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MR 1 refugee interviews – Sayaboury. 1970/1971

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TO: Fritz Benson

Oct 26, 1970

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (SYBY)

SUBJECT: Meeting with The Acting Chao Khoueng of Sayaboury on
Oct 22, 1970.

On the morning of October 22, 1970. I went to meet the Acting of Chao Khoueng in Sayaboury for to get to know about the numbers of population and their living. The more detailed answers that I got from him are following below.

In Sayaboury there are 5 Muongs.

Muong	Xieng Hone	Hongsa	Sayaboury	Paklay	Kenthao	Total
Leader's Name:	Thongsavanh SRIMANOTHAM	Somboun PHOUNSAVATH	Suang KHOENGBUA	Phia Phaeng VIRAKHOUN	Prasert BOUNNAVONG	
Dan			2	1		3
Kong					1	1
Tasseng	12	7	11	16	9	55
Ban	178	76	191	101	94	640
Population	39670	19094	51656	34629	32960	178009

This is not including the refugees. Only the inhabitants of their original village. If we add refugee with, it must be around 191.627 persons.

The Beleives: The majority of this population beleives in Buddishm and the minority of them beleives in Christian and PHI.

Education: According to the educational system now almost all of the children (90%) receives education except those who stay very far and under the control of P.L. In almost of Muong, there are one group of school. Many of the children are now attending.

Health: In almost of Muong and Tasseng there are now the small infirmary for small sickness.

Their Way of Living: Half of this population plantes their rice in their rice field and half of them are doing the ppland rice. In this area consists of many tribes like, Meo, Lao, Laotheung, Thai Dam, Phai. There are also some strangers like Indians, Chinese and Viet-namase. They are merchant (Business man) some of Laotiens are selling odds and ends.

All of this are under the eyes of Chao Khoueng of Sayaboury and his two assistants. (1) Chao Khoueng Pama SOUNDARA. (2) Bounleurt NANTHATHAMMIKO (his first Acting) (3) Phai Chitto SOUVANNAVONG (his second Acting)

ORA/Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY/ps:26-10-70

TO: Fritz Benson

Oct 19, 1970

FROM: Hatsady DOUANBVIKAY (SYBY)

SUBJECT: Ban Vangphene, Tambone Bokeuatay, Ampheu Pua, Changwat Nane, Thailand.

They moved down to settle at Ban Phoungmy 46 families 223 persons altogether. These people are belonging to (Phaitribe) (Refugees we support).

Reason for Moving down: In the month of 12/1968; there were P.L. approximately about 9 or 10 persons came into this village for the purpose of Obrom (trained) the villagers, then they went away. They didn't ask anything from the villagers except obrom them. From that time on they used to come every 7 days. They told villagers not to follow the order of the official staffs that were hire by US imperialism.

On the very first month of 1968, there were orders from the Nai Tambon (head of district) told Nai Ban to go and get his salary and also to have a meeting. The Nai Ban went to head of district for the purpose mentioned above. When he finished his work, he returned back without thinking of P.L. in the middle of the way. When he was at the mist of the way P.L. arrested him there. They said I've already told you that not to go and get your salary and meeting with official staff that were hired by Americans "we are going to bring you to go to study. The sentence "to go to study" used by P.L. is suphemism, they leaded him to go to the big wood headed Ban Laolong. P.L. and him stayed there 2 nights, P.L. agreed to each other that they would kill Nai Ban after their meal. "One bullet costed for more than 50 Kip" keep it to kill the valuable person we better use the knife to kill him.

So when the day came in the early of the morning, this person asked permisson from the guard to get the water to drink. P.L. officer let him go but he was accompanied by Meo soldier. He pretended to get stomach-ached and wanted to go to excrement so when he was a little far away from the guard, he run very quickly to escape from him. He went down to Nantane Dam to present himselfe to Captain, Co, then he was sent to Nai Dan Muong Phiang and then went to Sayaboury. In the meanwhile those P.L. entered into his village for the purpose of killing his vice and his wife & children. Marvellously instead of killing them immediately, they postphoned to the next day, they told them not to go out from the village to night, if any one went out I'll shoot him without saying anything.

The brave villagers including these 3 persons went out from the village at the night time. They met each other in the morning at Ban Houei Ngaem. They went to report to the soldiers at Nantane Dam, they went up to receive this villagers. In going up there our RLG and P.L. attacked each other very heavily, the villagers now scattered every where, they lost every thing here, they came with empty handed they headed to Nantane Dam. Then they transferred to live at Pougme. In case of there were

many persons died, it was told that there was attack in this place so they moved from Ban Pounmy to (very near to Dam). The new village named Ban Phonethiang., they arrived at Ban Pounmy on the 3rd month of 1969. They stayed there about 10 months.

Life at Their Own Village: They do only their Hay, raising the poultries, livestock. No education were taught there, they beleived in Buddishm-Animism.

New Life at Their New Village: They have already done their Hay but there are so many rats came to destroy their rice. They were how supported by RLG.

Informant: Mr. Khong he had been Nai Ban since 1962 until now.

ORA/Hatsady DOUANVIXAY/ps:19-10-70

TO: Fritz Benson

Oct 21, 1970

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (SYBY)

SUBJECT: Ban Namhia old and new Refugees Report.

In this village there were groups altogether. (1) From Xieng Khouang Ban Dondang - Long Tieng. (2) From P.L. - Ban Bonam, Phathong - Kieoya. (3) From M. Xay L.P. - Ban Bohae, Phouthou. (4) From Hongsa - Ban Pabon. (5) From Sayaboury - Ban Khounexong, Namxong.

These people came from many different places like I mentioned above.

The Reason for Moving: (1) Xieng Khouang:

Ban Dondang, Tasseng Khamhong, Muong Meo, K. Xieng Khouang, because of the aggression war between Pathetlao and RLQ the most dangerous events were the coup d'etat of Konglee. P.L. bombed their artillery from the head of Namngum to Ban Dondang so villagers moved out on the 1/1/69.

Ban Long Tieng: Tasseng Long Tieng, Muong Meo, K. Xieng Khouang.
Reason: P.L. bombed their artillery to this village, they came step by step into the Long Tieng, so the General Vangpao announced that "if any one wanted to go to any where they can go because this place is dangerous enough so villagers moved out on the month of 8/1969 the 2nd group had moved out on 1970.

Luang Prabang: Ban Bo Nam, Tasseng Xieng Ngeun, M. Xieng Ngeun, K.L.P.

Reason for Moving: There were P.L. went to make the propaganda to these people. Pathetlao recruited their rice and their consumption. They said that they would establish the associations but hope lessly our villagers went out before the date that they would organize. They killed 1 villager.

Reason for Killing him: This concerned person used to go to the town where there were RLQ soldiers and officeal staffs so Pathetlao accused him that he went to contact or brought the soldiers to kill them (PL) he was taken by them to go to study. When villagers saw their reaction like this, all of them had moved out on the month of May 1963.

Ban Phatong: Every event that happened to these villagers were the same as Ban Bonam because its locations were very near to each other.

Ban Kieoya: Became of Pathetlao came to harrass them by taking their rice and consumptions told them to go to Lam-liang, villagers hated them very much so they went to contact with RLQ soldiers at Muong, soldiers gave them the amunitions but it was not enough and also they were untrained soldiers.

They moved out to Luang Prabang in 1962, according to the case of Luang Prabang, there was no land to make their upland rice or NA, they heard from some one said that, in Sayaboury at M. Phieng there was a large land to do rice field so they asked permission from Chao Khoueng of L.P. to transferred to Ban Namhia on the month of May 1963.

Muong Xay, Ban Bohae, Tasseng Bohae, Muong Xay, Khoueng Luang Prabang.
Reason for Moving: Every place that is as important, Pathetlao got them as their positions, so these villagers thought that P.L. would come to destroy them. Villagers who were sympathetic with P.L. they stayed in their own village. They didn't move. But ones who were not sympathetic with P.L. they moved down away from their own village to SYBY in minority at Ban Namhia on 1963.

Ban Phoutou: The location of this village is very near to Ban Bohae, so every thing happened in Ban Bohae is almost the same.

Sayaboury: Ban Khounxong, Tasseng Muong Phiang, M. Sayaboury K. SYBY.
Reason for Moving: According to the to and from of P.L. they had taken these people's rice and consumption. They told Nai Ban to go to meeting. Nai Ban was also afraid that P.L. would kill him so he went into the wood for hid himself then 2-3 days later he took a refugee to Ban Namhia. When the villagers knew about him (Nai Ban) all of them had moved out from their native village to Ban Namhai on the 5/4/1970.

Ban Namxong: Both locations were very near to each other so both were the same. They moved to Ban Namhia on 6/20/1970.

So in Ban Namhia there are 160 families and 2325 persons altogether. In these villagers there were many tribes, like Meo, Laotheung, Thaidam, Meo Khao, and Meolay the majority of these villagers are doing their upland rice and there are a few of them are doing Na on their rice field and also some of them are still supporting by RLG. This village stands since 1963 by the Nai Ban of Ban Namhia named Vadualor. The majority of this people believed in Christian and spirits. There were only few of them believed in Buddhism. There is one school "Group Scholaire" there are approximately about 300 pupils. One infirmery with one medic.

My Own Mind: I think these people are improving their living condition at their own village, there was no school and no infirmery. And also I think these people are self-sufficient. Nai Ban also reported that they are better than their own village 50%.

Informant: Mr. Vadualor, Nai Ban of Ban Namhia.

TO: Fritz Benson

Oct 26, 1970

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY

SUBJECT: Refugees at Ban Thadeua Report.

In this village, there are many tribes like. Lao, and Laotheung, there are 4 villages altogether. (1) Ban Houei Phay 22 families 84 persons (2) Ban Phadeang 22 families 109 persons (3) Ban Pak Phay 12 families 63 persons, so there are 56 families and 256 persons.

Reason for Moving: In 1969 there were P.L. soldiers came to harass these 4 villages people by forced them to get the rice. They used very polite words to these villagers to get the rice. They are not in permanent in this village they went to and fro around this area about 3-4 months. Every time that they came into this village the inhabitant of this village went to report the situation at Thadeua.

The P.L. Propaganda: Dear relations! we are really Lao you are also Latiens we don't like you to be afraid of us. Let's walk side by side together. CO-operate together to exile US. Imperialism to go out from our mother land. They told villagers not to go to report to the RLG soldiers. They said and explained every thing and very clear to the villagers. On December 1969 Captain Lao went to order these 2 villages people to transferred down to live at Ban Pak Phay, so all of them had moved down to settle at Ban Pakphay for 6 months. Then P.L. came to kill the people in this village (1) Old people (2) Nai Ban. They heard from some one said that they are going to kill many more. The villagers were now very afraid they couldn't go out from the village. So all of them moved down to settle at Ban Thadeua on Jun 1970. I preceeded to ask them "Are they really going to kill if you stay there? They replied me that " certainly very sure".

Life at Their Own Village: According to this mountainous place, people living in this area do only their upland rice raised only the poultries no livestock. No education taught in this place.

Life at Their New Village: They don't do any thing yet only went to hire with people who have rice field. They live from hand to mouth; their children went to school at Group schoolaire Tha Deua. They had 1 hospital they still beleive in PHI, PHI PHO and PHI MAE.

Informant: Mr. Thong Chanh an acting Nai Ban of Ban Pha Deang told me.

ORA/Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY/ps:26-10-70

TO: Fritz Benson

Nov 2, 1970

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (SYBY)

SUBJECT: Ban Pakhao Refugees Report (QB-9368)

Ethnic Group: Laotheung

These people originally came from Ban Houei Hinkeo (QB-9473) and Ban Samsun Noi (QB-9172).

Reason for Moving: Ban Samsun Noi is more further north from Ban Houei Hinkeo. At that time there was no choos at all in both of this village, there was choos at Ban Vangmuong and Vang Seua P.L. came to make the harrassment to these villagers. These news was no longer heard by our RLG soldiers they immediatly went up to this 2 places. They told villagers both of these villages to move down to settle at Pakhang and Vangsa. The RLG soldiers forced them to go down by hitting them. The villagers in Ban Samsun Noi heard about this news. They were very afraid then they moved down to settle in Ban Houei Ninkeo. They stayed in this place 3 years and a half, then at that time there were our soldiers set their camp there. 18 families of this villagers were escaped from their village to P.L. side because they had their P.L. sons and nieces. After 18 families of this villagers went to P.L. side. These people continued to live in this village. Our RLG soldiers' head quarter in L.P. knew about this news they immediately ordered this people to move down to settle at Ban Pakhao because they were afraid that these people would escape to P.L. side again.

In My Mind: I think these villagers doesn't like to move down, because there's no place to make their upland rice and also they are penniless, they came with empty handed. And I know there by my conversation with them.

Old Life: They had doen only the upland rice, and raise animals such Livestock and poultries. Not any education was taught in this village, they have only the Wat. (Pagoda).

New Life: They followed to do the same in their new life, but there are some thing destroy their plants, there were many persons died when they first arrived in this village.

Informant: Mr. One a 47 years old Nai Ban of Ban Samsun Noi gave me.

ORA/Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY/ps:2-11-70

~~FEB~~
~~JUL~~
FCB

REFUGEE REPORT (PHOU FA- NAM HIA)

Interviewed by: Tou Geu Tchang.

Reported by : Thao Nhia Kha.

During the year of 1950 they have been in Ban Phou Fa, Tasseng Phou Fa, Muong Vieng Fa, Khueng Xeng Khouang, for this village never move to any where except in the year of 1965 the enemy came to attack against them and they have fought against the enemy for 3 months but at last they lost the victory and moved to Phou Nong Phi LS 16 for 2 months to reinforce and turned back to fight at Phou Fa, after they won the victory they brought their families back in Phou Fa for 3 years and in 1968 the PL came to attack again and 150 villagers and 80 soldiers were killed in that time so all of them ~~###~~ were afraid and moved back to Phou Nong Phi, they have been there until Feb, 1971 and the PL also came in Phou Nong Phi to chase them from Nong Phi so they moved to Ban Boun Phone and Pha Hong and the PL came to make a short cut their way in Pha Hong so about 4000 people ~~###~~ were arrested and turned back to Phou Fa, and other group moved directly to Ban Pha Lam Mou and next to Keo Kacham, Luang Prabang Province. When they arrived there the assistant of Chao Khueng Xieng Khouang came to tell them to continue to Phou Chia LS 25 and stay there, so, they go as he said and arrived Phou Chia on March 3, 1971, they stayed 10 days in Phou Chia and continued to Nam Hia and they left one group in Phou Chia.

For the group whom coming to Nam Hia also distributed to ~~###~~ three group, first group arrived Nam Hia On March 15, 1971, second on April 9, 1971 and the third arrived on June 5, 1971. For the second and third group they did not receive any commodities yet except food support. Right now the statistics is up to 27 families 195 people.

From: Her Dang

TO: Fritz Benson

Oct 18, 1970

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (SYBY)

SUBJECT: Ban Pabong, Tasseng Hongsa, Muong Hongsa, Khoueng Sayaboury.

At their own village there were 80 families 280 persons they moved down here 32 families, unknown number of persons. All the rest still living at their own village. They are now living at Ban Namhia 19 families 125 persons.

Reason for Moving Down: In 1969 there were owe soldiers set their camp here at Ban Pabong by the leading of Lieutenant Chanty. During this period of time there were P.L. plus NVA came to attack this village. According to we had a few numbers of soldiers we couldn't resist them, so out villagers now stayed under the control of P.L.

Villagers Life Under The Control of P.L. 1 Month: Their important reaction to this people was their propaganda and recruiting rice, pigs, money. They told villagers to go to Lam Laing but people didn't like to go so P.L. recruit their money for to buy horses to be the transportation. When they get money, they went away. They killed 6 villagers the reason for killing them they accused these 6 persons that they were sympathetic with RLG soldiers by hiding them at the jungle and gave them rice and food. Pathelao said that "you are against our Law, it is not possible to imprison you execept the gun. 2 persons were killed by them at the very near to the village, 4 of them villagers didn't see their corpses.

Refugees also reported that they are not sympathetic with P.L. After the killing 6 persons our soldiers went to stay with this people for 2 months, then P.L. came to reattack again. They usually made the small quarrells around these people's village. Villagers now were very afraid, so they moved to Hongsa. First all of them had moved but on the way to Hongsa, one part of them were forced to return back to their own village. The rest of them 32 families were misled by P.L. they came to stayed at Hongsa 8 months. Hongsa was again attacked by PL. there was always fighting in the area so they transferred again to Ban Nam Hia on the month of 9/1968.

Their Old Life: As they lived in mountain area, there was no place to do their Na, so these people had done only their upland rice, planted corns, apium and raised the poultries, livestock and vegetable. No infirmary and no school.

New Life at Their New Village: They improved their living condition at their new village they had doen their Na, Hay and gardens their children went to school at group scolaire Nam Hia and also they have dispensary.

Informant: Mr. Laota a 70 years old Nai Ban of Ban Pabong. He was born at Ban Pabon. He had been the leader of this village since he was 23 years old up to 65 years.

ORA/Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY/ps:19-10-70

Date . 23 August 1971.

To: Fritz Bemson

From : Hatsady Douangvixay

Subject: Ban DonMun Old Refugees at XiengHorn Report.

Ethnic Group Leu

Q D 4665.

Originally these people moved from ban DonMun Tasseng DeeMee Muong Hong sa Koueng xayaboury. Before at their own village there were approximately about 50 families and around 350 persons . The majority of them still stayed at their own village under the control of our RLG . The minority of them moved down to to Xieng-Horn .

Reason for moving: After we lost mounng Ngeun Q B 2242 to Pathet Lao on 2/28/ 70. Pathet Lao entered many villages at the same day . For Ban don Mun they stayed in about one week.

Life under the PL 7 days; when they first arrived in the village . They organized to have the Mass Rally and make the Propaganda . They criticized too much the RLG government and the United States . They said that United states is Lao aggressor . They told villagers , explained them about the rules and the system that the United states use to control Laos. Then 3 days later , they told villagers to grind the rice for them . They said they would attack Hongsa that's why they like to get the rice from the people . "any village should give them 50 Kalong of rice on the next 3 days " they said . Then there were our soldiers battalion NO 14 commanded by Lte, Nuphay went up and surrounded this village . At the same time there were 3 T. 28 bombed exactly in to this village . There were many villagers killed and many of them got wounded . At the same time many houses and LaoKhaos were burned down not only that they told me that there were 2 PL killed . So the PL could not resist our soldiers so they escaped away from this village without thinking to the rice that they told villagers to grind for them.

Lieutenant Nuphay commanded his soldiers to rush into the village. Because of their houses and their LaoKhaos were burned by the fire of T 28 . There's no rice to eat and no house to live so they asked the permission from the soldiers to move away from their own village to the place that the RLG controlled area . For they might have supported by the RLG . They settled at many places like Ban Muong Poy (Thailand) Xienghorn and Nong Paduke. they moved down from their own village the month of 3/ 1970.

For the persons who have owned many hectares of paddy field rice did not move from their own village they stayed under the control of K ongNuphay soldiers . for the persons who haven't large paddy field rice, moved to the places that I mentioned above

Life at their own village

All of them had done Na to sustain their life they had one school Elementary level no dispensary . they believed in buddism and the way of living in their own village is very convincing the informant said later.

New life at their new village. when they first arrived in to the place that the
HIG control area they were supported warmly by the social welfare about 9 months
this people received only the rice not like the others right now they try to
do Na and slash and burn rice field . some of them do a little bit of selling goods
and ends .

Their thoughts . the informant pressed that he's going to stay at Xieng Horn permanently ;

Present problem that they have. they would like to ask for the commodity that the
social welfare gave to the others who first arrived. Right now according to
the present problem they are very poor they would like to complain again to feed
more about 3 more months because they have no rice to eat right now . and also they
like to get cement if possible to build 2 wells for Ban Dorn Mun Ban Dornchay
Ban Hong Tay Ban Luong Ban Khorn and Ban Vian.

Informant . Nan Khay a village leader . He has been in this position about 4 year
ago...../

ORA/ Hatsady Douangvixay.....

TO: Fritz Benson

September 21, 1971

FROM: Hatsady Douangvixay

SUBJECT: Ban Khok-Ek, Refugees at M. Hongsa Report. (QB-7496)

Ethnic Group: Lao

Originally, these people moved from Ban Khok-Ek, T. Thanun, M. Hongsa, K. Sayaboury. Before at their own village there were 32 families with approximately about 300 people. They moved to RLG soldiers only 2 families and 14 persons.

Reason for Moving: Because of there were PL came to and fro in this village about 2 years during this period of time they usually made the propaganda and some time recruited the foods-taff from the villagers.

Their propaganda: They said that the Lao government is not good they were under the control and americans on the top, they use Laotians to die for them (Ameriaans) they like to use Lao as one of their colonies. They tyrannized the Lao people very much, you couldn't know that American tyrannized you. Do not believe in them. The rite of Lam-vong aways appeared in the night time. Not very longtime there were 2 T-28 bombed excatly in this village. There were 2 houses and 2 Lao Khao burned and got danage, PL went away from the village about 5 days then they re-came again. This time they accused villagers that they learned towards against American side. They said that the villagers went to report to get the T-to bomb them. They said that they would bring all of the mandarins to go and wash the brain.

So they were very afraid that PL would kile them so they escaped from their village on the night time to our RLG soldiers control on 23/3/1971.

After the village leader went away from the village PL came and asked that, where did Nai Ban go?" the villagers answered that he went to Tasseng Tabeng village. The villagers afraid that they (PL) knew that the Nai Ban escaped and they would killed them so they escaped to the RLG control area on the month of 4/1971 for the people who did not move, they now still live under the control of PL at their own village.

Informant: Xiengchampa, 52 years old, one of the villagers in this village.

ORA:ps:21-9-71

TO: Fritz Benson

September 21, 1971

FROM: Hatsady Douangvixay

SUBJECT: Ban Nam Sing Refugees at Hong Sa Report.

Originally these people moved from Ban Nam Sing T. Hongs M. Hongs, K. Sayaboury. Before at their won village, there were 37 families with approximately about 250 persons. All of them had moved down to the government controlled area.

Reason for Moving: A few years ago after 1970, there were squadron of PL coming to and fro around this area about 2 years. During this period of time PL only made the propaganda and recruited the rice and foodstuff from the villagers. They did not do any thing yet. According to this village is the conflicting area between RLG soldiers and Pathet-Lao themselves. So they couldn't set any program or any project at all. The most important thing tha they did to this villagers was "the propaganda" but any way this did not make them to learn towards against them. The Nai Ban himself was very afraid so when PL came 3 times in his village, he secretly sent his man to go and report to Tasseng immediately around also asking 1 squadron of soldiers to go and stay with him at his village. So not very long time after PL heard that in this village had a soldiers them they came and attacked. This lasted 1 day and 1 night. Our soldiers guessed that they were over numbers of PL and think that they couldn't resist so they ordered the villagers to move out from the village.

On the way PL made an embushed to the soldiers and the villagers, ours died 3 persons including 5 persons of villagers. The rest of them were caught by PL some of them arrived Hongsa with safety.

Informant: Mr. Heuy 40 years old village leader now of them still supported by our RLG/SW. 1they did not do any thing yet.

ORA:ps:21-9-71

TO: Fritz Benson

September 21, 1971

FROM: Hatsay Douangvixay

SUBJECT: Ban Pakngum, Refugees at Hongsa Report. (QB-3793)

Ethnic Group: Lao

Originally this people moved from Ban Pak Ngum, T. Thanun M. Hongsa, K. Syby. Before at their own village, there were approximately about 27 families and about 137 persons. All of them had moved down to the RLG control area.

Reason for Moving: Because of there were our AC soldiers camped at M. Pakbeng then the PL came to make the harassment to the villagers around this area. They did not attack the soldiers they just went around and made the propaganda not only that they even asked the rice and foodstuff from the villagers. They said many things that were against our RLG soldiers and accused them that they were the American quislings and their obedient running dogs. They said many things against Lao government. They were to and fro around this area about 1 year during this period of time they killed 3 villagers (1) Xieng Pong (2) Thit Phong (3) Xieng Duang.

Reason for Killing: They told Xieng Duang and Xieng Pong to go and buy the pig for them both of them went but they couldn't buy pig. Because it's very expensive when they came back to their village, on the way home, another group of PL saw and doubted that they were RLG spies. So they killed them (two fellows) on the mist of the way. (3) Mr. Thit Phong: He took oads and ends to sell at the other village. PL accused him that he's RLG spy to they killed him. The way of recruiting rice was very severe. When it was like this all of the mandarins in the village escaped down to the RLG controlled area. They were now only 5 families rested in the village, then the informant was pointed to be village leader and also spy. Whenever they came to the village they told informant to recruit the rice for them and also pig and many other thing of foodstuffs. They increased their tyrannizing step by step so the informant himself made up his mind to take his family to escape to the RLG controlled area on the month of 7/1970, without telling any body. So there are 4 families still live under the control of PL at their own village.

Old Life at Their Own Village Before PL: All of them made slash and burn rice field to be their occupation, some of them was merchant. Beside that they raised animals such as poultry and livestock.

New Life at Hongsa: They did not do anything yet, they are now still supported by SW. Lao their thoughts: As the informant reported he will move to Houei Sai after the autumn because at Hongsa no place to do Na. Right now they are hired by the ones who have money for sustain their life.

Informant: Xieng Sing a 51 years old village leader assistant. He was once a Nai Ban, pointed by PL.

ORA:ps:21-9-71

TO: Fritz Benson

September 21, 1971

FROM: Hatsady Douangvixay

SUBJECT: Ban Phaday Refugees at Hongsa Report. (QB-5368)

Ethnic Group: Yao

Originally this people moved from Ban Phadai T. Hongsa, M. Hongsa, K. Sayaboury. Before at their own village there were 30 families and almost about 300 people. They moved to the government controlled area only 2 families 17 persons.

Reason for Moveing: Because of the bad reaction of the PL Pathet Lao stayed in their village for almost 2 years. During this period of time every day PL made the propaganda. They said many things against Lao-government and U.S. government. Not only making the propaganda they also recruited the rice from the people. These 2 things made the people got very tired. Every day that they had to go to listen to the propaganda after hard working from Na. They heard the same kinds of words. Then Tasseng thought that he would go and report to Tasseng at Hongsa. He told his assistant that he would go on at (Nang Sum) for a few night (go to rent) then he came to report to Tasseng at Hongsa, when he returned back PL caught him and brought him to the jungle to investigate. He was almost killed by PL because of the villagers asked from them that he was not going for report to the Tasseng he just went to Nang Sum. Then PL released him. When it was like this the Tasseng himselfe made a secret meeting with his villagers to go again to report to Co. Kham Phan (Commander in Chief of the Hongsa soldiers) then he told them to come and stay with him at Hongsa. So they (Tasseng Families) and his assistant escaped down to Hongsa on 8/22/1971.

During they were under the control of PL there were the bombing of T-28 to exactly at Houei Thong where PL stay.

Informant: Mt. Saneane village leader about 9 years.

ORA:ps:21-9-71

TO: Fritz Benson

September 21, 1971

FROM: Hatsady Douangvixay

SUBJECT: Ban Thanun Refugees at Hongsa Report. (QB-6193)

Ethnic Group: Lao

Originally these people moved from Ban Thanun, T. Tanun, M. Hongsa, K. Sayaboury. Before at their own village there were 13 villages in the whole Tasseng with approximately about 2660 people. They moved down here only 1 village 16 families and approximately about 105 persons. They still stay at their own village under the control of Pathet Lao 5 villages. They moved down to the Royal Lao Government 8 villages.

Reason for Moving: According to Pathet Lao and the north vietnamese army came to and fro around this area about 3 years. During this period of time the PL made many harassment to the villagers like every day they made the propaganda. They said many things that is not really good to the Lao-government and the U.S. Government. They said that Pathet Lao have the right to free all of the province in Laos. American like Laos to see one of their colonies like many others. Our Laos is mountainous and wellknown over the world that it has mireral resources. As now we know that there's Laotians who are closed the ears and the eys by Americans people to go and die for them American used Laotians as their running dogs and watching dogs, any way our Pathet Lao team would like all of the Lao to aake and open your eyes and ears to see and observes what's the reaction of American to Laos. It's all ~~right~~ right they build school hight way and give us many aids. O.K. this are not so important. So please not to be greedy for that if we are independent from their yoke we can develope it as quick as we want right now we would likeyou to raise more aminated, and to produce more rice to get more funds for to be and against american imperialism this war is protracted war so we have to use a longtime to exile them out of our nation if not we would be one of their colonies.

Besides the propaganda they recruited the rice and the foodstuff. Not only that they told villagers to go to send their things village to village.

One more thing that these people would like to ewcape from PL because of these people are related to the Muong Houn people so they hard from the M. Houn people that PL is very bad to them used them like slave so they are also afraid that they would be like that so they escaped from their village on 1968.

On 27/1971 there were Yao merchants with a little bit on and ends wnet up to this place for the purpose of selling them to they were caught and invess-tigated by PL nothing know after that this is one thing that the villagers afraid of.

Informant: Thit Bounthan, Tasseng of Thanun 40 years old. He used to live under the PL control about 2 years.

ORA:ps:21-9-71

TO: Fritz Bensan

September 29, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY

SUBJECT: Ban Houei-sara Refugees at Phu Kong Report

Ethnic Group: Mee (QB-4467)

Originally this people moved from Ban Houeisaka (QB-4467), Tasseng Ban Pong Gna, Muong Houngsa, Khoueng Xayaboury. Before at their own village there were 20/170 persons.

All of them had moved down to the government control area. They present at Phou Kong only 17/113.

Reason for moving: Longtime ago that this people stayed in this village. There's nothing harrassed them. As they could count as long as 11 years. Then on the 12th year, then there was a squadron of Pathet Lao came into this village they had done nothing to the villagers only made the propaganda, they said that @ right now you are like blind-person, you can not see any thing that the amerian use our Laotians to go and die for them, we are going to give you a special injection for that but not really injection if you awake then you will know over ten years that the americans would like to get our Laos to be once of their colonies by giving us many aid. They built many thin s to our country. This is just to compare to suppose I am the owner of this house then there's a quest come to stay with me.

Anything danaged the quest repaired. Before the floor is bad, dirty the rich quest change, the roof of the house had leaved the quest change the whole roof. So when the quest like to do something at that house the owner could not do any thing. This is the same way as americans do to our country. Not only one of our country, it is the whole of indochina. They compareed to many things but the informant could not remember the informant rpoceeded that they appeared in the village only 4-5 persons. But some villagers saw many of them waling and watching at the edge of the village. When they finished their propaganda they wetn out.

4 Days later they recame again, but not the old ones, the new one. In this time they made the census of the whole village for to get to know how many villagers in this village then they went out. Not very longtime the new face of Pathet Lao appeared again in this village. This time they stayed over night at this village by organising to have Lam Vong and making again the propaganda during 3 times that mentioned about they took the foodstuff and rice with them. Not so long Pathet Lao recame again in this village this time they told Nai Ban that they would bring the adults in this village to go to train to be medics and teachers.

Informant assured that they (PL) would bring the adulsts to be their soldiers so he told them that, my adults in this village were untiteraire, they could not read nor write on the other hand, they are not in-the village right now. So please posphone to the next time, so PL did not say anything. They left from that time on the Nai Ban himself could not stay on the village,

He's always in the jungle, not very long time another group of Pathet Lao about 50 came again to this village. They told people that " Please bring your valuable things to hide at the jungle because maybe the T-28 will come and bombed.

So the villagers did follow the order of Pathet Lao by sending their valuable thing little by little out of their village to the jungle. When they finished their sending things to the jungle and all of them had fled to our RLG controlled area on the month of 9/1969.

When they first come they were well received by SW of the RLG. Now the quota of supporting this people is already stopped.

According to there were many mice coming to destroy their crops of last year. So these people have no rice to eat this year and would like to complaint to us again if we could support them again until they could look for place to plant their rice again.

They would like to know exactly that if we could or not. Please answer them right way if we could not support they may probably scatter to live at the other place.

Informant: Mr. Norchaehou, a village leader he has been in this position about 9 years old never been soldier nor joining in Pathet-Lao.

ORA:29-9-71:ps

~~102~~
Benson

YAO REFUGEE IN NAM PAU.

Mr Lao Sou Sing is reporter.

On 15, 1971 of April, there were 6 families 45 Yao people came from Ban Phou Houa Xang near Mueng Pa QA 7553, Tasseng Mueng Pa, Mueng Pak Lai Sayaboury, moved to Nam Pau QA 6594. Before 1958 they had been in Ban Na To Tasseng Na To, Mueng Sayaboury but in 1958 they moved from Ban Na To to Ban Phou Houa Xang, because some of them had seen the land in Phou Houa Xang area is good and soil fertile, so they had moved from Na To to Phou Houa Xang in 1958. The first two years no problem with them, but the third year the enemy came in their village, first time they did not ask anything just ate with the same time but a longer after they asked rice, chicken, and pig and everything they need. They came some time 3-4 people together, some time 7-8, each time that they came 7-8 they had to persuade the villagers, before they will propagate they call every man of the head of family to gather in Nai Ban's house, usually they first said, we do not care about the Royal army any more, because now we have the better weapons, and show them the weapons, there are Carbine, AK 22, M. 16, and Pistol. Second they told the villagers to plant much fluit and rice not to go with the enemy and listen them, they also said the Royal army and the villagers that be with them are not good because they sold teak to Thailand, if they still see the villagers go to cut teak in the forest they will shoot the villagers and so the villagers stop to cut teak. Since the enemy came they did not select new Nai Ban or Tasseng for them yet, they only recruit rice and animal from them.

The reason that made them move because the enemy came to recruit 5 kalangs of rice and 10 chickens from them but the Nai Ban only gave them 1 kalang of rice and 7 chickens because most of the villagers went some where they were not at home so he could not find much as they need and the enemy accused him that he would not be with them, so he only gave them a little. After the villagers sent chickens and rice to the Nai Ban's house the PL told the villagers to leave quickly only let Nai Ban alone with them, but Nai Ban said no because most of them are my son and brother they should be here, only let the other leave, after they had left, the enemy told the Nai Ban to carry rice and help them to send to the forest but he said I am very old and not taking breakfast yet, so let the young men go with you, no! you should go because the young men they don't know" the enemy said" sorry I can not go because I am going to take breakfast and smoke opium" the Nai Ban said" you are a rascal man do you need to die right now?" the enemy said" and he agreed to go with them when they rose to go he went ahead and the enemy came after him when he reached the forest he ran away, so the enemy could not arrest him, the enemy came to surround his house for two nights but he did not come in. He stayed 4 days in the forest for finding his wife and children, after he found them they went down to Ban Nale, stayed 8 days in Ban Nale for request plane to go to Sayaboury and the ninth day a Cheper came to pick them up to Sayaboury stayed one day in Sayaboury, on the next day continued by a taxi to Nam Pau, they arrived Nam Pau On April 15, 1971 but another five families when they heard their brother (Nai Ban) is in Nam Pau they moved by foot to Nam Pau to live with him, now they need rice until this harvest time because when they first came in they bought up land rice from the M. Phiang villager to plant rice for themselves.

A.D.

TO: Fritz Benson

Nov 2, 1970

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (SYBY)

SUBJECT: Refugees at Ban Nam Nham Report (QB-5914)

Ethnic Group: Nhuan or Phai)

These people moved from Ban Nam Ngim, Tasseng Muong Phiang, Muong Sayaboury, Khoueng Sayaboury. At their native village, there were 52 families 305 persons. They moved down to settle at Ban Nam Nham (QB-5914 only 50 families 306 people.

Reason for Moving: Because of there were P.L. Thai, Meo, Lao) came to harrass these people by setting the "Min" aroind their village. When they first appeared in this village, they told villagers to go to buy and sell in Sayaboury as much as they like, then they won't permit them to go out to the other village. After ordered people like this they went away. 1 month later they returned back again to Obrom these villagers. The second time they told villagers that "if there are RLG soldiers came into the village you should go to report me as soon as possible" if not we would bring your naiban to go to wash his brain. If you couldn't go you must write the letter to inform me. At that time they had planted much of rice in their upland-rice. P.L. would like to get it so they set "Min" on the way to their Hay. There were 3 people killed by this "Min" two women and 1 man. After these 3 persons were killed, all of villagers were very afraid of P.L. reaction to them so they moved away from that place on the month of 7/1969.

They made the propaganda while they were in this village. Help each other to produce more rice and walk shoulder to shoulder to exile the US. imperialism to go out from our mother land. P.L. like to conscript these villages to be soldier but villagers didn't like to go, they escaped away.

Old Life at Their Own Village: They had done only their upland rice. I think that they are shifting population because they always moved. They stayed only 10 years or 20 years then they moved away to the other place.

New Life at Their New Village: They still don't do any thing yet, many people were dead and there are still many more got sick. They are now still supported by Social Welfare.

Informant: Mr. So, a 35 years old Nai Ban of this village. Born in Ban Namngim, Tasseng M. Phiang Muong & Khoueng Sayaboury. He had been Nai Ban 10 years altogether.

ORA/Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY/ps:2-11-70

TO: Fritz Benson

From: Outhen NOKHAM

SUBJECT: Refugee from Ban Pak shot T. Natane M. piang Kh. Sayaboury.

ETHNIC GROUP: LAO (Refugees we support)

The population in the original village was 64 families and 385 persons they all moved together to Ban Pak Tane T. Na Tane M. Piang, Kh. Sayaboury. This village located no very far from Nam Tane dam It's only 3 hours to go there by walking from the dam to their original village. They've never been with P.L.

Reason for moving: They had two reason to moved out of their original village.

1. The Nam tane dam Project posted that the villagers who lived up to the north from the dam must moved down to the plain the Nam Tane Dam Project will prepare the land for them to grow rice on at Ban Pak Tane, but according to this they didn't move yet.
2. They were afraid of P.L. because there were some of P.L. soldiers in the forest around their village and sometimes they come out of the wood and buying some food from them and in the early May 1970 they saw the villagers from Ban Houi Ngeme and Ban Vang Phene moved passed their village so they get more fearful and can't stand to live there longer so they Nai Ban of Pak Shot took his villagers out to Ban Pak Tane in the middle of may 1970. When they arrived here field wasn't ready for them so they have to work only on the hay in the mountain near Ban Pak Tane, but the harvest from their hay wasn't enough for them so they were still supported by RLG/SW. Some of them haven't harvested their Hay yet.

Life In their old village: There is no plain in the area which they were living so they didn't have farm to grow rice in, they only grew rice in their Hay which was in the mountain, they raise some cattle too, and work in the garden. They're buddhism there's a wat Name Wat Pak Shot, and the school was built eight years ago, in this school there is three classrooms P.I. P.II, and P.III. The student who finished from this school come to Ban Na Tane's school to complete the primary school. There is no market in this village if they wanted to buy some clothes they have to walk for 3 hours to Ban Na Bouam. They used RLG money. There's no transportation.

Life In the refugee's village at Pak Tane: Here they only grow rice on their hay in the mountain near their village they went fishing at Nam Tane river. There's shhool here and 160 students were attended here. They were still supported by RLG/SW.

- 2 -

These are the words from one of the refugees in Ban Pak Tane. I didn't interview the Nai Ban or his assistance because they were working on their May, and Ban Pak tane is too far from the street we have to walk for 2km to go tothere.

ORA:Outhen NOKHAM:on:7-10-70

TO: Fritz Benson

Oct 14, 1970

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (SYBY)

SUBJECT: Refugee at Ban Nawen, Tasseng Nakheme (RB-9195) Muong Sayaboury, Khoueng Xayaboury.

Ethnic Group Lao

At their native village before moving down there were 24 families and 119 persons altogether. All of them moved down altogether.

Reason for Moving Down: In 1969 there were P.L. came into this village, before this in 1968 our soldiers used to go and survey all the year round, but 1969 they hadn't gone to survey this village so P.L. could entered into this village easily, when they first came in they collected the villagers, elders and the men to go to the far jungle about 1 km. to obrom (in the day time). They said that now we are going to free this area, before your relations were under the control of US. imperialism. Now we are already free from them, please be harmonied with us to fight against Americans and their horses. In our Laos we have many kinds of well such as gold mine, silver mine iron mine and so many thing else. The powerful US. imperialism like to get it as their position, they would like to bring them (The mines) to their mother land by using the Laotians to be their employees like the slaves. "the important thing are" please be harmonied with our army to exile them to go out from (American people) mother land. After finishing their propaganda they let the villagers to returnd back to their home. In the evening at about 6 or 7 o'clock they entered again into the village to obrom the women, P.L. went up to their house they said " P.L. have a long hair, no gun up to date and also have only one bullet. Now you see with your own eyes. From now on don't be-leive the fault words that the RLG told you.

They killed 1 man in this village named (Pho Kene) or (Aykhane) in dated 17-3-69.

Reason for Killang: At the earliest time when P.L. came into this village. This man was contacted by P.L. to be the one to send them the rice and the consumption. Mr. Aykhane did as they commanded, anything that P.L. would like to get they told this men or give him the money to buy. 5-6 month later our RLG soldier went to survey this village. Mr. Khane again look for consumption to give to soldiers. Our soldiers knew that Mr. Khane gave food to P.L. they took him to imprison at Sayaboury about 3 months, Mr. Khane yielded not to do it again. These are the swear words that Mr. Khane to RLG officer then they let him go to his native village, 2 months later P.L. again came into the village, Mr. Nai Khane was now not concerning with them so P.L. say some sweet talks to the Nai Khane and his wife that, now we like you to go to learn more because it is not enough for you yet, with smiling face they said, then they leaded him to go to the jungle 3 months later his wife received the fault letter that wrote by P.L. that.

"I am getting well as usual, don't worry about my life I'll be back very soon after finishing my training". 4 months later there were Meo guy come into this village and told his wife that your husband was already dead so his wife burst into tears. P.L. killed him at Phou Kong.

Time Before Moving Down: P.L. said that "from now on you have already been harmonized with us, so we like 3 persons from this village to go study at Compatriot Lao center (Sam Neua) and 3 more persons to be Phanacngan in the village. So Nai Ban fofstphoned them to consult with villagers and elders first. So Nai Ban told villagers that "let's say in the same opinion that there's no person could be able to go" so when the day come. Every one say the same thing. P.L. said that on 10/10/69 please give us 3 persons. We don't do anything to them, we would like them to go to study only, then they went to Ban Khounpoui North of Ban Naven. 3 days later there was one Meo boy into this village and told the Nai Ban that if the Nai Ban came couldn't give 3 men to them (P.L.) they would kill him, when he heard like this he escaped on 6/10/69 to report to the Captain Co at Nantam Dam. This captian gave him one sgadron to return back to fight against them. They killed P.L. 3 persons after that they returned back at the night time to get more soldier to bring his wife and the villagers on the 4th of 1969.

So these villagers moved out from their native village on the month of 4th 1969. They first stayed at rice field of Ban Na Khem. Then the official staffs told them to go to stayed at Ban Tone Muong or Ban Naven (Very near to Ban Nakhem) (North west).

Life at their Own Village: They had been doing their Hay and Na to sustain their life. They beleived in Buddishm Animism. They raised poultries, livestock and houses. There was no school at their own village. There are many place to fish and to go to hunting.

Life at Their new Village: When they get to the new village, they tried to do their Hay, they plated 1 kalong of rice, but there are many rats come to destroy their rice, they received only 1/3 of rice now they are still supporting by RL.

These are the words that Mr. Xieng Xuang a 33 years old Nai Ban. He had been Nai Ban since 1967 up to now he had never been soldiers but used to be monk in Buddishm.

ORA/Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY/ps:19-10-70

TO: Fritz Benson

Oct 14, 1970

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (SYBY)

SUBJECT: Ban Phounokok, Tasseng Pabong, Muong Sayaboury, Khoueng Sayaboury (QB-8148)

All of them had moved down numbering 23 families 115 persons. (Ethnic Group Heo) (Refugee we support).

Reason for Moving: In the early of 1970 there were P.L. plus North Vietnamese soldiers entered into this village. Refugees reported that when they first came in their reaction was very good. They helped people to feed their poultries, livestock. People thought that from their descendents, there was no person doing so good behaviour then P.L. their reactions were always good.

Their Propaganda: They said that, "We Lao people have to work with each other, doing good to each other, they criticized RLG. When the RLG came they don't help people please don't be afraid of us, whether we are good or not try yourself to concentrate to move your own decision on us. You have your poultries and livestock, we don't force to get that to eat like RLG.

During this period of time when people gave them the hens or the pigs, P.L. said that they would pay them later they stayed with this people 2 or 3 months then they went away, then recame again. They killed 2 neighboring villagers, the Nai Ban and his acting.

Reason for Killing them: According to their to and fro this 2 people were very hard to get along with them when P.L. like to recruit the rice or the consumption this 2 persons didn't like to give them so they accused them (two persons) not to be sympathetic with them when they knew about this, villagers at Ban Phou Nok kock were very afraid, so all of them moved down on 6 of 1970.

Their old Life: Every one in their village planted their rice at their rice field and planted the opiums to sustain their life. Before they used to belied in PHI: PHI PHO, PHI MAE. Their custom when someone got sick they went to the teller, if it's because of PHI likes to eat pigs or hen the patient swore to offered to it if he's armed

Life At New Location: When they first arrival in to this area there were 3 persons died, and there are now still many patients.

Informant: Mr. Phasong a 25 years old village at Ban Phou Nockcock who gave me this information.

ORA/Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY/ps:14-10-70

TO: Fritz Benson

Oct 18, 1970

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (SYBY)

SUBJECT: Refugee at Ban Khounpoui Report

Ethnic Group: Phai

Originally these people came from Ban Khounpoui, Tasseng Nakhem, Muong Sayaboury, Khoueng Sayaboury. At their own village there were 53 families and 282 persons they moved down here (all of them 53 families 282 persons).

Reason for Moving Down: As I reported on Ban Naven, because this village is very near to Ban Naven, Every thing happened to Ban Naven is almost the same. P.L. used to come and made the propaganda to them. They like to get 6 person to go to learn, to train to be teacher, nurse, and Phanacngan. Wether because of this people are not educated persons or they don't like P.L. policy, there's no one would like to go. So P.L. told Nai Ban that "on 16/10/1969 if we don't get 3 persons we would bring you to go to study at Sounkang.

When Nai Ban heard the P.L. said like this he persuaded his villagers to moved down to settle at Ban Tonemuong (near to Ban Nakhem).

That means these people was not long time under the control of P.L. P.L. only come and made propaganda to them not staying in permanent manner. In case of P.L. would bring Nai Ban to go to study at Soun Kang they moved down together on the month of 4/1969 to stay at the RLG free Area.

Life at Their Own Village: The history of this tribe is like this. It was told by many of refugees that this tribe originally came from Vientiane, before they lived at Vientiane but because of the war Xhenang (Seuk Cheuang) chased them, so they scattered into many place, some went up to North of Laos, some went down to South, they reported that some of them became Gmuan. These people beleived also in Buddhishm. Animism, not really Buddhish. Some of them beleived in PHI, phi Pho, Phi Mea, Phi Ho, P i Heuan. They have no education at all. They just do only their Hay to get the rice, and looking for their food that's all, they are not eager in their life, wether they are poor, they don't look for the way to improve their life. They let their life to go their rundom.

New Life in the New Village: They had already done their Hay but there are so many rats destroyed their rice. When they first come into the new village nothing happened to them no sickness and no stomach-ached. Later on about 1 month 15 persons were dead. Now there are still many persons got sick and have the diarrly, there are the works that Mr. Pheng a 33 years old Nai Ban of Ban Khoun Poui told me.

TO: Fritz Benson

Oct 19, 1970

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (SYBY)

SUBJECT: Ban Namlu, Tasseng Nakhem, Muong Sayaboury, Khoueng Sayaboury.

Ethnic Group Phai:

All of them moved down with numbering 68 families and 354 families.

The Reason for Moving Down: On June of 1969 there were P.L. plus North Viet-namense entered into this village. When they came to this village they forced people to get rice, pigs, hens, red chilly, egg-plant, salt and every thing that are consumption. They forced people to give them loo kalong of rice, villagers couldn't give them, because they are also poor. P.L. said to Nai Ban that "if you couldn't give us loo kalong of rice we would like you and your men 3 persons to go to be come our Pha-Nacngan, they like to used them 3 years when they heard P.L. said like this, Nai Ban and his villagers were very afraid, when the P.L. went out from the village 3 or 4 days they (all of them) moved down on the month of 7/1970.

That means P.L. came to stayed at this village only 10 days and recruited to much of their rice. They came only 4 or 5 persons or may be 7-8 persons but I think there are many more in the jungle that's why they recruited more rice from the villagers.

During 10 days that they stayed with P.L.: In the night time P.L. organized to have the mass rally, every villagers have to attend to this mass for listening to the P.L. speech. They said "we planned along time ago to free Sayaboury but we lacked some thing, we see that you are under the big yoke of American people. They used you to be their very good and obedients employees. We are very pity on you, that why we like you to be harmonied with us to fight, to exile them. Even you don't have the time to handle the guns to fight shoulder to shoulder with us, you support us by giving the consumptions and every thing we need, you are counted the ones who help us to exile them they told villagers not to go and report to the RLG soldier that they come to the village. If any one go and tell to the RLG soldier, they said they would kill him without any pity at all.

The very Day that The Villagers will Move out: P.L. took 3 persons to go to send their things. These 3 persons would be with them about 3 years P.L. told Nai Ban. So villagers think that there are many meaning if they say like this, it's the "to be or not to be" they wondered. So all of them were veryafraid then they moved out from their village at the night time on 10/1970.

History of Phai People: As many groups of refugees reported that originally they came from Vientiane. Because of war between Cheuang and Lao, they used swords to be their ammunitions and elephants to be their transportation. They took refugee to stay at Bo Luang Thailand. The other group became Gnuan.

Life at Their Own Village: They do only Hay, because no place to do Na, it's mountaineous place a few of them sold odds and ends.

Their Society: They have also Molam and Mokhene when they have celebration; they drink Lao Hay. (Clcohol of the jar).

Phai Marriage Custome: If a boy in the same village falled in love with the girl in the village; instead of giving a big party like a boy who came from the other village, they only gives a small party, (Eating only pigs and hen and also offort to the Phi Heuane and Phi Pho, Phi Mae with 5 coins of silver).

New Life at The New Village: They don't do any thing yet some of them don't even make their houses yet. They have one school with 3 teachers and 90 pupils. When they first arrived into this place 2 of them were dead there are still many more people get sick now. There are the words that Mr. Nai On gave me. Mr. One was born at Ban Namlu, he is now 43 years old.

ORA/Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY/ps:19-10-70-

TO: Fritz Benson

Oct 21, 1970

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (SYBY)

SUBJECT: Ban Nantuong Refugees Report

Ethnic Group: Phai

Ban Nantuong, Tasseng Muong Phieng, M. Sayaboury, Khoueng Sayabouty. There were 78 families (approximately 405 persons altogether). They moved down to settle at M. Phieng 16 families 87 people.

Reason for Moving: In 1969 there were P.L. approximately 7 persons entered into this village. They tyrannized villagers by doing so many ways, marvellously that P.L. knew how many boys in the village went to join in military service. They asked one of the villagers that "Lung Khao" "Are your sons soldiers? No, they aren't, replied him. Then they said that "don't say a lie, we knew already. They took their note-book from their pockets they read a loud "there are Mr. Tone, Thao Kene, Thao Dy" P.L. told to Lung Khao that "we would like you to tell your sons to return back and become ordinary men, if you don't tell them I'll visit you one more time" then they went away. When Lung Khao heard P.L. said like this he escaped from his village at the night time on the month of 11/1969 to M. Phieng. The villagers saw Lung Khao escaping from the village, 16 families 87 persons moved down to M. Phieng also, on the same month and same year.

During The Time That They were Under The P.L.: They made the propaganda, obrom and trained the villagers. They told villagers to tell their sons to go out and retired from RLG soldier to come to join them. When they joined them, they would have many things to learn such as mechanics, nursing and teaching etc.....

Life at Their Own Village: They used to do their upland rice, raising animals: pigs, poultries and livestock planted vegetables in their garden they beleived in Buddishm animism.

History of Thai Phia: Long time ago, refugees reported me that they had been living in ampheu Pua, Changwat Nane Thailand, they moved down by their Hay, for instance this year they had done their upland rice here 5 or 6 years after there's no place to do their Hays they moved down to the other places they did like this all the time until they arrived at Ban Nantuang.

New Life at Their New Village: They didn't do any thing yet they are still supporting by the Social Welfare, Mr. Aykhao: a 67 years old villager, an old villager in Ban Nantuang. When they first arrived into this area 9 people had died and there are still many more got sick.

ORA/Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY/ps:21-10-70

TO: Fritz Benson

Oct 25, 1970

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (SYBY)

SUBJECT: Ban Nale Refugee Report.

Ethnic Group: Laotheung

Ban Nale, Tasseng Hongsa, Muong Xayaboury, Khoueng Sayaboury. At their original village there were 28 families 180 persons all of them had moved down but, there are 2 families 14 people left at Hongsa. They moved down to settle at Ban Houei Xao 26 families and 166 persons.

Reason for Moving: In 1968 there were our soldiers (BV 14) commanded by Lieutenant Kham. They had been here for 2 years, then P.L. came to attacked this village. On that day Nai Ban went to recruit the rice for our soldiers. They imitated like P.L. they ate first and paid later to the owner. At about 7 O'clock in the morning P.L. entered into this village our soldiers couldn't resist them. They went out when the villagers saw our soldiers went out like this, all of them (Villagers) had also moved out on the month of 4/1970. First they stayed at Ban then (QB-4982) for 1 month, then they returned back to Ban Na Pong (QB-4879) for 1 month, according to they got no commodities at all so they moved to Ban Houei Xao on the month of 8/1970. When they first arrived here only 15 days they received commodities. Now they have heard that their own village was burned over by returning of our soldiers. They attacked with P.L. and then they burned the houses.

Old Life: Some of them had done their rice field a few of them had done their upland rice. They raised animals such as pigs, hens, livestock poultries. They had 1 school with 1 teacher. At their own village they used to beleive in PHI, PHI PHO PHI MAe. When some one got sick they went to (Mormo) a teller, if it's because of PHI, it likes to eat hen or pig the patient gave it.

New Life: When they first arrived the priest Catholic made them to change their mind to beleive in Catholic. They are only a few of them still beleive in PHI. They didn't do any thing yet, they are still supporting by RLG. Their children went to school at Ban Houei Xao school.

Informant: Nai Vang a 49 years old Nai Ban of Ban Nale gave this information to me.

ORA/Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY/ps:26-10-70

TO: Fritz Benson

Nov 2, 1970

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (SYBY)

SUBJECT: Refugees at Ban Nabang (QB-7451) Report.

Ethnic Group: Laovene

Ban Nasang, Tasseng Ban Pong, Muong Sayaboury, Khoueng Sayaboury. Before at their own village there were 21 families they moved down here at Ban Thana (Sayaboury) only one family with 5 persons.

Reason for Moving: Before 8 of this villagers had been RLQ soldiers about 2 years and a half, then they retired from their military service to become ordinary villagers. They stayed in their native village about 1 year and a half, they Pathethlao soldiers came into this village. When they first entered into this village, they collected the villagers to have the mass rally and they made the propaganda.

P.L. Propaganda: They told villagers not to believe in RLQ side. They asked villagers that how many of them became RLQ soldiers. (old and new). They proceeded to ask about the movement of RLQ soldiers "did they come into your village? they asked villagers to get the ready rice to eat and also the consumption then they went away. Their purpose was going to Ban Namone and Ban Meo then they would go to Ban Houei Xao (QB-7844). They would return back to Nam Met again.

The second time, on 9th of 1970 they came into this village again and they asked villagers that " when the old RLQ soldiers are? Then they caught the surgeant Kan to go to study. Then they asked about Mr. Suay (also old soldier). Villagers told him the news then he immediately escaped from his village at the night time to Ban Thana (SYBY).

This guy reported me that his villagers would like to move down again but now they are trying to make their report to Chao Khoueng of Syby if whether he would agree or not.

Informant: Old RLQ soldier from Ban Nasang.

ORA/Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY/ps:2-11-70

TO: Fritz Benson

FROM: Outhen NOKHAM

SUBJECT: The refugees from Ban Kio Peu Tasseng Na Kheme Muong Piang KH.
Sayaboury.

ETHNIC GROUP: PHAI

These refugees moved to Ban Nam Pouï (it's not really Ban Nam Pouï It's about 1 km far from ban Nam Pouï, but this village had no name because it's a new village so I called it Ban Nam POUI). There were 63 families and 365 persons at their original village and they are all moved out here in June 1970. They didn't do anything here so they were still supported by our RLG/SW. They didn't grow any thing on their hay because they came late, and these refugees have never been with P.L. before.

Reason for moving: This area had no our RLG's soldiers camp there. The soldiers were only passed by there, and there is no PL. soldier too in this village, but the P.L. soldiers lived in the forest around the village. They come out two or three times amonth to take some food by forced from the villager and they took from every houses. The villagers hated to give food and pets to the P.L. free, so Nai Ban decided to take his villagers out of his original. They moved out in June 1970 by walking for two days and then they arrived at Ban Nam Pouï and Lived there until now.

Life in their old village: They lived in the mountain all of the villagers had never attended school because there wasn't any school so they didn't know how to read and write. They only grow rice on their hay in themountain raising some cattle, and growing some vegetable for their own. There's no m market and hospital there's no transportation. They worship in their parrents' PHI.

Life in refugee's village: Because of the illness 10 of them were dead here at the new village. They were supported by RLG/SW only because they come too late to grow rice on the Hay. There's a school near their village, but none of their children were attended. There's a hospital too in Ban Nam Pouï.

Biography of Nai Ban Nam POUI: His name is Nai Khiao. He's 59 years old never become month, never attended school, couldn't read and write, at the age of 30 he was set up as the assistant of Nai Ban. He served this position for two years and then was set up as Nai Ban and he work as Nai Ban Until now;

ORA:Outhen NOKHAM: on:7-10-70

To : Mr Fred Benson CRA/ Vientane.

From : Her Dang assistant for refugee relief Nam Tan-Muong Phiang.

Sub : Refugee report.

Mr Lao Chan Fao is the reporter.

There are 14 families 88 persons came from Ban Houi Chia, Tasseng Ban Pong, Muong Sayaboury to Ban Nam Pou, Tasseng Na Kham, Muong Sayaboury the reason that they move because some one in their village accuse and reported to the PL said Mr Chan Fao was a soldier in Houi Sai before and his brothers are witch doctor and they try to kill the villager by magic, when the PL heard this news they came to surround their houses to arrest Chan Fao and his brothers, but they also knew it and they ran away in another door to the jungle and next day they arrived in Sayaboury, they stay in Sayaboury and sent news to their family to follow them to SBI, their family left Ban Houi Chia on Aug 16, 1971 and arrived in Nam Pou on Aug 19, 1971.

The PL entered in that area for 3 years ago and they used to exact rice, salt, and oil from the villagers for 3 years, and their camps are in Phou Sam Phan and Pak Hao they are about two hundred in there.

Mr Chan Fao added that after they moved from Ban Houi Chia they left about 13 families in their old village, these people they do not like to come because they have sons go with the PL and they are the ones who accuse and reported Chan Fao to the PL. After they moved here the left 13 families also moved from Ban Houi Chia to Houi Khong about 15 KM far from Houi Chia.

CC:

Mr Bouarith CDAA/NT

Mr Bud Lane FM/NT

TO: Fritz Benson

August 3, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Ban Houei Lao Refugees at Ban Srimuong Ngam Report.

Ethnic Group: Leu.

Originally this people moved from Ban Houei Lao T. Houei Lao, M. Xieng Hone K. Xayaboury. Before that their original village there were 130 families with approximately about 600 persons. They moved down to our government controlled area only 4/18 persons.

Reason for Moving: In the beginning of 1971, there was an heavy attack between our RIG soldiers and Pathet Lao because of there were many battalions of them that's why our RIG soldiers couldn't win them Pathet Lao could capture this village, so our soldiers retreated. When our soldiers went out from the village; all of the villagers also followed them to go out to stay at the deep forest not far from the village. They stayed in the forest about a half of a month.

The 4 families mentioned above are Nai Ban and Thao Khoun families. They followed the soldiers not resting at the forest like the other villagers did. After 15 days that they were in the forest, the PL followed them to order to return back to stay in the village. So all of them had to be back to stay in their own village. From that time on.

On The Way to RIG Controlled Area: The 4 families that mentioned above was coming along to Ban Konetune. They met the Pathet Lao there they (PL) forbided them not to go. If they went to RIG side they were going to be killed. They stayed here about 15 days. fortunately there's an order from Houei Lao to tell this Pathet Lao to come to it, they went out from the village; the 4 families that's concerned. They arrived Ban Sanguk and met the PL there again. This time they were about almost killed. PL told the; if you went out from this village we are going to kill you" They stayed here about 1 month then PL received the order to retreat from this village so they went out to continued their trip to Pakha. And then moved from Pakha by boat to Ban Srimuong Ngam.

This derived from Mr. Keo, villager of Ban Houei Lao.

ORA:ps:8-3-71

TO: Fritz Benson

August 3, 1971

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY (BHS)

SUBJECT: Ban Nam Kha Refugees at Ban Srimuong Ngam Report.

Ethnic Group: Leu.

Originally these people moved from Ban Nam Kha T. Ban Muong, M. Xieng Hone K. Sayaboury. Before at their own village there were 94/ unknown number of villagers. They moved down hereto RIG side only 8 families and 56 people

Reason for Moving: It was a conflicting area, between PL and our RIG soldiers. This lasted about 3 years. During this period of time the villagers said they did not stay under the control of PL at all, only they were coming to and fro in the village, for also the RIG soldiers. Not very long times after 3 years there were T928 of Thai (the informant told me like that) soldiers coming to bomb exactly in this village. In this bombing there were 7 houses including the Laokhao (place where villages keep their rice after the harvest) one person was killed the other 6 of villagers were wounded. When it was like this all of the villagers went out of the village to stay at Ban Men. Ban Men is a place where there are RIG soldiers. They stayed here about 1 week, our RIG here told them to return back to their own village. So they followed the order of our RIG. They stayed at their own village about 2 months then there was an order from Ban Men to tell the soldiers to return back to the camp before went out these soldiers set the Min (name of the bomb) around the village and told the villagers not to go out from the village in the direction of the bomb. Three days after that there was very loud sound of the bomb broke out. This made three guys of Pathet Lao died. When this happened the head of PL got very sorry to the villagers. He ordered his soldiers (PL) to caught the Nai Ban and his assistant to put into the jail both of them was almost killed, but for fortunately all of the villagers asked and told them that they did not know anything about this event. So the head of the PL did not kill them then he accused the villagers that all of them were sympathetic with RIG soldiers so one day in the future he's would see if they (villagers) were right or wrong then they went out from the village after buried 3 corps of PL.

When the villagers heard about his words they were very afraid so all of them made their minds to move from their native village to Ban Men again. This was the second time. They stayed at Ban Men about 10 days. Because of they lacked the rice to eat so they moved down to live with their relatives in Thailand (Ban Aeb) and also Ban Srimuong Ngam, Laos. They said that at Ban Aeb, Thailand there are around 20 families.

These mentioned story above was derived from Nai Ban of Ban Nam Kha. As I asked them that what was the really reason that made you move from your own village? They answered me that the really reason that made us move from our own village because of we were afraid of the bombing of the T-28.

ORA:ps:8-3-71