



MR 5 field reports – Borikhane. 1964/1972

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File

Mr. Roy Wehrle
Deputy Director

June 2, 1964

R.J. Bilinski
CIAA, Pakse

Report of interview of Muong Huong villager re P.L. 'occupation'.

Roy,

It may have been because of the difficulty of trying to talk over the noise of the aircraft engine but, apparently, I did not get the full gist of your concern about the information obtained from the villagers at Muong Huong during the visit of George Ballay and CBS and Dailey Press reporters. After talking to George this afternoon on his return from Borikhane, and reviewing my impression of your observations on the matter during the plane ride, I would like to clarify several aspects of the situation which may bear directly on the points of greatest concern to you.

As you undoubtedly know from George, the P.A.R. allowed several reporters and some of our people to go to Muong Huong on the 27th of May. George returned, with the reporters, to Pakse on the 28th and reported the results of the meeting with the villagers. A special report was to be made of the villagers' stories and sent to Vientiane. The preparation of the report apparently was delayed because of pressures and concerns with project material deliveries and work schedules at the dispensary sites. It will be sent forward on the Wednesday, June 3rd, milkrun.

The transmission of this report of course, I consider my responsibility. I did not consider the information to be of any extreme urgency. I had already heard of it from the General on the 24th. We had discussed it several times, especially the interesting point about the 'dogs'. He said that he had relayed this information to the military attaches and to the ICC. He would have been especially anxious to do this to give further support to the story of Chinese battalions being present in force in the north and his capture of two of them. (He had them brought down to Pakse to be interviewed by the ICC and then apparently sent them up to VIE. At least this is what he told reporters when they asked if they could take pictures of them.) I asked what was the reaction or comment of our military attaches and whether there were any reports of similar incidents in other areas, and on the PdJ. He replied that they had taken note of the facts and that he assumed it was pretty well known now that Chinese were in Laos.

Since this sort of information was being forwarded through channels specifically devised to handle it, and it was not new, I assumed that it was not of such urgency that it required special handling; or that it could not go by next regular courier. Should there be any question of 'delay', then this also I consider my responsibility. However, under the circumstances, I presume that this is not the case. I can not believe that with the close liaison the military attaches and other sources maintain with what is going on that this information was not brought to the attention of the proper quarters.

George tells me he will have the report completed and on the Wed. M/R./ Please let me know if there is anything further you would like in the way of detail or clarification.

CC-AKRD

To : R.J. Biliński, AC/Paksane
From : G.W. Delley, CDA/Paksane R. W. Valley
Subject: The Muong Huong Crisis

Date : June 2, 1964.

On the night of May 16th, one of the IWS interpreters came to my house at about 9:00 O'clock and reported that he heard from a soldier that there was fighting at Phou Tin Pet, approximately 40 kilometers North of Muong Cao. After reporting this, I sent him out to find more information concerning this. About 45 minutes later, he came rushing back saying that the PL had just taken Muong Huong, approximately 10 kilometers South of Phou Tin Pet. He was quite alarmed and upon going outside I saw why. I noted several villagers leaving Muong Cao carrying whatever they could on their backs. Another IWS interpreter came rushing to my house, the Chao Muong's nephew, and asked for a box to pack some of his things. I went up immediately to see the Chao Muong and he reported to me that a villager from Na Long had come and told him that the PL had taken Muong Huong. (Na Long is approximately 8 kilometers South of Muong Huong.)

The Chao Muong inquired about me taking him along to Paksane as he assumed I was about ready to leave myself. I told him that I could not see where the situation was serious enough to leave, pointing out that Tha Thom had just fallen the day before and that I could not see how the PL could advance to Muong Huong in a day's time. I further pointed out that only an hour ago, I received a report that there was fighting going on in Phou Tin Pet and now "rumors" were going around saying that Muong Huong had fallen.

(Note : Tha Thom had actually fallen several days before but neither the army in Paksane or anyone in UNAD informed us of this. General Khanh Khong the day before, May 15th, had said in a meeting with Mr. Biliński and I that Tha Thom had for all practical purposes fallen and his men were regrouping at Sala Dene Dinh.)

After leaving the Chao Muong's, another interpreter came and reported that the army had just set up a radio relay station at the Passeng's home, I went over there and noted a large crowd milling around. I tried to inquire as to what news they had received but they would not give out any information. The story had gone around that this radio unit had just pulled back from Na Long which reinforced the feeling that the PL were advancing rapidly.

Another interpreter at this time came to me and said Colonel Kurb Kee had come up from Paksane about a half hour before and a soldier reported to him something, where upon Colonel Kurb Kee turned around and rushed back to Paksane. My thinking at this point was that if Muong Huong had fallen, Colonel Kurb Kee was rushing back to Paksane for reinforcements. In the meantime, I felt that the PAF had sufficient troops between Muong Cao and Muong Huong to hold the line as I figured the PL could not possibly have moved a large force to Muong Huong in such a short time.

The Muong Bueng Crisis (cont'd).

I met with the team and the interpreters explaining that I could not see where the situation warranted an evacuation, particularly since I could not see how the PL could hardly move from Tha Then to Muong Bueng in a day. However, I said that we should stay up and see if reinforcement came up as I knew a large number of soldiers had been flown into Pakxane the day before. I stayed up for several more hours and no troop movement in either directions was observed. Hence, I went to bed feeling that the fall of Muong Bueng to the PL was strictly a false rumor.

There were several incidents that also occurred that evening which are not included in the above narrative.

1. One of the Basic Educationers came to my house and requested a ride for his family, if the team were to leave. He said that if the PL came to Muong Cao, they would kill his family. I asked him why he felt this and he said the PL always kill anyone working for the Lao Government when they take over a village.
2. The Chaoxuang was very shaken, by the crisis. He came walking down to my house and put several briefcases in my jeep. He again wanted reassurances that I would take him, if I were to leave.
3. A meeting of the "home guard" was called and afterwards, they were dispersed to take up positions around Muong Cao. Also the DNG unit seemed to have organized themselves that evening under the direction of Major Pha. However, there was no communication between these groups and the army unit in Muong Cao that evening. I am certain of this as I had asked the Chaoxuang in the presence of Major Pha and the head of the home guard what information they had received from the army's radio unit concerning the situation. The Chaoxuang replied "They won't tell us a thing." From the time of this reply, it seemed that the Chaoxuang was quite irked about this.

Other observation that evening:-

1. All the team members in Muong Cao at that time remained calm. The IWS interpreters were quite nervous about the situation, but I felt during the evening they did a good job bringing in information. However, in the morning, a number were quite shaken as troops began coming up from Pakxane and a piece of artillery was brought up and placed just outside Muong Cao.

The Muong Hueng Crisis (cont'd.)

2. At no time that evening were there any rumors that either Chinese or Viet Minh were among the force that had taken Muong Hueng. This force was always referred to as the PL.

The following morning troops were transported from Paksane to some point north of Muong Cao. I would estimate that at least 200 troops were brought up. An artillery piece was moved to just outside Muong Cao to the West. There was a good deal of uncertainty as to what was happening so I sent Miss Barker down to Paksane with a number of the interpreters.

Col. Chansom, the commander of GM.13, who came sometime early Sunday morning, sent for me and explained that the PL had taken Muong Hueng and he was sending up his men to make contact with them. Later, Mr. Bilinski arrived and had a further talk with the Colonel.

During the day, the Colonel invited Major Pha, the Chaemuong, the Asst. Chaemuong and myself over to the place where he was staying. The head schoolteacher was also present along with a number of junior officers. The Colonel assured us everything was fine and everyone seemed quite released. We sat around drinking beer and comments were made to me by the Colonel, the Chaemuong and the teacher that it was a good thing the team was staying as this lifted the morale of the people.

May 18: More troops were sent up that day. Again, the Colonel assured me everything was okay and that he expected his men would make contact with the enemy sometime that night.

May 19: Some villagers who had left Muong Cao to nearby villages began returning. Soldiers staying in the village dug fox-holes in-front of whatever particular houses they happened to be staying. There was no supervision of this activity by any officer. The location of many of these fox-holes did not make any sense from a strategic point of view and they were not deep enough to give a Laotian soldier any significant protection. No fox-holes were dug that day in a ridge that overlooks part of Muong Cao which in my judgment would be a logical location for fox-holes. Instead, some fox-holes were dug about 30 feet from a field of high grass and any soldier in them would not be able to see beyond this distance of 30 feet. Also, they would have been perfect targets for the enemy from the ridge mentioned previously.

Again, the Colonel reported to me that his men were in the process of making contact with the enemy.

May 20: Things seemed to return to normal. Work was resumed on the dispensary, the Chaemuong spent most of the day in his office and most of the villagers who had left returned that day. Also, that evening, the village home guard returned to Muong Cao. They had been out for several days patrolling the area. Again, the Colonel reported that his men were on the point of making contact with the enemy. It was on this day, I think, that the enemy was beginning to be referred to as either Viet Minh or Chinese.

The Muong Huong Crisis (cont'd.).

May 21: Soldiers finally dug some foxholes on the ridge overlooking Muong Gao.

May 22: No new developments.

May 23: No new developments.

May 24: In the morning, the Colonel reported that an attack on Muong Huong was going to be made. He expected Muong Huong to be taken that day. About 5.00 o'clock that afternoon, he sent for me and informed me that Muong Huong had been taken. When I inquired about casualties, he said that he did not know at the time. He reported then that there had been four companies of Chinese in Muong Huong. Several days previously, he had estimated that the enemy had about 500 men in Muong Huong.

That evening, a party was held to celebrate the taking of Muong Huong. At the party, the Colonel promised that he would take me up to Muong Huong in a day or so, if I wanted to go.

May 25: It was either this day or the day before that a Lao Officer came to borrow a map from us as he did not have a good map of the area north of Muong Huong.

May 26: The tasseng of Muong Huong came to Muong Gao and reported to the following to several reporters:-

"On May 16 at about 5.00 p.m., four companies came into Muong Huong. He said there were between 60 - 70 men in each company. How he knew this, I do not know, for he stated the villagers had left before the enemy had come. However, in the morning, the villagers returned and that evening, the enemy withdrew from Muong Huong. They returned on the 19th. at about 10.00 a.m. and stayed for about 2 hours before withdrawing again. They also again the following day at about 8.00 a.m. and proceeded toward Na Leng. Shooting was heard and about two hours the enemy ~~passed~~ passed through their village again and this was the last they seen of them.

"The reporters inquired about whether the enemy were Chinese as this was the story being circulated about. The tasseng said that only 5 or 6 were Lao and the rest he thought they were Chinese, he said that one villager who spoke Vietnamese tried talking to the enemy in Vietnamese but they did not understand him. Hence, the conclusion was drawn that they must have been Chinese. He also said that the enemy ate two dogs in the village. Concerning this, it was pointed out by the Lao persons present that Lao never eat dogs."

May 27: On the evening of the 27th., Colonel Karbkee visited me and in discussing Muong Huong, he pointed out that the enemy was comprised of all Chinese with the exception of a few Lao. When I questioned the validity of this, he became quite emphatic about the matter, saying that it was a typical "Communist" tactic to send an advance party of either Vietnamese or Chinese to take a position, then replace them with Pathet Lao.

The Muong Huong Crisis (cont'd.)

May 28: On the morning of the 28th, I took a trip to Muong Huong, accompanied by two news photographers. Our first stop was at Ban Na Long which did not have the appearances of having been the front lines only a week before. A group of soldiers were there going through a pile of boots just received (U.S. Supplied) and only one soldier could find a pair his size. The other boots were much too large for the rest of the soldiers.

The soldiers were new replacements so that we could not find out any informations from them concerning the fighting that had occurred in the area. My Thai interpreter went about trying to find some soldiers who had been there at the time of fighting but none were around.

I visited several villagers, including the naiban. They all reported that they had evacuated the village on the 15th, when the FAR told them the enemy was approaching. All of these villagers had gone to Muong Cao except one. He had remained out in the rice fields from the 15th. to the 21st. I asked him whether he had heard any shooting during the time. He replied that he heard some large guns being fired from Na Long on either the 17th. or 18th. and on the morning of the 20th., he had heard small arms firing.

In going about the village, I noted the same pattern of foxholes digging by the FAR that existed in Muong Cao. Foxholes were dug in front of houses where soldiers happen to be staying.

The village sits on a small hill overlooking paddy fields to the north and west. However, few foxholes were dug on the northside of the villages due to the fact that most of the houses are in the southside. Soldiers in these foxholes would be in no position to even see the enemy, if they approached the village from the north.

After visiting Ban Na Long, we proceeded on to Muong Huong. We stepped about four kilometers outside of Muong Huong to talk to a squad of soldiers who were dug in at the top of a hill along the road.

This group of soldiers had a live hand grenade which my interpreter identified as Chinese made. Also, they showed us empty cartridge casing (7.62 mm.) which my interpreter identified as being Russian made.

The soldiers reported that fighting occurred here on the 20th. They identified the enemy as being Chinese and one soldier said they were bigger than I was. I asked whether they had killed any but did not receive any direct reply. However, they did say there were dead bodies of the enemy in Muong Huong.

Before we proceeded to Muong Huong, an amusing incident happen. The soldiers seemed to have sensed that the photographers were interested in taking pictures of dead bodies so they took us to a spot about 300 yds. away and showed us a body of a soldier who had been dead over a month.

The dead soldier was wearing American supplied boots.

The Muong Huong Crisis (cont'd.).

When we arrived in Muong Huong, we met the officer in charge. The photographers immediately inquired concerning the dead bodies of the enemy. He said there were two but they had been buried already, pointing to a freshly dug spot in the distance. In asking whether they were Chinese, he said that they were.

The photographers went around taking pictures while I called on the naiban. He reported to me the following in the presence of several villagers. (No soldiers were present at the time.)

"A FAR officer came in on the morning of the 16th. from Ban Na Long and told the villagers that the enemy were approaching. One villager stayed close to the village to serve as a lookout and he reported that the enemy came in around 5.00 p.m. that day and then left shortly afterwards."

I asked how many soldiers were seen by the villagers and the naiban said four companies. Following this reply, I asked him how many men are there in a company and he said he did not know. (I think this indicates that the naiban was simply repeating what the army had said). I was unable to get a precise figure from the naiban as to how many soldiers there were of the enemy. He said there was over a hundred but not more than two hundred.

The following morning the villagers returned to their village. At about 9.30 a.m., the enemy came in again and called the villagers together. Again, the naiban was unable to give any precise figure as to how many soldiers there were. He only said that there were over a hundred soldiers. Of these, he said only 5 or 6 were Lao and that the rest he thought were Chinese. I asked him why he thought they were and he replied that there was a villager who could speak Vietnamese and he tried speaking to them, but the enemy could not understand him.

The person who spoke to the villagers was a Lao and the naiban felt that this man was the commanding officer as he was the only one carrying a pistol and carried no pack on his back. (The naiban said the soldiers were dressed in a light-brown uniform.)

According to the naiban, the person giving the speech said that they had come because the revolution had destroyed the Lao government and that perhaps they would go on to Vientiane. He talked for about 15 minutes against the revolution before a plane flying overhead made the enemy take cover so as to avoid being seen. (This plane incident seems to be true for I had noticed a FAR reconnaissance plane flying over Muong Gao that morning).

(The tasseng who came in a few minutes later contradicted the naiban concerning the content of the speech. He said that the officer never referred to the revolution but had spoken against the Neutralist for joining the Rightists. This is the only point in which the tasseng contradicted what the naiban was saying).

The Mueng Muong Crisis (cont'd).

After the plane had gone, the enemy left the village and did not return until the 19th. On the 18th, the naiban reported that the FAR in Ban Na Long fired about 4 or 5 shells which landed near the village.

The enemy came back on the morning of the 19th, and obtained food from the village. They bought 1 dog for 210 kips and 6 chickens at 40 kips each. They also took without paying another dog, a pig and 35 kiles of rice.

I inquired as to what kind of currency the enemy paid them in and the naiban took out of his pocket 80 kips of Xieng Khouang money which he said the enemy had given him for 2 chickens. I asked him if he would like to trade the money for some official Lao currency and he was happy to do so.

This started a chain reaction as several other villagers brought out in this type of money. I proceeded to trade with them and a villager present who was identified as having sold the dog sent his son to his house to bring back 210 kips, the price paid for the dog. The boy brought back exactly 210 kips all of which were one kip notes.

The tasseng at this point sent someone to his house to bring back 1,500 kips in Xieng Khouang currency. I asked him how he obtained this amount and he replied that the enemy forced him to sell his watch for 4,500 kips, 1,500 of which was in Xieng Khouang currency and 3,000 kips in official Lao currency.

After obtaining food, the enemy left again but returned the following day (the 20th.) around 10.00 a.m. This time there were only about 60 men and they proceeded toward Ban Na Long. Shooting was heard and about 2 hours later they came back through the village carrying two wounded. They did not remain in the village but proceeded on north. This was the last the villagers saw of them. (The villagers at no time mentioned that there were two bodies of Chinese buried in their village. Unfortunately, I forgot to ask whether what the army said was true that two Chinese were buried by the FAR outside their village.)

On the 23th, the naiban said that a villager was sent from Ban Na Long by the FAR to see if the enemy were still at their village, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~. The next morning a FAR Lieutenant came in a Jeep from Ban Na Long with some soldiers to talk with them about the enemy as to how many there were, etc. He also told them to go out and check in the surrounding area to see if they were still around. Then on the 25th, the naiban reported that the FAR moved in soldiers at Mueng Muong.

From this account, certain questions can be raised concerning the way this village acted:

1. I have my doubts as to whether this village actually evacuated on the 16th. It does not seem likely that they would have returned the following day when the enemy was seen in their village the night before. By

The Muong Hueng Crisis (cont'd)

In comparision of villages, a number of villagers from Ban Ban Na Long left for Mueng Cao on the 16th. when the FAR had told them that the enemy was approaching.

2. There is a question as to why they never reported to the FAR unit in Ban Na Long about the enemy's movements in and out of the village.
3. The naibam on his own accord gave me the information that the FAR shelled near their village when the enemy was not in the village.

Though I have some questions as to where the sympathies of the villagers of Mueng Hueng lie, I do believe their story that the enemy purchased a dog. Hence, it appears that there were either some Chinese or Viet Minh in Muong Hueng.

Secondly, I feel their account of events along with the other data in this report clearly shows that the FAR took no initiative whatsoever to make contact with the enemy. Instead, they just waited until the enemy withdrew from Muong Hueng.

(C C A D R.)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO : MR. R.J. BILINSKI, DATE: JULY 10, 1964.
AC PAKSANE. *V. Dharmasakti*
FROM : Virati Dharmasakti,
Field Assistant.
SUBJECT : Summary of a trip to Muong Mo to inspect status of damages
done to the following villages by a quick flood of water
from the hills:

1. Ban Muong	35 houses	140 persons.
2. Ban Na Khone	11 houses	60 persons.
3. Ban Xieng Men	22 houses	110 persons.
4. Ban Xieng Le	15 houses	76 persons.
5. Ban Mo	31 houses	120 persons.
6. Ban Mune	8 houses	40 persons.
7. Ban Yuak	12 houses	55 persons.

A verbal report came from Lt. Col. Karb Keo that a rapid flood washed the above villages. Most of the houses were gone, also foodstuff and livestock. Rice paddy destroyed, together with famine that follows; fortunately no widespread of diseases occurred.

A trip then was set up by helicopter to Ban Muong by 1030 hours of July 8th for field inspection. The travellers are:

1. Mr. R.J. Bilinski, US.AID AC Paksane.
2. Lt. Col. Karb Keo, Comdr GMT, and ADC local units.
3. Virati Dharmasakti, Field Assistant.
4. One Newyorker Magazine Reporter.

BAN MUONG:

No damage is done. The flood did not reach this village. Lt. Col. Karb Keo convened a village council meeting and tell them about the visit of AC which is strictly for observation of the damages and to find ways and means to help relieve villagers from the misery. They appreciated it.

BAN XIENG MEN:

In the morning of July 9 we walked for two hours to Ban Xieng Men, passing through a jungle full of leach, all along the river Nam Lo.

This village was hit hard by water, which, coupled with the logs which flashed down with it, hit the village at 2 o'clock of July 6, 1964, and carried away 4 houses, 3 horses, 3 kwais. Nobody was hurt or killed. All the rice stored in the village was carried by flood. What they retrieve is small amount of rice, unmilled and wet, which cannot be milled again. Some families had to stay for a full day and during the night on top of the tree found near the houses. Some stayed on the roof of the house. Practically half of all houses in the villages have walls stripped off. We see a good part of villagers build up temporary small huts and live in it. The village itself look like a junk ground full of cut logs.

Col. Karb Keo took us to look at the rice paddy. It was covered

with approximately 1 meter of sand. Col. Karb Keo told villagers to try to regrow the rice, the hill rice growing way, immediately.

Apparently this village will need rice for food, rice seeds for re-growing, and other food supplementary articles, until the yield of this season is obtained.

BAN NA KHONE:

Not much damage is done to this village. I can practically say that it does not need help.

This is the village where the airstrip is located.

BAN XIENG LE:

We did not look at it but, according to villagers report, the extent of damages done to this village is the same as to Ban Xieng Men.

BAN MO AND BAN MUNE:

The extent of damages was done in the same manner as to Ban Xieng Men. The rice paddy was covered with approx 2 meters of mud and it will not make any paddy again. Villagers will have to grow the hill rice.

BAN YUAK:

Extent of damages done here is lesser than to Ban Xieng Men., but rice paddy was also covered with one meter of mud. We will have to supply rice seeds to this village.

SUMMARY:

I. NUMBER OF VILLAGES, FAMILIES AND PERSONS THAT NEED HELP.

1.	BAN XIENG MEN	22 houses	110 persons.
2.	BAN XIENG LE	15 houses	76 persons.
3.	BAN MO	31 houses	120 persons.
4.	BAN MUNE	8 houses	40 persons.
5.	BAN YUAK	12 houses	55 persons.
<hr/> 5	Bans	<hr/> 88 houses	<hr/> 401 persons.

II. NEED:

1. Rice and Bulgar - for period 5 months July through November.
2. Consumption rate: approximately 200 kgs a day, on basis of .500 kgs per day adult and .300 kg per day children.
3. Number of rice and bulgar required:
150 days - Rice 7,500 kgs
- Bulgar 22,500 kgs.

II. NEED b. Supplementary Foodstuff:

1. Milk, Powdered	100 cartons.
2. Wheat	100 cartons.
3. Cooking Oil	100 cartons.
4. Salt	200 kgs.

c. Rice Seeds:

1. Rate required	35 kgs per family
2. Number required	3,100 kgs.

d. Seeds:

as per quota set up. They specially are interested in local kind potatoes, cucumber, corn, etc.

III. TRANSPORTATION:

Drop plane must be used, and helicopter. Coordination may be worked out between US.AID and Karb Keo to this effect. I think US.AID will have to provide air transport once every month for this purpose, that would take care of all supplies to the spot and in correct proportion of issue.

IV. PRESENT RICE GROWING SEASON REQUIREMENT:

Karb Keo encouraged all villagers to try hill rice, grow it the hill rice way on the paddy that is covered either with sand or with mud. Villagers will observe this instruction, because all of them listen to Karb Keo, but it is doubtful if they have enough seeds to grow. Seeds retrieved from the water seem to lose its germination already.

V. ISSUE OF SUPPLIES:

If military personnel handle it through military transportation, they would send all supplies to Ban Na Khone where there is an airstrip. I don't think that they would distribute the supplies in correct proportion to the villagers according to rate of consumption that we worked out here. We should therefore either:

1. Advise them of correct proportion of supplies to be issued to each village, if military transport is used, or
2. Transport supplies to villages by our own aircraft.

VI. STOCKPILE OF SUPPLIES:

Supplies for this purpose should be allotted, transported to Paksane, and warehoused at US.AID place until monthly delivery is due to the villages concerned.

TO: James O. Clark, AC/Vte.
FROM: Virati Dharmasakti, A/CDAA/Paksane
SUBJECT: Monthly Report - September 1968 (Exerpts)

October 4, 1968

Refugees:

No movement of refugees are reported during the month. New group of Meo refugees are expected to move into Paksane by the first part of October as reported separately.

Rice support to refugees at Ban Tha Bo and at Ban Korn Savanh will cease by the end of September when their highland rice yield can harvested.

ORA:ps:5-26-71

TO: Phillip P. Gullion, Soc. Welfare Adviser, RDD Oct 26, 68

FROM: Virati Dharmasakti, A/CDAA Paksane

SUBJECT: Meo Refugees from Phou Ho (UF-3552), and Nam Lo (UF-2154)

1. Exact number of refugees who arrived from the above places, and the dates of arrival are given in an attached list.
2. The Chao Khoueng also made out a request No. 263/XXX PSK to the Minister of Social Welfare for assistances. This letter of request is not clear, and the situation that caused the movement of the refugees to Paksane was not stated in details. (See translation).
3. Additional amount 25 refugees from UF-2154 arrived in Paksane on 10/18/68, and were included in a temporary building in Paksane.
4. I do not think that the Chao Khoueng would initiate a clearer request, and therefore the clearance from the Minister of Social Welfare to assist the refugees would be delayed.
5. The Military Commander of the Borikhane Sub-Division did not receive an approval from the Commander of the MR II for the resettlement of these refugees in the Borikhane Province.
- 6/ At the present time both the Chao Khoueng and the local military Commander agreed that, if clearance to resettle the refugees who refused to go to Sam Thong and Long Chaeng in this province is received from the Ministry of Social XXX Welfare and the Mr. II, a detailed resettlement plan to move them to a site near Paksane will be made and presented for approval at once. The refugees could not be moved back to the hill area or to an area far from Paksane as such movement will jeopardise the local security because they were found of not only harboring the PL's in the past, but also participated and sited with the PL's.
7. Presently the refugees are in a very pitiable state as fresh feed to eat with rice could not be found in Paksane where they are kept, and they do not have money to buy these foods. If they are out of protein and vegetable food for a long time, they will suffer mal-nutrition sickness.
8. My request at the present time is therefore:
 - a. Please assist the Chao Khoueng and the local Commander to obtain clearance for assisting them asap.
 - b. Allow all US.AID/Paksane employees to donate each a little amount of personal money to assist them buying their badly needed protein and vegetable foods, until the time that the resettlement plan could be approved.
 - c. Allow the Provincial Council here to write up a resettlement plan asap; which will be the best suited plan for the local situation.

Please advise. Encl: Chao Khoueng's letter and refugees list.

ORA:ps:5-28-71

TO: Director Vientiane

December 3, 1968

FROM: CDAA/Paksane

SUBJECT: SSB (PRIORITY)

1. LOCAL MIL COMOR REPORTED THAT THE FOLLOWING REFUGEES ARRIVED PRESENTLY AT MUONG BO (UF-4776):

- A. FOUR FAMILIES OF EIGHT PERSONS FROM BAN PHAK HOME (UF-4683).
- B. 17 FAMILIES OF 81 PESONS FROM BAN NA SONG (UF-4683).
- C. 14 FAMILIES OF 51 PERSONS FROM BAN PHONE NHENG (UF-4288 APPROX).

2. THE ABOVE REFUGEES CAME TO MUONG BO AS RESULT OF THE RECENT INCIDENTS.

3. REQUEST INITIAL FOOD SUPPLY AND REFUGEE KITS, WITH AN AMOUNT OF SALT FOR ISSUE. IT IS RELIEVES THAT AFTER THE INITIAL ISSUE THE REFUGEES WILL BE ABLE TO SETTLE THEMSELVES WITH THE VILLAGERS OF MUONG BO RAPIDLY.

PLEASE ADVISE.

ORA:ps:5-28-71

TO: Phillip P. Gullion, SWA/RDD
FROM: Virati Dharmasakti, A/CDAA Pakxane.
SUBJECT: Refugees from Juong Bo (UF-4776).

Jan 7, 1969

Reference: Our memo on subject, dd January 7, 1969.

Further to the above mentioned memo, and by virtue of a provincial council meeting held in the afternoon of January 7, 1969, the Chao Khoueng strongly requested nine more tons of milled rice to support the refugees at Muong Bo for a period of three months.

The Chao Khoueng explained the situation up there that the refugees had tried to return to their original villages to collect the rice that they had grown in the rainy season and found that these rice were harvested and taken away by the Pathet Lao. The local authority therefore estimated that the above amount of rice, when combined with the present stock of villagers at Muong Bo, will be adequate to feed the refugees until the next harvest season.

Please be reported that even though the site is too far and inaccessible to my visit, the refugees are willing to resettle themselves at Muong Bo and are in process of clearing more land to grow more rice to support themselves for the next year.

Please approve the request.

Encl: A set of Lao form No. 150

ORA:ps:5-28-71

En. Paksane

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Phillip P. Gullion, SWA/RDD. *JAM* DATE: January 24, 1969.THRU : Mr. John A. Huxtable, Acting Chief CD/RD
FROM : Virati Dharmasakti, A/CDAA Paksane.

SUBJECT: Refugee Situation Report.

1. Number of refugees in this province at the present time.

a. Paksane: 22 families of Meo refugees of 135 persons from Phou Ho (UF: 2550).

b. Muong Cao (UF: 6653): 47 families of Lao refugees of 162 persons from Ban Hat Tao area (UF: 7669).

Out of the above number, 17 persons were killed as result of the Pathet Lao's attack on the Borikhane town on 1/15/69; six were evacuated to Vientiane on 1/16/69; and 24 are presently receiving further treatment in the Paksane hospital.

c. Muong Bo (UF: 4776): 42 families of 195 persons Lao refugees.

2. Need for each particular group.

a. Paksane group: The Meo will need rice support through this rainy season, including gardening tools, household articles, nails and roofing grass for resettlement, and a piece of land that they could resettle themselves down near Paksane and grow enough rice to support themselves the next year.

b. Muong Cao group: They should be resettled in the Muong Cao area where an old refugee village could be extended, and more land could be cleared for rice growing. They will need same kind of assistance as the Meo's above.

c. Muong Bo group: They will need just rice to support themselves for two more months time; the amount of which is calculated to be adequate to last through this rainy season when combined with the local villagers rice stockpile. Probably they will need a little more salt.

3. What have been done for the above till the present time.

a. Paksane group: Rice and tools are requested for them. Chao Khoueng had supplied a temporary building to house them at the present time. Chao Khoueng had also found a piece of land at KM.8 for locating their village. A piece of land nearby this village will be given to them by the Chao Khoueng to be cleared into hais where they can grow highland rice this year, and which they will try to turn into paddy next year.

b. Muong Cao group: One amount of tools was supplied and later was burnt up in their temporary quarters which was attacked by the Pathet Lao. The Chao Muong had allotted a large piece of land for them adjacent to an old refugee village where they can be resettled and grow enough highland rice.

c. Muong Bo group: Two shipments of rice of 1 ton and 1.24 tons were shipped to them by military helicopter so far.

4. Problems.

a. Paksane group: The villagers of the original village of KM.8 are reluctant to give away part of the jungle to the meo to be cleared into hais. This delayed their resettlement process for approx two weeks while the meos have been working very hard to get their village up. The Chao Khoueng will set up another land appropriation committee to settle the land dispute by end of this week, and hopefully the meos will be able to resume their work.

b. Muong Cao group: The Pathet Lao attack scared the refugees a great deal; and they say that they will not clear the land that was allotted to them by the Chao Khoueng as they are afraid that the FL's may come to attack them again.

The Chao Muong was therefore told by the CDAA that if the refugees want and can live with their relatives in the Muong Cao town, no further assistance would therefore be necessary. If they change their mind and want to clear the land as allotted and make it into a resettlement village, they will receive the government's consideration to continue its support for them. If they are so afraid of the Pathet Lao, a report should be written to the Chao Khoueng promptly to request permission for their resettlement in Paksane instead.

The Chao Muong is in process of talking to them again, and will report the refugees' decision sometimes next week.

c. Muong Bo group: No problem.

The above therefore shows the present refugee handling situation for the present time. It is expected that whenever the Muong Bo and the Muong Cao are attacked in the expected imminent Pathet Lao's drive, not lesser than 2,500 refugees would come to Paksane and will need initial relief assistance.

This report is for your information.

Mr. Phillip P. Gullion, SDA/VOB.
THRD : Mr. John A. Martable, Acting Chief CDR/VOB.
Virati Dharmasanti, A/SDA Pakxane.

February 13, 1969.

55 Kee Refugees from Poco Nune.

Please be informed that the above mentioned group of 55 Kee refugees from Poco Nune (OP: 5386) arrived in Pakxane January 27, 1969 and were airlifted to Sam Theng on February 1, 1969. And in order to give them food for subsistence for the waiting period of time, three bags of white rice were issued to them; the rest of which was then taken by the refugees to Sam Theng.

US.AID:PSD:K:VD:tkv:2/13/69.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO Mr. John A. Huxtable, Acting Chief CDB/RDD. DATE: February 25, 1969.

FROM Virati Dharmasakti, A/CDAA Paksane.

SUBJECT: Situation Report.

The situation in this province is quiet during this month. The trend indicated the contrivances of the PL's in penetrating various villages with sabotage team. The following is a report showing the above trend. These reports were received from the local military command.

1. 2/11/69: Naiban of Ban Phene Ngams (UF: 7032) saw approx a squad of 12 PL's walking through his village approx 1830 hrs.
2. 2/16/69: Villager of Ban Nam Pa (approx: UF: 5540) saw 20 PL's walking in the jungle. A squad of 12 FAR troops was sent out that day in pursuit, and a report of a contact at point UF: 5247, was reported 2/18/69 in which one FAR soldier was killed.
3. 2/16/69: FAR patrol at Muong Cao (UF: 6553) found evidence of a group of more than ten PL's fresh stay in the jungle near the town. A pursuit was made in vain.
4. 2/22/69: A report from Naiban Phene See (UF: 5637) said that a group of 12 PL's visited the village that night. Investigation is being made.

Please be informed.

FILE
PAKSANE

Mr. Phillip P. Gullion, USA/RD.
TEPS Sir. John A. Rustable, Acting Chief CDR/RD.
Virohi Bharusakti, A/CDR Paksane.

February 26, 1969.

Refugees at Naeng Mai.

1. It is reported to the Chief of the Social Welfare Section of this province that a group of refugees of 37 persons arrived at Naeng Mai in which the following numbers arrived from the following villages:

a. a. Three families of 14 persons from Van Than Dinh (UF-5355).
b. Three families of 23 persons from Ban Pa Song (UF-5410).
Totaling six families of 37 persons.

2. As we already requested rice, bulgur wheat, and cooking utensils and tools for 47 families of 162 persons refugees of Naeng Mai, the number of which is now decreased to only 13 families of 67 persons, we will have enough supply to support the resettlement of the above 37 refugees at Naeng Mai through this rainy season, if you would approve the plan.

Please advise.

Enclosure: Translation of a letter No.03/70.

(Please note the change of the number of refugees who kept coming to the Naeng Mai later than the date of the enclosed report).

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Phillip P. Gullion, Chief RRRB/RDD.
 THRU : Mr. Earl J. Young, AC/Vientiane.
 FROM : Virati Dharmasakti, A/CDAA Paksane.

DATE: March 11, 1969.

SUBJECT: 28 Families of 135 persons refugees at Muong Bo (UF:4776), who came from Ban Phone Nheng (UF:4288) and Ban Na Song (UF:4683).

Reference: 1. Our message 030830 DEC'68.
 2. AC/Vientiane's Message 031538 DEC'68.
 3. Our message 041150 DEC'68.
 4. Our memo January 7, 1969.
 5. Our memo January 7, 1969 (supplementary to the above).

I enclose a copy each of the above-mentioned correspondence in support of this memo.

Originally 35 families of 140 persons refugees arrived the Muong Bo as result of the Pathet Lao's attack to their villages on 12/3/68.

By the end of the month of December 1968, the number of refugees at the Muong Bo town increased to 42 families of 195 persons.

By January 7, 1969 a total of 2.25 tons of rice were shipped to the Muong Bo to support them. The support at that time was designed for three months as the place was inaccessible and a good resettlement plan was not feasible.

Colonel Art Saphangthong Pathommavong, the commander of the Borikhane Sub-Division informed me on March 6, 1969 that the refugees at the Muong Bo ran short of rice.

Investigation was promptly made by the Chao Khoueng and the provincial Social Welfare Officer by a military helicopter to the Muong Bo on 3/8/69. The party took along for immediate relief to the refugees 12 bags of glutinous rice. The party did not return to Paksane until 3/10/69 as the helicopter flight was not available because of bad weather condition. The following is what they had found:

1. That the present amount of the refugees remaining at this village is only 28 families of 135 persons. 14 Families of 60 persons already deserted the village because of shortage of food supply.

2. That the villagers at the Muong Bo could not support the refugees as originally expected.

3. That most of the present amount of refugees at the Muong Bo have already cleared their land to grow rice to support themselves in the next dry season.

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4. That all present refugees will build their houses and settle at the Muong Bo town for this year.

5. That the foremost military unit at the Muong Bo had done a highly commendable job in leading the refugees to clear land to grow rice.

6. That the military unit there would not be able to defend the Muong Bo if this amount of refugees would flee further south, as the villagers at the Muong Bo town then would come down with the refugees leaving the town absolutely unliveable and untenable.

7. That the other refugees who had already gone south should be assisted later, and not until the assistances for the refugees at the Muong Bo have arrived.

The Chao Khoueng therefore called for a refugee relief meeting on March 11, 1969 morning and planned the followings:

1. Step up the refugees' effort to resettle themselves at the Muong Bo.

2. Request for the Social Welfare more rice and salt, and other household articles to support them to get their houses up at the Muong Bo.

3. Request an amount of hand tools to assist the refugees to work on their land, and

4. Request rice seed to assist them to grow enough rice in this coming rainy season.

The Provincial Refugee Relief Council also recommended a request for two flights of helicopters per month, amounting to approx 45 minutes flight in all, to send supplies and a social welfare officer to visit the refugees and back as the military helicopter schedule is too crowded and the military do not seem to be able to insure that all relief rice that is being sent up there would be distributed to the refugees.

Please therefore give your guidance on the matter, and your kind consideration in approving the enclosed Lao form 180.

Encl: Lao form 180.
Above referenced correspondence.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :Mr. Phillip P. Gullion, Chief RRRB/RDD.
THRU :Mr. Earl J. Young, AC/Vientiane.
FROM :Virati Dharmasakti, A/CDAA Paksane.

DATE: March 11, 1969.

SUBJECT:Refugees at Ban Nam Pou (UF:5271)... five families of approx 35 persons.

During the fighting around Muong Bo area which took place during the first part of December 1968, the seven families of the villagers of the Ban Nam Pou deserted their village and seeked refuge at Muong Bo because their houses was attacked by aircrafts and they were shot at by the Pathet Lao on the ground.

When they learned that their village became safe again, five families returned to occupy it in the last February 1969 and found that besides their houses were wrecked, their stockpile of rice and their household articles were looted by the enemy. Nothing is left for them at the present time.

The enclosed Lao 180 form was therefore designed by the Refugee Relief Committee of the Borikhane Province to give these refugees material assistances until the time that they would finish the harvest of their highland rice in this coming November 1969.

Encl: Lao 180 form.

US.AID.PSNE:VD:3/11/69.

Preserve FILE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO Mr. Earl S. Young, AC/Vientiane.

DATE April 13, 1969

FROM Viratip Dharmasakti, A/ODA Pakxane.

SUBJECT: Chronological Situation Report.

I will try to relate the recent incidents into a chronological form as follows:

4/2/69:

1. The PL's that retreated from Pak Sadih stopped at Ban Na Bone (E. 8733). A teacher who had a chance to talk with this group of PL's from 4/2/69 through 4/4/69 related the following:

a. This group was the group that attacked Pak Sadih town on 4/1/69.

b. Number of the group that came into the village was counted as 44.

c. All 44 men were Laoian, but can speak Vietnamese language very fluently. It seems that many of them originated from this province.

d. All PL's were armed with AK assault rifles. The teacher saw only two of them armed with a M-1 and a M-2 Carbines. They had two B-40 rockets in the group.

e. One PL was called the Chao Muong of Pak Sadih town. He had the Chao Muong's stamp which was apparently captured from the Chao Muong's office in their attack the night of 4/1/69. He was called the battalion commander while another three were called lieutenants.

f. The PL's had their rice, and did not take any foodstuff from the villagers when they left.

g. Apparently this group of PL's sent out their watchers towards Pak Sadih and were staying at the Ban Na Bone in wait for the return of their targets at Pak Sadih, i.e. the US AID DA, the Chao Muong, the Dr. of police, etc.

h. They then told the villagers the following:

1). The group that attacked Ban Lac consisted of 45 men. These were armed with double loads of ammo as they expected to meet with strong resistance at Ban Lac.

2). The group that attacked Pak Sadih actually got lost for 15 minutes during the time they walked to the town. Therefore could not attack the town at the schedule time of 0500 hrs sharp, but at 0515 hrs. Actually they planned to attack Pak Sadih, i.e. the unit at the Nam Ca bridge would start the shooting and then the Ban Lac units would start.

3). Their objectives in attacking the Pak Sadih town were:

a). To protest against the government's drafting of young men from the Pak Sadih area which was scheduled on the 4/15/69.

b). To kill the U.S. representative at the place.

c). To kill the Chao Muong and the other government officials that help the U.S. development program in the area.

- 2 -

d). To destroy the U.S. self help development program.

e). To let the people know that they came to help relieve the people off the U.S. yoke.

f). To destroy U.S. equipment and facilities which are used in the development program.

4). They also told the villagers that they have small teams of two villagers operating in all FAR held areas, disguising as villagers hunting in the night, etc., who then supply them with information on the government or the FAR movements. That's why they could come up with a very precise planning in their attacks which yield them victory every time.

5). They also told the villagers that:

a). the U.S. self help program for the area only has for its objective to suppress the people to render the government the slave labor the government needed to construct schools, wells and other things for them. They said that this is apparent as the U.S. only give the people only a small amount of roofing sheets, cement, nails or other materials and force the population to contribute a lot of their labor and any locally obtainable materials, which caused undue strain on the villagers' normal process of living.

b). The U.S. ADD program is another indication of the U.S.'s intention to just seduce the people to trade with the U.S., whose objective is only to be able to establish a market for selling their products.

c). That they will come again and exert all their efforts to destroy the U.S. programs in this province.

4/3/69:

The PL's unit that attacked the Ban Lac retreated to Ban Boki-Manai (UF.814C) according to the villagers report.

In the meantime Colonel Art amassed a platoon of 24 men from all soldiers that he could get from the rear area and sent them out to Ban Nong Bous (UF.703C) in order to shoot up to Ban Na Mai.

The above unit learned that the PL's had a platoon of 30 men waiting at Ban Na Hua Phon (UF.733C) to block the FAR advance. (The PL's must retreat through natural tracks across the Phou Ngou hill at UF.814C and UF.9211). The unit then spent two days trying to clear the above PL unit away without making a contact as the PL's apparently moved away from the Ban Na Hua Phon to join their friends at Ban Na Mai with 7 munes of rice that they received from the villagers.

4/5/69:

The FAR platoon arrived at Ban Na Mai without resistance.

Colonel Art received part of the Commando Battalion No.206 from Vientiane and started deploying them to clean up the area along the Phou Ngou.

- 3 -

4/7/69:

One company of approx 100 PL's attacked the town of Borikhane (UF:6653) at 0300 hrs.

They failed in finding the Chao Muong and other government officials, but shot to kill a woman and wounded a man at a house used to be occupied by the chief of police of the town.

They then search and found among the refugees who came from Tha Thom and presently staying at the Muong Cao their relatives, then prepared to move them out by 8 boats that they captured from the villagers, and two lumber trucks that happened to be there. They moved 32 refugees back with them.

They also implant a large ambush team on the road from Paksane to trap the FAR troops. They waited until 1200 hrs then withdrew.

They then moved up North and attacked Ban Na Long (UF:6756) at 1600 hrs, without success, wounding two FAR soldiers at the place.

They then were strafed and bombed by the FAR aircrafts which were called by Colonel Art, losing three of their boats and suffered heavy amount of casualties.

Note:

1. On the following day these PL's were ambushed at Ban Nam Kap (UF:6169) in which the FAR captured a typewriter. It is therefore assumed that these PL's were the same unit that went to Pak Cadinh and Ban Lao.

2. It showed than that these PL's correctly anticipated Col. Art's moves. They waited near both their target places of Ban Lao and Pak Cadinh for their victims to return, then pulled away when Col. Art got his reinforcement in and deployed it in the area; then they striked at his side, ie. Borikhane where he would least suspect that they would strike.

3. It also showed that the PL's must have a very good information passing system. If they did not know the time Col. Art's reinforcement arrived in Paksane, nor the information on Col. Art's troops movements, they would not be able to play checkers with him like that.

4/8/69:

PL's tried to attack the FAR stronghold at UF:6759 at 0900 hrs but failed.

Col. Art called for an air strike on the PL's at 1500 hrs at the above position. Result unknown.

4/-

- 4 -

Also at 0600 hrs PL's of unknown number tried to attack FAR company of 80 men at Ban Nam Kap (UF:6159), but were not successful.

4/9/69:

PL's of unknown number attacked Muong Mai (UF:5846) at 0200 hrs. They were met with a very brief resistance by the seven ADC's of the town, neutralized the resistance very quickly, then called all villagers in a meeting. They held the meeting for approx half an hour in which they talked to the villagers the same things that they talked at Ban Na Done. Then they took from the villagers seven Munes of rice which is equivalent to 0.84 ton. They then left the village at approx 0600 hrs heading towards the hills at UF:5046.

4/10/69:

Unknown number of PL's shot a Mercedes Sedan on the RLO#13 road at UF:2739 near Ban Nong Keune. Two government officials killed and the vehicle was burnt by a B-40 rocket. Time: approx 1430 hrs. A girl ran away from the shot vehicle reported the incident to Paksane.

PL's shelled the FAR positions with few rounds of 82 mm mortars at Muong Bo UF:4776, Muong Heuang UF:6373, Nam Kap UF:6169, Ban Na Long UF:6756 and Ban Hat Tao UF:7669.

20 PL's were reported found by villagers at Ban Hat Sai Soungr UF:6338. FAR command here sent troops out to clear the area but could not make any contact with them.

Colonel Art drew a company of the BC.206 from the Phou Ngou area and sent them up to the town of Borikhane to support his platoon at Ban Na Long UF:6756.

4/11/69:

Afternoon approx 1500 hrs unknown number of PL's attacked a sedan at UF:2239 near Ban Nhoi Hai on the RLG#13 road, killing again two persons in that vehicle.

The Chao Muong who slept in the Pak Cadinh town reported that six FAR soldiers who guard the ferry at the Nam Cadinh met a PL who sneaked into the town at 0900 hrs, apparently to make contact with their agents. The soldiers shot at the man but could not get him.

4/12/69:

Afternoon approx 1430 hrs a US.AID M-37 truck coming from Thakhek was held up by the PL's at approx UF:1713 on the RLG#13 road. The PL's seized a baggage containing his personal effects and his wallet containing money and all personal papers away.

A report of small patrol clashes in the Muong Bo, Muong Heuang and the

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Hat Tao areas came in without details of any casualty.

4/13/69:

Bounmy, our CDA, who slept in Pak Cadinh reported that three unarmed village guards saw six PL's came straight from the hills to the town at 1130 hrs in the night and searched the Chao Muong's, US.AID's and the Police's offices and houses. They searched the area thoroughly and after could not find any of their targets, left the town without doing any other damage. Local FAR command confirmed that this is one of their several killer units presently roaming in this province.

Approx 15 PL's attacked a FAR truck at UF:6117 near the road junction to Ban Hat E Bath at 1100 hrs AM, killing 7 soldiers on the truck and wounded 14. They then came closer to the truck to burn it in order that all the wounded soldiers be killed in the fire, but one wounded FAR soldier waited until they got near to the truck and shot them back, killing three or four of them and wounded five or six. They thus had to withdraw carrying their wounded and deads back and the lives of the wounded FAR soldiers were saved.

A PL company at Ban Houei Seuang (UF:7159) near Muong Cao sent a letter by a villager to the Chao Muong of Berikhane that they will come to make an attack to the town of Berikhane on the 30th of April. They will clean the town of any resisting government officials and the naibans and the tassengs, and threat the Chao Muong not to fight in order to save his life.

All approx 450 persons refugees from Tha Thom (UF:5399) who stayed in the Muong Cao town got panicked and fled to stay at Ban Phone Khane (UF:6651).

4/14/69:

Unknown number of PL's demolitionists appeared at the Bridge of Nam Cadanh (UF:7728) trying to blow up the bridge at approx 0200 hrs in the night. After a fierce resistance from the FAR soldiers guarding the bridge, they had to withdraw. No casualty reported.

4/15/69:

Colonel Art sent out ten six-men teams to work in the following areas:

1. Four teams near Pak Cadinh town.
2. Four teams near Muong Cao.
3. One team at Ban Nong Boua area (UF:7038).
4. One team near Paksane town.

These teams have for their mission to listen the small PL units' movements. They stayed out of any village they may pass. They send in one civilian clothed man to each village to obtain information, then may come to a village that they assigned as their rendez-vous point to pick up supplies.

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They pick up their supplies once in each five day period of time. They try to intercept small PL's units that they may hear of.

4/16/69:

Colonel Art withdrew the Commando Company of the BC.206 from the town of Borikhane and will use them to form more small six men teams to work in wider areas.

4/17/69:

~~Some~~ Unknown number of PL's, who were estimated of having over 80 men, siezed Ban Phone Ngame (UF:0228) 9 kms from Pak Cadinh at 0200 hrs in the morning. They confiscated 9 munes of rice from the villagers and leisurely stayed in the village until 1130 hrs. Before they left, they talked to the villagers the same things that they talked at Ban Na Bone. They also told the villagers that they will come to Ban Pak Seune the night of 4/17/69 to get two more tons of rice. They also wrote a letter to the FAR company commander of Pak Cadinh, who is presently at Ban Pak Cadanh (UF:7725) that they will come to the Pak Cadinh town in daytime of 4/18/69 to get three tons of rice from the villagers.

An assistant tasseng of Pak Cadinh happened to be at the Ban Phone Ngame at the time the PL's came to the village, and reported the followings:

1. That all the PL's were armed with AK assault rifles.
2. That each 30 men PL's had two B.40 rocket launchers.
3. That each 30 men PL's had one transmitter-receiver radio which is much smaller than the U.S. walkie-talkie size.
4. That each 30 men PL's platoon leader had one such extra radio with him.
5. That the PL's leader bragged to the villagers in a meeting they held before they left the village that:
 - a. Presently they are excellently equipped. They are not in a pitiable state like a year or two before. They have radios, good rifles and rockets for use.
 - b. Presently they are winning every where and are ready to come any where to help relief the villagers of the yoke of the U.S. occupation and the burden of the U.S. program that is called self help.
 - c. They will come to relieve the villagers immediately from their difficulties in working in the U.S. self help projects if they know that a self help project starts again anywhere.

Note:

1. Colonel Art's troops of approx 30 men went up to Ban Phong Hane (UF:9433) in order to block the PL's access to the town of Pak Cadinh.
2. Anyhow the areas behind the Phou Ngou are still not safe as small PL units are still penetrating and hiding around.

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3. The PL's seemed to assign small six-men teams to lurk around the Pak Cadinh town to be able to come to the town at any time to kill their targets, i.e: the US.AID's CDA, the Chief of Police and the Chao Muong.

4. The PL's seemed to have good agents in the Pak Cadinh town as they know every time the Chao Muong or the US.AID's CDA come to the town.

5. The PL's seemed also to know that the FAR could not put enough soldiers to guard the town, thus threat in their letter that they will come to the town in daytime.

Special Note:

Colonel Art seemed to be able to drive the PL's back to the hills, but he could not defend the small PL units from penetrating into the areas behind the fighting line.

Colonel Art does not have enough troops, nor enough radios to communicate between his small six-men teams, and thus could not block off the PL's small units effectively except in the case that his small units would have a contact with the PL's by chance.

Colonel Art does not have enough radios for his regular fighting units so that he did not receive infor on the PL's attack to the town of Borikhane and Muong Mai until approx 5 hours later.

Special Report:

Colonel Art told me that he received an unconfirmed, but reliable report, from a whore in Paksane that a stranger paid a visit to the whore house during the nights of 4/12-13/69, who had a small radio hidden in his body, one .45 cal. pistol and four hand grenades. The man bragged to the whore that he presently had three more companions working with him in the area of the town of Paksane. The whore also told Col. Art that the man had approx more than 10,000 Baht of Thai bank notes with him and dressed up like a farmer. Unfortunately the whore did not report until a day later than the time the man had left and offered no chance to the FAR to be able to capture him. Col. Art's officers are of the opinion that the man might probably be one of the small number of the PL killer units that they sent to the town of Paksane for special mission (ie: to kill important government and US.AID personnel), and he is pulling a strong efforts in obtaining enough on the town's guard system information for further planning.

Encl: A translation of a letter dated 4/15/69.

US.AID.PSNE:VD:4/20/69.

SSB 6/20/69 File

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Philip J. Buechler, OO/RDD.
 THRU : Mr. Earl J. Young, AC/Vientiane.
 FROM : Virati Dharmasakti, A/CDAA Paksane.

DATE: June 16, 1969.

SUBJECT: Injured refugees from Ban Pak Mang in Paksane.

1. Nine families of 66 persons refugees from Ban Pak Mang (UF:7382) arrived Muong Cao January 6, 1969 as reported per our message 071033 JAN'69 (a copy is enclosed).

2. This group of refugees were attacked by the Pathet Laos when they stayed in a government's provided housing at Muong Cao on January 14, 1969; in which 16 persons were seriously wounded by the PL's bullets and burned because they were trapped in the house fire, and two killed on the spot. Later on four of the wounded ones died of injuries in the Paksane Hospital.

3. This refugee group really lost their morale and will to fight for their living, and fled from the Muong Cao. Only 41 of them reported for help in Paksane during the month of February.

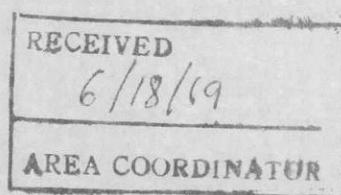
4. The amount of food assistance that we gave them for three month around the end of February is presently used up. The refugees lived through the month of May and half of the month of June through their relatives' rice stockpile, which is also now exhausted. They therefore need further assistance.

5. I investigate and found that most of these refugees families comprise of half crippled adults, and two of only children without parents. They will not therefore be able to resettle themselves in a separate place anywhere, but it is hopeful that they could live with and grow some rice with their relatives in Paksane, and thus would be able to make themselves self-sufficient when they harvest their rice in this November.

6. I would therefore request your approval to continue to assist this group of refugees through the month of November with rice, salt, and wheat.

Please consider and advise.

US.AID.PSNE:VD:6/16/69.



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

JW
PSW File

TO : Mr. Philip J. Buechler, Operations Off./RDD. DATE: July 14, 1969.
 THRU : Mr. Earl J. Young, AC/Vientiane. *for JHP*
 FROM : Mr. Philip P. Gullion, Chief RDD/RR
 SUBJECT : Virati Dharmasakti, A/CDAA Paksane.

Philip P. Gullion

RECEIVED
7/16/69
AREA COORDINATOR

1. Refugees at Ban Vang Khoma (UF:5337).

This group came from Muong Khom (UG:3322) in 1966. They were assisted to open a piece of land at the above village and resettled themselves. Out of the original 437 persons, 217 Meo departed for Phou Nhot Nam Thouei in 1967 and were driven down to Paksane by the Pathet Lao in 1968. This group were shipped to Samthong, and the number of the refugees staying there is 220 Lao Theung and Lao Daengs.

This present group of refugees are working on a three room school repair project and on a dam project to contain enough water in a 250m x 350m and a 150m x 250m ponds to raise tilapias. They will re-dig these ponds deeper in this coming dry season to enable them to hold enough water to raise carbs.

2. 418 Refugees from Muong Ngane and Muong Tanh at Ban Tha Bor (UF:6443).

This group came in by the beginning of 1967 and resettled themselves at the above village. They were assisted with grass and nails to construct own housings, and with foodstuff through November 1967. They did not grow much rice in that rainy season and found hardship in trying to make a living through 1968.

This group of refugees are now considering to work on a dam project on a natural pond to raise tilapias. They will also deepen a natural pond of approx 250m x 350m to raise carbs in this dry season. The Chao Muong of Paksane and an irrigation engineer is working closely with them.

3. 130 Meo Refugees from Phou Ho at Km.8 on the road Paksane/Thakhek.

This group arrived in October 1968. They were allotted with a government housing for a temporary stay in Paksane. They were then allotted with a piece of land at Km.8 in December 1968. They refused to move from Paksane and clear the land until April 1969. They then finished the land clearing and constructed their houses in May 1969. They received two shipments of rice seeds for planting in June, and unfortunately found that these seeds did not germinate well. They were therefore provided with an amount of rice seeds obtained from some local villages during the first week of July 1969, and will try again.

This refugee group did not want to stay in Paksane, and were not accepted either by Samthong or Sayaboury. At the period of time that they stayed in Paksane from December 1968 through April 1969, five of them died because of heat and exhaustion as all of them stayed in a limited space of a house which had a roofing sheet top which reflect all heat of the lowland summer down to them. They tried at that time to use this fact to force the Chao Khoueng to allow them to go back to Ban Phou Ho on the hill, which the Chao Khoueng could not do as whenever these Meos stay there the Pathet Laos would use them as the latters forward bases of support for their RLG #13 bridge destruction activities.

Around the end of June four of them died of diseases and again they opened a strong talk with the Chao Khoueng to send them back to Phou Hor. The factor that made the four dying cases are:

1. They refused to complete a dug well in the high ground, and have been using water from a well temporarily dug at the bottom of a stream bed near the village which collects all kinds of contaminating materials from the village because the Meo do not dig latrine pits.
2. They do not keep themselves clean.
3. They drink raw water from that well.
4. They do not go to see the town's doctor when feeling slightly ill; but rather wait until the illness becomes too strong to be healed.
5. They have a strange custom of not taking any protein food at the time of illness, which weakens themselves still more.

As they would not listen to any word from the Chao Khoueng and the Chao Muong to improve their own condition of living to be more sanitary, but instead trying to go to the Phou Hor, the Chao Khoueng therefore explained to them that they will run a risk of being caught in between the PL and the FAR fighting if they move to Phou Hor as the PL's would come to exploit the Meo as forward supporters again and the FAR soldiers will surely go up there to fight the PL's off; and thus some of the Meo's will surely get killed in this war.

The Meos therefore held another village meeting and dropped their desire to move to the Phou Hor.

Our effort of organizing this Meo group to construct a dam to collect water in a stream bed at the side of their village to raise tilapia, which would provide them with a quick protein food source and some income failed.

4. 133 Refugees from Ban Nam Pou at Muong Mai (UF:5846).

This group arrived in Muong Mai in February 1969, and are now being assisted with rice and salt. They have already settled themselves down at the place and have cleared enough land to grow enough rice for own consumption for the next year.

The route to this refugee resettlement site is not safe, and thus makes it very difficult for us to send foodstuff up there to support them through the month of November.

We are thinking of creating a dam project for a short streambed there that they could make into a tilapia or carp fish pond, but cannot send our men to work with them at the present time. Hopefully this program can start around the beginning of August this year.

5. 65 Refugees in Muong Cao (UF:6653).

Originally 326 persons arrived at Muong Cao end of January 1969 as result of war at Ban Pak Mang (UF:7382) and which of Ban Hat Tao (UF:7669) and Ban Keng Yong (UF:7374).

The Pathet Lao attacked a government building at Muong Cao which housed these refugees on January 1969 in which two refugees were killed on the spot and 16 of them seriously wounded. Most of the refugees therefore fled from the village and seek their shelters and food through their relatives in Paksane, etc. and did not apply for any more assistance ever since. Another 32 refugees that remained at Muong Cao were captured and brought up North by the Pathet Lao who attacked the town again on 4/7/69.

Two refugee groups that fled from Borikhane resettlement site applied for assistance later on and will be mentioned below in this memorandum are (1) 11 families of 56 persons who came to Ban Suane Savanh near Paksane town and (2) 10 families of 41 persons in Ban Sivilay.

The amount of refugees who finally decided to stay at the Muong Cao town therefore decreased to only 65 persons. These refugees have cleared enough land to grow enough rice for self support in the next year. And if possible when the RN #4 road security permit, they will be assisted with a plan to dig fish ponds which will help them make some income which in the long run will enable them to be fully and successfully integrated into their new community.

6. 56 Persons Refugees at Ban Suane Savanh near Paksane.

As mentioned in No.5 above this group fled from the Muong Cao in April 1969. They were therefore assisted with rice, salt and some household articles for a period of three months and are now integrating themselves well with the original villagers of this village. They will not need any more aid.

7. 41 Persons Refugees at Ban Sivilay near Paksane.

As mentioned in No.5 above this group of refugees were the group that suffered the casualties under the PL's attack on the Muong Cao on 1/14/69.

Being totally demoralized, this refugee group decided not to go back to the Muong Cao town, and after their wounded members were recuperated from the Paksane hospital after treatment of their injuries, the group moved to settle themselves at the Ban Sivilay near Paksane.

Investigation in June showed that out of the original 66 persons, two of them were killed on the spot at the Muong Cao on 4/7/69, and six more died later on at the Paksane hospital of injuries. 16 Persons later lived with their families in villages near Paksane and did not come for further help. 41 Persons therefore decided to settle at Ban Sivilay and out of which four children are of no families, four heads of families lost their spouses, four adults are crippled to an extent that they could not help themselves, and four other adults have broken arms or legs and have serious difficulty in using their organs to work in the rice field.

Special consideration is therefore requested from and was approved by the RDD/RR to go on assisting this refugee group through November this year to ensure that they could be fully integrated into their community at that time and the still strong ones could help their crippled members onward.

8. 129 Persons Refugees at Muong Bo (UF:4776).

Villagers around the Muong Bo town gathered into the Muong Bo since May 1968 because of the war around that village since that time. They came in small number at a time and did not request assistance until March 1969.

35 Families of 140 persons from Ban Phone Nheng (UF:4288) and Ban Na Song (UF:4683) arrived in Muong Bo shortly after the PL's attacked their villages on 2/3/69. By January 7, 1969 the amount of refugees here, which was added by other refugees from other villages which came in at different times, was increased to 42 families of 195 persons. But by 3/8/69 when a formal investigation by the Chao Khoueng and the military commander was made, the amount of refugees actually remaining at this village was decreased to only 28 families of 135 persons.

These refugees received 2.25 tons of rice from our stock in January 1969 as first relief, and then tried to live out of the villagers' rice stockpile. They depleted the villagers stockpile in March 1969, and we assisted them ever since. They will need food assistance through the month of November this year. A Lao 180 was already prepared and submitted.

9. 48 Families of 222 needy people at Muong Bo/Na Hanh (UF:4776).

As mentioned in No.8 above, these people supported the 195 refugees until their rice stockpile depleted in February 1969. They themselves then tried to live on whatever amount of rice left to them until the month of June 1969, then had to request food assistance from us. A Lao 180 form was therefore prepared and submitted.

These needy villagers are the ones who fought bravely for their own existence and who supported the above refugees well, and who did very well indeed in dividing their lands and tools to those refugees to help the latters be integrated into their communities. They were therefore helped since June and will be helped through the month of November this year. They are hopeful of being able to grow enough rice to support themselves in the coming dry season.

10. 344 Refugees of Ban Pak Mang UF:7382).

First groups of refugees that arrived at Ban Pak Mang on 6/27/69 are the followings:

A. Refugees at Ban Pak Mang	146 persons.
B. Refugees of Ban Tha Si (UF:7684)	96 persons.
C. Refugees of Ban Phone Sa-At (UF:7384)	41 persons.
D. Refugees of Ban Dong (UF:7286)	61 persons.

Totalling 344 persons.

The Chao Khoueng, Deputy Chao Khoueng, Police Commander and the local FAR Commander and this CDAA visited the Ban Pak Mang by helicopter on 7/1/69 and distributed the following amount of food-stuff which is calculated to sustain them for a month's time:

Group Name	Rice	W/Bulgur	Salt
A. Pak Mang	17 bags	5 bags	2 bags.
B. Tha Si	9 "	3 "	1 "
C. Phone Sa-At	5 "	2 "	1 "
D. Ban Dong	7 "	3 "	1 "
Totals	38 bags	13 bags	5 bags.

The Chao Khoueng investigated and made certain that these refugees will grow enough highland rice for the next year. They will need food assistance through the month of November this year.

We are enclosing a Lao 180 for rice, wheat and salt for these refugees.

11. Additional amount of refugees resulting from the recent FAR operation.

A. The following additional amount of refugees arriving at Ban Pak Mang (UF:7382) which is the only place that they could find adequate FAR protection:

a. Ban Tha Si (UF:7684)	46 persons.
b. Ban Vang Deua (UF:7273)	43 persons.
c. Ban Keng Yong (UF:7274)	143 persons.

Totalling 232 persons.

These refugees will need the same kind of assistance in foodstuff as mentioned in No.8 above through the month of November.

B. Another group of refugees from Ban Muong Ngam (UG:6418) arriving at Ban Done (UF:2271):

a. Five families, arriving 7/2/69	20 persons.
b. Six families, arriving 7/9/69	23 persons.

Totalling 43 persons.

C. Besides the above in Nos. A and B, we are expecting 600 more refugees from Muong Ngam to arrive in Ban Done sometimes this coming week. This is the report we received from the villagers through the RLG Nai Dane of Ban Done. Investigation will be made whenever the FAR receive helicopters to take the provincial social welfare man and the Chao Khoueng to go up there. Some of the refugees at Ban Done already expressed their desire to move to Paksane, which will be considered by the Chao Khoueng who will have to make adequate preparation to find a place to resettle them if that would be allowable.

These new refugees will need assistances in food supply through the month of November this year, and an integrated Lao 180 form is made for them.

12. Foodstuff needed before the end of this month.

The following is a calculated need for our warehouse replenishment before the 25th of July 1969.

	<u>Rice</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Salt</u>
A. Present Stock	70 bags	13,220 kgs.	2 bg./40 kg.
B. Needs.			
a. Meo Km.8	17 bags	4.2 b./100kg.	1 bag.

	Rice	Wheat	Salt
b. Muong Cao	7.8 bags	1.9 bags	1 bag.
c. Muong Mai	10 bags	2.5 bags	1 bag.
d. Muong Bo (Refugees)	15.5 bags	3.9 bags	1 bag.
e. Sivilay	4.9 bags	1.2 bags	½ bag.
f. Na Hanh	26.6 bags	6.6 bags	1 bag.
g. Pak Mang	69 bags	17.2 bags	2 bags.
h. Ban Done	5 bags	1.2 bags	1 bag.
Totalling	155.8 bags	38.7 bags.	8½ bags.
Rounded to	156 bags	3,870 kgs.	9 bags/40kgs.
C. Total amount needed, minus the amount on hand	86 bags.	None	7 bags.
D. The amount needed to meet the coming 600 refugees from Muong Ngane.	72 bags	18 bags	2 bags.
E. Total amount needed including reserve in D.	158 bags	18 bags	9 bags.

Please therefore supply this station with either the amount
specified in C or in E mentioned above before the 25th of July 1969.

Please advise.

JW
PSNE File
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Philip J. Buechler, Operations Off./RDD. DATE: July 15, 1969
THRU : Mr. Earl J. Young, AC/Vientiane *JHP*
FROM : Mr. Philip P. Gullion, A/Chief RDD.
Mr. Philip P. Gullion, A/Chief RDD.
FROM : Virati Dharmasakti, A/CDAA Paksane.

SUBJECT: Report of additional refugees' arrival.

Reference: Our memorandum dated July 14, 1969.

Please be informed that the following refugees are arriving at the following villages:

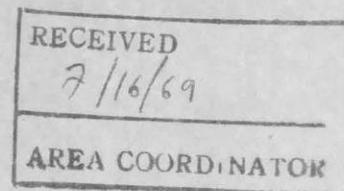
1. 41 Persons from Ban Houei Sia (UF:7184) arrived Ban Keng Yong (UF:7374) on 7/12/69. This group will move on to settle at Ban Pak Mang (UF:7382).

2. Eight Persons from Ban Hat Tao (UF:7669) and eight persons from Ban Phone Sa-At (UF:7286) also arrived at Ban Keng Yong (UF:7374) on 7/12/69, and will move on to Ban Pak Mang (UF:7382).

Please therefore authorize us to issue foodstuff to the above refugees for immediate relief.

Please also authorize the issue of two drums of gasoline to the villagers of Ban Keng Yong who will use their boats to haul refugees from that village to Ban Pak Mang, and will thus save us an essential amount of time of the helicopter's use.

Please advise.



USAID PSNE:VD:pp:7/15/69.

Mr. Phillip P. Gullion, Chief/MSR/RD.
TERU: Mr. Earl J. Young, AC/Vientiane.)

September 5, 1969.

Virati Dharmasakti, A/CDAA Paksane.

Refugee Report.

Reference: Our report on subject dated July 14, 1969.

Further to our referenced report, the following is the present status of the different refugee groups in this province:

1. 20 Families of refugees from Ban Nam Pou area at Muong Mai (UF:5655).

This group are still there and will be self-sufficient by the end of October 1969. Will need assistance through that time.

2. 12 Families of 65 refugees in Muong Cao (UF:6653).

This group are still there and will be self-sufficient by the end of October 1969. Will need assistance through that time.

3. 20 Families of 130 Mao refugees at Km.3 Paksane.

This group have grown their rice, and will be self-sufficient by end of October. Will need assistance through that time.

4. 10 Families of 41 persons refugees from Ban Hat Tao/Muong Cao in Ban Sivilay near Paksane.

They are trying to work in rice fields that belong to their relatives in that villages. Hopefully will be self-sufficient by the end of October 1969. Will need further assistance.

5. 26 Families of 135 persons refugees at Muong Bo (UF:4776) plus 12 families of 79 persons from Ban Phone Ngeng and 17 families of 50 persons from Ban Na Song.

This group of 257 total refugees at the Muong Bo need assistance through the end of October 1969. They have grown a considerable amount of highland rice which hopefully will be adequate to sustain their living in the next year.

6. 16 Families of 222 needy people at Ban Na Hanh near Muong Bo (UF: 4776).

This group have grown considerable amount of rice and are expected to be self-sufficient by the end of October 1969.

They will need assistance through that time.

7. Refugees of Ban Pak Mang (UF:7382).

The number of refugees at this place changed to the following:

1. Ban Houei Sia Group: 8 families	51 persons.
2. Ban Pak Mang Group: 33 families	185 persons.
3. Ban Phone Sa-Ad Group: 15 families	66 persons.
Total-	202 persons.

This group are presently at Ban Pak Mang (UF:7382).

The followings moved to Ban Tha Si (UF:7684) and re-settled there:

1. Ban Thaci Group: 24 families	103 persons.
2. Ban Na Keune Group: 11 families	73 persons.
3. Ban Wah Group: 29 families	153 persons.
Total-	329 persons.

The following moved to Ban Ken Yong (UF:7374) and re-settled there:

1. Ban Ken Young Group: 13 families	68 persons.
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The following moved to Pakxane and stay at Ban Sivilay pending the arrival of the dry season which will enable them to move out and join the refugee resettlement sites either at Muong Mai or Muong Cao:

1. Ban Dong Group: 13 families	61 persons.
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8. 11 Families of 64 persons Muong Nham Refugees:

This group of refugees steadily travel to Pakxane and stay with their relatives at Ban Sivilay awaiting the arrival of the dry season to join either the resettlement sites at Muong Mai or Muong Cao. The following is the present break down.

a. Presently in Ban Done: 5 families	30 persons.
b. Presently in Pakxane: 6 families	34 persons.
Total-	64 persons.

These refugees will need further assistances.

9. Foodstuff needed for these various refugees:

a. Refugees and needy people at Muong Bo (UF:4776) need rice drops of the following quantity before the end of September:

357 persons x 500 grs/day x 30 days = 5,355 kgs.

b. Refugees at Ban Thasy (UF:7684), to be supplied to Pakxane:

329 persons x 500 grs./day x 30 days = 4,935 kgs.

c. Refugees at Ban Pak Mang (UF:7382), to be supplied to Paksane:

202 persons x 500 grs./day x 30 days = 3,030 kgs.

d. Refugees at Ban Ken Yong (UF:7374), to be supplied to Paksane:

68 persons x 500 grs./day x 30 days = 1,020 kgs.

e. Refugees from Ban Dong, to be supplied to Paksane:

61 persons x 500 grs./day x 30 days = 915 kgs.

f. Refugees from Muong Nhams, both in Paksane and Ban Done, to be supplied to Paksane:

64 persons x 500 grs./day x 30 days = 960 kgs.

g. Refugees from Hat Tao/Muong Cao in Paksane, to be supplied to Paksane:

41 persons x 500 grs./day x 30 days = 615 kgs.

h. Refugees in Muong Cao, to be supplied to Paksane:

65 persons x 500 grs./day x 30 days = 975 kgs.

i. Refugees in Muong Mai, to be supplied to Paksane:

133 persons x 500 grs./day x 30 days = 1,995 kgs.

j. Mee Refugees in Paksane:

130 persons x 500 grs./day x 30 days = 1,950 kgs.

This the following need will be required:

a. Rice drop to Muong Bo (UF:4776) = 5,355 kgs.

b. Rice stockpile in Paksane = 16,395 kgs.

Totalling = 21,750 kgs.

We need air drop only at Muong Bo, but would use helicopters to supply Ban Pak Mang, Thasi and Ken Yong for another month to recheck the number of refugees in these places and their requirements.

10. Along with the above mentioned foodstuff, we enclose a series of Lao Form 180 for general refugee relief articles for distribution to these various refugee groups which are needing it at the present time.

Enclosure: 11 copies of Lao 180 Forms.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Earl J. Young, AC/Vientiane.

DATE: September 28, 1969.

FROM : Virati Dharmasakti, A/CDAA Paksane.

SUBJECT: Meo Refugees.

Since the time of their arrival in Paksane end of October 1968, the 230 Meo refugees who were moved from Phou Ho (UF:2350), Phou Hong (UF:1356), Phou Kata (UF:3954) and Nhot Nam Thouei (UF:3751) did not cooperate with the RLG because they took the RLG as their enemy. The FAR advised them to move down because the PL's were using their villages as bases of support, and because of these bases the PL's were successful in blowing up two bridges (ie: Nam Kap - UF:3111 and Nam Ching - UF:2139) shortly before October ended. The Meos refused, and when the FAR sent their troops up the hills to bring the Meos down, the latter opened up a fight along with the PL's troop that stayed with them in which they killed two FAR soldiers and wounded approx seven. It was also reported that not lesser than 60 young Meos from these four villages moved away with the PL's leaving their families behind. These families comprise of only old men, women and children.

By thinking that the RLG is their enemy, the Meos resisted in every way any effort to help improve their condition as better described in my memo of July 14, 1969 (a copy of which is enclosed). They become a group of refugees who would not listen to anything the RLG told them (including what US.AID told them) and thus become practically completely unmanageable. They would not help themselves in order to die or get sick to be able to constitute blames on the RLG on pretext that they must be allowed to move back to their villages (which are in the strongly contested area at the present time - and which proved that the PL's did exploit these Meos before they could come down to the lowland to sabotage the RLG#13 road). They never stop blaming the RLG and kept telling every body that the soldiers (including the RLG - who did never lie to them) told them that they will be given every thing when they come down to the lowland, ie: plenty of food, good housings, money for subsistence, or in other word they expected to be treated in a way that they would not have to do anything but would be able to receive everything that will enable them to enjoy a luxurious life for six months or so; then will move back to their places.

These Meos were assisted in the manner that the other Lao refugees are being assisted, but with still much greater care and sympathy which, unfortunately, were totally rejected by themselves as explained above. They preferred to complain and never try to help themselves while the other Lao refugees expressed their content with the same type of assistance that is being given to them.

Mr. The was told the story of these Meos, and instead of trying to be helpful to the RLG or paying any attention to study the matter in depth in order to be able to come up with a good solution to the problem, he further expanded the Meos' weird and specific resentment in constituting his charges.

Appendix - Meo Refugees - A/CDAA Paksane - 9/28/69 (continued).

Page 2.

I sent a US.AID field assistant to work with the Meos approx 30% of his working time every day since April 1969, and could not get a well dug, nor a latrine completed. The Meos had rejected all our efforts when all of these program were half done.

Presently the fighting around those four villages where these Meos came from proved that the claims that the FAR stated that these Meos were PL's is true, and the Meos, knowing that the FAR have a proof, calmed down. They realized now that they could not go back to those places, and started since the beginning of September to establish two blacksmith forges and a shop for handicrafts, which we assisted, and which would gain for themselves some income. We are now beginning to be in a position to motivate them to start to work to make a living; and we were not in such position a month before.

Mr. The's charges in this regard therefore stemmed from lack of real understanding, and does not help the matter. It only serve to undermine our efforts here for what he could not solve himself.

Please be informed.

Encl: A thermofax copy of our report dated (7/14/69) - an excerpt.

US.AID.PSNE:VD:9/28/69.

Mr. Philip P. Gullion, Soc. Welfare Advisor/RDD. November 20, 1969.
THRU : Mr. Earl J. Young, A/C Vientiane.
Virati Dharmasakti, A/CDMA Pakxane.

Refugees Situation.

The refugee situation in this province has changed reasonably due to the fact that the FAR recently liberated Tha Vieng (UG:3303), thus having a chance to liberate a number of population in that area, and necessitated the PL to seek other routes of access to their main special force headquarters at Pha Lavek, which is the base of the hostile harassment activities on the RLG #13 road in this province and South Nam Ngum areas including which of Ban Keune and the Nam Ngum dam areas, thus disturbing more villagers who instantly came down to seek the refuge with the FAR.

I will therefore try to summarise in details the status of every refugee group and the support that we plan to assist them in the future:

1. 20 Families of 133 refugees from Ban Nam Pou area (UF:5371) at Muong Mai (UF:5846):

This group were assisted well and were warned by the Chao Khoueng and helped by the Naibans and Tasseng of the Muong Mai to clear enough land and grow enough rice. They had finished the construction of their houses in the Muong Mai town and were given a lot of land by the people of Muong Mai to work with.

We have no chance to go up to the Muong Mai because of the poor road security, but words were sent up by the Chao Khoueng that the food assistance to them would cease around the end of October. They should have harvested enough rice to be able to stand on their own now, and if they did not exert enough efforts, no more assistance should be given and they should try harder to make a living at Muongmai.

2. 12 Families of 65 refugees in Muong Cao (UF:6653):

Practically under like situation as which of the refugees of the Muong Mai mentioned in No.1 above.

They should be self-sufficient in every way now and we are not going to give them any more food assistance support.

3. 20 Families of 130 Mee refugees at MM-8 Pakxane:

By being dissident and uncooperative to the RLG's and the USAID's effort in growing enough rice, the Mees received only a very small amount of rice in this harvest, and tried to put that up as an excuse to base their appeal to the Chao Khoueng for further food assistance for another year if possible.

The Chao Khoueng's reply was negative, and the Meo bargained with him for just another two more months of food assistance if that could be productive. I have told the Chao Khoueng that we have been helping these Meos for a full year's time and we have no justification here to support our request to Vientiane for further assistance for the Meos who did not try to help themselves. I have made it clear to the Chao Khoueng that we are not going to request more assistance for this refugee group, and the Chao Khoueng agreed.

4. 10 Families of 41 persons refugees from Ban Hat Tao/Muong Cao (UF:7669) in Ban Sivilay near Pakse.

This group comprise of crippled refugees who received their injuries by a Pathet Laos' attack on their headquarters at Muong Cao (UF:6653) on the 7th February this year. We have been helping them since that time and tried to integrate them into their new community at the Ban Sivilay. Our effort in this regard was more than 60% successful as more than 55% of the refugees who were crippled in small degree had grown enough rice for their own existence. The other 45% of the group still need further food support.

The Chao Khoueng requested two more month support for the group, and will try to request the Minister of Social Welfare to establish a special assistance project for this group. We will therefore continue to help them for another two months.

5. 26 Families of 135 persons refugees at Muong Bo (UF:4776) plus 12 families of 79 persons from Ban Phone Kheng and 17 families of 90 persons from Ban Na Song:

These people have grown large amount of rice in the Muong Bo area and are now self sufficient.

The Chao Khoueng had advised the military unit that handle this group of refugees that the food assistance that we use to drop to them will cease by the end of October 1969.

6. 48 Families of 222 needy people at Ban Na Hanh near Muong Bo (UF:4776):

Same situation as the refugees in Muong Bo mentioned in No.5 above.

7. Old refugees at Ban Pak Mang (UF:7382):

a. The 202 persons refugees here who came from Ban Houei Sia (UF:7284, 8 families of 51 persons), Ban Pak Mang itself (UF:7382, 33 families of 185 persons), and Ban Phone Sa-At (UF:7384, 15 families of 66 persons), are totally replaced to their places of origin and will not need further assistance.

b. The 329 persons refugees that moved to Ban Tha Si (UF:7684) who came from Ban Thasi are itself (UF:7684, 24 families of 103 persons), Ban Na Koun (UF:8375, 11 families of 73 persons), and Ban Vah (UF:8874, 29 families of 153 persons), have moved back to their places of origin and will not need further assistance.

c. The third group of 13 families of 68 persons refugees that came from the area around and settled themselves in the Ban Keng Yong area (UF:7374) have grown enough rice there and will not need any more assistance.

8. 15 Families of 80 persons refugees from Ban Dong (UF:7287) in Ban Sivilay near Paksane:

This group of refugees fled first to Ban Pak Mang (UF:7382) when the FAR liberated their village around the end of July 1969.

Because eleven persons of their village joined the PL's army, 17 young men went up with the PL's to the north for training, four village girls married the PL soldiers and went away with the latter, and a whole family choose to go up north with the PL's when the FAR liberated the village, the villagers of Ban Pak Mang who first received them felt disgusted and urged these people to move on to somewhere else. The group therefore moved to Paksane and stayed at the Ban Sivilay in September 1969.

We planned at that time to move them up to either Muong Cao (UF:6653) or Muong Mai (UF:5846) for resettlement there; but because of a very poor road security, the movement could not be done. Some families therefore settled themselves down with the people of the Ban Sivilay, but most of the group still stay in the villagers of Ban Sivilay's houses and are looking to claim a piece of land for settling down.

The Chao Khousang is looking for a suitable piece of land for them in a village of Ban Hang Sing approximately 10 kilometers west of Paksane on the RLG #13 road (UF:4240). They will be moved to that place when the relocation is completed.

We will have to probably help this group of refugees on to the end of November 1970 if the above relocation process is successful.

9. 11 Families of 64 persons Muong Nham (UF:7397) refugees in Paksane:

This group of refugees moved to Paksane in September 1969 stayed at Ban Sivilay near Paksane for two months, worked out and found a piece of land near Paksane, which belong to a civilian, for their settlement. They will build houses in that land and start working the land up.

The Chao Khoueng decided that only three more months of food assistance for this refugee group would be adequate. These people are laborious and tried very hard to help themselves.

10. 47 Refugees from Muong Nham (UF:7397) at Pak Mang (UF:7382).

This group of refugees came to Ban Pak Mang on approximately 11/3/69.

The group comprise of only young men who volunteered to join the PAR there for self defense. They expect to go back to their village and liberated their families and bring them down to Ban Pak Mang around the end of November 1969. They came down because PL units attacked their villages. We expect the total number of the whole group (plus families) to be somewhere around 230 persons.

The military unit there already helped them with six bags of rice, and reported that to the Chao Khoueng for an amount of gasoline for boats to carry them up to a place nearest to Muong Nham for the liberation of their families. The Chao Khoueng is now investigating if there is a good piece of land anywhere in the Ban Pak Mang (UF:7382) for resettling them. If not they should be moved on southward to Muong Henang (UF:6373) where better land distribution is a promise.

We will need the assistance in rice drop form to the Ban Pak Mang at the end of November to assist their movement, and I will report further if they could be moved to Muong Henang in December 1969.

11. 38 Families of 186 persons refugees from Ban Vah/Nakoune area (UF:6375) in Ban Pak Mang

These new refugees from the Ban Vah/Nakoune area arrived at Ban Pak Mang somewhere around the 10th of November.

While the main villagers of the Ban Vah/Nakoune themselves have moved back to their original place and set up a strong self defense force, these refugees from small surrounding villages moved to Ban Pak Mang because of the Pathet Laos' disturbances.

We are urging the Chao Khoueng to consider either moving them back to Ban Vah/Nakoune to join the main group, or to the Muong Henang (UF:6373) to join the other refugee group from Muong Nham mentioned in No.10 above.

We need rice drop by the end of November at Ban Pak Mang (UF:7382) for this group of refugees, and will follow their movement in December 1969.

12. 14 Families of 69 persons refugees from Muong Nhame (UF:7397) presently in Paksane:

This group of refugees fled to Paksane from Ban Done (UF:2271) somewhere end of June 1969 and tried to help themselves without reporting to us. They received some rice from our distribution through the other Muong Nhame group of 64 persons reported in No.9 above. They will join the other group in resettling themselves in a land near Paksane as mentioned in No.9, and three more months food assistance will be needed for them.

13. 19 Families of 83 persons refugees from Tha Thom (UG: 5300) in Paksane:

The first group of 11 families of 43 persons arrived in Paksane on 10/25/69, and the second group of 8 families of 40 persons on 11/5/69.

These refugees came to Paksane because of the FAR action in liberating the Tha Thom town completely around the end of October 1969. The villagers there, who did not side and move up north with the Pathet Laos, took the opportunity to join the FAR for protection. The FAR had to therefore move them to Paksane by empty helicopters that returned from re-supplying the Tha Thom.

The Chao Khoueng is looking for a land near Ban Hang Sing (UF:4139) that we mentioned in No.8 above for their relocation. Instead of waiting for going to that land, some of the refugees already settled themselves in Paksane with their relatives that they can find.

We will therefore need two more months of food assistance for the ones who have settled down in Paksane, and will continue to assist the ones who move to the Ban Hang Sing to establish a new village till the time they harvest their first rice.

14. 27 Families of 116 persons from Ban Na Kang (UF:3694) at Muong Bo (UF:4776):

This group fled their home village to the Muong Bo because of the fact that the Pathet Laos attacked them when the latter subordinated the Tha Vieng town mentioned in the introductory paragraph of this memo, and arrived in Muong Bo on 10/26/69.

The Chao Khoueng is requesting the local FAR Command to investigate if there is still enough land at the Muong Bo for their settlement. If not they will have to move down to resettle either at Muong Cao (UF:6653) or Muong Mai (UF:5846).

Presently we need rice drop at Muong Bo for this group of refugees until we know if they can stay there or not, and we will advise further.

15. 31 Families of 175 persons needy people of Ban Tham Dinh
(UF:5355)

Because the Pathet Laos occupied the village for more than two years, and at that time the young and strong men of the village fled to Paksane leaving their families behind, the villagers of this place which comprise of old people and children were not able to grow much rice. And because of the Pathet Lao had taken away the whole village rice stockpile when the FAR recaptured the village end of August 1969, the villagers are now running short of rice.

The Chao Khoueng therefore sends words to the FAR military commander there to try his best to get these villagers to work in planting alternative crops at the end of this rainy season to substitute for rice. The people are trying now and the Chao Khoueng therefore requested three months of rice supply to be dropped for them every month.

Summary:

The following needs still therefore exist to assist the various groups of the refugees mentioned above:

1. Rice Drops required:

A. Ban Pak Meng (UF:7382) for 47 families of 230 persons refugees from Muong Nhane (Lao 180 No.70/19) 3450 Kgs.

B. Ban Pak Meng (UF: 7382) for 38 families of 186 persons refugees from Ban Vah/Nakoune (Lao 180 No.70/18) 2790 Kgs.

C. Muong Bo (UF: 4776) for 27 families of 116 persons refugees from Ban Na Kang (Lao 180 No.70/13) 1740 Kgs.

D. Ban Tham Dinh (UF: 5354) for 31 families of 175 persons needy people (Lao 180 No.70/12) 2625 Kgs.

Total = 10,605 Kgs.

2. Rice required in Paksane:

A. For Ban Hat Tao in Ban Sivilay group of 10 families 41 persons (Lao 180 No.70/17) 1230 Kgs.

B. For Ban Dong in Ban Sivilay group of 15 families of 80 persons (Lao 180 No.70/16) 2400 Kgs.

C. For Muong Nhane in Paksane group of 25 families 133 persons (Lao 180 No.70/15) 3990 Kgs.

D. For Tha Thom in Paksane group of 19 families of 83 persons (Lao 180 No.70/14) 3735 Kgs.

Total = 11,355 Kgs.
Grand total = 21,960 Kgs.

- 7 -

Along with the above we also enclose a Lao 180 form No.70/20 to request an amount of salt for distribution to these refugees.

Note: Please note that D2 markings and exact coordinates of the drop zones will be given by SSB when we receive the last confirmation from the various FAR units that control these drop zones.

Kindly consider approving the enclosed Lao 180 Forms.

Encl: Lao 180's Nos. 70/12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20.

USAID PSNE:VB:pp:11/20/69.

Mr. Phillip P. Gullion, Soc. Welfare Advisor/RDD.
TINU :Mr. Earl J. Young, A/C Vientiane.

December 5, 1969.

Vireti Dharmasakti, A/CDAA Pakse.

New Refugees.

Because the PAK presently have liberated both the town of Tha Vieng (UG:3104) and Tha Thom (UG:5300) completely, a number of villages in these two places decided to move to Pakse giving a reason that they could not make a living in those places and that they had enough of the Pathet Lao tyranny and do not like to remain there to be recaptured by the latter again.

These people comprise of only women and children, whose husbands were either forced away or willingly departed to join the Pathet Lao army.

We are therefore trying to assist these people to find a home where they can make a living. They cannot be moved out to claim a new piece of land and build a new village, but could probably assist the other people here working in their paddies and gardens, thus gaining a living.

So far they come on different dates as listed below. The total number including the ones that are still in these two town waiting for an empty helicopter to fly in is estimated of approx 350:

1. 10 Families of 43 persons from Tha Thom arrived Pakse on 11/23/69.

2. 6 Families of 52 persons from Tha Thom arrived Pakse on 11/27/69.

3. 9 Families of 54 persons from Tha Vieng arrived Pakse on 11/27/69.

Please therefore consider approving the enclosed Lao 180 requesting rice, salt and a certain amount of household articles to give them a relief.

Incl: Lao 180 No. 70/21 and 22 dated 12/5/69.

RECEIVED
12/15/69
AREA COORDINATOR

USAID PSME:VD:pp:12/5/69.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: December 30, 1969

TO : Mr. Earl J. Young, AC/Vientiane.

FROM : Virati Dharmasakti, A/CDAA Paksane.

SUBJECT: Monthly Report - December 1968.

General.

The security in this month deteriorated seriously in the area south of the Phou Ngou ridgeline to the Pak Cadinh due to the fact that the enemy's local units have penetrated into the area and stayed around in the lowland since the first part of the month, and their shock forces had come from Kham Keut and attacked the Pak Cadinh town in the night of the 5th of December 1969. In the area north of Paksane, the above enemy's local units still cut off the villages of Muong Mai's and Borikhane's from our access. In the west, the enemy unit that harassed the road RLG. 13 stepped up their activities until the later part of the month. The town of Paksane has therefore seemed to be cut off from most of the provincial areas most of the time, and our operable areas became the Nam Ngum/Ban Thouei and the area of approx 15 km's radius from Paksane only.

Despite the fact that we were kept confined in the Paksane and the Ban Thouei areas most of the time, we managed to complete our survey of the villagers' capability of undertaking the various self-help activities that we planned and came up with a workable number of villages that we think could proceed with the work, on projects that they desired; for which all AP's will be submitted by the first part of January 1970

Refugees.

During this month, we continued to support the following refugees:

1. 12 Families of 79 persons from Ban Phone Nhang and 17 families of 50 persons from Ban Na Say at Muong Bo (UF: 4776).

It happened that these refugees could not make a living at the Muong Bo, and the limited amount of rice that they could grow there in a very limited amount of land is not adequate to sustain their living. They must therefore be supported by another rice drop for which a request is made by a message dated 12/29/69. They should then be moved to Paksane, and a memo requesting a Caribou to transport this group from the Muong Bo to Paksane will be submitted separately to RDD/MR.

Monthly Report - A/CDAA Paksane - December 1969 (continued).

2. 20 Families of 131 persons refugees from Muong Nhams (UF: 7397) at Ban Pak Mang (UF: 7382).

This group of refugees arrived Ban Pak Mang during the first part of November 1969. They will not be able to make a living at Ban Pak Mang, and should be moved to Paksane asap. They could join the other group in resettling themselves at Ban Houei Siat near Paksane where the Chao Khoueng is working to obtain enough land for them.

Another rice drop is required for this group for the month of January, and a helicopter to move them to Paksane will be requested in a separate memo to RDD/RR.

3. 35 Families of 186 persons refugees from Ban Va/Na Khoune (UF: 5175) at Ban Thasi (UF: 3684)?

This group of refugees have no hope in returning to Ban Va/Na Khoune because the enemy recently attacked their village again on 12/25/69, and seemed to intend to hold the village on indefinitely. We do not think that the FAR could regain the village in the near future or could afford adequate protection for the refugees to reclaim any land near their original villages. Also these refugees could not make a living at the Ban Thasi.

We therefore would request another rice drop for them for the month of January and a caribou aircraft to transport the group to Paksane for re-settlement at the Ban Houei Siat near Paksane. A separate request for the above will be submitted to the RDD/RR.

4. 27 Families of 116 persons refugees from Ban Na Keng (UF: 3694) at Muong Bo (UF: 4776).

This group arrived in Muong Bo on 10/26/69 and will not be able to make a living there. They should be moved on to Paksane. They received a rice drop for a period of one month on 12/10/69, and will need another one for the month of January 1970. A Caribou is needed to transport this group to Paksane for re-settlement at the Ban Houei Siat.

A separate request for the above will be made to the RDD/RR.

5. 31 Families of 175 persons needy people of Ban Them Dinh (UF: 5355)?

The rice that were produced by these people were taken away by the Pathet Laos before the FAR could re-capture the village in August 1969. The FAR and the Chao Khoueng are therefore advising these people to grow as much substitute food plants for their own living. It is therefore requested that three months of rice drop be made for these needy people, which we think should be adequate to help them carry on with their existence.

A separate request for the above will be made to the RDD/RR.

Monthly Report - A/CDAA Paksane - December 1969 (continued).

6. 15 Families of 80 persons refugees from Ban Dong (UF: 7287).

This group were assisted for over three months and already moved back to their original village. We are going to supply some rice to the ones that remain in Paksane and could not move back because of the lack of the family heads as those had fled with the Pathet Laos, for two more month, and then stop the aid.

7. 11 Families of 64 persons refugees from Muong Nham (UF: 7397) in Paksane.

This group already settled themselves down in a piece of land that they had found in Paksane, and will need another month of rice support from the Paksane stockpile.

8. 14 Families of 69 persons refugees from Muong Nham (UF: 7397) in Paksane.

This group had joined the above-mentioned group in re-settling themselves in a piece of land that they found in Paksane. We will continue to support them with a supply of rice for another month from the Paksane stockpile.

9. 19 Families of 83 persons refugees from Tha Thom (UG: 5300) in Paksane.

This group are now in Paksane and will be relocated at the new land at the Ban Houed Siat Near Paksane.

We will therefore request foodstuff for them until the time they are self-sufficient.

Besides the above-mentioned refugees, the following changes happened during the month:

1. Refugees from Ban Dong (UF-2271) and Ban Chom Thong (UF-2472).

Since the fall of the above two towns on 12/10/69 by the Pathet Laos' attack, approximately 1500 refugees were reported moving steadily towards the Muong Nok (UF-9491).

It was reported by the EAR that 112 persons of these refugees arrived in Muong Nok 12/24/69. We therefore requested a Caribou for evacuation because the enemy are threatening the Muong Nok with one battalion of 400 force.

It was further reported that during the 25th to the 28th of December 1969, 21 families of 93 persons of these refugees were transported by FAR helicopters to Paksane, and a new number of 49 families of 249 refugees were still at the Muong Nok for evacuation on December 29, 1969.

Monthly Report - A/CDAA Paksane - December 1969 (Continued).

On December 29, 1969 the FAR tried again when they obtained a helicopter to move these refugees to Paksane. They successfully moved 136 persons on that date, and found that a group of 9 families of 49 persons and another of 36 families of approx 200 persons were not very far from the Muong Mo. These should be moving in to the Muong Mok airstrip very shortly.

The Chao Khoueng is working very hard to find a temporary place to accept these refugees in Paksane, then to move them to Ban Houei Siat which is at Two kilometers from Paksane where there are enough land to resettle them.

ORA:FCBenson:ch:8-6-71

TO: Mr. James B. Chandler, Duputy Director May 11, 1970

FROM: P. P. Gullion, Chief, RR&R Branch, RDD

SUBJECT: Summary of Paksane Refugee Situation (Excerpts)

Refugee Sites and Basic Statistics:

Site	Coordi-nates	Ethnic	Families	Persons.
GM 17	UF-5637	Lao&Lao Tung 330		1,970
Ban Houei Sait	UF-5534	Lao&Thai Dam515		2,696
Nong Daeng	UF-5844	Meo	63	340
Muong Kao	UF-6653	Meo		Process of moving to MR II
Na Long	UF-6168	Meo	Unknown	Aprox. 400
Saladaendin	UF-KMKX 6988	Meo	Unknown	Approx. 5,000
Phu Moun	UF-4587	Meo	Unknown	Knknown

2. The situation at Paksane is chaaracterized by stability and instability as far as refugee movement is concerned. The GM 17 and Ban Houei Sait refugee sites are stable for the present in that these people will not be subject to movement again in the near future: the situation KMKX with the Meo at Muong Kao, Nong Daeng, one thousand Meo at the Paksane airstrip who are in the process of being transferred to MR II: the Meo relocated at Nong Daeng and the remaining Meo at Muong Kao may also be transferred to MR. II. Col. Ly Pao of MR II has requested that USAID and RLG/Social Welfare of Paksane not issue rice to the Muong Kao Meo in order to encouraged their movement to MR II the Meo at Nong Daeng may also elect to make the move to MR II although support will continue if they choose not to.

It is reported by Col. Ly Pao that approximately 5,000 ddditional Meo will begin arriving at Muong Kao this week: the exact location of these people is not know by this reorter but apparently some are located at or coming by way of Phu Moun (approximately UF4587). There are also approximately 400 Meo at Na Long who will come to Muong Kao for eventual transfer to MR II; these people have requested helicopter transport to Paksane for approximamely 50 sick. This request has been passed on to the AC/Sieng Khouang.

3. Security: ~~EMCSMK~~ During recent overnight visits to Paksane local security seemed to be adequate. For the general Paksane area of Borikane Province local RLG officials and USAID personnel should be consulted. As far as refugees movement is concerned the security of the Nam Xan between Ban Ta Si and Muong Kao seems most questionable; refugees arriving at Muong Kao are avoiding the use of the river route.



FACTS

TWO RELOCATION PROJECTS
PAKSANE HIN HEUP
USAID Mission to Laos

PHOTOGRAPHS



PAKSANE

During the military action on and around the Plain of Jars in the spring of 1970, some 8,000 people left their villages in Xieng Khouang Province near the Plain of Jars and moved south into Borikhane Province. They moved by bamboo raft down the Nam Nhiep and Nam Sane Rivers about 75 km (47 mi) to Paksane on the Mekong River. They set up a camp on the outskirts of Paksane, a group of people of whom about 75 percent were Lao, 15 percent Lao Theung, and 10 percent Meo. In November 1970, they were joined by over 1,000 other refugees from Xieng Khouang Province. In October 1971, they began their move to sites on land which the Ministry of Social Welfare designated for their permanent relocation.

Borikhane Province covers an area of about 3,000 sq mi. The soil is good for upland crops, but the region is heavily forested and much of the land is uncultivated. The area reserved for refugee resettlement extends 50 km (31 mi) west from Paksane toward Vientiane and 27 km (17 mi) north to a long, low mountain--Phou Ngu or Snake Mountain. The land on the other side of the mountain is controlled by Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese forces. Within a heavily forested area between the Paksane-Borikhane road and the Nam Sane River, the refugees, with handsaw, ax, and machete, cleared land for 21 village sites. During the past eight months, they have built 1,585 houses, 19 classrooms, and six dispensaries with bamboo as construction material. They have planted 1,300 hectares (3,211 acres) of upland rice. With this year's harvest, these refugees will have enough food to meet their needs.

Resettlement costs total \$15,000 in dollar and local currency expenditures. These funds have been used to provide trucks to move the refugees to the village sites and to buy thatch roofing and nails for the construction of houses, classrooms and dispensaries. The table (next page) shows the cost of commodities which USAID provided this group of refugees from July 1, 1971 through June 30, 1972, a period in which the refugees were classified under the USAID category of Full Support.



Scenes in the various refugee villages in the vicinity of Paksane: Refugees built this schoolhouse of bamboo and thatch. The river provides food as well as a means of travel for the villagers who live on its banks. For extra income, the talented refugees weave items for sale in the marketplaces. After the rice crop is harvested, it is carefully stacked and covered with rice straw for protection against the rains.



Left: Refugees weave skirt borders to sell.
Above: Sections of thatch make up the roof.

COMMODITIES FOR REFUGEE RELIEF

Fiscal Year 1972

\$ Thousand

Rice	\$ 112.8
Salt	2.3
PL-480 foods	46.3
Medical supplies	22.5
Other a/	
Total	\$ 190.8

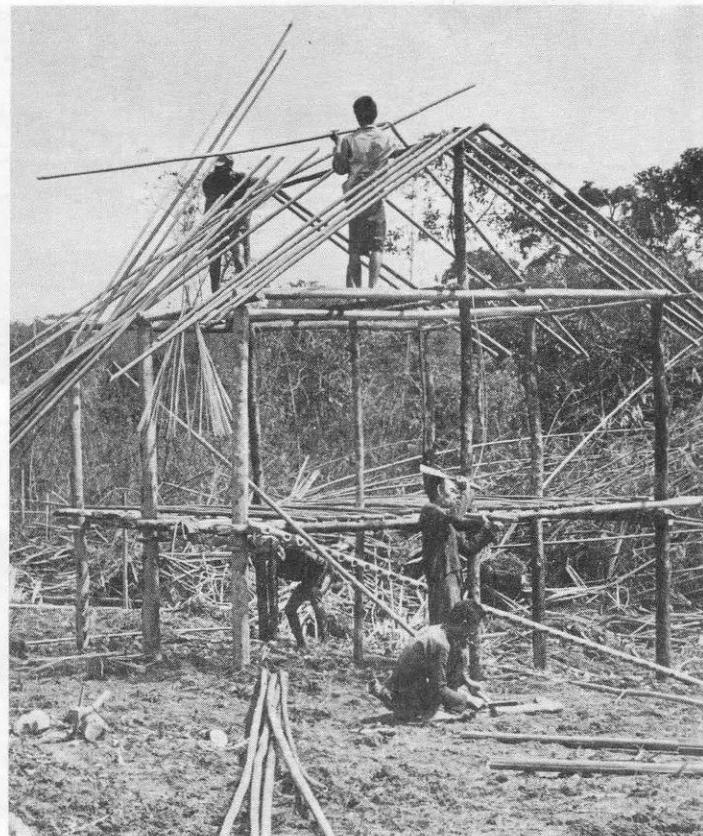
a/ Blankets,mosquito nets, tools, household utensils, clothing, and plastic sheeting.

HIN HEUP

About 100 km (62 mi) north of Vientiane just past the mountain range that marks the boundary of the Vientiane Plain, the Hin Heup Valley stretches about 19 mi east and west. It is a relatively uninhabited region in which water, fish, mussels, game, bamboo shoots and fruit are plentiful. An old village, Ban Hin Heup on the Nam Lik River, emerged into brief prominence as the site of negotiations among neutralist, rightist and Pathet Lao forces preceding the Geneva Accords of 1962. Because of its location near the Vientiane Plain and its natural resources, the valley was chosen as a relocation site in January 1972 when, in the battle for Long Thieng, over 7,000 people left their villages and moved south to the Vientiane Plain. Today, 725 families or 5,589 of these people live in 10 new villages built along the Nam Lik River.

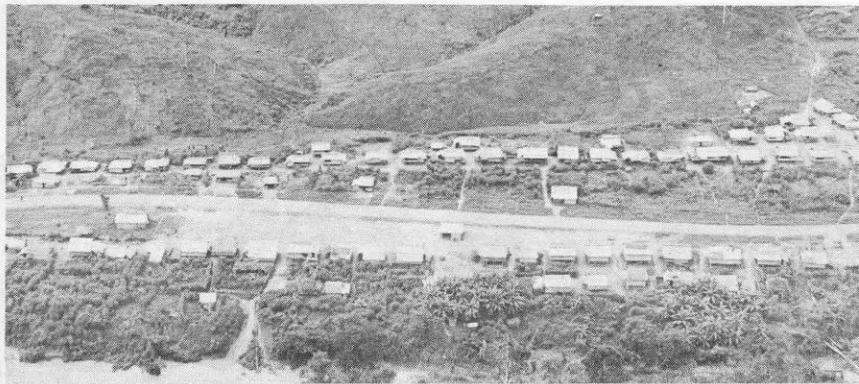
Over a one-month period after their arrival in the Hin Heup Valley, the refugees constructed 825 houses of bamboo, 11 classrooms, and one dispensary. Each family cleared .5 hectares (1.2 acres) of land and planted rice. Their yield from this year's harvest will provide rice for three months until the next planting season. Unless there is further movement of refugees from the north, provision of PL-480 foods and rice to supplement local production until after the harvest of 1973 is the only further assistance that this group of refugees requires.

Resettlement costs total \$50,860 which covers the cost of construction of a 450-meter STOL airstrip and a 12-km (7 mi) all-weather road which links the relocation area with Route 13. In addition to resettlement costs, the table (next page) shows expenditures for the commodities which USAID provided this group of refugees from the date of their arrival in the Hin Heup Valley through September 1972.



Refugees build their houses out of locally available bamboo and thatch.





Top left: The hills at Hin Heup are planted to upland rice. Top right: A refugee girl weaves decorative strips for the traditional Lao skirts. Above: Road construction at Hin Heup. A 12 km (7 mi) all - weather road links the resettlement area with Route 13. Below left: Refugee houses in Hin Heup Valley. Below right: Refugee's rice planted alongside the airstrip at Hin Heup.



COMMODITIES FOR REFUGEE RELIEF

March - September 1972

\$ Thousand

Rice	\$ 39.6
Salt	.4
PL-480 foods a/	22.3
Medical supplies	1.8
Other b/	4.5
Total	\$ 68.6

a/ Noodles, CSM, WSB, bulgur wheat.

b/ Mosquito nets, blankets, machetes, axes, sleeping mats, buckets, and plastic sheeting.



⑥

21 OCT 72
MLR - BONNITONNE
KVHN

On Saturday 21 Oct 1972 Capt Andy Leonard of ARMA and Dr, accompanied by Major Lanting of MRIT plus a liaison officer from MRIT, visited Nong Laeng, VF 4561, Signal Twp. Prior to the trip we met with General Thonglith and at at Chommoine where I explained the purpose of my visit to Nong Laeng. General AT agreed to the trip and invited me to go with him ^{next week} on a trip after he had set up his base at Pakson.

←

Relevant information for USAID operation are as follows:

① There are 2370 civilians who need
at Tigray food support. As they say their ~~area~~
~~area was lost~~ the camp occurred
at harvest time and they were
unable to harvest their rice

2. Troops at T include 355

rallies, 118 HRIT FAR, 12 Meo

intel team members (with an

additional 30 ~~HRIT~~ ^{from} more HRIT to be

added). ^② There are no refugees at
1,241 except a few indigenous ~~house~~ ^{village}.

Troop strength is unknown but the Meo

intel leader says he has recruited 300

Meo in ^{the} general area (as far away as L126).

It reported 440 mes civilians total
in the area
but requested no food support.

③ Civilians in "Tangs" area request
salt, and commodities and ~~the~~,
hand tools and ~~form~~ ^{my} implements.

④. The Mrs. Mrs. Daewu, of ^{ethnic} Vietnamese
say all the civilians in Hui Pong.

⑤ I overflew between US 41 and "Tangs".
They did not appear to be very extensive
rice fields. We were too high to determine
if the crops were in fact damaged and
not harvested.

⑥. Col. Bovington reported there are 4005
medics trained by the North Vietnamese.

④ They request medical assistance
since their medics were not familiar
with RLG medicines. Major Souliay
promised to send a FAM medics up to
work with the roller medics until
they were familiar with RLG medicines. I
suggest P&D. Perhaps P&D could check
on the roller medics technical competence.
wk.

⑤ Since Pakse will be the operational
headquarters for the entire operation, I
suggest that USAID support be handed
out of Chantiane. On the military side
I can foresee problems ~~unless no support~~

③

and logistics ~~are~~ under control & we
decided who will have primary
~~control~~
responsibility for supplying the area -

CH, RS, MR IT, MR IT ~~etc~~, FAR etc. Radio
are in urgent demand.

③ A SHOL strip would be advantageous
at Tangs. With a little guidance
and lots of sweat, one ^{could} should be
constructed in the area.

Dist. SP/RA, AD/P, PWD, ARMA (Capt demand)
PO, C.R

Since our discussion Paddy money,
a JezRange making a road of the villages
with MR IT area of operations, was hot, me
AC round with ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~money of~~ VF 345 2750,
bus record for the Vietnam road.

Major Chong Jong
Representative of MR- 5

Lao national Army
Commandant of National
Protection Headquarter
No 102

To : The General Assistant of MR- 5 and National Protection.
Subject: Namelist of Refugees in the area of National Protection.

I have the honor to inform you that I have appointed Nai Kong Ka Yee Jong to go to collect the namelist of refugees in the area of National Protection and submitted to you as below detail.

Pha Yath	111/872
Pah Lai	103/545
Pah Hom	46/331
Pha Bo	60/385

The namelist of people at Pha Kat and Pha Chuang does not finish yet, but the total of people is about 945 persons (Pha Kat 461 persons; Pha Chuang 493). I would inform you later the namelist completed.

Remarks: People of Pha Bo, after the enemy controlled Nong Leng we could contact with each other until today.

People in the area of Pha Hom estimated 25241 ? could not collect about 600 persons.

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Command National Protection Headquarter,
December 24, 1972

Signed:

Major Chong Jong

Chronology of Refugee Movements Pakse (1968)

March 1 888 refugees from Thathom

May 28 (before, 1700 Mao at Ls-212. 500 captured and moved by PL. 230 to Paksane 300 en with to Thathom or 700 unacet for M. Ngam 230 Mao arrived Muong Cao from Phu Moun (LS-212 after hit on 5/16 .

October 16 25 Mao from Ban Kong Khao; 58 Mao from Ban Pha Pheung; and 28 Mao from Ban Muong Thoui arrived Paksane on 10/7.

December 30 4/8 from Ban Pakhme (UF-4586); 17/81 from Ban Na Song (UF-4683); 14/51 from Ban Phone Nhang (UF-4288) to Moung Bo (UF-4776). Want to relocate in M. 130 following enemy harassment went back to old village to harvest rice only to find that it had been harvested by enemy (attached on Dec 3)

Chronology of Refugee Movements Paksane (1969)

January 24 Base figures of refugees Receiving support:
on 1/15/69 17 Lao refugees killed at M. Cao during PL. attack; 6 evaced to Vte and 24 in Paksane hospital. 22/135 Mao from Phou Ho (UF-2550) to Paksane 47/162 Lao from Ban Hat Tao area (UF-7669) to Muong Cao 42/195 Lao at Muong Bo.

February 13 55 Mao refugees who arrived Paksane on Jan 27 from Phou Moun were airlifted to Sam Thong on Feb.

February 26 3/14 Lao from Ban Tham Dinh (UF-5355); 3/26 from Ban Na Song (UF-4483) to Muong Mai.

March 11 7/55 refugees from Ban Nam Pou to Muong Bo in December, 68 following enemy occupation and air attach. Return to village in Feb, but houses wrecked and looted.

July 11 46 refugees from Tha Si (UF-7684) to Pak Mang on 7/3. 10 PL deserters and 33 refugees from Ban Vang Deua (UF-7273) to Ban Quin Yong (UF-7274) will go to Pak Mang. 5/20 refugees from LS-63 to Ban Done on 7/2; 6/23 refugees from LS-63 to LS-28 on 7/9. 600 more refugees expected.

July 14

Refugees status report = 437 refugees from Muong Khom (UG-3322) to Ban Vang Khom (UG-3322) on 1966. of total, 217 Mao to Phou Nhot Nam Thouei in 1967, and after enemy harassment in 1968, to Paksane and then Sam Thong

In early 1967, 418 refugees from Muong Ngane and Muong Tanh to Ban Tha Bor (UF-6443) 130 Mao from Phou Ho to Km 8 on Paksane/Thakhek road. arrived in October 1968.

133 refugees from Ban Nam Pou to Muong Mai in February 1969

326 refugees arrived Muong Cao in January 1969 following enemy attack in Pak Mang, Hat Tao (UF-7669) and Ban Keng Yong (UF-7374) area after attack on Muong Cao all fled back to Pak Mang with exception of ca 100. with . In second attack on 4/7/69 enemy captured and took away 32 refugees.

56 refugees who fled Muong Cao went to Ban Suane, Savanh near Paksane.

41 refugees who fled Muong Cao went to Ban Sivilay near Paksane, were group that sustained casualties during the attack.

129 refugees at Muong Ho (UF-4776) from around Muong Bo area arrived in May 68 but did not request assistance until March 1969.

35/140 from Ban Phone Nheng (UF-4288) and Ban Na Song (UF-4683) arrived Muong Bo after enemy attacked their villages on 2/3/69.

48/222 needy people at Muong Bo/Nahanh (UF-4776) their rice stacks depleted in Feb 69 after supporting refugees that came into Muong Bo. Part of support issued beginning in June.

344 refugees at Pak Mang who arrived on 6/27/69; Pak Mang refugees 146 Tha Si refugees - 96 Phone saat (UF-7384) refugees - 41 Ban Dong (UF-7286) - 61 refugees into Pak Mang following FAR operation -

total 232. Ban Tha Si (UF-7684) - 46 Ban
Vang Deua (UF-7273) - 43 Ban Keng Yong (UF-7274)
143 refugees arriving Ban Done from Muong
Nham - total 43.
5/20 arrived 7/2/69
6/23 arrived 7/9/69
600 more expected.

Chronology of Refugees Movements Paksane (1970)

January 5 129 Phone Nhaeng/Na Son refugees moving to Paksane

February 186 Ban Vah/Nakune refugees return home.

At B. Hoai Siat

Na Keng 26/158. B. Done 53/269

Tha Thom 49/201. M. Nham 40/299

others 392 (total: 2933)

M. Moc refugee moves: 3/62 arrived Pak Mang 2/15/70.

280 arrived Pak Mang 2/15/70

56/291 arrived Pak Mang 2/14/70

1400 arrived Pak Mang 2/14/70

300 arrived Pak/Mao Tha Si 2/15/70
600 arrived Tha Si 2/15/70.

February 19 12/63 M. Moc refugees arrived M. Cao from Pak Mang on 2/18/70.

February 20 200 refugees from M. Moc arrived M. Cao reception center at B. Nam Ngiep at Km 4 (UF-5637).

February 28 250 refugees arrived M. Cao on 2/27/70.

March 3 66 refugees arrived M. Cao approximately 2900 refugees at Pak Mang Tha Si

Ma March 4 Meo refugees at Pak Mang number 942

March 6 70 refugees arrived Pak sane from Pak Mang

March 9 are 968 refugees who have relocated at B. Houei Siat. at Pak Mang are 1578 Lao refugees and 2170 Meo. Refugees from Pak Mang to Paksane 2/19/70-3/7/70.
2/19/70-35/215.

2/20/70 - 11/79
2/21/70 - 14/2123
2/22/70 - 17/91
2/23/70 - 42/260
2/24/70 - 56/375
2/26/70 - 13/74
2/27/70 - 25/115
2/28/70 - 34/161
3/1/70 - 27/157
3/2/70 - 48/274
3/3/70 - 10/56
3/4/70 - 11/61
3/5/70 - 37/200
3/6/70 - 10/53
3/7/70 - 35/204

March 10 50 refugees from Pak Mang to M. Cao FAR reports 1494 Meo refugees moving overland from Pak Mang to Paksane.

March 11 1200 refugees in Paksane from LS-46; of this no. 85% are Lao theung, the remainder , Lao 2,300 refugees peanty at B. Pak Mang are being fferred to M. Cao by 10 puogies. Estimated that 2300 Lao theung still at M. Moc, as well as 8000 Meo.

200 of the Lao that have arrived are being relocated at B. Houei Siat; the 1000 Lao theung are being relocated at GM-17.

March 11 60 Meo arrived M. Mai (UF-6046) Chao Khoueng designated area for relocation

March 12 38 Meo and 75 Lao arrive Paksane from Pak Mang.

March 13 refugees at Paksane old (Jan-Feb)-981 Lao new (March) 2,740 Lao & Laotheng total 3,721

refugees at Pak Mang: 2,209 Meo
1,597 Lao

3,806

March 15 60 Meo from Pak Mang to M. Mai

March 17 150 Meo arrive. Paksane from Pak Mang.

March 18 150 refugees from Pak Mang

March 19 150 refugees from Pak Mang

March 20 50 refugees from Pak Mang

March 21 60 refugees from ~~Pak~~ Pak Mang

March 22 50 Meo refugees from Pak Mang

March 23 50 Meo refugees from Pak Mang to M. Mai

March 31 one group of Meo moved from M. Mai to Nong Daeng.

April 7 Needy people at Pak Mang: were afraid as of dug 1969; B. Pak Mang (UF-7382) - 37/205
Tha Si (UF-7684) - 24/105
Phone Saat (UF-7283 - 15/78
Keng Yong (UF-7274) - 29/167
B. Wah (UF-8874) - 22/113
Na Kune (UF-8375) - 11/53
Pak Ngou (UF-7384) - 11/47
Houei Sia (UF-7184) - 7/47.

During Sept and Oct 1969 PL hit these villages frequently-villages evacuated to Pak Mang until Nov. When they returned home their rice was destroyed. Also Pak Mang, Tha Si and Phone Saat villages had to feed transiting refugees.

April 2 M. Mai Meo (2000) splitting into two groups: one to M. Cao the other to Nong Daeng.

April 10 24 Thatom refugees arrived Paksane from Sam Thong

April 17 on 4/16/70 18 Meo refugees went to M. Cao; when arriving at UF-7367, ambushed by 30 PL at 1500 hours. All 18 Meo refugees and 6 Boat drivers killed.

April 25 2000 Meo moving from B. Na Long (UF-6759) to Paksane

April 29 M. Cao Meo that want to goto Mr. II. Phou Soun
Meo - 64/391
Phou Lom Meo - 12/77.

May 4 1225 Meo from Na Long arrived at M. Cao.

May 5 156/823 Tasseng Pak Mang villagers now at Pak
Mang following increased enemy action moved by
beginning April 21.

ca 8000 Meo from LS-6 46 area to Pak Mang
B. Tha Si route to Laksane after enemy
ambush of refugees, group split and some
went to Na Long & Some to Saladendine.

May 8 Base= GM 17 UF5637 - 329/1969
Houei Siat UF 5534 - 515/2696
Nong Daeng UF 5844 - 63/340
Muong Cao UF 6653 - 130/823
Na Long UF 6169 - ca 2000
Saladendine UF 6988 - ca 6000. (want to return to
Mr. II)

1279 Meo refugees at Na long to Paksane airport
on May via M. Cao and to LS 272 #11/ continue
on
6000 Meo at Sàladendine moved to Phou Moune
(LS-212); expected that they will continue to
Paksane.

May 15 122/670 Lao (?) to GM 17 from B. Nam Ngies (?)
Camp. 25 Meo arrived M. Cao from Na Long.

May 21 6/36 Meo from Nam Thone, Thakhek, to Nong Daeng
after enemy attack on Phou Moune (LS-212);
500 walking from Na Long to M. Cao; 300 walking
from Phou Moune to Na Long.
Phou Lom Noi - UF 9287
Phou Lom Nhay - UF 9688.

About 160 Meo at Na Long request air transporta-
tion to M. Cao, where they want to stay; about
2000 persons walking from Phou Moune to Paksane
1700 Meo airflled by Mr. II from Phou Moune
to M. Om (?) area.

May 28 144 Meo from Nam Thone, Thakhek, to Nong Daeng

June 5	27 Meo at M. Cao to M. Nhame (LS-63), and 327 Meo to Paksane awaiting air transport to LS-63, presently 496 refugees at M. Cao.
June 18	10/67 Meo from M. Cao to Nong Daeng.
June 25	23/162 new refugees to GM 17 8/64 refugees from M. Nyane (UG-6217) will arrive next week
	27/198 from B. Done (VF-2271) to B. Houei Siat.
July 16	88 Meo from M. Cao to Pak Mang by foot, boat, chopper.
July 23	50 Meo from M. Cao to Pak Mang by Chopper
July 30	All Meo from M. Cao to B. Tha Si (LS-61) total 71/415.
August 6	Meo at B. Tha Si moving to Phou Soung (UF-8198) on August 8.
August 13	4/21 people from M. Bo to B. Houei Siat.
September 10	13/84 Meo from Nong Daeng to Paksane to await plane to M. Moc (LS-46)
September 17	2/10 from M. Ngane to GM 17 1/3 from M. Nhame (LS-63) to B. Houei Siat.
October 8	46/219 villagers at M. Bo (UF-4776) and 156/623 villagers at Pak Mang require portal support
October 29	26/146 refugees from B. Ma Done (LS-25) to Pak Mang 13/84 Meo at Paksane airport return Nong Daeng
November 5	2/11 from Pak Mang to B. Houei Siat 3/15 from Sop Vieng to Paksane by FAR Chopper 27/143 refugees from B. Vang Nhaao, Kham Keut, to Pak Mang.
November 19	20/129 refugees from B. Nanhao, Nam Xuak and Chamthong to B. Houei Siat via Pak Mang.
November 25	150 refugees at Sop Tho (VF-0765) and Korn Tao. (VF-0962) will move to Paksane on first available dropper.
November 26	17/126 from B. Na Nhaao and Nam Xuak to B. Houei Siat via Pak Mang.

0 0
-8-

December 3

60/277 refugees from Sopthao - Korn Tao to
GM 17
61/303 refugees from Pak Mang to B. Houei Siat
2/12 from B. Vang Nhao, Tasseng Nam Xang,
Kham Keut (UF-4536)
15/73 from M. Moune, Tasseng M. Moune, Pak Chao.
10/52 from Phou Home, Tasseng M. Moune, Pak Chao.
13/71 from Sop Phang, Tasseng M. Moc
21/2 125 from B. Chomthong, Tasseng Chomthong,
Kham Keut.

-1971-

2 January 25/110 Meo from LA-63 arr. Paksane via Pak Mang.
 37/125 ref from Korn Tao (VF-091629) arr.
 Paksane by FAR chopper.

4 January 47 ref from Korn Tao (VF-091629) arr. Paksane.
 This is the last group. Total ref. in Paksane
 from Korn Tao:
 12/31/70 - 2
 1/1/71 - 5
 1/2/71 - 125
 1/3/71 - 378
 1/4/71 - 47

 Total: 557 persons.

5 January 70 M o arr. from Muong Nhame via Pak Mang at
 Muong Cao.

6 January to date 1,982 ref from Ban Done Valley arrived
 Paksane within last six weeks. Starting from
 Nov 20, most arr. via FAR chopper. About 400
 walked to Pak Mang and proceeded to Paksane.
 261 are Meo who are expected to remain only
 temporarily.

15 January Bet, 3 and 5 January 127/566 ref from Ban Done/
 Korn Tao arr. Paksane.

24 January Twenty-five PL moved villagers of Ban Na Nanh
 (UF-4773) north. Total 119 people.

27 January 129 villagers left village during night en
 route to Paksane (From Muong Bo (UF-4776).

30 January 26/135 refs from Muong Bo arrived Paksane on
 Jan 30.

2 February 34/163 refs from Ban Dong/Muong Huang (UF-6373)
 move to Ban Na Long (UF-6759) and arrived on
 2/2/71.

13 February 7 refs arrive Paksane from Long Cheng.

23 February 7/34 Mee from Long Cheg arr. Paksane.

4 March 2/14 refs arr. Paksane from Dong Kaleum, Vte.

2/12 refs arr. Paksane from Long Cheng.

12 March 3/15 refs arr. Paksane by FAR chopper from Chieng Sa Ni (LS-45).

13 March 8/27 refs arrive Paksane by FAR chopper from Ban Wa.

15 March 6/30 refs arrive Paksane by FAR chopper from LS-45.

16 March 12/85 refs arrive Paksane by FAR chopper from Ban Pha Hia.

17 March 4/18 refs. arr. Paksane from Ban Wa by FAR chopper.

18 March 5/22 refs arr. Paksane from Ban Wa by FAR chopper.

19 March 11 refs arr. Paksane from Ban Wa by chopper.

21 March 11 refs. arr. Paksane from Ban Wa.

24 March 4/22 ref. arrive from Ban Wa.

25 March 6/56 refs. arrive from Ban Pha Nia.

Total refs. arr. Paksane from (LS-45, Pha Hia and Ban Wa between 12 March and 25 March - 303 persons.

1 April Refugees from LS-45 area moved to:
(1) Ban Na Kham (Muong Phone Sanh) - 28/157
(2) Ban Sensamran (Muong Pak Chao) - 24/147.

1 April 35/219 Muong Ngan refs. moved to Nam Ngum.

2 April 10/55 refs. arr. Pak Mang from Muong Nham.

21 April Refugee totals:
(1) GM-17 - 2,712
(2) H. Siat - 2,175
(3) Nam Ngiep - 2,066
(4) Nong Deng - 609
(5) Muong Cao - 167

TOTAL: 7,729

22 April 6/38 refs arr. Paksane from B. Done area.

27 April 7/43 refs arrive from Vang Khong, Tasseng
 Muong Mouane.

6 May Total refugees = 7554.

7 May 25/130 refs from Muong Chouan arr. Ban Wa.

10 May 16/81 arr. Paksane from B. Wa.

12 May Total refs arr. Paksane from Muong Chouane via
 Ban Wa on 7th, 10th and 11th is 26/127, still
 40 people at Ban Wa.

13 May 2/13 refs arr. Paksane via Ban Wa from Muong
 Chouane.

A/ Total refs in Paksane: 1301/7,981 persons.

17 May Budge at Nong Daeng destroyed by PL.
PL moveing around Muong Mai/Nong Daeng area.

19 May 3/14 refs arr. Paksane via Ban Wa from Muong Chouane.

ORA:ps:6-26-71