishing ourselves in our house, I have been busy teaching English to Khien McIntosh, conferring with Martin Barber, and Mr. Khamphat about my teaching duties for the coming year, and preparing teaching materials for use in the classroom. I am hoping to use exerpts from the Ramayana in my advanced class. The Ladder Series books which we requested have been ordered, but most likely won't arrive before the second trimester.

A lot of my time has been taken up preparing for our semi-official entertaining. We had a large cocktail party for Frank Welsh to introduce him to the ENI staff, as well as the new USIS director Dan Scherr. During the time that Khambay, Walt Haney's assistant, was here from Vientiane for the closing ceremony of IVS summer work projects, we had him to our home for most of his meals.

The one AFS student who finally went to the States from Luang Prabang writes that she is very happy and has been well-placed. Already, students who will be eligible for scholarships this year are coming to ask questions and request my aid. As soon as everyone knows any details about the program for this year, I would appreciate knowing them.

TO : Mr. F. Gordon Whitaker
Chief of Irrigation/VTE

October 1, 1969

THRU : Mr. Robert L. Worley, AAC/LP Bob Worley

FROM : Mr. Sakol Sinsangkeo, Asst AE/LP Sakol Sinsangkeo 10/1/69.

SUBJECT : Monthly Report, September 1969

Attached are the monthly reporting sheets, rainfall and stream flow data for the month of September.

One TCN Mr. Thanat Asakij, resigned this month in order to attend University for advanced training.

The Operation and Maintenance group studying at Xieng Mene has been ending of the program and the work has been transfered to Thao Chansouk in charge.

AAE/LP:SS:YK:10/1/69

STREAM FLOW MEASUREMENT LUANG PRABANG AREA

MEASURED IN CUBIC METER PER SECOND

SEPTEMBER 1969

	NAME OF STREAM	1-8	9-16	17-24	25-30
1.	NAM TANE L.P.	0.463	0.627	0.581	0.552
2.	NAM DONG NO. 2	1.288	1.910	1.429	1.156
3.	NAM DONG NO. 3	0.910	1.464	1.217	0.979
4.	NAM DONG NO. 4	0.982	1.559	0.933	0.815
5.	NAM PA	0.754	0.750	0.684	0.573
6.	HOUEI MAO	0.000	0.168	0.129	0.104
7.	HOUEI SING	0.365	0.420	0.360	0.337
8.	HOUEI LOK	0.037	0.075	0.060	0.054
9.	HOUEI KHAI	-	0.132	0.020	0.014
10.	HOUEI SI	2.426	6.511	4.135	3.616
11.	NAM KHUN NO. 1	-	-	-	-
12.	HOUEI KHOT	0.086	0.448	0.383	0.318
13.	NAM KHUN NO. 2	0.428	2.236	1.631	1.422
14.	HOUEI KHONG (NADOU)	0.014	0.081	0.063	0.053
15.	HOUEI KHONG (PAKVET)	0.071	0.136	0.099	0.074
16.	HOUEI THAO	0.230	0.237	0.196	0.127
17.	HOUEI MOUT	0.107	0.132	0.104	0.096
18.	NAM NANE NO. 1	0.930	0.970	1.813	1.334
19.	NAM NANE NO. 2	2.840	1.220	2.129	1.803
20.	NAM NANE NO. 3	3.570	1.250	2.577	2.235
21.	HOUEI HOOD	0.850	0.220	0.314	0.275
22.	HOUEI JOEN	0.250	0.210	0.062	0.047
23.	HOUEI KLONG	0.700	0.760	1.327	1.054
24.	NAM SAENG	-	-	-	-
25.	NAM YONG	-	-	-	-
26.	NAM NGAM	0.377	0.904	0.198	0.271
27.	HOUEI SAI	1.470	1.490	1.450	1.130
28.	NAM TINE	5.040	5.160	4.930	4.470
29.	NAM LE	1.260	1.140	1.320	1.271
30.	NAM NE	0.037	0.042	0.039	0.085
31.	NA OOM	0.706	0.532	0.948	0.849
32.	NAM LOON NO. 1	0.270	0.237	0.251	0.450
33.	NAM LOON NO. 2	-	0.192	0.196	0.318
34.	Na IUM	0.077	0.066	0.089	0.280

RAIN FALL READING

MONTH: SEPTEMBER

DATE	MUONG NANE	LUANG PRABANG	HOUEI SAI	HONG SA
Sept 1, 1969	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00
2,	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
3,	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4,	0.04	0.25	0.00	0.00
5,	0.93	0.60	0.14	0.47
6,	0.30	0.45	0.29	0.32
7,	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8,	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.00
9,	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.87
10,	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
11,	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12,	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.94
13,	2.13	1.25	0.01	0.00
14,	0.60	1.50	0.35	0.94
15,	0.80	0.00	0.38	0.00
16,	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17,	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
18,	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
19,	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20,	0.00	0.07	0.62	0.00
21,	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22,	0.33	0.00	0.21	0.00
23,	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.84
24,	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25,	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26,	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
27,	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28,	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29,	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00
30,	1.00	0.42	0.00	0.00

IRRIGATION MONTHLY REPORT LUANG PRABANG AREA FOR SEPTEMBER 1969

PROJECT	GEOPOLITICAL LOCATION	COORDINATES	PROJECT ENGINEER IN CHARGE	1/ PHASE	% COM-PLETE	2/ EPCD	3/ ECD	REMARKS: (Planned da. Problems, etc.)
Houei Sok #1	Ban Hat Sok Luang Prabang	QB 9664	Check	1-3	10%	10/31/69	12/31/69	Project delayed by heavy rains & security.
Nam Mang #2 Canal Extension	Muong Namm	RB 0358	Check	1-6	60%	11/30/69	12/31/69	Work to be continued after wet season harvest.
Nam Saong Project	Muong Mane-Thadeua Luang Prabang	RB-0648	Samooth	1	50%	9/30/69	6/30/71	All work stopped until security has improved.
Ban Nam Chang Project	Nam Myung Dam Houa Khong	PC 5946	Lib	6	70%	10/31/69	6/30/70	Roads impassable due to heavy rains.
Ban Dan Project	Nam Tina Dam Site Houa Khong	PC 6441	Pong	1	90%	4/30/70	6/30/72	Work will be continued next month.
Ban Dan Project Houei Sai Canal	Houei Sai Dam Site Houa Khong	PC 6136	Romeo (Acting)	6	50%	10/31/69	6/30/70	Canal alignment from Houei Sai Noi complete. Construction will begin after wet season.
Ban Nam Kneung Project	Nam Yao Unit Houa Khong	PC 3459	Praneet	1-3	15%	9/30/70	6/30/70	Work to be continued after wet season harvest.
Ban Houei "O" Project	Nam Ngam Dam Site Houa Khong	PC 2248	Praneet	6	30%	6/30/70	6/30/70	All work on project surveys, and materials will be hauled next month.
Xieng Mene Laterals & Distribution System	Nam Tane Luang Prabang	TH 0004	Parichat	6	70%	6/30/70	6/30/70	Only temporary measures and emergency maintenance planned during wet season.

IRRIGATION MONTHLY REPORT LUANG PRABANG AREA FOR AUGUST 1969

PROJECT	GEOPOLITICAL LOCATION	COORDINATES	PROJECT ENGINEER IN CHARGE	1/ PHASE	% COM-PLETE	2/ EPCD	3/ ECD	REMARKS: (Planned Ha. Problems, etc.)
Xieng Mone Ban Chan Canal	Ban Chan Luang Prabang	SH 9800	Parichat	6	96%	10/31/69	10/31/69	Only temporary measures and emergency maintenance planned during wet season.
Houei Lak	Ban Don Luang Prabang	TH 0504	Samooth	1-6	10%	12/31/69	12/31/69	All work on project surveys.
Houei Ngat	Paksy Luang Prabang	RB 1387	Parichat	1-6	20%	10/15/69	10/15/69	Construction delayed by security and rain.
Houei Han	Ban Khokman Luang Prabang	RB 0783	Parichat	1-6	30%	10/31/69	10/31/69	Construction delayed by security.
Kang Dam	Hong Sa Sayaboury	QB 4480 (442 797)	Vichian	6	15%	11/30/69	6/30/70	Construction will be slow until after rainy season.
Vang Vern Project	Hong Sa Sayaboury	QB 4480 (441 796)	Vichian	6	15%	10/31/69	6/30/70	Construction will be slow until after wet season harvest.
Nam Le Project	Hong Sa Sayaboury	QB 4280	Vichian	6	88%	11/30/69	11/30/69	Very little work accomplished because of the rains.
Nakong-Tai Project	Hong Sa Sayaboury	QB 4780	Vichian	1-6	10%	11/30/69	11/30/69	Completed survey.

Phase 1 Investigation
Phase 2 Planning
Phase 3 Dssign
Phase 4 Material Trans.
Phase 5 Ground Prep.
Phase 6 Construction
EPCD = Expected phase completion date
ECD = Expected completion date

TOTAL PROJECTS PLANNED FY'70 18
TOTAL PROJECTS COMPLETED TO DATE FY'70 0
TOTAL PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION 11

Sakol Sirisangkeo
Asst AE/LP

September 30, 1969
DATE

October 3, 1969

TO : Mr. Norman W. Green, CEA/National
Mr. Dan Cox, Tchr. Edu. Adv.

FROM : Bligh DesBrisay, CEA, Luang Prabang

SUBJECT : Monthly Report - September, 1969

1. PROBLEMS

A. Applicants for Training or Employment

Progressively more young men (young women and older men as well) are coming to the CEA office to discuss training or employment possibilities. A few have been placed; others have been referred to the Training Branch in Vientiane; several have been encouraged to go back to school. Many, however, have no place to go as the quotas which can be accepted in the Teacher Training College, the Lycee and other institutions are very limited and highly selective; furthermore most applicants have no special skills. As more students complete primary school and more are eliminated from secondary schools, the problem will be magnified, especially in Luang Prabang where there is a very high ratio of school population (consequently there will be more school leavers each year). Possibly MDLT could consider setting up recruitment, testing and screening sessions in the Province of potential candidates for trining, particularly in those fields where skilled manpower is conspicuously lacking in LP. Of course a parallel (which we hope is under consideration) would be the establishment of a Comprehensive High School in the royal capital.

..../

1. PROBLEMS

B. School Furniture

The quality of school furniture is improving, but the arbitrary award of contract to the lowest bidder makes it difficult to enforce desired standards; further deterrents are the lack of kiln dried wood and the inexperience of local carpenters in mass production techniques.

C. Water Systems - Groupe Scolaires

During a period of more than three years the water supply problems of Groupe Scolaires have been discussed with EDU, OICC, PW, the Program Office, well drillers and many other experts of various kinds from Vientiane, Bangkok and even Washington. The CEA has accompanied at least 50 individuals and groups at various times to the sites. There have been many sympathetic listeners and many suggestions have been made but the problems remain unsolved.

2. TEACHER EDUCATION

A. Construction

The change orders for the classroom and demonstration school buildings and repair work in the boys' dormitory have been completed and inspected by Mr. Wiens of OICC. Final inspection of the correction work in the College kitchen will be made on October 3. The conversion of the laundry is underway.

..../

October 3, 1969
Mr. Norman W. Green, CEA/National
Mr. Dan Cox, Tchr. Edu. Adv.
Monthly Report - September, 1969 (Bligh DesBrisay)

2. TEACHER EDUCATION

B. Furniture

The AC, the CEA and the Director's representative inspected the new furniture for ENL. The Contractor was requested to make several corrections and to replace poor quality wood (see problem B above). The final inspection will be made on October 3.

C. Roadways and Sports Area

Mr. Clark of BFR visited the College with the CEA and discussed levelling and filling of the sports area and the laying out of roadways to the new buildings with the Director.

D. College Opening

The College will open on October 1. On September 30, 328 boarding and 90 day students reported on campus. Their first week will be spent in orientation and in getting the buildings and grounds in order for the new school year.

It is anticipated that in addition to Director Phansy there will be 8 Lao, 4 French, 2 Americans and 1 Canadian on the professional staff.

The Director has assigned the new classrooms to staff, and two and four year College students, and is housing the Demonstration School in the former classroom buildings on the other side of the road. All are proud of their expanded facilities.

E. IVS

Max Goldensohn has resumed his post with his usual enthusiasm. Frank Welch is a welcome IVS addition to the staff. The Director would like to have one more staff member (IVS or other) to take on the responsibility of supervision and training of maintenance and student workers.

..../

2. TEACHER EDUCATION

F. Participants

M. Sukthavy has returned from 6 weeks of training in business administration of Training Colleges in Thailand. Two participants from each Methods of Teaching Lao Language and a Workshop in Teaching Materials are back on campus. One generator operator trainee has returned and another is taking additional training with OSM and Dong Doc on warehouse management and procedures.

3. COMMUNITY EDUCATION

A. Field Trip

The PSI, the RRO and the CEA accompanied 3 new teachers to their posts by helicopter. The sites visited were Phou Dam, a 2-room school with 92 students (where 2 of the teachers were assigned); Phou Luang, a 1-room school with 53 students (where the third teacher was assigned); and Long Houei Yo, a well established school with 6 teachers and 232 students. The first two villages were Meo and the last Lao Theung refugee settlements.

B. Security

Twenty-two schools located in Muongs Pak Tha, Pak Beng, Pak Ou and Xieng Ngeun have been closed, in most cases due to the security situation.

C. New Schools

Thirteen new schools have been opened, 8 of them in the Muong Nane region.

D. Teachers

As can be seen by the following, the MOE was only able to supply a small percentage of the teachers requested by the PSIs:

..../

3. COMMUNITY EDUCATION

D. Teachers

	Teachers Requested		Teachers Assigned	
	Xan Tho	Xan Tri	Xan Tho	Xan Tri
Luang Prabang	28	42	10	18
Houa Khong	5	16	2	3
Sayaboury	20	40	2	14

Due to the availability of teachers of schools shut down the teacher shortage is not as acute as it would otherwise have been.

There are still 55 CREC teachers in Luang Prabang Province and 33 in Sayaboury. Houa Khong has no CREC teachers but has approximately 23 military teachers.

E. Villages Without Schools

Even with the progressive annual increase, the PSIs estimate the proportion of villages without schools is 30% in Luang Prabang, 66% in Houa Khong and approximately 75% in Sayaboury. More reliable figures will be forthcoming later.

F. School Gardens

The PSIs are being encouraged to prepare lists of schools for which they want seeds and technical advice from the Agriculture Extension Agents.

G. In-Service Training

The PSIs are already giving serious thought to In-Service plans for next summer. Two have stated that they would like to have Workshops for licensed teachers, concentrating on methods and materials of teaching for grades 4-6. They also want to extend the period of training for CREC teachers. Other areas of interest are for central Workshops in Home Economics, Kindergarten, Lao dance, new methods of teaching reading in Grade 1, and a further training for teachers of arts and crafts and teaching materials. There will also be much interest in the Workshop in Arithmetic being planned by Miss Engler.

..../

3. COMMUNITY EDUCATION

H. Teaching Materials

Two groups of 25 teachers in Luang Prabang began Saturday classes in the making of teaching aids for grades 1-3. Similar classes are being planned in Sayaboury and Houei Sai.

I. PSI Warehouses

There is notable improvement in PSI Warehouse operations and handling of school supplies mainly due to the training the participants received in Vientiane.

J. Educational Materials

All PSIs have sent in their initial requisitions for educational materials in line with the new decentralization system. It is hoped that the stock will be adequate to meet their demands and that delivery will be gradually expedited.

4. OTHER

A. Summer Student Work Program

Max Goldensohn took over the Summer Work Program after the departure of Dennis Rompasky. Under his direction a closing ceremony was held at ENL on September 17. Unfortunately the anticipated visit of M. Theng Bay, the Director of Labor, from Vientiane did not materialize but we were happy to have Mr. and Mrs. Walter Johnson in Luang Prabang for a few days.

B. Kindergarten

Mrs. Johnson was taken to the kindergarten as a follow-up on a request to the American Women's Association for a donation of educational toys and materials for the kindergartens of Luang Prabang, Houei Sai and Sayaboury.

..../

4. OTHER

C. IVS

Kathy Goldensohn was welcomed back to the Lycee where she resumes the teaching of English.

Fred Evans has taken over the Directorship of Courses in English for the LAA at USIS in Luang Prabang. He is having difficulty in finding enough qualified teachers to meet the demands.

D. Self-help

There is noticeably less reliance on USAID as a continuous effort is made by RLG through the help of students and parents to assume more responsibility for many projects such as school furniture, construction, repairs and maintenance. Possibly this indicates a need for a reappraisal of the funnelling of aid.

The Inspectorate in Luang Prabang sponsored two evenings of musical entertainment in a local theater to raise money for school furniture. The proceeds were 630,000 Kip but unfortunately the greater part was dissipated in the cost of transporting and lodging 26 performers from Vientiane. (All government workers.) There remained, however, 130,000 Kip which is being used for the purchase of additional students and teachers desk sets for Groupe Scolaires in Luang Prabang.

E. PW Carpenters

The assistance of PW carpenters is invaluable. They are teaching many villagers new or better techniques and in most instances have kept the standard of construction at a high level.

F. Progress Reports - Construction

Since the AAC/LP and the PCs of Sayaboury and Houa Khong have assumed most of the responsibility for the paper work and implementation of Activity Plans for school construction, progress reports will not be duplicated here.

Bob Worley

CEA/LP:BDBrisay:ul:10/3/69 Cleared: RLWorley, Acting AC/LP

HC/Xiengkhouang

October 6, 1969

TO : Mr. John MacQueen, Chief RDD

FROM : Bob Worley, Acting AC/Luang Prabang

SUBJECT : Monthly Report - September, 1969

I. Significant Problems

A. School Furniture:

This problem, which refers back to Miss DesBrisay's September Report, is one that needs resolving. As pointed out by the Acting AC during the AC and PC Conference in July, 1969, it is not economical, nor do we get a good quality of school furniture, when local lumber that has not been dried sufficiently has been used.

Miss Bligh DesBrisay and the reporting officer have just completed inspection of the school furniture at ENI, which was constructed by a local carpenter, and had to request the carpenter to re-surface over 50% of the desk tops and re-work 5 out of 6 storage cabinets and 30% of the stools. This type of work can be done; however, the fact that all desk tops are constructed of at least two boards and when they dry out there is going to be a crack in the middle of the desk. Therefore, it is recommended as on the AC and PC Conference, that on future school furniture contracts, plywood be provided by USAID until such time that dry kiln lumber can be secured.

B. Reference September, 1969 CEA Report, Problem C.

It is the opinion of the reporting officer that this problem of a water system for the Groupe Scolaires in Luang Prabang has been discussed and re-discussed with enough USAID technicians over the past three years; however, without any solution thus far. Therefore, in order to get these "White Elephants" off the problem list the reporting officer recommends that a thorough and final study be made to resolve this problem, if it is resolvable.

..../

II. Significant Events and Accomplishments

A. General:

The local scene this month was highlighted by the annual Royal Boat Races on September 11th. This event also provided an opportunity for the American Community of Luang Prabang to host the U.S. official party, which included Ambassador and Mrs. Godley, Mr. and Mrs. Mann, Col. and Mrs. Tyrell, Col. and Mrs. Duskin, Mr. and Mrs. Adamson, and Mr. Chaille. Other guests who were present at the picnic hosted by the American Community included Col. and Mrs. Lawry, Ambassador and Mrs. Shimoda, Ambassador Curtis, and Col. Peach. On behalf of the American Community of Luang Prabang, I would like to express our pleasure in hosting this party.

On October 2, the Acting AC, Accompanied by Major Pugh and Mr. Clark, went by helicopter to Moung Kassy to discuss the security of RLG Route 13, and on the return trip we overflew Route 13 from Moung Kassy to Kiou Cacham. The road is now passable all the way to Vientiane; however, the BPR crew continues to clear the slides, which is estimated to take them the major part of this dry season.

All of the work that BPR has done in Luang Prabang -- airstrip repairs, leveling of warehouse, office, and maintenance sites, surfacing and ditching of roads -- has been completed except for the work at ENI. Upon completing this project, which should be the second week in October, all the equipment will be taken to the BPR camp in Xieng Ngeum. And again I wish to thank the entire BPR crew for their excellent co-operation and fine job.

This month saw the departure of Mr. Hasan, BPR supervisor of Route 13, and the assignment of his replacement, Mr. Billy Clark.

Mr. Howard S. Lewin has been designated PWD Area Representative of Luang Prabang, Houa Khong, and Sayaboury Provinces. Other very badly needed personnel assigned to Luang Prabang include Mr. Frank Welsh, IVS/Edu, assigned to ENI, and Mr. Fred Evans, IVS/Edu, assigned to LAA.

..../

On behalf of the American Community I would like to thank the Colombo Plan Medical Team, who departed Luang Prabang the latter part of August and first week of September, for the fine co-operation and assistance which they have rendered to the American Community of Luang Prabang. With their permanent departure and with the possible departure of the French Doctor, the medical personnel and facilities to attend to the Americans stationed in Luang Prabang are reaching the point of being non-existing. I think that this situation should be given serious consideration by all concerned personnel.

Mr. Loren Haffner visited Luang Prabang on September 24-25 at which time the Rual Development and Refugee Relief Programs were reviewed. From this visit came recommendations of present and future programs to be undertaken in Luang Prabang Provinee.

On September 4, an Air America Helio crashed on the Luang Prabang soccer field with only the pilot on board and he sustained only minor injuries.

The new office and maintenance buildings are progressing very satisfactorily and the status of the project is on schedule. Poles for the new USAID electrical power system for USAID/LP have been ordered and delivery date should be around October 17. For further administrative programs please refer to Mr. Bob Adams' report.

B. Rural Self-Help Projects:

Approval for amendments to Activity Plans Numbers 10, 23, 31 were received from Vientiane during this reporting period.

Rural Self-Help Project Status:

a. Pak Lung Seven-Room Groupe Scolaire, AP 10, 100% complete; (Refer to attached "Project Report Form")
b. Pak Neum Four-Room Demi-Groupe Scolaire, AP 15. All framework, rafters, and roofing are completed. 35% complete.
c. Khot Thom School Repairs, SRDP-LP-69-2. 100% complete.
d. Blackboard Construction, SRDP-LP-70-2. 100% complete.
e. School Furniture Construction, SRDP-LP-70-1. 10% complete.

..../

f. Activity Plans not in progress and awaiting until after rice harvest:

1. Ban Don Mo Seven-Room School, AP #28.
2. Ban Khot Man, Two-Room School, AP #16.
3. Xieng Ngeun Community Center, AP #31
4. Ban Na Lant and Ban Khang Two-Room Schools, AP #30.
5. Ban Som Two-Room School, AP #5.

Following draft Activity Plans have been submitted to Vientiane for approval:

a. AP No. 32, Six Months Farmer Training Program (Xieng Ngeun Cluster).
b. AP No. LP-70-5, Naiban-Tasseng Leadership Training Program.
c. AP No. LP-70-4, Provincial Training Center Construction.
d. AP No. 33, Phou Chia Dispensary. (Xieng Ngeun Cluster.)

The PSI of Luang Prabang sponsored two nights of musical entertainment, which netted 130,000 Kip, for the purchase of lumber for school furniture and salary for a local carpenter. Of course, the desk tops will be constructed of plywood funded by USAID. Refer to problems A under Part I of this report and B under Part I of Miss DesBrisay's Monthly Report.

C. Well Drilling:

Following wells were completed this reporting period under Activity Plan No. 8, Approval No. 9062-3-9013, Amendment No. 1:

	Location	Depth
1.	Wat Phone Phao	54 meters
2.	Ban Phanom	47 meters

Drilling had just begun at Ban None Khao when the rig broke down. It is being repaired and should be ready to go on October 7.

..../

Activity Plan Number 19, which provides for 11 drilled wells in the vicinity of Luang Prabang, has been drafted and submitted to Vientiane for approval.

D. Security:

A four man Pathet Lao propaganda team entered Ban Som, which is located 23 kilometers south of Luang Prabang on RLG Route 1. As a result of this action Route 1 was closed to American personnel travel. On September 26, five Pathet Lao were fired on in Moung Khay, 26 kilometers south of Luang Prabang on Route 1; however, there was no incoming fire. Presumably the same group that came into Ban Som, at any rate Route 1 remains closed to Americans.

Refugee movements in the area due to unfriendly and friendly operations is covered by Mr. Bob Dakan in separate report.

E. Official Visitors to Luang Prabang During September, 1969

Ambassador and Mrs. Godley
Director and Mrs. Charles Mann
Col. and Mrs. Tyrrell, AIRA
Col. and Mrs. Duskin, ARMA
Mr. and Mrs. Adamson, USIS
Mr. Chaille, EMB
Col. and Mrs. Lawry, AIRA
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ostertag, MGT
Mr. and Mrs. Babb, AGR
Mr. Sugitani, AGR
David Brooks, AGR
Josephis Daniels, USIS
F. V. Lasor, USIS
Jack Davis, PMB
Emile Mink, USIS
Matt Rettinger, LAA
Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, IVS
E. J. Johnson, ADO
Mr. Pierre Pams, IMD
Edsel Corpe, IMD
Greg Berns, IVS
Howard Lewin, PWD
Herbert B. Wooley, OEA
Kenneth Steiner, IVS
Myron Thomas, EDU
Jack Williamson, RDD
Charles Weldon, PHD
John Blumgart, USAID/BGK
Dr. Vetter, USIS
Mr. Layne, GAO
Mr. and Mrs. Lane, AGR

AAC/LP:RLWorley:ul:10/6/69

October 7, 1969

TO : Mr. Leroy H. Rasmussen, Chief Agriculture

FROM : Dwane E. Hammer, Agr. Adv. Area, Luang Prabang

SUBJECT : Monthly Report - September, 1969

I. PROBLEMS AND/OR POTENTIAL PROBLEMS

1. ADO has purchased very wet rice and is now trying to mill it and encountering all kinds of problems. I have suggested to ADO that they do not buy any rice unless tested with moisture tester which they just received, and any bag that is not in good condition or properly sealed rather than tied with a piece of soft bamboo will not be bought.

2. Stem bore has presented itself as a problem in all areas this year. Of course, all farmers have not used insecticide either. Just reported the damage and want to know what ADO will do because some have credit loans.

3. I hope that by now ADO will either commit themselves or tell us no mill is available. Both ADO and myself are being asked the status of the rice mill. Maybe in the long run it would have been better to install and operate one until such a time it could be taken over by local capital.

4. Now that E.J. Johnson left who is going to work Moung Nane? Shall we turn it back to Luang Prabang?

II. STATUS OF ONGOING PROJECTS AND/OR RELATED SCHEDULED ACTIVITIES

ADO

1. 72 loans were collected this reporting period, and only five farmers left from which to buy dry season rice.

2. Delinquent loan repayment records are being compiled so if no other way can be found they will be reported to the Chao Khoueng.

CROPS & SOILS

1. The random selection of rice fields for application of fertilizer has had effect. The rice crop that was nice and green has now turned yellow again and requests for fertilizer have come

.../

in. Assistance will be given where feasible with explanations that this should be done to the entire crop.

EXTENSION

1. 100 farmers from Luang Prabang and 40 from Ban Houei Sai have completed the 6-day Farmer Leader Course.

2. Bob Monserate, USAID Training Advisor, visited Xieng Ngeun for 2 days and spent considerable time in Ban Houei Sai.

3. The 6-months Special Course in Ban Houei Sai is progressing very well. Work is now starting on vegetable production. Some of the seed beds have been prepared.

4. Suggestions were made to Zone Chiefs on possible dry season demonstrations other than rice. Now awaiting their reply.

5. Home Ec activities are slowly grinding to a stop. Programed courses are almost completed, and any special activity not requiring funds will be taken care of on a case by case basis.

III. SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Mark one up in our favor. We now have a commitment from IVS for an Ag oriented couple. Luang Prabang was been without such assistance since the departure of Gene Peacock.

2. Provincial Ag Committee met to discuss Ag problems in general for the province. Topics brought up were forests cut down by refugees brought into the area, and all aspects of refugee problems concerning agriculture were discussed. Vet Service reported the interest in poultry raising has increased in the area, and mentioned the work the IVS'ers have done in Moung Nane.

3. Luang Prabang was honored by the visit of Mr. Rasmussen, Mr. Babb, and Mr. Whitaker from Vientiane to discuss Ag and ADO activities in the area.

IV. INFORMATION REGARDING ADMINISTRATIVE PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS

None

..../

V. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT POLITICAL, ECONOMICAL, SECURITY MATTERS

None

VI. MISUSE OR DIVERSION OF PROJECT COMMODITIES

None

VII. PROJECT COMMODITY EXCESS OR RECOMMENDED DISPOSITION

None

VIII. TECHNICAL AND/OR ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANCE RECEIVED DURING REPORTING PERIOD

Who	No. of Days
Mr. Leroy H. Rasmussen, Chief AGR	2
Mr. E. N. Babb, ADO	3
Mr. F. Gordon Whitaker, AGR	2
Mr. Saburo Sugitani, AGR	3
Mr. David R. Brooks, AGR	1

IX. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DAYS DURING REPORTING PERIOD WHICH THE AGRICULTURE ADVISOR DEVOTED TO

Activity	No. of Days
a. Administration & Plan	10
b. ADO	4
c. Crops and Soils	5
d. Extension	6
e. Fisheries	4
f. Irrigation	2

X. SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN AND/OR EXECUTED DURING THE NEXT REPORTING PERIOD

1. Assist in Farmer Leader Training Courses.
2. Follow up on demonstration and fertilizer trials.
3. Work out with RLG Chief better reporting system for Extension Agents.
4. Work with Zone Chiefs on dry season crop diversification demonstrations.

AAA/LP:DEHammer:ul:10/7/69 Cleared: RLWorley, AAC/LP

October 8, 1969.

Military Activity Related to Refugee Movements;

BP 102 (from Savannakhet) is moving north out of LS-213 with local Meo ADC guides towards Sop Vi, the objective of the operation. Sop Vi is a large Lao village at the confluenece of Nam Vi and Nam Pa TH-4407).

Another FAR contingent made up of elements of BI 1 & 3 and BV 11 are proceeding east from Ban Kok Van (TH-1606) along the Nam Pa river. Another element of Meo ADCs from Phu Pha Tung (TG-1494) will move out to Ban Sen Lat (TG-2999).

To date the operation is moving slowly and no significant contact made. Resupply and general command seems to rest with Col. Sichan located at LS-4, Kio Kacham.

It has not yet been possible to determine the objectives of the operation. It has been 8-10 years since any RLG forces have been in this area. No one is sure what the enemy reaction will be. It is possible that 3,000 people would come out if they are more or less caught in the middle of the fighitng.

Moc Plai (LS-193) did not hold, enemy seems to have capability to control anything within 5-7 days walk of Nam Bac.

ORA:ps:6-25-71

October 9, 1969.

Unconfirmed increase of refugees into LS-213.

ORA:ps:6-25-71

October 21, 1969.

Operation to interdict road between Muong Sai and Pak Beng commending this week. Extent of operation dependent on enemy strength. Retake of Muong Sai not objective but may be probed. No refugees expected.

ORA:ps:6-25-71

Joe Flipse

To: Mr. Eugene Babb, Executive Manager, ADO, Vientiane Date: November 14, 1969
Thru: Mr. Doug Clark, Crop Marketing, ADO, Vientiane
From: Mike Flanagan, ADO/LP MAF

Subject: Quality of IR-8 Milled Rice for Contract Delivery

On October 29 a memo was submitted by this office which detailed problems surrounding our fulfillment of Contract 498-RR-9134-001. Although I was confident at that time that we were in control of the situation, it is now necessary to inquire further into the problem.

The contract stipulates that the Area Operations Officer in Luang Prabang will inspect the rice and determine acceptability. The confusion which presently exists has arisen because: 1) we have not adhered stictly to this stipulation (RLG Social Welfare Officials sometimes making the inspections), 2) there has recently been a change in the AOO position, and 3) I was a bit optimistic in my assessment of the quality of rice which could be delivered. Each of these are important and it would be necessary to give a full account of their individual histories in order to come to a full understanding of the impasse at which we have arrived. But I shall press on to describe the dilemma and offer a suggestion as to a possible(and in my opinion the most realistic) solution.

ADO Luang Prabang cannot deliver rice of the quality demanded by Mr. Joe Flipse, AOO, and fulfill the contract(unless rice is brought in from outside the LP area). The quality of rice which we are able to produce(through the "winnowing" method) and still meet the contract is unacceptable, according to Mr. Flipse. Although Flipse's stance is allowed by the terms of the contract, I am moved to question his rigidity because: 1) the standard which he demands is very close(if not identical with) the old 35%(broken) standard which was purposly omitted from the new contract because it was thought to be unrealistically high*, and 2) RLG Social Welfare Officials have inspected and agreed to accept samples of our rice which are about 50% broken(the standard which I think is realistic). **

I am submitting three samples for your inspection. Sample "A" is IR-8 as it comes from the mill. This is what we have to work with. Sample "B" is rice winnowed to what I think is a realistic standard(approx 50% broken). To get rice to this quality we must screen out about 50%. This is a huge loss but I think we can still meet the contract, nevertheless. Sample "C" is rice screened down to Mr. Flipse's requirement. Loss is 75%. If it is agreed that we must meet this standard, we can produce 125 MT, at most 150(metric tons). With only 122 metric tons already delivered, it would mean closing out the contract at about 250 or 275 MT(unless rice was brought in from outside).

On the next page I have broken down the cost of preparing rice for delivery. Please check these figures and advise me if you think them incorrect. I have not included the possible income from the sale of the small broken and c-l cast off rice. This will help to mitigate our loss, but very little(30 kip per kilo).

* It has been demonstrated that Lao villagers do not ordinarily eat this quality of rice. Samples of Khaw neeow grown and milled in Vientiane by Lao farmers were below the 35% standard by INTECO inspection.

** But RLG Social Welfare Officials here will not accept just anything. During inspection trips to area rice mills, SW people have indicated the quality of rice which they deem acceptable: not more than 50-55% broken.

Between 1964 and 1965, Laota (LS-121), Mak Phout (LS-137), and Nam Thuan (LS-176) were relatively secure, as was Ban Pha Thong (LS-169), located north of Nam Bac.

As there was a great deal of interest in recapturing Nam Bac, an effort was made to build up these areas as a jumping-off point for an operation to retake Nam Bac. Lieutenant Lee Na, based at Nam Thouam, was a key figure in the execution of these initial efforts.

While forces were being readied in the areas north and south of Nam Bac (Operation Prasane), General Vang Pao pushed from the east in an operation designed to connect Sam Neua with Nam Bac; hence, the name "Operation Link-Up". Phou Saly (LS-178), which was opened in mid-1965, served as base of operation along with Houei Thong (LS-196) and Houei Thong Kho (LS-184).

On January 1, 1966, Laota fell to the enemy. A seesaw battle between Ban Pha Thong (under Captain Xieng Chan), Ban Y (LS-187), Xieng Than (LS-188), and Ban Chuk Chung (LS-138) developed.

In February, Mok Plai (LS-193) was retaken and almost immediately Meo and Lao Theung refugees began to filter in from the outlying areas. One xxxxxxx month later Mok Plai was captured by the enemy.

Meanwhile, in January 1966, Bouam Lao (LS-174) was lost, and refugees from that area moved to Mok Lok (LS-131), a site which was part of the Operation Link-Up (Prasane?). In late February, however, the enemy took Mok Lok, and the refugees moved to Ban Kok. Prior to the fall of Bouam Lao, friendly forces were scattered up and down the Nam Beng valley, based out of Pak Beng.

In southeastern Luang Prabang Province, 1966 witnessed the fall of Muong Hiem (LS-48A). Muong Hiem was, at the time, controlled by the Neutralists under Souvanna Phouma's nephew.

In February 1966, Houa Muong in Sam Neua fell and 3,000-4,000 refugees moved to Muong Hiem. Shortly thereafter, Na Khang was attacked, and Vang Pao pulled back to Muong Hiem. About 1,400 Tai Phuan from Tasseng Tham La moved out of Nakhang and proceeded to Muong Hiem, where they remained for six to eight months before moving to a point just south of Muong Hiem. Vang Pao's move precipitated enemy pressure being placed on Muong Hiem which was attacked and captured by the enemy on March 15. During the attack, Souvanna Phouma's nephew was killed (perhaps by his own troops).

Several thousand refugees from the Muong Hiem area were evacuated by Caribou to Phone Say (LS-211), Sa Pa Ka (LS-33), and to Vang Vieng. Some of the Muong Hiem refugees filtered into Phu Cum (LS-50) where they joined refugees from LS-219, which was also lost at the same time as Muong Hiem.

A short time later, in May (?), Muong Hiem and Na Khang were recaptured by Vang Pao. During the subsequent period, Muong Hiem became the "melting pot" for refugees from eastern Luang Prabang and Sam Neua provinces. Indeed, an operation led by Colonel Chansome in February and March attempted to recapture Muong Son (L-59) in Sam Neua. The same 3,000 refugees which resulted moved to Muong Hiem. An agreement was reached by the RLG that

Neutralist forces in Muong Hiem would bow out in favor of FAR and AC troops. Muong You, located on the Nam Khan west of LS-50, was also captured by friendlies at this time.

During the summer of 1966, Nam Bac was recaptured by GM-25 under Colonel Khamphay, who attained his objective by moving down from Pha Thong to Nam Thouam and from there to Nam Bac.

After Nam Bac was retaken, a push toward Muong Ngoi was carried out under the command of Colonel Houmpheng (SGU). The operation resulted in failure. Another operation from Nam Bac to retake Ban Chuk Chung (LS-138), located south of Laota, ended in failure also.

By late 1966, an airstrip (LS-233?) was built near San Pa Ka and some of the refugees located in Muong Hiem moved there.

Colonel Panh, the Chao Khoueng of Sam Neua, wanted to make Muong Hiem a base of operations for San Neua. His plan fell through, however.

In December 1966, RLG forces retook Muong Het in ~~xxxx~~ northeastern Sam Neua Province, and some 300-400 refugees were flown from there to Muong Hiem.

In January 1967, it was decided to push Operation Link-Up west out of LS-178 and LS-196 along the Nam Seng. Concurrently, BV-16 under Colonel Bounpheng moved eastward up the Nam Xuang and Nam Seng. ~~XX~~ The MR-II troops captured several villages along the Nam Seng, such as Ban Sae (LS-225), a trading village. An airstrip was built at Ban Sae, and about 700 refugees moved into Ban Sae from the surrounding areas.

MR-II forces moving westward to Phou Seng from Ban Sae encountered heavy resistance from PL/NVA forces who were fearful of losing their supply lines along the Nam Ou and Nam Seng.

In April 1967, the enemy attacked Ban Sae at 0600 and burned the village down. Prior to the fall of Ban Sae, most of the villagers moved to a point about one-half day's walk to the east. Only about 200 people were able to flee to friendly territory. Those who had moved to the east returned to their old villages. Those who fled went to LS-178 and LS-196 where they remained for one month before being flown by Porter from LS-196 to Muong Hiem.

Of those who remained, about 6 or 8 were killed by the enemy. Medic Tao Tao, who had previously been captured by the enemy, put a hand grenade under his armpit and blew himself up rather than be captured by the enemy a second time.

The move east, directed by Col. Bounpheng, was doomed to failure also. Many of the villagers in the area had already been moved by the enemy to the Muong Ngoi area. Of those few who remained in the Soptick and Napho areas, some moved out to Pak Meut. The enemy previously utilized Sop Tick as a trading center, a point where goods from Luang Prabang could be brought. It was even rumored that an NVA officer married a Soptick girl.

In November 1967, FAR launched an operation east of LS-196 and LS-178 on the upper reaches of the Nam Xuang in the Pak Lao and Muong Mouei areas, About 2,000 Lao Theung who were living in the area, old and young people only, came out and were taken to LS-178 and LS-196, and inally flown from LS-196 to Muong Hiem.

Another operation was also directed south of LS-196 to the point where the Nam Xuang goes east and west. This area consisted largely of Lao Theung originally from the LS-178 and LS-196 areas settled around Mok Chery and Mok Kha. Although most of the 4,000-5,000 Lao Theung in the area ran off as RLG forces approached, there was a constant trickle of refugees from this area into LS-196. Indeed, Lao Theung from this area were sent to harvest rice in the Mok Kha area which the RLG forces was planning to burn as it stood in the fields.

After the fall of Nam Bac in January 1968, RLG forces moved back into the 187 and LS-217 areas and began to fan out in an attempt to curtail enemy construction work on a road leading from Dien Bien Phu to Muong Khoua in Phong Saly Province. At one point, friendlies moved into LS-253 and considered infiltrating teams into Dien Bien Phu, itself. RLG remained in the area for 5-6 months, during which time approximately 100 military dependents moved into LS-253, as did a group of E-Kaw (who were later to be transferred to 20A).

Vang Pao, for his part, pulled his troops back from the left bank of the Nam Ou when Nam Bac was lost, but continued to send out patrols from the LS-196 and LS-178 area. Ban Sae (LS-225) was retaken at this time, and the people who were unable to flee during the 1966 crisis there, numbering some 400 people, came out at this time.

An attempt was made to move into the territory between the Nam Seng and the Nam Ou, predominantly Meo and Lao Theung area. The objective of this move was to establish contact with the several thousand people living there. This strategy fell through, however, when one of Vang Pao's lieutenants dispatched T-28s to bomb the villages in the area. None of the villagers came out.

In January 1968, Muong Hiem was attacked by the enemy utilizing mortars and B-40 rockets. Hostile forces succeeded in destroying the RLG position under Colonel Phanh, as well as the ammunition dump. They made no attempt, however, to burn down the villages or capture the some 6,000 refugees located there.

The refugees fled Muong Hiem and moved to a point 3-6 hours' walk to the south. Two days later, FAR troops reoccupied Muong Hiem and proceeded to loot everything in sight. The civilian population was not permitted to return.

In late 1968, the Muong Hiem refugees had established themselves at a STOL strip built along the river at _____.

A short time earlier, LS-36 fell along with LS-33, and all of the refugees at these sites joined with the Muong Hiem refugees. In May or June 1969, the enemy moved into the area, and the Muong Hiem refugees went to LS-219, and finally to LS-272.

Meanwhile, in northern Luang Prabang Province work on the road to Muong Khoua neared the completion, and the enemy began to move in increasing quantities of troops and supplies.

LS-187 and LS-217 fell to the advancing enemy, trapping nearly half of the some 6,000 people in the area. Groups of the military dependents in the area were evacuated by airplane to Bouam Xieng and Lat Kok xxxx near Luang Prabang. Other refugees walked to LS-169.

LS-169, Ban Pha Theung, was the only remaining Lao Theung stronghold in northern Luang Prabang, and was under the leadership of Lao Theung such as Xieng Phan, Xieng Mang Noi, and Xieng Chan. Approximately
? 20,000
30,000 people were located in the area.

Enemy pressure continued, however, and Pha Theung fell. What resulted is probably one of the darkest chapters of recent Lao history. Only 3,000 of the 20,000 people in the area were able to escape to LS-137, where they were airlifted to L.P.

In 1969, an operation was launched out of LS-213 toward Sop Vi, an area which had long been under enemy control. Very few villagers came out of the area.

Between 1964 and 1965, Laota (LS-121), Mak Phout (LS-137), and Nam Thuan (LS-176) were relatively secure, as was Ban Pha Thong (LS-169), located north of Nam Bac.

As there was a great deal of interest in recapturing Nam Bac, an effort was made to build up these areas as a jumping-off point for an operation to retake Nam Bac. Lieutenant Lee Na, based at Nam Thouam, was a key figure in the execution of these initial efforts.

While forces were being readied in the areas north and south of Nam Bac (Operation Prasane), General Vang Pao pushed from the east in an operation designed to connect Sam Neua with Nam Bac; hence, the name "Operation Link-Up". Phou Saly (LS-178), which was opened in mid-1965, served as base of operation along with Houei Thong (LS-196) and Houei Thong Kho (LS-184).

On January 1, 1966, Laota fell to the enemy. A seesaw battle between Ban Pha Thong (under Captain Xieng Chan), Ban Y (LS-187), Xieng Than (LS-188), and Ban Chuk Chung (LS-138) developed.

In February, Mok Plai (LS-193) was retaken and almost immediately Meo and Lao Theung refugees began to filter in from the outlying areas. One xxxxxxx month later Mok Plai was captured by the enemy.

Meanwhile, in January 1966, Bouam Lao (LS-174) was lost, and refugees from that area moved to Mok Lok (LS-131), a site which was part of the Operation Link-Up (Prasane?). In late February, however, the enemy took Mok Lok, and the refugees moved to Ban Kok. Prior to the fall of Bouam Lao, friendly forces were scattered up and down the Nam Beng valley, based out of Pak Beng.

In southeastern Luang Prabang Province, 1966 witnessed the fall of Muong Hiem (LS-48A). Muong Hiem was, at the time, controlled by the Neutralists under Souvanna Phouma's nephew.

In February 1966, Houa Muong in Sam Neua fell and 3,000-4,000 refugees moved to Muong Hiem. Shortly thereafter, Na Khang was attacked, and Vang Pao pulled back to Muong Hiem. About 1,400 Tai Phuan from Tasseng Tham La moved out of Nakhang and proceeded to Muong Hiem, where they remained for six to eight months before moving to a point just south of Muong Hiem. Vang Pao's move precipitated enemy pressure being placed on Muong Hiem which was attacked and captured by the enemy on March 15. During the attack, Souvanna Phouma's nephew was killed (perhaps by his own troops).

Several thousand refugees from the Muong Hiem area were evacuated by Caribou to Phone Say (LS-211), Sa Pa Ka (LS-33), and to Vang Vieng. Some of the Muong Hiem refugees filtered into Phu Cum (LS-50) where they joined refugees from LS-219, which was also lost at the same time as Muong Hiem.

A short time later, in May (?), Muong Hiem and Na Khang were recaptured by Vang Pao. During the subsequent period, Muong Hiem became the "melting pot" for refugees from eastern Luang Prabang and Sam Neua provinces. Indeed, an operation led by Colonel Chansome in February and March attempted to recapture Muong Son (L-59) in Sam Neua. The same 3,000 refugees which resulted moved to Muong Hiem. An agreement was reached by the RLG that

Neutralist forces in Muong Hiem would bow out in favor of FAR and AC troops. Muong You, located on the Nam Khan west of LS-50, was also captured by friendlies at this time.

During the summer of 1966, Nam Bac was recaptured by GM-25 under Colonel Khamphay, who attained his objective by moving down from Pha Thong to Nam Thouam and from there to Nam Bac.

After Nam Bac was retaken, a push toward Muong Ngoi was carried out under the command of Colonel Houmpheng (SGU). The operation resulted in failure. Another operation from Nam Bac to retake Ban Chuk Chung (LS-138), located south of Laota, ended in failure also.

By late 1966, an airstrip (LS-233?) was built near San Pa Ka and some of the refugees located in Muong Hiem moved there.

Colonel Panh, the Chao Khoueng of Sam Neua, wanted to make Muong Hiem a base of operations for San Neua. His plan fell through, however.

In December 1966, RLG forces retook Muong Het in ~~xxxx~~ northeastern Sam Neua Province, and some 300-400 refugees were flown from there to Muong Hiem.

In January 1967, it was decided to push Operation Link-Up west out of LS-178 and LS-196 along the Nam Seng. Concurrently, BV-16 under Colonel Bounpheng moved eastward up the Nam Xuang and Nam Seng. ~~XX~~ The MR-II troops captured several villages along the Nam Seng, such as Ban Sae (LS-225), a trading village. An airstrip was built at Ban Sae, and about 700 refugees moved into Ban Sae from the surrounding areas.

MR-II forces moving westward to Phou Seng from Ban Sae encountered heavy resistance from PL/NVA forces who were fearful of losing their supply lines along the Nam Ou and Nam Seng.

In April 1967, the enemy attacked Ban Sae at 0600 and burned the village down. Prior to the fall of Ban Sae, most of the villagers moved to a point about one-half day's walk to the east. Only about 200 people were able to flee to friendly territory. Those who had moved to the east returned to their old villages. Those who fled went to LS-178 and LS-196 where they remained for one month before being flown by Porter from LS-196 to Muong Hiem.

Of those who remained, about 6 or 8 were killed by the enemy. Medic Tao Tao, who had previously been captured by the enemy, put a hand grenade under his armpit and blew himself up rather than be captured by the enemy a second time.

The move east, directed by Col. Bounpheng, was doomed to failure also. Many of the villagers in the area had already been moved by the enemy to the Muong Ngoi area. Of those few who remained in the Soptick and Napho areas, some moved out to Pak Meut. The enemy previously utilized Sop Tick as a trading center, a point where goods from Luang Prabang could be brought. It was even rumored that an NVA officer married a Soptick girl.

In November 1967, FAR launched an operation east of LS-196 and LS-178 on the upper reaches of the Nam Xuang in the Pak Lao and Muong Mouei areas, About 2,000 Lao Theung who were living in the area, old and young people only, came out and were taken to LS-178 and LS-196, and inally flown from LS-196 to Muong Hiem.

Another operation was also directed south of LS-196 to the point where the Nam Xuang goes east and west. This area consisted largely of Lao Theung originally from the LS-178 and LS-196 areas settled around Mok Chery and Mok Kha. Although most of the 4,000-5,000 Lao Theung in the area ran off as RLG forces approached, there was a constant trickle of refugees from this area into LS-196. Indeed, Lao Theung from this area were sent to harvest rice in the Mok Kha area which the RLG forces was planning to burn as it stood in the fields.

After the fall of Nam Bac in January 1968, RLG forces moved back into the 187 and LS-217 areas and began to fan out in an attempt to curtail enemy construction work on a road leading from Dien Bien Phu to Muong Khoua in Phong Saly Province. At one point, friendlies moved into LS-253 and considered infiltrating teams into Dien Bien Phu, itself. RLG remained in the area for 5-6 months, during which time approximately 100 military dependents moved into LS-253, as did a group of E-Kaw (who were later to be transferred to 20A).

Vang Pao, for his part, pulled his troops back from the left bank of the Nam Ou when Nam Bac was lost, but continued to send out patrols from the LS-196 and LS-178 area. Ban Sae (LS-225) was retaken at this time, and the people who were unable to flee during the 1966 crisis there, numbering some 400 people, came out at this time.

An attempt was made to move into the territory between the Nam Seng and the Nam Ou, predominantly Meo and Lao Theung area. The objective of this move was to establish contact with the several thousand people living there. This strategy fell through, however, when one of Vang Pao's lieutenants dispatched T-28s to bomb the villages in the area. None of the villagers came out.

In January 1968, Muong Hiem was attacked by the enemy utilizing mortars and B-40 rockets. Hostile forces succeeded in destroying the RLG position under Colonel Phanh, as well as the ammunition dump. They made no attempt, however, to burn down the villages or capture the some 6,000 refugees located there.

The refugees fled Muong Hiem and moved to a point 3-6 hours' walk to the south. Two days later, FAR troops reoccupied Muong Hiem and proceeded to loot everything in sight. The civilian population was not permitted to return.

In late 1968, the Muong Hiem refugees had established themselves at a STOL strip built along the river at _____.

A short time earlier, LS-36 fell along with LS-33, and all of the refugees at these sites joined with the Muong Hiem refugees. In May or June 1969, the enemy moved into the area, and the Muong Hiem refugees went to LS-219, and finally to LS-272.

Meanwhile, in northern Luang Prabang Province work on the road to Muong Khoua neared the completion, and the enemy began to move in increasing quantities of troops and supplies.

LS-187 and LS-217 fell to the advancing enemy, trapping nearly half of the some 6,000 people in the area. Groups of the military dependents in the area were evacuated by airplane to Bouam Xieng and Lat Kok xxxx near Luang Prabang. Other refugees walked to LS-169.

LS-169, Ban Pha Theung, was the only remaining Lao Theung stronghold in northern Luang Prabang, and was under the leadership of Lao Theung such as Xieng Phan, Xieng Mang Noi, and Xieng Chan. Approximately
? 20,000
30,000 people were located in the area.

Enemy pressure continued, however, and Pha Theung fell. What resulted is probably one of the darkest chapters of recent Lao history. Only 3,000 of the 20,000 people in the area were able to escape to LS-137, where they were airlifted to L.P.

In 1969, an operation was launched out of LS-213 toward Sop Vi, an area which had long been under enemy control. Very few villagers came out of the area.

The Col. Tiao Vannaseng Sayasane. For The Commander Forest Tiger Region 1

THE HIGHEST NATIONAL ARMY
THE COMMANDER FOREST TIGERReg.
CHIEF OF STAFF - BUREAU - 5
No 0565/Reg-1/B-5

T O

Chief of northern USAID/Refugee Relief officer at Luang Prabang.

- D I S T and Co P I E S -

Subject: Sent time table of amount soldiers,families AC and Refugee which FG-on March 1970.

No	Kinds of Things	Amount	T O T A L	Total Rice	R e m a r k s
1	Time Table No 1	1 Copy	1.926	44.451	Soldiers and fam were up with The Commander Forest Tiger Region 1. Refugee.
2	= " = 2	1 ="=	365	8.770	
3	= " = 3	1 ="=	115	5.760	
4	= " = 4	1 ="=	401	9.624	
B.1:	= " = 5	1 ="=	3.258	48.225	Soldiers, families AC and refugee were up with Major Touong Yang.

28-2-70

Col. Tiao Vannaseng Sayasane , For The Commander Forest Region 1.

MON. 9 1970

FORCES ARMEE ROYALE.
FORCES GUERILLAS I*RT.
ETAT-MAJOR DU 4*BUREAU.
N* 012/EM/FG/I*RT/B.4.

=0= MONTHLY REPORT OF RICE DROP FOR FEBRUARY 1970 =0=

UNIT	NOMENCIALTURE	U/I	QTY	Kgs	REMARKS
Bton 8/A	RICE 40/Kgs/Bgs	B.G	66	2640	
Bton 8/B	="	="	66	2640	
Bton 9/A	="	="	179	7160	
Bton 9/B	="	="	122	4880	
Bton 10/A	="	="	134	5360	
Bton 10/B	="	="	140	5600	
Bton 11/A	="	="	90	3600	
Bton 11/B	="	="	46	1840	
Bton 12	="	="	235	9400	
S.G.U 13	="	="	102	4080	
B.V 15	="	="	313	12520	FOR REFUGEES
FG/17.B	="	="	77	3080	
FG/19.A	="	="	207	8280	
FG/19.B	="	="	26	1040	
FG/19.C	="	="	35	1400	
TEAM NOK	="	="	3	120	
TEAM BUNG	="	="	7	280	
TEAM SEU	="	="	22	880	
TEAM NAM	="	="	6	240	
TEAM COMMANDO	="	="	11	440	
TEAM MARCOPOLO	="	="	4	160	
HASHIMOTO	="	="	11	440	TOOKE FOR GUARD
DOUG	="	="	5	200	TOOKE FOR GUARD

FRED/C	!	=''=	!	=''=	! 2	! 80	! TOOKE FOR GUARD
KIOUKACHAM'	!	=''=	!	=''=	! 38	! 1520	! FOR REFUGEES
L.25	!	=''=	!	=''=	! 13	! 520	!~~~~ MR JOE TOOKE IT
WORKER	!	=''=	!	=''=	! 12	! 480	! AT TRANSIT
	!		!		!	!	!
TOTAL	! RICE 40/Kgs/Bgs	!	B.G	! 1.972	! 78.880	! OR 78.T 880 Kgs	
	!		!		!	!	!

DISTRIBUTIONS:

- USAID.
- SKY.
- CHRONO.

A.S.P 24.134 , MARCH 2 nd 1970.

LT.COLONEL THONG PHANH SOUKHASEUM,FG/I*RT COMMANDE

FORCES ARMEE ROYALE.
FORCES GUERILLAS I*RT.
ETAT-MAJOR DU 4*BUREAU.
N* 013/EM/FG/I*RT/B.4.

=0= MONTHLY REPORT OF SALT DROP FOR FEBRUARY 1990 =0=

UNIT	NOMENCIALTURE	U/I	QTY	Kgs	REMARKS
Bton 8/A	SALT/40/Kgs/Bgs	B.G	4	160	
Bton 8/B	="	="	6	240	
Bton 9/A	="	="	13	520	1
Bton 9/B	="	="	10	400	
Bton 10/A	="	="	10	400	
Bton 10/B	="	="	12	480	
Bton 11/A	="	="	6	240	
Bton 11/B	="	="	3	120	
Bton 12	="	="	16	640	
S.G.U 13	="	="	5	200	
B.V 15	="	="	18	220	FOR REFUGEES
L.S 4	="	="	30	1200	FOR REFUGEES
TOTAL	SALT 40/Kgs/Bgs	B.G	133	5.320	OR 5.T 320.Kgs

DISTRIBUTIONS:

- USAID.
- SKY.
- CHRONO.

A.S.P 24.134, MARCH 2 nd 1970.

LT.COLONEL THONG PHANH SOUKHASEUM, FG/I*RT COMMANDER.

ERNIE KUHN

UNITED STATES AID MISSION TO LAOS

OFFICE MEMORANDUM June 2, 1970

TO : Mr. F. P. Cullion, Chief RR&R/RDD

FROM : Paul E. White, RR&R/Luang Prabang Paul White

SUBJECT : Monthly Report -- May, 1970

The following significant activities occurred in Luang Prabang during the month of May:

I. REFUGEE MOVEMENTS AROUND LUANG PRABANG DURING MAY, 1970

1. 16 Families/60 People, ethnic Lao, from Muong Houm to Pak Beng to Hong Sa, from Hong Sa to Luang Prabang to Muong Nane (LS - 254).

2. 13 Families/103 People, ethnic Lao Theung, from Mok Ho (TH-0918) to Pak Ou area (TH-0919).

3. 32 Families/156 People, ethnic Lao, from Nam Nga (TH-2052) to Muong Khai (SG-0192).

4. 29 Families/131 People, ethnic Lao Theung, from Mok Ho (TH-1939) to Houei Kho (TH-0918).

5. 10 Families/53 People, ethnic Meo, from Phou Cham Houat (QC-8726) to Phou Louang Tai (TH-0114).

II. SECURITY

BV-15 position at Mok Ho (TH-1939) has been under heavy attack since May 29, there are 600+ refugees in the area.

III. RICE SEED

Rice seed for refugees in LP province are still being bought. Next months report should have the final kip figure and amount of rice purchased.

..../....

IV. RESETTLEMENT

Approximately 1400 people will be permanently resettled at two sites, Phou Mok and Muong Khai, near Luang Prabang.

Because of the unavailability of good land in secure areas for rice farming around LP, it is hoped that these people can be helped to diversify their economy by raising chickens, ducks, geese, swine and vegetables for marketing in Luang Prabang. This type of activity, if properly set up and supervised might prove to be more successful than buying rice seed and hoping that a good crop will be harvested. As I see it here, usually there is a bad harvest and not only do the people have to be partially supported year afrer year, rice seed also has to be bought year after year. Both Khamleck and I feel that an experiment in economic diversification, especially with the good market possibilities around Luang Prabang, is worthy of a try here.

V. WAREHOUSE

It is hoped that the plans and project number for the new Social Welfare warehouse can be obtained in the near future. The workers here in LP are ready to begin construction.

RR&R/LP:PEWhite:ul:6/2/70

Clearance: Christopher H. Russell, AC/LP Christopher H. Russell

..../....

VI. REFUGEES SUPPORTED BY REFUGEE RELIEF IN THE LUANG PRABANG AREA -- JUNE 1, 1970

Supported by Social Welfare-Refugee Relief/Luang Prabang

Location	Families/People		Remarks
Kon Khien (TH 0813)	75/444	(Leu)	Refugees from Nat Kho (TH 0920 area)
" " "	70/358	(Lao)	" " Pha Theung (TH 1827)
" " "	57/283	(Leu)	" " Ma San
Ban Nume (TH 0700)	131/571	(Leu)	" " Pak Jek (TH 3522 area)
Ban Pik Noi (TH 1002)	98/455	(Leu)	" " Nat Seun (Muong Soun area)
Houei Yen (SN 9504)	73/435	(Lao Theung)	" " Nam Nga (TH 2052)
Kio Nya (TG 0684)	120/666	(Meo)	" " Muong Sai area
KM-8 (SG 9597)	19/62	(Lao Theung)	" " Muong Khoua, Phong Saly
Ban Ning (SG 8795)	29/145	(Lao)	" " Nat Teu
Phou Ka Sak (TG 0584)	15/67	(Meo)	" " Muong Sai area
Muong Khai (1391)	32/156	(Lao)	" " Nam Nga (TH 2052)
Houei Kho (TH 0918)	13/103	(Lao Theung)	" " Mok Ho (TH 1939 area)
Phou Louang Tai (TH 0114)	10/57	(Meo)	" " Phou Cham Houat

Supported by Air Drops From Vientiane

Pha Houng (LS-213)	68/379	(Lao Theung)	Refugees from LS-108 area
Pha Lang Mou (LS-170)	91/563	(Lao Theung)	" " LS-108 area
Pha Ngan*	144/633	(Lao Theung)	" " Muong Xieng Ngeun

Supported by ADO Contract From Sayaboury

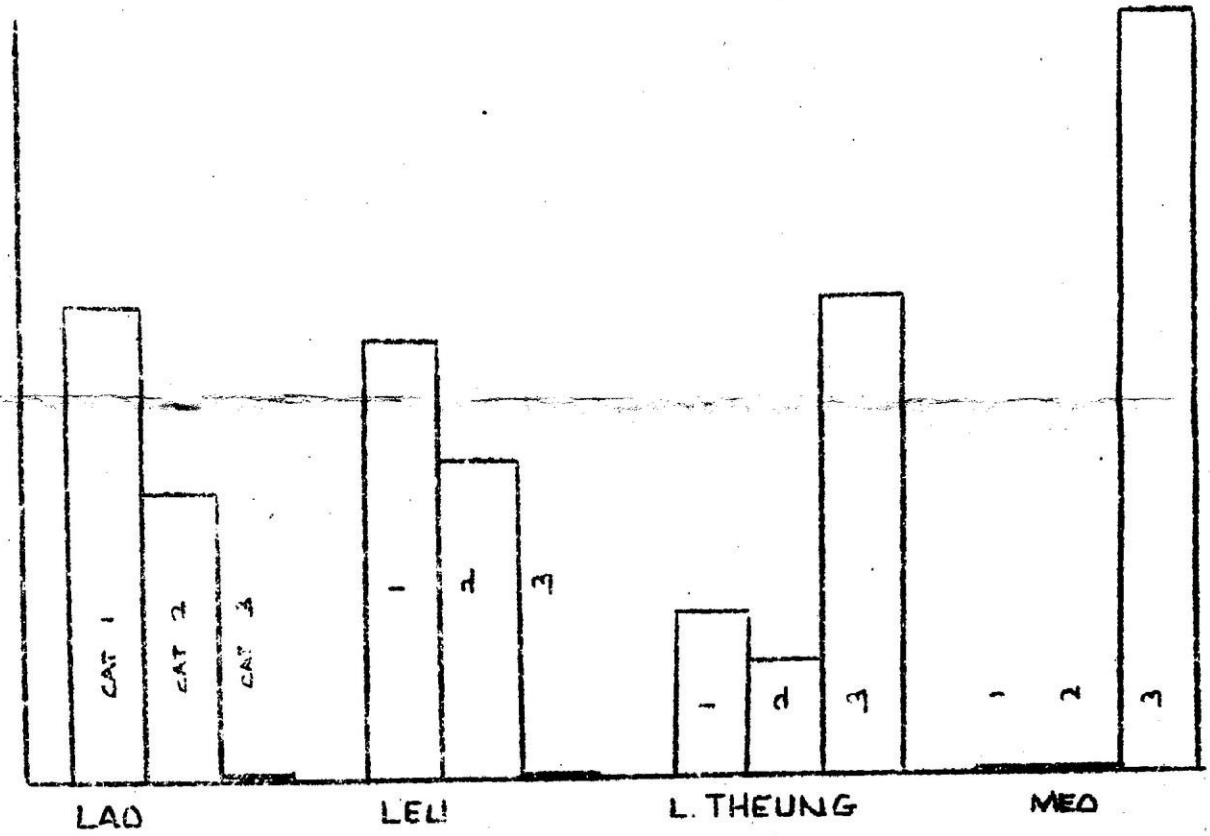
Muong Nane (LS-254)	110/622	(Lao)	Refugees from Muong Houn via Pak Beng
Ban Nat Soak	40/175	(Lao)	" " Ban Nga area (TH 2052)
Phou Dam (LS-256)	160/892	(Meo)	Refugees from Muong Sai area
Nam Pouy (QA 6492)	113/698	(Meo)	" " Muong Sai area

BREAKDOWN OF CATEGORY 1, 2, AND 3 VILLAGES
IN % OF TOTAL REFUGEE POPULATION AND % WITHIN ETHNIC GROUPS

VILLAGE CATAGORY	% OF TOTAL # OF REFUGEES	% OF TOTAL # OF LAO	% OF TOTAL # OF LEU	% OF TOTAL # OF LTHEUNG	% OF TOTAL # OF MEO
1	30%	63%	58%	20%	0%
2	21%	37%	42%	16%	0%
3	40%	0%	0%	64%	100%
TOTAL %	91%*	100%	100%	100%	100%

*Additional 9% unaccounted for is 892 Meo from Phou Dam, now at Nam Poui. They are included in the total refugee figures for the LP area, but are not included in this survey.

WITHIN ETHNIC GROUP %, CATEGORY 1,2, AND 3 VILLAGES



Excellent study. HAFF JSH

Mr. James B. Chandler, Acting Director June 24, 1970

Paul White

Paul White, RR&R Officer, LP

Refugee Report, Luang Prabang

Number of, Ethnic Composition of, and Location of the Refugees

More than 8,000 refugees are currently being supported by Social Welfare and Refugee Relief in the Luang Prabang area. These refugees are located in some 20 areas, ranging from Houei Kho and Kon Khien at the intersection of the Ou and Mekong Rivers, 13 air miles north of Luang Prabang; to Pha Ngan, 40 air miles south of Luang Prabang; from the Mekong River as a border on the west, to Pha Houng on the east, 30 air miles southeast of Luang Prabang (see map 1).

These refugees are divided among four different ethnic groupings recognized by the Royal Lao Government; the Lao Lum, Lao Tai, Lao Sung, and Lao Theung. The ethnic breakdown of the refugees is as follows:

Ethnic Group	Approx. No. of People	% of Total
Lao Lum (Lao)	1,456	18%
Lao Tai (Leu)	1,753	22%
Lao Theung (Kha)	2,475	31%
Lao Sung (Meo)	2,380	30%

These figures show that the non-Lao ethnic minority groups comprise over 80% of the total number of refugees now being supported in the Luang Prabang area. When areas north of Luang Prabang were lost several years ago many Lao refugees came out. Some of the tribal groups retreated further into the mountains where they remained untouched for some time. Recently, with a big increase in PL/NVA insurgency and their corresponding need for manpower, rice, etc., and also with an increase in friendly bombing in mountain areas, the tribal minorities have found that they can no longer remain untouched.

A study is now being conducted by Refugee Relief/LP to determine the ethnic breakdown of all of the refugees that have been supported by Social Welfare-Refugee Relief/LP since the inception of

the office eleven years ago. This study will cover approximately 90,000 refugees and should uncover some interesting relationships between the dominant ethnic group (Lao), the tribal minorities, and the nature of the protracted revolutionary warfare being waged by the PL/NVA forces in the Luang Prabang area as it affects population movements.

The refugees that have been temporarily relocated in the Luang Prabang area and are still on the rice rolls are located in the following places: Kon Khien, Ban Nune, Ban Pik Noi, Houei Yen, Kio Nya, KM-8, Ban Sing, Phou Ka Sak, Muong Khai, Houei Kho, Phou Louang, Pha Lang Mou, Pha Ngan, Muong Nane, Ban Hat Soak, and Phou Dam. (See map No. 2.)

Placing these refugee villages on a topographic map of the area one can readily see that the villages divide into three distinctive kinds of ecological settings: (1) Villages in the near proximity of Luang Prabang and tied to Luang Prabang by national highways and their access roads; (2) villages further away from Luang Prabang but tied to Luang Prabang by the Mekong River and its tributaries, and (3) villages even further away from Luang Prabang and isolated from Luang Prabang and from roads and rivers connecting to Luang Prabang by rugged mountain and jungle trails. For the purpose of this study, I will call these villages category 1, category 2, and category 3 villages.

Category 1 Refugee Villages

Village	Number of People	Ethnic Origins
Ban Nune	571	Leu
Ban Pik Noi	455	Leu
Ban Sing	145	Lao
Muong Khai	156	Lao
Muong Nane*	622	Lao
Houei Yen	435	Lao Theung
KM-8	62	Lao Theung

* Although Muong Nane is not tied to Luang Prabang, it is a major population center of its own right and is also tied to Sayaboury. What is said of other category 1 villages will generally apply to Muong Nane also.

The villages in category 1 comprise about 30% of the entire refugee population of the LP area (2,446 refugees out of a total population of slightly more than 8,000). A further breakdown reveals that 63% of all Lao refugees, 58% of all Leu refugees, 20% of all Lao Theung refugees, and 0% of all Meo refugees now being supported are living in category 1 villages.

All of these villages, with the exception of Muong Nane, are tied to Luang Prabang by fairly good roads and the refugees are easily able to take advantage of the city and what it has to offer. Luang Prabang is essentially a rural city, and there is no clearly defined urban-rural dichotomy between it and the immediate hinterlands around it. Luang Prabang, therefore, is a less effective modernizing media than cities in more developed areas of the world. However, its importance in this respect should not be under-estimated.

The refugees living in the Luang Prabang city area are easily able to take their produce to market to sell, and are also able to find wage-paying jobs. By being close to the city then, they can move out of the barter-type economy of rural and tribal villages and, at least, move to the fringes of the monetized sector of the Lao economy.

The city is a collection of many peoples and cultures in a relatively small area, and offers a heterogeneity of commodities and services to the refugee that he never dreamed of before. There is the opportunity for a multiplicity of cultural contacts among people, places, things, and new ideas. Overnight, so to speak, the refugees' horizons and world expand a thousandfold.

Besides being commercial and cultural, a city is also administrative, and refugees living close to cities find that their naibans, tassengs, chao muongs, and other RLG officials are close at hand. Because they are close to the central government, and because they are often persistent in their demands for attention, there is a developing awareness in some of the more competent RLG officials of their responsibilities to the refugees.

There is also a feeling of security, stability, and permanence associated with villages close to a major population center, especially Luang Prabang, being the royal and religious capital

of the country. This feeling generates a positive orientation towards development among the refugees and their leaders. The feeling that their whole world cannot be easily uprooted helps to bring out their desire to identify and isolate some of their major problems and then take steps to solve them.

In summary, refugees living near Luang Prabang city live in an atmosphere where both economic and cultural opportunities and incentives are available in a fairly stable environment, and RLG officials are available to help the refugees with their problems. The refugees, who before lived in isolated communities with a minimum of intercourse with other villages, because of their new environment, seem to look on their new village with a more critical posture and look more favorably on development, whereas previously they had accepted their condition as more or less inevitable. An interesting study would be to determine to what extent values and attitudes of refugees in villages near Luang Prabang change as compared to refugees in villages remote from Luang Prabang.

Assimulation of Tribal Minorities

Not only are the villages in category 1 located close to Luang Prabang, almost all of them are actually extensions of already existing, well-established Lao villages. This presents an interesting case of assimilation of tribal minorities into the culture of the dominant majority, for instance, the case of Ban Nune and Houei Yen.

Ban Nume was a village of about 300 ethnic Lao paddy farmers. Because there was available hai land in the area, the nai-ban was approached about resettling some Leu refugees near his village. The villagers of Ban Nune agreed, and 571 Leu refugees were moved in. They built their village as an extension of Ban Nune.

The Leu are very similar to the Lao in language, race, ethnic identification, religion, and distribution of cultural traits. The big difference between the two groups was that the Lao, from many years of living near Luang Prabang, had picked up some of the polish and culture that goes with living near a city and being better educated. Their village was clean and orderly, and they practiced good health habits. The Leu, whose standards of

living in their old village were much lower than the Lao's standards in Ban Nune, quickly picked up many new habits from the Ban Nune people. Their ideas on sanitation quickly changed, and it is now difficult to distinguish the two groups apart, even though the refugees have only been in Ban Nune about five months.

Lao Theung culture is not as similar to Lao culture as Leu culture is, and the Lao Theung, in most cases, are much more backward than either the Lao or the Leu. The Lao Theung have traditionally not been aggressive towards their environment and have had little contact with other ethnic groups. Several months ago 435 Lao Theung refugees were resettled in Houei Yen, a small Lao village. Although there has been no conflict between the two groups, there has also been little interaction or cultural borrowing. The Lao Theung seem to have gained little from their more sophisticated Lao neighbors because there is no apparent change in their physical or human environmental conditions. They still have dirty houses and practice bad health habits.

This seems to indicate that it takes not only the existence of opportunities and incentives to bring about changes in refugee societal patterns, but it also takes attitudinal and value changes on the part of the refugees themselves. Another fruitful field for research would be to study the attitude and value changes that take place among the Lao Theung at Houei Yen over the next few years.

Category 2 Villages

The category 2 villages are Kon Khien, Houei Kho, and Hat Soak.

Village	Number of People	Ethnic Origins
Kon Khien	727	Leu
Kon Khien	358	Lao
Houei Kho	400	Lao Theung
Hat Soak*	189	Lao

* Hat Soak is tied to Muong Nane and Sayabourry by the Mekong and whatis said about the other category 2 villages generally holds true for it also

These villages comprise a total of 21% of all of the refugees in the Luang Prabang area, and a further breakdown of the statistics reveals that 37% of all the Lao refugees, 42% of all the Leu refugees, 16% of all the Lao Theung refugees, and 0% of all of the Meo refugees live in category 2 villages.

Most of what was said about refugee villages in category 1 holds true for villages in category 2, but to a much lesser extent. Because Luang Prabang is only a few hours away by boat these refugees can from time to time take part in the economic possibilities that the city has to offer, although they are mostly still in a barter economy, few having made the important jump to a money economy.

Although they may have come in contact with the major cultural events in Luang Prabang, their lives are not daily impinged upon and influenced by the city's cultural richness. Also, partially because of their distance away from government officials, but also because of a lack of interest in development, maybe bad security being one factor, these villagers have not shared in government services (e.g. educational and administrative) to the extent of villagers closer to Luang Prabang.

While the refugee villagers in category 1 villages, for the most part, have been introduced to a new way of life and have many opportunities and incentives for improving their standard of living and way of life, the refugee villagers in category 2 villages seldom have these opportunities and incentives.

Category 3 Villages

The category 3 villages are as follows:

Village	Number of People	Ethnic Origins
Phou Louang	57	Meo
Phou Ka Sak	67	Meo
Kio Nya*	666	Meo
Phou Dam	892	Meo
Pha Houng	379	Lao Theung
Pha Lang Mou	563	Lao Theung
Pha Ngan	633	Lao Theung

*Although Kio Nya is close to the Vientiane-Luang Prabang road, it is far enough away from any population center to justify its being a category 3 village.

The refugees living in category 3 villages total 3,257 people, or about 40% of the entire refugee population of the Luang Prabang area. They are equally divided, 1,682 Meo and 1,575 Lao Theung. 100% of all of the Meo refugees, 64% of all the Lao Theung refugees, 0% of all the Lao refugees, and 0% of all the Leu refugees live in category 3 villages.

The refugees in category 3 villages are usually there by choice. The Meo especially, and also some tribes of Lao Theung, are not interested in living in the lowland areas close to the cities. They are not interested in becoming absorbed and assimilated into the dominant culture, rather, they are interested in maintaining various cultural boundaries between themselves and the lowlanders such as distinctive dress, customs, language, religion, ceremonies, and value structures, in order to preserve their own identity.

This does not mean that they are not interested in development, innovation, and new material items. Often these groups are more open to new ideas and changes than groups physically closer to "civilization". One of the big factors involved in a favorable attitude towards development seems to be security. There is a feeling of impermanence that develops in some category 3 "many-time" refugees that inhibits an active effort on their part to improve their surroundings. Their interest dwells on food and security, and anything beyond this seems superfluous because it, or the refugees themselves, may be "here today and gone tomorrow".

The category 3 hill people have never been completely isolated from or entirely independent of the dominant political and economic structures of the lowlanders. There have always been itinerant lowland traders roving the hills, there have been opium traders and people to exact taxes and tributes, and recently, many hill people themselves go down to the lowland markets to trade and barter their produce for consumer commodities such as salt, cloth, sugar, flashlight batteries, etc. The contact has been ephemeral, however, and the hill peoples have gained little of the economic, cultural and administrative benefits that refugees closer to the cities receive.

Due to the scattered distribution of category 3 villages, because security is a problem, life is rough and uncomfortable, and the

areas are not easily accessible, most refugees in these villages seldom see RLG officials, even the competent officials that are interested in the refugees' welfare.

These refugees are, on the other hand, a good source of rice, manpower, intelligence, and a natural target for political influences by the enemy. The refugees in these areas have an intimate knowledge of the hill and border regions, and these areas have become strategically important in the guerrilla war that the PL/NVA forces are waging.

Not only for humanitarian reasons, but also for political ones, this officer feels that refugee relief should make extra efforts to see that these groups obtain maximum support and encouragement, both from refugee relief and from the RLG. Fledgling governments in under-developed countries, Laos being no exception, tend towards centralization of politico-military power, economic and bureaucratic opportunity, government services, educational institutions, transportation, and decision making. Refugee Relief/LP is making a concerted effort to give RLG provincial officials space on flights to refugee areas to increase their contact and knowledge of the population, so that RLG services can be requested by the refugees, and offered by the officials.

Because of security, isolation, lack of roads, etc., resettlement in the category 3 areas is not feasible. This officer feels that the RLG can best extend its services to the refugees by forming mobile extension teams to go to the hill areas and teach the refugees useful skills in agriculture, health, education, etc. These mobile workers would have to be dedicated to their work, willing to put up with set backs and failures, well trained in their fields, and have an understanding and appreciation for the culture and way of life of the hill people. Ideally, these mobile extension workers would be tribal peoples themselves.

The ultimate goal of these programs would not be to assimilate or totally absorb the tribal peoples into the Lao community. The goal would be to provide economic, social, and political development through existing tribal institutions, thus allowing the tribes to remain more or less separate social entities with cultural distinctiveness, but involved in the over-all economic

and political structure of Laos. The breaking down of government's over-centralization, and the extension of government services to rural areas is necessary to cement Laos' heterogeneous and fragmented population into a nation.

Education

All of the villages on the refugee roles either have schools or are building them now. Most of the refugees that we are supporting now have been relocated in the last four or five months, and have been busy building their houses and preparing their rice fields. They list building schools as the next project to be accomplished after finishing the first two.

The only villages that are not interested in building a school are the villages of Kon Khien and Houei Kho. Not only the new refugees, but also the old refugees in the Kon Khien/Houei Kho area, have been pushed to build a school for a year or so without success. They have been offered building supplies, tools, a teacher, books, and all sorts of other aids, but cannot be induced into building a school.

The problem is in several weak nai bans that, although they themselves are interested in building a school, cannot organize the work and get their villages to cooperate to get the job done.

The Meo areas are always eager to build schools for their children and seem to have a great deal of faith in education as a way to improve their lives. The Lao are also interested in education, but not to the extent of the Meo; and the Leu have an interest slightly less than the Lao. The Lao Theung are the least interested of all the ethnic groups in education, and usually, even if a school is built in Lao Theung areas, the teacher has a great deal of trouble in getting children to attend school.

In the next few months a study will be conducted by Refugee Relief/LP to determine the number of schools, schoolrooms, teachers, students per classroom, % of school age children attending school, rate of increase in school attendance, and

also to assess each village's educational needs as compared to what they actually have. Also, we will try to determine what the refugees think the value of education is for them and their children and what, if any, differences in attitudes and values can be observed among refugee school children, refugee children of the same age but not in school, and the adult refugee population.

Health and Welfare

The Public Health program in the Luang Prabang area has been highly effective, and every refugee village would like to have a permanent dispensary and medic. Because of the unavailability of trained medical personnel, difficulty of logistical support, and a question as to the effectiveness of having a small dispensary in every refugee village, regardless of its proximity to another village with a dispensary, this is impossible. A medic mobile team has been set up by this office and PHD/LP to travel to the villages that don't have a permanent dispensary and medic. It is felt by this office that, with the help of the military medics at Pha Houng, Pha Lang Mou, and Kio Ka Cham, that the permanent dispensaries and mobile medics of PHD/LP are able to meet all of the minor medical needs of refugees in the area. (See Map 2 for location of dispensaries in the LP area.)

All villagers use the dispensaries; even the villagers at Houei Kho and Kon Khien, that can't be convinced of the value of building a school, have built a dispensary that is busy all of the time. The treatment at all clinics has been symptomatic although if a communicable disease is prevalent, preventative innoculations are given to all villagers in the area affected.

Major programs to eliminate malaria, etc. would have to have their origins in Vientiane, but there are some things that can be done to improve the general health and welfare of the refugee population in the Luang Prabang area. A village sanitation program to improve village health conditions and minimize the recurrence of preventable disease by teaching and assisting the villagers to build sewage disposal systems such as drainage ditches and garbage pits, teaching them household sanitation habits, and teaching them to build and use sanitary toilets of some kind (not necessarily waterseals) instead of the traditional

toilet areas (forests, rivers, and streams), would not be too difficult and might be tried this summer with the help of summer students of the IVS student work program. Some of the students have had training in community development, and this program will be tried if, after talking to the students and their community development teacher, it is decided by this officer that they are capable of doing a good job.

Another area that could be worked in is maternal-child care. Workers could be placed in refugee villages with the objective of reducing or minimizing the maternal and infant mortality rates through disease prevention programs and health education. This program could be an offshoot of the maternal-child care center that will be built in Luang Prabang in the near future.

A big reason for the effectiveness of the PHD in the Luang Prabang area lies in the chief USAID medic in the Luang Prabang area, Onchan. He not only knows his job well, he takes a special interest in the refugees. He knows all of their leaders and had developed a good rapport with them. Because of his knowledge of the refugees and the refugee program in the Luang Prabang area, and his willingness to help in any way that he can, this officer, as did his predecessor, Mr. Dakan, often calls upon Mr. Onchan for information and advice. He is one of the most valuable men in the Luang Prabang refugee operation.

Economy

The most profound fact of existence for refugees in the Luang Prabang area is the lack of arable paddy land for wet-rice culture. The area around Luang Prabang is an area of high relief cut through by the Mekong and its tributaries. These river areas form some alluvial pockets or intervales where wet-rice may be cultivated, but these favored ecological niches have long been claimed by people indigeneous to the area. The refugees, therefore, have been forced to resort to the practice of swidden agriculture. Not only is swidden agriculture less productive than paddy or wet-rice agriculture, it is also much more delicate. Its success as a system of land use depends upon the maintenance of a balance between soil fertility, the availability of land, and the numbers of persons who must be supported.

The immediate ensuing period of three to five years will be one in which refugee workers in the Luang Prabang area will be faced with a major problem of where to put people and how to get them started on the road to self-sufficiency. Not only is the soil in present refugee and regular village hai rice fields leached, eroded, and becoming exhausted of plant foods; vacant land to farm while the old land regains its fertility through natural reforestation is not available.

As the existing land around Luang Prabang is being over-farmed, the productive yield per unit of land is steadily going down. With the land becoming infertile, and land for new rice fields not available, there is the problem of a continual influx of new refugees (last month a total of 100 families/503 people). It is evident that something must be done to alleviate this situation. There are several things that can be done, here are a few:

1. Although it is improbable, if the military were to retake some of the fertile river valley lands north of Luang Prabang, some of the refugees living in and around Luang Prabang could move back to their former homes.

2. If security allowed the construction of an irrigation system in the Muong Nane valley, and a road from Xieng Ngeun to Muong Nane, this would open enough new lowland rice land to support 3,000-4,000 refugees.

3. The refugees around Luang Prabang are engaged in non-monetized subsistence agriculture, and their whole economy is based on their rice harvest. Last year the refugees planted enough hai rice to be self-sufficient this year, and it came up beautifully, but didn't head. There was a 30% yield. Why?

There is a need for both training and research in order to answer this question. In the attempt to increase rice production in Laos a great deal of effort has been put into improved varieties of paddy rice, better agricultural practices and double cropping of paddy rice, etc., but the importance of hai rice has either been overlooked or underestimated.

More work needs to be done with the hai farmers to improve their yields through the use of fertilizers, insecticides, crop

rotation, etc. Before this is done a soils specialist should study soil types in the Luang Prabang area and an agriculturist should thoroughly research the basic principles of dry rice agricultural processes.

4. Work needs to be done with the refugees to diversify their economy by growing secondary crops for subsistence and for marketing. Training should include soil preparation, use of fertilizers and insecticides, use of crop rotation, etc., and a study of market potential in the Luang Prabang area should also be done to allow for the most gainful use of the land.

5. Work needs to be done with the refugees to diversify their economy by helping them to breed livestock such as chickens, pigs, ducks, geese, and fish to improve the animal protein in their own diet and for marketing purposes. Training should be given in housing and fish pond construction, feeding methods, sanitation, control and prevention of disease, and the Lao veterinary agents should be closely involved in all plans and training, and should be induced to take an active interest in performing their services after the plans are put into action.

Next to the lack of arable land for farming, the biggest economic problem for the refugees in the Luang Prabang area is the lack of manpower. The military is actively conscripting men in all refugee areas, and it is unusual to find more than a few physically fit men between the ages of 15 and 40 in a refugee village. Because of the difficulty and amount of work involved in farming mountain rice, this cuts down considerably on the amount of rice planted in refugee areas. Self-sufficiency is hard to attain when there are no men in the labor force.

A study is now being conducted to determine the number of people in the labor force (ages 15-40), where these people are, and what they are doing. Diversifying the refugee's economies as outlined in suggestions four and five help to alleviate this problem because the projects suggested are ones that can be carried out by women and children as well as by men.

Resettlement

The immediate aim and main function of Refugee Relief/LP is to provide basic subsistence in the form of rice, salt, clothing, blankets, cooking pots and utensils, tools, and seeds to alleviate refugee hardships, and also to meet the refugees' basic medical and educational needs. The longer range aim of Refugee Relief/LP is the permanent resettlement of refugees in secure, productive areas so that they can develop viable communities and become self-sufficient.

Because of the current military situation in the Luang Prabang area, secure, productive areas are not available for the permament relocation of refugees, thus, extensive resettlement has not been attempted here.

This officer has already started two projects that will permanently resettle approximately 1,500 refugees in the Luang Prabang and Muong Khai areas. In Luang Prabang the refugees will be resettled at Phou Mok, between highways 1 and 13. An experiment will be conducted with these people to see if they can raise ducks, geese, and chickens for both subsistence and for marketing in Luang Prabang. There seems to be, at the present time, a big market for both eggs and meat in the Luang Prabang area, although further study needs to be done to determine more accurately what the marketing possibilities of various products are.

The resettlement village at Muong Khai will be more elaborate, with three model villages set up, a Lao village, a Leu village, and a Lao Theung village. These villages will be induced to get involved in ethnic competition to some extent to encourage doing a good job on the various projects that they will be working on. It has been shown in the Muong Phieng cluster that this type of competition is good for all if it does not deteriorate into ethnic conflict.

These model villages will be organized so that each family has a sufficient amount of land to raise a garden for subsistence and for the local market, and there will be adequate room in the village area for demonstration gardens, livestock projects, fish ponds, and perhaps, for a communal garden.

The Muong Khai site has both adequate land and water resources for such a project, and is located on highway 1 and the Mekong River so there is ready accessibility to markets. The refugees selected for this project will be carefully picked and various training programs will be set up to insure that their interest and motivation can be translated into correct actions and will produce good results.

These are the first two attempts at permanent resettlement of refugees in the Luang Prabang area, and if these experiments are successful, Refugee Relief/LP will be well on the path to finding a way to improve the health and welfare of its refugees, and raise their general standards of living. By resettlement and its accompanying benefits, RLG officials will have a chance to become directly involved on a personal level with the refugees. They, by showing interest in the refugees, can do much to develop motivational and attitudinal changes in the refugee population conducive to the realization of the aims of the RLG. Resettled refugees have a closer identification with, and participation in, the life and economy of the nation, and this allows the RLG to more effectively govern and hold the loyalty of the refugees and the rural population.

RDD/LP:PWhite:emd:6/24/70

cc: AC/LP
PHD
AD/FO
RDD

Clearance:_____
Christopher H. Russell
AC/LP

REFUGEES SUPPORTED BY REFUGEE RELIEF IN THE LUANG PRABANG AREA: JUNE 1, 1970

Supported by Social Welfare-Refugee Relief/Luang Prabang

Location	Families/People	Remarks
Kon Khien (TH 0813)	75/444 (Leu)	Refugees from Hat Kho (TH 0920 area)
" " (")	70/358 (Lao)	" " Pha Theung (TH 1827)
" " (")	57/283 (Leu)	" " Na San (QC 8306 area)
Ban Nune (TH 0700)	131/571 (Leu)	" " Pak Jek (TH 3522 area)
Ban Pik Noi (TH 1002)	98/455 (Leu)	" " Hat Seua (Muong Soun area)
Houei Yen (SH 9504)	73/435 (Lao Theung)	" " Nam Nga (TH 2052)
Kio Nya (TH 0684)	120/666 (Meo)	" " Muong Sai area
KM-8 (SG 9597)	19/62 (Lao Theung)	" " Muong Khoua, Phong Saly
Ban Sing (SG 8795)	29/145 (Lao)	" " Hat Teu (QC 8306)
Phou Ka Sak (TG 0584)	15/67 (Meo)	" " Muong Sai area
Muong Khai (SG 1391)	32/156 (Lao)	" " Nam Nga (TH 2052)
Houei Kho (TH 0918)	13/103 (Lao Theung)	" " Mok Ho (TH 1939 area)
Phou Louang Tai (TH 0114)	10/57 (Meo)	" " Phou Cham Houat (QC 8726)

Supported by Air Drops from Vientiane

Location	Families/People	Remarks
Pha Houng (LS-213)	68/379 (Lao Theung)	Refugees from LS-108 area
Pha Lang Mou (LS-170)	91/563 (Lao Theung)	" " " "
Pha Ngan (TG 0637)	144/633 (Lao Theung)	" " Muong Xieng Ngeun
Phou Dam (LS 256)	160/892 (Meo)	" " Muong Sai area

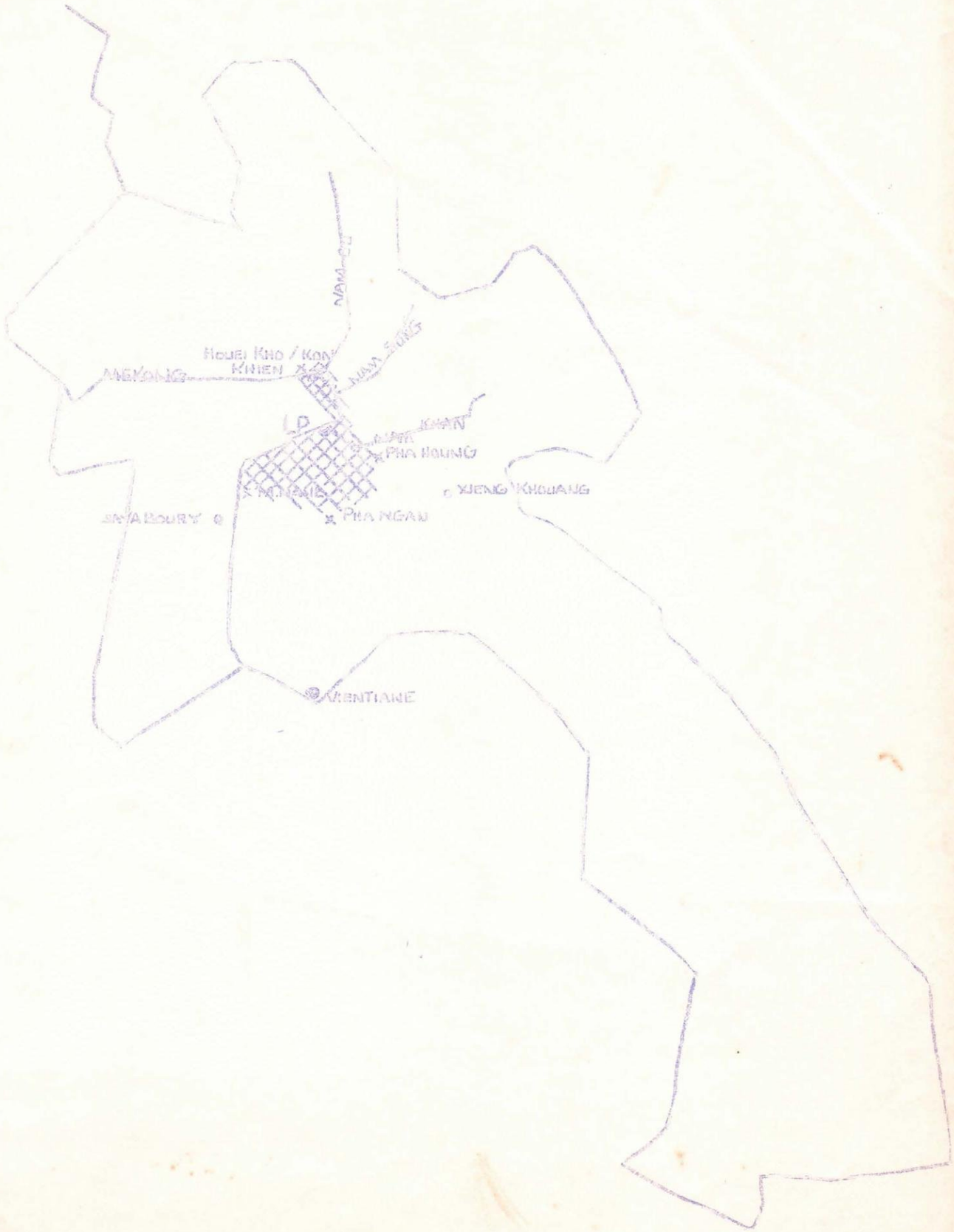
Supported by USAID Sayaboury

Location	Families/People	Remarks
Nam Pouy (QA 6492)	113/698 (Meo)	Refugees from Muong Sai area

REFUGEES SUPPORTED BY REFUGEE RELIEF IN THE LUANG PRABANG AREA (Cont'd)

Supported by ADO Contract from Sayaboury

Location	Families/People	Remarks
Muong Nane (LS-254)	110/622 (Lao)	Refugees from Muong Houn via Pak Beng
Ban Hat Soak (QB 9663)	31/189 (Lao)	" " Ban Nga area (TH 2052)


HOUEI KHO / KOK KHIEN
MEKONG
NAM OU
NAM SONG
NAM KHAN
PHA HOUNG
XIENG KHOUANG
PHA NGAN
VIENTIANE

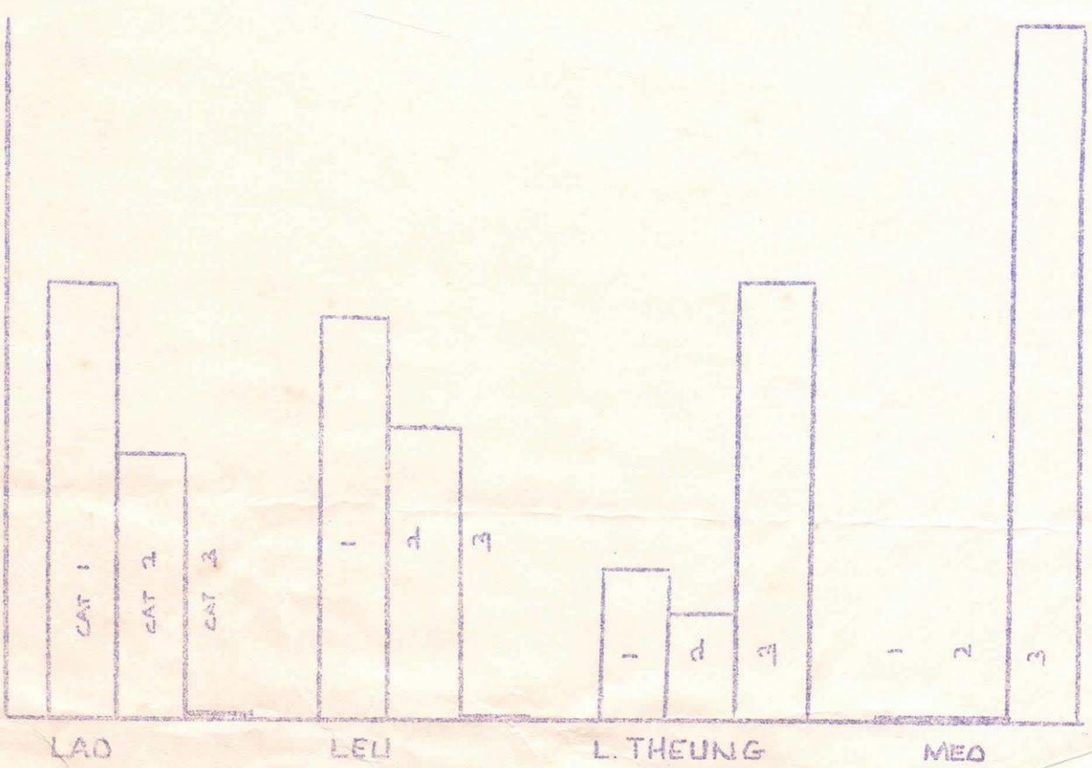
DETAIL, LP REFUGEE AREA

BREAKDOWN OF CATEGORY 1, 2, AND 3 VILLAGES
IN % OF TOTAL REFUGEE POPULATION AND % WITHIN ETHNIC GROUPS

VILLAGE CATEGORY	% OF TOTAL # OF REFUGEES	% OF TOTAL # OF LAO	% OF TOTAL # OF LEU	% OF TOTAL # OF L.THEUNG	% OF TOTAL # OF MEO
1	30%	63%	58%	20%	0%
2	21%	37%	42%	16%	0%
3	40%	0%	0%	64%	100%
TOTAL %	91%*	100%	100%	100%	100%

*Additional 9% unaccounted for is 892 Meo from Phou Dam, now at Nam Poui. They are included in the total refugee figures for the LP area, but are not included in this survey.

WITHIN ETHNIC GROUP %, CATEGORY 1,2, AND 3 VILLAGES



(FOLD ON THIS LINE)

TO: NAME OR TITLE	RUN	STOP	INITIAL	DATE
1. Mr. James B. Chandler Acting Director				
2. Mr Haffner				
3. This raises some questions you				
4. committee should examine				
5.				

	APPROVAL		PREPARE REPLY
	COMMENT 6/29		SIGNATURE
	NECESSARY ACTION		SEE ME
	INVESTIGATE	X	AS REQUESTED
	NOTE AND RETURN		FOR YOUR INFO/FILE
	INITIAL FOR CLEARANCE		PER CONVERSATION

REMARKS OR ADDITIONAL ROUTING

Attached is an admirable report by Paul White on the general refugee situation in Luang Prabang. The information that he has reduced to paper has never before, I believe, been recorded. It is very much to his credit that he has been able to pursue energetically his daily work of taking care of the refugees in this area and also to embark on ambitious and very useful demographic and attitudinal research. With Paul, his student summer research team, and the researcher being sent up by RDD/VTE, all working here, USAID/LP should be able to produce a formidably comprehensive, and very interesting, study of refugee origins, styles of life and attitudes.

FROM (Name or Organization)	RUN	STOP	DATE
Christopher H. Russell Christopher H. Russell, AC/LP	PHONE NO.		24 June 1970

AID-5-50 (6-68) ROUTER

Haff:

Paul's paper is thorough in its presentation of the refugee situation in L.P. What specific questions Mr. Chandler is talking about, I dont know, but there are several interesting items whcih we can dwell on:

1) Regqrdless of the ethnic background of any group of refugees, you cant resettle them (off the rice dole) unless you have decent land. This is most true for the Lao, with a decreasing emphasis down through the various groupings because of interest, motivation, culture, religion, etc.

2) You also cant resettle refugees to any great extent with the FAR conscripting the labor force, leaving only the women, old men, and children to carry out the tasks of house building, land clearing, food gathering, etc.

3) The limit of resettlement is set by the above two points, and thirdly by the extent, ability, interest, and fears of the Lao (RLG) government, from villages level agents and functionaires, right on up through the Tasseng, Chou Moung, and Khouang officials.

4) I dont believe USAID/AGR and other Divisions are staffed to take on such problems of studying, assisting, or training personnel to deal with the problems of dry-rice production

CONCLUSION:

1) Whatever we can do with these or other refugees within the limits of our resources (both fiscal and personnel) is o.k. as long as we dont cut into other programs.

2) Since we are restricted by security, lack of land, lack of trained technicians (including RLG types), we cant expect to accomplish too much, especially if we dont really have a program that is promoted and backed (within our basic policy objectives) by the Country Team.

3) Our emphasis on the Vientiane Plain (refugees compared to our interest and efforts on other refugees) is a manifestation of our defensive reaction to publicity, ~~and is not really based on humanitarian views to any great extent.~~

4) As far as "questions your committee should examine", its only a matter of where do we put the emphasis so we get the most for our dollars until peace breaks out, or, fund for more personnel, training materials, trainors, etc.

The whole essence of the problems in refugee resettlement in the LP area is summed up in the marked paragraphs on pages 11, 12 and 13. These fall into the old "If wishes were fishes etc etc--". Until circumstances change those facts of life all we can do is provide them with refugee relief and whatever crumbs of resettlement the situation affords. It is also a hard fact of life that absorbing semi aboriginal peoples from the hills into any lowland culture is a long time process, even under the best of circumstances, in fact the process could be endless, particularly with land shortage cultural aversions etc. After all, how successful have we been with the American Indians?

I have come to the conclusion that the best we can do for the Kalahari refugees is to:

1. Give them as much Kalahari space as is available

2. Give them social welfare assistance as long as necessary to keep them alive.

3. Hope for peace so that they can go back to where they came from with no promise of further support from us. After peace, the American taxpayer should not be any more concerned with Zoo Kalahari than with the Kalahari in Africa.

ERNIE

OFFICE MEMORANDUM July 30, 1970

TO : Mr. Phillip D. Gullion, Chief, RR&R/RDD

FROM : Paul E. White, RR&R/Luang Prabang

SUBJECT: Monthly Report - June, 1970

1. During the month of July 499 refugees were added to the Luang Prabang roles. Fifty-three families, 305 people, were settled and relieved at Ban Khan Ken (SH 9219). These refugees were from the Ban Le-Hat Kham area (RC 0815). The other refugees, 33 families, 194 people, are from the Mok Ho area (TH 1939) and were moved to Ban Houei Kha (TH 0918). Presently there are approximately 150 people left at Mok Ho and one good chopper day would finish the move.

2. The summer students at Khon Khien have cleared the land for a school, and the actual construction work will begin this week. The summer students at Muong Khai have cleared and measured an area 450 meters by 200 meters for refugee resettlement, and are now helping the refugees build their homes. Both groups of students continue to collect data on refugees, also.

3. Hatsady, RR/Vte, on TDY in LP, is working on obtaining accurate refugee information, also. He has interviewed all of the Chao Muongs in the area, and is now interviewing the tassengs and nai bans.

4. Work has started on the new social welfare warehouse. The first major problem to be solved is to insure that the footing of the building is on solid ground. This is a problem because the building site is a filled-in marsh area. There is also a natural drain through the middle of the lot which will have to be diverted before construction can begin. Cement blocks are being made now and stored at USAID.

5. There is a new airstrip at Pha Khao. It looks to be about 5,400 feet long on a heading of 010°/190°, with a slight upslope to the north. I have requested that it be checked but so far have received no strip report from Air America.

✓ first 707 strip in North Laos.!!

6. There is a new DZ at TG 1353, Pha Ngam, elevation approximately 4,100 feet, signal "O". It should be ready for Vte rice drops by August 15. If a big bird is in the area, I would like for it to give the DZ a once over. There are 635 refugees in the area that should be supported.

RR&R/LP:PEWhite:emd:7/30/70

Cleared by: _____
Anthony Cauterucci, AC/LP

AC/PJB KUHN File

UNITED STATES AID MISSION TO LAOS

OFFICE MEMORANDUM DATE: September 9, 1970

TO : Mr. Phillip P. Gullion, ORA/Vientiane

FROM : Paul E. White, ~~RRDR~~/Luang Prabang

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for August, 1970

I. Influx of refugees has been very slow this month. The only siguificant movement was that of 63 people from the Phou Pha Thong area to Houei Kho.

II. The rice in the LP area is almost ready for harvest. Next month will be the last rice distribution for about 60-70% of the refugees now on the roles. After harvest bancis will be made of amount of rice harvested per family and a quota will be set up for those families that will only be partially self sufficient this year. Some groups that are dangerously close to becoming professional refugees will be cut entirely; the Meo from Muong Sai, now at Kio Nya, for an example.

As rice is harvested at the various refugee sites and bancis are collected, more detailed information will be sent down.

III. The summer students (IVS sponsored) did a great job here in the LP area working with refugees. A 3-room school and 2 teacher's houses were built in Kon Khien, and a well planned refugee village was layed out and built near Muong Khay.

Director Mann, Hom Sundara (Chao Khoueng of LP), Mr. Rushing, Mr. Cauterucci, Khamleck (Director of SW/LP), and this officer visited the Kon Khien and Muong Khay refugee sites and met the Village Officials.

This summer work program provided a valuable learning experience for both the refugees and the summer students. It is hoped that the program will be continued next year.

IV. At the request of the Lao Theung leaders in LP, a number of temporary refugee schools have been built during this month.

.../

Bouam Xieng	-	70 students
Houei Ohn	-	65 students
Lat Khok	-	45 students
KM-8	-	70 students

Also, a request for permanent schools of either word or concrete with tin roofing, has been turned in to Bob Worley for the following places:

Phou Mok	-	3-room cement
Houei Yo	-	6-room wood
Bouam Xieng/Houei Ohn	-	6-room wood
Lat Khok	-	3-room wood
KM-8	-	4-room cement
MKhai (refugee)	-	4-room cement
LS-170	-	4-room wood

The Activity Plans are being written now. Most of these self-help schools will be built during this dry season.

V. The Dry Season Review Team reviewed the RR/LP budget. A copy of the budget has been sent down. Mr. Chandler, Assistant Director, also explained the reorganization of ADFO, RR, and RD, and outlined the new USAID policy for refugees in Laos.

VI. The Social Welfare Warehouse AP was signed and sent down on August 5. Since then neither James Harrison, PWD/LP, or this officer has heard anything. What is the present status?

RR/LP:PEWhite:ujl

Clearance: AC/LP:AJCauterucci

UNCLASSIFIED

INCOMING SSB MESSAGE FORM

ACTION COPY

1. TO:	2. FROM:	3. ORIGINATING OFFICE SYMBOL	7. DATE/TIME GROUP
VIENTIANE	LUANG PRABANG	ORA/LP	301620 JAN' 71

007

4. ACTION OFFICE:	5. INFO:
ORA/VTE	

6. REFERENCE AND TEXT:

FOR : BENSON

SUBJECT : REFUGEE REPORT

25 FAMILIES 140 PEOPLE FROM BAN PIK NOI TO MUONG KHAY. ALREADY ON THE ROLLS.

FROM : PAUL WHITE.

ACTION OFFICE NOTIFIED _____

INFO OFFICES NOTIFIED _____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

INFO: ROUTINE MESSAGE, NOTIFICATION NOT REQUIRED ☐

Now he

Laos Form 125a (9/67)

UNCLASSIFIED

Excerpted from Memo
of 1/8/71
ORA:FBenson:emd:8/12/71

Because of enemy action in the Pak Ou area, refugees are very unsettled. There have been two major movements within the area during this reporting period. The first movement covered in the report dated December 9, 1970 was a movement of 57 families, 283 people, (ethnic Leu, originally from Na San) from Ban Khom Khien (TH-0916) to the Muong Kham area (TH-0406) just north of Luang Prabang. These people are still in the Muong Kham area despite efforts by the Chao Muong of Pak Ou to get them to move back to Khon Khien.

The second move was from Ban Houei Kho (TH-0918) to Ban Khon Kham (TH-0915). This was a move of approximately 141 families, 666 people, ethnic Lao Theung originally from the Mok Ho area. The actual movement was generated by increased military activity in the area. The homes of these refugees and military dependents of BV-15 were right above the FAR artillery positions. These big guns firing constantly all night kept the women and children in a state of fright all the time. With word of a possible attack, these people started moving out December 23. On December 25, the village received 20 rounds of enemy DK-82 and 57 recoiless fire. On December 26, all of the refugees and dependents had moved down river to Khon Kham.

There are still several thousand people in the Khon Khien/Houei Kho area who are on edge but are holding on until the situation takes another turn for the worse. It is a general feeling that the enemy is now taking Rest and Relaxation, Restocking and Resupplying, and licking wounds

from their last offensive, but will soon strike again with the intention of taking Pak Ou.

UNCLASSIFIED

INCOMING
SSB MESSAGE FORM

ACTION COPY

1. TO:	2. FROM:	3. ORIGINATING OFFICE SYMBOL	7. DATE/TIME GROUP
PRIORITY VIENTIANE	LUANG PRABANG	AC:LP	041727 FEB'71

4. ACTION OFFICE:	5. INFO:
O D.	AD/M, ADFO.

6. REFERENCE AND TEXT:

DAILY SITREP.

SITUATION STILL QUIET. BEGINNING TO GET SOME REFUGEE MOVEMENT OUT OF AREAS IN QUESTION BUTXX DO NOT HAVE ANY DEFINITE FIGURES AS YET.

FROM CAUTERUCCI

Mr Changuek
Mr MacQueen ORA

I think it would be wise to prepare short cable to Washington as have been advised that no unusual refugee flow is expected.

ACTION OFFICE NOTIFIED _____

INFO OFFICES NOTIFIED _____ _____
_____ _____
_____ _____

2/5/71

INFO: ROUTINE MESSAGE, NOTIFICATION NOT REQUIRED XXXXX sn

Laos Form 125a (9/67)

UNCLASSIFIED

2/5/71

MRI:

Luang Prabang:

Situation remains stable despite enemy harrasment of surrounding military installations. Reports reaching Vientiane estimate that 1000 refugees have moved into the immediate Luang Prabang area. Most of these people were formerly being fed as refugees. If the situation deteriorates Moung Khay (SG0295) will be used as a temporary relocation area until refugees can be moved out to secure relocation sites.

Exercepted from Memo
of 2/15/71
ORA:FBenson:emd:8/17/71

The present situation in the Pak Ou-Pak Souang area on both the military and the refugee side is in a state of flux and, because of security, travel is restricted. This makes it difficult to get an accurate account of what is really going on. Reading the paper submitted by this officer on December 9 (Paul White, ORA/Luang Prabang) will serve as a good background as to what is happening now. It was suggested in that paper that anything triggering a movement out of Houei Kho could very well start a mass exodus out of the entire Pak Ou area. Two mortar attacks, one in late December, the other in late January, on Houei Kho were the triggers. The Lao Theung population started drifting out of Houei Kho after the first attack. The second attack generated a movement of the rest of the Lao Theung and Lao population.

The Lao and Leu at Xhon Kbien, seeing the boats from Houei Kho go by, jumped in their boats and left also. This was all further encouraged by a general PL/NVA attack on all of our military units in the area on February 2, The remaining people left after this attack and the word spread up the river to Kouei Yo and Lat Han. Hearing that all of Houei Kho and Khon Khien had evacuated, Houei Yo started to evacuate, 67 families reaching Luang Prabang. (Paul White, ORA/L
The number of people coming from Lat Han is undetermined, butthis officer / has seen several boats of Lat Han people heading for Luang Prabang. (Once the Lao evacuate to Luang Prabang they disappear in the woodwork and it is impossible to get a head count of them.)

Hearing that people all along the river were evacuating, the teachers at Phou Dam packed and ordered the school kids to carry their belongings down to Luang Prabang. The Meo at Phou Dam, seeing the Lao civil servants leaving, are starting to get jittery also. The only true refugees generated in the whole area are from several Lao villages to the east and the southeast of Pak Suang. They are the product of enemy action in the close proximity of their villages. All of the other people were generated by a panic-initiated chain reaction. A general breakdown of movement by area follows.

Pak Suang (TH 120103)

About 90 families of refugees from east and southeast of Pak Suang (Ban Phon Ngan, TH 138092; Ban Pak Po, TH 148092; Ban Phone Savang, TH 140100; Ban Thine, TH 148099; and Ban Seiou, TH 150099) were generated by enemy military activity. The enemy mortar attack on our artillery position at Keng Ban (TH 139100) on February 2 brought action close enough to their villages to call them "legitimate" refugees. They moved, during the night of the attack, down the Nam Suang by boat to a sandy beach area in front of the village of Ban Dan (TH 100087). Most of them managed to get their valuables, household essentials, and enough rice of 4-6 days out, the only exception being 10-15 families who didn't have boats and came out "space available".

Forty families have built temporary lean-to shelters on the beach at Ban Dan. The other 50 families have settled at the boat landing at Pak Suang or have filtered down the river, staying on a beach area on the Mekong

River in front of Ban Phou Mouat (TH 028031).

The military at Pak Suang will not allow the refugees from this area to return to their homes so these people will have to be supported until the area cools down. The Chao Khoueng feels that they can remain at Ban Dan and Ban Phou Mount for 2-3 weeks. If the situation is not better by then they will be moved either to Muong Khai to be temporarily relocated until the security around their homes improves, or to the valley between Xieng Ngeun (TG 0587) and Muong Nane (LS 254) where they can be permanently relocated.

Thirty families of Lao at the village of Pak Suang have also moved down the Mekong and are residing temporarily with friends and relatives around Luang Prabang. The Royal Lao Government officials feel that the Pak Suang people were far enough away from the action to be safe, and that they have prematurely fled the scene. Any requests from them for help will be turned down by Social Welfare on orders from the Chao Khoueng. The Chao Khoueng states that he is working under orders from the King.

Two days after the attack on the Pak Suang area, the King visited his farm north of Pak Suang. He told the officials and villagers there that the situation is not serious and that no one residing in the Pak Suang-Pak Ou area should leave. The King added that people who had already fled should return post haste. Regardless of whether it is the Chao Khoueng's orders or the King's the feeling that this officer (Paul White) has heard the refugees express over and over is that they will not return until the North Vietnamese threat is gone.

These people are not on the refugee rice rolls in Luang Prabang at the present time. The decision has been made to support most of them. This will increase our rice rolls by approximately 550 people.

Khon Khien (TH 090160)

Khon Khien is a refugee area consisting of four villages:

Village	No. of Families/No. of People	Ethnic
Hat Kho	75/444	Leu
Pha Theung	56/356	Lao
Na San	57/283	Leu
Hat Kham	61/274	Lao

(Paul White, LP)

As reported in this officer's report of December 9, the Na San people moved to the Muong Kham area (TH 0406) in early December despite the attempts of the Chao Muong of Pak Ou to keep them at Khon Khien.

As a result of the recent mortar attack on Houei Kho, 3 kilometers away from Khon Khien, the Hat Kho, Pha Theung and Hat Kham people have moved also. Ninety people are at Ban Pha O (TH 098070). The Hat Kham people have not been located yet. All of the Hat Kho, Pha Theung, and Hat Kham people who are not accounted for are probably in several villages on the west bank of the Mekong between Khon Khien and Ban Dan. (A ban on river travel in this area makes it difficult to get an accurate count.) None of these people, with the exception of the Na San people, have torn their houses down and permanently moved. They are all holding in the area waiting for the security to improve. The refugees that this officer (Paul White) has talked to have related that they are new refugees, many of whom have not built boats yet. They admit they have run before the military

situation dictates it necessary to, however, they feel that if Pak Ou were lost, they would be cut off. The people with boats could easily get away, but the others would be trapped.

The large Lao villages of Thin Hong on the west bank of the Mekong (TH 098148) and Sang Hai on the east bank (TH 109130), were still in place on Wednesday morning, February 10, but because of an enemy take-over of the Phou Sane Thong mountain area overlooking the village of Sang Hai on the night of February 9, this officer (Paul White, RA/LP) feels that this village will soon move to the west bank of the Mekong.

Houei Kho (TH 090160)

There were 120 families/666 Lao Theung refugees from Mok Ho (TH 1939) at Houei Kho. Incoming DK 82 mortar and recoilless rifle fire into Houei Kho from the TH 095207 area on December 25, 1970 generated 42 families/200 people to Houei Coat (TG 0487) near Xieng Ngeun. The recent action in the Houei Kho area has resulted in another 70 families leaving. They took everything with them including the wood frames and thatch from their houses.

There 70 families originally moved to the Khoa Khien area, but have recently moved again. They have not been located yet. It is suspected that some of them will eventually show up at Houei Coat; others will probably stay with their friends and relatives in the Bouam Xieng area (SH 915065).

The Lao from Houei Kho, approximately 500 people, have also left the area. Thirty-seven families/230 people, originally from the village

of Don Lum in Muong Ngoi, but residing at Houei Kho for the last 10 months, have also moved, most of them being absorbed into the urban population around Luang Prabang.

These people at Houei Kho were close to military action, the area being mortared twice in the last month by the enemy. The Khoueng office and the military does not consider the situation around Houei Kho serious enough to justify the civilian population fleeing, therefore, none of these people will be supported in their requests for rice unless they return to Houei Kho. The 666 Lao Theung were on our rice rolls before, the Lao were not.

The Don Lom people, now at Ban Don Cho, are the only group that has been contacted. The Chao Khoueng ordered them back to Houei Kho but they told him that they had already started slashing and burnigg rice fields in the Ban Don Cho area and had no intentions of returning to Houei Kho. They said that security would not get better and that there is no place to plant rice at Houei Kho. The Chao Khoueng has not responded to their request to stay at Ban Don Cho.

There are approximately 3,000 Lao Theung at Houei Ho. Houei Yo is located 5 kms in from the Mekong and is, therefore, fairly sheltered from the action along the river. There are no soldiers there, and it is apparently of no interest to the enemy. The Lao Theung at Houei Yo decided to stay just because of these reasons, but during the heavy firing on the nifhts of February 2-4, some of them became frightened. They

realized that if Pak Ou fell they had no way out except to walk up to Phou Dam (LS 256) and overland to Luang Prabang. Some of the people wanted to get their heavy stuff and valuables out by river and rented commercial boats. This started a chain reaction. On February 7, 8 and 9, 67 families/400 people arrived in Luang Prabang. When this officer heard about the move on the 8th, he immediately looked up the leaders of the Houei Yo people and took them to meet the Chao Khoueng.

If all of Houei Yo evacuates, 2,500-3,000 Meo in the area of Phou Dam and Phou Louang (TH 0114-0116) will also evacuate to Luang Prabang. Evidence of this has already been shown. A trip to Phou Dam was made by this officer on February 10. The teachers there were already packed and ready to leave. Their only reason for going was that the people along the river (i.e., Houei Yo, Houei Kho, and Khoa Khien) had evacuated already. The Meo at Phou Louang were not worried but said that they were watching Phou Dam, and that if Phou Dam evacuates, they will too. There are approximately 150 AC troops stationed at Phou Dam, none at Phou Louang or Houei Yo.

General Situation:

Psychological tension is high, almost every village in the Luang Prabang area reporting sightings of P.L. in or near their villages. Usually the sighting is by one man who had no voice contact with the "enemy", but merely saw strangers near the village. Rumors and stories are running rampant, and every small incident is augmented and amplified

until it seems that the dreaded Vietnamese dog has opened its mouth again to chew up another village. After so much of this psychological tension, the villagers pack their things and run.

This is not to say that there is no fighting in the area. The war is very near and it is hard to judge when the correct time for a movement is.

The refugees say that too late can mean never. If they wait until the action is too close many of them do not have boats to flee in. Most of them are either aged, or women and children. In addition, there are no soldiers stationed at the refugee villages to give the villages a feeling of security. Some of the refugees have actually revolved against the North Vietnamese before. They feel that if they are captured by the North Vietnamese now they will be considered traitors and dealt with harshly.

It is easy enought to sit in LP and say that refugees ran too quickly but it is more difficult to put oneself in their shoes and try to determine the amount of stress they are under as they listen to the war going on around them.

Luang Prabang Dated 2 April 1971.

TO: Mr. Phone, Chief, Social Welfare Luang Prabang Area.

I would like to inform you about Thit Leck soldiers company #153 of battalion 15. This company they are always contact with PL soldier it's long time ago, on dated Feb, 15-1971. The head of PL soldiers he told one man; that man is a Meo came to contact with Tasseng Lath Hane, and company Thit Leck about prepare the boat for transportation PL soldiers 2 battalions, to attack warehouse American at Nam Tane Dam site in Sayaboury area, but the tasseng said to this man yours can not over this place, because if yours want to over this place you much to pay much money, so the PL could be moved to over at (Keng Khene). The last month there were battalion (RCU) want to attack Nong Khoy and Phou Sam Phanh when our army arrived at Ban Lath Hane and they will over this river but Mr. Thit leck told RLG soldier to over at other place. Because today is a day soldiers of Thit Leck gone to meeting with PL at Ban Khao. On the dated 20 March 1971 there are a big battalion of PL come to attack with RLG soldier at Park Ou, Park Xeung Kok Warn and Ban Phick at the same time, the PL soldiers went to contact with Tasseng and company Thit Leck for help them to attck Phou Dam, but Thit Leck do not give his man to help PL soldier. Thit Leck said he will to help you only the guns 30 ea, when the head of PL ~~yk~~ knew about this Thit Leck do not followed them, they (PL) could be captured soldier of Ban Lat Hane to one place, and Ban Keng Khene to another place again. The soldier in the company 153 there were 62 persons and they (PL) captured Nai Ban Khok Phou and Tasseng go with them, so I would like to inform you and let you know about this.

Respectfully.

Signed Illegible

ORA:ps:7-6-71

Luang Prabang Dated 10/4/71.

TO: Mr. Phone, Chief, Social Welfare Luang Prabang.

I would like to inform you about concerning a soldier in company #157 of battalion #15, at Ban Pak Cherk who would like to became a (RCV) soldier, the biography of Mr. May Tan during he is a (RC) soldier. Mr. May Tan was born at Ban Pak Cherk, Tasseng Pak Ou, Muong Pak Ou, Khoueng Luang Prabang, before Mr. May Tan's rank a second petty officer for this company #157, and worked with Captain Sisouphanh at Ban Houei Pene, then had ordinance to attack Nam Bark, afteward he went to study a company chief at Long Chieng, about 5 months, after he study finished and returned to work with Major Boun Ome, but Captain Sisouphanh could be replacement Major Vee at Nack Ka Chork Pak Beng, afterward Captain Sisouphanh could be requested company's May Tan return back to work with him, at that time there were enemies (PL/NV) came to attack with our soldiers 4 places at the same time, and 4 places must to be retreated back to the big center, after that on dated 20 to 21 March 1971, there were PL soldiers came to attack with our soldiers again at Ban Kork Wane, Pak Xeung, Ban Phick, Pak Ou in the same day, they had fighting 5 hrs, then Mr. May Tan ordered Thao Khong Pheng go to see company's Khong Lane, at that time appear company Khang Lane retreated out from that place already so, company's May Tan think, if we lived here we must die all.

So we must decided out from this area, sa soon as possible. When Mr. May Tan with his soldiers arrived Muong Pak Ou, at the same time the Chief battalion ordered his man to take Mr. May Tan to the jail, because there is Mr. May Tan's friends occused to him, his friend said with the Chief battalion. Mr. May Tan's company their are leaved from this area before everyone, when the chief of battalion could be investigated about Mr. May Tan it's doesnot true. So Mr. May Tan had very sorry with which battalion, then Mr. May Tan with his soldiers would like to transfer from (AC) to a (RCU) soldiers, his soldiers there were 45 persons all of them are Leu people.

Respectfully.

Signed Illigible

ORA:ps:7-6-71

F. Benson
1971

On the night of 21-22 March the NVA rocketed the airport side of Luang Prabang and simultaneously launched heavy attacks against all friendly positions in the area to the northwest-northeast of the city.

On the night of 22-23 March the enemy launched a second rocket attack against the airport. Also, the enemy pushed to within two kilometers of the L.P. runway and small arms fire from the fighting could be heard in the city. Refugees from the satellite areas close to the city began coming in at this time and stayed either with relatives or at the pavilion on the soccer field.

24-25 March, the FAR were engaged in a "Jack and Jill" type operation which was to persist until mid-April to take back Phou Sek, a high-ground off the end of L-54.

Refugees now began to arrive in fairly large groups and were

installed in various ~~Camps~~ Groups Schobaire buildings around the city. The schools were empty, they were easily accessible, the provided quick, much needed shelter, and they had running water. At the height of the refugee influx there were approximately 4000-5000 people housed in the schools.

26 March - Refugee population in the city now totaled 10,000 persons, most of whom had come out from the north.

28 March - 4,000 Meo and Lao Theung came down from Phou Dam, Phou Iruang and Houei Yo areas and were temporarily located at Xieng Mene directly across the Mekong from Iruang Prabang.

30 March - 3 April - Refugees continued to dribble in and were located at Xieng Mene, Km-8, or in the schools. ~~A full scale clean up~~

11 April - 22 April - More reinforcements were brought in, The situation stabilized and the FAR was able to take back the Kings Farm at Pak Iruang.

Bet 6 & 18 April, 785 Meo refugees ~~from~~ from Phou Dam moved from Xieng Mene to Nam Phouei.

(3)

961 - 2 trips 140kg 100kg
555 - 2 trips 140kg 100kg
613 - 2

T 389
6717
613
555

23 April – 3 May — FAR are engaged in an operation to retake Pak Ou. The situation has almost returned to normal. ~~All Meo of the RLG Officials and~~

On 17 April 248 refugees moved from Nam Tung valley (RB-0394) to Ban Thin Keo (RB-1391) and thence to Ban Su Tang (SG-8296) south of LP where they are receiving assistance

On 16-17 April 2001 refugees moved from Xieng Mene to Ban Houei Phay, 8 km, south of LP.

On April 25, 106 refugees escaped from enemy held Ban Bo Hi (TH-1909) and are enroute to Pak Suang (now in friendly hands).

Excerpted from
Memo of 6/30/71
ORA:FBenson:emd:8/17/71

Starting on the 20th of March and continuing through April, the NVA launched heavy rocket and ground assaults simultaneously to all friendly positions north of Luang Prabang, advancing at one point to within two kilometers of the city limits. This offensive precipitated the influx of over 12,000 refugees into the city of Luang Prabang from the satellite areas under attack. From data that will be explained below, it is apparent that the villagers fled in fear of the NVA and military actions.

The enemy consistently tried to keep the village populations contained within the villages: (1) so as to prevent the civilian populations from revealing enemy positions; (2) to provide a protective cover for the enemy, and (3) to prevent refugee relocation back into government territory. Villagers were also often encouraged to relocate north into enemy territory to be recruited as soldiers or serve as laborers for the NVA.

It is worthwhile noting that with the 12,000 plus refugees generated by the attack, only 300 were PL sympathizers who decided to move north. At present the security situation has developed favorably allowing approximately 5,000 refugees to return to their homes during the month of June.

On March 20, 1971 an estimated NVA battalion-size force attacked RLG battalion 19 north of Ban Phic Ngay. When the fighting commenced villagers ran to their shelters and remained there until the firing stopped.

The Naiban reports that on May 12, 1971 at 1500 hours, he saw three T028's make air strikes around the village perimeter of Ban Phic Ngay

(TH 1003), their target being an estimated size NVA company force occupying that area. Villagers remained in their shelters in the village because:

1) They refused to follow NVA demands to move north. The villagers stated that if they had to die they wanted it to be in their own village.
2) The NVA prohibited the villagers from moving south to friendly areas.

At approximately 1630 hours on May 12, 1971, 63 families/303 people moved from Ban Phic Ngay (TH 1003) to Long O and on May 13, 1971, the same families moved to Ban Pha Nom (TH 0301). To date 63/303 people are presently residing in Ban Pha Nom (TH 0301).

On March 20, 1971 at approximately 1200 hours, an estimated company-size NVA unit rocketed (122 mm) the village of Hat Hien (TH 0420). Hat Hien is a village of approximately 350 people located on the Nom Khon River. The villagers were sleeping when the fighting commenced one kilometer outside of Luang Prabang. At the first sounds of firing villagers at Hat Hien ran to their shelters located underneath their houses. As they were entering their shelters the first 122mm rocket fell close to the temple damaging several buildings and putting holes in the monks' personal effects. Two more North Vietnamese rockets fell into the east end of the village seriously damaging eight houses and putting shrppnel holes in many others. Blankets, mats, pots, pans and other household effects in all of the houses in the vicinity of the rocket impact areas were riddled with shrapnel holes.

No civilians were injured because the Governor of the province had been broadcasting over the radio for all inhabitants of the Luang Prabang area to dig shelters. The Hat Hien people all had shelters and this saved many lives. Had they been caught without shelters anyone in the eight houses nearest the rocket impact zones would have been killed.

On the morning of March 21, 1971 all of the inhabitants of Hat Hien moved into the city of Luang Prabang, living in the Aphai School or with relatives.

On the morning of March 21, 1971 the NVA launched another rocket attack on the Luang Prabang area. Two of their 122mm rockets fell on Ban Nong Sai (TH 0403). These rockets totally destroyed eight houses, killing five people and injuring more than 15 others. The entire cluster of houses around the rocket impact area burned to the ground. All personal possessions of the 10 families, 54 people, at Non Sai were destroyed.

On March 20, 1971, an estimated combined PL and NVA company - size force attacked Ban Xan Hai (TH 1114). RLG soldiers instructed the villagers, 77 families/399 people, to relocate south in and around the Luang Prabang vicinity. After RLG battalion 204 was attached by an estimated combined PL and NVA-size battalion at Phu Fai Mai mountain, the families were then ordered to move the same day. However, only 10 families re-located to Luang Prabang. The Naiban and the remaining 64 families atayed behind to look after their belongings. The families were captured at 7 P. M. on March 20, 1971 and on March 21, 1971 were moved by the enemy to the west side of the river.

On March 23, 1971 the enemy organized a village meeting and informed the 64 families that relocating to Luang Prabang would be a futile move because the enemy would soon send six battalions into the Xieng Mene area (TH 0003) (located on the opposite side of the Mekong from LP) and eventually liberate Luang Prabang. The villagers were also told that if they did resettle in Luang Prabang they would beconstantly harassed and and always vulnerable to enemy rocket and mortar fire. This was obviously just another attempt on the part of the enemy to discourage the village population from relocating into government territory.

After being held captive for more than two weeks the Naiban and 64 families returned to Luang Prabang. To date 72 families/266 people have gone back to Xan Hai. Twenty five families are still living in Luang Prabang but will return home soon.

The Social Welfare office has provided these families with rice, cooking utensils, blankets, canned meat, mats, etc. The RLG is also planning to provide money payments to families owning houses that were damaged or destroyed during the attack. Families in Xan Hai have requested a new school, repairs to be made on the Xan Hai Wat, and a one-year rice allowance until the families are capable of planting and harvesting their next rice crop.

On March 28, 1971 North Vietnamese troops occupied Ban Don Cho (TH0805); villagers reported that before the enemy occupied the village the population fled to the outlying perimeter. Some villagers who were captured and later released reported seeing NVA soldiers carrying

82mm and 60 mm mortars. Evidently crossfire between RLG forces and the NVA occurred after the village population evacuated Ban Don Cho. Forty-four houses, one school and two wats were burned.

Ban Pha O (TH 1007) is approximately 10 kilometers north of Ban Don Cho. On March 28, 1971, 29 houses were burned due to RLG and enemy crossfire. Pha O villagers claimed that after seeing Ban Don Cho burning they were forced to flee their village for fear of being captured by the enemy. The villagers fled Pha O because they heard rumors that the North Vietnamese had already occupied Ban Dan Cho and were preparing to move into Ban Pha O (TH 1007).

To date 62 families have returned to Ban Dan Cho and 47 families to Ban Pha O. The Social Welfare office has already provided three months rice, rice seed, canned meat, cooking utensils, blankets, mats, etc. since the attack. The RLG is also planning to provide money payments for houses destroyed or damaged. The Social Welfare office reports that due to the paper work process it may take some families one year before payments are completed. Definite action should be taken to expedite payments as soon as possible.

On March 20, 1971 in the P.M., an estimated company size NVA battalion shot B-40 rockets into Ban Kok Vane (TH 1708). The villagers were sleeping when the firing commenced. Two homeguards were killed and six wounded. During the crossfire which later ensued a small

homeguard force was able to kill five NVA, wounded unknown. 39 families/250 people remained in the village while the crossfire occurred. The NVA managed to capture the Tasseng (head of the homeguard) and moved him to Ban Bo Hai threatened the NVA saying that if the Tasseng was not released the villagers would move south to Luang Prabang. On about March 24, 1971, the NVA decided to release the Tasseng who then returned to Ban Kok Vane (TH 1708).

39 families/250 people requested the NVA to allow them to be moved to Ban Na Tane (TH 1606). The Tasseng later promised the NVA that if 39/250 people were moved to Ban Na Tane they would stay in Ban Na Tane and not move south to Luang Prabang. The NVA consented and moved with 39/250 people to Ban Na Tane on March 29, 1971. It was during this time that the NVA reportedly slaughtered 20 village buffalos because the villagers did not cooperate with the enemy.

Eventually the people fled the village and went to Luang Prabang. To date, 19 families/95 persons have returned to Na Tane.

On April 1, 1971 at Ban Na Tan (TH 1606) NVA soldiers reportedly slaughtered 20 of the villagers' buffalos, apparently for the same reason. The enemy who occupied the village was against the idea of having villagers resettled back to government territory and often requested villagers to relocate north to be recruited as coolies.

On March 20, 1971 in Pak Xuang (TH 1210) one store house was reportedly burned by the NVA because villagers would not cooperate with the enemy. To date 61/families/323 persons have returned to Pax Xuang.

Addressee Copy

PRIORITY

VIENTIANE LUANG PRABANG ORA/LP 121245 AUGUST 1971 OOZ

ORA/VTE

BENSON/ORA

FOR : BRADY

SUBJECT : BURNED VILLAGES
(JULY 1971)

BANs	BEFORE MARCH ATTACK FAMILY/PEOPLE	TO DATE RETURNED FAM./PEO.	TO DATE NOT RETURNED YET FAM./PEO.
BAN DONE CHO	62/209	47/236	15/27
BAN MANG HAI	77/393	65/332	12/61
BAN PAK OU	52/330	50/286	2/44
HOUEI KO	24/100	24/100	-
BAN PHA O	41/208	41/208	-
BAN THINE HONG	77/347	67/304	10/43
BAN NA TANE	53/221	19/35	34/186
BAN NA KHI HOENE	22/97	16/77	6/20
BAN BO HAI	32/135	30/132	2/3
BAN KOK VANE NEUA	21/84	13/56	8/28
BAN KOK VANE TAY	31/150	11/53	20/97
BAN PHIE GNAI	69/356	-	69/356
TOTAL	561/2630	383/1819	178/865

FROM : RUFFINO

ORA/6242-at 1247H - for pick up. Sec'y/Ulit.

Addressee Copy

PRIORITY
VIENTIANE LUANG PRABANG A C 311726 MAY'72 DC

O D ADM, ADFO, ADRA, PHD.

SUBJ : DAILY- SITREP

1. BENSON/ORA/LP HAS INVESTIGATED SITUATION AND REPORTS THAT GROUP OF 50 MIXED ENEMY HIT VILLAGE OF KIO MAK NAO ON ROUTE 13 AT APPROX 2400 THEY OPENED FIRE ON CIVILIAN POPULACE KILLING 3 AND WOUNDING 11. THIS OUT OF TOTAL CIVILIAN POP OF 30, ALMOST 50% CASUALTY RATE. 2 FAR ALSO KIA AND 4 WIA. ATTACKERS THEN SACKED VILLAGE.

2. FORWARD ELEMENTS OF A TRUCK CONVOY HAVE REACHED KIOU KACHAM AND ARE BEING HELD THERE UNTIL SITUATION CAN BE MORE CLEARLY DEFINED.

3. NON AMERICAN : CONNICK/AC/PAKSE, KNUR/IVS, FULTZ AND LING KOU/HAWAI TEAM

FROM : CAUTERUCCI.

6 X 122 M
Se Bankery Bridge

FACTS

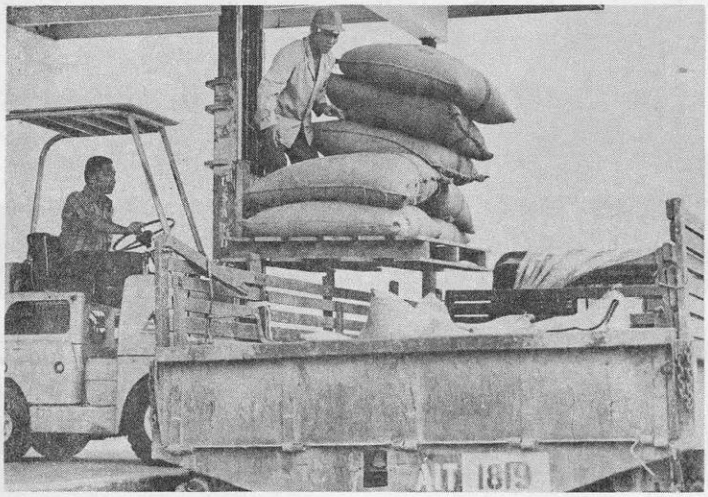
PHOTOGRAPHS

REFUGEES IN NORTHERN LAOS
LUANG PRABANG
USAID Mission to Laos

At present, there are over 38,000 refugees in Luang Prabang Province. For the most part, they live in villages in the environs of Luang Prabang, the Royal Capital of Laos. Most of the refugees are Lao Theung interspersed with groups of Lao and Meo. Like the Meo, the Lao Theung are a hill people who practice a slash-and-burn agriculture. They are a Mountain Mon-Khmer group who are called by the Lao "people who live high up." When Sala Phou Khoun, 35 miles south of Luang Prabang, fell to North Vietnamese forces in late January of this year, about 10,000 Lao Theung and Meo moved north along Route 13 toward Luang Prabang. With the fall of Kiou Kha Cham on Route 13 north of Sala Phou Khoun, about 5,000 Lao Theung sought refuge in the Nam Khan valley and hills south of Xieng Ngeun. Among these refugees are the people who are resettling along a new road through the Nam Khan valley.

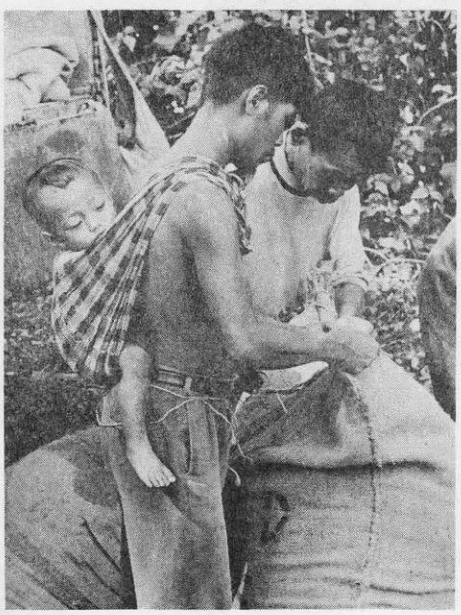
About nine miles south of Luang Prabang, the new road stretches from Route 13 at Xieng Ngeun southwest 36 miles to Muong Nane where it connects with a road leading to the Mekong River. At present, the road is scarcely more than a trail which has been cut with bulldozers through forest and thick underbrush and levelled with a grader. It extends 25 miles through the Nam Khan valley. For a distance of three miles on either side of the length of the road, the land has been declared in the public domain to make up an area of 86,450 acres which the Royal Lao Government has reserved for the permanent resettlement of refugees.

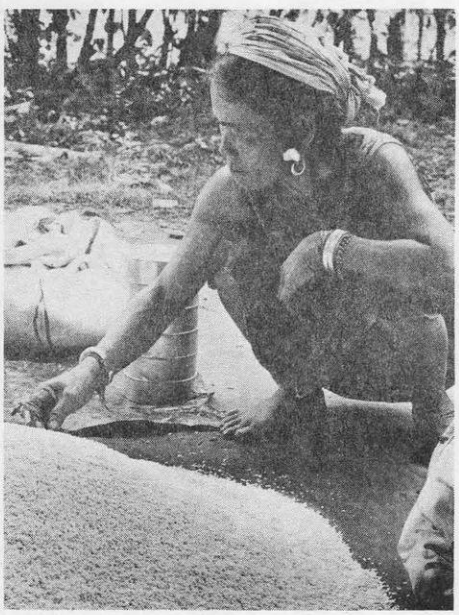
The decision to open the Nam Khan valley to refugee resettlement is the direct result of the pressure of people on the land near



ABOVE LEFT: Early morning loading of 100 kg rice bags at a USAID warehouse.
ABOVE: Refugees patiently waiting to register for their rice quota.
LEFT: Registering at a rice distribution center with a "thumb-print" signature.

RIGHT: A refugee mother registers for her quota of baby - food formula.
BELOW LEFT: A refugee (and onlooker) help open rice bags at distribution point.
CENTER: An appraising eye is run over the pile of rice waiting to be distributed.
BELOW RIGHT: After receiving her rice a Lao Theung girl pauses to rest a bit.





the Royal Capital. The valley is enclosed by low, rolling hills that toward the west become steep mountain slopes. It is a terrain familiar to the hill people of northern Laos, and the soil is suitable for growing upland rice and field crops. The valley was inaccessible until the new road was built between January and May of this year. The road opens the area to commerce in providing a land route between the important rice-growing Sayaboury valley where the Nam Tan Project is located and the Luang Prabang market. On either side of the road for 8 miles are new villages that the refugees have built. The villages number 11 at present, inhabited by some 4,000 people. Sites for 18 villages have been surveyed. In all, approximately 10,000 refugees will resettle in the Nam Khan valley.

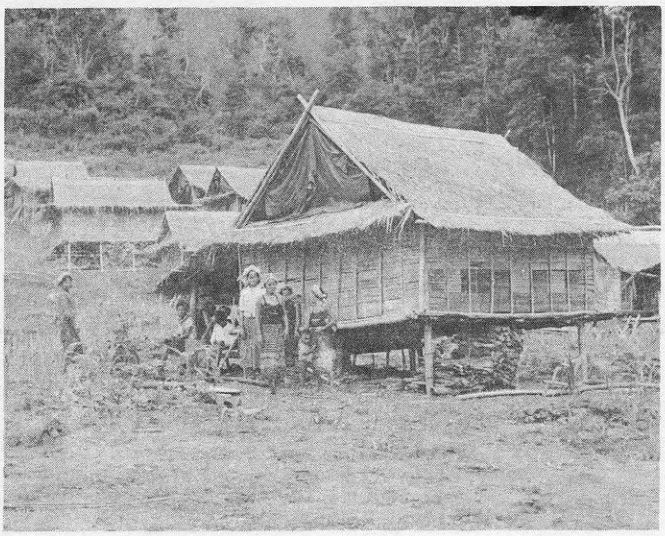
The refugee situation in Luang Prabang is not so much one of increasing numbers of refugees, but rather one of the flight of people from their villages in the attacks and counterattacks of each dry-season offensive. In May 1971 and again in 1972, North Vietnamese forces pushed to the outskirts of the Royal Capital, destroying the villages along the Mekong River, 15 miles north of Pak Ou. In the sense that they return and rebuild their villages when the fighting ends, the approximately 10,000 people who live along the Mekong are not refugees. In the sense that their rice fields are destroyed and that they must receive food until they can harvest a rice crop, they are refugees.

Refugee makes fish traps which he sells for Kip 400 (about 65¢).

Undistributed clothing and household utensils being checked in at the RLG Ministry of Social Welfare warehouse.

In refugee situations such as that in Luang Prabang Province, a routine is set up which changes but slightly except when it accelerates and expands in times of military conflict and refugee movements. Throughout the year, USAID and the Ministry of Social Welfare distribute rice and PL-480 cornmeal, vegetable oil, and cotton cloth among the refugees who live in the complex of villages around Luang Prabang. From two warehouses, one operated by the Ministry of Social Welfare and the other by USAID, these supplies are trucked to rice distribution points set up for the villages along the Mekong River north of Luang Prabang and for those to the south where most of the refugees are located. Each day, four trucks, each loaded with 40 to 50 100-kg bags of rice and a PL-480 quota, move to rice distribution points which are set up to serve a maximum of 1,000 people. Each refugee receives 15 kg of rice a month under a registration system in which each member of the family receives a quota card for rice, canned meat, cornmeal and vegetable oil.

Expenditures for refugee support operations in Luang Prabang Province fall into the following categories: Commodities, air and surface transport of these commodities, medical care, educational facilities, and resettlements costs.



ABOVE: Cluster of refugee houses along new road in Nam Khan valley.

REFUGEE VILLAGE SCENES: Woman pounding rice. Below: Refugee woman sells skewered frogs at roadside stand.

REFUGEE SUPPORT OPERATIONS

LUANG PRABANG PROVINCE

January 1971 - April 1972

$ Thousand

Commodities	
Rice	$ 654.4
PL-480	10.0
Other a/	208.4
Air transport	494.7
Surface transport b/	252.2
Medical supplies and equipment	36.0
Permanent classrooms c/	63.0
Nam Khan Valley Resettlement Project	
Road construction d/	28.0
Land clearing for village sites e/	7.0
30 temporary classrooms e/	2.5
10 dug wells e/	1.2
Total	$ 1,757.4

a/ Includes salt, canned meat, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, blankets, household utensils, plastic sheeting. Cost of rice and other commodities computed for Fiscal Year 1972.

b/ Kip 60,517,539 at Kip 240 = $1, the official exchange rate until April 1972. Commodities are shipped from Vientiane to Luang Prabang by truck and by barge.

c/ Includes Kip 7,477,787 ($ 31,157) in personnel, commodity, and miscellaneous costs.

d/ Includes construction of STOL airstrip at Xieng Ngeun.

e/ These costs are estimated. Work is in process or planned.

[July, 1972]

CA. MAR 1973
F. Benson

55 e/p
Phou Dam
Houei Phay
Phou Louang

18 Feb - 17/B / BV-16 DTT last nite
Pak Bac DTT

19 Feb - BG 110 to BHS
Send steel to CS-04
H. Sen act. mortared - no hits; 2nds
land near B. Dane no exploded

21 Feb Ceasefire
22 Feb Steel to Senesay
23 Feb Ban Chong / Na Ang / Houei Pang /
Houei Mune / Houei Tat school.
Letter fm P.L.

25 Feb ± Kue Nya go home by taxi.
26 Feb En shot 6 rockets to Xq Ng last nite
En enters Xq Lom 1600 up beg
out.

28 Feb BV-15 move to Sakeuan fm
Pou Dam

2 Mar Knowing Meeting

Status Pak
Re
1) Why leave
2) Why stay
3) Return home

Rice to Pak On until harvest
B. Dane etc under consideration
Pak Bac Burn down (43 houses)
X reg Lom 99/5-26 ⇒ Nonsavanh
Saphoun 11/64 on 16 Feb
Pak Sa 4/32 on 16 Feb

Nonkong Structure

25-04 – buy nii seen
can go Phousanne

25-25

My Sai Mao B. Ceup 2/am
Sylay 30/am

Houei Hmlat 20/am H. Saley →
B. Dane

CM Khampheng / 7 MN

72
81

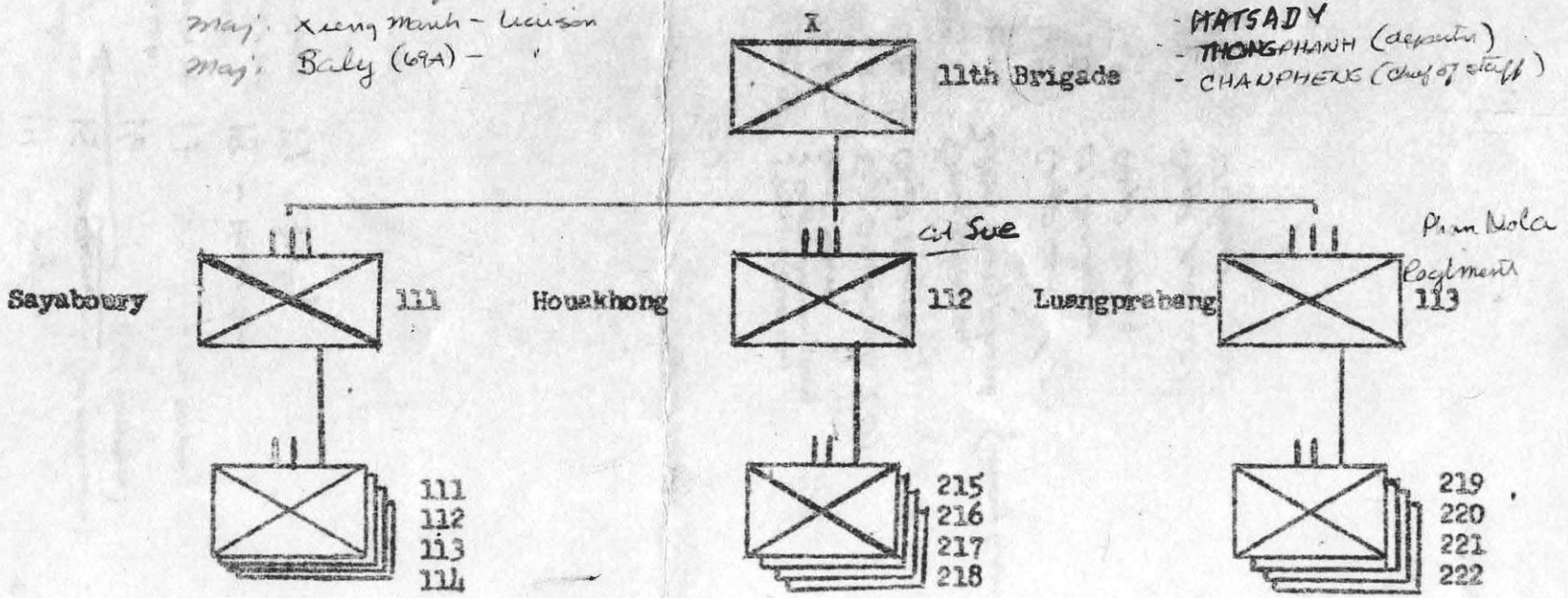
17

e 8 h7
08
18

e 2 h7
25

V. P. - COMMANDER
CHAO SIAN - DEPUTY CDR.

(maybe)
Maj. Xieng Mauh - Liaison
Maj. Baly (69A) -



MR-1 Irregular Integration

FAR	IRREGULAR
BI-111	BG-125
BI-112	BG-126
BI-113	Militia Companies and Xienglom Security Company
BI-114	BG-110
BI-215	BG-102, BG-108, BG-109
BI-216	BG-103, BG-104
BI-217	BG-101, BG-105
BI-218	BG-106, BG-107
BI-219	BG-121
BI-220	BG-122
~~BI-221~~ 224	BG-123
~~BI-222~~ 225	BG-124

March 1973

F.A.R.

BV-11 - Paklay
12 (Sichem)
14 - Sigly
15 - Phong Saly (Col Khammeuane)
16 (Col. Oumpheng)
17 (Maj Kongseli)
18 - Houei Sai
19 - Sigly

Phong Saly Sub-division will be formed w/ Col. Khamchanh commander

SGU may later be integrated into this subdivision

F.A.N.

Col Deuane

BI 15 } RI. 302 = Chief = Col. Phan Nola
" 17 } Maj Kong

BI - 1 } 1e Division.
- 2 } 11e Brigade
- 3

SGU will eventually become 1st division & replace BI who will be integrated into FAR.

SGU

GM-11 { Maj Koummy
{ Capt Boummykong

(LT) 121 — Capt Phong
(LT) 122 — Sgt Onakhanh (LT)
123 — Capt Phouton

GM-12 { Maj Khamsy
{ Maj Xiengphasith (may assume 124 commandership after integration)

(LT) 124 Capt Bing (LT)
125 Lt. Oankham
126 Capt Daeng

131 Capt Nga (LT)
132 Lt. Pouei (LT)

POPULATION CHANGES MAY 1973

PLUS - 254
MINUS - 1780

LOCATION	CHANGES
PHIK YAI	+ 1 BIRTH THAO DOK
MUANG NANE Rd	- 4 DEATHS KIO TEUI
	+ 2/16 NAM BAC MOVE TO # 2 FROM # 5
	- 2/16 NAM BAC MOVE FROM # 5 TO # 2
	- 2/15 NAM THI NEUA TO NAM HAP # 10FROM # 6
	- 2 DEATHS VANG MENE TAI
	+ 2/15 NAM THI NEUA FROM # 6 TONAMAM HAP # 10
THINE HONG	+ 5 BIRTHS THINE HONG - THIT PHENG, THIT KANYO, XIENG PUAN, XIENG SOM BOUN, XIENG PHENG.
	+ 2 BIRTHS HOUEI MARK - THAO KHAN, THAO PHENG.
	+ 3 BIRTHS NONG KHAM - XING VANSY, THIT NIO, XIENG SOM BOUN.
	+ 4 BIRTHS HAT KHAM - XIENG PHOU, THIT PHOUEI, THIT BOUNTHANH, CHANSOMSY.
XANG HAI	- 1/3 MOVE TO BAN XONG
	+ 1 BIRTHS XIENG DOUANG

LOCATION	CHANGE
KHONE KIENE	+ 1 BIRTH KHONE KHAM - MAY LUANG
	- 1/3 MOK HO TO LNK
	+ 6 BIRTHS PAK OU - THIT PIAO, ONH KEO, XIENG NIAO, THIT MANG [illegible]
	+ 4 BIRTHS HAT MAT - XIENG DENG, CHAN KHOUN, THIT PHAY, XIENG KHOUN
KHOC NGEUAK	+ 5 BIRTHS PAK CHEK - MAY FEUA, MAY TAO, XIENG EO, MAY HIRAT, MAY KHONG
BAN MUANG	+ 1 BIRTH NA SANG - NAI SAI
PAK XEUANG	- 2 [illegible] TO PAK LAY/VTE
	+ 3 BIRTHS - THAO SALY, THAO BOUNMY, TAO KEO
PAK PA	+ 3 BIRTHS - BOULAPHANH, XIENG OUN, THAO THONG
BAN THIN	+ 3 BIRTHS - XIENG LA , XIENG SOUK, THIT PHOUMY
DONE CHO	- 45/244 CUT SELF SUFFICIENT .
PHA O	- 41/213 CUT PHA O SELF - SUFFICIENT.
	- 34/197 CUT HAT KHO SELF - SUFFICIENT.
HOUEI SENE	- 55/293 CUT SELF - SUFFICIENT.
KIOU NYA	+ 12 READJUSTMENT PHOU XSNG
	- 5/25 READJUSTMENT NAM SALY
	- 1/6 NAM SALY TO PHA NYAM
	+ 1/6 READJUSTMENT NAM PHOUK YOT

LOCATION	CHANGE
	+ 1/9 READJUSTMENT NA KAY THING
PHOU DIN DENG	+ 7/57 ELEGIBILITY REVIEW
HOUEI & XIENG	-1/2 PHA LUANG TO SAYABOURY
	+ 1 ELEGIBILITY REVIEW PHA THEUMG KANG
KIOU CACHAM	+ 1/5 ELEGIBILITY REVIEW
BAN DANE	- 28/145 CUT SELF SUFFICIENT
BAN SA	- 21/103 CUT PENDING SELF-SUFFICIENCY
SOUAN LUANG	- 45/257 CUT
LONG O	- 34/218 BAN SOUAN CUT
XIENG NGEUN	- 3/3 PAK BAC TO VIENTIANE
	- 1/9 PAK SA TO LNK
BAN GEUP	+ 15/91 NEW MEO DISPEACED FROM KIOU NYA IN JANUARY.
XIENG LOUN	-2/20 HOUEI SAE ELIGIBILITY REVIEW

JUNE 1973 ?

FULL SUPPORT

VILLAGE	FAMILIES	PEOPLE	REMARK
PHIK YAI	55	279	
PAK LUM	69	189	
NOUANG NANE Rd			
INSATEP	16	81	
KIOU TEUK	45	158	
LUANG NAM MING NOI	1	8	
PAK KEMMY LEMG	4	35	
KENG KHAT	3	19	
HOUEI LUANG NEUA	56	246	
HOUEI KOK	19	79	
HOUEI KANE	21	90	
NAM BAC	2	16	
PHOU NGOUA	24	120	
HOUEI PANE	25	118	
HOUEI HINE KHAM	16	93	
HAT KHAM	6	50	
NOUANG YOU	12	79	
THONG SAT	4	24	
SOP CHOUNE	4	20	
PAK MENE	9	45	
DANE KHOUA	29	205	
NAM BAC	2	21	
PHOU SOUTO	30	194	
PAK LEMG	23	106	
NAM THI NEUA	12	79	
KENG KHAT	1	5	
HOUEI KOK	11	69	
HOUEI BA	10	45	
VANG PENE TAI	15	76	
KIN LECK	17	121	
LUANG NAM MING YAI	27	150	
LUANG NAM MING NOI	16	108	
KIOU NOUANG	19	85	
HOUEI SAPO	16	94	
LAPONG YAI	20	122	
NAM PLONG	4	17	
SAT THONG TAI	8	47	
LA NONG NOI	14	75	
THAM LOUK	11	63	
THONG SATA	1	8	
NAM HAP	27	158	
PHA NOUNG (A)	0	0	
PHA NOUNG (B)	65	374	
PHA NOUNG (C)	21	133	

#					
12	PHOU KOUP	21	130		
	CHANG OUAN NOI	17	86		
	HOUEI MO	5	19		
	NAM PLONG	11	54		
2	HOUEI TAO A	7	30		
	SOUAN KAFE	18	98		
	MIOU MOUANG	3	15		NAM THEE NGUEA moved to No 6 to work highway
7	HOUEI TAO B	22	132		
	NAM THEE (Nguede → Houei Hine Lan)	0	0		
		22	138		
	[illegible]				
	LONG SAI	24	153		
	THINE HONG	60	321		
	HOUEI MAN	19	84		
	HOUEI PENE	13	62		
	PHA KHOUNG	26	129		
	HONG KHAM	9	63		
	HAT KHAM	39	234		
	HOUEI PONG	17	74		
	LA SA PONG	9	58		
	XANG HAI	55	281		
	KHONE KIENE				
	PHA THEUNG	30	176		
	HAT KHO	15	95		
	KHONE KHAM	11	69		
	HOUEI KHO AND HOUEI CHAK	9	41		
	POK HO	32	143		
	HOK LECK	10	53		
	HOUEI PAO	10	41		
	HOUEI KHA YAI	9	37		
	HOUEI KHANE	19	97		
	KEO TAI	9	37		
	HOUEI KHO	26	107		
	BAN VANG LE	28	155		
	HOUEI HO	14	67		
	PAK OU	45	284		
	HAT MAT	34	166		
	LATHA HAI	59	289		
	KHOK NGEUAK	17	87		
	BAN FAI	28	187		
	BAN PAK CHEK	51	308		
	HOUEI CHIM	14	76		
	KHONE HOUNG	19	120		
	BAN MOUANG	25	158		
	BAN KHOC	24	153		
	HOUEI YO LAO	29	165		
	NA SANG	14	76		
	HOUEI ANG	10	45		
	HOUEI SEUANG	13	75		
	HOUEI XO NAI	8	40		
	KHOC KHAM	10	49		
	PHA TAO	8	47		

KOUANG KHAM			
HOUEI KHANG	14	80	
HOUA NA KHANG			
KHOK VANE TAI	23	144	
KOK VANE NEUA	18	107	
NA TANE	45	218	
NA KHI GEN	22	108	
THA PHOU	1	5	
PO HEU	35	170	
LONG LANG	24	86	
HOUEI PO	23	100	
HOUEI KATOM	12	41	
THA OUEI	5	25	
HOUEI [illegible] Leuk	5	22	
PAK XEUANG	60	318	
PAK PA	22	109	
KHOR KHI NGEUA	38	201	
BAN THIN	37	188	
BAN SIO	14	79	
DONE KHOUN	20	124	
BAN LUANG	28	134	
PHONE SAVANG	39	202	
PHONE NGAM	22	111	
BAN PHIA	17	81	
BAN LUM	13	68	
KHI LUANG	30	166	
BAN LE	25	195	
DONE CHO	Ø	Ø	6000
PHA OU	Ø	Ø	
HAT KHO	Ø	Ø	
HOUEI SENE			
KIOU NYA			
PHOU XANG	18	98	
KIOU TALOUN	32	189	
PHAK XANG	19	113	
NAM SA O	11	44	
THONG SATA	21	105	
HOUEI NA	9	50	
PHA AY NOI	15	85	
NAM SALY	13	77	
LONG SATA MEOU	11	72	
PHA LONG MOU YAI	41	220	
PHA AY YAI	21	119	
PHOU TA SAI	28	198	
PHOUANG KHANG Poung Neuang	1	7	
PHA KHAO	13	70	
PHOU LAK TAI	9	46	
PHOU LIN	15	87	
KIOU KHANG	2	20	
HOUEI TAI	13	81	

PHOU KOUANG			
LONG WAI KANG	9	49	
PHOU WAI	7	32	
MOK KHA	7	42	
LONG WAI YAI (KAO	1	8	
HOUEI XIENG			
LONG WAI MAI	4	28	
PHA LUANG (PHa Lome)	2	7	
NAM OK HOU	4	15	
PHA THEUNG HOUEI YEN	5	18	
LONG WAI NOI KAO	9	46	
PHA THEUNG MAI	15	85	
PHA THEUNG KAO	4	26	
BOUAK KHOUAY	5	26	
HOUEI NGOU	17	98	
PHA THEUNG KANG	12	66	
LONG WAI DIN PHA	20	119	
LONG LANH KANG	1	7	
PA NYA KHA (Pa-yaKHa	3	7	
THONG KHANG			
PHA THONG LOM	53	249	
OUT NAM KAT	11	67	
KAM HIN PENE	13	69	
HOUEI PA SON	18	88	
SAN KANG YAI	25	136	
NAM XAO	7	49	

HIANG OUAN NOI	5	41	
PHOU KOUB	10	62	
PHA LOM	14	25	
NAM KENE	22	130	
SAMANG	5	30	
NA HOY	6	44	
NAM LAO TAI	9	50	
SALEUTH	18	99	
HOUEI MO	5	20	
PHOU DOK	15	75	
NAM LAO NOI	8	51	
HOUEI PIK	12	82	

KIOU KACHAM

~~PHA LANG MOU YAI~~			
PHA AY YAI	24	146	
PHA LANG MOU YAI	30	174	
THONG SATA	15	96	
THAM LOUB IT	8	42	
NAM PLONG IT	8	39	
PHASANINE NAM NA	14	108	
PHA LANG MOU	0	0	
PHASANINE YAI	31	206	
PHA SANINE NOI TAI	22	139	
HOUEI PHAT	10	83	
KIOU TALOUN	0	0	
KIOU KTALOUN NOI	36	277	
PA DENG	101	70	
PHA LANG MOU NOI	13	75	
NAM SA O AND PHALANG MOU NOI	16	94	

~~NAM BANE~~	ø	ø	
PHA KHAO	11	52	
HOUEI NOK (= XIENG LOM)	14	64	
MOUANG KHAY	60	232	
HOUEI ANG	9	44	
HOUEI ~~XIENG~~ Houane	30	124	
LONG WAI PAK THONG	21	123	
PHA NYA KHA LUANG	12	79	
~~LONG WAI KHAO~~ Long Waj Nai Kao	22	108	
LONG ~~XIENG~~ NGAO	5	25	

BAN SA

BOUAM O	60	352	
BAN SA	ø	ø	

SOUAN LUANG

PAK HOUEI YEN	ø	ø	
HOUEI YEN KAO	17	64	
HOUEI PLONG	12	51	
HOUEI YEN DIN PHA	27	149	

LONG O			
HOUEI FAI	34	170	
BAN SOUANE	Ø	Ø	
XIENG LOM			
HOUEI SAI	25	128	
DONE NO			
HOUEI S	14	67	
HAT KHANG	17	78	
KHONE WAI	6	31	
Kilou mak nao	44	288	
PHOU KHOUA	46	277	
XIENG NGEUN			
SAI THONG TAI NEUA	4	29	
TANG OUI NOI	3	19	
THONG SATA	2	13	
DAO POUN	22	122	
PHA KHK KENG	14	85	
THAM LOUB	5	34	
PAK BAC	40	219	
SAPHEUN	12	73	
PAK SA	5	35	
BAN GEUP			
MAK PHOUK YAI	15	91	
PHOU DIN DENG			
NONG KHAM YAI	51	318	
PHOU DEN DENG	12	66	
PHA HOUNG KANG	19	125	
NONG KHAM NOI	21	180	
PHA HOUNG TAI	32	194	
PHOU MY		Ø	
HOUEI YAI	20	78	
HONG YAI	8	53	
PHOU LY	11	57	
HOUEI NAM SATH	15	80	
THIN KEO			
HAT SOUA	22	120	
HOUEI PENE	22	100	
SIMONG KHOUN	32	167	
HATTEU	12	82	
NA HAI	11	57	
NAM BAO	7	43	
NAM NGA	23	131	
LUM NEUA	14	57	

HOUEI PHAY

TANONG FO	7	33
LUANG MIENG	2	17
PHA TOUP	4	19
HOUEI SON	3	12
MOK KON	7	28
MOK CHA LEUK	2	9
HOUEI LIENG TAI		
HOUEI LEING NEUA		
HOUEI TA		
KIOU KHA		
MOK CHAK	6	23
DONG NOI	5	21
DONG LANG	2	8
KOUNG LANG	3	11
SA NANG PEE	1	5
HOUEI LAI NEUA	2	7
KIO KHA	7	30
HOUEI LEING TAI	1	5
KONG THA	7	34
KHA NENG	4	26
HOUEI OUTH	4	21
NAM POUNG	4	22

HOUEI KANENG

HOUEI KANENG	5	26
HOUEI EN	8	44
HOUEI PHEE	7	29
SEN YOTH	7	36
HOUEI TA LO KHANG	6	26
NAM PEUP	8	31
HOUEI SAN NEUA	9	39
BAN THONG	7	27
HOUEI OT OH	6	25
BAN POUNG	8	29
HOUEI PHOEK	5	17
NAM TONG	2	10
HOUEI SAN TAI	1	3
KEO OUNG	5	19
PHONE SAI	4	20

PHOU THOUM

PHOU THOUM	7	51
HOUEI LANG	4	25
LING LANG	9	51
HOUEI NONG	9	37
HOUEI KAP	10	65
KIOU TA KONG	8	40
PHO ONTH	2	10
MOC POTH	3	21
MA SAI	10	64
HOUEI HENG	5	21
CHA LENG	6	41
LIOU CHA ROM	6	17
SEN LATH	10	47
NAM PLONG	10	31
NAM PHENE	2	10

NA LUANG			
PHOU THEN			
PHOU THENE YAI	10	39	
TANG KENE	4	20	
LANG LANG TAI	4	22	
PHOU THONG	4	22	
MOC CHONG	15	70	
NOUNSAVATH			
PAK CHEK	57	265	
NAT SOUA	4	18	
KHONE KIENE			
LAT HAN	86	512	
HOUEI YO			
LAT KHA MOUN	13	73	(at Xieng Ngeun)
MUANG KHAM			
NGOI HAI	13	79	
KHOC PHOU	54	340	
KENG KHENE	66	446	
PHOU LUANG TAI			
PHIA TONG SEU	28	162	
LAO LOE	11	58	
LAO YANG	5	32	
PHOU CHA LENG YAI	9	54	
PHINH CHAY	23	123	
PHOU MY	7	44	
LAO LUE	14	63	
HOUEI SANG	11	71	
MOK PHAY	41	219	
PHOU CHA LENG NOI	11	51	
PHOU LUANG NEUA			
HOUEI LANG	8	54	
KIOU CHREE	21	105	
NAM KHA	11	54	
BRA SIA VA	22	134	
HOUEI KHANG	33	165	
MOK LANTANG	23	139	
BAN MENG	9	59	
NAM KHAM	21	108	
NAM PHAK			
HOUEI HIN LAT	22	138	
PHA TANG NOI			
S.H. 9500			
HOUEI LO	19	101	
HOUEI KONH	11	46	
NA KANG	10	47	
NA ANG	7	44	
HOUEI THAK	10	68	

Kingdom of Laos
Province Luang Prabang
Muong Xieng Ngeun

Muong Xieng Ngeun 14 June 1973

N° : 200 / Xieng Ngeun . Chao Muong of Muong Xieng Ngeun

TO : Chao Khoueng Luang Prabang.
at Luang Prabang

Subject : The hungriness of the people (Meo) at Phou chia.

Reference To: My report N° 26 / Muong Xieng Ngeun, 12 Feb. 73

In refer to ~~my~~ the report that mentioned above I have the honor to inform you that: on June 12, 1973 at 12:15 hours, Mr Gary Bayer, CDAA/LP and I went to Phou Dinh Daeng and Phou Chia by helicopter. At Phou Chia we met with major Neng ~~Thong~~ Thao, military commanding officer at Phou chia area under the authority of 2nd military region. The aim of going to Phou chia at this time was to visit them and look for the mountaineers to attend the training at Muong Xieng Ngeun Training center, but there is no result as we expect to get because the villagers are very poor there is no rice for consumption, and also it is time to plant up land rice (Hai).

~~Major Neng~~
Major Neng Thong Thao has said that if the

high ranking officials will bring the people in Phou Chia area to attend the training about agriculture and livestocks to substitute the opium growing, then I would like the high officials to help them with rice and salt ~~until~~ again ~~at~~ until the rice harvesting season. If the officials can not help ~~them~~ the people in Phou Chia area number of 282 families, or, 2,046 persons would like to be under Muong Kasy authority. About the difficulty of the Meo ~~pe~~ people in Phou Chia area, I have reported and discussed this matter with 2nd Chao Khoueng deputy on June 13, 1973 at 1430 in order to solve the hungriness of the people in the mentioned area. Therefore I would like to inform Chao Khoueng Chief of Provincial Social-welfare, USAID Provincial social welfare and USAID/CDAA to go and inspect one more time so that we can make Tasseng and Vai-ban a better understanding. For the going date I would like Chao Khoueng to make any arrangement and please advise in advance.

your consideration of this matter is appreciated

CC: - Chief of Provincial Social Welfare
- Mr Gary Bayer, CDAA/LD
- USAID/ social welfare officer
- to ~~Khao~~ Know and make consideration to help.

พระราชาคณะเจ้าอันดับ

แขวง ทหาร พระยา
เมืองจุฬาเวียง
-444-

เลขที่ ๒๐๐/นจว.--

เมืองจุฬาเวียง, วันที่ ๑๔ มิถุนา ๒๔๗๗

เจ้าเมือง ๆ จุฬาเวียง

ง ย ย : ท่านเจ้าแขวง ๆ ทหาร พระยา

= ที่ แขวง พระยา =

เรื่อง : การขอตั้งพระอธิการสงฆ์ประจำวัด (ร้าง) แขวงนี้.

อ้างถึง : หนังสือแขวงที่ ๔๗/นจว. ลงวันที่ ๑๔/๔/๗๗.--

ตามหนังสือที่อ้างถึงนี้ ได้อ้างถึงมีนั้น ข้าพระเจ้าขอถวายพระพรมาให้ท่านทราบว่า: ในวันวันที่ ๑๔ มิถุนา ๒๔๗๗ เวลา ๑๔ โมง ๑๕ ข้าพระเจ้าพร้อมด้วย ท่านนายอำเภอ ที่ปรึกษาพร้อมทั้งพระสงฆ์แขวง ได้เดินทางด้วยเรือยนต์ เวลาเสร็จแล้ว ไปถึงวัดในแขวง และ พระอารามนี้, เมื่อไปถึงพระอารามนี้ได้พบปะสนทนาสัมพันธ์กับ ท่าน พ.ต. เมธีที่ท่าอ, ซึ่งได้รับนิมนต์จากพระสงฆ์ในวัดนี้ ซึ่งมีใจยินดีรับนิมนต์ของพระสงฆ์ ๔. รูปประสงค์ไปพระอารามนี้ เพื่อไปชี้แจงทำความเข้าใจกับพระสงฆ์ในวัดนี้ ซึ่งมีใจยินดีรับนิมนต์ของพระสงฆ์ (ร้าง) ที่เมืองจุฬาเวียง แต่ไม่ได้ผลตามความประสงค์ เพราะพระสงฆ์ในวัดนี้มีความยินดีจะกลับกลายไม่ยอมรับ, เลยนิมนต์ไม่ได้ตามที่ตั้งใจไว้.

ท่าน พ.ต. เมธีที่ท่าอ ได้ชี้แจงว่า: ถ้าจะมีพระสงฆ์ประจำวัดไปรับภาระยินดี กับทั้งการบำรุงรักษาวัดวาอารามให้ดีขึ้นกว่าเดิม และสร้างสรรค์ เพื่อพัฒนาในการทำนุบำรุงขึ้นนั้น, ก็ให้พระสงฆ์ทำวัตรสวดมนต์เช้าเย็นเป็นประจำ ถ้าทางการบำเพ็ญประโยชน์ และสร้างเกียรติคุณ ประชาชนเคารพนับถือ ๔๒๔ คน, ๔.๐๙๗ คน จะมีไปรับกับเมืองภาษีนั้น. กับทั้งนับทางด้านการสาธารณสงเคราะห์นี้, ข้าพระเจ้าได้ถือเป็นภาระและปรึกษาหารือกับ ท่านผู้ว่าราชการจังหวัดนี้ ในวันวันที่ ๑๗/๔/๗๗ ในเวลา ๑๔ โมง ๓๐ เพื่อแก้ไขข้อขัดข้องในการยินดีอย่างกลางประชาชนในเวลาครั้งก่อน, ซึ่งได้ลงมติของแขวง, ท่านที่ผ้าประชาชนนี้ เคารพนับถือ, ท่านที่ผ้าประชาชนนี้ เคารพสงฆ์แขวง, ท่านที่ผ้าประชาชนนี้ เคารพสงฆ์แขวง และท่านที่ปรึกษาพร้อมทั้งพระสงฆ์แขวง ได้เดินทางไปรับรองกลางกันที่อีกครั้งหนึ่ง พร้อมกันนี้ก็จะได้ชี้แจง และทำความเข้าใจแก่ชาวแขวง บางบ้าน ให้เข้าใจอย่างละเอียดถี่ถ้วนเป็นการดีที่สุด. ส่วนอันแขวงเวลาจะไปนั้น ขอท่านเจ้าแขวง ได้นัดหมายจะไปนั้นในวัน ขอรับรองก่อนข้าในเวลาอันควร.

= สำเนาถูกต้อง : ขอนับ, ข้าพระเจ้าขอถวายพระพรมาให้ทราบตามพระราชอัธยาศัยด้วย ./-

- ท่านที่ผ้าประชาชนนี้ เคารพสงฆ์แขวง
- ท่าน นายอำเภอ, ที่ปรึกษาพร้อมทั้งพระสงฆ์แขวง.
- ท่านที่ผ้าประชาชนนี้ เคารพสงฆ์แขวง

" เพื่อเป็นการชี้แจงทำความเข้าใจกับพระสงฆ์ในวัดนี้ ซึ่งมีใจยินดีรับนิมนต์ของพระสงฆ์ (ร้าง) ที่เมืองจุฬาเวียง แต่ไม่ได้ผลตามความประสงค์ เพราะพระสงฆ์ในวัดนี้มีความยินดีจะกลับกลายไม่ยอมรับ, เลยนิมนต์ไม่ได้ตามที่ตั้งใจไว้ "

FORW MR · F B S · ·

REFUGEES REPORT 8-73

REFUGEES RECEIVED AT KIOU TALOUN - HOUEI PHAT

A/. KIOU KHA CHAM.

I/	PHA SA NIN NOI	22	-	140
2/	PHASA NIN KANG	11	-	67
	TOTAL:	33	-	207

B/. PA YA KHA

I/	PHASA NIN YAI	23	-	173
2 /	PHA SA NIN NAM SA	13	-	103
	TOTAL:	36	-	276

C/. KIOW TA LOUN

1/.	PHAAI YAI	20	-	120	
2/	HOUEI PHAT	13	-	93	
3/	PHA LANG MOU YAI	11	-	82	
4/	NAM PLONG	10	-	67	LT
5/	THAM LOUP	15	-	89	LT
	TOTAL:	69	-	451	

T O T A L:

A/	33	-	207
B/	36	-	276
C/	69	-	451
	138	-	934

PHOU DING DENG MAY REFUGEES 9/14/73.

No	NAME VILLAGE	POPULATION	THEY CAME FROM:	TO LIVING	HOW LONG	REMARK
CUT 1	LONG SA	3/22	HOUEI KHOT	PHOU DING DENG	6 MONTH	
2	PA DONG	5/42	KIOU YA	"	8 MONTH	
3	PHA LANG MOU YAI	1/10	"	"	8 MONTH	
4	PHOU TA SAI	11/48	"	"	8 MONTH	
	TOTAL:	10/78				

THESE REFUGEES RECEIVED AT PHOU DING DENG MAY 8 MONTH AGO BUT WE HAVE NO VILLAGE NAME IN MONTHLY SCHEDULE.

PHOUDINDENG KAO - REFUGEES.

9/14/73.

NO	NAME VILLAGES	SEPT EMBER POPULATION	OCTOBER POPULATION	REMARK
1	NONGKHAM NOI	51 - 318	50 - 318	1/ FAMILIE STAYED WHITH FATHER AND ~~4 NEW BIRTH~~.
2	PHOUDINDENG	12 - 66	12 - 66	SAME
3	PHAHOUNG KANG	19 - 125	19 - 118	7/ PEOPLE LOSS
4	NONGKHAM NOI	21 - 178	21 - 167	11/ PEOPLE LOSS
5	PHAHOUNG TAY	32 - 194	31 - 194	1/ FAMILIE STAYED WHITH FATHER
	TOTAL	= 135- 881	133 - 867.	

PHOUDINDENG MAY - REFUGEES.

NO	NAME VILLAGES	SEPT POPULATION	OCTOMBER POPULATION	REMARK
1	KIOUTALOUN	9 - 60	9 - 64	4/ NEW BIRTH
2	HOUEI PHATH	10 - 86	10- 84	2 / DEATH
3	PHALANGMOU NOI	5 - 32	4 - 28	1 / 4 MOVED TO NAMMOK 21 8 73 (TG1064)
	TOTAL	24 - 178	23 - 176	

201 > 202
202
205 —
208 —

REFS WHO HAVE RETURNED HOME

~~SEP~~ 14, 73
F. Benson

Phick Yai	55 - 281	Pak An: 44-279
Pak Lum	71 - 191	~~Ha Phus~~
Thun Hong	58 - 307	~~Hong Thai~~
Xang Hai	52 - 273	Na Xang - 14-76
Houei Ho	14 - 66	H. Ang - 10-45
Khok Nguak.	17 - 90	H Saung 13-75
Khone Houng	19 - 120	
Ban Muong	24 - 153	
Houei Katam	9 - 30	
Na Khi Yen	17 - 93	
Houei Po	20 - 88	
Na Tang	31 - 149	
Kok Vang Tai	14 - 84	
Kok Vang Neua	15 - 89	
~~Bo He~~	~~35 - 170~~	
~~Long Lanh~~	~~22 - 82~~	
~~Houei Leuk~~	~~5 - 22~~	
Pak Xeuang	60 - 314	
Pak Pa	22 - 110	
Kok Khi Nguna	27 - 201	
B. Thin	37 - 191	
B. Seio	14 - 78	
Done Khoun	20 - 126	
B. Luang	27 - 132	
~~Phone Savang~~	~~39 - 203~~	
Phone Ngam	22 - 113	
B. Phia	16 - 78	
~~B. Lum~~	~~13 - 68~~	
Khi Luang	29 - 165	
B. Le	25 - 194	

Phou Kusak	24-152
~~Pha Chao~~	~~4-22~~
Nam Ok Hou	40-227
Kuotaleun (15-04)	37-276
Pha Khao	11-51
Houei Nok	14-63
Kio Mak Nao	44-298
Phou Khoua	46-275
H. Yo Lao	29-165
H. Yo Nai	8-40
H. Tock	19-99
H. Hai	38-254
Nong Kham Yai	51-318
P. D. Deng	12-66
Pha Hung Kang	19-125
Nong Kham Noi	21-178
Pha Hung Tai	32-194
	1278-7064
H. Yan Kao	17-64
B. Sa	21-101
Pak H. Yen	45-257
B. Souan	34-218
H. Plong	12-49
Dong Cho	28-128
Pha O	29-140
B. Dane	13-58
H. Sene	49-260
H. Kouk	24-160
H. La Nong Yai	10-55
Phou Kusak	19-112
	301-1602

H. ~~Phat~~ -
Saypheun = 4-51
Paksa = 6-35

FOR MR. Benson

from S-74

KIOW KA CHAM = REFUGEES: 22-10-73.

NO	VILLAGES	POPULATION	TASSENG	MOUNG	REMARK
1	PHA AI YAI KIOTALEUN KIOTALEUN - 11-82 NAM MOK - 9-62 PHA KENG - 6-27	20 - 120	DANKHOUA	X.NGEN	MAKED OPIUM & HAI AT KIOWKACHAM AREA, THEY GO TO CHECK BAN KAO AND FIND SOME FOOD AT THERE.
2	PHALANGMUYAI	26 - 171	"="	"="	SAME MATTER OF PHA AI YAI.
3	PHASANIN NAMSA PHA NYA KHA	14 - 103	BAN LONG	"="	MAKED HAI AT KIOW KACHAM AREA, BUT OPIUM-GARDEN AT BAN KAO,
4	PHA SA NIN YAI PHA NYA KHA	23 - 173	"="	"="	SAME PHASANIN NAM SA.
5	PA DONG NAM MOK	11 - 77	"="	"="	HAI-RICE: SOME FAMILY MAKED AT NAMMOK AREA AND SOME MAKED AT KIOWCHAROU THAT'S PHA KENG AREA, BUT OPIUM-GARDEN THEY ALL MAED AT KIOW-CHA ROU AREA NEAR PHAKENG. .
6	PHA LANG MU NOI NAM MOK	14 - 82	DANKHOUA	"="	MAKED OPIUM-GARDEN AT BAN KAO , BUT THEY MAKED HAI AT NAMMOK AREA.
7	NAMSAOH PHALANGMU NAM MOK	17 - 103	"="	"="	SAME BAN NAMSAOH PHALANGMU.
8	BAN NAM PLONG(L-T)	10 - 67	CHOUMKHAM	"="	THIS VILLAGES STAYED AT BAN KAO, BUT THEY CAME RECIEVED AT KIOWTALOUN.
9	BAN THAM LOUP(L-T)	15 - 89	"="	"="	SAME BAN NAM PLONG.
10	BAN HOUEI PHAT H. PHAT	13 - 93	PAK SA	"="	OPIUM & HAI- THEY MAKED AT HOUEI-PHAT AREA THE WAY FROM HOUEIPHAT TO VANG PONG AND TO NAMMING DIRECT FROM HOUEI PHAT OR KIOW TA LOUN.
11	KIOW TA LOUN KIOTALEUN	37 - 276	"="	"="	SAME BAN HOUEI PHATH.
12	THOG SA TA NAM MOK	15 - 101	DANKHOUA	"="	MAKED OPIUM AT BAN KAO, AND HAI AT NAM MOK AREA.
13	PHA SANIN NOI KIOCACHAM	22 - 140	BAN LONG	"="	MAKED OPIOUM AT BAN KAO; AND HAI AT KIOW KACHAM AREA .
14	PHA SANIN KANG KIOCACHAM	11 - 67	"="	"="	SAME PHA SANIN NOI.

TOTAL : 248 - 1662 .

Kiaw KA CHARS = SCHOOL =

90 Students

12 villages To school.

1/	Ban phalang nuiyai.	10	students.
2/	" " " Noi =	10	" "
3/	" phasamm yai =	16	" "
4/	" " " Noi =	11	" "
5/	" " " KANG =	3	" "
6/	" " " Namsa =	3	" "
7/	" pha ai yai =	7	" "
8/	" Thongsd la =	3	" "
9/	" pd Dong =	1	" "
10/	" Kiaw la loum =	12	" "
11/	" Haneiphath =	9	" "
12/	Childreen of merchant. =	5	" "

Total = 90 students.

This school had 3 Teachers
2 Teachers from LP.
1 " " Neo (pasavan)

Remark = They received 1/ write book.
2/ pencil

My Xuane

Ca 1973
F. Benson

	Unit		Tass	Fam-pop	Pres
LT	Phong Phia ✓		Xiengda	22-141	Houei Yen
LT	Lang Chak ✓		"	30-186	"
LT	Kalang ✓		"	19-111	"
(Yao)	Pha Luang ✓		"	43-202	Boung Thong (H Yen area)
LT	Khoung Phouei ✓		My Xuane	14-61	Souam
LT	Houei Uphay ✓		"	13-43	"
LT	Mok Muang ✓		"	20-107	H. Sang (north B. Bana)
T.D.	Nam Thouhum ✓		Xiengda	10-43	H. Phang
Lao	B. Na ✓		Nam Nga	19-89	"
T.D.	Houa Na ✓		Xiengda	8-37	~~No Yen~~
T.D-	Na Mout ✓		Nam Nga	29-149	Na Deng
Lao	Xiengda ✓		Xiengda	15-72	Bam Souam
Lao	Hak Pha ✓		My Xuane	8-38	"
Lao	B. Kiat ✓		"	2-9	B. Khoc Samang
Lao	Phak Nga ✓		"	5-33	"
Lao	Khok Hom ✓		"	5-22	"
(Yao)	Pha Luang		~~Xiengda~~	1-3	H. Yen
LT.	Mok Muang		My Xuane	1-3	H. Lai (N. B. Bana)

1349

9/3/72

REFUGEES ALONG THE XIENG NGEUN MOUNG NANE ROAD

NATIVE LAND	F	P	LIVING AT	PRESENT LOCATION	ETHNIC
Ban Kiou Teuy	47	I97	Khon Kian (TH08I7)	Ban Phone No.I	LT
" Houei Kork	I8	72	" "	Ban Phone No.2	LT
" Houei Khone	23	98	" "	" " "	LT
"Houei Long Neua	I4	59	Houei Loung neua( )	" " "	LT
"Houei Phane	25	II7	Thang Khot (TG0578)	Ban Phone No.3	LT
"Phou Ngeua	24	I30	Souan Luang(TG0692)	" " "	LT
"Saop Choun	5	23	Don Mo (TGI286)	" " "	LT
"Houei Loung Neua	54	336	Khon Kian (TG08I7)	Ban Phone No.4	LT
"Houei Hin Kham	I3	56	Kiou Ya (TG0582)	" " "	LT
""Dan Khoua	43	297	Don Mo (TGI286)	Ban Phone No.5	L
"Park Mene	I7	99	" "	" " "	L
"Phou Soung	3I	206	Thang Khot (TG0785)	Ban Phone No.6	LT
"Phai Leng	28	I39	" " "	" " "	LT
"Long Khang	6	I9	Kiou Ya (TG0582)	Ban Phone No.7	Meo
"Kheng Khai	4	27	Thang Khot (TG0785)	" " "	LT
"hHoua Na	I5	68	" " "	" " "	LT
"Him Leck	2I	I43	" " "	" " "	LT
"Ban HouaiKork	I3	85	Don Mo (TGI286)	" " "	LT
"Vang Mene Tay	I3	70	Vang Pong ( )	" " "	LT
"Pha Houng	7I	405	Houei Hia (TG0884)	" " No.8	Meo
" Tha Ouy	I3	47	Chom Ngeua ( )	Ban Phone No.9	L
" Hat Kham	6	77		" " "	L
TOTAL	504	2770			

Phone ORALP

14/3/72

SINGLE SOLDIERS, DEPENDENT FAMILIES LUANG PRABANG

UNIT	SINGLES	F	P	PRESENT LOCATION		COORDINATE
BG*I2I	I3	I64	684	SANG KHALOK	LP	(SG 9899)
"	II	I24	539	PAK VET		(TG 0489)
	24	288	I223			
BG-I22	22	I67	653	XIENG MENE	LP	(SH 0002)
"	I2	II0	624	PHA KHOM		(TH 0403)
	34	277	I277			
BG-I23	I6	I57	689	SAYLOM	PD	LP
"	I3	I26	354	NONG SAI		(TH0203)
	29	283	I043			
BG-I24	22	I82	6I5	PHOU MORK		(SG 9999)
"	2I	87	530	KHOUA NO.I		(TG 0299)
	43	269	II45			
BG-I25	I8	I82	933	XIENG MENE		(SH 0002)
"	I3	99	492	PHA KHOM		(TH 0403)
	33I	28I	I425			
BG-I26	0	200	745	PHA KHOM		(TH 0403)
"	0	II2	520	PHAK VET		(TG 0489)
	0	3I2	I265			
BRG-I3I	36	I4I	724	PONG KHAM		(LP
"	24	III	34I	VIENG MAY		LP
	60	252	I065			
C.C.B.	8	76	433	PHONE SAAT		(TH0202)
"	6	64	240	XIENG MENE		(SH0002)
	I4	I40	673			
GM II	I6	42	I58	Pak LUNG		(SG9098)
Gm I2	0	2I	I45	VYSOUN		LP
CC HARSO						
Commando	0	39	269	XIENG THONG		LP
"	0	23	72	VYSOUN		LP
	0	62	332			
ARMELOURDE	0	48	220	HOUEI PHAY		(SG 9697)
"	0	22	I50	B-CHANE		(SH 9700)
	0	70	370			
TEAM	3	46	320	DON MAY		(TH 0505)
"	0	42	2II	Lat KHOK		(SH 9803)
	3	88	53I			
A.D.O.	0	44	203	TINE TOO		
GENDARMERIE	0	I3	6I	PHANH LUANG		(TH 0202)

UNIT	SINGLES	F	P	PRESENT LOCATION	ETHNIC
TRANSIT B-4	4	22	II6	PHANOM NOI	(TH 030I)
PHSYCHO	0	I4	93	HOUEI PHAY	(SG 9697)
DECEDE	6	84	I47	XIENG MENE	(SH 0002)
ETDISPARU	4	I8	II7	THA PHO	(SH 9802)
	I0	I02	264		
INVALIDE	3	89	4II	KILOMETER 8	(SG 9597)
"	0	38	I92	SANG KHALOK	(SG 9899)
	3	I27	603		
CIE DE RESERVE	I0	53	222	NA LUANG	(TG 0I99)
	I5	62	2I0	PHOUG VANE	(SG 9798)
	25	II5	432		
TRANSMISSION	I9	42	269	SANG KHOLOK	(SG 9899)
	28	70	2I0	PHANOM GHAI	(TH 030I)
	47	II2	479		
MEDIC	I	49	239	NONG SAI	(TH 0203)
	0	3I	I48	BOUAN SIENG	(SH 9206)
	I	80	387		
TOTAL:	344	30I4	I3290		
NEW SOLDIERS VANG SANG	I	I49	859	KOC NGIOU	(TG 0796)
I7-B VANG SANG I702I I7022	I5	2I6	7I3	PAK VET	(TG 0489)
	I6	365	I572		
SGU NO.2 BV 229.B.	0	60	480	BAN PHONE	(SG 9980)
SGU NO.6	0	6	23	"	"
SGU NO.44	0	I2	82	"	"
A/C	0	8	29	"	"
	0	86	6I4		

FY 74 DRY SEASON REVIEW

LUANG PRABANG

FY 74 Dry Season Review

Section One

The following is a list of the FY 74 Dry Season projects for Luang Prabang Province. An asterick indicates projects carried over from FY 73.

I. Education Project
   A. Schools
      1.) Refugee Classrooms

Priority	Village	Moung	New Rooms	Replacement Rooms	REMARKS
1*	Ban Moung,	Moung Pak Ou	1	1	Cement Block, to be constructed under AP-LP-2-006.
2	B. Le,	Moung Pak Ou	2	1	School Destroyed by Enemy activity. Rebuild with cement block.
3	B. Pia,	Moung Pak Ou	1	1	School Destroyed by enemy activity-Rebuild with cement block.
4*	B. Thine,	Moung Xieng Nguén	1	2	Cement Block, to be constructed under AP-LP-2-006.
5	Long Nam Khan Resettlement Area		5	10	Temporary Schools. USAID input limited to thatch roofing, plywood for desks.
			10	15 =	25 Total Refugee Classrooms.

KOKVANH
H. YO
KHI LUANG
PHONESAVANH

I. A. 2.) Non-Refugee Classrooms

Priority	Village Moung	New Rooms	Replacement Rooms	REMARKS
1 *	B.Na Xang Veuy,Moung Luang Prabang	8		Community School,now under construction.
2	B.Done,Moung Luang P'bang	8		Urban Groupe Scolaire
3	B.Khoy,Moung Xieng Dom	3		Cement School
4*	B.Na Moung,Moung Xieng Nguen	4	2	Cement School, to be built under AP-LP-3-016.
5	B.Xong Tai,Moung Khay	2	4	Cement Sch ol
6	B.Tha Pene and B.Tad, Moung Khay	1	2	Cement School
7	B.Houei Hia,Moung Luang Prabang	2	1	Cement School
8	B.Kok Ngiou,	4		Cement School
9	B.Na Lin,Moung Nane		1	Wood School
10	B.Hat Sock,MoungNane	1	2	Cement School
11	B.Khock Tom,Moung Nane	1	2	Cement School
12	B.Pak Mone,Moung Nane	3		Cement School
		37	14	= 51 Total Non Refugee Classrooms

19 FY 73 Carry over classrooms
57 FY 74 Proposed classrooms
47 New classrooms

53 New Teachers available

10 Refugee Permanent Classrooms
15 Temporary Refugee Classrooms
76 Total Classrooms

B. School Furniture

*- AP-LP-3-039 construction, school furniture, 200 sets.(100 sets will already have been built by November 1st. Thus a total of 300 sets will be built under this AP).

C. School Road Improvement

The paving of the ENI School service road will be undertaken to eliminate dust and mud.

II. Village Drinking Water Systems

A. Gravity-Fed Water Systems

Priority	Village	Moung	GL/PM	Beneficiaries
1	B.Pak Ou,	Pak Ou	60	480
2	B.Na Nuane,	M, Nane	14	439
3	B.Long Ho,	X. Nguen	14	112
4	B. Houie Pheng,		12	153
5	B.Xieng Muak,	M.Luang-Prabang	16	621
6	B. Long O,		14	326
7	B.Suan Luang,	M.X.Nguen	16	182
	B.Hoia Ngok ,	"		130
	B.Simoung Phoune"			111
8	B. Houie Khot,	M.X. Nguen	20	105
9	B.Na Kha,	M.X.Nguen	20	81
	B.Phone Sanouk			111
	B.Xieng Nguen			628
	B.Pak Khen			100
10	B.Saluane		60	300
11	B.Xieng Lom		16	460

II. B. Drilled Wells

1. Proposed FY 74

Priority	Village	Moung	
1	Fisheries Station	M.Luang Prabang	1
2	B. Khom Hien	M.Luang Prabang	1
3	Moung Nane Dispensary	M. Nane	1
4	B. Vat Pa	M. Luang Prabang	1
5	B. Pha Khom (School)	M. Luang Prabang	1
6	B. Pha Nom (School)	M. Luang Prabang	1
7	B. Thine Xom (School)	M. Khay	1
8	B. Na Pho (School)	M. Khay	1
9	B. Xieng Mene (School)	M. Luang Prabang	1
10	B. Na Loung (School)	M. Luang Prabang	1
11	B. Xieng Lom (School)	M. Xieng Nguen	1
			11 Total Wells

2. FY 73 Wells

The two remaining wells on AP-LP-3-012 approval 3124 to be finished by November 1st, 1973.

C. Dug Wells

1. Refugee

Priority	Village	Moung	
1	Long Nam Khan Valley Resettlement Zone.....		10

2. Non-Refugee

1	B. Chon Ngoua, Moung Luang Prabang	1
2	B. Tat, Moung Nane	1
3	B. Pak Khone, Moung Nane	1
4	B. Pha Nip, Moung Nane	1
5	B. Pak Mon, Moung Nane	1
6	B. Houie Hai, Moung Khai	1
	Total Dug Wells..16.	6

III. Provincial Roads

A. Force Account Roads

Priority	
1	Upgrading to an all weather road the present Xieng Nguen/Moung Nane dry season trail, This includes improvement of road from Moung Nane to Thadeua.
2	Survey of the projected road from Moung Nane to Moung Khay through Ban Nanuane.

B. Self-Help Roads

Priority	Village	Moung	Length
1	B. Na Lao	Moung Nane	1,000 M

IV. Training Programs

A. Narcotics Related

Priority		Trainees
1	Opium Growers Redirective Training Project. Opium Growers from northern Laos to be given agricultural training during 7 sessions. Each session will be 6 weeks in length	168

B. Refugee related

1*	AP-LP-3-024, Training, Refugee Terracing. A total of 120 trainees to be taught the principles and methods of making bench terraces.....	120
2	Construction of an irrigation canal to irrigate the terracing project.	
3	AP-LP-2-037, Training Refugee Livestock, 3 training sessions in pig raising to be held in 3 refugee villages; Ban Thine Keo, Village number 5, and Village number 12. A total of 40 pigs to be distributed to the refugees	40
4	Refugee fish production. 10 villagers in each of 5 villages will be given instruction in fish production and assisted in	

C. Non-Refugee

Priority		Trainees
1	Training, Naiban Tasseng, 200 Naibans and Tassengs to be given training at the Provincial Training Center regarding their duties and basic administrative methods and skills, 8 two week sessions.....	200
	Total Trainees.....	528.

(160 trainees carried over, 368 trainees proposed under FY 74).

V. Public Health

A. Dispensaries

Priority	
1	B. Pak Ou (Bamboo Structure, USAID input limited to thatch, plywood for furniture, 50 days carpenter time).
2	Moung Nane 12 bed medical center, to be manned by the International Red Cross and RLG medical personnel.

VI. Agriculture Development

Priority	Project
1	An O and M project to assist farmers associations to rehabililate 11 irrigation systems.
2	Construction of a 6 hectare nursery and small diverson dam on the Houie Khot river. This nursery would serve as a source of tree seedlings and as a testing site for new varieties.
3	Fish pond rehabilitation. Construct cement walls in 4 fish ponds at the fishery station in order to alleviate seepage.

VII. Refugee Resettlement Assistance

A. Refugee Housing; Roofing material will be provided to 120 refugee families whose homes were destroyed by enemy activity.

VIII. Reforestation.

A. A total of 30,000 Red Gum Eucalyptus seedlings will be planted on a 20 hectare hillside plot of land. This project will be undertaken in cooperation with the RLG and the Australian Mission to Laos.

IX. Special Project.

A. A new chao moung office has been requested by the RLG for the Moung Nane Model Development Zone. This project is discussed under Section Three, IX. Special Project.

SECTION TWO

I. Summary of Project Units Completed in FY 73 In Luang Prabang Province.

1.) Classrooms Constructed

Refugee	34
Non-Refugee	23
Total Classrooms	57

2.) Classrooms Repaired

Non-Refugee	
Total Repaired	44

3.) Gravity-fed Water Systems

Refugee	3
Non-Refugee	5
Total Water Systems	8

4.) Drilled Wells.

Refugee	0
Non-Refugee	6
Total Drilled Wells	6

5.) Dug Wells.

Refugee	7
Non-Refugee	1
Total Dug Wells	8

6.) Bridges

Non-Refugee	1

7.) Training Programs	Trainees	Sessions
Opium Growers Redirective	43	2
Livestock (pig) Production	22	1
Refugee Terracing	0	0
Naiban Tasseng	200	10
Total Trainees	265	Total Sessions 13

8.) Dispensary Repair .

Buildings 1

9.) School Furniture.

Sets 700

10.) Refugee Village Sites Cleared

Sites 5

11.) Seed Multiplication projects

SQ. Meters 15,558

12.) Chicken Feed projects

Hectares 35

13.) Training Center Buildings

Buildings 1

14.) Refugee Housing Units

Units 2,223

15.) O and M Irrigation Systems repaired

Units 15

16.) Reforestation

Seedlings 15,000

II. Ongoing Projects to be completed

Prior to November 1, 1973.

Title	AP Number	Approval Number
Chao Moung Headquarters,	LP-3-058	3413
Water Systems	LP-3-025	3137
Dug Wells	LP-2-038	2364
Blockmaking Enterprise	LP-2-033	2047
Opium Growers Redirective Training,	NG-3-002	3314
Reforestation	LP-3-041	3227

Approved Projects to be cancelled

Prior to November 1, 1973.

Title	AP Number	Approval Number
Market construction	LP-3-030	3338
Road construction	LP-3-028	3295

Section Three

Narrative Statements of Project Objectives

I. Education Project

A. The objective of the classroom construction project is to provide well built, ample classrooms in those areas where schools are needed but do not exist, or in those areas where old and inadequate schools are in need of replacement. If there is reasonable assurance thst the villagers will remain in the area then permanent classrooms will be built, if not temporary classrooms will be built. The emphasis in planning has been to develop the concept of area schools as opposed to village schools. For most schools proposed for the coming year the people of several or a number of villages will work together on the construction of a centrally located school. This approach should help achieve the following goals;

1. Make maintainance by the PTA easier by bringing together a large number of families to contribute the funds and labor required.

2. Improve the quality of education by bringing teachers together under a school principal or head teacher who can insure that proper classroom hours are maintained, lesson plans are adequate, etc.

Of the new classrooms planned for the coming year, first priority will be given to the construction of 10 permanent and 15 temporary refugee classrooms.

Second priority will be the Community School now under construction, the 8 room Urban Groupe Scolaire and the 3 room addition to the Ban Khoy Urban Group Scolaire. These classrooms are required so that children who cannot now study due to lack of space will be able to resume their schooling.

Third priority are those self-help classrooms planned for "old" villages throughout the province.

On the above projects summary each individual school is listed in order of priority under the heading of refugee or non-refugee schools.

B. School Furniture Construction

The objective of this ongoing AP is to provide assistance to villagers in the construction of 200 sets of school furniture. USAID will provide plywood and nails while the villagers will be required to provide the rest of the lumber required and to construct the furniture.

C. School Road Improvement

During FY 74 the service road on the ENI school grounds will be paved in order to reduce the amount of dust and mud accumulating in the school classrooms. TP will be in charge of the work and USAID will supply necessary dollar commodities.

II. Village Drinking Water Systems

The purpose of this project is to provide clean drinking water in adequate supply to selected villages throughout the province. Where feasible gravity-fed water systems utilizing plastic tubing and cement water tanks will be constructed. Villages without springs located higher than the village will be programed for drilled or dug wells. The 10 refugee dug wells will be assigned first priority, the 11 water systems will be assigned second priority with drilled and non-refugee dug wells being assigned third and fourth priority respectively.

A. Gravity-fed water systems.

11 gravity-fed self-help village water systems will be constructed.

B. Drilled wells

11 Wells will be drilled in 11 villages.

C. Dug Wells

10 dug wells are planned for refugee resettlement areas in the Long Nam Khan Valley and 6 wells are planned for non-refugee villages.

III. Provincial Roads

The 4 road construction projects proposed for Luang Prabang have different objectives. The projects are listed in order of priority.

A. Force Account

1.) Xieng Nguen/Moung Nane road. 2 years ago a Dry Season road was punched through from Xieng Nguen to Muong Nane to open that area to refugee resettlement. It is now proposed that this be made into an all weather road through the construction of needed bridges and through preparation of a road bed with adequate drainage. The objective is to open the means of travel between Xieng Nguen and Muong Nane, and consequently between Luang Prabang, Sayaboury, and Nam Tan on a year round basis. This should increase the flow of produce from Sayaboury and Nam Tan to Luang Prabang as well as provide the means for a steady flow of goods between Sayaboury and Vientiane. It will also enable the refugees now living in the Long Nam Khan and Phu Din Deng areas to transport their crops to either the Xieng Nguen or Luang Prabang markets. Finally, it will make more accessible the area between the Long Nam Khan Valley and the Mekong River which the Chao Khoueng hopes to use for resettlement of refugees or former soldiers after the peace settlement.

A total of approximately 60 kilometers of road will need to be upgraded, and a number of bridges built and culverts installed.

The cost of this project is not included with this submission since the road has already been approved under the FHWA force account budget for FY 74. Construction is expected to start in January, 1974 and the road will be finished during the dry season of 1975.

2.) The Muong Nane/Muong Khay Road Survey

Presently Route 1 extends south from Luang Prabang to Ban Souey in Muong Khay. Each year TP lengthens this road a few kilometers to the south. It is now proposed that a survey be undertaken to determine the cost of extending this road from Ban Souey southeast through Ban Nanuane and down to Muong Nane.

The objective of this road would be to open a route for commerce between Muong Nane, Nanuane (a rice surplus area) and Muong Khay. Further, a number of hitherto inaccessible small valleys in this area would be opened up for resettlement by refugees.

B. Self Help Roads

1.) Ban Na Lao Valley Road

The purpose of this 1 kilometer village self-help road is to provide free access to the village of Muong Nane from Ban Na Lao.

IV. Training Programs

The 5 training programs planned for FY 74 have the objective of improving the skills of trainees in selected areas and making them more knowledgeable about their area of interest or specialization. Training program priorities are listed in order of priority.

A. Narcotics Related

1.) Redirective Training Program

The objective of this training program is to give opium growers instruction in the alternatives that are available to producing opium. 6 weeks of instruction will be given to a total of 168 trainees from northern Laos. Training subjects are fish and livestock raising, vegetable and field crop production and blacksmithing. Training responsibilities will be divided between RLG and USAID personnel.

B. Refugee Ralated

1.) Refugee Terracing

The objective of this project is to teach refugees the skills and techniques of bench terracing so that they will adapt a stable type of agriculture. A total of 120 refugees will be brought to the terracing site for up to 4 weeks of instruction in building terraces.

2.) An activity funding the construction of an irrigation canal to irrigate the model terraces is also proposed. This canal would demonstrate the advantages of irrigating bench terraces.

3.) Refugee Livestock Production

A total 22 pigs have already been purchased under ongoing

AP LP-2-037. These pigs have now been raised by the refugee livestock association of Ban Houei Phay for 10 months, and a total of 21 offspring are now being weaned with 15 more sows ready to farrow within the next 2 months.

For FY 74 a total of 40 more pigs will be purchased for distribution to Ban Thine Keo, (22 pigs) village number five (9 pigs) and village number twelve, (9 pigs).

Order of priority is the same order listed above.

4.) Fishery Project, Refugees

This activity seeks to teach refugees to raise fish as a source of protein, A total of 10,000 fingerlings will be distributed to five resettlement villages where RLG fisheries personnel will provide technical advice and instruction to 50 villagers in the digging of fish ponds and the raising of fish. Where feasible a small group of villagers in each of these villages will form a fish raising association for the production of fish.

C. Non-Refugee

1.) Naiban Tasseng Training Program

This activity has the objective of improving the administrative skills of 200 naibans and tassengs and teaching them their basic responsibilities. 200 naibans and tassengs will be trained for a period of two weeks at the provincial training center by RLG instructors.

V. Public Health

A. The objective of this project is to increase the physical health of villagers through the providing of rural health dispensaries or centers. The activities are listed in order of priority below.

1.) Pak Ou Dispensary

Ban Pak Ou is located near the northern edge of the RLG area of control in Luang Prabang Province. A small, temporary

dispensary in this area would enable villagers in the RLG controlled area to obtain medical aid with ease and could also serve to increase social interaction between the RLG and PL controlled zones through the provision of medical aid to people from either zone.

2.) Moung Nane Medical Center

The purpose of this activity is to provide medical treatment to the district of Moung Nane. The RLG would provide 5 fulltime medical personnel and the International Red Cross would provide additional personnel to work at the project for a limited period of time. A dispensary, examining room and a 12 bed ward will be included in this permanent structure.

VI. Agriculture Development.

A. O & M, Small Irrigation Systems.

The objective of this project is to assist the Farmer's Associations of small irrigation systems to get their systems back to full operating potential for both wet and dry season rice production. Every available agricultural resource must be utilized for Luang Prabang to produce as much food as possible. The irrigation systems are also needed in the rainy season for supplemental water. The current ongoing AP (FY'73) forO&M was intended to rehabilitate 15 projects but has enough commodities for 18 projects. The proposed AP (FY'74) will provide commodities for rehabilitating 11 more systems. When both of these AP's are completed the irrigation systems in Luang Prabang Province will be close to full operational potential. Labor is self-help and RLG/IRR Agents will provide the supervision.

B. Nursery Construction.

This AP will provide funds for clearing up to six hectares of land primarily by hand and commodities for construction of a small diversion dam on the Houei Khot. The objective is to establish a tree nursery for fruit trees as a source of tree seedlings in the province and to provide a testing station for new crops and new varieties of traditional crops for the province.

C. L. P. Fish Station Remodeling.

There is seepage from four fish ponds at the LP Fish Station. The objective of this AP is to provide commodities to install a concrete wall on one side of each of four ponds which will improve the operating efficiency of the station. RLG/Forestry and Fisheries will provide kip commodities and labor.

VII. Refugee Resettlement Housing

A. Approximately 120 Refugee families have returned to villages which were either completely or partially destroyed during fighting in the Pak Ou - Pak Xeuang area last year.

The purpose of this project is to assist in the permanent refugee resettlement process by providing these refugees with roofing material. The walls of the houses will be constructed of locally available materials.

VIII. Reforestation.

A. The purpose of this project is to provide, within seven to 10 years, an increased supply of lumber for use as building material, making charcoal or as firewood. Further, by example this project seeks to show villagers the need for restoring the trees that have been so widely cut throughout the province.

IX. Special Project

A. Chao Moung Office

As part of the Luang Prabang model Development Zone the Chao Khoueng has requested that USAID provide most of the input in constructing a new Chao Moung office in Moung Nane. Since an adequate 2 story wood Moung office was just built last year this project cannot be recommended in terms of development. Further, since no benefit would come to the villagers through the construction of a new Moung office, although provincial officials would prefer there appears to be very little possible political value in such a project.

If, however, it is decided that other considerations are more important and that special development years throughout the country should have new Moung offices, then this RLG request should be given consideration.

Section Four

Project Reduction Due To Lack Of Funds

If the level of resources available for last year is reduced by 20 per cent, the following projects could be reduced but not eliminated:

I. Non-refugee Classrooms

II. Village Drinking Water Systems
   A. Gravity-fed Systems
   B. Non-refugee Dug Wells

Further, under the above conditions the following projects could be deferred.

III. B. Self Help Road, Ban Na Lao

IX. Special Project, Chao Moung Headquarters

DATE UNKNOWN

N°	REF NATIVE	F	P	ENTHNIC	RICE	condinet	N°

N°	REF NATIVE	F	P	ENTHNIC	RICE	CONDINET	
	M.LP.						
I/	DONE CHO	59	246	L	3690	TH	0806
2/	PHA O	4I	208	L	3I20	TH	I007
3/	HOUEI SENE	8	35	L	525	TH	I208
4/	HAT KHO PHA O	3I	I82	Lu	2730	TH	I007
5/	PHA SANINE	9	55	MEO	825		
6/	M. PaK OU						
	THINE HONG	67	304	L	4560	TH	I0I5
7/	XANG HAI	65	335	L	5025	TH	III4
8/	HOUEI MARK	20	92	LT	I380		
9/	houei pen	8	45	LE	675		
I0/	PHOU KHOUANG	2I	II5	LT	I725	TH	
II/	HAT KHAM	47	257	L	3855		
I2/	PHA THEUNG	28	I70	L	2550	TH	I727
I3/	HAT KHO	I4	84	LU	I260		
I4/	KHONE KHAM	9	5I	LU	765		
I5/	MOC HO	74	336	LT	5040		
I6/	KHOC KHIGNEUA	23	I02	L	I530	TH	II09
I7/	PAK OU	50	286	L	4290	TH	0920
I8/	HAT MATH	35	I87	L	2805	TH	II20
I9/	WANG LAI	25	I25	LU	I875		
20/	HOUEI KO	25	I00	LT	I500	TH	09I7
2I/	HOUEI HO	I2	58	LT	870		
22/	HOUEI CHIM	II	59	L	885		
23/	KHOC NGEUAK	I6	65	L	975	TH	0919
24/	BAN MOUANG	24	I28	L	I920	TH	0820
25/	BAN KHOC	24	II6	L	I740	TH	0920
26/	HOUEI YO LAO	33	I97	L	2955	TH	062I
27/	HOUEI SEUNG	I2	70	LT	I050		
28/	HOUEI ANG	5	25	LT	375		
29/	PHA TAO	7	42	LT	630		
30/	KHOC KHAM	I6	67	LT	I005		
3I/	NA SANG	I4	62	L	930		

32/	HOUEI YO NAI	8	40	LT	600			
33/	LONG O	24	I40	L	2I00			
34/	LAT THA HAI	6I	305	LU	4575	TH	2030	
35/	PAK CHACK	I23	474	LU	7II0			
36/	HOUEI PHANG	22	I27	LT	I905			
37/	THINE KEO	I59	877	L	I3I55	SC	879I	
38/	NA TANE	5[illegible]	22I	L	3315	TH	I606	
39/	NA KHINGENE	22	97	L	I455	TH	I707	
40/	KOK VANE NEUA	2I	84	L	I260	TH	I708	
4I/	BO HAI	32	I35	L	2025	TH	I9I0	
42/	THA PHO	I	5	L	7[illegible]			
43/	HOUEI LONG	25	I20	LT	I800			
			6829		I02435			
44/	HOUEI KA TOM	[illegible]	22	L	330			
45/	KOK VANE TAI	3I	I40	L	2I00	TH	I708	
46/	KENG KHENE	37	58[illegible]2	L	8750	TH	I026	
47/	BAN YOI HAI	20	II6	L	I740			
48/	BAN KHOCPHOU	4[illegible]	254	L	3810			
49/	BAN LAT HANE	I22	688	L	I0[illegible]20	TH	0024	
50/	BAN LATKHAMOUNE	3	I2	L	I80			
5I/	BAN DONE LOM	36	I60	L	2.400			
52/	HOUCI PONG	22	88	L	I.320			
53/	PAK SEUANG	67	330	L	4950	TH	I2I0	
54/	BAN SIEO	I6	97	L	I455	TH	I5I0	
55/	BAN THINH	40	I74	L	26I0			
56/	BAN LUANG	26	I20	L	I800			
57/	PAK PA	2I	III	L	I665	TH	I509	
58/	PHONE NGAM	I9	86	L	I290			
59/	B N LUM	I4	72	L	I080			
60/	BAN PHIA	20	I03	L	I545			
6I/	BAN LAI	33	I63	L	2445			
62/	BAN KHILUANG	40	I78	L	2670			
	PHONE SAVANG	33	I72	L	2580			
	[illegible]C HOUNG	8	60	L	900	TH	I07	
	[illegible]OUNG	I5	8I	L	I2I5	TH		

66/	KIOW YA LP	I3	73	MBO	I095	TB	0685	
67/	PHA MHOUANG	32	I53	LT	2295	TH	KI6	
68/	HOUEI KHO	5	2I	LT	3I5			
69/	HOUEI CHIT	7	47	L	705			
70/	NAM BAK	2	5	L	75			
7I/	HAT SUA	2	7	LU	I05			
72/	PHOU LUANG TAI	I24	697	M	I0455	TH	0II4	
73/	PHOU LUANG NEUA	I30	763	M	II445	TH	0II6	
74/	PHOU DAM	III	604	M	9060	L	254	
75/	KIOW KACHAM	222	1632	M	24480	LS	4	
76/	KIOW TALOUNE	I87	II53	M	I7295	TG	1069	
77/	KIOW CHALOU	87	577	M	8655	TG	276I	
78/	NAM MOP	I88	1387	M	20805	TG	II67	
79/	HOUEI KHOT	78	288	LT	4320	TG	0385	
80/	DONE MO	5	2I	LT	3I5			
8I/	SOUANG LUANG	2I	I05	LT	I575			
82/	PHONE SANOUK	2	7	LT	I05			
83/	BAN PHONE	8I	352	LT	5280			
84/	THANG KHOT	86	4456	LT	6840			
85/	PHA KENG	9	59	LT	885			
86/	HOUEI HIA	97	607	M	9I05			
87/	PHA THOUNG NAI	I5	II7	M	I755			
88/	HOUEI KHO	2I	84		I260			
89/	NAM FEUANG	89	476		7I40			
90/	HAT PHANG	I3	82		I230			
9I/	KHOC HANH	I4	77		II55			
92/	HOUEI PHAY	523	I425		2I375			
93/	KIOW YA X K	87	500		7500			
94/	HOUEI KHORK	I9	76		II40			
95/	BAN PHIE GNAI	56	269		4035			
96/	BAN LONG LABH	I2	38		570			
		4I98	22796		34I940			

REFUGEES AT 196

From:			ARRIVED:
BAN PHAK LAO (TH 9851)	L 23 F	124 P	SEPT 30
BAN PHONG THAO (TH 0253)	L 9 F	46 P	"
BAN MOUIE KA	LT 7 F	29 P	SEPT 15
BAN MOK BOUAK	LT 9 F	48 P	"
BAN MOK CHA RIE	LT 5 F	24 P	
	53 F	271 P	TOTAL

REFUGEES AT	BAN PHA PAI	TH 9625 (B.V. 26)	
B. PHA PAI	LT 23 F 81 P		(in old village)
REFUGEES AT	UH 0736		(LS. 184 Troops)
	LT 130 P		(in old village)

All these people haue rice crops - which can be haruested and choppered out of the "Liberated" areas. A months supply of rice from Vientiane for each group put into Hither 36 or 196.

5 new school

#48A

19 JAN 1966 SAMTHONG - PHATHONG AREA.

<u>VISITED</u> #169 - FOUND FEW REFUGEES THERE - #121-165 PEOPLE LIVING NEAR #169 NE.

REFUGEES #121-#169 - ① 70 PEOPLE 15 FAMILIES AT BAN SOP KAN
② ABOUT 200 PEOPLE AT TEAM #25

AQUIRED REFUGEE LISTS of PEOPLE AT TEAM #26 FROM PONG YANG ARROSS NAM OU RIVER.

TEAM #25 WANTS to START A SCHOOL - HAS NO TEACHER! NEEDS SUPPLIES: CHECK ABOUT TEACHERS FROM #121-169 to START AT TEAM #25. - XIENG MAN FEELS HAS MINIMUM OF 60 STUDENTS.

RICE - ① 1040 DROPPED 24 BAGS AT TEAM 25
② TEAM 26 HAD 2 DROPS, 127 BAGS FIRST DROP - SECOND DROP LANDED IN WOODS N.W of DZ, DONT KNOW HOW MANY BAGS DROPPED OR HOW MANY BROKEN.

MILITARY - FELT ENEMY MAY MOVE UP RIVER FROM MOUNG NGOI AND NIT FRIENDLIES AT PAK LOUUG.

INFO FROM TOM WARD - RLG OFFICIALS PLUS TOM WARD VISITED BAN KOK, TH 0442, - FOUND C1500 REFUGEES INCLUDING PEOPLE FROM NAM THUAM (#176) AREA. COMMODITIES WILL COME FROM LP.

20 JAN 66 SAM THUNG → PHA THONG AREA

VISIT to REFUGEES TJ 8808 D2 I

1) 262 REFUGEES ACTUALLY LIVING HERE FROM PHA THONG

LAO
LAO THUNG

2) 149 REFUGEES ARRIVING TODAY FROM SAN TIE

3) HOUEI SALANG REQUEST RICE DROPPED HERE BY BIG BIRD.

22 JAN 6C SAM THONG PHU SA LY

ARRIVED AT PNU SALY WITH NIA YING ABOUT 1045 - VISITED HUTS of REFUGEES LIVING IN PNU SA LY: - VISITED EACH HOUSE TO DETERMINE THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN EACH FAMILY - TOLD THE REFUGEES TO ALL BE AT THE SVAY AT 0600 23 JAN FOR ACTUAL "HEAD COUNT." - SEEMS TO BE MANY YOUNG BOY, A FEW YOUNG GIRLS AND LOTS OF NURSING MOTHERS AND OLD PEOPLE - SOME OF THE OLD MEN SAID THAT THEIR SONS WERE TAKEN INTO THE PL ARMY 5-6-7 YEARS AGO AND NEVER RETURNED - PRESUMED DEAD. - ALL ARE LAO THUNG

CENSUS TODAY 134 FAMILIES (142)
937 PEOPLE (978)

MOUNG - PAK SING

FROM NOUEI POUN - TASSENG BAC LAW - LP.
BAN NOUEI YON - " " " - " LP
BAN DAT SA LO - " " " " LP
11/25 12/12 BAN NOUEI TOUN " " " " LP
BAN NOUEI JAJ " BAN SAY " LP
BAN NOUEI PEK " PAK SANG MOUNG PAKSANG LP
BAN NOUEI PEK NEUA
BAN NOUEI ENUE " " " "
ARRIVED 1/22 → BAN BAA HOK " BAN SAY, MOUNG PASAY LP

↘ 7 FAMILIES + ONE SINGLE MAN
40 PEOPLE.

NOTE ~~BAN~~ NAI KHONG ROI SHA LING LO
ROI TRI BLEA YOUNG MOUA

NIA YING SAYS TWO KONG ROI'S OF REFUGEES ALREADY FORMED - ANOTHER KHONG ROI READY BUT NO WEAPONS

23 JAN

ASSEMBLED REFUGEES AT 0730. - NEW REFUGEE SOLIDERS LINED UP - COUNTED ABOUT 70 WITH GUNS IN FORMATION. - NIA YING & I SATISFIED THERE REALLY ARE 978 PEOPLE - EVERY NEW SOLIDER HAS HIS FAMILY WITH HIM INCLUDING WIFE, CHILDREN AND PARENTS IF LIVING.

ROI TRI REQUESTS HELO ONCE A WEEK TO DROP RICE, ETC., TO TROOPS 4 HRS, 8 HRS AND ONE DAYS WALK AWAY - (WHY NOT UTILIZE THE REFUGEES TO CARRY RICE?)

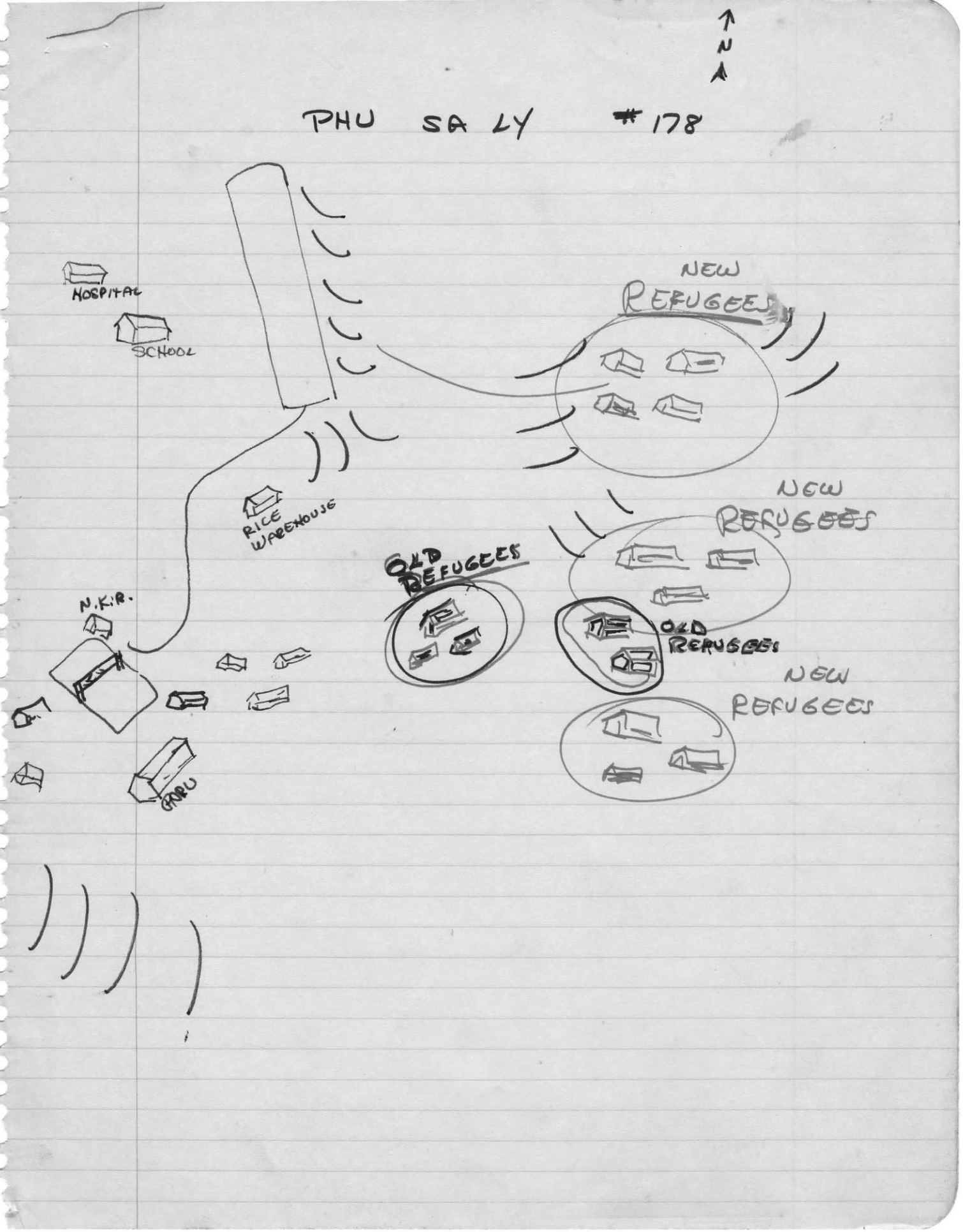
TOTAL CENSUS OF OLD & NEW:

1172	OLD REFUGEES
978	NEW REFUGEES
2150	TOTAL

TOTAL FAMILIES 320

EXPECT MORE REFUGEES TO COME HERE - 3-4000 PEOPLE STILL IN OLD VILLAGES.

PHU SA LY #178


N
HOSPITAL
SCHOOL
NEW REFUGEES
RICE WAREHOUSE
NEW REFUGEES
OLD REFUGEES
N.K.R.
OLD REFUGEES
NEW REFUGEES
GARU

131 Dap 1400
Sol 400
AC/3 80
480

813 boy

520
790
1315

Xing Phan Ref 227
Dap 150
377

Rec 32C

sold for

Xing Man Ref 913

Sol. 350
#121 65
AC/1 650
1065

Rec 982

TN 2145 with A

150 ref
180 sol.

Rec 165

Moh Pha sol 400
AC/2 160
560

326
982
1308

Rice Requirements

4613 AC/4

Foxes 587

Peasants

29-30 JANUARY 66 MOK LOK

PURPOSE OF VISIT: TO FIND OUT WHERE THE PEOPLE OF NAM THUAM AREA AND MOK LOK AREA HAD GONE (EXCLUDING THOSE WHO WENT TO HOUEI PENG)

1) FINDINGS: REFUGEES FIRST CAME HERE THE MIDDLE OF DECEMBER BUT HAVE MOVED AROUND FREQUENTY DUE TO THE UNCERTAIN MILITARY SITUATION AROUND #76 & 131. [redacted] HOWEVER THE REFUGEES BEGAN MOVING BACK INTO THE TEMPORARY HUTS THEY HAD BUILT IN DECEMBER ABOUT 10 DAYS AGO. REFUGEES SAY THEY HAVE HAD NO RICE FOR 20 DAYS. REFUGEE LEADER FOR LAO, TASSENG PO MOUNG, SAYS RICE WAS DROPPED HERE ONCE BUT WAS NOT GIVEN TO THE REFUGEES, ONLY THE SOLIDERS.

2) THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION HERE IS WHERE ARE THE REFUGEES TO GO? THERE ARE A TOTAL OF 2006 PEOPLE (396 FAMILIES) WHO ARE HERE AT MOK LOK. DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1473 PEOPLE (325 FAMILIES) FROM THE NAM THUAM AREA MOVED SOUTH TO HOUEI PENG (THESE REFUGEES WERE GIVEN COMMODITIES FROM LUANG PRABANG. THE PROGRAM WAS CO-ORDINATED BY TOM WARD IN LUANG PRABANG THROUGH THE CHAW KHAWNG.) THE REMAINDER OF THE NAM THUAM PEOPLE MOVED INTO THE MOK LOK AREA. THESE PEOPLE HAVE ALL MOVED FROM THEIR ORGINAL VILLAGES TO NAM THUAM OVER A YEAR AGO AND WERE SUPPLIED WITH COMMIDITIES. THE REFUGEES SAY MOK LOK AREA IS NOT SAFE TO LIVE IN. THEY WANT TO GO TO HOUEI PENG AND PAK SYANG. LY NA IS NOT HERE BUT WE

WERE TOLD HE WANTS THE PEOPLE TO MOVE. to EITHER OF THESE AREAS. THERE ARE 40 SOLDIERS REPORTED READY to ESCORT 84 LAO FAMILIES, 520 PEOPLE, to HOUEI PENE. OR PAK SYUAM. PAK SYUAM SEEMS to BE PREFERRED DUE to ABUNDANT FIELDS. THIS [redacted] WAS REPORTED BY 2 MEN WHO WALKED THERE to CHECK THE SITUATION. HOUEI PENE IS 3 DAYS BY FOOT, PAK SYUAM (SYING) IS 6 [redacted] DAYS WALK. IF THEY WALK WILL NEED to HAVE RICE DROPPED ALONG THE WAY. THE TASSENG [redacted] FAVORS THE MOVE. WHEN WE FLEW OVER THE REFUGEE AREA YESTERDAY THEY WERE PREPARING to PACK UP AND MOVE THEN.

3) TASSANG POMOUNG HAS NOT BEEN PAID FOR 6 YEARS.

REFUGEES.

	PEOPLE	FAMILIES
MEO	998	196
LAO-LAO THUNG	1008	200
	2006	396 TOTAL.

REPORT ON 7 COMPANIES FORMERLY AT #176 – *131

1) 66 MEO → WENT WITH P.L.
2) 40 MEO → WENT WITH P.L.
3. 76 LAO THUNG → to HOUEI PENE - BAN KOK AREA
4) 90 LAO THUNG → to HOUEI PENE - BAN KOK AREA.
5) 80 MEO → AT MOK LOK
6) 50 LAO THUNG → STILL NEAR NAM THUAM.
7) 100 MEO → AT MOK LOK.

TOTAL 170 MEN STILL IN #176-*131 AREA.

HELO 845 REPORTED THAT A RICO PLANE TRIED TO DROP HERE THIS MORNING. BUT COULDN'T DUE TO HEAVY CLOUD COVERAGE. HOWEVER WE HEARD NO ENGINE.

LOCALS REPORTED WE WERE SHOT AT OVER NAM THUAN BUT WE HEARD NO SHOTS IN THE PLANE.

RECON OVER #176 NAM THUAN—
WITH NOLAN DRIVING WE MADE SEVERAL PASSES. OVER #176. WE SAW NO SIGN OF LIFE EVEN WITH FIELD GLASSES. HOWEVER SEVERAL MORE BUILDING HAVE BEEN BURNED IN THE AREA NEAR THE GAS DUMP. LOOKS AS IF GAS DRUMS WERE ROLLED UP TO ~~HUTS~~ HOUSES AND SET ON FIRE. THE MAIN PART OF THE VILLAGE AWAY FROM THE STRIP WAS NOT BURNED.

DEFENSE OF MOK LOK:
THE "LAST DITCH" DEFENSE OF #131 LOOKS HOPELESS. THE TRENCHES ARE IMPROPERLY DUG ON THE HILL TOP, REQUIRING A MAN TO STAND UP TO FIRE OVER OF THEM, IN ADDITION TO NO FIELD OF FIRE. THE BUNKERS DUG ARE DEATH TRAPS WITH NO PLACE TO GO AND NO PLACE TO FIRE OUT FROM. AMMO IS STORED IN THE TRENCHES AND BUNKERS BUT THE DAMP EARTH AND RAINS 2 DAY AGO HAVE RUINED THE AMMO. WHOLE BOXES OF .30 CAL. CLIPS ARE RUSTED AND THE SHELLS AND SPRINGS ARE RUSTED SO THE SHELLS WON'T "POP" OUT. ONE BUNKER

NAS AN ESTIMATE OF 600 BELT, 6 CLIPS + A BELT, 8 SHELLS IN A CLIP. - ALL ARE WET AND COVERED WITH MUD. TWO MACHINE GUNS ARE RUSTED IN THE BARREL, DUST WHICH [redacted] SIFTED IN THE MECHANISM IS NOW MUD AFTER THE RECENT RAIN. - THE AMMO FOR THE MACHINE GUNS IS ALSO WET AND RUSTED. THE 2.51 MORTARS ARE IN FAIRLY GOOD SHAPE AS IS THE .75m. THERE HAS BEEN NO ATTEMPT THE 2 DAYS I WAS HERE TO IMPROVE UPON THE DEFENSE OR TO CLEAN UP WEAPONS OR AMMO.

RICE DROP - AC-46 WAS HEARD TO THE SOUTH AND WEST OF #131. REPEATED CALLS ON MY RADIO BROUGHT NO RESPONSE. FINALLY THE PLANE HEADED FOR #131. (A NORMAL APROACH FROM THE NORTH-WEST WAS WIDE OPEN AT THE TIME). ON THE FIRST DROP THE PLANE HIT THE DZ (THE STRIP). THE SECOND DROP HIT THE VILLAGE, AS DID THE THIRD AND FIFTH DROPS. AT FIRST THE SITUATION LOOKED BAD BUT ON INVESTIGATING ONLY ONE HEN & 7 CHICKS WERE KILLED, THE RADIO ANTENNA KNOCKED DOWN, ONE HUT SMASHED, ONE ROOF DAMAGED ON THE HOUSE WHERE I STAYED, ONE BUNKER SLIGHTLY CAVED IN, SEVERAL PEOPLE MISSED DEATH OR INJURY BY A FEW FEET. SOME BAGS LODGED AGAINST HOUSES BUT DID NO DAMAGE. ONE BAG WAS HANGING FROM THE ROOF OF A HOUSE.

THE DROP WAS -96 BAGS TOTAL: 3 CORN, 4 SALT, 89 RICE.

TELL VIENTIANE THERE IS A SURPLUS OF ABOUT 90 BAGS OF SALT HERE. DO <u>NOT</u> DROP SALT HERE!!

FIVE BAGS DROPPED ON THE <u>FAR</u> SIDE OF THE VILLAGE, 4 OF THE 5 BAGS LANDING IN THE JUNGLE. NAI KHONG ZUKA SAW THE BAGS FALL AND JUMPED INTO A BUNKER. A RICE BAG SMASHED ON THE BUNKER WITH NO DAMAGE TO ZUKA-

AMERICAN PILOTS LOST LOTS OF FACE AND RESPECT TODAY.

<u>RICE DROP</u> - 1500 3 DROPS LOST.
FIRST DROP END OF STRIP, 2nd - SOUTH OF STRIP, 3RD OFF THE END OF STRIP.

ORGINAL HOMES OF REFUGEES FROM #1&-12 AREA.

MEO REFUGEES FROM FOLLOWING:

NAM THUAM
HOUEI JANG
HOUEI KHUA
HOUEI LAP
998 HOUEI MAI
PEOPLE HOUEI KIN
HOUEI WU
PHA VUT

. . . . . .

LAO REFUGEES FROM

NAM BAC
BAN KHONG
POON SAI
LAY AN
TAN KAN
DON LOM
SOP JEAM
HAY KEEP

1008

LAO THUNG REFUGEES FROM

PEOPLE PHU POUI
BAN TAN YUN
BAN NOUEI HAI
BAN HOUEI UN
BAN NOUEI JEM
BAN HOUEI NAM KAN
BAN NOUEI WNG

	PEOPLE	FAMILIES
MEO	998	196
LAO-LAO THUNG	1008	200
	2006	396 TOTAL

Ark P o P. 12,000,000 kap

Jack McClean

#169 Benzail - 4-5 tons, Lane Berger

Marcel Dore Fund, Los Wife -

Chief Boreman in L.P. Skipper from B. H. Sai

reason for selling

1). if could get out, could pay $10 for refuge supplies - but we have supplied them until essential ahead - then the would be consume good, make make rich -

$24,000

#24,000

2). would pay for aircraft -

3). don't want benzail to get to P.L.

BO

Check with Pop about this -

169 16 16 16 16

#165 QUOTA - WILL FEED
4300 PEOPLE FOR
1 MONTH. (OR 500 gm p/p.)

1620
40
64,800
2
129,600

4320
30 | 129,600
120
96
90
60

22
650
453
197
2419
577
4296 total Refugee in the area.

#121
TJ 1204
+J 2302
TJ 3307

22-23 JAN 66 PHU SA LY

NIA YING & I ALONG WITH ROI TRI & NAI KONG ROI

From 147 - 186 FEB 11 arrived

10-11 FEB. PHA THONG, HOUEI SALANG,

XIENG

121 + 300(?) 788 Mok Plai 181 181

453 Xieng Mam Dai 181 3.3

#20 1 197 Xieng Khan #189 543

#187 1854 2419 Houei Salang

GONE 577 (don - #169) Houei Salang

4434

4634

#169

750.

737

800

1537

22

788

197

453

917

2355

663

22

130

90

117

147

188

672

14

22

120

6)700

6

10

1

120

6

720

116.6

6)700

6

10

6

40

36

4

1500

12

3000

1500

18000

450

40)18,000

160

200

4600

UG 3414 ✓ what about it

2300

12

4600

2300

27,600

300

20

100

40

4000

200

40

8000

4000

4000

16)16,000

650

40)27,600

240

360

9 X
6
54

108
54
162

108

13c

2 drops 48 bags

+J 3809 432 bags Hyen Salem

+H 1485 228 bags one drop Mal Plai

+J ~~6226~~ 5220 ~~2808~~ 168 bags ½ drop Xieng Man

+H ~~5322~~

+J ~~5022~~ 138 ½ drop Xieng Phan
5220 ~~138~~

~~1081~~

13c

169 108 Phu Thong

Nov 65	DEC 6.
121 2200	2200
169 144	280
138 144	65
	2565

4

1000

~~[redacted]~~

L+		795	130 formulas
MeO	C	400	just arrived
~~MeO~~		~~769~~	from Lao Ta → Pha Thay → Xi Lin → Mon
MeO		520 →	76 formulas

/

DZ's RICE

XIENG PHAN TJ 6226
XIENG MAN NOI TJ 6220
MOK PLAI TH 1489

QC 4613
74 FAMILIES (444 PEOPLE) REFUGEES
34 FAMILIES BU 13
143 REFUGEES
587 REFUGEES

#131
TH 2145 WHITE U

? (215) SOLDIERS AT THIS SITE
+200 SOLDIERS AT PAK BAENG

AC/4 QC 4613 REFUGEES 74 FAMILIES. ____? REFUGEES

XIENG PHAN RED T
150 SOLDIERS 237 REF.

XIENG MAN NOI
350 SOLDIERS. + 64 LAO TA, LAO THONG > 800 LAO THUNG REFUGEES.
SOLDIERS.
+43 LT people
36 "
AC/1 650 SOLDIERS. BOUN OUM
737 REFUGEES 147 families Lao Theung
97 "
? (20) known Lao Meo

453 Lao
400 Com

MOK PLAI
350 - 400 (200(?)) SOLDIERS (+160 SOLDIERS AC/2
(?) REFUGEES. [LAO THUNG 795 old]
1397 +400

#131 RED H
1400 DEPENDENTS 400 (?) SOLDIERS (AC/3 RED T 80 SOLDIERS) (150 at #131, 250 in Thana around
NONE (?) REFUGEES 400

TH 2145 WHITE U
160 SOLDIERS.

#131 cal. 1400 Res 813
Sal. 480

561 Xray Phar cal. 377 Res 326
Sal. 300

560 Xray Mam Nai cal Rej

237
913
1879
3029

117
136
141
133
527
5

132
141
133
2

Sunday 20 [Jan - Feb 1966?]

Xieng Man Noi

Tom-

Nai Khong Mai is going visit the Chaw Khouang LP today I think. I think that you should know I have been promised refugee goods for 5000 people for Mok Plai, Houei Salong (list), PhaThong (list), Xieng Man Noi, Xieng Phan. Phil Gullion says that the stuff will arrive early this week.

I hope to be in LP tomorrow (Monday) to see you and the Chaw Khouang if possible – they feel that there is a problem here as most of the refugees are from LP province but are now in Phong Saly Province. I'm RONing here at Xieng Man Noi- Hope to see you tomorrow with more complete information.

Ernie

ca Early 1966
Late 1965

Sunday 20
Xieng Mon Noi.

Tom Ward Nai Khong Mai is going visit the Chau Khaung LP today I think. I think you should know I have been promised refugee goods for 5000 people for Mok Plai, Hanoi Salong (lost), Pha Khong (lost), Xieng Mon Noi, Xieng Phan, Phil Julian says that the stuff will arrive Long this week —

I hope to be in LP tomorrow (Monday) to see you and the Chau Khaung if possible — they feel there [illegible] are as many refugees from the province that now in Phong Saly Proper — Jim RON'ing here at Xieng Mon Noi — Hope to see you tomorrow until more complete information

Ernie
Kuhn

10-12 FEB 66

	TH 1489	FAMILES	PEOPLE	
REFUGEES	MOK PLAI (J)	117 -	~~450~~ 788	
			41	
			1150	

FROM: TJ 123,006
TJ 111,018
TJ 104,037
TJ 098,081

CHOPPER

~~HOUEI SALANG (A) 178 917 LAO THUNG~~
~~270~~
~~(448)~~
~~1420~~
~~2337~~

XIENG MAN NOI (F) 90 453 LAO THUNG
187

~~565~~ ~~3440~~ TOTAL

CAG PLAN
CHUCK CHUNG #138 · AT TALAD LUNG - REQUEST COMPENSATION FOR HOMES DESTROYED BY T-28's.

HELIO

XIENG PHAN (H) 34 197

~~577~~ ~~3707~~ GRAND TOTAL
0-

KHAM PHO TJ 5704 (H)

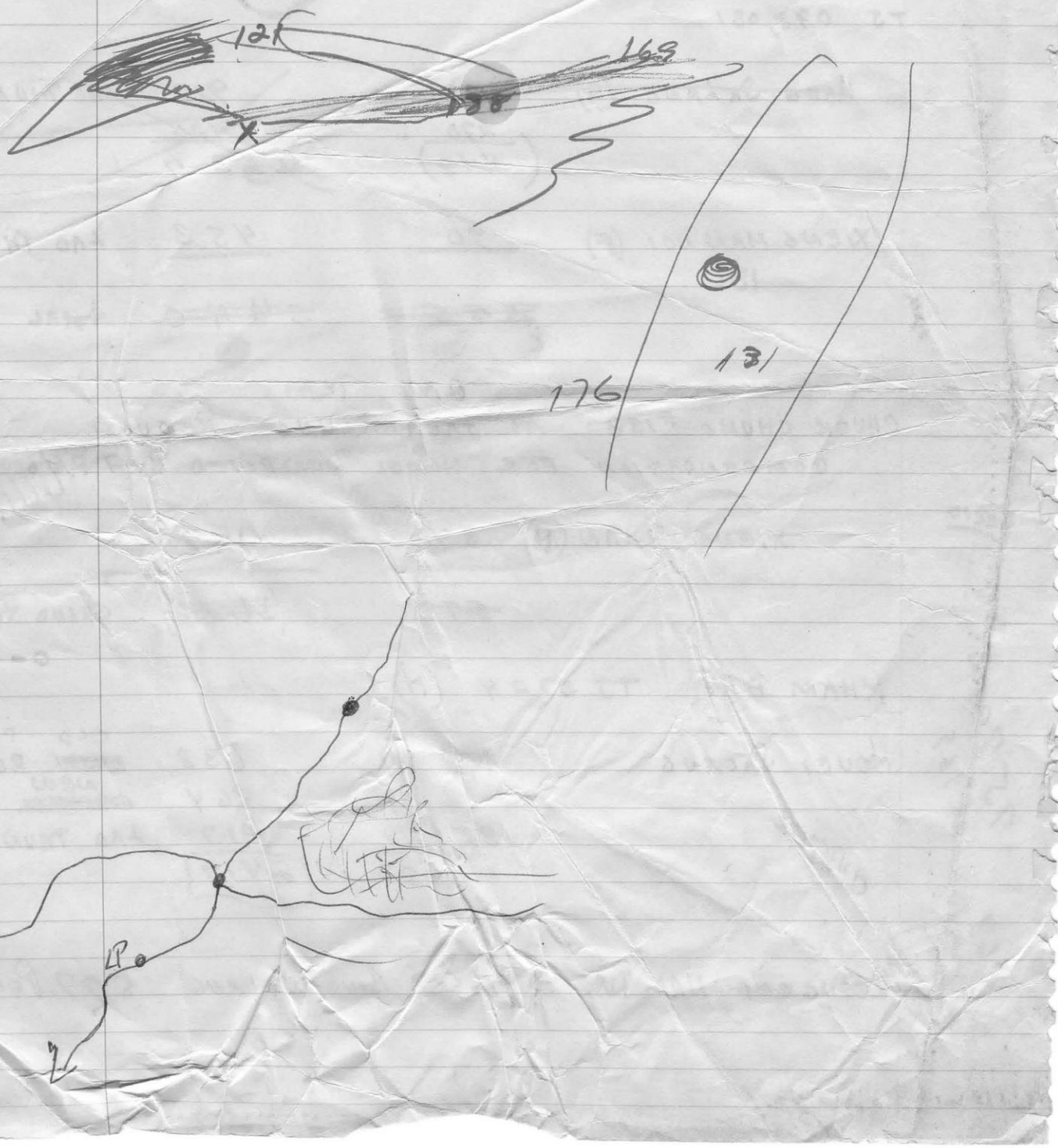
HOUEI SALANG	~~117~~	638	OLD REF.	
	147	964	NEW PEOPLE	
CHOPPER	188 188	917	LAO THUNG	
	452	2419		

75 Tank at #165

863 Int

(GOV) REFUGEES NAM DAC → #165 → HOUEI SALANG 577 People

CHUNK CHUNG 36 FAMILES
JAN 14 T-28's BOMBED VILLAGE - HOUSES
DESTROYED.



CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. A. E. Farwell, A/Director — August 13, 1968

THRU: Mr. E. T. McKeithen, A/AC/Xieng Khouang
E. C. Kuhn, AOO/Xieng Khouang

Request for Additional Helicopters for Refugee Move

Background

Approximately three years ago, Nam Thuam (LS-176; TH-2568) and Phu Saly (LS-178; TH-9363) were established with a proposed "operation link-up" in mind. Troops from Nam Thuam were to move east across the Nam Ou, and Phu Saly was to move west across the Nam Seng, thereby linking up north-central Luang Prabang Province with eastern Luang Prabang and western Sam Neua. However, it was not until January, 1967, that a move was made out of Phu Saly and Houei Tong (LS-196; TH-8750) across the Nam Seng to Phu Tai Phyng (TH-6763). In this move, Ban Se (LS-225; TH-7963) was occupied on 31 January, 1967. In a week's time, we had 600-plus refugees, Lao and Lao Thung, in Ban Se who had been held by the "PL" along the Nam Mi (a tributary meeting the Nam Seng at TH-7967). This was the first "RLG" presence in the area for nearly six years. Within an extremely short time, the village was cleaned up, new houses built, gardens planted, and an airstrip built along with a dispensary. 104 men were recruited as ADC's, of whom 54 were trained and armed. On the morning of 30 April, 1967; in a surprise attack, the "PL" recaptured Ban Se and burned the village. Due to flood stage of the Nam Seng, only about 200 people escaped across the river to Phu Saly. The remainder were herded north by the enemy.

In November, 1967 - January, 1968, another operation was launched in the area by SGU 2, ADC's, and GM 15. These troops pushed northwest from Phu Tai Phyng towards Moung Ngoi (L-50; TH-5891) with the intention of relieving pressure on Nam Bac (LS-203; TH-3584). Nam Bac fell and the relieving forces suffered heavy losses; but, in the operation another 100-plus Ban Se people escaped to Houei Tong. Both Ban Se groups were resettled at Moung Hiem (LS-48A; UH-3020) before it fell, and then Phone Kham (UH-2311) before it fell. Finally, they were resettled at Na Sou (TF-6195) where they are now doing very well.

Present Situation

A friendly agent, known by me for 1 1/2 years, Phaw Baan, reported two weeks ago that many of the old "Ban Se refugees" are living at Sop Sang (TH-9179). The refugees, along with the inhabitants of Sop Sang, contacted

CONFIDENTIAL

Phaw Baan about the possibility of friendly RLG troops helping them escape from the enemy. Both Lt. Col. Phan (Governor of Sam Neua) and Maj. Ju Va Ly (Commander of Na Khang (LS-36; UH-4110), concurred in the move. At the present time, two companies of ADC's from Houei Tong and Phu Saly are waiting for 3-4 HT-1 radios before they move toward Sop Sang.

Phaw Baan states that there are only 30 "PL" militia in the area. They are armed with French MAS's, American M-1's, and Springfield and Chinese bolt-action rifles. There are no known BAR's, or Bren guns, nor mortars. The informant also related that the "PL" have told the villagers recently that due to deteriorating conditions in North Vietnam the people could expect little or no help from North Vietnam. However, rice is still apparently being requisitioned from the villagers.

Proposed Plan

When they receive the radios, the two companies will proceed to Sop Sang, occupy the village and the surrounding hills. A chopper pad will be cut out in or near an old French "fort." We would need a total of five helicopters for one day. Hopefully, we can get one or two from AB-1. In any case, we will need five choppers. Barring bad weather, the move can be completed in one day; or, hopefully, less than one full work day.

Necessity of Helicopters

The movement must be made in one day although it would take the enemy 3-4 days to get reinforcements into Sop Sang. Second, the rivers are up, making crossing difficult for people loaded down with gear. Third, we can, with choppers, get the people to safety in a matter of minutes (20 kms. from Sop Sang to Phu Saly), and still carry a maximum amount of their household effects.

Resettlement

If the choppers can be obtained, the people will be resettled in one of the following locations: (1) Phu Saly/Houei Tong area, (2) Nong Han (LS-233; UH-1013)/San Pha Kha (LS-33; UH-0709) area, or (3) Na Sou (TF-6195).

Conclusions

Considering the previous background of these people (the rebuilding and fall of Ban Se), it is felt we should support this request. Although the RLG has not been in the area for many years, the civilians still show an interest in being under RLG control, as evidenced in their work at Ban Se, and now in contacting and helping, in the past, agents working out of Phu Saly/Houei Tong. No definite time has been set for the move, but it should be in the next week to ten days. At a time when many local leaders are worried about the possibility of decreasing U.S. support, we should support this move to help bolster morale.

ECKuhn:cl:8/13/68

#198 Pitchstory 19 AUG 68

NAME XENG PIC — VILLAGE ☆ BAN SE. Captured 15 AUG 68

fall ☆225 → Nam Mi No help from PL. ☆ at ☆ Ban Se
M/CF - 100+ soldier

PDC's threw away weapons - PL told would for gun.

1) village burned, few goods out -
2) burnt village said don't want people to live at Ban Se. -
3) ☆ ADC's (PL took weapons) didn't physically hurt the ☆ ADC's. -
4) PL - told people could not stay at Ban Se - spoke nice, not hard treatment -
5) claimed 500 - 600 people, including porters - porters left for Muong Ngai
6) only 5-6 "PL" took people to Nam Mi. - rest of soldiers went north - M14's (M-1 + Trench) weapons
Radiohist 7) Now he says that there are no PL soldiers around the Nam Mi
8) 2 PL soldier killed on boat - Xieng Pic was in a boat behind, says didn't know if any PL in boat ahead
~~9) SO 2 DAC - 2-60m Mortar arrived Ban the Vane~~
9) ☆ #113 trained men - lectured by PL - said could not be trusted - weapons taken away
2 Ban se PL soldier trained at #113
10) wks 6M 15 + 5GU 206 → 150 - 3 PL ~~took~~ soldiers roughed people near Nam Mi - towards Sop Sang, ☆ the Vane (group to the Vane came to #196 Dec) other people went north - had opportunity to come #178 if they wanted to - no one came.

(11) villages taken to Laos carry salt, ammo - rice - 10 days as a trip.
Than Do - comes north of Laos

12) Laos pull - "heard" about 100 men RLG men trying to get to Pha Sally - Hawie Yang - but "XP" don't know what happened to them -

Re -

life under "PL"

1) never gave people rice & salt
2) whoever went to get salt/rice can go to Laos:
trade pigs, chickens rice - reopen went to villages of relatives toward Muang Ngoi to buy goods to trade ; XP went to Hawie Yang (between B.T.U. & B.S.)
3) equal weight (pig - duck etc) good for salt.
4) no medic at Nam Mo - many old - young people died
5) at Nam Mo Bom Vang - (Bom Le now along the Nam Xeng) - maybe 200 + people in area.
6) Meda Thao Thao - told people to move away, was going to commit suicide - XP head explosion.
7) 1 child killed - CD hit a land mine
8) no young people taken to study - (before the 1967 PL did not take people to Sop Kong (San Neua) to study - after study, returned to old area - PL cadre, some soldiers - some for 2-3 years some sent other areas. (& Ous Hyan) → 14 → L.P.
9) Sop now no propaganda

10) before Barbe PL did not want people to come to KLC but "PL" said KLC not good-
before XP said wanted to have meet son at *178 - PL said would kill him.

11) have people who go to Sopchoppy - Nadeau ⇐ but XP says he never himself went, but knew people who did (but doesn't remember hearing anything about the area).

(12) says that some people might want to come here (Medart) but people really like the Nadeau.

24 OCT 1700 HRS.
1967?
KUHN

NAM XUANG OPERATION

RICE TO BE DROPPED OCT 26 or 27 AT HOUIE TONG, LS #196.

TROOPS: BU 26 100 MEN : BU 27 120 MEN
ADC's OF LS #196 130 MEN: ADC's OF SAN PHA KHA LS #33 ONE COMPANY.: ADC'S OF HOUIE THONG KHO, LS #184 ONE COMPANY

PURPOSE: ① TO CLEAR AREA SOUTH OF HOUIE TONG, LS #196, FROM A POINT TH 7440 SOUTH TO THE NAM XUANG APPROXIMATELY TH 7438 AND FROM THIS LINE EAST to PHA PHAI, TH 9533, AND PAK TEU, TH 9432: ALL CIVILIANS ENCOUNTERED WILL BE SENT to HOUIE TONG, LS #196, FOR FURTHER RESETTLEMT IN SAFE AREAS.
② TO CLEAR THE AREA FROM A POINT, TH 9925, WEST (SOUTH OF THE NAM XUANG) to ABOUT TH 7825 AND SOUTH FROM THAT POINT to ABOUT TH 7815: ALL CIVILIANS ENCOUNTERED WILL BE RE-LOCATED IN SAFE AREAS.
③ TO CLEAR THE AREA NORTH OF UH 0337 AND UH 0837

OBJECTIVES: TO ENCIRLE AND TRAP 2 KNOWN

PRINCE 2 AD BATTALIONS, (BU 409 ; BU [NUMBER UNKNOWN]) THOUGHT TO BE IN THE AREA. (BU 409 IS SAID TO BE ONE OF THE UNITS THAT HIT BAN SO, LS #225, ON 30 APRIL). BY SECURING THIS AREA IT WILL DEPRIVE THE ENEMY OF A SAFE SANCTUARY AND SOURCE OF RICE.

OPERATIONS: ① ADC'S FROM LS #196 ARE MOVING SOUTH-WEST ON 26 OCT to TH 7440, TO REACH THERE BY 28-29 OCT.

② BU 26 WILL BE AIRLIFTED DIRECT FROM TH 9734 to TH 7440 ON ABOUT 29 OCT.

③ BU 26 AND ADC'S WILL MOVE SOUTH FROM TH 7440 to THE NAM XUANG, TH 7438, AND EAST FROM THAT LINE to BAN PHA PHAI, TH 9533

④ CONCURRENTLY ADC'S FROM LS #33 AT TH 9925 WILL MOVE WEST (SOUTH OF NAM XUANG) TO ABOUT TH 7815

⑤ ADC'S FROM ~~HOUIE THONG~~ KHO, LS #184, WILL MOVE WEST AND NORTH.

⑥. BU 27, LOCATED AT UH 8337, WILL BE READY to BE AIRLIFTED TO LS #196 to ~~UNKNOWN~~ WHERE EVER NECESSARY, POSSIBLY TH 7440 FOR A MOVE EASTWARD.

REFUGEES AT 196

From:			ARRIVED:
BAN PHAK LAO (TH 9851)	L 23 F	124 P	SEPT 30
BAN PHONG THAO (TH 0253)	L 9 F	46 P	"
BAN MOUIE KA	LT 7 F	29 P	SEPT 15
BAN MOK BOUAK	LT 9 F	48 P	"
BAN MOK CHA RIE	LT 5 F	24 P	
	53 F	271 P	TOTAL

REFUGEES AT	BAN PHA PAI	TH 9625 (B.V. 26)	
B. PHA PAI	LT 23 F 81 P		(in old village)
REFUGEES AT	UH 0736		(LS. 184 Troops)
	LT 130 P		(in old village)

All these people haue rice crops - which can be haruested and choppered out of the "Liberated" areas. A months supply of rice from Vientiane for each group put into Hither 36 or 196.

5 new school

#48A