

[Excerpts translated from the French, by year]. 1961

Vientiane: Agence Lao-presse, 1961

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The distribution of rawmaterials to the refugees. The Social Welfare and the other members who have regianed the present from American assistance already were giving those presents to the people who escaped from the enemy in Lacs. On the other hand those presents mhad to be given to the refugees and the people who lived far away from twon first because they were under the protection of Lao communists who made them incovenient to trade and contact with othrs. Many things wre provided as 1000 blankets that were necessary for them to keep warm during the night for they lived in a high place besides that there were black and white clotes. needed thread and soap. Mostly they gave to the refugees who came from Plain of Jarres through Muong Paksane after it was controlled by the nemy and people of Muong Kassy that the government recaptured from Neo Lao Haksat last few weeks. Some of the presents have been sent by the airplane and automobiles to other villages, the suburb of Luang Prabang and Savannaket. It it was dangerous they used parachutist to drop on those places.

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The aggressors disturbed the villagers in Lunag Prabang during the month of February 1961 Luang Prabang press said that there were some in vaders hiding in the different parts of Luang Prabang. They agitated the villagers in Luang Prabang. The Lao army troop of the first region tried very hard in pushing them. Because of their persistance and persevere the situation became peaceable.

On 6//2/61 one section of Lao patrol meet one troop of assillants about 30 people in Pakseuang, Muong and Khoueng Luang prabang. Both side fought ahainst each other vill/olently later one enemy was killed 3 of them wounded. When they escaped they left one gun with 300 pullets but Lao army were safe.

On February 1961 one company of the voluntary soldiers and 16 villagers soldiers had foungt againt the enemy of larger number that they wished to get rid of Lao perople in Ban Ko Noi couseguently the enemy was escaping in the wood and left the armament of 10 guns with 2 bombs but Lao army were safe.

On February 10 1961 the voluntary soliers No. 37 of battalian 13 were attack by the enemy of one section in Bane Sako Noi of Nam Tha region The fighting way them was very servere there fone the enemy ran into the wood and left one corpse on the particular place and brought 2 injured with them but Lao army were safe.

On February II 1961 1972 170 enemies took a risk to violate Lao army in Ban Na Pa of Muong Xay, it's aim was to force Lao people to go out so that they cold gin food supply and rawmaterials but Lao army was strong enough to react and the enemies were hopeless 2 were killed, 2 wounded and the rest of them spread into the wood.

On January 30, 1961 the company No. 40 of battalion 13 fought against the aggressors and forced them to go out of Ban Tat Chouk. In this case the situation was good. In another region of Ban Pang in Nam Se region the counbat between them was violent the 3 enemies guns were recuperated and one of them wounded.

Pn February 17, 1961 at 11:30 in the morning the transportation of the army in Luang Prabang detect d the automotibe No. LB 1122 and realized that there were some secret sign of Pathet Lao so they descovered the secret pathet Lao like thao Xieng Phing Xieng Phoia and Nai Xieng Meo nationality with 60 kgs of opium. The three people were sent secretely to Luang Prabang. The three people were captured and threatement to investigate.

Thai newyork news, saying the Red Communist received great weapons. Newyor news announced, on the 3rd, that Thai Newyor declared that Soviet has given many various weapons and other war materials to Lao communist (Red Lao communist) in the northern part of Laos. They have been sent from North-Vietnamese communist as the Thai news received the informatin from the village of Meo in Phou Savane, saying that not only the weapons have been given but also the expert of Vietminh. The group of village at first, was the market of opium, it became the essential point of weapon products. The Soviet arms included machine guns and maters of 105 mm and others weapons. All were modern.

The governors who called themselves "neutralist" that established independently by the name of Souvannaphouma in Xieng Khouang of the month of January and against the government of Boun Oum in Vientiane semed to be a symbal and figurehead for the communist who determined to struggle for power in Laos.

In addition the their news showed that Tiao Souvanaphouma took side in Xieng Khouang it was obviously that the communists were delighted and successful in conguering the northern parts of Laos, and tried to extend! their territory and their authority to the garrison that defended the nation there fore the invaders could pass through.

The provinces in the northern part of Laos, Sam Neua, Phongsaly and Xieng Khouang were in the hands of communist. The journalist of Thai news reaffirmed that the information from UIP of Phon Pene said that eventhough the fighting was not severe the communists bruilt up the strong army and trained each other every day for the rainy seaons tha would came soon. The war materials that were assisted by Spé Soviet were such more than American government gave to Laos.

This information was very accurate and true because it was heard from the witness who returned with Tiao Souvannaphouma from Plain of Jarres to Phom Penh.

The military activities of March 20, 1961.

Nothing happened in Phou Khoune. The situation remained calm but the enemy prepared to defend.

On March 19, 1961 Lao army had reoccupied Ban Pha Tang and any loss of this disaster had not been informed. In Tha Thom region our forces still stayed in various pressure points. There were many enemies in front of our forces with more number and the reinforcements were still continued to come the aerial fighting in Ban Tha Vieng on March 19, 1961 caused the enemy with great disaster.

For many times our forces succeeded in pushing the enemy out of Kham Keut the situation around Vientiane was stable.

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Military Situation:

The situation of Phou Khoune seemed to be calm. There was nothing to be heard but the sound of mortar of both side the progression of Lao army toward Muong Kassy would be successful and fought against the Vietminh troop who tried to invade the western part of the road No. 13. In this case the enemy lost their atention.

The front troop of Vietminh were sent to Kieng Khouang about 1.000 people and one part of them was sent from Tha Ving

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The Social Welfare of Laos would like to thank the ones who assisted Lao people who escape from enemy.

The Social Welfare of Thai received the amound of money from the ones who had a pity, charity to help Lao refugees in Vientiane, 2503 bath or 9386 kip through the officer of WNNANDENDE Nong Khay province and chief province of Vietiane. The social Welfare have already received this amount of money and have already distributed to people who got pain and slept in the Mahosot hospital. Indeed Lao Social Welfare was very glad and satisfied with that amount of money givern and declared that Chailand was great friend of Laos indeed, in addition Laos had great spleasure and didn't know how to thank for Chai was very good to Lao.

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The military situation.

On March 20, 1961 our forces fought against the enemy violation in Muong Souy. The fighting was violent to cause many people die. 25 enemies were killed as a result of this combat.

On 21 March 1961 our forces again encounter attack with the enemy invasion and 8 enemies were killed and enemy wagon was destroyed beautifully. Later on the enemy spreaded in to the wood in order to divide into many groups so that they could harrass our forces easily but it was impossible to defeat our forces. On the other hand they threat Lao army to make our force lose the spirits but our foces feft nothing because we didn't want the communists who loss high sense of morality to spread their policy in Laos.

Kong Le aggression troubled Vang Vieng villagers. Now our national forces had liberated Vang Vieng and the villagers agreed to join Lao army to defend the native land so they built up the strong army and fought against the invasion at that time one enemy was killed and a lot of blood that we could see in the valley and the path. Besides this Yao people helped our forces to fight agaist the enemy because they didn't want to be in the hands of the communists. In this case Lao army realized that all Lao people love royalty and promised them to protect them until they live in good condition in order to prevent the communists. Muong Soui: On March 22 the mixture of Lao Viet about 20 people with complete weapons went to Seng Ded houri Kha for the purpose of capturing and killing Meo people for this time 42 Meo were killed without pity and his doing was too bad to kill people without telling the reason why? This would show us clearly that communists were not grestified to violat our country.

Phou Phieng: On March 27, 1961 there was a fighting between our forces and the enemy forces in Ban Tha Thom 3 of the enemies were killed and the rest of them went into the wood and one Lao soldier wounded.

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