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MR 1 refugee interviews – Houa Khong. 1970/1971

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TO: Frits Benson

June 9, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Discussion with Laphol on Houei Sai History.

In 1960 there is nothing happened in Khoueng Houa Khong area at all even the robbery. People could go everywhere they like. The whole city was very safe and sound. In this year there was only one battalion of soldiers working around this area. That was battalion No. 13 of Force Army Royal. Its headquarter was at M. Sing. There is only one company of hundred soldiers at Houei Sai. It divided into 2 groups. One squadron was up at M. Meung and others at TAFa. After the coup d'Etat of Kongle Houei Sai was in good condition; no enemy yet, not changing anything yet. Not very long after the coup, the politic in Vientiane was changing in the wink of an eye. The head quarter of PL at Sam Neua ordered its soldiers to attack Nam Tha and M. Sing in the same year, that was in 1962 when we lost these 2 places to them (PL) our soldiers moved to Houei Sai, so when the soldiers were away from them (Villagers) they couldn't stay they moved with soldiers to Houei Sai. The PL followed them to Houei Sai also. The villagers at Houei Sai and the refugees from M. Sing and Luang Nam Tha crossed the river to stay at Xieng Khong on 10 May 1962. During this period of time there were 13 soldiers of American in Houei Sai, commanded by 1 captain who Laphol forget already his name). He commanded his soldiers to burn the Khoueng office and then went away to Xieng Khong. Never come back since then. The force army royal also burned their camp and also the warehouse at Airport, the camion. (The name of car). During this time the staff officials and citizen went away from Houei Sai, left their things and their houses at the back. It's only a hear tell of, PL was not coming into the city. They stayed at Nam Groung (P.C 6049). They (Villagers) stayed at Xieng Khong only 10 days then they came back to Houei Sai.

Then there was Geneva Conference to stop fighting in the whole country of Laos. Now there was no war at all in Laos. Our headquarter of soldiers at Houei Sai had sent the soldiers up to Nam Groung. They stanced on each side of the river, there was no attacking at all. Sam Neua people could go down to Vientiane, and Savannakhet people could go up to Sam Neua. Every place in Laos at that time was very safe; but they could not take the ammunitions with. Up to 1964.

In 1964 the politic in Vientiane was again changing not very long there was many high rank officials murdered. Especially Mr. Kinim Pholsena (a Minister of Foreign Affairs). After the death of Kinim Pholsena, there was a conflicting in Laos. Our 2 company of soldiers that I mentioned above made an attack to the PL at another side of the river so PL moved away from that part of land. They went to stay at THAFa. Our soldiers followed them to set a camp at Ban Pong.

In 1966 after the flood that was on 1st of January PL again open an attack to our Force Army Royal. They expeled ours from Ban Pong to Houei Sai, they set their camp at the Mountain (PC*5044) they shot their 81 MM to our soldiers' camp. The population now moved away from Houei Sai to stay at Tone Pheung, Don Pong and Xieng Khong. At that time our social welfare at Houa Khong not appeared yet. We did not supply them any thing at all.

When our soldiers exited the enemies a little bite away the population entered in to Houei Sai Again. Hence forth the situation in Houei Sai was continuing to be like nowadays. And nothing changed again. At the time of we lost PAK THA. There was a little bite of movement of population. They were ready to go away from Houei Sai but our head quarter disagreed with them.

ORA:Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY:ps:6-9-71

TO: Fritz Benson

July 22, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Discussion with Mr. Southa on Hua Kong Province

Luang Nam Tha before was a place where Khoueng office was located. Houei Sai at that time was very small village that's why the most important projects were on Luang Namtha. I'm going to recite as Mr. Southa told me. In the period of 1945-46 there were Japanese soldiers invaded Laos. They went through Laos up to Sipsong Phanna. They stayed on the top of Lao people about 6 months, then the red soldiers (red China) entered into Laos to eject Japanese out of Laos. Mr. Southa proceeded his words that, there were about 14 millions of them came to Laos. When the Japanese went out of Laos these red china soldiers were on the top of Lao people about 7 months. When this 2 fellows went out of Laos the comrades French men entered to replace them at that time the priminister was Mr. Khammao Vilay from that time on the Lao Issara was born. Let's now talk something about the Luang Namtha. After French domined Laos many years. Finally it was defeated, Houei Sai was at that time a place where Lao Pen Lao reunited together. They came from many places around Hua Khong Province to present at Houei Sai. Right now there was no war at all in Laos. No sound of guns broke out in the meaning of fighting each other. When Lao Pen Lao wanted to go to any place. They had the plant available for them. Not very long time all of the Lao in Pen Lao was changed to be the force army Royal. After that the system of governing was also changed to be "Dem-Cratic system" they used this type of system to govern Laos up to 1950. The force army royal at that time was looked after by the French boss. They called this soldier as "Tha Harn Kong Parb" it had only 1 company of 170 soldiers. At that time there was one group of soldiers went out to the jungle. This group of people made an small attack to that place and this place around Luang Nam Tha not only that reason they even made the propaganda. It was the duty of this 170 Kong Parn soldiers who resisted them and also they went to patrol around this area. In 1954 they made an heavy attack to Luang Nam Tha. Our FAR tropp was supported by the French air attach. They used thier "avion de Chasse to bomb the "Napale" (name of the bomb) to the PL and also at the night time they shoot the flares for our FAR to see. It took them about almost 3 days. The PL couldn't resist they retreated from Luang Nam Tha in the morning and at the after-noon there's an airoplant of RIG landed here and went back to Vientiane. At the day fall around 7 or 8 O'Clock the Pathet Lao returned back agin to attack Luang Nam Tha. This time the fighting lasted for almost 2 days. Some of the people in Luang Nam Tha went out o stay in th jungle some of them hided at the hole that they digged into in order to protect the attacking. The attacking was continueing on for 2 days then our FAR troop was again supported by French air attach so the PL couldn't stand they retreated away. The people that went out from the village was told to return d back to their houses by our FAR from that time on there's nothing really bad happened in Luang Nam Tha.

Mr. Southa continuing that the attacking in this interval still happened but not so bad and not also exactly in Luang Nam Tha. Only a small attack outside it.

In 1962 Luang Nam Tha was being very fatal again after 2 times of heavy attack one from another. In this year they were supported by north-vietname and came to re-attacked agin this time it was heavier than the other time. There were many battalions of north-vietnamese & Pathet Lao attacked this time. This made our soldiers couldn't resist them so they retreated away from their camp. Some of the villagers who could escaped away, they escaped but the majority of them still lived under the control of Pathet-Lao. That means the ones who could not go out when our soldiers lost this place to north-vietnamese stayed under the control of the PL since that time. They were under them for many years (for the life under the control of PL, see my reports on Luang Nam Tha refugees).

In 1967 our soldiers reunited again and went up to hit Luang Nam Tha again, this time we could get back Luang Nam Tha and stayed there for a short period of time about one week only then we got the news that manh battalians of PL & North-Vietnamese would come to attack Luang Nam Tha again. They announced to the villagers that "we are very tired we expected that we would not be able to resist them (PL)" when the soldiers said like this the villagers went out from their villages. From that time on Luang Nam Tha was belonging to them (PL).

The citizen of Luang Nam Tha was divided into 5 parts (at the time of our government controlled) they mov-ed down to our side 3 parts when PL got Luang Nam Tha and still be in their home with PL 2 parts.

History or chronological of Hua Khong Provinge that mentioned above was detracted from many persons like Mr. Southa Mr. Laphol and alee Mr. Thith Phanh. It may be right or not they did not sure because it is longtime ago

ORA:ps:7-22-71

TO: Fritz Benson

Dec 7, 1970

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Refugees at Ban May (Houcixay) Reports.

Ethnic Group: Lao

Originally these people moved from Ban Donkhun, Tasseng Luang Khorn, Mueng Luang Namtha (QD-5019). Within this Tasseng, there were 20 villages (he forgot the numbers of the families), and approximately about 9100 persons. All of them had moved down, but 30 or 40 persons who were sympathetic with P.L. still staying with them.

Reason for Moving Down: In 1962, after P.L. captured Muong Luang Namtha on 5-6-62, all of these people still be in their own villages about 1 year, that means they were under the P.L. 1 year.

Life Under The P.L. Within 1 Year: At the beginning of their control, they didn't do anything yet, villagers never complaint anything about them, 5 or 6 months later on, they went step by step tyrannizing the people by organizing to have the "head of the Unit" head of Samaki" and " head of Kensan" or " permanent head".

Their Duties: The head of Unit: this fellow has the responsibility to the 10-15 families in the villages, if there are many families in the village, they had many heads: He was the leader of these 10 or 15 families people. He was the man to point these people to do the Na or gardens. When the harvest come, the products of these Na or gardens were divided into 3 parts the 2 parts were distributed among them (10-or-15 families, people and the other part went to public warehouse, that means to give the P.L. army.

The Head of Samaki: This guy was the man who looked for the presents to the P.L. army in the front border, they did like we do in our side.

The Head of Kensan: He was the man who take the news and reported to the Khoueng's Phanacngan, not only this but observed also the movement of the enemies and the behavior of the villagers, if there's somebody did against them, this guy immediately reported to the Khoueng office.

The 2 heads that I mentioned above were under the head of Kensan also. At the beginning of having this 3 heads, they had a meeting once a week then every day. The topic of these meetings usually were on the politics
1 Be harmonized all together to be the ears and the eyes for the army (PL).
2 Produce more rice.

3 Months later, the head of the Unit received the order from the Khoueng's office that " the head of the Unit should know about the numbers of animal that each family own. 2 when any body would kill the animal, he should predict to the neighboring houses first". So when he got the order like this he told his villagers the orders.

If any body killed the animal without telling or predicting to the neighbouring houses, he would be accused by the head that he's going to escaped from the village to RLG side. For the head of the Unit and Samaki and Kensan P.L. selected the ones who were sympathetic with them or he must be old P.L.

The Rule in The Villages when P.L. Occupied: Suppose if any villager would go out from the village to look for something, like, going to fish, to Na or Hay he had to tell the head of Unit first that " I am going to fish.....or Hay or Na I'll be back atO'clock. If not he would be accused by the head that he would escape from them.

If any body get sick or any thing like that all the members of the Unit should go and watch each other in this attending to the sick-man, the members usually have something to discuss, but they have to discuss only the work that they are going to do in the next day, others were forbidden.

In 1963 P.L. pick up one villager who can read and write Lao to be the teacher of that village's children. This teacher taught then received no money at all, but he was furnished by the Muayick shop, he received rice, foods and cloths in this shop besides this they constructed one market in Ban Dernkhun. The construction of this market were only the Viet-nameese people not any face of villagers.

The Sanitation: If there's somebody get sick they took him to the Muong's hospital. The medicines and the Doctor and Nurses were the Viet-nameese people. There's one Doctor from North-Vietnamese people, (there's one) He could operated the patient who had all kinds of operations sickness, later on, refugees reported that they bought the medicines not freely like before when they first occupied.

The Way of Earning Money When The P.L. Occupied: Refugee reported that that did the same way as in RLG, they sold vegetables and poulties, but there used red money the 200 - 500 - 1000 kip couldn't use, if somebody use it, was accused by P.L. and captured.

Education: Children at the age of 6 years went to school at the first grade, he learned only how to read and how to write the backgrounds of high education is unknown, the adults of approximately 15 years old went to join in military service to be village soldiers Kengchene soldiers and Kenglorn soldiers. The village soldier was very important, these fellows reported the situation on the village to the head in Kheueng's office.

They killed many people mostly old RLG official staffs, like:

- 1 Tasseng Kittivong old Tasseng
- 2 Mr. Neithern old Nai Ban
- 3 Mr. Nanchanh old Nai Ban
- 4 Mr. Nankongkee old secretary of Nai Ban
- 5 Mr. Tha old committee of village.

6 Nai Kheun old committee of village
7 Mr. Maysing and many others.

The Killing: For Mr. Maysing they called the villagers to come to see first they read Mr. Maysing's biography and anything he did against the P.L. side, and they asked the people that "should he be killed or not". If any people said that "shouldn't be killed" that people is going to kill also. After asking people like this they shot Mr. Maysing with the gun.

The Really Reason for Moving Down: When the villagers saw the reaction of P.L. to them like this so all of them were very afraid and escaping down, on the other hand, refugees reported that, they didn't do anything much as making their houses and doing their Na in personel, and also the going to Lam-Liang. These people went to Lam-Liang up to China land and M. Xay. Whether men or women, adults or old went to Lam-Liang in their turns. They went to Lam-Liang about 50-60 persons in one time, they took the Khaesan, bullets and all kinds of ammunitions.

According to this reasons the villagers escaped from their own village on the 2-1-64 numbering 69 persons. They went out on 11 o'clock in the day time, walking down to Phukha 6 days and then there's an American plan pick them up there to B. Houeixay, they stayed in B. Houeixay about 1 year they received the commodities from Social Welfare about 1 year, now no more.

Life in Their Own Village: They had done the rice-field and selling odd and ends, like opium, buffaloes, corn they said that they were very prosperous in their own village. They had one school and 1 infirmary, and also the pagoda.

Life in Their New Village: They do Hay to sustain their families. Their children went to school at 1/2 group scolaire Ban May, they are going to construct the new school to be "group scolaire" The refugees complaint to me that the new refugees who just coming down were not receiving the commodities.

These were told by Mr. Nanny a 47 years old Tasseng of the Luangkern. He used to be a novice and a Buddhist monk when he was young. After gone out from Wat in 1947 he was Tasseng's secretary 1 year and then becoming a secretary of He Tasseng. Then he retired from that position to be the spy of RLG 2 years then he joined in patrisant soldier while French domined Laos. After that he became Tasseng in 1954 up to 1968.

His Family: He got married to Miss Keng Kham in 1956 they had 8 children altogether.

TO: Fritz Benson

Dec 7, 1970

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Refugees at Ban Paoy May Report.

Ethnic Group: Thaidam

Originally these people moved from B. Pahoung (walking only one hour from Luang Namtha) (QD-5019) up the Namtha river, very close to Namtha Bank, Tasseng Thong Om, Muong Namtha, Khoueng Houkhong. At their own village there were 86 families, approximately about 300 people. They moved down to RLG side only 24 families 180 persons to stay in Ban Paoy May.

Reason for Moving Down: Before there were our RLG soldiers set their camp here (B-V- 18 commanded by Colonel Sichane. In this period of time there was no problem at all in this area, then in 1962 there were heavy fighting by the P.L. and NVA to our soldiers, according to we have a smaller numbers of soldiers, so we couldn't resist them, our soldiers went away. From that time on these villagers were under the control of P.L. and NVA.

Life Under The P.L. in This Village: When they first entered into this village, they told people to come in one place to have a mass-rally, then they made the propaganda the purpose of this propaganda was to make the acquaintance with the villagers, 3 or 4 days later on they came to help people to clean the houses, and helped people every thing they wanted them to help within this period of time, they didn't ask anything from the villagers even villagers gave some tea for them to drink they didn't accepted, may be this is one of their rules, when they first entered into the village. After that approximately about 6 months, then they organized the Associations.

Youth Association = from the age of 15 upto 45

Old age Association from the age of 45 upto 60

Unit Association every ten houses or 15 houses to one head, then every ten heads to 1 more head again.

The duties of youth Association = these people had the duties of Co-Operate to work together on Nasamaki and garden Samaki. The old age Association = these old people had the duties of take care of children who went to work or Lam-Liang. The selection of the head = person who's going to be the head of Association should be man or women that had no baby and should be witty, quick minded and clever. They picked up the villager. This selection took place in front of all villagers the head of Associations had a meeting every day after working hours in the after-noon.

the products of Na or Hay divided like this: every 100 kalong must be given to P.L. army 15 kalong. They called this rice as Khaokhunsang or Khaoxuayxat. Not only this every family must give them again 3 kalongs of khaosan for to be the Khaokatium. For the foodstuffs refugees never sand anything. Villagers said that they did Hay or Na together in 4 years, they reported that they never disputed each other at anytime, because they were afraid of P.L.

Many of refugees told me that they didn't go anywhere except M. Namtha area. If some body would like to buy anything, they had a shop there called "Muayick" shop runned by the Phanacngan of P.L. all kinds of goods were from China.

Education: There was 1 school upto P. 5 children learned only Lao letter.

Sanitation: If there's a patient, they took him to cure in hospital in the wood becuae they were afraid of the bombing. For the public works they didn't do anything.

Portage System: Refugees reported that they went to Lam-Liang when there's a fighting between P.L. army an RLG army, they took all kinds of ammunitions and the foodstuff. In going Lam-Liang they stayed over many night to get to the destination. For the young girls who had no husband, many of them were selected to go to Obrom at Sunkang (but they don't know where it is" to be the nurse and Phanacngan. They trained 6 months to become a nurse. For the girls in this village many of them went to Obrom at Gnaonan school. They don't know what they learned about.

In the period of time that they were under the P.L. usually there was at least 1 company of P.L. soldiers living with them. Within this they divided into 5 sections.

- 1 Naclob Khaengkhan - attacking soldiers
- 2 Thahanmuong - Muang's soldiers
- 3 Thahan konglorn
- 4 Phanacngan Khoueng
- 5 Phanacngan Muong.

They caught 4 villagers to imprision, because this 4 people hided themself to play gambe in the rice-field. They were accused by P.L. that they would escape from their side to RLG many of these villagers were recruited to be the village's soldiers.

In 29-12-67 our soldier "Special Battalion from Namyu went up to fight with this P.L. Marvellously P.L. knew that there would be fighting so they went away on 25-12-67. So our soldiers ordered this people to moved down to RLG side, on 3-1-68. They walked down from their own village 7 days to get to Phukha. Then there was American plane pick them up there to Ban Houeixay, then they transferred officially

to Thong Phaohao. According to they are very poor, when they have something to sell, they don't have any place to sell so they transferred to Ban Paoy May on 1-6-70.

Life at Their Own Village: They have done Na. They sold their animals that they raised to get the money, they beleive in Phi - Phipho and Phi Mae - every year they feeded this Phi very prosperous in their own village.

New Life at Their New Village: They are trying to do their Hay, but hardly. Most of all they look for to hire with the persons who have the money.

Mr. Mayseang: received no education at all. He only did Na and Hay, when he was 25 years old he got mary to Nang Beng. They have 7 children altogether, but there are only 5 persons still be alive.

ORA/Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY/ps:12-7-70

TO: Fritz Benson

Dec 16, 1970

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Refugees at Ban Dan Report

Ethnic Group: Kalom

Originally these people were moved from Ban Vieng Neua, Tasseng Luang Khorn, Muong Luang Namtha, Khoueng Houa Khong. Before at their own village, there were 82 families with approximately about 410 persons. They moved down here to RLG side 80 families with 400 persons but they are not staying in one place. In Ban Dan there were 26 families with 161 persons.

Reason for Moving Down: Before 1962 there were RLG soldiers set their camp at Muong Luang Namtha, then in 1962 there were PL. plus NVA came to free this place (Muong Luang Namtha). After we lost Muong Luang Nam Tha these villagers were under the control of P.L. about 7 years, when they first came into this village they collected the villagers who stayed outside the village to come into the village, they told villagers not to be afraid of them at all, because we are really Laotians. We are now free you from the yoke of Americans, they stayed with the villagers 10 or 20 persons in one house. They persuaded villagers to clear the wood and the dirty place. They did like this about one month and a half, the rice and foodstuff were not taken by them, because there's a plane drop this for them. Within this period of time, the villagers could go every where they like, except coming down to RLG side, they don't do anything except making the propaganda and obrom villagers. They said that: we are now free you or released you from the big yoke of Americans, now let's walk to gether, along side with each other to build our nation. When you were with RLG with the American boss, they close your eyes and your ears, they were your boss to hire you to die, innstead of them for the women, they are their whores. These are the most important point of their propaganda, do not forget our words, let's stay with each other, if you like to move down, OK. we don't say anything at all, but at last you will be at the Mekong Borkhong Border, you couldn't go farther then that. These are the most important event that happaned in the first year. When the second year come, they organized the Associations.

1 - Association of men: This Association had the duty of taking rice from the villagers to put to the public warehouse for to feed or supply ro the P.L. aemy.

2 - Association of children, young, and old. Association of women girls, old women the Association of boys and girls co-operate together working on field for Nasamaki and Hay Samaki Association of old women and men were also working on this Hay and Na. Besides this they got women to go to obrom to be their Phanac Ngan.

Young boy were called to joined in Kong Chone soldiers, but they don't like to join them. Even if they didn't join in Kong Chone's soldiers they were used by P.L. to go to Lam-Liang. They used this kind of administration like this all the 7 years.

Every Association had one head to govern and observe the members. They set up one Neo Ban this guy had more power and responsibility than Nai Ban, when there are someone disputed first they must go to the Nai Ban and then to the Neo Ban the Nai Ban and Neo Ban was selected by the villagers. Persons who should be Nai Ban or Neo Ban should be a quick-minded people, a sharp guy and could answer to the confronted problem they are going to set the unit, but not yet. They tell villagers to build the school in the jungle, they had up to P3, and also they had place to set up a "protracted school" for the men women old and young. They had one shop called Muayick, they had every kinds of goods from China, before this people used to go and get the salt at Botene (very near to China Border) when P.L. came, they got also from the same place, they caught Nai Ban of Ban Don on 1967, when these people moved down from that village. In 1967, there were our soldiers when to fight with these P.L. muvellously P.L. knew that RL3 soldiers would come and attacked them so they went away from that place. When the soldiers reached this village, they would entered easily because there's no P.L. at all. When our RL3 soldiers could entered into this village, the villagers were very please and moved down on the month of 3/1967 then they stayed at Ban Muong Pha 2 days and then transferred to Ban Dan until now.

Old Life at their Own Village: They planted their rice at their rice-field and gardens, they have planted the banana trees and egg-plant their way of earning money was to sell the products of their rice-field and gardens. They had one school up to "Group scolaire".

Noi Boun Som: a 49 years old Nai Ban of Ban Vieng Neua. He was born at Ban Vieng Neua, Tasseng Luang Khorn, Muong Luang Namtha, Khoueng Houa Khong. He used to be a monk 4 years, after gone out from Wat, he became ordinary farmer as the other did when he was 19 years old he got the promotion to be thao khun about 19 years altogether, then he became Nai Ban of this village since then.

His Families: He got married to Nang Ann they got 9 children altogether, but 3 children still be alive.

The Biography of Kalom: All of the Kalom were from Sayaboury, in case of there's no place to do their Na and Hay, so they transfered to Luang Namtha.

TO: Fritz Benson

Dec 17, 1970

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Refugees at Ban Dan Report

Ethnic Group: Nhuan

Originally these people moved from B. Bon, Tasseng Luangkhorn, Muong Luang Namtha, Khoueng Houkhong, before at their own village, there were 52 families approximately about 450 persons. They moved down to settle at RLG side only 46 families 342 persons. They are not staying in one place, they scattered from each other. They lives in Ban Dan 29 families with 218 persons. The rest of this still be staying at their own village with PL.

Reason for Moving Down: Before 1962 there were our soldiers commanded by Col Boravong set their camp here, they were here about 5 years within this period of time there was no problem at all. In 1962 after we lost Luang Namtha to the North Vietnamese, these people were under the control of PL since that time.

Life under The PL: When they first came in they collected the villagers to be in the village and told them not to be afraid of them. If there's enemies come they told villagers to report to them as soon as possible, if not if we know later (PL) you would be punished hardly by us. If you have sons or brothers or nieces, please go and tell them to joining with us instead of dying for American they behaved very good to the villagers. The foodstuffs and the rice was not taking yet later on 1 year they organized to have the associations like the associations of women, men women the head of the unit men unit, Neo Ban and [his acting Tasseng's women and her acting. For the head of association and unit it was the duty of villagers to select. The gest and the manner of whom who is going to be head should be quick minded sharp and witty. These quies have always a meeting the topic of the meeting was usually on how we committed? how we would be harmonied and how we would win American. Besides this they told villagers to do Na or Hay Samaki when it was finished, they had organized the party and Lam-Vong. They did like this all of 7 years.

They picked up one villager to be teacher to teach the children. Usually the school was not in the village, they teach in the wood (near village) very near to school they made the deep and big hole for protecting when there's bombing. They had also one infirmary in this village, for the salary of teacher and the infirmier was a only present, they gave them only the clothes for to make the pants, shoes, hat. During this period of time they took young boys to join in military services. They did not recruit, only explained about the politics in Laos to them, what country domines Laos? let's walk together to exile them to go out from our Laos.

For the young girls, PL took them to be their Phalangnan (Power) they cooked for PL and do every thing as a house maid. When PL went to obrom another villagers, they took this girls to go with, and also they used them as thier tools for to make the propaganda. All the time, PL trained the villagers. Later on the 5th years, they had an order from Khoueng

Office to tell the head of the unit to get to know how many pets, how many livestock each family own and then sent the Bansy to the Naiban. If there's a disputes between husband and wife, it's a duty of Naiban should obrom them first and then go to Neo Ban. Many of refugees reported that, they were forbid by PL. not to talk over 4 or 5 persons in one time together. When PL didn't come to the village, these villagers went to get the salt at Botene. PL come they got (the salt at the same place, but they bought from the Mauryickshope also, every kinds of good were from china, then they sold in Mauryickshope in M. Luang Namtha, the price of goods was not so expensive than 1 pair of choes cost only about 600 kip 1 Kilo of meat cost only 50 kip.

Then in 1968, there were our soldiers went to attack this place. They went away from this place then the villagers now stayed with our soldiers because of there was always fighting in this area, the commander in chief told the villagers to move to Thong Paene; so all of them have moved down to Thongpaene; then transferred to Ban Dan on the month of 3/1968. They walked from Thongpaene to Thong Phao Hao and stayed there for 1 year; because of in Thong Phao Hao there's not enough water to drink so they moved to Ban Dan on the month of 3/1969.

Old Life in their Own Village: They planted their rice in the rice field, and raising animals their way of earning /money, when they got a lot of rice from their Na or Hay then they sold it. They had 1 school up to Group Scholaire and one dispensary, they beleive in Buddishm animishm.

New Life at their New Village: They have done hay to plant the rice on, but it is not so good, because the ground is not so soiled. They have no way to earn monch, except looking for to hire, their children went to school at Ban Dan Demi-Group scholaire; they had one dispensary.

Informant: Mr. Aysons, a 52 years old, Nai Ban of Ban Bon, when he was a boy he didn't attending school. When he was 35 years old he was selected to be Thaokhun 6 years then he got the promotion to be Nai Ban since then.

His Family: He got married to Nang Chanh they had 8 children altogether. 1 of them had married and family already the rest of them still be supported by their father.

TO: Fritz Benson

Dec 17, 1970

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Ban Thong Om Refugees Report

Ethnic Group: Thai Dam

Originally these people moved from Ban Thong Om, Tasseng Thong Om, Muong Hantha, Khoueng Houa Khong. Before at their own village, there were 18 villages in this Tasseng for the numbers of families and persons the Tasseng him-self didn't remember. They moved down to settle in RIG side 16 families with approximately 3717 persons.

Reason for Moving: Before 1962 there were our soldiers set their camp here about 10 years. In 1962 after we lost Luang Namtha to PL this village people were under the control of PL about 5 years.

Life under The PL 5 years: The first day that they entered into this village, they made the propaganda, they criticized the Royal Lao government and US. government very heavily. 3 months later they selected the New Nai Ban and Tasseng, they changed control rules of RIG adding their new rules to govern this people the reason for changing Nai Ban and Tasseng; because PL think that the old Tasseng and Nai Ban learned towards American, they got accustomed to use much money and living luxuriously. Besides this they selected the Huana Samaki head of co-operative worker. Hua Na Samakhom head of associations. Samakhomgingtao association of old women. Samakhom Gnin Num association of young women. Samakhom Xaytao association of old men. Samakhom Xaynum association of young men, and besides this they divided this village into many units.

10 houses to 1 head of unit, Samakhom Gningtao and Samakhom Xaytao had the duties of take care of children and see what is going on in the village, if any body sick these people looked for the lao medicines for them, and also the work of construction in the village.

Samakhomgingnum and Xaynum most of their time enjoyed with PL they co-operated to work on field together to do Na and Hay. When there's a Boun these associations went to show and make a speech to obrom villagers they get the girls association to obrom girls, boys to obrom boys like this: There was a big head on the top of all association and unit, besides this they had the Neo Tasseng and Neo Ban to obrom the villagers. They obrom villagers not to learn towards Americans and RIG.

Every family must do their own Na or Hay but helping each others, for example I help you to do your Na first and then when you finish you come to help me, doing like this the whole of village, when every body finish every one's Na or Hay then they begun to do Nasamaki or Hay Samaki. When the harvest come, they divided into 3 parts 2 parts for the owner and 1 for the public warehouse, all of the products in Nasamaki or Hay were put into the public warehouse also. These rices were scattered every where to the front border (Neo Na) or at the back when they needed the foods such as cows and buffalo or chickens and ducks they wrote them the Bay Dong

(paper shows that will pay later) many of refugees reported that only writing the Bay Bong but they don't pay any kip to them within this Tasseng they took 5 persons to kill.

Reason for Killing: Because of these 5 persons was accused by them that they leaned towards the RLG, gave food to the scope of RLG. The killing they killed 4 persons secretly and 1 person they told villagers to see. Before killing him, the head of PL read his wrong deed to them, and they let him to see his wife and children 15 minute before going to the world that no Cock Crow.

From this time on, they used this villagers to go to Lam-Liang, when some body behaved a little strong, they put him into the prison. Most of these people had gone to obrom with PL they were washed the brain by PL head officer for the would changed their minds to have a new thoughts and new action. Most of them were put into the prison. Within these years PL made one school in the wood to teach the children and for to be the place where to have a meeting between PL head and villagers. In the time fo there were a lot of people were killed and many of them were imprisoned, there were T-28 went to bomb over this place.

In 1967 there were our soldiers from Namgnou commanded by Col Kham Phay went up to attack this place. PL can not resist our soldiers, they retreated. When our soldiers reached this village they were very happy, not every long time, they heard the news that PL would come to re-attack them again on January 1967. First they stayed at Ban Dan about 10 days then they weare transferred officially to B. Phao Hao in the same month and same year.

Old Life at their Own Village: They planted their rice in their rice field, they raised silk-worms and animals their way of earning money is to sell odds and ends and animals they had 1 school up to Demi-Group Scholaire, they had 3 teacher with approximately about 130 pupils, before these people used to beleive in Phi Phi Pho and Phi Mae. Every year they had to feed it.

New Life: They had done their Hay and raised animals. Their children went to school at Ban Thong Phao Hao in this village there are 2 schools (1) is priest school (Catholic) (2) RLG school.

Informant: Mr. Aytho used to attend to school when he was a boy, he went to school up to elementary class. He got the certificate of elementary class, after gone out from the school he joined in French army (when French domined Laos) in 1949 up to 1956. In 1967. He got the promotion to be the Samiene of Tasseng about one month then he became Tasseng from that time.

ORA/Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY/ps:17/12/70

TO: Fritz Benson

May 13, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Refugees at Nam Chuam PC-6659 Report.

At this place there are many groups living together. They are from many different places like the lists following below.

(1) Ban Phic	13/55	Lao
(2) Ban Phuty	7/46	Laotheung
(3) Ban On	23/214	Laotheung
(4) Ban Tangra	16/105	Laotheung

Let's get into their more detailed history of their leaving. Ban Phic, Tasseng Ban Keune, Muong Luang Namtha, Khoueng Houa Kong. At their old village there were 18/95 persons. They moved to RIG side only 13/55 persons. First they moved down altogether, but they were captured by PL at the middle of the way.

Reason for moving and the history of the village: In 1964 there were RIG soldiers set a camp here for 2 years, then there were PL came to attack this camp. Our soldiers couldn't resist them. So the villagers around this area were under the control of P⁴ since then up to 1968.

Life under the control of PL: The very first thing that they had done to the villagers was "Making the Propaganda" as the Nai Ban reported that they explained (PL) every thing about the war that existed in Laos in the past, present and would happen in the future. They explained the cause why Americans would like to domine Laos. He continued to report and as he remembered and recited the PL propaganda: My dearest relations! you should not be afraid and worried, we certainly would get the victory we are not running so fast, just go little by little, and see and observe how the world's situation lately we certainly would win the American imperialism.

For example: Luang Nam Tha Area: You never expected hhat we would not be able to free it, because it had so many imprtant things there, so many enemies (RIG soldiers including team soldiers) but right now we had already freed it. Now do not worry about the war now please do every thing you like to do and any thing will be good to our nation, let's do it. The important thing is to be harmonied together before we could get the great victory, it's because of you. There are so many friends like to help us in exiting the American imperialism, out of Laos. Do not go along with them (American). and also do not be like this "When you see the money your face turn black when you see the godd it turns sad." Do not think that dollar is valuable if anyone still think that the American is good we would manage him may be send him to go and wash hisbrain at Sunkang. Please think that the war in Laos is not going to end very easily, but it would be it is going to end in Thailand.

The Propaganda man also said that: If the road is finished the Chinese soldiers will come and co-operate with us in exiling American imperialism. As he told me that now the road is already coming to Muong Houn they made the propaganda once a week. In the first 2 years they did not do any thing badly to the villagers besides the propaganda they made the "dollars boun" they also invited the mandarins to attend this celebration. This kind of Boun took place at Samnac Muong where it located at the deep jungle or at the Samnac Khoueng. They celebrated this kind of festival once a year during December. It lasted 3 days and 3 nights. As I think that this Boun is like our 23 March Boun" that took place every year in all of Lao province to remember the Lao Military birth day.

As I mentioned in many of my reports that when they gained any place the fighting soldiers went away after thinking that the Enemies would not return and attack the place again then there was one group of their officials come to work on the new villagers, heart: They called themselves as "Kana Pouklouk".

The Pouklouk group worked very steadily on the people's heart, explained them and do every thing that the villagers will lean towards against them. When the villagers were sumphathetic with them they now organized the associations.

The names of Associations and thier duty more detailed in the following. First they organized the Nuay Samaky (harmonied group)

- Pratan Neoban (present of village)
- Samakhom Yingkang (middle age women asso.)
- Samakhom Yingthao (old age women asso.)
- Samakhom Ying Sao (youth age asso.)
- New Nai Ban
- Village medic
- Village's teacher.

Their duties:

Nouay Samaki: In this village there were 18/95 so they divided 5 families to 1 head. In this 5 families when any one of them had a work like cutting the wood for planting the rice. All of them had to come and help when it is finished and continued to do for another families. Especially helped. The families whose sons or daughter went to join with PL army. Suppose if my son went to join with PL army as The Han Khoueng. I could use 50 men to work for me for 1 year. If he joined in Tha Nan Muong I could use 35 men (Haeng Ngan) if he joined in Tasseng I could use 15 men (Haeng Ngan) when there was a damage at any house of them 5 all of them had come to repair it.

Pratan Neo Ban: He is the man who take care of the villagers and also he's the man who receipt the order from the high rank PL to teach his villagers and also for the PL who come to visit the village. It's also his duty to Obrom them to go back to his company. He's also the man who spread the Area.

(3)

Samakhom Yingkang (middle age women Asso.): They are the receptionists for the PL soldiers who's coming and going. They are the one who boiled the water for them looking for the food for them besides this they are the one who send the letter to the neighboring villages.

Samakhom Yingthao (old age asso.): They had the duty of take care of the children whose father and mother went to official business. They were very close to them (children) told them not to make the fire because of to be afraid of the T-28 or any kind of plane.

Samakhom Ying Sao: They worked as the police's villages they checked they entering persons and made the letter for the person who is going out of the village and also take care of the PL when they get wounded and also organize the gift for the front border soldiers.

Nai Ban: He's general supervisor, the work of police and Konglorn soldiers and also the military that's only one of him to take care.

Medic: They picked up a villager to go to Obrom at Ban Keun Center and Ban Kalong. They Obrom 2 times of learning about the distribution the medicines.

Teacher: They picked up a villagers who could read and write to be a teacher. For the primary book, they send from Sunkang Neo Lao at Sam Neua. He had no salary but in each year he get 2 suits from the villagers.

All of the Associations that I mentioned above was organized by Kanapouk Louk. In 1966 they captured the Nai Bans Assistant to put into the jail about 2 years.

Reason of putting him in the jail: Before he was RLG soldier about 2 years then he was captured by PL while attacking with them and send him to Muong Xay jail. The Nai Ban also was captured by them but not put him in the jail only Obrom him and wash his brain and released him.

The Nai Ban and his Assistant said openly that the PL would like to bring the girls to go to Obrom to be nurses and Phanac Ngan Muong. The girls themselves did not like to go.

In 1970 all of these villagers planted the rice at the mountain and also all of them had transferred their families to stay at their hay and then our AC soldier went to set a camp at Ban Kalong. When PL heard about this news: They got this people to cross the river. Not very long our AC soldier went to attack PL. 2 times. They could resist our AC. Not very long after that the villagers sent 2 persons to come and contact our AC soldier to come and get them to Ban Kalong. On December 1970 they stayed here for almost 2 months. Then PL came to attack Ban Kalong again then our soldier sent them (villagers) to Nam Chum on 3/1971.

(4)

Life at their old village: They planted their rice at the upland raising animals. They went to get their salt from Houei Sai they had not school.

Their way of earning money in their old village: They sold the rice and their animals that they raised. They do the same as in their old village when they are in their new village at Nam Chuam.

Informant: Mr. Xieng Duang a 36 yers old Nai Ban of Ban Phic. He used to be once a novice at Wat Ban Keune about 2 years. He could read and write Lao pretty well. He did not join in Lao Military or PL at all. Just stay in the village working as farmer to sustain his family; when he was 18 years of age he got marry to Sao Ouan. They got 4 children altogether.

In this village there are people from Ban Trab 3/9 Ban Kaleng 1/6 Ban Lakorn 1/7 including with this village 13/55 it must be 18/78 They asked us to supply more the rice. They just escaping from PL to Nam Chuam on 1/5/71.

ORA:Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY:ps:5-20-71

TO: Fritz Benons

5/17/71

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Ban Tangra Refugees at Nam Chuam Report.

Ethnic Group: Laotheung.

Originally these people moved from Ban Tangra, Tasseng Donkhun, Muong Luang Nam Tha, Khoueng Houa Khong. Before at their old village there were 16/105 people all of them had moved down to government controlled Area. But they are not staying in the same place they lived with each one relatives at different places.

Reason for moving down: Long time ago, that was in 1960, these people

were under the control of PL up to 1964. PL set their camp here, this was their center. There was an attack between our AC soldier (first company), at this place, the PL could resist our soldiers even the PL was very fine, our AC soldiers tried their best to attack them, lately we could gain the the place.

Now let's know something about the life under the PL: When they first come into the village, they did not do any thing badly to the villagers. They persuaded villagers to clean up around the villagers' houses. 5 or 6 days later, they called a mass-rally; told them to be harmonized to plant more rice in the next years' time and told them to clear the wood for to be the garden to plant the banana trees, and cotton. This was only 2 months at the beginning, then they organized 3 kinds of division in this village.

- (1) Planting rice division
- (2) Planting corn division
- (3) Planting red chilly division.

As the informant reported that, when they set up these 3 kinds of divisions the works were getting on pretty well.

After 1 year that these people were under the control of PL our AC soldiers went back again to attack this PL. They couldn't resist us they went away, not very long time after that PL quietly entered into this village again to take Tasseng named Aitom and 2 other Nai Bans to go to kill the reason of killing these 3 fellows were not quiet sure yet only dounted.

As the information reported: PL accused these 3 fellows contacted with our AC soldiers to come to attack them. After killing these 3 fellows the situation in this village was very severe. They said they did not kill the 3 quies that was mentioned above. Cause of this reason the villagers secretly went to contact with AC soldiers to come to hit the place again. Now PL couldn't resist our AC. From that time on the villagers stayed under the contral our soldiers about 3 months. PL

returned again to attack this camp, we had only 37 persons of untrained soldiers on that night that's why PL could gain place easily. The head of the soldiers told the villagers to move out from the village to settle at Phu Kha. They stayed here almost 1 year, PL followed them again to attack this place, when they heard the news they transferred to Nam / You and stayed there about 3 months then they moved to Nam Chuan on 1/1971.

Old life and Old village: They planted their rice at the uphill-rice raising animals such as poultry, livestock and others animals that were tame to persons they had no school at all. Their children went to school at Ban Bowanh, they believed in "Phi" "Spirith".

Their way of earning money: They brought forest extable production to go and sell or exchange with the cloth or any thing that they like.

New life at their new village: They followed to do the same as they did in their own village. Their children went to school at Ban Pang Khuene, they are now Self-sufficient.

Informants: Mr. Ai Kham a Nai Ban of Ban Tangra 5 years when then were under the control of PL he's not a leader yet. He never received any education at all. When he was 30 years of age, he went to Xieng Tung (Burma) to look for money, when he was 35 years old he got mary to Sao Sa. They had got 9 children altogether, they are now still staying with father.

ORA:Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY:ps:5-20-71

TO: Frith Benson

June 3, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY

SUBJECT: Ban Namthung Refugees at Nam You Report.

Ethnic Group Leu.

Before this people moved from Ban Nam Thung, Tasseng Nam Thung, Muong Luang Nam Tha, Khoueng Houakhong. Before at their own there were 95/900 people they were still living with PL 14/75 people all the rest had moved down to government control area.

Reason for Moving: These people lived under the control of PL about 4 years. Every event that happened to this people was almost the same because it was chose tother (see my report on Ban Nahae Refugees).

Old Life at their Own Village: These people were also farmer. They had been doing Na at their own village. Making garden planting vegetable, egg-plant red-chilly. They raised animals livestock and poultries.

New Life at The new Village: They try to do Hay clearing the wood and planding the rice. They raised a little bit of animals.

Informant: Mr. Aichoum a 46 years old Nai Ban of Ban Nam Thung. He never served his life to join in any army, when he was 18 years old he got marry to Nang Vanh, they got 3 children altogether they still be alive and stay with him.

ORA:Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY:ps:6-30-71

TO: Frits Benson

June 10, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Ban Nam Ngen Refugees at Nam You Report

Ethnic Group: Thai Dam

Originally this people moved from Ban Nam Ngen (3Km from Luang Nam Tha walk up to M. Sing), Tasseng Thong Ome, Muong Luang Nam Tha, Khoueng Houa Khong. There were 96 /700 people at their old village, all of them had moved down but they are not staying in the same place.

Reason for Moving: After we lost Luang Nam Tha to PL. there were PL coming and going around this area about 4 years. That means they were under the control of PL about 4 years.

Life under The Control of PL: In the 1st year the most important thing was the propaganda: They made 1 or 2 days to 1 time. They always said the same thing that " we now free you from the cage of American" let the Lao people live with Lao not American on the top. Now we have full right to construct and have the right to talk. They helped people to clean the house and the yards. They took 8 men and 3-4 girls to go to join with soldier (PL) Phanac Ngan Kan Muong (Political men) teacher and the nurses.

Because of there is a plant to drop the rice and food for them that's why in this village PL did not get the rice from people. On the other hand the warehouse that contained the rices that belong to our FAR troop when captured this place they got from here.

The Second Year: They got the rice from people 1 kalong to 3 Kalong to 1 year they called this rice as Kao Xuay Xat. "National helping rice" there was not only one of this. They still told villagers to prepare 1 Kalong of paddy rice, they called this rice as Khao Katium "Ready rice" when they wanted anytime the villagers should supply them immediately. Besides this they came to check that how many pigs, hens, ducks? how large and long is the rice field? they checked in every house. In the same year besides the checking how long and how large the rice field was they still organized the Associations:

The Association of Old Women
The Association of Young Women
The Association of Young Men
The Association of Old Men.

For Association of Old Women and Old Men: They had the duty to take care of the children whose parents were away to work. The most important was have them for when PL had a meeting they could called the head and the head would go and tell the members to come to attend the meeting.

The Association of Young Women and Young Men: These people was for the transportation of the foodstuff and the ammunition of PL. When the selection was over they trained this people about 3 days at the jungle near to this village.

The Training: For the teachers who trained these trainees were Phanac Ngen Muong, Phanac Ngen Khoueng and Tasseng. The subject that they trained was on: let is now be hand in hand, be harmonied together in constructing our village, because now we are free from the Yoke of American. After this selection or organization the work that PL's head expected to be was not in proper condition, because it was still new.

The Rice is Taking: Every house paid them the first time 5 Kalong of Khao Peuak the second time 18 Kalong and the 3rd time was 34 Kalong in the second year. They still took many hens, pigs, pets and other poultries.

For the 3rd Year: In this year they caught 2 persons to put into the jail. One could escaped from them the other was killed, these 2 guys were accused by PL that they sent the adult to go to join in FAR.

For the Publick Work: They did not do anything, only made the small bridge between Nam Ngen and Thong Kang, they said that from now on do not do as before. Do not sacrifice to the god because it is wast of money. In this area they had the shop which was called Muayick Shop. They used boys and girls Association to go and bring the goods from China to Luang Nam Muayick Shop. They sold this goods with reasonable price, but mostly they exchanged with rice or villagers got the animals, bones to exchange with this good.

For the Health: They had one medic in this village. He belonged to PL military, but some one got sick he is also gave the treatement. As informant proceeded his conversation with me he said that he heard from some one said that, these was one American plane was shot at M. Sing airport. It is true or not we still do not know exactly.

The 4th Year: Our AC soldiers went up to this place and told villagers to move down to government control area. They knew from the refugees that there were PL in Ban Nam Ngen. So our AC soldiers contact BHS right away to inform our T-28 to bomb this place over the houses and Lao Khao were damage and 3 persons was dead by this bombing and 5-6 persons were getting burn. When it was like this every one ran into one's way to escape the bombardment of T- when the bombing was over the mandarins made ther minds to escape to RLG side because if we return to stay at the same place, we have no house, and no rice to eat so they escaped at the night time on the month of 5/1966.

Old Village's Life: Before this people used to do Na and making garden to plant mubberry sugar can and raising animals. They sold rice, the product that they did were only ways of their earning money when they were at their own village.

New Village's Life: When they became refugees there no place to do Na because of it's a mountainous place. They do only Hay Upland rice their way of living in their new village is very difficult.

Present Problem: The heavy problem that these villagers would like to ask "the place where to plant the rice and also they asked to the government to get Luang Nam Tha back.

Informant: Mr. Aikhum 60 years old Nai Ban of Ban Nam Ngen. He serve as Nai Ban since 1966 untill nowadays.

ORA:Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY:ps:6-10-71

TO: Frits Benson

June 11, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Ban Thong Chay Neua Refugees at Nam You Report.

Ethnic Group: Thai Dam.

Originally this people moved from Ban Thong Chay Neua (QD-5019), Tasseng Thong Ome, Muong Luang Nam Tha, Khoueng Houa Khong. There were 66/743 altogether at their own village. There are 16/57 people still staying in their own village under the control of PL all the rest had moved down to RLG side, but they are not settle in the same place. Some of them are living at Thong Pao Hao, Nam Keung and Houei Sai.

Reason for Moving and the History of The village: Many years ago before the capturing of Luang Nam Tha of PL these people were under the Lao government. There was no problem at all. On the 5th month of 1962 Luang Nam Tha was heavily attacked by PL, due to we had a few numbers of soldiers, so we lost this place to them. So from that time on these villagers were under the control of PL approximately about 5 years.

Life under The Control of PL: The 1st year that they arrived their havior to the people was very kind and gently, such as helping people to plant the rice and clearing the wood to plant the rice. Do every thing that the people did. 2 or 3 weeks later they began to make the propaganda. The most important point of their propaganda: We are going to free you; counted from the france imperialism domined Lao was approximately about 20 years. They tyrannized us many ways. We had seen with full eyes. With the heart-ful compatriot; we try to expel them out of Laos. From that time on our nation was independant country. No other foreigners domined Laos. Not very long the American imperialism camarades came into Laos by replacing the old the plan of France, and used the same policy as Frenchmen. They said they are going to build this thing and that thing to us. Sure they could build, but at last they like to use Laotians to be their questings. Please do not belive in their words they did like this all the year round, when the 12th of December come they celebrated. It was their biggest Boun. In this festival they draw and write many things to curse the Lao government and American imperialism.

For the rice taking and consumption only appeared a little bit. The second year; they selected the new Nai Ban and Associations: Men-Women-Unit of Samakhi 5 houses to 1 head.

Association of Men: Had the duty to tell the people to go to Lam Lieng.

Association of Women: Mould the rice for them (PL) and make the presents to the front-border soldiers.

Unit of Samakhi: Follow the order of the head like today let's go and help that house in planting his new house.

In the 2nd year the rice taking was added more 1 Kalong of Khao Puk,

they took 3 Kalong of Khao Peuk, they got the boys and the girls to go to train how to dance, many boys and girls went to join them. Then they changed this plan to send them to train as military, and Phanacngan, when it was like this the villagers did not like, so all of them made the coup d'Etat to exile them out of the village but unfortunately we couldn't win them because they brought more soldiers from China. They killed the head of the coup when they could win villagers, from that time on the system of their controlling was very severe. They brought Nai Ban and Tasseng and other important persons from this village to go to Obrom again (Datpaeng) they studied at the Luang Nam Tha center. Finally the staff concerned went to Obrom from village to village before entering into Datpaeng school, every one who would attend should write the biography of each one first. How many time that you be against the law by praying the other's life? and how many time you were against the Neo Lao Hach Xat? When they investigated like this they caught 6 persons to put into the jail at Luang Nam Tha, because they knew that this 6 persons were against them many times. They released 3 persons and the other 3 persons were killed.

The rice taking was added more step by step that made the villagers be worry, even the way of living was getting very difficult. If any one would like to go to any where he should ask the permission from the Neo Ban first if not when he came in he would be accused. The soldier recruiting was going step by step also first. Village soldiers, then promoted to be Muong soldiers after that joining in fighting groups and sent to Neo Na.

Every night they danced Lam Vong and also made the propaganda. This made the villagers got very tired in listening to PL words. PL were here about 5 years they got marry to many girls in this village.

The 5th Year: They got Nai Ban from each village to go to study at Puck Luck school, in studying in this kind of school, it was not really study. It was like this at 5 O'clock in the morning the head of the 5 houses rang the bell, then 4 members come to him and the head asked that "if any one have a problem please tell me right now" Then the member answered that I am going to repair my house or I am going to look for my buffaloes like this then the head of them 4 went to report to PL they also studied how to read and how to write in the right time.

Porterage system: They used villagers to go to send their things to their destination 1 person to 30 days in 1 year. They sent the rice food and ammunition they went to M. Sing Phou Kha, Botene, Namp, Nam Tong and Nahae. In sending the rice and food the children aged 12 and also the women were also going, their rules of going this when there was a guns sound the one who was at the back should shouted out loudly that "kill them! captured them to be our food".

Publick Work: Nothing appeared to the eyes of villagers only they heard from P^u that they built a road from china to lack-Kham and from Lackham to Muong Sing. They took the treasure from the rich man to the poor man at the end of 1966.

When the villagers had seen like this they were getting very worry. Look for the way to escape! not very long time when the new year come; that was in 1967 there was companies of FAR troops went up to this place for getting back M. Luang Nam Tha our troops attacked PL almost finished; but unfortunately the politic in Houei Sai was changed there's an order to retreat so the soldiers retreated and the villagers also followed them on the month of 10th 1967.

Old Village's Life before PL: They had done Na and garden to plant the sugar can, banana tree, mulberry to sustain their families. Some of them were waving raising animals and planting the opium. Some of them were merchant to LP. and NHE. they had one elementary school at their own village. They beleived in spirit every years they had feed it by cow or buffalo or pig & hens.

Way of Earning Money: They sold the product that they did like cloth that they would the animals that they raised. The way of living in their own village was very convenience.

New Village: They do Hay and a little bit of merchant. Some of their boys are joining in military and police. Their beleive is still the same.

Present Problem: There's no problem at all at this time only the place to do Na and Hay is not suitable because it's mountainous place. Hard to find the place to do.

Informant: Mr. Say a 45 years old Nai Ban's secretary of Ban Thong Chay Neua, he served as Nai Ban's secretary since 1963. His knowledge in up at elementary level. After leaved school he joined in French soldiers then army national from (1950-56). During this period of time he works at M. Xay M. Ngoy, Nam Bac, Muong Khua, Fonghaly. In 1954 he got mary to Nang Oui they got 7 children altogether there are 6 children still be alive.

ORA:Hatsady COUANGVIXAY:ps:6-11-71

TO: Fritz Benson

July 1, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY

SUBJECT: Ban Nam Hae Refugees at Nam Ybu Report.

Ethnic Group: Lau.

Originally these people moved from Ban Na Hae, Tasseng Nam Thung, Muong Luang Namtha, Khoueng Houa Khong. Before at their own village there were 22/75 persons. There were only 2 families and 9 persons still living in their own village. The rest of them 2 moved down to RIG side.

Reason for Moving: Because of there were PL came to attack this village many times, we could say that this was Neo Na, front border, it was a conflicting area the last time PL could win our soldiers and stayed with the villagers there. The villagers were not very happy to stay under their direction, even the PL and did not tyrannize them at all. They were not happy one of the villagers escaped from his own village to contact the RIG soldiers at Ban Namo to fight to get the villagers out of this village. They stayed at Ban Namo about 1 year. In 1959 PL again followed this people to fight at Namo. Our soldiers at Namo couldn't resist them so they ordered the villagers to moved out from Namo to Luang Namtha. They stayed at Luang Namtha from 1959 to 1962.

In this year PL followed again to make an heavy attack to Luang Namtha. Our soldiers could not resist them so we lost this place to them on the month of January 1962. The whole villagers couldn't go out from the village so from that time on they lived under the control of PL since.

Life under The Control of PL: When they first come into the village they did nothing only made the speech to the villagers. They criticised very much the US. government and Lao. They said that, our Laos has 12 province we Lao people owns this land we have to help each other to build it, but right now there are one group of Lao people who do not like to build by themselves. They like the other to build but it is not the case we have now a big problem that we should solve this problem first and then we would build it later. Try to produce more rice and raise more animals for to be the foodstuff to exile these people out of Laos. They made only the propaganda the whole year. That's all for the first year.

The Second year: In this second year they still not to oppress the people only took a little bit of rice they called that rice as "Khao Xuayxat" in taking this rice they said (PL) this is not the rice that we force you to give us it's a rice that is from your heart that means you are co-operate with us in expelling our enemies out of Laos.

The 3rd Year: They told people to go to send their bullets and their foodstuff, they sent to Phu Kha Ban Sobnim and Paktha. They had an order from the head quarter that if any one would like to remain

over night at any place, he should ask the permission to get the paper first.

Any one who would kill the chicken or duck should tell to the head of Phanacngan in the village first.

From that time on they have to get the paper before going out to remain over night, and also they had to tell the Phanacngan PL in the village before killing the poultrys if not he would be accused that he's going to escape besides this they recruited the adults go to join in their army. They organized to have the unit. 10 families to 1 unit. Association of young men- Association of old Men- Association of young women and old women. Their duties are exactly the same as in many of my reports.

The 4th Year: The latest year that they were with PL if any one did a little bit of mistake they made this made many of the villagers killed by PL when the villagers saw that the reaction of PL to them like this they tried to escape one from another from the month off 11/1966. First they stayed at Muong Meung, then according to their children, son joined in military service so they moved to Nam You and stayed with them at Nam You.

Old Life's Village: Before this people used to do Na. They are farmers. They raised animals livestock, poultrys, they had 1 elementary school. They believed in Buddhism-animism.

New Life: According to there's no place to do Na it's a mountainous place so they do Hay and a little bit of garden planting the vegetable raising animals. They have one elementary school and dispensary.

Present problem: They don't have any worry about the policy of the government "we worry only the place to plant the rice" said Nai Ban.

Informant: Mr. Nor a 53 years old Nai Ban of Ban Nahae. He has been Nai Ban since 1957 until now. He had once been a police about 3 years when he left police he never went to anywhere only staying in the village. When he was 17 years of age he got marry to Nang Kham. They got 4 children altogether, all of them has family.

ORA:Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY:ps:7-1-71

TO: Fritz Benson

July 1, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY

SUBJECT: Ban Thong Port Refugees Report.

Ethnic Group: Lao Theung.

Originally these people moved from Ban Thong Port, Tasseng Luang Khone, Muong Luong Nam Tha Khoueng Houa Khong. At their own village there were 32/250 people all of them had moved down, but they are not staying in the same place, at Nam Tong there are only 24/150.

Reason for Moving: After Luang Nam Tha was lost to PL this villagers lived under the control of PL since that time about 6 years. During this 6 years there were our soldiers went up to attack them (PL) our soldiers could win them the villagers now stayed under the control of RLG soldiers not very long PL returned back again to hit this village. They now stayed under the control of PL again, they made like this 16 times altogether.

The last time there were 6 T-28 bombed over this village the houses and (Laokhao) place where to keep to the rice, all were burned by this bombing. So they moved down to stayed under the Direction of RLG side.

Life Under the PL: When they first arrived they collected villagers to come to listen to their speech they said that. American imperialism made every thing on the purpose of oppressing Lao. They like Lao to separate from each other by giving Laotian a lots of things, especially dollars. Right now we took off the yoke from your neck; for you to have a right to speak and do every thing you could. Besides saying like this they helped people to do their Na and Hay. All the yard in front or at the back they helped people to clean it. They asked a little bit of rice from people to eat.

The second year: They began to established the Unit and Association. Male and Females, they have 3 villagers to be a village soldiers to see and observe what's going on in the village. He reported every week about the people ~~xxxxx~~ in the village to head of PL they recruited the villagers to be soldiers. There are 4 adults joined with them. Besides this they used people to go to Lam-Liang, they sent the mortar-shell to Muong Mang and many other thing else of warfare.

Public work nothing was ~~abandoned~~ or make by them only used the old one that had built before.

The Rice Taking: Every year when the harvest come they took the rice from the people, they called this rice as Khao Khunsang. The 2nd time Khao San, the 3th time is the Khao Peuk besides this they told people to bring each family should have one Kalong. This they called Khao Katium this rice is ready rice when emergency like they are going to attack this place, they have to get this rice to go with. They caught many people to put into jail, because they doubted that this people learned

towards against the RLG. They are always done like this untill the last year. As I mentioned above that there were 6 T-28 bombed this village over there were 2 men died by this bombing. They moved out from their village on the month of 8/1968 to Phu Kha. They stayed there (Phuka) about 1 year. Because of Phukha is very difficult place to send the rice to and there were so many persons died there so all of them moved to Nam Tong.

Old Lives' village before PL: All of them worked on the up landrice. raised animals livestock and poultry no problem at all. They beleived in spirit.

New Village's Life: All of them tried to work on upland rice, raised animals, their children went to school at Nam Tong. The way of living in the new village in very difficult.

Present Problem: The way of living in the new village is difficult.

Informant: Mr. Ai Inh a 40 years old Nai Ban of Ban Thong Port.

ORA:Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY:ps:7-1-71

TO: Fritz Benson

July 1, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY

SUBJECT: Tasseng Luang Khorn Refugees Report. They stay now at Nam Thong.

Ethnic Group: Lao Theung.

Right now at Namthong, there are many villages come to settle in like the list following below:

- (1) Ban Xang Mr. Aichanh (QD-4612)
- (2) Ban Prang Mr. Aisaene (QD-4714)
- (3) Ban Tha Xae Mr. Aikam (QD-3505)
- (4) Ban Thong Prort (QD-4903)
- (5) Ban Phuty (QD-0103)

Before at their own village; Ban Xang: 32/250 all of them had moved down they did not stay in the same place at Nam Tong: 25/195.

Ban Prang: 28/170 all of them had moved down they did not stay in the same place at Nam Tong: 14/90.

Ban Thasae: 25/198 all of them had moved down. At Nam Tong: 22/190.

Ban Thong Port: 32/250 all of them had moved down. At Nam Tong: 24/150.

Reason for Moving Down: Because of we lost Luang Nam Tha to PL in 1962. We lost our post to them that's why the villagers mentioned above stayed under the control of PL about as long as 2 years!

Life under The PL 2 years: The first year that they come they collected the important villagers such as Nai Ban, secretary, Tasseng, to go to meeting at Muong Luang Namtha. They said in the meeting. Do not go for Phoumi side. Don't you know that Phoumi Norsavanh is bought by American? besides this be even committed treason. Now he's very obedient running dog of American. He got millions of dollars in committing treason. For the girl they are now a prostitute why? because the cost of living is very high. Now we already take off their yoke from your neck. This gives the time for you to produce more rice raise more animals. Not only one of Tasseng Luang Khone we will free all of the Lao province. It is rather protracted war because we lack many things. We like you now to help us in produce more rice and raise animals. You supply the soldiers (PL) give them rice and food that means you also help us in ejecting American out of Laos.

Then the second year come, they began to take the rice from people. They took 4 or 5 days once. In every village there's Muong soldiers. They are the propaganda men at night from 08:00 to 12:00. They made first a speech cursing very much about American oppressing Lao. Then Lam-Vong (Dance) then they play drama concerning about the politics.

Porterage System: They told people to go to Lam-Liang at Neo Na. Phukha, bullets, rice and pig meat. They got 5 adults from this village to be soldiers.

For the Girls: They trained them to be head of unit: Nurse, and teacher.

Public Work: Nothing was done by them. They established the unit to control in the village:

- (1) Old Men - Old Women.
- (2) Young Men - Young Women.
- (3) Boys - girls.

They selected new Nai Ban and New Neo Ban control over this mentioned above. Every works in the village come to New Nai Ban, in this second year they killed 3 villagers, all the rest they put in the jail.

Fortunately Captain Khamsene, Laotheung leader with his soldiers went up to attack PL to get back his people. He could win them easily because there are only the propaganda men in the village people are very glad when PL away from the village captain Khamsene stayed with them villagers about 1 year then PL come back to hit them again. Khamsene couldn't resist them so he ordered villagers to move out from that village to Nam Tong.

Old Village Life before PL: All of them had worked on the upland. They cleared the wood and planted the rice and so many kinds of vegetables. Their made of living in their own village was very convenience no school no dispensary, beleive in spirit.

New Village of Life: They like to do again Hay, but it's very hard to find the good place to do so. The rice is not enough to feed them. They have one elementary school no dispensary.

Present Problems: They have a big problem that is the place to do Hay to plant the rice. And if possible would like to ask the tools.

Informant: Every Nai Ban that mension above.

ORA:Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY:ps:7-1-71

TO: Fritz Benson

July 2, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGXAY

SUBJECT: Ban Palanh Refugees at Nam You Report. (QD-5019)

Ethnic Group: Thai-Dam.

Originally these people moved from Ban Palanh, Tasseng Thong Ome, Muong Luang Namtha, Khoueng Houakhong. Before there were 15/110, there are 2 families with 13 persons that did not like to move. The rest of them moved down to RIG side.

Reason for Moving: We lost Luang Namtha on 1962. So they lived under the control of PL from that time on these people stayed under the control of PL untill 1967 the way of living under the control of PL: First of all when they come, they told people in advance that they are going to recruit the adult boys and girls to go to join in their army. They did not take much rice and food during the first year. Only made the propaganda.

The Second Year: Their propaganda was coming true they got the adults to be Phanacngan, soldier (PL) teacher and medic. They trained these guy in the deep wood, because they were afraid of plane it took for nearly 2 months in training. When the course was over they worked immediately sent them to go to Lam-Liang. Then have them to go to listen the head of the PL explained about the politic in Lao and Foreigner. What is going to be if we do not hold hand in hand to resist the running dog of American? then these new workers who just finished the course went around many villages to make the propaganda. The topic of the propaganda was on. "Produce more rice and animals to be foodstuff for the brave soldiers (PL)" Help each other to exile American out of Laos, besides this they organized the association. The Units, Asso. of Young Women, Asso. of Young Men, Unit of adults. The Nai Ban and his secretary were also changed that means the village's system control, all were changed. They selected new Nai Ban, Neo Ban (The informant was a former Neo Ban of PL) when the selection was over they told the persons selected to go, to obrom at tasseng's village, or at the deep jungle or the cave they trained them, washed up again the brain to change the mind to believe in their Doctrine.

The Works of Variety of Association: Units: 5 families to 1 head and called this as 1 unit. Their duties were looked after each other if any one got sick, it was the 4 families cured him.

Samakhom: In the whole village, there's only one Samakhom, Association. The work of the head was observed his members of any one did wrong, he is the one to warn.

Young Women: The females ages from 15-25 had the duties to go to stayed when there is no work their works were going to Lam-Liang. Dance receptionists and take care of wounded soldiers. For the old men and women they were also going to study but not really. They just quided the young to learn and study. On the other hand the work for the old was to take care of the small children whose parents were away from village to work. When every body in the village understood the system of the new policy they took the rice 1 time to 1 year. They called this rice as Khao Khunsang. Khao Katrium, ready rice, Khao Totane, Registered rice. Besides this they took pigs dogs ducks and hens to be their food.

The 3rd Year: They had a plan to check around the village, if any one still lacked something about their beheavior they put him into the jail or wash again the brain. 2 or 3 months later they got Nai Ban and Tasseng to go to obrom again.

The 4th Year: They killed 2 villagers. Mr. Aichome and his younger brother. Reason for killing PL accused to these 2 persons that they learned towards against RIG they put them in the jail for 1 year for investigation. Then not very long time there were our AC soldiers went up to hit this place. PL couldn't resists so they went away without thinking to villagers. They (AC soldiers) stayed here for 5 days then PL come up again to hit so the villagers and the soldiers moved out with each other on the month of 12/1967.

Old Life: They had been doing Na and made garden planting sugar-can, mulberry and also the opium they raised animals. No school, they beleived in Buddishm-Animism.

Way of Earning Money: They sold their rice, the opium and also the animals that they raised. They went to get the salt from Botene (at China Border).

New Life: They do Hay and a little bit of merchant, self-sufficient. They beleive the same buddishm-Animism.

Present Problem: The rice, consumption is not sufficient it is not our mistake, we are not lazy but we do not have aplace to do.

The other Problem: We are not very happy in drafting the soldier. Because there is only son. The father and the mother are old enough to stop working.

Informant: Mr. Aikham a 39 years old Nai Ban of Ban Palanh.

TO: FRITZ Benson

July 2, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY

SUBJECT: Ban Pong, Refugees at Nam You Report.

Ethnic Group: Thai-Dam.

Originally this people moved from Ban Pong Tasseng Ban Pong, Muong Lung Namtha Khoueng Houakhong. Before at their own village there were 115/680 people, they moved down here only 27/191 people. All the rest still staying at their own village under the direction of PL.

Reason for Moving down and the History of Village: Before Luang Namtha was not belong to PL the villagers in this village stayed under the Royal Lao government. After we lost it to PL people couldn't come out from the village they stayed now under the control of PL since that time upto 1968.

Life under The Control of PL: The 1st year that they come. During this year PL did not do anything to villagers only washed their brain. They divided into 2 groups, 4 days to one group. The first 4 days was for females and the later 4 days was for males. They explained every thing that why Americans like to domine Laos? they told people to produce more rice to raise more animals for to feed the army to eject the foreigner out of our country. They always changed like this the whole year. For the rice taking and the way of "lam Liang" transportation they did not talk about.

The Second Year: When the second year come, they began to take the rice from people. They told people to go to Lam-Liang. They said that the rice that we took from you was not ours it belonged to you all. We would keep it and if it was enough for the cost of car then we would exchange to get the car for you. In going to Lam Liang, they used only men in the second year.

The Third Year: They established the Associations the Association of old men, Young men, Old Women, Young Women. For the system of governing the village, they established Neo Ban, Neo Tasseng and also the New Nai Ban and new Tasseng. After the selection of this heads they took them to go to train at the deep jungle, explained them how to work with the association as the head. Not very long after finishing the course; the great head of PL come to visit this village. He made the speech to people. Right now our country was oppressed by capitalist we do not like to have the foreigner on the top, it was also hard to eject them from our country because they were deeply into Laotians' heart but there's a way let us be hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder walk along side with each other to exile them. From that time on, the things that villagers used to own PL said no it is not your personnel belonging it belongs to all of us not mine and not yours. The way of living under them was becoming very worry, they continued to control like this untill 6 years. At the night time people did not have a chance to chat or discuss with each other. Because PL come and made ears dropt to listen to what people said in this years they killed

4 persons altogether, the list of the killed persons:

- (1) Tasseng Chang Vang
- (2) Mr. Hae
- (3) Mr. Aiheuane
- (4) Mr. Aifeuang.

These 4 persons were accused to PL that they send the food and rice to the RIG soldiers and told every thing about the PL reaction. They had also their spy in the village for observe the people and what's going on in the village.

About the Public Works: During these 6 years they had seen nothing that the PL built or constructed in this village. All of the villagers were getting very tired and tried every day to look for the way to escape down to RIG side. But no way at all. So Nai Ban himself made his decision to escape at night time with his son. He told the head of PL in the village that he's going to fish to night so they let him go on the way to marsh, river PL found him then asked him. He told them that he's going to fish, they let him go. When he was out of PL vicinity he run and sleep at the cape with his son. Then he arrived to RIG side our soldier sent him to BHS. He joined with military service. And asked the head quarter to give him soldiers to go and get back his village, the head quarter agreed to give him. So there were 1 company of soldiers went with him, he made many attack through the way. Finally he got into his village vicinity then he did everything he could until PL could not resist him. He brought his wife and families including 15 families of villagers to go out with him. They directly to Nam You and settle down there for almost 2 years.

Old Life before PL: They had been doing Na, planting garden raising every kinds of animals especially planting opium. Their way of living in their own village before PL was very convenience. They believed in spirits.

New Village's life: All of them began to clear the wood to plant the rice. Some of them do a little bit of merchant.

Present Problem: Because of the first comers to this place reserved many places that's why for the new comers who just come one or 2 years do not have land to plant the rice ask for tools to do Na.

Informant: Mr. Airom a 46 years old Nai Ban of Ban Pong, he has been a Nai Ban since 1959 until now.

TO: Fritz Benson

July 2, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY

SUBJECT: Ban Vieng Neua Refugees at Nam You Report. (4 years living with the PL:

Ethnic Group: Kalom.

Originally these people moved from Ban Vieng Neua, Tasseng Luong Khorn, Muong Luang Namtha, Khoueng Houakhong. Before at their own village there were around 110/850 all of them moved down to RLG side, but they are not living in the same place. At Nam You there are 29/103 persons only.

Reason for Moving down and the History of The Village: As every one of us knows that many of Laotians did not like to have the communist on the top, many decades ago that these people lived under the direction of really Lao government. During this period of time there was no problem at all. After we lost Muong Luang Namtha to PL on 1962 these people lived now under the control of PL since that time.

Life under The Control of PL: They did not do anything harmful to the villagers at the first year. Only made the propaganda. They said, "my dear relations we are very glad to be able to free you from the yoke of American and its running dogs." From now on you people could be independant in living with us. We are now very free that's why let us be harmonied together to build our Lao nation to be really Laos. They made the propaganda once for 2 or 3 days. They did like this the whole year round, besides saying like this they cursed very much the Lao government and U.S.A. that's all for the first year.

The Second Year: They began to take the rice from the people. The first time that they took, they called that rice. "Khao Khunsang" this rice was from every house. It depended on the house, they took 1 kalong of Khao Peuk to 3 kalong of Khao Peuak. They kept them in their warehouse which was built by the villagers. They told people to go to Lam-Liang have them plant the egg-plants, red chilly and many other things else. For the animals, they told people to raise more the poultries livestock.

The 3rd Year: When the 3rd year came they began to recruit the adult to go to work such as "going to Lam-Liang" they took the girls to go to train to be nurses and teacher. In this year PL always accused the villagers in many different ways. Some of them were killed and a few of them was released. This made the people got very tired in seeing this reaction of PL.

The 4th Year: They oppressed people step by step like I mentioned above. During the 4th year there was the bombing of T-28, at this time there were PL in the village but nobody was killed by this bombing there were 15 houses burned. After this event PL accused Nai Ban and Nai Gn-ot to be the ones who told the enemies to bomb this village. They put them (2 villagers) in to prison and killed them 3 days later.

When the villagers saw this reaction, every one was very sad and would like to escape to RIG side. Not very long after the killing of those 2 persons. Our SGU 118A from Nam You went up to attack Muong Luang Namtha. We could win the PL easily because at that time, there were only Phanacngan. The fighting soldiers were away to Neo Na. We could stay there for only 5 days then PL come up again to hit Luang Namtha so the villagers moved out from their village with the soldiers on the month of January 1966. In moving out this time, they divided into 2 groups, one headed to Nam You directly, the other stayed at Thong Phao Hao first and then to Nam YOU.

Old village Life: All of them had done Na because there were large field. Besides Na they made gardens to plant the vegetables. They raised animals livestock and poultries, horses. Their mod of living in their own village was very convenience. They had 1 elementary school, they beleived in Buddishm Animism.

Their way of Earning Money: They sold their rice vegetable and Asparagas, egg-plant, red chilly to exchange the money.

New Life at their New Village: When the Social Welfare stopped supporting them the rice, some of them joined in military service. For the ones who did not join in the army tooked for place to do Hay. But it's very hard to find the place. They said their way of living in the new village is very difficult. Because no place to look for food and fish.

Present Problem: We have no problem at all in other thing. We are very glad to live under the Royal Lao government policy. When we are poor it helps us, even Laos is a small country, nothing made in our country, still the government lookes for the way to help us, we have only one problem. That is the place where we can plant the rice.

Informant: Mr. Inh Suan a 35 years old Nai Ban's secretary of Ban Vieng Neua, he once joined in FAR. He got sergeant in Rank. His knowledge is up at Primary school. When he was 29 years old he got marry to Nang Kham they have 4 children altogether.

TO:

CRA/Ban Houei Sai

Date: July 6, 1971

FROM:

Hatsady Doungvixay, CRA/Ban Houei Sai

SUBJECT:

Ban Don Mun Refugees at Ton Pheung Report.

Ethnic - Group Kalom.

Originally these people moved from Ban Don Mun Tasseng Luong Khorn. M. Luang Namtha. Khoueng Huakhong. (This village was 15 minutes up to north by foot). at their own village their were 38/250 persons.

They moved down to government controlled are 37/244 the rest of them 1/6 persons still living in their own village under the control of PL.

Reason For Moving: After we lost M. Luang Namtha to Pa That-Lao. On 1962 these people stayed under the control of PL since then up to 1966. That means they were under the PL about 4 years altogether.

Life under the Control of PL: The first month that they come they did not do anything harmful to the villagers. Instead they helped people to do the work such as helped women to Grind the rice and filled the water into the jar; besides this they helped people to clean the yard. Anything that was not good they helped people to do. Not only this they still made villagers to be sympathetic with them by making the propaganda.

Their Propaganda: We are same race we should be harmonied together hand in hand with each other in protecting our nation not to be under the control for the other nation - Let's try to be ears and eyes if you have heard and seen anything different that would cause the trouble, please come and report us as soon as possible. During the 1st month that they arrived into this village. They did not recruit anything to eat or use. Villagers reported that they had their non-stick rice and con-meat. After 2 months later they selected the new Naiban NeoBan - Association of Women - Association of men the head of young men. The head of young women and also the head of art. After the selection they took these heads to go to Obrom about 9 days at the deep jungle.

For the persons who were selected by them (PL) were the poor persons and also uneducated. They said that the old staff that the government selected was not really good and also they leaned towards the American imperialism. The informant proceeded his report that when the leader of the Associations finished their training, they also trained the villagers.

As I mentioned in many of my reports that after 2 or 3 months the old PL that they first arrived into this village went away, then there were 4 or 5 Phanac Ngan Kan Muong (Political Phanac Ngan) came to replace them.

In this village, they also made the same when they (political Phanac Ngan) moved into this village. They first called a meeting. In this meeting if any heads had a problem should present to the meeting for the political Phanac Ngan would solve for them). Usually the meeting was on the topic of Phsurm - Phoun Phalith - Pol. (Produce more). They told every head to tell its members to try their best to produce more rice and also to raise more animals for to be the friend to the protracted war against American Imperialism.

If you give us 1 kalong of rice that equal to you killed one American.

One week later that the Phanac Ngan arrived into this village. They began to recruit the rice from the villagers. They recruited the first time to kalong of Khao Peuk from each families. The informant continued this report that it seemed to him that the city would be in good condition because their was Aeroplant conded every day from Hanoi. (at M. Luong Namtha). From this time on they used people to go to Lam-Liang to pick up the non-sticky rice and attens of every kinds of war fare from China border. They used the boys to go to send to the PL as (Neona) front border.

For the Public Work. They built one market at M. Luang - Nanthaa and also a school at some villages.

From now on the way of their controlling in this village increased step from step that made villagers felt uneasy to stay with them. PL always accused to the villagers.

The Killing of the animals: Any family would kill the animals should go and report to the head of the Association first and also the neighboring house. If not PL accused him that he's going to leave.

The Naiban himself was caught by them. PL accused him that he sent the rice and food to the scope and Tata soldiers. In reality he really sent to them. He was caught and put in prison for 1 year and 3 months. Then he was appologised by them at the first time. Later on PL killed 2 villagers with the same reason during the year that they war under the control of PL there was bombing of T-28. Because of the villagers did not like them they reported secretly to the scope and Tata soldiers the place where PL stayed so this made our T-28 worked very good.

The tyrannizing of the PL was increased more and more so the villagers secretly has meeting to escape from P: fortunately on that night all of the planac Ngan went to Luong Namtha to colebrate their birth day 12 December. So all there had escaped down to or RIG control area on 1966.

Life at their own village: They had done Na to sustain their life and a little bit of Hay to plant culumbers and corns. Not only this they even raised animals livestock and Paultries. Their way of living in their own village was very convientience. They had 1 school no dispensary. They beleived in Buddisim-Animism.

New Life At Their New Village: When they became refugees everyone worked on Hay and a little bit of merchant. They had 1 elementary school with 3 teachers and also 1 wat. They still beleive in Buddisim-Animism.

Present Problem: Informant reported that 'we have no problem at all except the place to do Na. We plan to transfers to 1 more place for to look for the place to do Na if there's a pease.

Informant: Mr. Ai Oun a 49 years old Naiban of Ban Don Mun. He had worked in thsi position since 1959. When at the PE control he was also Naiban. He was caught by PE and put in jail about 1 year and 3 months. He's unliterate.

His Family: He got married to Nang Choy when he was 18 years of age they had 11 children altogether. But only 7 of them still be alive.

ORA:FCBenson:ch:7-17-71

TO:

ORA/BHS

Date: July 6th 1971

FROM:

Hatsady Douang vixay/ORA-Ban Houei Sai

SUBJECT:

Ban Phiang Nam Refugees at Ton Pheung Report.

(QD-5039) "Ethnic - Group=Kalom"

Originally this people moved from Ban Phiang Ngam Tasseng Luang Khorn. Muong Luang Namtha Khoueng Huakong. Before at their own village, there were 38/359 persons. All of them had moved down to our RLG controlled area in 1967- Present at T. Pheung. 34/250.

Reason For Moving: After we lost M. Luong Namtha to PL in 1962 these villagers were under the control of PL since then up to 1966.

Life under the Control of PL: When they freed M. Luang Namtha they took their Phanac-Nangan about 1 company of 100 persons to stay and Obrom the villers. Withing this 100 persons they reported that there were 3 Phanacngam Karn Muong (Political Phanacngam) besides this it was fighting soldiers. When they first arrived into this village. They did not do anyting harmful to the villagers. Instead they helped people to clean the yard at the back in fron of the house. They helped women to fill the water into the far and also helped them to grind the rice. Not only this they still made the propaganda-They said that let's now construct our nation and produce more rice and raise more animals for to be the frend against Americans and its lackies. We would not going to recruit anything from you. But it must belong to all of us. They did not recruit anything at all as they said this was the event that happened in the they arrived.

In the Second Year: They began to organize Neoban association of women - As-association of men the head of the girls. The head of boys. When the selection was overy. They took these heads to go to Obrom at the jungle about 1 week. They sent then back to the village and spreald the things that they had trained at the jungle to the villagers. Not very long about 2 or 3 days they PL recalled these persons to go to Obrom again. They said the same words again until made these people go very tired.

After the training they recreated the rice from people. They gave people only 25 Kalong of Khao Peuak to 1 person to eat for 1 month; the rest of it they took to the public war house to be the public rice. If they needs they told the head of the girls Association to Grind for them. Not only the rice they took even the pigs, baffoloes, cows and ducks.

In this second year, they told people to go to Lam-Liang the rice a nd the foodstuff tothe Neo Na soldiers. When the rice and the food were sufficient to the Neo Na Soldiers. They recruited young men 5 persons from each village to go to get the things from China border. This called Muayick-Thing. They brought to M. Luang Namtha and put them at a shope, which was called Muayick.

shop. The Goods in this shop could be exchanged with rice, poultries and also the livestock there were 2 villagers want to join with them to be their police. They sent the teacher from Luong Namthat to teach the children here. There is no medic.

For The Public Work: They did not build anything at all. They destroyed it. But some of the villagers reported that they built one high-way from Ching to Lackham and from Lackham to M. Sing. They said that there is always taxi coming to and fro from M. Sing and Ching.

PL always accused to the people that they leaned towards against the RIG. Many people were caught by them and put into the jail. One of them was killed he named Mr. Maysing.

The Killing: They warned people to go and see. Before the killing the head of the PL read the biography first and then everything that they had done wrong to the PL side. After that they asked villagers that "is it suitable for us to kill him? All of the villagers had to raise their hands to say "O.K. it is suitable to kill him" if not they would considered to be against them. Then the sound of the gun broke out. Not only that they even told people that "if anyone would like to be killed; imitated him" the system of recruiting the rice was increased more and more.

As the informant told me the names of the rice like this:

1. Khao Radom Recruiting rice.
2. Khao Somsery congratulated rice
3. ~~Khao~~ Totan American; American resistant rice.

He said that there are so many more but he already forgotten.

In the 4th year they took the wives of the Solidist who stayed in the village to put into the jail about 3 months. All of the villagers made letter to complaint to them (PL) to realease them (then wives of the soldiers).

Not very long time after that our RIG soldiers went up into this area. They immediately attacked with PL around this area; from that time on PL always accused the villagers that they sent the food and the rice to the RIG soldiers. And also they said to the villagers that "Cause of the RIG soldiers could come up here, because of you, you taxed with them. PL called secretly a meeting at the jungle to work on these villagers. They would caught to more people in this village. Fortunately the 2 PL that I mentaioned above come to tell them (the villagers) so they escaped out from their village on the month of July 1966. They directed to R.M. Meung first according to there's no place to do No, so they moved to Ton Pheung.

Old Life at Their own village: At their own village all of them had done Na and a little bit of Hay to plant the vegetables, corns, cotton and also the tobacco. They raised livestock and pulties. They said that the way of their livings in their own village was very convenience. They had 1 elementary school with 1 teacher. When they got sick they went to Luang Namtha hospital. They believed in Buddhism-Animism.

New Life at The New Village: When they arrived to Ton Pheung they look for a place to do their Hay. Now all of the villagers had done the Hay to sustain their life. Besides this they make the garden to plant the sugar-cane banana and vegetables. They raised also the poultries. They had 1 elementary school. They believed in Buddhism-animism-

Informant: Mr. Noi Yoth. Naban is secretary. He once became a monk about 4 year. He had knowledge of elementary level. After gone out from school, he joined in French army. In 1960 he joined in Kong Parb soldiers about 4 years.

His Family: When he was 20 years of age. He got married to Nang Seangpee. They got 8 children altogether.

TO: ORA/Ban Houei Sai

Date: July 8, 1971

FROM: Hateady Douangvixay/Ban Houei Sai

SUBJECT: Ban Luong Refugees at Ton Pheung Report.

"Ethnic-Group" Kalom-

Originally this people moved from Ban Luang. Tasseng Luang Korn, M. Luang Namitha. Khouang Houeng. Before at their own village, There were 80/350. All of them had moved down, but they are not staying in the same place - They scattered to live with their relations at many different places.

Reason for Moving: According to the village was very near to Ban Phiang Ngam and also it was in the same Tasseng that is why the reason for moving was the same. They stated when the control of PL about 3 years then there was T-28 bombed this village. This made 3 guys + 1 boy died. From Thai time on the PL was very serve. They accused villagers that they contacted the RLG soldiers to bomb this place. They killed 10 persons at the same time after the bombing of T-28. Besides the killing they still caught many villagers to put into prison for investigate. They always accused the villagers that they (villagers) praned towards against the RLG.

According to the reason mentioning above the whole villagers escaped down to our RLG controlled area on the month of 9/1967.

The Life Under the PL: The informant Reported that they had the same boss (PL) as Ban Phiang Ngam's. So the life under the PL at this village is almost the same as in Ban Phiang Ngam.

Old Life at Their own village: Before PL come, all of the villagers bad done Na to sustain their life and done a little bit of Hay to plant the cucumbers, corns, and vegetables they had 1 group scholaire shhool. They beleived in Buddishm-Animism.

New Life: All of them do Hay and a little bit of merchant to sustain their life. They have 1 school with 1 teacher. When to meane got sick they send Sam to Ton P, eung Hospital.

Present Problem: Right now there's no big problem on policy of controlling exept "we are going to transper to one more place to look for a placeto do Na, because at this place nowhere to do.

Informant: Mr. Sao a 50 years ald Naiban of Ban Luong. He never receipt any education at all only his father told him. If not he couldn't read and write even Lao. He once when under the control of PL because a Neo Tasseng. He is also the one who told people to go to Lam-Liang at Bontene and M. Sing.

ORA:FCBenson:ch:7-15-71

TO: Mr. Fritz Benson, ORA Date: July 12, 1971

FROM: Hatsuady-Douangvixay, ORA/BHS

SUBJECT: Ban Namchange Tasseng Thong Om Refugee at Tou Peung Report.

Ethnic-Group = Thai Dam

Originally then people moved from Ban Namchang Tasseng Thong Om Muong Luang Namtha Khoueng Houa Khong. Before at their Oson village, there were 37 families with approximately about 270 people. They moved down to the government controlled area about 19 families with the numbers of 170 people. All of the rest still lived under the control of Pathet Lao at their own village.

Reason For moving: Since we lost Muong Luang Namtha to PL in 1962 the - Lao-Viet entered into this village to control over these people up to 1967.

Life under the control of PL: When they first entered into the village they asked the villagers that "How did you spend your life under the American quislings? Did they do anything bad to you? When the villagers heard these questions. They seemed to be very afraid of Pathet-Lao. They answered not true by rather leaning towards against them - They behaved very well to the villagers by help them to clean the houses filling the water into the far, Grinding the rice. They did everything to please the villagers. As we know that the country man is rather silly persons. They are uneducated persons that's why when anybody behaved well to them, they raise that person.

Not only behaved well to the villagers, they also made the propaganda.

They said money things that was very bad to the U.S. government. And also our Lao government. During the first year they did not recruit anything from the people.

In the 2nd year they began to recruit the rice from the people not only the rice but also the food such as pigs, hens, ducks and also dog.

For the rules of governing this village they made also the same as in Ban Namngene (Please see my report on Namngene people).

For the Killing: As the informat reported that no person was killed by PL in this village, except put them into the pail and investigated them and release.

For the publick work: Nothing was done by them at all. During the year of 1965-1966 there was the bombing of T-28 exactly in this village. Right at this time, there was no PL in the village. They went to meeting at the Muong Center. This bombing of T-28 made one of the villagers die and got wounded 2 persons.

After the bombing of T-28 the P.L. entered into the village and cursed move the Lao government and increased more their Tyrannizing. In 1966 the leader of this people escaped from the village to the government controlled area. He asked to get the soldiers from M. Meung to go to attack to get his villagers out in 1967,

Old Life At Their Own Village: They had done NA and a letter bit of Hay. Some of them was a merchant - They raised Mulgerry and produce silk. They also raised animals Poultries and livestock. They had 1 elementary school with a teacher. They believed in Buddialim - Animism.

New Life as Refugees: All of them do Hay and plante tobacco to sell across the river their children want to school at Tonpheung.

Present Problem: "We have the problem of a place to do Hay and Na, because the whole area in Tonpheung was reserved by Tompheung people." Said the leader of these Refugees. Besides this no problem at all.

In For Mant: Mr. Aykao a 45 years old naibang - He is unlitteraire persenn he was once ffriend in military service about 2 years - Now be a leader of this village.

TO: Fritz Benson

August 3, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Ban Nam Ngen Refugees at M. Meung Report. (QD-2819)

Ethnic Group: Thaidam.

Originally these people moved from Ban Nam Ngene, Tasseng Thong Om, Muong Luang Nam Tha, Khoueng Hua Khong. Before at their own village there were around 96/680 all of them had moved down, but they are not living together. They present at M. Meung only 41/270 persons.

Reason for Moving: After we lost Luang Nam Tha to PL on 1962. This people stayed under the control of PL up to 1965.

Life under the Control of PL: When they first come they behaved very good to the villagers. They did every thing to the villagers such as filling the water into the pot and grinding therice and so on and they made the propaganda, they said American imperialism does every thing to Laos for the purpose of getting Laos as their new colony. We saw that American gave us freely the commodity and other warfare, for solving this problem, we like you to do more Hay and Na to get more rice for the fund to eject American out of Laos. Even your people do not join in the army, your people supply us, that makes me feel very happy. The most important thing that the did to the villagers was the propaganda in the 1st year.

In the 2nd year: When the 2nd year come they began to establish the associations, and the unit. Unit: 10 families to 1 Unit. The head of the women the head of the men, houg women, young men, old women, old men. In establishing the Association that I mentioned above on Kpurpose of "Unity" for the rice making and get more rice to be the fund. When they completely establishing the Association they took the rice from villagers.

(1) Annual rice taking: Khao Xuayxat (helping nation rice) or Khao Kumxang they said. It depends on Khao Puk (Seed rice) 6 Kalong of seed rice, they got 12 Kalong of Khao Puak. They put them on the public warehouse. That belonged to all. Besides this they told people to go to Lam Liang at M. Sing and Phukha M. Sing. They told people to go and get the Muayick thing to sell at Luang Nam Tha. In going this they said, who's willingly going to get the thing from M. Sing? the old people said, "Yes sir, I like" the PL laughed Loudly with joinfull with the applauding. They did not let them go but they thought the old people support ehm.

Phukha: They sent the sticky rice and the amunition to the Neo Na, on the other hand they told people to do their Hay in one place, but not done yet they baded people to do Naseang. The first month of the year that they moved out the PL built lthe dam to make the water to their Naseang but it was not finished yet. For the a schook, dispensary and the highway did not built yet. For the alm giving and the custom of the villagers. They did not forbid, they let people do as they like. They organized to have a course tha taught how to read and how towrite. They had 2 teachers (1) Mr. Cheua (3) Mr. Euang, they (Obromed) trained this 2 persons first, before teaching. Course, the informant reported that, they could get

150 kip per month in the next year, they began one step in tyrannizing the villagers. The latest year they had killed 1 person named Mr. Oy. Before killing him they called people to come and see first they read the biography of that man first the wrong deed that Mr. Oy did to the PL and also the goodness that he did to the PL and also the goodness that he did to RIG when he finished reading the biography, they (PL) leaded him to the deep forest and 1 sound of gun g broke out. When it was like this the villagers were very afraid. They told people to dig a hole for preventing the bombing of T-28 villagers did follow. Not very long time after they told, there were 3 T-28 came to bombed this area over. Destroyed houses and Lao Khao of the villagers. 3 villagers were dead by this bombing (1) Mr. Aymeuang (2) Mr. Aykhut (3) Mr. Aychauea. There were PL in the village but there was no body died. When it was like this no house to live and rice to eat so all of them secretly escaped from PL. They (PL) saw with their own eyes, and they said "we let you go right now but not so long we would take you back. You have to go on this day if not we would not let you go". So all of them moved down on the 5th month of 1965.

Old Life: All of them had done Na to sustain their families. Besides this they made garden to plant the cotton and mulberry, and a little bit of merchant. They had 1 elementary school up to demi-groupe scolaire no dispensary, they beleived in spirit.

New Life in Their New Village: When they became refugees they begun to do Hay. As they reported to me that it is sufficient for them to eat (the incomes) their children receive good education.

Present Problem: No big problem at all right now.

Informant: Mr. Ayloun a 49 years old leader of Ban Nam Ngene at M. Meung. He got primary certificate. He is a farmer like the other villagers did. After escaping from PL he joined in military service about 2 years and 8 months.

His Family: He got marry to Nang ~~Pa~~/ Inh. both of them got 6 children all of them still live under his direction.

ORA:ps:8-3-71

TO: Fritz Benson

Feb 4, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (Houei Say)

SUBJECT: Muong Mom Refugees Report

Ethnic Group: Leu

These people originally moved from Ban M. Mom, Tasseng M. Mom, M. Mom (QD-1827), Khoueng Huakhong. At their own village, there were 48 families 370 persons, they are still living in their own village about 15 families and approximately 40 or 50 people.

Reason for moving and History of village: At the time of French invaded Laos, these villagers were moved to settle at M. Sing about 8 years, because NVA. and Pathet Lao used to come and took the rice from people and used this people as their tools to be their transportation. This made PL army to be strong in fighting against the French Commando, even the Commander in Chief in M. Sing was very brave, he ordered his soldiers to go and survey around this area, lots of his soldiers were lost and killed, therefore he asked the help from the head quarter to bomb this place. So, not very long there was an aeroplane named Avion de Chasse went up to this place and bombed it over. Lots of villagers were killed by this bombing.

When Laos announced its Independent from French, these people returned back again to M. Mom (their own village), 6 or 7 years later, the cat and the mouse Guerrilla war between Pathet Lao and RIG broke out again, not very long time, after it broke out PL could capture M. Sing and controlled the situation steadily that was in 1962. (After the Group D'Etat of Kong Le). When M. Sing was lost to Pathet Lao, all of the small village around M. Sing was also penetrated by a squadron of PL. That means these villages people were under the control of PL since then.

Life under the control of PL: When they first came into this village; they cleaned the yards around the house of the people. Refugees Reported that, the PL was very different from RIG soldiers. They talked and chatted only with the poor people. They behaved very good to the people at the first month, then 2 or 3 months later, the rice taking, the telling of the people to go to Lam-Liang was appeared step by step. The name the rice that they took as "Khao Xuay Xat". It was paddy rice, they kept this rice in the public warehouse "Lao Samakkhi". Not only that but they even took the poultry and livestock as to be their food then they made the "Boun Meeting".

In this Boun, they made the propaganda to criticize Lao government and American imperialism. They always made this Boun, the most important purpose of making this Boun was: they would like to make the speech to absorb the villagers' heart. When they knew that the people in the village leaned towards them. Then they tried to organize the Associations. Even the villagers did not like to have the Association they tried to comfort them by making more the propaganda.

The Associations that they organized are all the same as in many of my

reports. They had plan to do Na Samakhi or Hay Samakhi, but people moved away from them first.

Many of refugees reported that, at the night time they had always gave the speech to the villagers. After the speech they played Drama, the subjects that they played were alway concerning about the politics. After playing the drama, PL taught how to dance to the girls in the village the name of the dance are:

- (1) Fone Songthanan Neona - Seeing Thanah Neona off dance
- (2) Fone Kio Khao) - Can't translate
- (3) Fone Dam Na)

Even PL behaved well to the villagers, they had one spy to observe the people. In this village they killed one person.

Reason for killing: This guy was accused by PL that he leaned towards RIG side.

The recruiting of soldier: In this village they are also recruiting, but there was not many boys went to join them. There was only one, his name was Mr. May Phoum.

The portage system: They went to Lam-Liang at China border and M. Nang. They went to pick up the goods from Muayick Shop (Warehouse) at China border to stock at many places for the people to buy. Besides this they went to get a salt at Bohae and Boluang at China.

The project of schook, wells and dispensary did not appeared yet. They used the old place that the government built.

The Teacher: They selected a villager who could read and write. Pupils learned only at primary level. Backgroud of high education was unknown yet. They had also the dispensary but located at the deep jungle. They also had the Cholera vaccination when it's time.

Public work: They drafted people to build a route from M. Sing to Lackham (QD-3251) border between Laos and China, from Lackham to China they built, not villagers. If there is some body did not like to follow their order, they brought him to go to study and put him into jail, and also if any person went to look for their buffaloes in the field about 2 or 3 nights. He was accused by PL that he went to contact with RIG soldiers.

The population in M. Sing divided into 2 parts: One leaned towards RIG another one who had relations or nieces in PL army leaned toward them. That's why there are some of them staying in their own village.

Life in their own village: They were rice field farmers raise animals and made the gardens to plant the sugar can, cottons, egg-plants etc...

Way of earning money in their own village: They sold the products of their Na, livestock and poultries. Some of them went to do their business at Burma. They went to get the salt at Bohae and Botene. They had 1 school with 1 teacher and approximately about 35 pupils, they beleived in Buddhism-animism.

Life in the new village: They became upland rice farmer since they became refugees to sustain their families, besides this they raised animals such as poultries and livestock.

The way of the earning money in the new village: They look for the forst eatable production to sell. That's all for their way of earning money.

Present confronted problem: Nothing to be confronted problem.

M. Mom is the name of old village but when they moved down to RIG side, they still like it so they name the place where they live now as M. Mom again. In this place there are 2 villages people staying with:

- (1) Ban Xieng Moun (QD-2344)
- (2) Ban Na (QD-2245)

Ban Xieng Moun: Tasseng Xieng Chay, M. Sing, Khoueng Huakhong. At their own village there were 48 families with 287 persons. They moved down to settle at Ban M. Mom only 21 families and 98 persons.

Ban Na: The new Nai Ban did not know anything about the number of families and people because he just got the promotion to be Nai Ban they came to stay at Ban M. Mom only 19 families 85 persons. Every event that happened to this 2 villages people was the same as I described in Ban M. Mom, because they were very closed to each other.

Informant: Mr. Maynor, a 60 years old Nai Ban of Ban M. Mom when he was a boy, he became once a novice about 6 years. After gone out from Wat he became a French soldier about 1 year, then he was selected to be Samiane of Nai Ban, 2 years later when retired from soldier. He got promotion to be Nai Ban after 1 year later.

His family: He got marry to Nang Nam when he was 21 years old and they had 5 children altogether.

TO: Fritz Benson

June 10, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOAUGVIXAY (EHS)

SUBJECT: Ban Phia Kham Fu, Yao Refugees at Nam Touai Report

Ethnic Group Yao (QD-0732)

Originally these people moved from Ban Phai Kham Fu, Tasseng Muong Nang, Muong Nang, Khoueng Hua Khong. Before at their own village there were 60/200 people, all of them had moved down but they are not settle in the same place. At Nam Touai, there are only 7/43.

Reason for Moving: Many decades ago these people stayed under the control of Lao government there was no problem at all, every one can go everywhere they like. In 1962 after PL plus North-Vietnamese soldiers captured M. Sing. The whole villagers were now under the control of PL upto 1963.

1 Year's Life under The Control of PL: When they first come they made the propaganda. They said that do not be afraid of us we are not going to destroy you. Now we have already take the Yoke of American out of your neck, you could do every thing you like let's now walk side by side along with each other to exile the American imperialism out of Laos. Let's construct our Lao nation to be a really Laos. All the time that they were under the control of PL some of them went to hide at the jungle (villagers) because of they had donw the wrong thing to the PL before. Besides the propaganda they recruited the rice 1 month to 7 Kalongs at least. If there were many PL they got more from the villagers. They took 4 buffaloes 2 buffaloes they ate at this village and 2 other they sent to M. Nang. All of the PL that were in the village, mostly they were Lao Theung, Miao and the minority Lao. Not very long time about 10 months Mr. Chao May (Yao leader) went up from Luang Nam Tha to this village. When PL knew that the Chao May went up they (PL) moved down from this village to fight with Chao May. At the village when there's no PL in the village all of them had escaped to RIG on the month of 4/1964 Chao May could not win them.

Biography of Yao: Long time ago that's about 2 centuries Yao people lived at China land, area of Muong Yen. Because of Muong Yen was an narrow place, there were many people no place to do Na and Hay, not enough for each other so the one who has no land to plant the rice moved down to lower part of China, it's the North of Laos to look for the land to plante their rice. When they were here they did not abundant their own custom. Every year when the chinese people celebrate their new year; the Yao people also celebrate theirs they killed pigs, hens, ducks to give to their god. Play him to give them the healty wealty and safe and sound. They have special language with their letter which is look exactly the same as Xhinese letter; but it's a little bite diffesent from that. They asked the Lao government to set a school that teach how to read and write Yao. The Lao government did not agree with them. Because of this reason the Yao letter is not spread out to the new born boys and girls.

Old Life at their Old Village: Before when they were at their own village these people used to do Na making the gardens planting sugar can, banana and also the opium. They raised animals, livestock, poultries especially the horses. They believe in Phi Fa, Phi Thene and spirit mother and spirit father. They said living in old village was more convenience than in new village.

New Life at their New village: All of them doing Hay and a little bit of garden planting some kinds of vegetable. Their children went to school at Nam Touei.

Informant: Still said that they have no problem at all except thinking to their own village. If there's a place and the government announce to return back to each one's village, they are also going to return.

Informant: Mr. Vanchoy a 45 years old Nai Ban of Ban Phia Kha Fu.

ORA:Hatsady DOAUANGVIXAY:ps:6-10-71

TO: Fritz Benson

July 30, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVISAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Ban Xieng Kham Refugees at M. Heung Report. (QD-0628)

Ethnic Group: Lau.

Originally this people moved from Ban Xieng Kham, T. Xieng Kham, Kong Muong Nang, M. Muong Nang, K. Hua Khong. All of them had moved down but they are not living in the same place. At M. Meung they present of about 36/64 almost all of them are soldiers' families.

Reason for Moving: Since M. Sing was lost to north Vietnamese soldier. The villagers were under the control of PL about 3 years.

Life under The Control of PL: (see my report on Ban Xieng Kham at Houei Pheung Refugees). Almost all of them are soldiers' wives. When PL came to control this village the informant still have been buddhist-monk. In his period of time, as he reported that PL did not destroyed anything at all to Buddhism because it was only the beggining. He proceeded his words that "right now they tyrannized very much" by giving the guns to monk and looking for food by themselves.

Old Life at Their Own Village: All of them had done Na raised animals. Horses, cows, buffaloes; they had 1 school up to elementary level. No dispensary.

New Village's Life: A few of them had done Hay and some of them not because they get the rice from their husband.

Mr. Maysily: Representative of the villagers at Ban Xieng Kham. He reported that at the time of PL in the village, all of the adults in this village hid themselves at the jungle, awaiting for the RIG soldiers to come then they fought to take the nang back. They could gain PL went away they stayed with our soldier about 1 year PL returned back again to hit so our soldier couldn't win them so the villagers and the soldiers moved out from the village together on 12/1965.

ORA:ps:7-30-71

TO: Fritz Benson

Dec 7, 1970

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Ban Paxang Refugees Reports

Ethnic Group: Lao

Originally these people were moved from Ban Nale, Tasseng Nale, Muong Sene Nam Om, Khoueng Houakheng. Before at their own village there were 46 families with 3600 persons. They moved down here to settle at Ban Paxang only 19 families with 125 persons.

Reason for Moving Down: According to we lost Luang Namtha in 1962 to NVA, from that time on these villagers lived under the control of P.L. about 1 year and a half.

Life Under The P.L. Within 1 Year: When they first coming in, the first thing that they did to this villagers was making the propaganda, their main important purpose of making this propaganda was to get very close to the villagers and especially based on politics. They blamed to much US. imperialism and its running dogs (their employees), by saying that "we are Lao people used to be under the French before now we are still be under its closed friends, but the silly persons doesn't know anything, now we came to wake you up). Don't you know that almost of our Laos is nearly full of american people. They come to tyrannize us by giving a little bite of their money to Laetien and we Lao people doesn't know our-selves. 1 week later, they organized their plans to govern the villagers like setting the head of the Unit for the purpose of taking the people's rice and the feed-stuffs.

For the big village, there set 3 heads, but 1 for the smaller. The head of the Unit not only for the work of taking the rice, but also had a work of observed the people's heart, if there's some body learned towards the RLG side he immediately reported to the head of P.L. in Tasseng village.

When the harvest come, these heads have the duties on taking the rice for P.L. warehouse. When they got these rice, they took the boys to be soldiers within this Tasseng, there were many hundreds of young boys went to join them as soldiers. Because of the people in this area hated P.L. reaction to them very much, so the made their decision to make the revolutionary, all of them (villagers) lift their body up to fight, to chase the Phanacngan of P.L. away. They make this coup D'Etat on the month of 2-1964. After chasing P.L. army away from the village; the young boys who went to join them as P.L. soldiers returned back to their village then the villagers became AC Soldiers. In 1966, P.L. went back again to fight with this people, according to they were untrained soldiers so they defeated them. This time the P.L. was very fire to the villagers, they killed 6 persons altegether. All of them were old soldiers, old Nai Ban and old Tasseng. In 1968, there were our soldiers went up to fight against these people again. They couldn't resist our soldiers they went away without shooting of any bullets. The villagers now stayed under the soldiers, not very long time our seldiers gathered the villagers to come to live in one place, that's

in Ban Nale, very soon went back to fight again, so all of them went out with soldiers on the month of seven 1968. It took them 18 days to get to Ban Paxang by foot.

Life at Their Own Village: They had done only their Hay and garden, raised animals. Their way of earning money is selling the products of their Hay and the animals that they raised, they had 1 school up to 1 group scolaire.

New Life at Their New Village: They do Hay and garden to sustain their life and their families. We stopped giving them the commodities and rice.

These are the words that Mr. Manh a 40 years old Tasseng of Ban Nale. When he was 18 years old he joined in military service, then he became Nai Ban of this Ban about 5 years then he was promoted to be the Tasseng of this with the position of AC soldiers, boss, he remained in this position 6 years altogether.

His Family: He got married to Nang Pine, they got 10 children altogether but there's only 8 still be alive.

ORA/Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY/ps:12-7-70

Fritz Benson

Dec 17, 1970

Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

Ban Huakhua Refugee Report

Ethnic Group: Leu

Originally these people moved from B. Khonekham (QC-3856) Tasseng Ban Mo, Muong Sennam Om Khoueng Houakhong. Before at their own village there were 46 families 250 persons they moved down here to settle at Ban Houakhua only 9 families 55 persons. All the rest still living in their own village with our soldiers.

Reason for moving down: In 1967 there were our soldiers (a spy soldiers) stayed here, not very long time, there were pl came to caught the Nai Ban of Ban Phulom and Nai Ban of Ban Tamun, because PL. knew that these people feeded the RIG soldiers. PL hitted these 2 guies very hard, then they released them. In this period of time, PL used to be to and fro around this area about 1 year. When the villagers saw that reaction to them ale of them escaped from their own village. On the other hand, they killed 8 persons.

Reason for Killing: There was head of the spy ordered these 3 people to come for a meeting at Ban Mo (QC-3353) for the purpose of recruiting soldiers in every village in this Tasseng. After the meeting the Nai Ban and the head of spy with his acting took a boat to Ban Khonekham. On their way to Ban Khonekham PL arrested all of them & to kill.

These people used to ve under the control of /PL about 1 year. When they first came into this village. They beheaved very good to the people they said that "you were with RIG soldiers, they tyrvanized you, now we released you from the big yockle of Americans, you would be happy and have no problem at all from this time on. We work together walk together along with each others to push away the foreigners that are in Laos now.

If there are a place to clean, they immediately help people to clean, if any house lacking water they filled it. 1 month later, the first group that beheaved well to the villagers went away, the new group came, now they began taking the rice and the foodstuff from the villagers by writing the tickets to the owner, they said they would pay for the price that they eat. But hopelessly, some times they paid but rarely they told villagers to go to Lam-Ling, their all kinds of ammunitions and the food-stuffs. Later on, they had plan to chaft old soldiers to go to obrom (train) at their center. These old soldiers had aready gone but not reaching the destination, because they were commanded by small pl to go there. They said, this time we permitted you, but for the next time, 1/f you won't not be kpermitted by us so when these people got down to their village, all of them went away from their village on the month of 5/1967. They first stayed at B. Houeisy, approximately about 2 nights then went to settle at B. Namma about 2 nights then they were transferred officially to B. Hua Khua.

Life at Their Own Village: They did only their upland rice, because it's mountaineous place they sold odds and ends, their way of earning money is to sell their animals that they raised, they had 1 school upto Pl no infirmary at all they beleived in Buddishm-animishm. It's very prosperous in their own village.

New Life at their New Village: They did Na and Hay their children went to school at Ban Huakhua present problem, it's a problem of water because when the water came they have no place to get the water to drink. These are the words that Mr. Maysaly, a 45 years old Nai Ban of Ban Khonekham. This guy became once a B/uddist monk when he was 10 years of age. After had gone out from the wat, he became kongparb soldier in 1951 upto 1952. When he was 20 years of age he got married to Nang Pan and he got the promotion to be Nai Ban of that village in 1967 up to the present time. He got 7 children altogether but there are only 4 children still be alive.

ORA/Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY/ps:17-12-70

TO: Fritz Benson

Feb 2, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANWIXAY (Houei Say)

SUBJECT: Ban Namma Refugees Report

Ethnic Group Lao Theung

Originally these people were from Ban Kalung Piat and Ban Kanung Mock (QC-2552), Tasseng Kalung Piat, Muong Sen Nam Om, Khoueng Huakhong. At their own village there were 80 families and approximately 500 persons. All of them had moved down to RIG side (safe place but they do not living in one place together). They settle at Ban Namma only 35 families about 150 persons altogether.

Reason for moving: Before 1960, there were our soldiers usually went to survey around this area. In this period of time, there was no problem at all, people lived freely without any side tyrannized them, then in 1960 there were unlimited numbers of PL came into this village.

Life under the PL within 1 year: When they came into this village, the first thing that they did to this villagers was making the propaganda. They blamed very much the RIG and U.S. imperialism. They told villagers not to go away from home and not to be afraid that they (PL) would tyrannized them. One week later, they recruited to take rice pets and later poultry. These recruited things were distributed to the PL army in the front border (Neo Na). They did like we do in our RIG army, then on the month of July 1960 there were T-28 bombed around this area. First they bombed around this village, in this time there were 22 PL killed by this bombing then they bombed exactly in to the village there were 4 animals 6 cows and many pets killed by this bombing, besides this there were Lao Khao place where villagers kept their rice, and many houses were burned down. They went out of the village to lived at the wood (very near to the village). In this time they heard from near by villagers that PL accused them that these people went to report to the RIG army to bomb them. PL would bring them to study at Soun Kang Neo Lao Hakxat, at Sam Neua and Luang Nam Tha center, when these villagers heard about this news. They were very afraid so all of them made their decision to escape from their own village at the night time on the month of 4/1966. When they were under the control of PL these people stealed to escape to have a meeting with our AC soldiers at the jungle. PL did not know them that they had a meeting with AC soldiers.

They used these people to go Lam-Liang they took many thing such as, moter-sheell and foodstull. According to the they had always the quarrella with our AC soldiers and the T-28. So they had no occasion to spread their policy to govern over these villagers as much as they could do.

These villagers were in the jungle about 8 months then they escaped from that village jungle on the night time. First all of them had moved down to settle at Ban Nam Ma about 1 year. They heard that our RIG gained their village so the majority of them returned back to their home.

Life at their own village before PL: They did Hay and made garden and raised animals. They had 1 school up to P. III with one teacher. The pupils were approximately about 40 persons. They beleived in Phi (Spirit) every year had to feed it by (sometimes) cows or buffalo.

New life at their new village: They did Hay and raised animals but there's no cows and buffalo. They received the commodities 2 years when they first come, but stopped now. There are many persons died about 80 persons. Now there are many still got sick, their children went to school at Ban Nam Deua.

Informant: Mr. Ay Saed, a 45 years old Nai Ban of this village. He never entered into school for learning how to read and wirte in 1948 joined in French Army up to 1950, then he retired then he became an ordinary farmer as the other villagers did. Then in 1953 he got promotion to be Samiane of Nai Ban.

His family: He got mary to Nang Loy. They had 5 children altogether but there's 2 persons still be alive. They are still supported by father.

ORA/Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY/ps:2-2-71

TO: Fritz Benson

July 22, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Ban Mo Refugees at Pak-Ngao area Report. (QC-3252)

Ethnic Group: Thai Neua.

Originally this people moved from Ban Mo Tasseng Ban Mo, Muong Sene Nam Om Khoueng Hua Kong. Before at their own village, there were 61/421 people all of them had moved down to RIG controlled area but they are not staying in the same place, they scattered to live with their relatives around the government controlled area (Houei Sai). At New ban Mo, Pak Ngao present 13/76. In this place there are Ban Wart. Ban Om, Ban Nale and Ban Taphim refugees stay with them so there are 17/118 people altogether at this village.

Reason for Moving: Many years ago that this people stayed under the RIG. There was also a camp of soldiers here commanded by Nai Kong Deefong. During this period of time there was no problem at all. Every one could go every where they wanted. In 1965 there were lots of battalions attacked our soldiers at this village. Ours couldn't resist them so they moved out from the village without thinking to the villagers. From that time on these villagers were under the control of PL since that time up to 1966.

Life under The Control of PL: When they first arrived into this village. They helped people to do Hay and Na, helped them to clean the house. They did not make the propaganda, then about 2 months they began to make the propaganda.

The most important point of their propaganda. 1. They told people to do Na and Hay, raise more animals poultries and livestock. They told people to do Na and Hay at the night time, this means that they have to be very careful because at the day time, there was a bombing. The informant proceeded that they couldn't do suchwork at the night time. Besides saying like this; they still said that they would bring the girls to go to stddy to be nurses and teacher to work in this village for the good living at the village. For the young men they would bring them to train ffor to be good Kong Chone and Muong soldiers. They exchanged their clothes with the pigs and hens withthe villagers. They said they would organize the unit and association, but they didn't.

When they first arrived, 5 days after that there was T-28 bombed exactly in this village this made all of the houses and Lao Kao of the villagers burned over. There were 18 villagers died. At that time there were PL about 30 persons in the village. After the bombing all of the villagers went to stay in the forest because they were afraid of the bombing. They were in the forest about 6 months. At this time PL did not stay with them only coming to and fro once a month or 1 a quarter of month. In this village [they killed about 7 persons Tasseng Nai Ban Head of the Team Khao Mr. Nan Sripanya and his Assistant and also 3 guys of old soldiers.

For the Portages System: They sent ammunitions and rice to the nearest places. PL did not use them to go to the Long distance. Oh! for the reason for killing 7 persons above they said that they would bring them to go to study. 1 month after the taking of those 7 men the villagers asked PL that "where are those 7 men" "they do not finished their course yet" replied PL. Then they knew that PL already killed them. Not very long time after knowing that the Nai Ban and Tasseng were killed, they secretly had a meeting to escaped to RIG controlled area. They contacted with scope soldiers, informed them that they would escaped so they moved down to RIG soldiers on the month of January 1966. They first stayed at M. Meung for 2 years then they moved to stayed at Pak Ngao.

Old Life at their own village: All of them had done Hay raise animals livestock and poultries they planted the tobacco and cotton, mulbury they had 1 elementary school with one teacher they said that their way of earning money is to sell theproducts that they raised. They beleived in Buddism-Animusm.

New life at their new village: All of them tried to do Hay and raise animals only poultries. Their children went to school at Pak Ngao school they said they would be sufficient by the next years.

Present Problem: No big problem at all.

Informant: Mr. Aikhort a 42 years old Nai Ban of Ban of Ban Mo. He has been Nai Ban since 1967 up to now. He has knowledge of elementary level. When he is 28 years of age he joined in Kong Parb soldier.

His family: When he was 20 years of age he got marry to Nang Sao they had 5 children altogether.

ORA:ps:7-22-71

TO: Fritz Benson

July 22, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Ban Om Refugees at Pak-Ngao Report (QC-5881)

Ethnic Group: Läu.

Originally this people moved from Ban Om T. Ban Om. M. Sene Nam Om. K. Hua Khong. Before at their own village, there were 20 villages the whole Tasseng with 1630 people. Right now there are 2 villages of these 20 are under the control of PL all the rest still be in their own villages with our soldiers.

Reason for Moving: In 1962 before Luang Nam Tha was not lost to PL they villages were a place where PL coming to and fro and also brought Tasseng to go to Obrom at M. Xay center. Not only him he proceeded. They brought every Nai Ban along the Nam Tha river to go to study at this place. At this place they taught only modern politic. Especially they said every thig to the leader of the people to (understand and learned towards against them. After 7 weeks of taking a course of politic they let them to returned back to teach each one's villagers. Nto very long time on the July 1962 our Luang Nam Tha post was lost to PL from that time on the whole district of this tasseng was under the control of PL about 1 year and a half.

Life under the control of PL: When they first come they beheaved very well to the villagers such as helped people to plant the house, to cut the wood to plant the rice. Not only this they even helped women to fill the water into the far and brinded the rice with them. They always had a meeting and then changed the village governingsystem. They ~~establied~~ established the associations the head of unit-Asso. of boys. Association of girls women-men.

After the establishing of the Assoliations mentioned above they begun to recruit (the rice from the villagers. In every Tasseng village they told people to construct one ware-house for to contain the rice from the villagers. The name of the rice that they got from people are:

Khao Khun Xang - Khao Totan America - Khao Kuxart
Khao Nam Chay.

After taking the rice from people they recruited the adults to be soldiers. In this area these were 8 people joined with them.

They used people to go to Lam Liang on land and on the water. Not only that they even told them to go and pick up the Muayick things from the Luang Nam Tha to place at Kong Nale. Everything in the shope was purchas-abled by every villagers but he could buy only one not 2. They did not kill any person in this village. In every day night the head of the asso. had to go to meeting with PL's head. After the meeting there's a dance for the making Boun or such kind of that thing (they did not forbed yet.

They sent a teach from Nalea to teach in this village. They (PL) said that they would make him to receive the salary but unfortunately nothing at all. Then the head of PL told tasseng to give him the rice to eat.

For all of the stationaries they brought from the Neo Lao Hackxat center at Sam Neua. They increqsed every month the number of the rice thatthey recruited from the villagers when December 12 they organized the very big annual festival to realize the birth day of their army. In this they recruited the buffaloes, pigs, hens and ducks. The informant proceeded that the whole tasseng was very tired of them (PL) to they had a secret meeting to contact with Mr. Mua Seu Meo leader to ask him the ammunitions this was in late of 1964. Mr. Mua Seu gave them (the villagers) the ammunitions then they made the coup to eject PL out of their village. They could win PL in doing this. They continued to live in their own village up to 1967 then the soldiers went up into this area and told them to move down some of them moved down but some of them didn't.

Old life at their own village: ~~Was~~ According to it was a mountaineous place, so all of the villagers had donw Hay and also raised animals poultries and livestock. Some of them were the merchant they had one elementary school. They beleived in Buddishm-Amimism.

New life at their new village: All of them had done Hay to plant the rice they raise animals poultries they are now building a school at Pak-Ngao they have one dispensary at Pak-Ngao.

Informant: Mr. Nam Chanh a 48 years old Tasseng of Ban Om. He was selected to be Tasseng by Pathet-Lao he was once a monk about 4 years and also been a soldiers.

His family: When we was 25 years old he got marry to Nang Seang. They had 6 children altogether but there are 4 of them still be alive.

TO: Fritz Benson

Feb 5, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (Houei Say)

SUBJECT: Refugees at Ban Houei Pheung Report

Ethnic Group: Leu

These people originally moved from Ban Pha (QD-0828), Tasseng Muong Noy, Muong Sing, Khoueng Huakhong. At their own village there were 48 families with 250 persons all of them moved down, but they are not staying in the same village.

Reason for moving down: After M. Sing was lost to Pathet-Lao, this village was also penetrated by PL. They were under the control of PL one year and a half. When the new year came that means in 1963, one Sergeant who was born in this village, but joining his military service in Ban Navo searching the stratagem to perma the youngsters in this village to be the clandestine soldiers.

Life under the control of PL: When they first came into this village, they cleaned the houses; cutting long grasses that were around the house. In these, there were Nord-Vietnamese, Laotheung and Lao at night; they made fire and told Nai Ban to announce to the villagers to attend the meeting.

In this meeting: First they made the propaganda, many of refugees reported that the main important point of the propaganda was on American-imperialism. They said that "we don't like the American to be in Laos and they denounced very much the government, Even the prince Souvannaphouma."

The second point they said that Pathet Lao is a group of persons who really loses Laos. They are the persons who [united Lao people to be harmonied and be one heart. A few month later, they took the rice from villagers and always made the propaganda for absorbing the villagers, heart. At the end of the propaganda PL always said "cut the American imperialism down" they said like this 3 times, then the villagers raised their hands to support them.

After had done like this they asked villagers that "how many persons doesn't like American" they Nai Ban told them "there are 300 persons" then they said "we would report this to the united nation that there are many people cut down American to go out from Laos. They did like this about 3 months, then they set up the Associations. They told villagers to come to have a meeting first to select the head of the Associations:

3 persons for the Association of men.

3 persons for the Association of women.

The head of Neo)if it is Muong, they called Neo Muong, Tasseng: Neo Tasseng. Besides this they set up the head of the clandestine roldiers Thahan Kong-lone, or sometime they call this as young Association. The head of Vannary 3 persons, a female from the age of 10 to 20 joined in this Association. For the 3 heads that I mentioned above are like this: (1) One is presedent, (2) The second one is Assistance, (3) One is commettee.

- For the rice taking and the portage system when needed, it's the duty of village president to manage it.

- If there is a Boun or any kind of work like that, it is the duty of president of Neo to manage. Besides this he had the duty of observing the people that who is going to learn towards the RLG. All of the Association that I mention above was harmonized to work on Hay Samaki or Na Samaki. That means: if any body doesn't like to follow their rules they took them to go to Obrom or sometime to kill. In this village refugee reported that they killed 4 persons:

- (1) Mr. Thit Ya)
- (2) Mr. May Kham)
- (3) Mr. Auy Kham) - a black-smith
- (4) Pho Konglong)

For the portage system they went to Lam-Liang in each one's turn to Muong Sing or sometime to M. Long. Yao Tapane or Yao Kone Muong, they took rice and all kinds of ammunitions to send to them.

For the M. Sing people: They sent the bullets, the motar-shell and goods (Muayick Shop) to Luang Nam Tha not only this but they also sent pigs and livestock to Muong Mang (QD-3958) and also the rice to M. Noy. They went either daytime nor night.

M. Sing is one of the places that the PL stocked their goods from China, then they distributed to all of the place that had Muayick Shop. Refugee reported that in every village, there was 1 Laokhao for containing the Khao Xuayxat that was took from villagers. At that time if any villager had seen the RLG soldier who came from their camp to attack P L. in the village and immediately came to report to PL in the village. They gave this rice to him or her for to be the compensation:

Education: They had also the school, but only the primary. The teacher was picked up villager who could read and write. This fellow got only 120 Kip for his salary (the money that he got was printed in PL side).

Sanitation: Every kinds of medicines were from China. There's no medic for the villagers, there's only for the PL army, but when they got sick they could also hospitalize with this medic.

Public work: They built a very good high way from China to Lackham (QD-3251) but from Lackham to M. Sing was not really good. They also brought girls to train to be nurse teacher and home-economics (only for the girls in M. Sing).

Religion: They did not destroy any thing yet, but they registered the persons who gave a lots of alms to the Buddish-monks. Then there were T-28 went to bomb exactly to the camp of PL a lots of them were died there, not only that but 6 houses of the villagers were also burned, and there were 2 villagers died. So in 1964 our soldiers went up to attack this village. PL couldn't resist our soldiers they, went away. So the villagers moved away from their native village on January 1965. When they first came all of them stayed in M. Meung about 3 years. Because in that place, there's no place to plant their rice, so they transferred officially to Ban Houei-Pheung on June 1968.

All life at their own village: They planted their rice in their rice field. They made also the garden for planting the opium, cotton, sugar can and banana and raising animals. At their own village there was one school with 3 teachers and approximately about 100 persons.

Their way of earning money: They sold the kproducts of their gardens and animals that they raised some of them sold ood and ends. Their goods was from Chiang Larb (Burma) and Houei Sai they got salt from Botene and Bohae.

Life in their new village: They planted thier rice in the upland, making banana's garden and raising animal such as, pigs, livestock and poultries. They had already the school and dispensary.

Way of earning money in the new village: They tried to look for the forest products to sell (only one way of this).

Present problems: Many of refugees complained that they had no toolds for doing Na especially the buffaloes. If possibêe they like RIG/or USAID help them in this matter.

In this area there are 6 villages altogether, including Ban Pha:

- | | |
|--------------------|--------|
| (1) Ban Pha | 48/250 |
| (2) Ban Thong Kham | 48/237 |
| (3) Ban Luang | 25/180 |
| (4) Ban Chiangkham | 64/450 |
| (5) Ban Teng | 18/160 |
| (6) Ban Nampac | 42/186 |

Total: 245/1463

Every event that happened to these villages people were almost the same; because they lived very closed to each other.

Informant: Mr. Nor Hat a 49 years old Nai Ban of Houei Pheung, he receive no education when he was 13 years old, he became a merchant selling the salt and pigs up to the age of 43. Then he was selected to be Nai Ban of this Ban since then.

His family: He got married to Nang Choy, they got 9 children altogether, but there are only 3 of them still be alive.

ORA/Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY/ps:2-5-71

TO: Frits Benson

June 3, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY

SUBJECT: Ban Donchay Refugees at Nam You Report.

Ethnic Group: Thai Dam.

Originally these people moved from Ban Donchay, Tasseng Nakham, Muong Sing, Khoueng Houkhong. Before at their own village there were 53/260 people, they moved down only 41/152. They are not living in one place together.

Reason for Moving: It is not the reason of moving because of the bombing of T-28 or would like to improve the education of their children or no place to look for food or do Na, not at all, it is because of the extorting of PL. After we lost Luang Namtha to PL these people lived under the direction of PL ever since up to 1965.

Life under The PL: IN the first year of their arrived their reaction to the PL villagers was not so severe they behaved very good to people. Helped them to cut the wood, filling the water to the pot. Every work that villagers did they could help. They got very close to people. This made people be sympathetic with them. Every thing was done by them (PL) when it was like this the villagers were kindly to them, gave them food including meals. They speak very sweet to people. Besides this they made the speech to the villagers. They said Dear relations, we are very glad to meet you and discuss something about the work of us to you to listen the priminister Prince Souvana Phouma was bought by Americans. They told him to do everything he did. He's not right! now he see Lao fighting Lao without any Condition at all. American gave Souvana guns and warefare he accept. We have seen many beautiful houses in Vte. They are belong to Laotien but American stays for the Laotiens, they stay in only a little hours the Educated persons lied the foolish man (an country men without any education forget to believe) the villagers believed very much when they heard the PL speech. 2 or 3 days they made one. They collected the important persons to go to Obrom at the deep jungle about their politics.

The Second Year: They changed the system of the village control, they established the Units Association of old women, young women, 12-30 Association of old men, old men 12-30 the system of transportation, they used young men and young women Association to go. Sometime went to get the ammunitions from China border sometimes send the foodstuff from the village to Neo Na.

The Work of Unit: They divided to 10 houses to one head of Unit. They put established it for the convenience when needed people to go to work or do any kind of such as:

Young women Association age 12-18 they had a lot of work to do like: Receptionist, takecare of the wounded PL dance Lam-vong after the meeting at night. Especially the heavy work. For the 18-40 it was a work of house holder, cook the food for PL or clean the house for them

and stand by to replace the men when they sick to go to Lam-Liang.

For the 40-60: They are general manager take care of the children whose parent were away on official business work. Talked about the festival.

Public Works: They built a high way from China to Muong Sing, it was a way that 4 meters large, now this way reached already Muong Sing. There were cars coming and going, they sent the salt and the foodstuff by using this road, beside the cars they use 50 horses everyday to get their warefare from China to Muong Sing.

The 3rd Year: They built one big warehouse at this village for containing the public rice - National helping rice and exchanging rice. At this place they had one shop called "Muayick" they could buy and exchanged every thing here. In this shop the goods was from China.

In this year PL accused the villagers in many ways some of them were put into prision when it was like this the villagers were very said and secretly went out from the village to contact with RIG soldiers to go and receipt them. They escaped at the night time on the month of 11/1965. They directly to Nam You.

Old Life before PL: They had been doing na and Hay. Making garden to plant the vegetable, cotton coconut sugar can and so on. They way of living in their own village was very convenience they had one elementary school.

New Life at their New Village: They do Hay since they became refugees. Some of them do a little bit of merchant. Some of them joining in military service. They beleive the same as in their own village.

Informant: Mr. May Ounh a 45 years old Nai Ban of Ban Don Chay, he has been Nai Ban since 1958 untill now.

ORA:Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY:ps:6-30-71

TO: Fritz Benson

June 10, 1971

FROM: Hateady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Refugees at Nam Touei Report.

Ethnic Group: Leu.

Nam Touei is a place where many groups of refugees settle down there. Mostly all of them are belongs to Leu tribe. I am going to recite one after another. Ban Donnheang (QD-2839), Tasseng Nam Keo Luang, Muong Sing Khoueng Houa Khong. At their native village, there were 15/100 people but only 7/40 people escaped to government controlled area; all the rest still stay at their own village with NLHX.

Reason for Moving Down: In the year of 1960 upto 1961 there was always a squadron of FAR went to patrol around this area. That means there was no problem at all. In 1962 there was an heavy fighting between our FAR troop and Pathet-Lao at Muong Sing. As the Informant reported that since the coup d'Etat of Kongle; the Politic in Laos (Vientiane) was changed. There was a few of Laotien leader went away from Vientiane to join with PL. He proceeded to report to me that not only Laotien coming to make an attack at M. Sing post, there were even Ho and Viet-namese soldiers; that's why it made our FAR couldn't stand there. We lost M. Sing to N.V.A. in 1962 even since, according to this reason, the villagers around this area were now stayed under the control of PL.

The Life under The PL's Control: When they first came into this area. The had called a mass rally, telling the fock-lore and all of the villagers to come to listen to their speech. These speech was made by PL leader. He criticized the Lao government, accused it to be American running dog; especially general Phu My Norsavan. (He now was exiled) besides this he continued his peech that "we now take off the Yoke of your neck" you people could do every thing you like, notto be afraid of us. We are brothers if you do wrong I would guide and if I am wrong you guide" we do not come to tyrannize you we Lao people should solve the problem within ourself. The most important thing was " you should ggo to try your best to raise the animal as much as you could do because you would sell it to exchange the maney.

When the villagers received PL's words like this some of them followed the order, but some were not, within the first one year they did not take the rice nor the food from people they help people to do their work. When the second year come, they began to take the rice from the people by making the receipt to the people that they would pay later. Then they recruited the adult to join in their Army. A few of adult were forced to join, but 4 or 5 months later they escaped to government side.

From 1962 upto 1964, nothing to be excited but from 1964 many adults were deceived by them to go to Obrom at the NLHX center (Which is the place where informant did not know) besides this events they took the pigs, pets, egg-plant red-chilly and so many things.

TO: Fritz Benson

June 10, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Ban Kum Refugees at Nam Tousi Report.

Ethnic Group Leu.

Originally these people moved from Ban Kum (QD-2842) at their own village there were 75/435 people. They still lived under the control of PL at their own village 25/105 people. The rest of them moved to RIG side.

Reason for Moving: These people stayed under the control of PL 5 years after we lost M. Sing to North-Vietnamese army. Life under the PL in this village was exactly the same as in Ban Don Nheang (see my report on Don Nheang Refugees). At the 5th year that they stayed under the PL. The head of this village was told by PL to go to their office at Nong Kham (Reason unknown). The Nai Ban himself did not agree to go to PL office, later they knew that PL would move these people to go to stay at the china border. Not very long time PL come to capture the Nai Ban to their office, when the villagers knew about this events they escaped down to our RIG.

As the Informant reported that Nai Ban did not agree to lead his people to go to China border to stay there that's why PL captured him to put into the jail. These people seemed that they did not know much about the PL reaction to them.. I asked them that, why you stayed with them for 5 years you did not know anything? we know but now not so clearly, replied them to me.

Life at Their Own Village: They had done Na and a little bit of Hay to plant the corn and some kinds of vegetable, the way of living in their own village was very convinience. They belsived in Buddhism-Animism. No school in their own village only Wat people used this place to be their school they could read and write in this Wat by becoming 2 or 3 years to learn.

New Life at their New Village: When they became refugees they started to cut the wood to clear it to plant the rice. They try to raise animals but it is not very good as they raised in their own village ho way to earn money.

Informant: Hua Dong Kham a 60 years old villager of Ban Kum, he did not receive education, uneducated person. He is never been a soldier, when he's 20 years of age he got married to Nang Pom, they got 7 children altogether but there's only one still alive.

ORA:Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY:ps6-10-71

TO: Fritz Benson

June 11, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Ban Don Ten Refugees at Nam Touie Report.

Ethnic Group: Lau.

Originally these people moved from Ban Don Ten (QD-2949), Tasseng Nakham, Muong Sing, Khoueng Houa Khong. Before at their own village there were 16/88 persons, they moved to RIG side 14/70. They are not stayed in the same place at Nam Touie. The 2 families that was rested now stayed under the control of PL.

Reason for Moving: These people stayed under the control of PL since Muong Sang was lost to PL in 1962 one week after that there were a squadron of PL about 15 men entered into this village. From that time on the villagers stayed under the control of PL.

Life under the control of PL: When they first come, they called a mass-rally; telling people to be stronger to do more Na and Hay to get more rice. We would not be going to tyrannize you. When you get more rice it belongs to you, you can sell it to exchange the money. The most important of the mass-rally was to explain why American would like to help Lao. They cursed many things to Lao government and also the USA. The first year that they come the most important thing that they'd done to the villagers was made the propagand for the people to believe them. When the villagers heard they told them like this all of them try their best to follow the advise. At the end of the year when the harvest come. PL went to get the rice from them 100 Kalong to 15 Kalong. They called this rice as Khao Xuay Xat. (Helping National rice) besides this they made the propaganda for the purpose of recruiting the adult to go to join in their army. There were 5 of them voluntarily join with them. They also told the girls to go to study (Arts) Silapa; but no body would like to.

When any body would like to go to any where he has to get person from PL first if not he would be accused by PL that he went to contact the enemy (RIG soldiers) they organized a group of men to be their spy to get to know about the movement of enemy. If any villager was seen by this spy, he would send him to PL's head right away to put him into prison or was again his brain. Or if it was difficult to solve ~~by~~ PL. sent him to china border to kill, in this village, there is one man killed by them. His name is Mr. Phom an ordinary villager.

Reason for Killing Him: He is an old soldier of RIG he got marry in this village, when PL came they captured him to investigate he did not know anything because it is a long time ago. So PL accused him that he leaned to wards against the RIG so they killed him.

At The Total Year that They Stayed under The PL: They organized the Association: Head of Unit, Head of women Asso. Head of Kamluam, Head of men Asso, Head of Kong Lorn and head of Pheum Phoun.

Their Duties: Head of Unit: 10 families to 1 head they had the duty to do Na or Hay and also went to Lam Lieng.

Head of Women Asso: They were receptionists to PL when they entered into the village or out of the village to Neo Na. All the girls made the figt for them like tooth-brush and made the sack for them.

Head of Kam Luam: These guys had the duty to take care of every thing in the village.

Head of Men Asso: Mange to take care of portorage system to front border (Neo Na).

Head of Kong Qlorn: Lam-Liang and also the reinforcement.

Head of Pheum-Phoun: He's the manager of all the work, who's done good or bad, he's the one that told them to do.

Public Work: There's not anything built by them.

One battalion commanded by Chao La went to make an attack to these PL he was also co-operate by the villagers but unfortunately, Chao La could not win them. So when Chao La could not win PL so the villagers moved with him on the month of 5/1964 to Nam Touai right away.

Old Life at their Own Village: They had done Na to sustain their families. Raising animals, planting garden. Their children went to school at M. Houn, some of the villagers were merchant. They beleived in Buddishm-Animism.

New Life at their New Village: They try their best to do the Hay and garden to sustain their families. They did not know how to make money because it's a new place to them. In their new village there is one elementary school and also one pagada. They beleived in Buddishm-Animism.

Informant: Mr. Ai Nor a 56 years old, Nai Ban of Ban Don Ten. He received no education when he's a boy. He's just simply a farmer like the other villagers did when he was 25 years of age he gt marry to Nang Thao, they got 3 children together.

Present Problem: There's nothing to be a problem right now at the new village, except thinking to our old village. If there's a place and the government announce that "turn to old village" we would go right away.

TO: Fritz Benson

June 11, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Ban Nakham Refugees at Nam Touei Report.

Ethnic Group: Lau.

Originally these people moved from Ban Nakham (QD-2845) Tasseng Nakham, Muong Sing Khoueng Moua Khong. Before at their own village there were 96/530 people they moved down here only 31/115 people, besides this they still stayed with PL at their own village.

Reason for Moving: After we lost M. Sing to PL in 1962 this people stayed under the control of PL about 1 year and eight months.

Life under The PL: When they first come they made the propaganda/ They said that if we reached you don't be afraid and do not beworry because we are not a foreigner. We are also Laotien like you, we have the same nose and same skill like you. They made villagers to lean towards against them. If we forget to believe in their words (American and their running dogs. our Laos would be ruined without any doubt. Let's believe in us because we are not going to deceive you. 3 months later they took the rice, the pigs, hens to be their food by writing a receipt to the owner that they are going to pay later. The informant reported that they did not pay anything. They said that they are not going to govern by the communist but when the second year come. They organize the Associations and Nai Ban Neo Ban the head of boy & girls-men-women, when they finished the selection of the head. They recruit the adult to be soldier PL 3 persons to each village. All of the mandarins in this village did not give their boys to join them, but there were some one sent their boy to join with them.

No very long 3 months, they said that they like the girls to go to Obrom to be a nurse or teacher and also how to dance. Then all of the girls in this village went to join with them.

Public work nothing was built by them. The custom that the people used to do was not forbidden at that time, they let the people do as they pleased and used to.

During this period of time that they were with PL, there was an airplane went to ~~xxx~~ throw the stone to this people at M. Sing and M. Houn in the sack, it contained only the really stone. PL saw this reaction, they said that our enemies right now no bullets to shoot us that's why they do like this.

They went to Lam Lieng their food and ammunition at Ban Muong Nang and Nam Tha. All the time that they were under the PL the informant pressed that they began to tyrannize people step by step untill the people got very tired in that reaction.

In 1964 there were a battalion of our soldier went to patrol around this area. When the people knew about this they secretly went out from the village to contact with our soldiers and led them to their village. Our soldiers made the speech to them if the villagers leaned towards PL. They gave the guns to this people and chased PL from M. Sing. They fight 3-4 days but because of untrained soldier so our commander in chief ordered his soldiers to move so when the soldiers moved all of the villagers who did not like PL moved after them 3 days later on the month of January 1964. They first stayed at Ban Nam Touei, because of there is no place to look for their food so they transferred to the bank of Nam Touei, called Ban May Nakham.

Old Life: All of them had done Na to sustain their families raising animals, livestock and poultry the of earning money even the living is very convenience.

New Life: When they became refugees they had done Hay to sustain their family and look for eatable vegetable from the forest to sell at Nam You.

Informant: Mr. Nan On a 61 years old Tasseng of Nakham when he is a boy he did not received education he used to be once a monk. He has been Tasseng since he was 23 years old until now.

ORA:Hatsady DOUANGVIXAI:ps:6-11-71

TO: Fritz Benson

June 11, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Ban / Srimun Refugees at Nam Touei Report.

Ethnic Group: Leu.

Originally these people moved from Ban Srimun (QD-2943) tasseng Nakham, Muong Sing Khoueng Houa Khong. There were 32/183 people at their native village, all of them had moved down to government controlled area. But they are not living in the same place, in Ban Nam Touei, there are only 7/54 people.

Reason for Moving: Because of it was near to Ban Don Nheang that's why the reason for moving is almost the same but in this village PL killed 2 persons: (1) Mr. Chom Gnong (2) Mr. Ai Inh both of them are villagers.

Reason for Killing: PL accused that these 2 guys sent the consumption to the RIG soldiers and they accused that they were sympathetic with RIG Mr. Inh was killed on 5/1963. Mr. Aicham Gnong was killed on 4/1963.

Life at Their Own Village: According to the mountainous place, so some of the villagers had planted their rice on uphill place by clearing the wood first. There was no school, their children went to school at Tasseng's village at Ban Nakham.

New Life at their New Village: When they first became refugees our LRG had supported them. Because they got nothing from their village. They now try to do the Hay but hardly because no tools at all.

Present Problem: Since they arrived here, the problem of Neo Lao Hack Xat was not concerned with them. They could do every thing they like except illegally. They now ~~xxx~~ need the tools for cutting the wood to plant the rice. Nothing besides this.

Informant: Mr. May Tan, a 48 years old one of villagers in Ban Srimun.

ORA:Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY:ps:6-11-71

TO: Fritz Benson

Junell, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Ban Yangkham at Nam Touei Refugees Report.

Ethnic Group: Lau.

Originally these people moved from Ban Yangkham, Tasseng Keo Luang (QD-2641) Muong Sing, Khoueng Houa Khong. Before at their own village there were 65/425 people. They moved to our RIG only 17 families, all the rest still living under the control of PL at their own village, at Nam Touei there are 6/20 persons.

Reason for Moving: As we all knew that after we lost M. Sing to NVA. in 1962. The people around this area were now stayed under the control of PL they were with them about 3 years.

Life under The Control of PL: They did not do anythings harmful to the villagers at the first year that they arrived the very first day that they entered they collected the villagers to one place and made the propaganda.

In the propaganda: They said they told people to produce more rice and adding more poultries and livestock to raise, besides this they criticized the Laogovernment functionaireis and also the Philipines and Thai who worked as American quialings. They also mentioned that they were going to organize the Association.

For the portorage system: They recruited the villagers to go and send their foodstuffs and ammunition to the front border (Neo Na). They sent them to Phu Kha, Muong Nang, Nam Bac.

In this village there were 3 adults went to join with PL (now retired). All the time that they were under the control of PL they reported that PL stayed in their houses, they had no camp. There were some times 15/30 and 40. They stayed at villagers' houses at the night time when they day come they went to hide at the jungle or some time helping people to plant the rice.

Because of too many of Lam Lieng. PL used them to go to Lam Lieng both day and night they got very tired. They couldn't stand to these system so they made up their mind to escape at night time to our government control area on the month of January 1968.

When they first come they were supported by Social Welfare, now no more.

Life at their Own Village: All of them had done Na and a little bit of Hay to sustain their life. They had 1 elementary school in their own village. They beleived in Buddishm-Animism.

The Way of Earning Money: When they got a lot of rice they sold to exchange the money and also they sold the animals that they raised.

New Life at their New Village: Every thing is changed they used to do Na before but now when they became refugees. They are to the new land no place to do Na any more only doing Hay. No other problem besides the place to do Na.

Informant: Mr. Nan Namseang a 67 years old Nai Ban of Ban Yangkham, he did not went to school, he's unlerraly never been a soldier.

ORA:Hatsady COUANGVIXAY:ps:6-11-71

TO: Fritz Benson

July 1, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY

SUBJECT: Ban Chamay Refugees Report.

Ethnic Group: Yao.

Originally this people moved from Ban Chamay tasseng Ban Bo, Muong Sing Khoueng Houa Khong. Before at their own village there were 33 families with 120 persons. All of them moved down together and stay in the same place with each other.

Reason for Moving: At the time of the enemies got Muong Sing and they were going to make an ~~xxx~~ attack to Ban Chamay, all men around this village help soldiers to fight against PL due to we have untrained soldiers they did not know the tactic of making an attack so we lost it to them. In the same time as the soldiers moved out from the village, all of the villagers also moved out with them. That means they did not stay under the control of PL at all they moved out on 4/1962. They first stayed at Na Wua then moved to New Chamay village (Nam Youy).

Old Life before PL: Some fo them are doing Hay and some of them are doing Na, raising animals pigs, horses some of the families planted opium. They beleived in spirit, no school no dispensary at all. Their custom is like Chinese people every year when the spring comes they have to feed the spirit.

New Life at their new Village: All of them have worked on upland rice raised animals livestock and poultry. They beleived in spirit the same as before.

Present Problem: Nothing to be worry only there are so many people get sick.

Notice: They said that there are 13 families that did not get the commodities they said "they are going to get, the Wocial Welfare already gavethem but Chao May borrowed first to give to soldiers then he will pay not very long Chao May was dead. So those 13 families did not get the commodity until nowadays.

Informant: Mr. Fuyune a 36 years old Nai Ban's secretary, he has been Nai Ban secretary 15 years ago.

ORA:Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY:ps:7-1-71

TO: Fritz Benson

July 1, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY

SUBJECT: (Ban Pa Wai) Refugees at Muong Meung Report. (QD-1943)

Ethnic Group: Eko.

Originally this people moved from Ban Paway, Tasseng Nam Keo Luong, Muong Sing Khoueg Houa Khong. Before at their own village there were 97/450 people. They moved down to government control area 25/107 persons.

Reason for Moving: After Muong Sing was lost to PL in 1962 these villagers were under the control of PL up to 1971 that means they were with PL 9 years altogether.

Life under the Control of PL: First when they arrived in this village they made the propaganda: Pathet-Lao is also Laotien American quislings is also Laotien. But there's a little bit different, when we come we do not oppress you and also there's no Taxes. We do not come to oppress you. From now on you would be happy in doing your work and can do every thing you like. You have many buffaloes cows and horses use do not interfere. We are brothers we have to walk side by side along with each other to exile American don't you know that many of our high rank boss in Vte. were bought by American people. During the first year, the most important thing that they do to the villagers is making the propaganda for absorbing the villagers, heart. They told people to take the guns that they have back to them, the villagers did follow. Do not be afraid of us not to fled to RIC side, it's also a Lao country if you go there we have the right to free all of the 12 provinces in Laos. American would not take you to go to their country because you are not their relatives.

In the Second Year: They selected the new Nai Ban, Neo Ban and also the head of the Associations Head of the "Fakphun" this guy is the manager of General affairs in the village, he's the one who told people to go to Lam Liang and also who take care of people to go to work on paddy field.

For the Associations & to heads see in my reports.

They told people to go to Lam Liang their moter-shelter and many other warefare, besides this they sent them the rice and the food. 3 years after, they did collaborated to work on paddy field together planting the rice. When the harvest come, the products that they get divided into 3 parts 2 parts to the villagers and the other part for public warehourse. They used the girls in the village to brind for them, then sent it to front border. They had 1 Viet ~~MMX~~ medic in this village. "Anyone got sick must come to the hospital" said PL's head in this village, not necessary for you to feed the "Ehi" spirit. If you feed spirit feed us is better than that, because spirit did not anything good to the people it did not help we to eject the enemies to go out

from our mother land. In 1970 they recruited the adults to go to join in their army. They get 11 adults altogether. 5 adults joined in village soldiers and 6 adults joined in Muong soldiers. They established Khanamuong at Muong Mom. They always had a meeting. From now on you have to do Na or Hay in one place, every one do in the same field of rice. For the young men especially for the unmarried persons must join in the army. When it was like this they secretly escaped to RIG control area, on the night time on the month of 3/1971.

Old Life at their Own Village: All of them had done Na and a little bit of Hay to sustain their life. They said in their own village, the way of living was very convenience.

New Life: According to they are coming late, and also there's no tools for doing; so they did not do anything yet, the social Welfare still feeding them.

Present Problem: They needed tools for clearing the air-port because the sacks of rice that plant drop are always broken.

Informant: Mr. Vencho a 40 years old a Nai Ban that PL selected. He had been Nai Ban 3 years then he ~~retired~~ retired according to he's a good one so PL told him to do it again; but he escaped to our side first.

ORA:Hatsady DOUANGWIXAY:7-1-71

TO: Fritz Benson

July 1, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY

SUBJECT: Ban Phaya Sammeuang Refugees Report.

Ethnic Group: Yao.

Ban Phaya Sammeuang tasseng Ban Bo, Muong Sing Khoueng Houa Khong. Before at their original village there were 80 families 630 people. All of them had moved down but they are not staying in the same village.

Reason for Moving Down: After Muong Sing was lost to PL so the leader of Yao named Chao May moved his soldiers to come down to stay at Nam Long. PL followed them again to attack because chaomay solders got very tired because of fighting at Muong Sing so this time again they couldn't reseat PL they moved to Nawua. This time PL entered into Ban Phayasam-Muang, they were under the control of PL about 8 months.

Life under The PL: During the first 3 months PL were very good to the people. They help villagers to do every kinds of work. They made the speech to the people, explained them very clear about the cat and mouse quarella war. When the 4th months come they began to tell the villagers to go to train to be phancangan, the first time they got 5 people, the second time 4 people. but it was not enough for their needs. So the head of the PL got very angry that the villagers did not give hands to them. The 7 of 9 persons were killed by them, and the rest 2 fellow were good luck they could escaped, when the villagers knew about this reason they all were afraid and escaped from their own village in 1963. First they stayed at Nawua, because Nawua was not a good for the new commer so officially there's an order head-quarter to move to Namtouy.

Old Life is village: According to it's a mountainous place so people had been doing Hay, but its a good place to do so. The soil was very good. They planted the opium raised animals horses cows. They beleived in spirit.

New Village's life: There's no problem at all but the weather is very hot villagers got always sick. On the other hand they were very worry because of the recruiting of soldiers. Because there's no people to help them to look for food, they are old enough.

Informant: Mr. Fuyune a 48 years old Nai Ban of Ban Phayasammeuang.

ORA:Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY:ps:7-1-71

TO: Fritz Benson

July 1, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY

SUBJECT: Ban Sriheuang Refugees at Ban May Sriheuang at Nam You.

Ethnic Group: Leu.

Originally these people moved from Ban Sriheuang, Tasseng Nam Keoluang, Muong Sing, Khoueng Houakhong (QB-2243). Before at their own village there were 68/300 people. They moved down here only 34/130 but they are not living in one place. They scattered to live with their relations.

Reason for Moving: Many decades ago these people lived under the direction of Royal Lao government. As every one of us knows that we lost Muong Sing to PL in 1962. From that time on the villagers around this area was lived under the control of PL up to 1968.

The Way of Living under The Control of PL: First of all when they arrived into this village, they went and check up in every houses if there were ammunition and the hand grenade. After that they called a meeting told every one in the village to come to listen to them. They said "we now take off the Yoke of American out of you already, let's us walk together to build and to construct our nation; but there still one more problem that I would like to tell you that is we have a group of people who commit treason by exchange with dollars; so first of all we have to solve this problem. We like you now to produce more rice to raised more animals, even if you do not hold the guns to eject them you supply the ones who hold, that means you help, you have the right heart. Some of the people said that Neo Lao Hackxat is coming to disturb the people, to get the things from them, to come to oppress them. In reality we are not coming for that case, we come to wake the people up to help each other to exile American and its quislings out of Laos. Don't you know that our Laos how? you think that Laotian or American on the Top! during the whole year they did not do any thing harmful to the villagers only made the propaganda and help people with their works. They were in this village about 300 persons. They did not eat anything that belongs to the villagers. Even the villagers gave them they did not accept.

The Second Year: They announced that "anyone who like to do a merchant, he could be but not to go down to RLC way" they are some of the villagers went to Muong Xieng Rab (Burma) to buy thing to sell at their village. Nothing to be severe yet in the second year.

The 3rd Year: When their road reached to Muong Sing passed by Lackham. They told people not to go and not to come. Because the goods were from China and they could sell or buy here. They have every thing in this shop they called it as Muayick shop. They do not like to sell to get the money. They like to change with the rice. The Phanacngan in this shop was pickup a villager.

They established the Unit. After the selection they trained this group of men first. Not very long they took the rice from People, they called that rice as Khao Xuay Xat (National helping rice) they took each 100 kalong of Khao Peuak they got 10 kalong, they took once a year; after taking the rice from people, they collected every head of unit to go to obrom at Ban Nong Kham Muong Sing. Because it is a big center after 15 days at Ban Nong Kham they proceeded again their course at Nam Keoluong in this area they said, not a small young or old one had to be harmonized to construct our Nation. From that time on they told every one to attend a course in the night time. After taking a course 2 hours every night, they have Lam-Vong.

For the heritage of the persons who escaped to RLG side they took it to be the public belongings. They also have a school taught by a villagers. They said that a teacher had a salary 8 kip perday. The money that paid to the teacher was from villagers. They always did like this the 6 years. The latest year they took 4 adults to go to join in their army. Every one in this village did not like to go but they could not speak. So when they told them to go, they go, but at last they escaped down to RLG side. When it was like this, the villagers were very afraid so they escaped at the night time on the month of 8/1968.

Old Life: They had been doing Na, and making garden to plant the red Chilly, egg-plant and so many things else. They raised animals. Livestock and poultries. Their mode of living in their own village was very convenience. They had 1 elementary school no dispensary.

New Life: They said they are going to do Na this years. No school no dispensary.

Present Problem: They said that it was a harrow place nowhere to look for their food. They also ask that they like to dig the well but lack cement and also they like to get the saws of possible.

Informant: Mr. Hua Inh Phaya a 53 years old Nai Ban of Ban Sriheuang.

ORA:Hatsady DOUNGBIXAY:ps:7-1-71

TO: Fritz Benson

July 1, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY

SUBJECT: Eko Refugees at Muong Meung Report.

Ethnic Group: Eko.

As I interviewed with Mr. Autakam, Chao Muong of Eko. He told me like this:

There are 15 villages of Eko who moved from Muong Sing to settle in Muong Meung.

Ban Sobkuang Tasseng Sobroy 35 Families
Ban Phayaleu Tasseng Sobroy 24 Families
Ban Phayaluang Khamping Tasseng Sobroy 63 families
Ban Houei Tho Tasseng Buak Bo 28 Families
Ban Pha Tae Tasseng Buak Bo 35 families
Ban Cha Buma Muong Nang 35 Families
Ban Bounsay Muong Sa 20 Families
Ban Thab Hay Muong Muong Sa 16 Families
Ban Seangkhakham Muong Sa 15 Families
Ban Chakhankeo Muong Sa 22 Families
Ban Tumo Muong Sa 12 Families
Ban Seanebupsee Muong Sa 38 Families
Ban Houeila Tasseng Muong Sing 26 Families
Ban Pasort Tasseng Ban Bo 33 Families
Ban Seanenanta Tasseng Ban Say 35 Families

These are the number of families that present at Muong Meung area. They did not stay in one place with each other.

Reason for Moving: After Muong Sing was lost to PL in 1962. PL penetrated in all of the villages around Muong Sing area, some of them stayed under the control of PL about seven or eight years. Some of them around 4 or 5 years. Because of the way of living under the control of PL was very difficulty. (As in many of my reports) they used villagers in many ways like going to Lam-Liang and the system of taking the rice from people, and also their bad behavior to the villagers. So the villagers couldn't stand they little by little striggling down to our government control area.

These are the speech of Mr. Aytakam, Chao Muong of Eko told me.

Biography of Eko: Long time ago, Eko lived in 12 Phana, Namsy Nantae at Tibet China, because of the chorela one a year there were many people died, on the other hand there is no place to do Na or Hay, because of there were many people. They divided into 2 majority part. 1 want to lived in Burma the other one came to Haos. In Burma there are many Eko right now. He proceeded that Eko is different from Laos. Their manner their character is similar to Meo Tribes.

Their Custom: One more thing that made us know that these people are from China. In every year they have a feast or "kin Chiang" they celebrated exactly in the same day and same month as Chinese people did. They boiled 1 big cock and there's alcohol then they murmured and begged their "Phimitsa" to pour the happiness for them and their relatives for the next more year.

Their Custom of Wedding: All of the guys take their wives to feed their parents and the girls go to stay with the boys (their husbands) the boys could take the girl to their houses first before the wedding. But he had to tell her parents. At the time of getting marry there's a rite of throwing the stones into the house while the wedding was still going on. This means that "you should not get marry to another girl again if you get we would throw the stones to you" if the stone hit any body in that house that persons is unlucky, it was said the parents who had the sons built a small house for them because their custom is like that. The son, when already married could do every thing in his parents, house except sleeping with his wife.

Informant: Mr. Aytakam a 38 years old chao Muong of Eko. He receipt no education when he was a boy, when he was 24 years of age he became French soldiers (Thanan Daeng) about 6 years then joined in AC soldiers now he retired. He got "the leader" in Rank right now his position is Chao Muong.

ORA:Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY:7-1-71

TO: Fritz Benson

July 30, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Escaping from PL Refugees Ban Chasily Report.

Ethnic Group: Kouï.

Originally this people moved from Ban Chasily (QD-2033) Tasseng Yang Phieng, Muong Sing, Khoueng Huakhong. Before at their own village there were 14/85 persons. All of them had already moved down to government control area.

Reason for Moving: After Muong Sing was lost to Pathet Lao, these villagers did not move away from them, they only moved to their Hay, that means they stayed under the control of PL since 1962 upto 1971.

Life under the control of PL: As I mentioned above that this villagers moved out from their village when they knew that PL entered into M. Sing. They went to stay at their Hay PL followed them to their Hay persuaded them to come back to the village. They did follow the order. Because of elephant's foot set on the bird's beak. When they arrived into the village. PL helped them to clean up the houses and the area of the village. 3 nights later they made the mass-rally; explained everything to the villagers about the politic in Vte. They said that right now our Priminister and other high rank officers were bought by American, when American told them to do someting, they did follow they are American lackeis-American Agressor still do everyting to close the eyes of the silly persons by giving many Aid. In reality they like to get Laos as their mineral resources colony. Right now their yoke is already off your neck, try to produce more rice and raise more animals. Why I beg you to do like this? Because we would like to continue to free the whole of our nation. Even you do not arm to fight against enemies with us you supply us the food and help us to send the ammunitions. That means you help us to fight with American imperialism and their running dogs. Lately they said that "if you see the enemies (RLG soldiers) please come to inform us right away if not we would punish the one who saw and also the Nai Ban".

During the 1st year they made only proselytization and asking a little bit of foodstuff. They were in the village only one week or two then they went out to deep forest. 4 or 5 days later they entered in to the village again.

They consisted of many tribes: Laotheung, Kouï, Vietnamese and Leu and also very few of Lao. Sometimes they had villagers to go to send them theirwar-fare to Pha Pun. They noted that how many pigs, hens, ducks, dogs in each family had?.

The Second Year: They recruited villagers who were rather young to join in their army. Many villagers joined with them, they said that for the children. We are going to select the teacher to teach, but only said, not come true their way of living began to be harder and harder.

The Third Year: They gathered the whole village into like this 3 houses to 1 house; told them to raised 3 pigs ten hens and do one place the Hay (place where to plant the rice at the mountainous place) when the harvest come they divided into 3 parts: 1 part to public warehouse; the other 2 to the owner, in this year they pick up villagers to be medic and teacher. These 2 fellows went to train 5 days course at Muong Sing central.

The 4th Year: The 4 villagers voluntarily joined in their army one on them was Phanacngan the other 3 were fighting soldiers.

Because of there were our soldiers coming to and fro around this area and attacked one with PL. So PL took 3 villagers to go to kill after the fighting. The other 3 would like to escape but they were killed on the middle of the way. When the other saw their reaction like this they secretaly escaped out from their village on the night time on 5/1971.

Informant: Mr. Than Nai Ban Namsily, Mr. Nang Naiban's Secretary.

Old Life Before PL: The informant reported that the rice was not enough to feed them. They planted also the opium raised animal only the pets. No school no dispensary they beleived in Spirit.

New Life: When we are at the government control area, we feel very glad and happy because the policy have is not the same as in Pathet Lao we did not do anything yet we are still supported by government.

ORA:ps:7-30-71

TO: Fritz Benson

July 30, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Ban Nam Ma, Eko Refugees at M. Meung Report. (QD-1732)

Ethnic Group: Eko.

Originally these people moved from Ban Nam Ma, T. Yang Phiang, M. Sing K. Hua Khong. Before at their own village, there were 17/140 people. They moved down here only 2 families with 6 persons, they now present at M. Meung.

Reason for Moving: After M. Sing was lost to PL these villagers stayed under the control of PL, but not permanently sometimes with PL and sometimes with our soldiers. Because of it was conflicting area.

Life under The Control of PL: When they first came in, they made the mass-rally, they said have all of us spread more Hay and Na, produce more rice, this gaining of a lost of rice means we could gain also much of victory, you are not a soldiers who fight with the enemies, right you are the one who give us food that mean also you support us in exiling american out of Laos. Right now our country is aggressed by American people, became it like to get Laos as their new colory and its market in selling the ammunitions and their warfare. Anyway we do not like that reaction and the using Laotiens killed Laotiens. All of us have in the same xute right now; walk side by side now in ejecting this people out of Laos. But it is not so easy because, some of the Laotiens still close their eyes, sleep on the soft bed with a good dream. Using American money to buy a happiness without thinking to the future of country" Because it was a conflicting area. So they got 3 kalong of sticky rice in every house with 2 pigs and ten hens then theywent away to the deep forest. Because this area was near to our team 9. They entered into this village once a wek and stayed only 2 or 3 hour then they went away. Then recame again, this time they said they would bring bring the girls to go to study how to teach the children and how to cure? All of the girls in this village did not like to go then they changed their mind not to go withthem.

During this period of time that they were under the PL they (Villagers) said that PL presented at the village only one how a week or 1 hour a month that's why this made PL had no opportunity to organize the Association or the heads as my other report. Only they told villagers to send them the rice and foodstuff to Pha Pun.

The Really Reason of Moving Out: The Yao soldiers entered into this village, awaiting for the PL. Nai Ban told them that in the next few day they would came because told us to give them the rice.

The Yao soldiers moved out from the village to stay at the jungle near to the village. Then the next day 3 Phanacngan of PL entered into this village, talking dicuring with the villagers. The Yao soldiers

waved their hand to tell the villagers to moved out. So that they could see the PL clearly and shoot him immediatly after the villagers step out. One was killed the 2 could run away. When PL away from the village to Pha Pun to bring more PL to come to attack with Yao soldiers the Yao soldiers did not win them they moved out from the village so the Nai Ban and his assistant went out with soldiers left their wives and their families at the back. The two perons that I mentioned above became scope soldiers. They went up to their village to get their wives and their families out. For the other villagers the head quarter did not allow them to go out because there were always scope or tatar want to get the news.

Informant: Mr. Phao Seu, a scope soldier at team 9. He now presents at M. Meung.

ORA:ps:7-30-71

TO: Fritz Benson

Jul 30, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIDAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Ban Thong Mo, Tasseng Muong Sa, Refugees Report.

Ethnic Group: Eko.

Originally this people moved from Ban Thong Mo, T. Muong Sa, M. Sing K. Hua Khong. Before at their own village there were 30/240 they moved down here only 26/170. They present at Ban Tabhay only 10/50 persons.

Reason for Moving: After M. Sing was lost to PL the whole village were under the control of PL about 5 years.

Life under The Control of PL: The first year that they come every things was good they reacted well to inhabitants. They made only Propaganda for absorbing the inhabitants' heart to lean against them first they took the rice from villagers only a little bit of about one fist in every house. Then 15 days later they took again this time 4 kalong to every house. They always has a meeting in every 7 days this made the villagers got very tired in listening the same words.

In the Second Year: They began to establish the new rules of governing the village because the old Nai Ban was killed they selected the new one named Mr. Tungcha. After Mr. Tungcha was promoted to be Nai Ban he immediately organized the associations under the direction of Pathet-Lao. For the names and their duties of the associations were similar to many of my report in life under the control of PL. In the 3rd and 4th year they did the same, nothing changed. 5th year they increased their ways of tyrannizing the people that make the villagers had no rice to eat. The PL told them to go and dig the forest eatable product to eat. Even there is no rice to eat stubborn PL still be in the village when it was like this the villagers secretly escaped out from the village.

The Really Reason: There's one FAR troop came to attack with this PL could resist us they did not moved out from village, because of we have a little of soldiers so we asked T-28 to bomb. This made the houses and Lao Khao burned over. The PL run away to our soldiers told them to move to stay in one place, they stayed here about 1 month then there were 4 men from this village secretly escaped out from the other villagers to go to PL. they the rest of them was very afraid and escaped to M. Meung on the month of 5/1967.

Informant: Mr. Yapha Thongmo village leader he became Nai Ban since his age 48 years old until right now.

ORA:ps:7-30-71

TO: Fritz Benson

July 30, 1971

FROM: Matsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Ban Xieng Chay at M. Maung Refugees Report. (QD-2343)

Ethnic Group: Leu.

Originally these people moved from Ban Xieng Chay, Tasseng Xieng Chay, Mhong Sing, Khoueng Hua Khong. Before at their own village, there were 150 families with 1200 people. They moved down to settle at M. Maung only 74/491 people. All the rest still living with PL at their own village.

Reason for Moving and The History of Village: After the capturing of M. Sing of PL in 1962. The villagers lived under the control of PL since then until 1968.

Life Under the Control of PL: When they first entered into this village, they stayed with the villagers' houses, help them to fill the water into the pot, to grind the rice. They ate with the villagers. They investigated the villagers that from their ancestors if they became a boss, merchant, Naiban or Tasseng? They asked only the important persons in the village. In the first 2 years that they arrived the most important thing that they did in the propaganda.

They said "right now our Neolao Hackmat already freed you from the yoke of Americans. Do not be afraid of us and also not to flee to RLG that is hired of American people, if you disobey us, we'll see what is going on. We Neolao Hackmat have the full right to free all over the 12 provinces in Laos. If you like to go, we do not care, American won't not bring you to go to their mother land, they would put you along the Nam Khong river. We will meet you at that place".

They had a meeting one a week always saying the same thing but different people. When the 3rd year came they told people to build a Lao-Khao (warehouse) they took the rice from people they called it as Khao Xuaysat (helping nation rice) they took at the rate of seed rice and the incomes of the owner. If he (owner) gained much then they took much. After taking this rice they began to establish the associations.

The Association of women, the women in this village divided into 2 part. Young women and old women.

Young Women: For general work such as: ploughing and planting the rice, some times they (PL) used them to go to Lam Liang. The second work that they did in receptionist and dancing after finishing the propaganda.

For The Men Association: 4 people took care of warehouse, 2 people for rice taking, 2 people for taking rice out, the rest of them for going to Lam Liang.

The Way of Going to Lam Liang: Some times they told young women and a few of young men to pick up the musyick things from China border to M. Sing. At M. Sing they had one shop called "Muayick" which is like the "Vientiane Commissary". They had sold the things with low price or exchanged with rice. For the young men they went to Lam Liang at Neo Na, sent the food and ammunitions to PL. Besides this they established the school which named Gnao Nan School "longest time school" they taught children how to read and write in the day time. At night they trained the elders explained [them about the indochinese war "who is the agressors and who is the helper" at the Nai Ban's house. Some times they taught also how to read and how to write to the elders. They said that American used Laotians like their running dogs or horse.

In this village they killed one person name of Mr. Nan Kham: Reason for killing: They doubted that he is the leader of AC soldiers. They first put him into prison about one week for the investigation, they finally killed him. After the event they told his wife and children that Mr. Nan Kham already escaped from us to RIG side.

First his family was very glad that Mr. Nan Kham still be alive and should be happy! but the neighbouring villagers told her that he was killed by PL she burst into tears.

For The Public Work: PL did not do anything, still they destroyed the old school, old camp and old dispensary. They moved these 3 things to build at the deep jungle for inventing the bombing. Because of the bad reaction of PL to them like I mentioned as the informant told me about above, the leader of this people secretly wrote a letter to his son to contact with him other possible or not to come down his son immediately answered him that, welcome to all of you not a only me but also the royal Lao government so they escaped at night time on January of 1968. Directly headed to IM. Meung.

Old Village Life: All of them had done Na, they raised animals, buffaloes, cows horses and also the poultries planting the gradens, red chilly, and corns, cucumbers, their old way of living in their own village was very convience. They beleived in Buddism.

New Life at Their New Village: All of them do the Hay (planting rice at upland) making garden raising animals and a little bit of merchant. They beleive in Buddism.

Present Problem: They said they had no problem at all since escaping from PL. They are self-sufficient.

Informant: Mr. Nan Nanhong: a 51 years old Nai Ban of Ban Xieng Chay. He has been Nai Ban since 1969 untill now he once became monk, At Wat Ban Xieng Chay about 10 years old his family when he was 21 years old he got marry to Nang Kham Deang and they have 9 chidren altogether. Right now all of them has a family.

ORA:ps:7-30-71

TO: Fritz Benson

August 2, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Ban Chakhamping Refugees Report.

Ethnic Group: Eko.

Originally this people moved from Many places like the list following below:

1. Ban Chakhamping	6/27
2. Ban Chakhankham	4/26
3. Ban Houei Kha	1/4
4. Ban Chabuakham	1/2
5. Ban Chakhamtan	2/7
6. Ban Chachannam	10/130
7. Ban Chakhankeo	41/195
8. Ban Chakheun	1/3
9. Ban Paxy Mxongsa	4/20.

Reason for Moving: After we lost our head quarter post to PL side (that was M. Sing) the whole villagers were under the control of PL since that time upto 1966.

Life under The Control of PL: When they first come their behavior to the villagers was very good, they villagers offered them the boiled chicken they did not accept. They said that "we are not your boss not necessary for you to offer me a good boiled hen" we are only the ones who works for you" they helped people to do the work to plant the rice and to do the garden. During the 1st year they used only the villagers to go to Lam Lieng. They made propaganda. We are brothers we have to walk side by side be harmonied together in exiling the American aggressor out of Laos. The most important thing for you to do is plant more rice and red chilly raised more animals.

In the second year they began to establish the head of the woman and the head of men, they have 5 houses holder to stay in the village for to be the receptionists. When there's a guest come to visit this village.

The Head of The Girls: If there's the guest come to visit this village it's the duty of this head to tell her members to go and look for the food.

For The Young Men: If PL needs the soldiers from this village, it's the duty of the head of the young men to go and Obrom them to come to join with them (PL) PL told these guys to watch the village movement and also the enemy. They had no gun used only the gun to shoot the birds.

Taxes: Every day they take 1 chicken from 1 house this is only their food for every day besides this they got 1 Kkalong of Petrol of rice from every house then they put them to hide at the jungle besides they organized the Phanacngan Ban, this people replace the Phanacngan Phasy when they were out.

For The Public Work nothing at all.

They continued to report that "There are many people from government control area escaped to PL side. When they first arrived to PL side. They were receipt by the villagers because they said that we are brothers and should give every thing to the new comer. Only 2 or 3 months that the villagers supplied them.

Because of the r bad reaction to them the leader of this village secretly told the villagers to go and contact with the AC soldiers then they came (AC) to fight but unfortunately our (AC) solciers couldn't win them. PL moved this people to settle at the middle of the jungle about 1 month than our T-28 7 one bombed this place over, this made PL died 1 person nut in the camp they did not know. PL run to his direction and every one ran in his own direction. So the villagers went out of the jungle to Col. Khamphay Vilayphanh at M. Sa then he told them to go and stay across the mekong river. That is Burma, they stayed there about 8 months then Col. Khamphay ordered them to moved down to M. Meung.

Informant: Mr. Holo, a Nai Ban Secretary.

ORA:ps:8-2-71

TO: Fritz Benson

August 2, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Ban Khouang Refugees at M. Meung Report. (QD-1941).

Ethnic Group: Leu.

Originally these people moved from Ban Khouang, T. Yang Phiang, M. Sing K. Hua Khong. Before at their own village there were 75/380 persons. All of them had moved down and stay in M. Meung.

Reason for Moving: After M. Sing lost to Pathet Lao these villagers stayed under the control of PL up to 1965.

Life under The Control of PL: As I wrote in many of my reports concerning about the life under the control of PL that first when they come, they behaved very good to the people even help them to fill the water into the jar and also help them to grind the rice. As Ban Khouang is not very far away from M. Sing that's why the life under the PL in this village is similar to the life under the control of PL in many of my reports. But any way as I interviewed one of Nai Ban in this village he reported to me like following below.

First when they come they help people to clean to yard and check every corner of the houses if there's guns or any kind of ammunition this is the very first day that they arrived into this village. 3 days later they called a mass-rally and obrom villagers.

They said to them that do not be afraid of us and also not to flee from us to your enemy do not listen to the words that the american people said. All was not true, they said let's walk together side by side along with each other to eject american out of Laos. From now on you are very free from the heavy yoke of american. We would like you to ~~plant~~ produce more rice plant more vegetable and raise more animals ~~of~~ for to be the funds to attack in this protracted war against american.

In the 2nd year when the harvest come they told people to build a public Lao Khao (warehouse) in the middle of the village then they collected the rice from people 6 kalong of seed rice they took 24 kalong They called this rice as Khao Xuayxat or (national helping rice). Before taking the rice from the people they selected one group of person called Phanacngan Kebkhao. If any family in this village lacked the rice to eat he could borrow from this warehouse, but he must repay the next harvest. They established 1 shope called "Muayick shope" in this shope there were all kinds of goods like clothes, pens, pencils other stationary and especially the farmers tools. The goods were from China. They could hanged with rice or buying by money, with the low price.

They said they are going to establish the association but they did not established yet. They used people to go to Lam Liang to Luong Nam Tha and M. Nang. It depends on the order, if there's an order to attack from

the head quarter PL in the village told villagers to send them the rice and bullets. They have to go as they ordered they selected the Pratan Tassegg.

Pratan Tassegg: He has the duty of take care and spread out the power of Neo Lao. They alway went to this place or that place to made the speech and obrom the old men in this village or that tillage that mean from village to village.

Because their son their childfen are in the force arms royal, that's why they were afraid so all of them had escaped to government control area. They established 1 teacher to teach how to read and how write to the children. As the informant told me that a teacher cohld get saraly 150 k. per month.

When they sew the reaction of PL like this they made ther dicision to escape on the moth of 3/1965.

Old Life: All of them had done Na to sustáin their life.

New Life: They did the same when they are at the their own village.

Informant: Mr. Inhsily a 42 years old Nai Ban of Ban Khouang.

ORA:ps:8-2-71

TO: Fritz Benson

August 2, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (RHS)

SUBJECT: Ban Muong Long Refugees at Muong Meung Report. (PD-8618)

Ethnic Group: Leu.

Originally these people moved from Ban M. Long T. Muong Long, M. Sing Khoueng Hua Khong. Before when they were at their own village. It consists of 3 villages of Thai Leu 6 villages of Ekoui Dam. 6 villages of Ekoui Deang, and 13 villages of Eko. With the population of approx. 1800 persons.

The 3 villages of Thailieu 33 families and 400 people had moved down to government control area. But for the Ekoui Dam and Ekoui Deng moved down only 2 villages 33 families with 309 persons.

Reason for Moving Down: After we lost M. Sing to PL on 3/6/62 then on 12th of the same month PL entered into M. Long. Henceforth these villagers stayed under the control of PL up to 1966.

Life under the PL: When they heard that M. Sing was lost to left side, all of the villagers went to hidethemselves at the jungle. They were here about 1 month. During this period of time PL feed their pigs their poultries for the villagers. They cleaned the yard for the villagers. They did not eat anything that belongs to the villagers. Then PL went and look for the villagers finally they found them at the jungle and PL told them to come to live in the village as usual. Please go and stay in each one's house we are not going to do anything to you. Then all of the villagers entered into the village. 3 days after arriving in the village they had the mass-rally they said "we are now aheady free you from the American quisling and their running dog. Now on you can do anything you want, but try to do more the Hay and Na in order to get more rice to be the funds to eject American out of Laos. They made many times the propaganda the villagers / beleived them very m[uch]. During this time they did not ask any thing from the villagers. If they like they bought.

6 months passed rapidly the 7th month began the star ed their policy of controlling them. First they changed the policy of governing village, they select-ed the new Tasseng. It was Tasseng Prasom, Khana Tasseng, Khana Nai Ban, Nai Ban mensecretary, women secretary, association of women, association of men. Unit of girls, Units of boys, Unit of house holders. After the selaction they sent Phanacngan Kan Muang to come to Obrom these people at this village. When the course was finished they sent this people to go to their own village to Obrom the villagers. After this event they took the adults to go to join in the Ekarat soldiers at M. Sing, all of the village that I mentioned above foined with them 115 persons. They sent them to M. Sing. Then they took the rice from people first they called that rice as Khao Xuaysat, in every village PL built 1 Lao Khao (warehouse) they put the rice that taken from villagers

into this place. They told people to go to Lam Liang taking the big motor-shelter from M. Long to Tha Pan (Yao) village, they noted that how many pigs how many chickens, cock, ducks in each families has? Then not very long time they told people to do na Suanluam (many people doing the same field of rice) after finished their own Na. The Na Suanluam that I said above belonged to all not yours and not mine. They kept for to be the public rice mostly for the PL.

For the public work, they did not do any thing only help people to dig the dam to make the water floated into their rice field, they told one of the boys in this village to be a teacher to teach the children, this happened only at the first years they have the nobile medic who's coming to and fro around this area to cure the villagers. In this area they killed 2 persons. The reason of killing is not know.

The rice taking was increased in every year that made the people in this area feel uneasy day after day. They said that 1 person should eat rice only 15 kalong for 1 year. Not very long time after heard like this our soldier went up to attack with this people. According to there were a lot of PL and also there were alot of our soldiers the attacking lasted 3 days and 3 nights so this the houses and Laokhao of villagers burned over. Then PL went away from this village and our soldiers reshed in to see.

They stayed only 3 days after the attacking then they moved out on the month of 12th 1962.

Old Life at Their own Village: "We used to do large Na and big Hay when we were at our own village, we made garden to plant the vegetable, contton, sugar-can, banana" said one of the oldest men while talking about his own village, they beleived in Buddishm-animism, they had 1 school 1/2 group scholaire, their way of living in their own village was very convenience.

Informant: Mr. May Deang a 45 years old Tassegg of Mxong Long. He once became a Buddishmonk about 6 years at Wat Ban M. Long. In 1958-68 he worked as Songseumpholameuangdy ge got one medal.

His family: He get marry to Nang Khankham they got 6 children altogether.

ORA:ps:8-2-71

TO: Fritz Benson

August 2, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Ban Phatae, Tasseng Buakbo, Refugees at M. Meung Report.
(PD-9431).

Ethnic Group: Eko.

Originally these people moved from Ban Phatae, Tasseng Buakbo, Muong Sing Khoueng Huakhong. There were 2 villages at Ban Phatae, one at the north and one at the south but both of them named Ban Phatae the south Phatae, there were 27/162 all of them had moved down to stay under the government control area.

Reason for Moving: Since M. Sing was lost to PL these villagers were under the control of PL because of many of the tyrannizing of the PL made this villagers fell uneasy to stay with them (PL) they lived under the north vietnamese on the top about 8 years.

Life under The NVA: When they first come there were approximately about 30 people of PL and 45 people of NVA. First of all they called a mass-rally, telling people to wake up it's already time for us to stand up to hand the guns to chase the foreigners who come to aggress our Laos. Don't you know that American close your ears and your eyes not to hear and not to see what they are going to do. In closing this they made every/thing like giving much money to built school, high way, market or anything like that if you see with your own eyes you couldn't see it they asked with the villagers to plant more rice and to raise more animals for to be the funds to use in this protracted war. They did not do any thing harmful to the villagers during the first year.

In The Second Year: They begun to establish the associations. There were Association of old women, Association of old men, Association of young women, Association of young men. After the organization of this Associations. The rice taking and the system of going to Lam Liang were following they told people to go to Lam Liang to send their bullets motor-shelter and other warefare to Neo Na. They used this system for many years then there's a bombing of T-28 to this place, this time there were PL in the village, but there was no body died. PL could not stand in the village, because there was also our soldiers fight with them (PL) when the PL went out from the village, our soldiers rushed in to chased them. Then the villagers were under our RLG soldiers now. They were here about 8 months then PL returned back again to attack with our soldiers this time we couldn't resist them so when the soldiers run out from the village the villagers also run out from the village they leaved in the month of 6/1970.

Life at Their own Village: All of them had done Na and Hay for sustain thier life. According to they are forest people, they did not do any thing on business, marchant, no education at all.

New Life: All of them had done Hay again as in their own village. Besides this they raised animals poultries and livestock no school no dispensary.

Present Problem: They have no problem at all.

Informant: Mr. Huchen a 31 years old Nai Ban of Ban Phatae. He has been village leader 5 years ago.

ORA:ps:8-2-71

TO: Fritz Benson

August 2, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Ban Sobkuang, Refugees at M. Meung Report.

Ethnic Group: Eko.

At their native village, there were 56 families unknown number of persons. They moved down to government control area only 33/176 persons. Originally these people moved from Ban Sobkuang, Tasseng Sobroy, Muong Sing Khoueng Hua Khong.

Reason for Moving Down: In 1960 in this village, there were our AC soldiers, came here commanded by Lieutenant Takam (who's now Chao Muong of Eko) Takam had been in this place about 5 years. Villagers reported that no problem at all in that time. Then in 1967 there was an heavy ~~attack~~ attack in this place between Mr. Takam soldiers and PL not very long time they got their team (PL) from M. Sing to reacttack again this time esactly in the village. Mr. Takam couldn't resist them, so he ordered his soldiers to move out without thinking to the villagers. Hence the villagers were controlled by PL about 4 months and 18 days.

Life under the control of PL: During this period of time PL did not do any thing much to the villagers only made the propaganda and used them (PL) to go to Lam Liang. during the first 2 months they did not get the rice from people only made the propaganda. Then on the 3rd month they began to take the rice from people not only this they took even the cows, buffaloes, pigs and hens, they said (villagers) they (PL) presented in the village only 15 men. They sent the sticky rice and the meat of animals mentioned above to the mountain that was not far away from this village. Some time they told people to go and send them the food. For the cost of animals that they killed was the paper Receipt" they said we would really repay you after we receipt our money from head quarter. please keep it the paper that I gave you if you loose it we wouldn't guarantee".

After we lost team 24 to PL there were the bombing of T-28. Right at this time there were 11 PL died in their camp by this bombing. There was 1 motor-shelter of T- that was not burst so the son of the informant made it burst by burning it. It was not the distroying of PL at all. When PL heard the sounds of it. They ran to the place that the event happened. So they accused to the informant's son that he leaned towards against the RIG soldiers, so he was killed by PL. The PL increased again one more step in tyrannizing this people. "If any body went ~~out~~ out from the village in order to look for food or buffloes, they (PL) accused him or to send the food to enemies ~~(PL)~~ (RIG).

When it was like this the villagers couldn't move their body to go to anywhere. They were very afraid so they secretly escaped to our royal Lao government on the month of 6/1967 they directly to M. Meung.

Old Life Village: All of them had done Hay and raised a little bit of animals poultries. They had no school no dispensary and also no wat. They beleived in Phi Mittsa. Mittsa spirit.

New Life: They also do Hay they said for the rice is good but for the opium is not good. They have no school no wat, but if there's a patient they come to M. Meung dispensary.

Present Problem: They would like to have one school if possible.

Informant: Mr. Ayseang a 49 years old Nai Ban of Ban Sobkuang.

ORA:ps8-2-71

TO: Fritz Benson

August 3, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Ban M. Kang Refugees at M. Meung Report (GD-0123)

Ethnic Group: Leu.

Originally these people moved from Ban M. Kang, T. M. Mang, M. Sing K. Huakong. Before at their own village, there were 30/130 people, all of them moved down to government control area, they present at M. Meung 30/140 people.

Reason for Moving: These villagers had been under the control of PL for many years at the time of French domined Laos. At that time they were with north-vietnamese, these people were not in the village; they were in the jungle and came out only 10-15 persons and stayed in the village only 10 days then they went out. They made the camp. Some body said, they made the cradle among the trees to sleep and ordred Nai Ban to come to tell them if they had seen the French soldiers. They were here about 10 years and a half then there's a peace all over laos. Lao United Lao. The north-vietnamese people were taken back to their own country. In this period of time there's areally Lao governed Lao without anyface of forcinger to control. Then not very long time the kpolitic in Vientiane changed. One group of Laotien went out from Vientiane and made the speech to get the soldiers to arm these k/people were supplied by red china but they put north-vietnamese at the front to cover the red china.

These in 1962 the mentioned ~~above~~ above people captured M. Sing easily. After we lost our headquarter to them, the villagers around M. Sing were under the control of PL since then up to 1965.

Life under the control of PL: First of all when they arrived they made the speech or we can say that a "Propaganda". They said: dear parents its already time for us to wake up and open our eyes widely to see what is in our country? don't you know that american imperialism oppressed us, they used Laos as their place where they can try their new thoughts (guns and other new invention) they help Laos by giving the ammunitions and other warfare. They do not help us the thing that is not be harmful, to the country like the industry or anythong like that" they said many things that the informant do not remember. Besides this they beged people to produce more rice and plant more red chilly, egg-plant banana and sugar-can. On the other hand they told people to be their ears and their eyes to see and listen what is the movement of the enemies".

One week later they took the rice from people that is the ready to eat rice besides this they told people to go to send their things to Neona. Only the men, for the first year they only made the propaganda for to be friendly and to give people to be symphathetic with them. They were in the village only 3-4 persons, may be it's the propaganda men.

When the first year passed and the 2nd year came they changed every thing in the village. Old PL that was good to the people were transferred to new

place. Replaced by the new one they selected the new Nai Ban, Neo Ban, Neo Tasseng. Because the old Nai Ban and old Tasseng were not good to them as it should be on the other hand the Tasseng and Nai Ban that were selected by American quislings were not good to them (PL) they organized the associations. For the man who's going to be Nai Ban and Tasseng should be a person who had no knowledge before, because they would trained, on the other hand he must be a poor people not rich before.

After the selection they took the rice from people. The first time that they took the rice from people was called "Khao Samaki" they got a kalong of seed rice they took 2 kalong of Khao Pauak then they put it in the public warehouse that they told people to do". This rice belong to all of any one lacked the rice he could borrow from this warehouse but must repay back when the next harvest come. They have always meeting, exchanged the thoughts that how's work? ect.... finally they said produced more rice and raised more animals for to be the fund to resist american aggressors out of Laos. During the years that there people was under the control of PL they killed 1 man named May Inchay, the's ordinary villagers reason for killing him. Before PL he's the village soldier then PL entered into his village he did not went out so he was captured and investigated PL accused him to be the one who be against them. So finally they killed him without any pity at all.

For the public work: They did not build anything only prepared the old one that had been built by the RLG.

For portorage system: They went to send the thins to Tha Pan. Bullets, rice with the foodstuff. Besides this the adults in this villag were recruited to be Thahamuong (Muong Soldiers) this guy was not really the ~~fighting~~ fighting soldiers only stayed in the Muong.

Life under the control of PL was going step by step that made the people fell and understand themselves. Then there were our soldiers went up to this place to fight with PL they (PL) couldn't resist our soldirs they went out so the villagers resist our soldiers they went out so the villagers moved out from their village on the month of 12/1965.

Present Problem: They have no problem at all at M. Meung they could do and go everywhere they like.

Informant: Mr. Mayseang a 47 years old Nai Ban of Ban M. Kang 3 years ago that he has been a Nai Ban at the child age he received no education at all. But once been a monk about 11 years old he continued to be a farmer since left the wat he got mary to Nang Nuan. They got 4 children, all of them are boys they still live under the control of him.

TO: Fritz Benson

August 10, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Ban Longsanetay Old Refugees at Nam Keung Report.

Ethnic Group: Yao.

Originally these people moved from Ban Longsanetay Tasseng Tafang, Muong Sing, Khoueng Hua Khong. Before at their own village there were 173 people and 27 families. All of them had moved down to RIG controlled area.

Reason for Moving: After we lost M. Sing to Neo Lao Hackmat. In 1962 these villagers were under the control of PL about 2 years.

Life under The Control of PL: When they first arrived in this village they behaved very well to the villagers such as they helped people to do Na and Hay, help them to cut the wood to plant the rice. Not only that they helped people even to sweep the house, fed pigs and hens. They did not recruit anything from the villagers. Even the villagers gave them they did not accept these are the event that happened in the 1st year. In 2nd year they told people to go to M. Sing to have a meeting there. In this meeting they said: Do not beleive in Tiao La Because he was bought by American people the villagers went to buy someting at the neiboring village, when they returned the PL accused them that they went to contact with RIG soldiers so they told them to go to Lam Liang. Besides this they recruited the rice and the consumption, pigs, hens and every kinds of food that the villagers had without any pay at all. (Please see more something about the life under the PL in my report on Ban Mone Phiat people).

When they ~~PL~~ villagers couldn't stand under them so they escaped to our RIG controlled area on the month of 4, 1964.

Informant: Mr. Fupu, he has been a village leader about 13 years old together.

ORA:ps:8-10-71

TO: Fritz Benson

August 10, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Ban Srigneang Old Refugees at Nam Keung Report. (QD-2141)

Ethnic Group: Leu. Originally these people moved from Ban Srigneang, T. Yang Phieng, M. Sing K. Hua Khong. Before at their own village there were 36/274 people. They moved down here to our RIG controled area 33/257 persons.

Reason for Moving: Because of we could not stand the way of the controlling of Pathet-Lao so we escaped from our mother village to the safe area that the Royal Lao Government control. The thing that we could not stand, when they first arrived into our village they behaved pretty well and gently and kind to us. They help us to do the work of our rice field, cutting the wood to be our Hay to plant the vegetable corns etc...During this period of time PL did not eat and drink with us. Even we gave them to eat at their lodgement they did not accept. Any way they made only the speech to us. They said that dear parents! We would like to speak frankly to you that at present time we have very big problem. That big problem could be solved of the people in the nation be harmonied altogether. It's already time for us to wake and to understand what's going on in our nation. Did you know that we are strive for food and lacks more many other things. Our country is very rich but the people who live in this land sold it already to the foreigner. For getting back those things let's walk together side by side, shoulder to shoulder along with each other to eject those foreigner out of our nation. If we (Lao people) do not eject or we will be let be gone be by gone it is not good. For our nation would be under the foreigner for even since. Anyway we have already our military to fight against them for us we are at the back we should supply them the warefare. Life give them the ammunitions so that they would be happy when there are many persons support them" We would like you to produce more rice and plants more the vegetable and raise more animals. They said like this every 3 days. Then the villagers followed them to do more Na and Hay. They got more products but they had to give to the PL army. Not only for the rice they gave them even the pigs. Hens, /and ducks PL said they are going to pay when the war finish do not abundant the paper that I wrote for you. They used people to go to Lam Liang to feet from China border, and to send to front border (Neo Na). When it was like this the villagers were not happy as they could be. The PL knew that they were tired of them so they went one more step to tyranized them in the night time they had many goups, scattered around the village usually be under the ground-floor to make ears dropped to listen to what people talked and discussed, Anyway the villagers knww the information first. Some of them were put into the prison and investigated. From that time on the villagers behaved like they did not knww anything. They immediately slipped after the dinner. One year passed. At the begining of the new year and at the end of the old year they celebrate their 12th December festival.

In thei Celemony: They draw many thing's against Royal Lao Government and the United States including the allies. They fixed Mao Cheutung and Soupha-nouvong's Pho to at the top where the rite took place. They read many things

concerning about the 12th of December. As the informant reported that he realized that they recited the birth day of their army and the Relation-Ship of the Mao Red China people and Soupha and PL compatriot people. After the speech the questions and the problems concerning about this were wellowe to all of the spectators.

After that, they danced Lam Vong. They said that they tried and tried to escaped from them to the Royal Lao Voevernment control area. In 1964 they said that they would selected and organized the associations and the units but the people did not accept yet.

As I explained them many thong about the RIG and its friend country helped people to build the nation helping people to build the school and dispensary and also the high-way, and I asked them that. Did they do like our government did? the informant answered, No, they still distroyed the old one that the government build.

So at the end of 1964 they escaped from their own village to our government controlled area.

Informant: Mr. May Kong, he has been a leader since 1969.

ORA:ps:8-10-71

TO: Fritz Benson

August 10, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Ban Ta Fang Old Refugees at Nam Keung Report.

Ethnic Group: Yao.

Before these people moved from Ban Tafang, Tasseng Tafang, Muong Sing Khoueng Hua Khong. At their own village there were 50/350 all of them had moved down to RIG controlled area.

Reason for Moving: After M. Sing was lost to PL in 1962. All of the villagers were ~~made~~ under the control of PL when they first arrived they had organized to have a meeting in this meeting they said they cursed too much the royal lao government and also the united states. They accused that the lao government official staffs are running dogs of americans, besides this they told villagers to plant more and to produce more rice not only the rice but also the egg-plants and red chilly banana-tree sugar cane and so many other things else. They said that they are going to establish the association and the head of unit but the villagers did not agree with them so they did not establish they recruited the rice from the villagers 2 kalongs from every house not only that but also the pigs, the hens and ducks. Because of it is rather far from M. Sing the PL head quarter at M. Sing ordered them to be back to stay at M. Sing. They only come to and from may be 1 month or may be 15 days they went once. Then at the interval they saw many people moved from their own village and came to this village and persuaded them to escape to all of them moved down to RIG controlled area on the month of July 1964.

Life at their Own Village: All of them had done slash and burn rice field. They planted the opium raised animals poultrys and livestock. No school no dispensary at all, their children received no education.

New Village: Also all of them try to do slash and burn rice field and raise a little bit of animals only poultrys. Their children receive well education. They have school and dispensary.

Present Problem: The most difficult problem that they encounter right now is a place where to make rice field because there's no place at all.

Informant: Mr. Chien Pulien had been village leader about 8 years.

ORA:ps:8-10-71

TO: Fritz Benson

August 10, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Ban Xiengle Tasseng Xiengchay, Muong Sing. Old Refugees at Namkeung Report. (QD-2343).

Ethnic Group: Leu.

Originally these people moved from Ban Xiengle T. Xiengchay, M. Sing, K. Hua Khong. Before at their own village there were 52/327 they moved down to RIG side only 20/152 persons.

Reason for Moving: After we lost our M. Song Post to the enemies in 1962 the whole villagers were under the control of PL about 1 year.

Life under the Control of PL: The first day that they arrived into this village. PL told villagers to come to 1 place for to make the meeting. In the meeting they said for many years we were under the control of Frenchmen with the compatriotism we sacrificed every thing even our life to exile those people out of Laos. Because of we believed that if Lao governed Lao, without any foreigner on the top, there's not big problem. So when the Frenchmen went out from Laos. Because of our country is rich with many sources and many others valuable things so the American people like also to have Laos to be one of their colonies. For solving those problems we have to walk together along side with each other to exile them out of our country. Let's be harmonized together supported each other because we are all Laotians to have American out of Laos. They always brought the villagers to go to train and also always open the meeting festival, in this festival they played drama, supposed themselves to be one side American and RIG soldiers and another side "Pathet Lao attacking each other and then finally American lost reside this they danced Lam Vong.

About 5 months they told villagers to make the Lao Samakhi (Public Warehouse) they organized the head of the unit association of men and association of women they checked over the villagers that how many kalong of rice that they planted in each families. They made the mass-rally telling people that "we are at the back we should have to feed the army by giving them to the rice who's agree with me please raise your hand?" Then all of the villagers raised their hands, because they were afraid of their power. Then they began to recruited the rice from the people. First 3 kalongs of Khao Puak they got 1 kalong they kept these amounts at the public warehouse. Not only that they even told villagers to plant red chilly tree and 5 egg-plants tree in each family.

10 families to one head this head sees over ~~10 families~~ 9 families. If any family did not plant as the PL told this guy told him and obrom him if he still did not plant he reported to PL. They used villagers to go to Lam Liang to fetch the ammunitions from the china border to QD-2343 and also sent them to the Neo Na. Besides this they recruited the pigs, hens, and cows by writing the receipt that they would pay later.

The informant reported that they did not receipt any kip from PL. At the night ime they (PL) made ears dropped to listen to what people siad the villagers said that they couldn't talk or chat at all after the dinner.

Fortunately at last major Tiao La Yao leader went up to this place wrote a letter to the villagers told Nai Ban and Tasseng to come out from the village, so all of Nai Ban and Tasseng come out to Tiao La soldiers then they came to Nam You to get more soldiers to this place to attack to get their children and wife to moved out in 1963.

Life at their Own Village: All of them had done Na and garden to plant the banana sugar canand did a a little bit of business. They had school and dispensary. They way of their living in teir own village was very convernience.

New Life at their New Village: All of lthem had down Hay and a littæ bit of business work. They went to Nam Keung hospital when they got sick their children received well education.

Present Problem: The big problem that they had was a place to do Na. Many villgers reportæd that if M. Sing will be ours all of them would return back to settle there at their own village.

Infharment: Mr. Nane Kong Khume, he has been a Nai Ban about 20 years old. He was also Nai Ban when PL entered into his village.

ORA:ps:8-10-71

TO: Fritz Benson

August 11, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Ban Mone Phiat Old Refugees at Nam Keung Report.

Ethnic Group: Yao.

These villagers before settled in Ban Mone Phiat Tasseng Tafang, Muong Sing Khoueng Hua Khong. At their original village, there were 42/285. All of them had moved down to RIG controlled area. But they are not settle in at the same place.

Reason for Moving: 10 days after we lost our Post. Muong Sing to Pathet-Lao. They penetrated into the village. They went through the village and checked every thing in the house, finally they collected the guns that the RIG soldiers gave them before (villagers). After that they told the mandarins in the village to go to M. Sing to have a meeting. In the meeting they said: From 1961 the RIG is very poor they don't have anything at all even the salary of the functionary. All departemtns depends on American. American gives it eve ything that it needs. From now on we already freed you from them now let's do more your Na or Hay to produce more products for to be our funds to attack and to seject American and its quislings out of Laos. Then they made an appointement for the next meeting. They had 4 times of meeting then they organized the association and selected the new Nai Ben and Tasseng from that time on the meeting was always opened. They had the same topic that made the villagers got tired of the meeting. In this village they selected 1 person for to recruit the rice when PL came in the village. They got pigs, hens. They brought 1 time a cow to M. Sing for the feast. At that time the major of PL from the Sunkang Neolao Hackrat came there. The system of Lam Liang, they used villagers to go to Lam Liang village to village.

Public Work: They did not built anything to this village. Then 1964 Tiao La soldiers went up to attack the Pathet-Lao within this area. The PL couldn't resist they escaped away from this place, 2 or 3 days later the PL with many battalions of them returned back again to this village. Tiao La soldiers knew about this event they told the villagers to move out from the village on the month of July 1964. So the villagers moved out and directed to Nam Keung.

Old Life at their Own Village: All of them had done Hay besides this they planted the opium. They raised animals livestock and poultries and houses there was no school and no dispensary. Their children did not received education. Before they belive in spirit. They worshiped like chinese people.

New Life: All of them had done Hay raise poultries and livestock. Their children received well education. They now beleive the same.

Present Problem: The big problem that they have is place for doing Na. Because there's no place to do Na at all.

Informant: Lao Lomeng has been a village leader about 3 years.

TO: Fritz Benson

August 11, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Ban Nam Leck Old Refugees at Nam Keung Report.

Ethnic Group: Yao.

Originally these people moved from Ban Nam Leck, Tasseng Nam Keo Luong, Muong Sing Khoueng Hua Khong. Before at their own village there were 26/167, all of them had moved down to RLG controlled area they stayed altogether at Nam Keung. Site 150.

Reason for Moving: After Muong Sing was lost to Pathet Lao, the whole village were under the control of PL about 3 years.

3 years life under the control of PL: In this village when they first arrived. They told villagers to go to Lam Lieng immediately because there's an heavy attack in the front border. Villagers sent them the ammunitions and the rice then about 1 week after the heavy attack they made the propaganda. They said that "we are going to bring the tractor for helping you to do and to extend more your rice field. They only said but not come true. They said that they would establish the associations but they didn't, because at this area was not quiet safe so they did not set up the association. In this village they kolloed 3 persons.

Reason for Killing: They accused these 3 guys that they had been old soldiers. In reality they were not. They brought them a the deep jungle and killed them there. Besides this they recruited the consumption such as ducks, hens 2 cows and 2 buffaloes for their 12th December party. In this village they did not built any theing. Only they reported that PL built a hightway between China to Lackham and Lackham to M. Sing. For the meeting they had once month. The meeting usually pressed on the same topic of the policy. They told villagers to be the ears and the eyes for them observe the enemies movement.

On year pas and the second year came in this year they added more their tyranizing, if any body in the village did a little,bit wrong to them they put him in the jail and obrom him if he still did wrong the second time PL in the village send him to Sunkang to wash his brain there. For the amount of recruiting the rice they adeed more this made the villagers felt uneasy to live with them but anyway; they said that it is our fate" in the 3rd year all of the villagers in the village went out to hide themselves at the jungle and then they went to contact with the soldiers then they moved out from that place in 1965. They directed to Nam Keung.

Life at their Own Village: All of them had done Na platned opium, Raised animals, poultries and livestock some of the adults in this village went to join in the army of Royal Lao Government.

New Life at their New Village: The majority of people do Hay to sustain their life and do a little bit of business work, Selling oads and ends. Their children received well the education.

The Informant: Mr. Sun Pu willage leader about 4 years he received no education at all he once had been a soldiers about 6 years.

Present Problem: Nothing at all.

ORA:ps:8-11-71

TO: Fritz Benson

August 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Ban Pasort Refugees Report.

Ethnic Group: Eko.

Originally these people moved from Ban Pasort Tasseng Buakbo, M. Sing Khoueng Hua Khong. Before at their own village there were 80/400 persons. they moved down to RIG control area only 35/233 all the rest still living under the control of PL at their own village.

Reason for Moving: After M. Sing was lost to PL all of the villagers stayed under the control of PL since that time up to 1970. Then they escaped down to safe area that the RIG control.

Life Under The Control of PL: 1 month only after M. Sing was lost to PL they entered into this village. First when they come they behaved very well to the villagers. Hepped them to plough, and clearing the wood to plant the rice. They said "the cleanness is the source of happiness" they leaded people to clean the houses and also the yard.

1 Week later they called a mass-rally and made the propaganda. They said, before when you were with Lao Kao (old Lao, RIG side) you were drafted to work for them and also for to be soldiers. Not only this the system of Taxes was so high that your people could hardly pay for them. They tyrannized you by doing many ways. They sold Lao people to America to Thailand South Vietnam to exchange with the dollars. Don't beleive them from now on. In revenging than we would like you to come with us to hold the guns to fight against them. For the old people and the women have to be ears and eyes to see and to listen what's going on about the enemies movement.

There is the important event that happened to these villagers at the first year. The second year, they changed the rules of governing the village. The selected the new Nai Ban, the old one that the RIG jointed was not useful for them" they siad, after the selection, he wet ot obrom at Tasseng's village about the rule of governing the village. Then PL told villagers to obey the new Nai Ban and respected him. Not very long time after that they used villagers to go to Lam Liang to send them the bullets, the ammunitions and others warfare to M. Sing. There were 5 adulsats in this village were recruited by them to join in their army the system of governing in the village seemed to be severe day after day. So the new Nai Ban that was selected by them (PL) escaped to team 24 to our AC soldiers there. The new 5 recruited PL heard about this news they also had escaped, too. With their guns on hands to team 24. When it happened like this. PL staped agin one more steps in tyranning the villagers. They killed 6 persons in this village 2 women and 4 men.

Reason for Killing them: They accused these 6 ~~persons~~ persons sent the food and rice to the enemies (RIG soldiers). After this event gone. They organized the associations the association of old women. Association of

young women, association of old men, association of young men, units. When the selection was over they took these leaders of association to go to study at Tasseng's village at Duakbo. They studied about 7 days then come to work again at their village. They always had meeting 1 one a week and report to Nai Ban that the work was getting well and also the movement of enemies was still in condition No. 1 then Nai Ban continued to report to Khanatasseng.

For the food drafting they took pigs, hens, and even the buffaloes and cows. They always wrote the receipt to the owner that they would pay later. The informant proceeded to report that his villagers did not get any from them PL.

For the public work they did not do any thing at all only made the Laokao (public warehouse). They had 1 medic, but belong to army, he's coming to and fro around this villages to see the sick people.

In 1969 there were T-28's bombing in this village at this time there were 7 PL in this village, one of them was killed and also 2 villagers, as in the above I mentioned that the Nai Ban that PL established had escaped to team 24. He contacted to ask the soldiers to go and get his village back. He could win them easily. They now feel very happy and stayed with his villagers about 6 months. Then PL returning again to attack because of villagers got very angry and also rather afraid of them. They insisted the village leader to lead them to escape so they ran with soldiers to go out from the village on the month 4/1970.

Life at Their own Village: All of them had done Na to sustain their family. They raised livestock and poultry. Some of the villagers planted the opium they lived by doing Na and sell the livestock and poultry that raise and also sell the opium they said their way of living in their own village was very convenience.

New Village: They raised animals livestock and poultries some of them had already done Hay to plant the rice. They are now still feeding by social Welfare.

Present Problem: These villa ers also would like to have 1 school to teach their boys and girls how to read and to write. Because many boys and girls in this villag do not know how to read and write.

Informant: Mr. Thangho 2/ a 50 years old village leader of Ban Pasort. He had been in this position 14 years old altogether.

TO: Fritz Benson

5/14/71

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Ban Phu Ty Refugees Report.

Ethnic Group: Laotheung.

Originally these people moved from Ban Phuty, Tasseng Phu Kha, Muong Vieng Phu Kha, Khoueng Houa Khong. At their old village there were 27/150 persons. They moved to Ban Namchuan only 7/46 persons. All the rest still be under the control of PL at their old village.

Reason for Moving: After we lost our Luang Namtha post to North-Vietnamese on 1962. The whole village were under the control of PL up to 1965.

Life under the PL during this 3 years: They did not do any thing much to these villagers; only made the propaganda and Obrom the villagers to be "one" or unit to build our Lao Nation to be independent they believed very good to the villagers. Lately they organized "Nai Korn" "Nai Nouay" and village soldiers. Because this village is small that's why they did not organize much about the other associations. They took the rice, pigs and buffaloes to be their food. They had many names of rice such as:

- (1) Khao Khun Sang
- (2) Khao Samaky
- (3) Khao Suayxat

They did not kill the villagers nor took them to go to Obrom to be Phanac Ngan; then in 1966 our AC soldier made an attacking to these PL. They could not resist our soldiers. They went away then our villagers now stayed under the control of our RIG soldiers up to 1970. PL again come to attack the team 33 our soldiers now couldn't resist them they went away. The villagers now hid themselves at the deep jungle about 15 days. They went to look for food in the jungle "vegetable" they saw the food print of PL and the places where they halted so they were very afraid and escaping from that village on 5/1970.

Life at their old village: They planted their rice on their uphill-rice place, raising animals such as hens pigs, poultries and livestock. They believed in Phi Pho and PHI Mae every year they had to feed them and also when someone get sick the head of the family went to fortune-teller that why to be so? If the fortune-teller that its because of Phi Pho he like to each hen to they had to feed it. There's no school no dispensary new life at the new village. They followed the same to do their Hay. They still supported by Social Welfare at Houei Sai.

Informant: Mr. Bac Oun a 46 years Nai Ban of this village, he's unlitary and he have been a soldier nor PL. He got married with Sao Boun. They got 10 Children altogether, they are all still be alive.

TO: Fritz Benson

May 19, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Ban On Refugees Report.

Ethnic Group: Laotheung.

Originally these people moved from Ban On, Tasseng Phu Kha, Muong Vieng Phu Kha, Khoueng Houa Khong. Before at their old village there were 33/250 they moved down here only 23/214.

Reason for Moving: Because of there were PL coming and going around this area and they set a Min on the way to look for food and fish, many people in this village were wounded by this reaction of PL. All of the mandarins in this village consult with each other to go away from this area so that they could go to look for their food and fish. So they moved to Nam Chuam on the month of 4th 1971.

Life at their old village: They planted their rice on the uphill-rice, raising animals poultries, livestock and horses to sustain their life.

New life at the new village: A 42 years old Nai Ban of Ban On reported that they now try to plant the rice, but it is not so good, cause of they are coming late. They still feed by Social Welfare Ban Houei Sai.

Informant: Mr. Boun a Nai Ban of Ban On. As this guy reported that PL never entered into his village. Only been to and fro around, asking food and made the propaganda. He had been a leader of this village since 1962.

His biography: Mr. Boun was born at Ban On, Tasseng Phu Kha, Muong Vieng Phu Kha, Khoueng Houa Khong. He is unlitterary, never receipt any education at all, except from his parents.

When he was grown up, he had become a paddy rice farmer as the other did. He got married to Nang Chanh, they got 7 children altogether they now still living with him.

ORA:Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY:ps:5-19-71

TO: Fritz Benson

July 30, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (HIS)

SUBJECT: Ban Muong Yuan Refugees at M. Meung Report. (12 Phanna)

Ethnic Group: Leu.

Originally this people moved from Ban M. Yuan Tasseng M. Yuan, M. Phong Khoueng Xieng Hung or 12 Phanna. Before at their own village there were 98 families approximately about 600 persons.

Before this people lived at M. Xieng Hung it was another kingdom Leu governed Leu. There was no problem at all at that time, the way of living at 12 panna before red was very convenience. In 1945 the communist red china entered into this land. When they first come they help people in many way. They made a speech to open the eyes of the villagers and bade people the way to do Na to get more rice.

1 Year after they selected Nai Seo 8 families to 1 Nai Seo, besides this they selected the head of young men. Young women old women old men the head of veterinary.

Their Duty: 8 houses to 1 Nai Seo. This person had the duty to tell the people to do to plant the cahoutehou rice, the cotton, the sugar can banan tree they made 1 place when they got rice, they divided into 9 parts each one received 1 part and the other part is for sale to get the money to "Seu" that mean to finance.

If it is a big village with too much people they established "Seu" for example a village of about 100 families they divided into 2 parts in each part they called "1 Seu" they did the same as Seo. For the doing Na and Hay.

The Young Men: They just established, nothing to do with these young fellows 1 year after the Khuathana that means, get the things from the rich people to be the state belongings; and give this thing to the poor one. When they get the guns from the rich man they give to the adults to be "Min pin" (Village soldiers) they trained this people very severe when they formed each other they said Minsu Kung Cho Touy" means "are those our men"? if it is the same group they said the same words if not they immediately fight with each ~~other~~ other.

For the Women: They had many duties such as planting the rice, covering the houses.

Old Men: They have the duty to make the fertilizer and also the tools for the field rice.

Old Women: Take care of the children when their parents is away from home. For the cooking there is another group of women to cook for them. Every body in the village eat in one place.