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## **[Excerpts translated from the French, by year]. 1962**

Vientiane: Agence Lao-presse, 1962

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83/3/62.

THE REFUGEES OPENED THEIR MINDS TO THE ADMINISTRATORS ABOUT THE INVADERS.

SAVANNAKHET: (ALP):

On February 18, 1962 these were 4 villagers from Ban Khok Nhai and Ban Pho, Tasseng Phalane, Muong Phalane Khoueng Savannakhet coming to live under the protection of Lao government. When they arrived they presented themselves to Chao Muong Phalane immediately and Chao Muong was very happy to welcome them.

The villagers who escaped from the enemy said to Chao Muong that the lives under the control of the enemy were slavery and miserable with being commanded to work and paid no money. On the contrary they lived food and raw materials from the villagers. Some of cows and buffaloes were killed to eat and forced the villages to carry food for them, therefore they were sad and bored with the invaders who were not justified to violate the country in this case they took a risk to leave because if they saw the villagers would be killed without pity.

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5/3/62.

THE REFUGEES CAME TO LIVE UNDER THE CONTROL OF LAO GOVERNMENT.

SAVANNAKHET: (ALP):

On February 25, 1962 there were 9 villagers from Ban Tang Alay, Tasseng Tang Alay and Ban Nathong Tasseng Nathong Muong Phinh escaping from the enemy, and represented themselves to the reception of Lao government. The administrators were very happy to see them. At last the villagers informed that they could not live with the enemy with being forced to do what they wanted and forced them to provide food without being paid.

On the other hand they told the owner or property to carry food for them on the way to their place ~~by~~ therefore the villagers didn't have time to earn a living:

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6/3/62.

The minister of Public Health and the red cross visited the refugees in Houei Say.

On Manday 26 February 1962 the minister of Social Welfare and public health and other representatives as Mr. Moberk member of Social Red Cross of Laos, Nang Souphanlak Chanlamany, president of Red Cross in Vientiane and Tiao Kham One, the wife of Chao Somsanith president of National assembly fled from Vientiane to Luang Prabang at 10:30. When they arrived Luang Prabang they invited Doctor Phouei Sountone, president of the Red Cross in Luang Prabang. Nang One the wife of Mr. Done, representative of Tiao Souvankham and Nang Phia Swing all these people went to Houei Xay, the province of Nam Tha by the special airplane and spent two days staying there. In the morning of 27 February 1962 the minister with the representatives asked the refugees in Houei Say many questions about living condition. After goods were provided to refugees.

On 28th in the morning they all returned to Luang Prabang first to because some of them lived in Luang Prabang and the rest of them all went back to Vientiane.

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7/3/62

On February 14, 1962 there was one man coming to represent himself to Chao Kuong Sebang Hieng. His name is Kan Ha, he was born in Ban Pheuak, Tasseng Gnan Kham, Muong Khanthaboury Khoueng Savannakhet. On February 18 Thao Chouane Thao Ha, Ban Bung Sam, Tasseng Done Savang, Muong Sebang Phay came to join Lao army again.

All of these people have lived with the enemy for 6-7 months because the enemy promised them that they would send them to study. This was the compormise. On the contrary they have to patrol around Ban Done Savng to detect the secret words from the villagers. Later on these people breat the promise and determined to live under the protection of Lao government as Tiao Boune Oume, the premier minister. They gave an oath that they would respect Lao culture and Lao constitution as usual.

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11/8/62.

The Lao Red Cross and the general Red cross went to visit the sick and distribute goods during the month of July 1962 Lao Red Cross (woman) the wife of Mr. Nou Phat ~~Ch~~ chounlamany, president with the wife of Tiao Som Sanith, the wife of Mr. Kadone and his daughter, the wife of Mr. Deng and the wife of Tiao Kham Tan Oun Kham, the wife of Mr. Keo Viphakone and general Boun Leut Sanichanh, the wife of Touby Li Phung and the wife of Tou Se Ly Phung were the committees to join with the general red cross that Doctor Robert Ku, representative had distributed the goods and food to the refugees who came to live in Vientiane about 352 people. 1590 kg of rice 251 boxes of cigarettes. 5 suits of gentlemen 1 mosquito net had been give on August 1, 1962, after that the doctor and the committee went to visit the hospital enemy month. The Mahosot hospital, chinay Mot, Nong Douang and That Luang the soldiers and civils slept together in these hospitals about 291 people.

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Distribute godds to Lao refugees the best way to help the reufgees who escaped from the enemy and lived along the bank of the mekong river the red cross provided them thae materials of catching fish like: Fish net and hooks, the doctor also gave them cloth, medecin: Vitamine the food and the soap. Assording to the report from the doctor many refugees came to live on the bank of the mekong river. On August of the year 1961 there were about 6,000 people and 10,000 people increased at the end of the month. At the present time there were altogether 30-35 thousand people, in this case the Red worried to give the first necessities and about 17.000 kpeople had gained goods. After that the representative of Red Cross went to inspect Savannakhet camp which contained many punishments. The prisoners had a good chance to do what they needed they had the right to read newspapers and could receive the presents (the wounded people new, seemed to get well and the doctor gave them blankets, soap medecin, cigarettes and mats. In another camp ther were some wounded sodliers who needed goods because they were suffering from war.

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The Red Cross associated the refugees from Mung Sing and Nam Tha. The fighting in Muong Sing and Nam Tha which is located between the broders of Burma, and china and Thailand, there were refugees coming to live under the control of Lao government inVientiane there fore Doctor Soukba, madecin chief of Lao had distributed the clothes to the refugees at the end of the month April 1962 in Luang Prabang. After that doctor went to Houei Say which is located on the bank of mekong river, the doctor and Mr. Nou Phat Chounlamany's wife president of the Red Corss had provided clothes, blankets condense milk and reasonning. These people are Meo who escaped from the wnorht of Pou Tone in Houei Say. On this occasion many committees had been

elected for the Red Cross in Houei Xay province.

Besides that the 7 representative of the Red Cross gave many goods in addition as the condence milk used for the injured people who slept in the hospital that doctor ~~sk~~ Thom Dourley who died constructed for souvenir.

On the other hand doctor Soukba had also distributed goods to the refugees who have just come from "La Plaine Des Jarres" to Paksane. Mostly the distributinns have been bought in a place independently by the Red Cross and there were some goods tries by the ohip.

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8/12/62.

Distribvutes goods to people whose houses burned.

New Savannket announced that because of fireviction in Seno occused during the night of 27th and 29th kof november 1962 Muong Pathoum Pone. 12 villagers' houses have been burned down and many people wounded. In this case Chao Khoueng Savannakhet, Mr. Ou Oune Keo Anourak arranged many various goods to give to them in order to suport them as blankets, rice soap and blouses, besides that the red cross and Vietnamese association assisted milk and clothes for people and children the recipients were very glad and satisfied with the present given. They though that the government showed devotion to them. On the othr hand chao Khoueng had explained ~~this/other~~ to them all about the governments point of view and asked them to cooperate by means of having a good contition.

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