



LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

MR 5 refugee interviews – Borikhane (Xieng Khouang). 1970/1971

[s.l.]: [s.n.], 1970/1971

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/SRAIUUKR2NTH583>

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

For information on re-use see:

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

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

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

TO: Jack Williamson

March 25, 1971

FROM: Thone VONNIVONG (Paksane)

SUBJECT: Refugees Report at Km 17 Tasseng Ban Kouay, Muong Paksane, Khoueng Borikhane.

Ethnic Group: Lao

Originally, these people moved from Ban Sane Noy, Tasseng Sieng, Muong Khoun, Khoueng Xieng Khoueng. Before at their old village there were 36 families and 212 persons altogether. All of them had moved down, but they are not living in one place together. They live in Ban Km 17 right now, there are 14 families and 56 persons.

Reason for moving: There was bombing around this village but none of the villagers were killed and they didn't like to be with the PL because Ban Sane Noy was occupied by the PL since the month of June 1969, they didn't like to give them freely the money, didn't want them (PL) to take the rice so they decided to move away from them. They moved to Sane Cho by walking and stayed for 3 days. They moved to Nam Mo by airplane and stayed for 8 months again, there was helping in that area there had rice blankets, mosquito-nets, and clothes. Before they moved out in that area, there were fighting against $\frac{1}{2}$ between our soldiers and PL so they moved to Vientiane by airplane and settled down at Ban Dong Kalum one month before they moved out in that area, they had no the land to work on Hay. So they moved to Paksane on the month of 12/7/70, and settled down at Ban Km 17.

Life under the PL: Since PL lived in the village at first, everything was easy, they began by propagandized in the village, they talked to the villagers to coordinate themselves and also with PL army, work together, grow more rice, and aid ourselves to chase the strangers out of our country, then we have free, freedom equality and we could play with enjoyable. But later they began to tyrannize by propaganda again, but this time they said about rice for nation and some rules for going to Lam Lieng. If PL wanted to go every where they told to the villagers to go to Lam Lieng they must go, sometime went to Lam Lieng during fire or six nights. There was also associations of the old person, wife association, young boy association and about the girl they called "Youvannaly" some night there was Lam Vong Samakkhi. If some one didn't believe them, they sent them to learn.

When PL saw our airplane passed they told the villagers to go to the wood or hid in the hole, in the village there were many houses were burnt by bombing of airplane, and there were 8 persons killed. In their original village there were about 36 families and 212 persons, 15 families in their old village couldn't go out.

Education and Health: When PL came first on the village, they didn't do any thing only propagandized to coordinate themselves, and after four or five months they divided the population in to different group, after they sent to learn and train before doing something else. Also for the teacher

IN THE

in the village, they trained before teaching and after that they taught on the book that PL gave to them, since 1965 to 1968 the student could ordinary study but since 1968 to 1969 it was very hard because there was bombing in the area, and at the end of the year. The school stopped, I tried also to get about PL book, but these refugees didn't have it. Because they all left them at their original village. About the health in this Tasseng there was no hospital, but there was also medic in this village, if the medic couldn't look after the patients they sent them to Xieng Khouang. Some medic was PL soldier, some was the villagers who had already trained in Xieng Khouang. There had not market in that area there used in Xieng Khouang market, they used PL money, no justice in that area.

Life at their old village: In their original village they used to grow rice in the field, but they never worked in Hay. They lived there, the land at their original village was very good for grow rice and raise-d cattle, these refugees like to hunting and the fishing in that area.

Life at their new village: When they lived at their new village they had helping from Ministry of Social Welfare and USAID as follow: Rice 15 Kg. per month, mosquito-nets, blankets, command and some thing. They have problem, about the buffalo for work on Na and they need the insecticide, noq rhwy work on Hay only, and they have not enough land for grow more rice in that area. These were told me by Mr. Boonma and 42 years old he's Nai Ban of Ban Sane Noi, he can read and write Lao.

ORA/Thone VONNIVONG/ps:3-25-71

TO: Jack Williamson

Mar 24, 1971

FROM: Thone VONNIVONG (Paksane)

SUBJECT: Meeting with Nai Tasseh Ngan, Muong Moc Khoueng Xieng Khouang and all Nai Ban who settle down at Km 17 Muong Paksane.

Ethnic Group: Lao

On last Tuesday March 16th 1971. I went to meet Nai Tasseng Ngan, and all Nai Ban who settled down in that area, I talked with Nai Tasseng, and all Nai Ban all at the same time, because these refugees moved from their original village at the same time, then Nai Tasseng showed me that list of population in that area as follow:

Name of Village	Coordinate	Name of Nai Ban	No. of F & P.
Ban Nady	UG-6223	Nai Sane	28/218
Ban Nalane	UG-6332	Nai Boun	14/90
Ban Fay	UG-6221	Xieng Si	13/80
Ban Ting Teung	UG-6321	Thit Bounta	14/87
Ban Nakhoua	UG-6420	Thao Boua	10/79
Ban Sieng May	UG-6319	Nai Seng	6/35
Ban Narone	UG-6418	Nai The	16/101
Ban Lay Khouay	UG-6217	Nai Kham	12/71
Ban Vang Fay	UG-6218	Xieng Dy	23/142
Ban Muong	UG-6517	Xieng Phou	33/204
Ban Peune	UG-6516	Thao Chanh	8/62
Ban Khang Na	UG-6216	Xieng Nou	30/212
Ban Hinh	UG-6015	Xieng Ly	10/59
Ban Hinh Ngom	UG-6016	Xieng Lay	17/118
Ban Phiang	UG-6014	Boun Kong	7/39

Total: 15 villages and 249/1597.

They told me that the villagers which I can't find their coordinate on the map, they were situated all at the same area. For the population in Tasseng Ngan all moved down, excepted one village and about 53 persons. Who didn't move because they were taking by PL to the other area, so these persons couldn't to anything wither move out.

Reason for moving: On 2 February 1969, our RIG soldiers come to fighting in this area, that time the villagers were afraid of the fighting and escaping from this Tasseng. The way they escaped is to cross the river to Ban Thamnat, but this villagers were still occupied by our RIG soldiers. They moved to Nam Sung by airplane for old man and boy, for the men and women they walking about 2 or 3 nights, and stayed there nine days there were helped / with RIG soldiers there was rice and salt. They moved to Muong Moc, by airplane and stayed here 9 months again. There were helping from RIG as follow: Rice, blanket, adult male clothese and male hild clothes, soup pot bowl, they moved out in this area before, because the PL came fighting again. They moved to Thasy by walked and stayed here one month again, they hasn't help anything is this area. They moved out in this area before, because /they were afraid by PL come to fight again. They moved to paksane by boat in the month of March 1970. and settled down at Km 17.

Life under PL: These refugees had lived with PL 5 years ago so they could know every thing from them. At when PL came in to the villagers, they propagated to the villagers to coordinate them-selves, and also with soldier to chose American imperialist own of our country, then we shall have freedom, equality, independance as we wanted also at that time PL told the villagers in that area, to make some group of villagers soldiers, during three or four first month they couldn't do anything to the villagers because they were afriad that the population didn't beleive them. So they worked with they population and the talked with them pleasantly and did every thing to them to be glad and beleive as well as possible, then they told the population to product many rice and every thing if they could. After that PL devided the population in the village in to several group such as old age association, young associaton, wife association and student for organizing. When they liked to do some thing such as building the school, the building hospital doing the road from where to where, they told the different association to go, any one can go if must all the member of each association, in fact, all the population in each village were emplanche, there was no one who can't work, for the old men, they also worked and it was the same that going to Lam Lieng. They also decuited Neo Ban Neo Tasseng these persons were all recruited by the population but along the disposition of PL leader. If the population recruited some body who PL didn't like this persons couldn't take the position and it was the person that PL like him very mush, then before taking rice or recruited soldier and doing every thing. They must told all the population in different group that they had already devided to go to learn, the subject that they learnt were:

1. Learn about contemporary store since 1955 up to now
2. Learn about resources in our country.
3. Learn about deviding into different group Noay, Neo Association dividing for organizing.
4. Learn about have to protect our country and resist the american imperialist.

It was not the same person for the Nai Ban and Neo Ban and it was the same as Tasseng, Muong and Khoueng for the noay each 10 houses there was one Noay, and the chief of Noay was also recruited by PL when they lived wity PL sometime told them to go to Lam Lieng without night time or day. And also after getting rice for each season PL took rice from the population 15% if some body didn't do along PL they must sent again to learn until they greed everything. Since 1965 to 1969, there was a very hard bombing in the area. the population couldn't work as they wanted, they into the wood and built their small houses y under the tree, when they saw airplane they hid in the hole, when the airplane went to this area. The population there were afraid of bombing, they moved out of PL in the night time.

Life at their new village: When they at their new village there were peoples 15 killed. By fiver because there hasn't hospital there had in Paksane hospital there has a school in this area. These refugees growing vegetables in bank of Nam Ngiap and they fishing in this area, and they was problem about the clothes and the land for grow rice.

The biography of Tasseng: His name is Chane Boua Pha, he's 57 years old he has not a student, he became been a monk since 1937 up to 1944, he was not a soldier he was set up as Tasseng since 1969 up to now. He can write and read Lao.

ORA/Thone VONNIVONG/ps:3-24-71

TO: Jack Williamson

March 24, 1971

FROM: Thone VONNIVONG (Paksane)

SUBJECT: Refugees Report from Tasseng Thathom, Mung Moc, Khoueng Xieng Khouang, and settled down at Muong Kao, Khoueng Borikhane.

Ethnic Group: Lao

These refugees came from different village in Tasseng Thathom Muong Moc Khoueng Xieng Khouang as follow:

<u>Name of Village</u>	<u>Coordinate</u>	<u>Name of Nai Ban</u>	<u>No. of F & P.</u>
Ban Dongmo	UF-5597	Nai Tha	12/65
Ban Nakhoun	UF-5797	Nai Nao	5/32
Ban Sibounheuang		Nai Xieng My	20/169
Ban Khonxana	UF-6394	Thit Thi	15/87
Ban Ngiou Gnai	UF-6494	Thit La	27/269
Ban Xan	UF-5698	Nai Kang Noy	9/97
Ban Na He		Xieng Siphanh	13/108
Ban Xieng Tanh	UF-6065	Xieng Keo	17/235
Ban Ngiou Noi	UF-6195	Nai Montha	10/89

Total: 9 villages and 128/1151

These villages I couldn't see their coordinate on the map, but the population told me that it was near Tasseng Thathom on the north.

Reason for moving: These refugees had already lived with PL during 1 year at first, these was no problem with them because they lived in their original village with neutre soldier, they could work and do everything as they wanted, but since 1968, that time there was fighting between neuter soldier and PL when the neutre soldiers couldn't resist they moved away, sait was that time that PL come to live in the village. Since 1968 there was no problem when they lived with PL because it was their original village and they could work in their fields, and at first when PL lived in the village it was no more difficult, but in a few months PL began to organize then them more and more the population wanted to leave PL but they couldn't since 1969 there was very hard bombing in the area. They couldn't live in the house, only hide in the hole all day time, sometime at night time they came to grow rice in their fields, that time our RIG army come to fight PL in all Muong Moc area and the same time as the airplane 5 or 6 was a very short time PL couldn't resist our RIG army, they also told the population, moved with them. The population didn't want to move, but some families were talking By PL the after stayed at their original houses becuae some were burnt by bombing and also,they were afraid of the airplane so they built their small house, in the thick wood, they always cha ges their houses along the all the population, who didn't go with PL came to present to our RIG army at Ban Nahan UF-4653 in the same Tasseng, at the population in this Tasseng came to present and lived at that place during two ngiths. Then our RIG army thought that it was not give quiet so the decidedto moved all the population to Ban Hat Kham UF-4064 they lived there for 15 days and the half. When they lived at that area, they also receive assistance by military region II as tool for cooking gardening and some

provision and rice, at that area they were afraid of death because when they lived there were 30 persons died in case of sick. This number was all the villages in this Tasseng, they were afraid so they moved to Paksane on the month March 1969 by boat and settled down at Muong Kao.

Life under the PL one year: They(PL) sometime come in this village and recruited the soldiers and took rice, food and the salt from the villagers and a month before they moved out the assistance of named Nai Ban and Nai Tasseng, were arrested by PL and they took him to Ban Kao 15 Km to the south Tasseng Thathom and killed they were without the reason. Every time they came in this Tasseng they always tell the villagers not to tell anything about them to our RIG soldiers, if the later. The PL also told these Tasseng not to help anything our RIG soldiers. In this village most of the villager's livelihood are growing the rice on their farm and Hay. They grow too the vegetable along the bank of Nam Xan river. They raised cattle they like to go to hunting and fishing in this area there was a primary school, but there wasn't any hospital. If some one ill they have to go to the hospital in Xieng Khouang, and haven't justice in this Tasseng. There wasn't any market in this area, they only a small shop they used (Gneune Deng) of PL.

Life at their new village: They've already grow rice in their Hay but it wasn't so good because there were some plants' enemies such as rats and the bugs, there's school here in this area. There hasn't market in this area there had market at Paksane these refugees go to sell their garden's product, and are now supported by OUR RIG.

The biography of Tasseng: He's 53 years and his name's Body. He have a student since 1935 up to 1940 never been a monk. He was set up as Nai Ban since 1965 up to 1968. He was set up as Tasseng since 1968 up to now he can read and write Lao.

ORA/Thone VONNY/IVONG/ps:3-24-71

TO: Fritz Benson

5 June 1970

FROM: Hatsdy Douangvixay

SUBJECT: Refugees Report (Borikhane)

We took off from Wattay Air-Port at 8 O'clock and arrived at Paksane at a about 08:30. After we had a little bite of conversation with Mr. Vilath Chief U.S. Aid in Paksane we continued our journey to Ban Houai Said. At this place we had very good conversation with Nai Ban. Hesaid that the they were from Muong Gnam originally.. they had 90 families all together. In case of there were so many attacks they moved from Muong Gnam to Muong Mok in the same way at Muong Mok there were also many attacks so they continued to move again, at this time to Paksane near Ban Houai Said. In coming to Paksane they came by foot up to Ban Pakmang then they had boat wich brought them to Paksane. They were received by Chao Muong and U.S. Aid by distributing things for them like rice, food mosquitonet and spades etc. Not very long after they arrived to Paksane there were 2 children died. At this time they are no problems at all. They can build their houses, but there are two things that they like to have s ch as: Schools and hospital because there are so many children but no education at all and they have usually the problems of stomach-ache and sore-eyes. I also asked them that "Don't you like to return back to your own village?" whenever if there are no peace they don't like to return back to their native village" they replied me. However if they are poor and anything may happen to them they will try hard to fight against these things. They are very happy when I asked them these questions, they like me to go and visit them very often. In my opinion, I assure that these people will never return to their native village, if Laos is still be like this. This is the very fresh words from the lips of Nai Ban of Refugee's village.

Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY

TO: Fritz Benson

July 22, 1971

FROM: Khamsouane, CHANSISOURATH (Paksane)

SUBJECT: Dependant of PL Soldier of Paksane Report.

Ethnic Group: Lao.

There were 2 families or 13 persons, they are escaped from Ban Na Keng area Tasseng Tha Thom M. Mork K. Xieng Khoueng.

The biography of Mr. Chanh Dy he is 71 years old he was born at Ban Ngeou T. Tha Thom M. Mork, K. Xieng Khouang, at that time this area could be occupy by our soldier battalion #46 of commandant Ay all the time, in the month March 1971 at the night there were PL soldier come to captured these villagers go with them to the forest in the Ban Na Keng area. The informant reported that during they stayed with the PL soldier more ten days in the forest, they had very gribulation, because the PL did not give blanket, mosquitonet and other thing for sleep at all, except they only gave rice mill to them a little some day they did not eat rice at all, the informant reported during they lived with PL in the forest there were 4 nurses 2 Viet-Namese and 2 Lao for treatment and give the medicine to this people, the informant said he couldn't remember they name two day they will to visit once time. On dated 10 April 1971, there were RLG plane went dropped the bomb to PL soldier in the Ban Na Kegg area, during the RLG plane dropping bombing to the PL, when the villager had appportunity they could be decided escaped from PL right away, they are spent 6 nights with the forest and then they meet our soldier battalion #51 far from Muong K Mork to the southern 10 kms then our soldier could be sendd them to Paksane they arrived there in the month April 11, 1971.

Old life at their own village: All of them had done Na and Hay to sustain their families and making garden to planted, banana sugar can, and cotton, they raised animals livestock buffloes, ox, chickens, pigs. The informant said living at their own village was more convenience.

New life at their new village: When they first come they done the Hay and a little bit of garden planting some kinds of vegetables.

Present Problem: When they arrived at Paksane the first time, they said they have very happy, because they are stayed with RLG side already at the present these dependant of PL could be received support from government already, enemy th ng is OK. they do not have any problem at all, but he only thinking to this son Mr. Kham Phanh killed by PL soldier in the year 1969.

ORA:ps:7-22-71

TO: Fritz Benson

15/6/70

FROM: Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY

SUBJECT: Refugees Report (Borikhane)

Total 5497

On the 7th of this June 1970, I took a trip to Paksane and I had a very long conversation with those refugees over there. The more detail answers that I got from them are following below:

Muong Mock (Xieng Khouang)

In this Muong there are 5 Tasseng altogether. (1) Tasseng Nham (2) Tasseng Thathom (3) Tasseng Gnan (4) Tasseng Moh (5) Tasseng Mock.

Tasseng Nham 253/1546

(Chan Bouapha Leader) There are 16 Villages altogether:

1. Ban Tin Teung 14 families 80 persons
2. Ban Kangna 3 families 22 persons
3. Ban Xiengmay 6 families 33 persons
4. Ban Peun 9 families 60 persons
5. Ban Mieng 9 families 42 persons
6. Ban Muong 34 families 193 persons
7. Ban Hin 10 families 53 persons
8. Ban Nakhua 8 families 56 persons
9. Ban Nady 32 families 243 persons
10. Ban Nalanh 15 families 83 persons
11. Ban Fay 11 families 69 persons
12. Ban Nahorn 21 families 121 persons
13. Ban Vangfay 25 families 137 persons
14. Ban Laykhuay 11 families 65 persons
15. Ban Yiem 28 families 179 persons
16. Ban Hingnon 17 families 110 persons

So there are 253 families and 1566 persons altogether there are 50 families and 300 persons in Muong Nham. In 1967 this place was ruled by the PL. so our F-105 and T-28 had bombed this place over there were 50 persons died, on the 7th/5/69 our troops commanded by Major Leepao went to attack this place Leepao said "this place is not quiet safe yet, I think you better go and stay at Muong Mock and wait until I tell you" so 15/5/69 they moved to Muong Mock. They stayed there for almost 1 year (11 months). In case of bad living condition, this place made them died 83 persons. Though they died almost 100 persons they don't care about the death, they continued to live, but unfortunately in the same year Muong Mock was again attacked by the same kind of people. So they moved to Phoulom Yai and stayed there 1 night. Their only desire is to move away as far as they could from those people, they halted many places like Ban Hua Phou, they came on

again by their foot 5 days to Thasy and come down again to Pakmang and stayed there 1 month. They think that Pakmang is rather far away from their bosses (government officials) so they came down again (by US. Aid's truck) at GM-17 they arrived this time to Paksane at this place on the 24/2/70. This people originally lived in Tasseng Nham. They lost every things at Ban Nam Song. Their 300 buffaloes oblinded to sell to Leepao, each one costed 2,000kips. On my own idea I think this people doesn't like the beharviour of those PL. that's why they moved away to the government side.

2. Tasseng Thathom. Nai Bouady Leader.

There are 15 villages in this Tasseng the name of the villages are following below:

1. Ban Don 2. Ban Xibounheuag 3. Ban Latkhuay 4. Ban Nong
5. Ban Muongsane 6. Ban Xiangtan 7. Ban Naxay 8. Ban Dongmoh
9. Ban Nakhun 10. Ban Ngionoi 11. Ban Bnio Yai 12. Ban Khonsana
13. Ban Hatliat 14. Ban Thinnoun 15. Ban Nagne.

On the 5th/7/69 they were transfered to Xiengkhouang by PL. staying with them there almost 5 months. PL. said that when the government troops took any place where we had ever been ruled before they gathered the inhabitants of that place sent them to their side. So we wanted to do the same like they did. They gave 15 kilograms of paddy rices to each family 5 or 6 days time. In case of there were not enough food for the, the main important thing is they hated them so they escaped from them on the night of 10th/9/69 from Xieng Khouang to Muong Tan, from Muong Tan to Muong Phang from Muong Phang to Muong Gnan, when they arrived there they met again the PL. this people pointed the gun to them then they asked them "who is the leader of you all" I am not the leader we (all of us) don't like to go away from you, but we are very hungry and we like to go back to Thathom to eat, I begged you, I prayed you not to kill us" replied Tasseng and Nai Ban. "Go back again to the same place," ordered the PL. "yes sir" replied the refugees. They went back again to Xiengkhouang they were there 8 days and then they reescaped again this time to Thathom. They ate a lot. At that time Thathom was still also ruled by the PL. they halted at Thathom 16 days, then the PL. told them to go to Thavieng, they were here only one day, then our 10th regiment attacked Thaving so they knew that this sound of gun is our government gun sound, they came to meet the soldiers and they sent them to Paksane at Ban Houai Siat. The F-105 and T-28 went to bomb to their own village when they were there, in case of they had big hole that is why there were 6 persons died and 4 persons wounded. They are not shifting populations this people, they lived in Tasseng Thathom many centuries ago.

3. Tasseng Gnan. In this Tasseng there are 6 villages altogether.

1. Ban Xibounheuag 2. Ban Naheuag 3. Ban Khangna 4. Ban Thasala
5. Ban Nampheuak 6. Ban Nakhoun.

Thathom → XKV → Muong Tan → M. Phang → M. Ngan → XKV →
Thathom → Tha Ueng → Paksane

1. Ban Xibounheuang: In this village there are 41 families and 231 persons altogether. In case of this Tasseng Nham was attacked by PL. so 37 families and 211 persons went down to Muong Mock and stayed here 5 months. In the same reason, Muong Mock was attacked by PL. again, so this time they came by their foot to Pak Mang and halted here for few days to wait for the boat to Paksane (Ban Houai Siat). They are still living there 4 families and 20 persons.

2. Ban Naheuang: There are 18 families 114 persons in this villages. In the middle of the way to Muong Mock a child aged about 10 years had died. Every Events that happened to them is exactly like the above village but there are 2 families and 12 persons still living there.

3. Ban Khangna: In this one they have 14 families 84 persons altogether but they came to Paksane only 11 families and 67 persons, the 3 families and 17 persons are still living there.

4. Ban Thasala: In this village there are 31 families altogether but only 23 families and 156 persons are in Paksane (Ban Houai Siat) right now. So that means there are only 4 villages came down from Tasseng Gnan. The two villages that I don't describe here are now living at their original village. The majority of this people are doing farming, gardening in the fall season and selling things to the people in the summer.

4. Tasseng Moh. In this one there are 170 families and 780 persons this Tasseng Ruled over 10 Bans.

4.UG9009
6.VG0207
9.UG8619

1. Ban Muong 2. Ban Nakone 3. Ban Beng 4. Ban Xiengmen 5. Ban Phonekham 6. Ban Chongvong 7. Ban Houai Xay 8. Ban Phadeng 9. Ban Mo 10. Ban Yoak. They moved away from this place at 7 O'clock on 8th February 1970. Because this places were attacked very heavy so they walked to Ban Phousung Ban Nakhai Muong Nham, Ban Thasy and stayed here for one month and then go down again to Muong Cao. They think that this place is not quite safe, so they moved again this time to Paksane. Ban Houai Siat. Not most of them went down to Paksane, but there are still 70 more families living with PL. In 1961 - 1970 they had been village soldiers. They used to have quarrelling with PL. in 1970 it is not a quarrelling any more it is a big fighting so they couldn't resist any more so they moved, they lived in this Tasseng not only one decade or two but many more from thier ancestors. Where as they are poorer or any way that is not good for the, they still wanted to live because they don't like to stay with PL. They wanted US. Aid to help them by organizing one school for them, because they have many children, but they don't receive any Education at all they said that "we have food for our body but no any kind of food for our mind except Education.

5. Tasseng Mock. There are 10 villages including 3 villages that's from Ban Naxou Tasseng Ban Hay Muong Khoun Khoueng Xiengkhouang.

- 10.4F9692
1. Ban Nametath
 2. Ban Namesuak
 3. Ban Sobphang
 4. Ban Phonethong
 5. Ban Tientani
 6. Ban Hay
 7. Ban Khonemuong
 8. Ban Kuai
 9. Ban Khangvieng
 10. Ban Muongmock.

There are 97 families and 580 persons. They came down to Phoulom at night time, some groups went down to Nam May. They thought that Phoulom is not quiet safe because it's very near to Muong Mock so they moved again to Muong Nham then after halting here for two days, they moved again to Pakmang and then came down directly to Paksane (Ban Houai Siat) they had 1 school and one hospital in their own village. Their life there was much better than this but some of them told me that, "No it depends on us because we don't get use to place before that's why we don't know which way we can earn more money. Every refugees from Muong Mock is cleverer, business-like, Talkative, friendly, and I also think 100% that this people doesn't like the way of PL. act.

REFUGEES AT HOUAI NONG DEANG

Ban Phousung - Tasseng Phousung Muong Gnat Khoueng Xiengkhouang.

On the second day of my staying at Paksane, I'd gone to Ban Houai Nongdeang. I met Mr. Blaition who is the Tasseng of those people. He told me that there were 28 villages altogether at that place, in case of there were many attacks, they can do hardly their farming, planting, and gardening, so 3 villages 48 families and 304 persons that were not heavily occupied by PL. moved down to Paksane, 25 villages still lived there, because they were forebidden by PL. They were away from this place on 10/2/70 in the day time and arrived at Paksane on 10/3/70 a few days before they camd down to Paksane, they had hidden their families in the thick wood, when our soldiers couldn't fight any more, they went quickly to tell those people who were in the jungle to move away. They halted at Pakmang 4 days then they came down again by boat to Paksane. They stayed at Muong May almost one month.

The Propagenda of PL:

When they were occupied by PL. in the early of 1969, they gathered the inhabitants to come to one place, then they propagated that "we have to co-operated to work together to do the farming every one have to work in one place for gaining more rices, when we get rices we'll distribute into 3 parts - one for you, and the two parts, we will keep for all of us. If any family finished, then come and borrow more from this two parts. Every kind of work should do in co-operation they said that it is good for the lagy persons and it's very bad for cleverer.

Ban Houai Nong Deang.

Originally, this people came from Ban Phone Savanh Tasseng Chomethong Muong Khamkert Khoueng Khammouane - There are 28 families and 173 persons. The people in this village divided into 2 parts the Majority of this people went to join with PL. and the minority of this people came down to the government side. They moved away from this place on 5/5/70.

Before this, 32 of this people had been Team Soldiers, so when the PL. saw this, they hated this people a lot they burned completely this people's houses the whole population of this people are 650 persons they came down to Nam Ton only 173 persons, the rest of this had gone to PL. Side - they lived at Ban Samsok while they were children in case of there's no place for doing farming or planting, they moved away from that area to Ban Phonesavanh in 1964 not very long time they lived here, in 1970 the PL. came to attack them again. They couldn't resist them any more because there are 32 persons so they escaped to lived in the thick wood.

They came down from thick wood to Nam Thone and stayed here 11 months and 5 days. There were 2 persons died and many persons got sick. They heard from some body that there are many Meo at Ban Nongdeang so they moved to Houai Nongdeang to live very close to their relatives. They arrived here on 21/5/70 by making shift shelter to live. Our US. Aid in Paksane told them that they would give them 3000 kip each family for buying grass to cover their roofs.

In My Own Idear: I think that this people doesn't like the way of PL. act.

These people are : Phu Phalak area ^{GM - 17} UG 5537 1261

Thai Thany
Sao Thany
Poo Thany
1960-67
no RLG forces
in area - when
RLG came to
area in 67-68
killed 5 people

Ban Houai Ong, Tasseng Houai Ong Muongkhoun Khoueng Xiengkhouang. There are 8 villages here at GM - 17 and 757 persons originally this people came from Tasseng Houai Ong in 1960 they were ruled by PL. up to 1968. In 1968 the important men and Nai Ban were killed by PL. they propagated that the boys should go to join them as soldiers and the girls should be nurses. So the new Nai Ban didn't allow them to go to them they took 5 important men to kill.

1. They killed old Nai Ban on 10/9/68
2. They killed old Nai Seng on 17/5/69
3. They killed Nai Thai on 17/5/69
4. They killed Nai Phom on 17/5/69
5. They killed Nai Nen on 17/5/69.

villages
elders

wives of villages
elders

After killing 5 important persons they took all of the women to go to kill, but luckily the new Nai Ban came from the thick wood to tell them to escape. That means the women were not killed by PL. after that they gathered and took all of the rices and every valuable things, then they burned all of the houses. After escaping from PL. this people came down to Phouphalak 1 day on thier foot and flying to Phoungio they arrived here on 10/12/68 they stayed here around 3 months then they transfered to Nam Mong, Muong Moh Khoueng Xiengkhouang. They stayed here 1 year after staying here they went down again to Ban Sambun. Because of this place was again attacked by PL. they couldn't stay here so they moved again to Pakmang and stayed here 3 or 4 days then came down again this time to Paksane GM - 17 there were 12 persons died after arriving at Paksane.

UG 2427
LS 232
UF 8794
UF 3372

Houai Ong → Phu Phalak → Phoungio → Nam Mong → Sambun →
Pakmang → Paksane

UG6128

Ban Dockmay. Tasseng Fang. Muong Khoun Khoueng Xiengkhouang.

P.L. in
village →
escaped from
Dock may to
Nam Sung

There are 6 villages and 476 persons. They were away from their original village 3 years ago in 1966 there were big bombing to this place, there was 1 person died and 1 person wounded. Because of there were many attacks so they moved from Ban Dockmay to Nam Sung and stayed here 1 year. In 1967 PL. shot the 105 gun from Muong Ngane to Namsung. There were many animals died. So they can't lived there any more, they then transfered to Muong Mock in 1968 they lived here 1 year and a half. In 1970 this place was also attacked by the same kind of people. 3 women and 6 men were captured by PL. so they moved to Thasy on their feet, halted there 11 days. Then they transfered to Muong Cao by our US. Aid's truck not very long, after they arrived 2 persons were died. In 1958 they were ruled by PL. they didn't let them go to any place except going to look for their food. They arrived here at GM-17 on 28/3/70 they are still feeding by government and US. Aid this people doesn't like the way of co-operate to work they don't like that way of living.

UG 7323
LS 199

Tasseng Xannoi, Muong Khoun Khoueng Xiengkhouang.

There are 5 families and 28 persons. These people originally came from Tasseng Xannoi. In case of there are many attacks so they moved to Ban Dongaleum Vientiane. They heard from some body that in GM-17 there are many persons who were from Muong Fang so they moved and live very close together.

PAKSANE AIRPORT, PAKSANE , BORIKHANE.

285

This people originally was from Tasseng Phoulom Muong Borikhane Khoueng Borikhane. Firstly they stayed at Muong Cao, in case of they don't get use to the hot weather. So when they arrived at Muong Cao there were 79 persons died and still get sick many more. They made up their mind to go back to their native village (Phoulom) Phoulom is now ruled by the PL, but they will be good soldiers to attack Muong Mock, if they could win this place, there is no problem at all in Phoulom so on 4/6/70 they moved to Paksane Air-port by US. Aid's truck. There are 6 villages 59 families and 285 persons. They now wait for the plane. 5 villages and 199 persons will go to Muong Nham and 1 village 15 families and 86 persons would like to go to Paknang or Thasy if Col. ARD agreed with them. After arriving to Muong Nham they will train how to be good soldiers with VAKAY. The ammunitions and the clothes will be distributed by this great man if they could win Muong Mock all of them will return back to their native village.

My Own Idea: I think it is also good if they really think like this, but if they go and join with PL. Who will know them?.

Hatsady DOUANGVIXAY

TO: Jack Williamson

March 25, 1971

FROM: Thone VONNIVONG (Paksane)

SUBJECT: Refugees Report at Km 17 Tasseng Ban Kouay, Muong Paksane, Khoueng Borikhane.

Ethnic Group: Lao

These refugees come from different villages in Tasseng Houay Ong, Muong Pang Xay, Khoueng Xieng Khouang as follow:

<u>Name of Village</u>	<u>Coordinate</u>	<u>Name of Nai Ban</u>	<u>No. of F & P.</u>
Ban Keo Hom		Nai Thanh	15/87
Ban Xam Khone		Nai Mao	12/59
Ban Keo Gnab		Nai Thai	18/110

Total: 3 Villages and 45/256.

These villages I couldn't see their coordinate on the map, but these villagers told me that it was near Tasseng Ong.

Reason for moving: On 5/3/69, our RIG soldiers from Muong Borikhane, passed this area and stayed over night at outside village, there was 100 soldiers in this group, and at 5 O'clock in this morning the PL came in this village because they didn't know that our RIG soldier stayed over night here, so when they saw each others, there was fighting in this Tasseng and there were 8 persons were killed in this Tasseng by PL bomb. That time the villagers were afraid of the fighting and escaped from this village. They moved out from that area in the month of 9/14/68, they moved to Phou Ngiou by walking about 5 days and stayed for 8 months and they had some foods from RIG soldier. They moved out from that area, because the PL came to fight again, they moved to Phou ~~Soong~~ Soung by walking and stayed for 2 months they had some foods from RIG soldiers. After that there was fighting between our RIG and PL in that area, but no body died in that area they moved to Ban Nam Mang, by walking and stayed for one month and fifteen days. When they arrived in that area they was sick and there had 25 persons of killed in that area they were afraid by sick so they moved to Ban Som Boun by walking and stayed here for 2 days, they hasn't helping. They moved to Thasy stayed for 13 ~~day~~ days then RIG gave them for foods. They moved to Paksane on the month April 26/70, and settled down ~~at~~ at Ban Km 17.

Life at their old village: In thier original village they used to grow the rice in the field, but they never worked in the Hay, so when they came herethey couldn't work as well as possible. The land at their original village was very good for growing rice, but after getting rice for each season, one part of their rice must put in the PL warehouse, it was the rice nation. And after putting irce to PL, it was enought for their life, so I think that it was very good, for growing rice, since 1967 to 1968 they could work reguraly at day time, some time hide in the wood when they saw the airplane went passed they continued again. But since 1968 they grow rice at night time. Each family had at least 10 or 20 buffaloes but ordinary they had 30 or 40 buffaloes for the rich family

right now they hasn't any, they left all these things at their old village. And at their old village there had hospital in that Tasseng. There's a market in that area they used PL money.

Life at their new village: When they lived in this area there were helping from the Ministry of Social Welfare there had 15 kilo per month, Blankets, mosquito-nets, axe, grass mat, machette, soup pot, rice steamer, spoons, plates, bowls. In the month 21/7/70, 15/6/70, 5/7/70, there were 6 person killed by fever. There's school in this area, and a market in Muong Paksane. These refugees go to sale and buy some vegetables, fishes in Paksane market, about 2 Km far from their village.

The biography of teller: Her name is Nang Chanh Da. She's 32 years old she's buddhism, she was set up as wife house since 1959 until now, she can't read and write Lao.

ORA/Thone VONNIVONG/ps:3-25-71