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25 Nov. 1964.

D.Z FOR SAYABOURY PROVINCE

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>QUOTA</u>
Ban houie hia	765 = 101	100
Phu Kong	126 = 23	
Phu Nam Nhiou	54 = 11	
Phu Miang	47 = 8	
Phu Houa Mouie	127 = 21	
Ban Houie Poi	334 = 49	50
Ban Houie Lao	1,100 = 165	50
Ban Xieng Hon	1,025 = 125	50
Phone Sa At	132 = 20	
Ban Bhong (Sayaboury)	12 = 3	2 full sacks

L25D25

BH Notes

TO: E.G. Ruoff, Acting ADRD

July 31, 1967

FROM: G.A. Ridenour, CDAA/SYFY

SUBJECT: Monthly Narrative Report for July 1967 (Exerpts)

Refugee Relief and Resettlement: 500-600 refugees have moved from the Hong Sa area to near Xieng Hone, reportedly of their own volition for purposes of farming more fertile land abundant in the Xing Hone valley. I have not yet visited the area, but have forwarded all relevant correspondence received by the Sayaboury Khoueng office to the Refugee Relief and Resettlement Branch. The Luang Prabang area operations officer, Mr. Dakan, is expected to ground survey the refugees' needs and determine the amount of relief support warranted on the part of USAID-RLG offices.

ORA:ps:5-24-71

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Jay Ruoff, Chief, Refugee Rel. and Res.
THRU : Mr. John Perry, AG/Luang Prabang

DATE: Dec. 29, 1967

FROM : Stu Daring, Operations Officer, Sayaboury/LP *Stu Daring*

SUBJECT: Monthly Report--December 1967

NAM POUY(QA 6492)

1900 People

320 Families

1. Approximately 1900 refugees are now settled in the Nam Pouy area. A fixed number is presently impossible since mortalities are frequent, and the birth rate has not yet been determined (4 in Dec.). The names of all 320 families (65 of which are Yao, the rest Meo) are in the offices of the Chao Khoueng and the Moung Pieng Naidan.
 2. A PHD supported dispensary is being constructed out of local materials, in the Nam Pouy Valley. 2 Meo Medics are present, and 1500 lbs of medicine arrived Dec. 16th. Nevertheless, health is a significant problem. The refugees are now living at a much lower altitude than their previous location (LS 186) and the incidence of Malaria is high (8 deaths in Dec.). Complications prevail and over 20% of the refugees are incapacitated. A team from OB Sayaboury has made two field trips to Nam Pouy, at the request of the Chao Khoueng, to assist the two medics and appraise the seriousness of the situation. Several families have threatened to return to LS 186 unless their health improves. At present, no one has left, and as the refugees become more established in Nam Pouy, the reporter feels that their health will promptly return.
 3. A distribution of standard refugee items was held for 230 families on the 18th, 19th and 20th at Nam Pouy conducted through RLG channels: the Chao Khoueng, the Moung Pieng Naidan and the Meo Lt. stationed at Nam Pouy. Through a typographical error made by the Chao Khoueng's Office, 90 families were not accounted. The remaining refugee supplies should arrive Jan 2nd 1968. AGO/LP Dakan has provided several items from his SW stock in LP.
- There are 8 villages in Nam Pouy represented by 4 Tassangs who assist a Meo Lt. in local leadership duties. The rice distribution is also conducted through these men.
4. Rice procurement is our major concern. By a policy of the Chao Khoueng, only paddy rice is distributed to the refugees at the rate of 3 kalongs (a standard kerosene can 5 gal) per person per month. This is equivalent to the 15 kilos of milled rice per person per month (the amount is determined by volume, not by weight). For 1900 people this makes a sizeable requirement of 5700 kalongs per month. A thorough investigation is being made to determine if paddy rice will be available in the Moung Pieng/Sayaboury area until next June. It appears that some milled rice will have

Dakan/LP

Mr. J. T. Perry, AC/Luang Prabang

March 18, 1968

THRU : Dr. H. E. Thomas, ADND

E. G. Ruoff, Chief, RD/RD

Refugee Relief Personnel

As you know, Stu During was sent to Sayaboury on TDY to help with the movement of refugees into the Nam Phoui and Nam Tan areas. These two movements of approximately 1,800 and 100 refugees respectively have been completed for the time being even though the refugee shift to the Nam Tan area is expected to pick up again at some later date. During also assisted with the arrangement for the local purchase and storage of rice for the refugees. This work will continue until the harvest next fall but will no longer require a full-time Refugee Relief officer (Operations Officer). As a result, During has now been assigned to Vientiane where he has assumed new duties in the Community Development Branch of RD.

With Stu During now out of the picture, this office plans to use Mike Murphy, formerly Refugee Relief officer in Pakse, as a trouble shooter who can be used wherever and whenever the need arises. Murphy speaks Lao and has had two years of refugee relief experience in the Pakse region. I believe it would be desirable to familiarize him with the Luang Prabang/Sayaboury area so that he could quickly move in to assist Bob Dakan in Luang Prabang if required, or know the Sayaboury picture so as to move there.

Since I have been told that an estimated 500 metric tons of paddy rice may be available in the Hong Sa valley, we are considering obtaining as much of it as possible and setting up an airdrop program. The rice could be milled at Hong Sa and we could utilize Caribou aircraft to fly the rice directly from there to nearby refugee sites in the Ban Houei Sai and Luang Prabang regions. I believe Murphy could organize and operate such a program. The airlift would probably take several weeks or maybe a month. I am told the rice harvest at Hong Sa should be in May.

What I propose to do is send Mike Murphy to Luang Prabang region for a week or two. Here he could work with Bob Dakan, visit Sayaboury and Ban Ban, discuss the Hong Sa situation with those who know the area, and possibly visit Ban Houei Sai to work for a few days with Ron Eckenbach. I would like your views on this proposal and any other ideas for the immediate employment of Murphy.

ED:GRuoff cl 3/18/68

DISTR. : DAA/BHS, CDAA-Dyby, Dakan/LP, D/RR-2, CAR-3

Mr. Jay Ruoff, RDD

April 30, 1968

Edward B. Fallon, ADO/Sayaboury *EBF*

Hong Sa Dry Season Rice Crop

The Hong Sa dry season rice crop seems to be coming along nicely, and barring widespread last-minute insect damage, can be expected to yield about 200 tons of paddy, or about 125 tons of milled rice. As I understand that USAID/RDD will be the eventual purchaser of this rice, I thought it well to bring you up to date on what I foresee to be the situation at harvest time.

When harvest is begun in mid-June, ADO agents will distribute sacks to the farmers, in accordance with their estimated yield. When a few tons have been ~~paddy~~ harvested, threshed and bagged, M-211 trucks will begin to haul the paddy to the 16-horsepower mill at Hong Sa. I anticipate that the trucks will be able to reach about 40% of the crop, which should be in the neighborhood of 80 tons of paddy or 50 tons of milled rice. The collection, milling and sacking should be about a two-week operation, finishing in early July. Mr. Supath, a boat owner who has worked closely in co-operation with USAID in the past, anticipates that there will be boat convoys going from Houei Sai to Luang Prabang on a regular basis at that time, and has agreed to ship 40 to 50 tons at a time from Tha Souang to LP at 6 kip per kilogram. Of course, if the Hong Sa-Tha Souang road or the Mekong river should be closed at that time for security reasons, it would be necessary to fly the rice out. Or it may be that you want to fly a portion or all of it directly from Hong Sa to refugee sites anyway. I would strongly urge that RDD personnel be present during this 2-3 week milling period to supervise weighing of paddy, milling and sacking of the milled rice to RDD specifications, and shipment by air or truck and boat. (This first batch of about 50 tons could be stored at either the Hong Sa or Tha Souang ADO warehouses until ready for shipment.) ADO has guaranteed the farmers a paddy rice of no lower than 30 kip a kilo; milling at Hong Sa will cost 25 kip per kerosene can.

In addition to the area around Hong Sa itself, there will be a large harvest from Tasseng Muong Hane and several villages of Tasseng Bane Nhai which I fear will be inaccessible by truck by mid-June. I have discussed this with muong (although not yet tasseng and village) officials, and the feeling is that the villagers might be willing to handle the milling and transportation to Hong Sa themselves in exchange for a premium price. (There is a new 16-horsepower mill in Muong Hane that may charge only 20 kip per kerosene can, and elephants may be hired to haul to Hong Sa for 5-6 kip/kilogram.) Assuming the roads to these areas are not open, collection of the rice must needs be a long-haul, trickle-by-trickle program. I suggest that my agent in Hong Sa be ready to accept paddy at 35 kip/kilogram or milled rice at 1100 kip/kerosene can at the Hong Sa warehouse for several months beginning in June. I would come in once a month to make payments and arrange for shipping when a reasonable amount was gathered. (Anticipated total for this second batch: 120 tons paddy or 75 tons milled.) We would have records of farmers in these areas and their harvest so that rice grown near Hong Sa would not receive the premium price. (about 60% of the total Hong Sa crop.)

Estimated costs:

I. Approximately 40% of crop accessible by truck, to be purchased June 20 through about July 5:

To farmers: 80,000 kgs. paddy @ 30 kip	= 2,400,000 kip
To miller: 8,000 kerosene cans milled @ 25 kip	= 200,000 kip
To ADO: 250 days coolie labor @ 400 kip	= 100,000 kip
To ADO: 1500 heavy rice sacks @ 200 kip	= 300,000 kip

Total: 50 M.T. milled rice @ 60 kip/kg. or \$120/M.T. = 3,000,000 kip

II. Approximately 60% of crop not accessible by truck, to be purchased July 1 through at least September 1:

To farmers: 75 M.T. or 4700 kalongs milled rice @ 1100 kip	= 5,110,000 kip
To ADO: 150 days coolie labor @ 400 kip	= 60,000 kip
To ADO: 2000 heavy rice sacks @ 200 kip	= 400,000 kip

Total: 75 M.T. milled rice @ 74 kip/kg. or \$148/M.T. = 5,570,000 kip

III. The total would work out to 125 M.T. of milled rice at an average of \$137 per ton. This does not include POL costs or drivers' wages and per diem in Hong Sa. If the rice were barged from Tha Souang, there would be an increase of \$12.00/M.T. for the boat plus some additional POL and coolie labor.

I would appreciate it if you would give me an indication (a) whether RDD personnel can be present for about two weeks in late June-early July for the weighing-milling-sacking operation, and (b) assuming the road and river are open at the time, how much if any of the rice you would expect to barge out. I would like to use the answers to these questions for planning movement of commodities between warehouses and planning the workload for ADO personnel, who will also be heavily involved in distribution of fertilizer for the rainy season crop at that time. I will keep you informed of any developments concerning size of the crop, local rice prices and possibility of road transportation in the Hong Sa areas as I learn of them.

Dist.: Mr. Don Murray, EM/ADO
Mr. Bob Dakan, ADO/LP
Mr. Ron Rickenbach, ADO/BHS
Mr. Mike Murphy, RDD/VTE

TO: Bob Loven, COP, IVS-RD

July 25, 1968

FROM: Tom Xerri, IVS-RD, Muong Phieng, Sayaboury

SUBJECT: Refugee Relief and Resettlement portion of Monthly Report
for the period of June 26 to July 25, 1968. (Exerpts)

<u>Name of Site</u>	<u>NUMBER OF PEOPLE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF FAMILY</u>
Phoui (QA-6492)	1521	280
Nam Tan Lateral Two	62	14

Nam Phoui (QA-6492)

Exodus of Refugees:

It. Plashon reports that there was a departure of eight families numbering approximately fifty from this site. These people were military dependents for the most part and are believed to be in the Luang Prabang area as of this writing.

ORA:ps#5-26-71

*I question the TOW even
on the long and strip.
I understand the mountain
on take-off - come up very fast!*

Mr. D. W. Murray, ADO

S. M. During, RDD

Hong Sa

RD/RK

[Signature]

[Signature]

October 28, 1968

File

SAYABOURY

For your interest here are some facts and comments about Hong Sa that may be helpful in determining priorities.

Population: Over 8,000 in the valley with an additional 4,000-5,000 in the surrounding hills that would directly benefit from the Thasouang Rd. (These figures are based on Hong Sa Chao Muong's records.)

Aircraft Information: A C-123B without jet pods costs \$338 an hour. With the jet pods (C-123K) \$361. Approximate flight time to Luang Prabang from Hong Sa in a C-123K is 25 minutes. (Figuring roughly, a one hour round trip.)

Only a C-123K can fly in and out of the Hong Sa strip, but it can carry over 12,000 lbs. The strip is 1,900 ft. long at an elevation of 2,000 ft. Air Support suggests that the strip must be lengthened to 2,400 ft. or 2,500 ft. at a minimum. PWD says this is feasible without abnormal construction difficulties.

If the strip is lengthened, 6 tons of rice can be flown out of Hong Sa to Luang Prabang on a C-123K for approximately \$57 a ton. (This figure, of course, is subject to the cost of a loading team, bags, storage, etc., etc.)

Barge contracts now run \$19 (after mid-November \$21). The newly corrupted Barge Association is thinking of doubling the rate.

Refugee Relief Projected Needs: Luang Prabang--130 tons milled rice per month.

Comment: PWD gave a rough estimate of 60 days to finish the road and lengthen the airport. This suggestion is not as senseless as it sounds if they are also able to "dress up" the various washouts between Muong Han and Hong Sa. It appears that the only "sure" way to maintain a large double cropping program is to fly the damned stuff out of the Hong Sa Valley. On the other hand, the road is totally impassable and to offer any resemblance of a "development" program within the valley, the villages should at least be assured of an open road to Thasouang even though the double cropping program will be contingent on air support.

per ton VTE to LP

they were corrupted before

*90 MT DTB, 30 MT STB, 100kg.
who's going to do the bagging?*

OD/VTE

THOMSON, LE 141010 JAN'69

GULLION RE/RR, VTE

RINDENOUR, SAYABOURY

REF: UR 151705 JAN'69. ITEM 3.

85 FAMILIES AS FOLLOWS:

17 MEO FROM HONG SA TO LS-124

34 MEO ? FROM L-54 TO LS-124

34 LAO STILL AT LS 62A TO LS-224

RR SUPPORTING 34 TO LS 62A WHO MAY MOVE TO LS-124 AS PER COMMUNICATION
NUMBER 7 FROM G.K. SET TO RIA/SW 1-08.

ALSO SHOULD INCLUDE ADD. 6 FAMILIES 32 PEOPLE MOVED FROM L-54

12 JAN 69

TO: Mr. William R. Loran/Chief of Party/IVS/RDD

Feb 27, 1969

FROM: Ken Steiner/IVS/Hong Sa

SUBJECT: Monthly Report, February 27, 1969 (Exe#pts)

Refugee Relief:

During this reporting period we supplied the refugees in Hong Sa with 2.3 tons of rice. The refugees from Keng Khan slated for resettlement in Nam Tan are scheduled to start walking to Sayaboury today. We will be flying 26 members of this group out via our regular Porters, old people and small children. The Yao refugee situation has been a big problem, they have been told by local RIG to return to their village, they in turn are intent on talking to the head of the Yao Nation, right now things are pretty much of a stand off. IVS attempts to keep out of the situation has been unsuccessful since we have the refugee goodies.

ORA:ps:5-26-71

TO: Mr. Ridenour CDAA/Sayaboury

February 28, 1971¹⁹⁶⁹

FROM: Bourith Khamphourvong, Associate CDAA/Muong Phieng

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for February 1969 (Reporting period Jan 26-
Februaury 28, 1969(Exerpts).

Refugee Relief:

Mr. Tom Kerri and Mr. Ly Hai continued working with the fefuge at Nam Hia, Nam Pang and Nam Pou. Durint this month all of the refugee Ban Nasing have been moved to the end of main canal at Nam Pang. We provide the big truck for them as many trip, and during this period there were more than 50 refugees from Hong Sa arrived Muong Phieng, now they are staying at Ban Nam Pang for temporary, for details about this please refer to Mr. Tom Kerri and Ly Hai's report.

ORA:ps:5-26-71

M. Phieu

VOC Ty

ca. May 1969

PROBLEMS LISTED DURING PREVIOUS TRAINING COURSES:

Na Son Nai:

1. The walls are not up to standard., and there are not enough of them.
2. The streets and yards of the village are not clean.
3. No toilets in the village.
4. Not enough water for the paddies.
5. The school is not permanent.
6. Not enough paddy land.
7. The animals are diseased.
8. Insects attack the rice.
9. No public materials for construction work.
10. Entrance road to the village is not good.
11. No capital to meet needs.
12. No cooperation.
13. The village streets are not good.
- 14.

Naong Phieu:

1. Want more canals.
2. The village streets need repair.
3. Hospital not up to standard.
4. Want walls (with wall rings).
5. The wall is not permanent.
6. Want to build a bridge across the canal near the new school.
7. Want cement to repair the old school.
8. The government should build houses for the war wounded at Naong Ngua.
9. Want capital for construction. Want a constant flow of water in the canals.
11. Want to repair the canals (with gov. help).
12. Want a water tower like the ones in BKK.
13. Want a group school.
14. The enemy comes to make trouble for us.

Na Nai:

1. Want to repair village streets.
2. The hospital is not up to standard.
3. Want walls in the village (with rings).
4. Want cement to repair the old school.
5. Want capital for building purposes.
6. Want tree seeds for fruit trees.
7. Enemy comes to make trouble for us.

Na Khua & Houa Ou:

1. Don't know our work as committee members.
2. "Not enough water" for the paddies.
3. The roads within the village are not good.
4. Rice in the paddies and highland is diseased.
5. The village walls have no rings.
6. The medic does not put his heart into his work.
7. There are no wells in the village. (Houa Ou).
8. There are no schools for each village.
9. The animals are sick.
10. No public materials.

Na Khua - Houa Na:

1. No medic and no hospital. (Houa Na)
2. Our children are sick. ()
3. The citizens are angry about the canals that pass through their paddies.
4. No telephone in the village to make communications easier.
5. The enemy causes trouble for us.
6. Chickens and ducks in the village are sick and die.
7. No wells in the village. (Houa Na).
8. The roads in the village are not good for travel.
9. Buffaloes are sick.
10. There is no capital.
11. No vehicle that travels to the village in the morning

Na Khams- Noua Nai:

11. The village needs culverts in the roads. 12. Don't know how to raise Paa Nai.

Na Bouan:

1. No hospital in the village. 2. Difficult to work in the paddies. (new land)
 3. Not enough walls; the existing walls need rings because are not clean.
 4. No toilets in the village. 5. Land not sufficient for existence.
 6. The animals are diseased and dying. 7. No roads in the village. 8. Not enough
 food to eat. 9. The vat needs many improvements. (10. Need equipment to farm the paddies. (the new land).
 11. Villagers do not cooperate together to protect public property.
 12. Villagers lose too much land to the canal work and barrow pits.
 13. It is difficult to obtain food. 14.

VILLAGE BACKGROUND NOTES FROM FULECHAART PRADIT INTERVIEWS:

May 1969

These interviews attempt to reconstruct the pre-cluster situation.

Before

Now.

+

Population:

500 people

770 people

Rice Fields:

ADDays rice in 3rd. yr of
 Cluster. received new varieties; sold 80-
 100 gallons per family that sold. 25kip/kilo
 take rice seed, must take fert. too
 20 families only have hing, 38 have both
 high and paddy. 17 families have less than
 3 ha. but do not want more land because not
 enough labor in the family.
 some families so poor, that after 3 days of
 working at Nam Tan, must return home to
 look for food. last year, not enough rice because
 because of the dam construction at Nam Tan.

SCHOOLS:

10 yr before cluster, build school with
 tin from the gov. that villagers carried
 from Syb. 50 students, 1 teacher

built a school in 196 , now have
 2 teachers, 65 students. 20-30 students
 cannot attend because of work at home

WAT:

1 wat; 1 monk, 4 novices. used to have
 more monks but they went to Na /Sam Nyai,
 Na Khams, Na Dan. but never lack monks.

WELLS:

drilled wells that do not work, several
 wells now under construction.

Na Boum continued:

Taxis :

fee to ride from Na Boum to Mueng Phiang is 100kip; to Sayaboury, 300kip.

No of Literate in population: estimated at 1/3.

Stores in Na Sing and Sayaboury :

Ducks: price: native ducks, 500kip, Taiwan ducks, 350kip/ea. each house average 6 ducks

Pigs: native pigs draw 8,000kip at four hands size. household: 3-4 pigs.

Elephants: two, one belong's to the nai ban, the other belong s to VDC in partnership. have for ten years, rent out labor for hauling logs, rate: 200-1,00kip, depending on the distance.

Chickens: die for the last 2-3years. one VDC says that the disease came with the cars. two homes away from the village site near forest, chickens do not die.

Buffalo:

Cattle: none.

Changes since before and after the Cluster:

1. Now have flowers to sell at the bouns to make money. 2. Now use tin for roofing houses; still use each other to construct the houses. 3. Before the cluster no one to advise the villagers that they had problems, the area is now more developed, but now have more needs. needs: dispensary, toilets.

Travel: 7-8 years ago made a trip or trips to Chang Wat nam. now no need because of the stores that have sprung up since the roads

Security: Most of the villagers have dug holes under their houses in case of attack.

NOUA NA:

Population: before: 110 families; 650people. now: 135families; 811people.

Ricefields and Highland: 10families have no land, 10families have surplus rice average holding: 1 1/2ha. the land is sandy; therefore not considered good for farming. those who have no paddy do upland rice. those who own only a little paddy do highland to increase their yields. This year because of Nam Tan, there will not be enough water.

ADO began to buy rice 2 years ago.

Wells: three wells with rings; a fourth uncompleted at the same oil.

Schools: built last year. the old school was built in 1955 by the villagers. 1957, Ministry of Education began to send 2,500kip/yr. for school repair. used the money to build a fence around the school and make furniture. now: 90students. 3teachers. the room and the teachers are not enough so 20 students cannot attend. 20 others went to Na Khum to study past grade three.

Wats: one wat, one monk, 4 novices. one monk transferred to Na Boum 2yrs. ago. boun every yr. : boun Khas Pra this boun earns 30,000kip per boun; the money is saved for use in the village; decision-makers: nai ban plus salawan.

Literacy: 2/3 of population estimated.

Changes since cluster began: 1. Home economics: home agents give lessons to housewife about the ways to improve housework, cooking, etc. 2. Wells with roofs.

HOUA MA:

CHANGES: 3. Roads through the village. 4. Taiwan ducks. 5. Tin for roofing.
6.

Ma Khams:

POPULATION: before: 100 families, 570 people, now: 142 families, 888 people.

Rice land: 20 families have no land, 40 families grow surplus, 40-50 gallon is the average surplus. every family does highland. ADO buys the surplus

Schools: first school built by Thai gov. 21 years ago. before cluster, 2 teachers, 70 students. as of '67, the school has 6 grades. now: 200 students, 6 teachers. students come from Ma Tan, Houa Ma, Ma Boum, Houa Ma for grades 4-6. 50 Ma Khams students who cannot go to school because too crowded. (two buildings used: new school '67, and old village built structure.
1 room 2 rooms

Wells: long well with rings plans to complete 5 more halted by the PL attack in March. no labor; said to be afraid. find water at the depth of 1 meters.

Wats: 2 wats; newer constructed 7-8 years ago. now no monks in the new wat. 3 bouns each yr. boun Khao Pya, boun Oak Pan Sa, boun Pii Mai.

Hospitals: more than ten years before the cluster had a hospital. but still believe in the local doctors; use him first, if he fails go to hospital.

MA SON NYAI:

Population: before: 56 families, 7 people. now: 89 families, 560 people

Rice land: not enough water for the paddies. 14 families have no land, will get land from Nam Tan. not enough land for upland. everyone has both highland and paddy: if the lowland rice is flooded out, the high can be harvested, if the high is killed by drought, some of the paddy can be harvested.

Schools: 1954 the village built a school. in 1959 receive tin from the gov. before: 1 teacher, 45 students, now: the same.

Wat: 1 wat, 1 monk, 10 novices. Boun Koo Pyak() every yr.

Wells: only simple wells with no rings.

Hospital: at Ma Tan. improvement over the past, if someone is ill and goes to see the doctor, that person will not die.

Changes: 1. Now do not weave, buy clothes. 2. More clever and stronger than before. can find money easier now. 3. Use tin instead of thatch for roofing. 4. Less fish than before.

Changes for Ma Khams: 1. Road through the village. 2. House style: before kept the buffalo underneath the house. now don't so make the floors lower. 3. Nam Pan for eating plus Pong Ngua.

NAM HIA:

Population: before: 100 families, 930 people. now: 160 families, 7 people.

Rice land: only 40 families far 1 paddy, 70 own paddy land-the 30 do not yet know how to grow paddy rice so they grow high at present. wait for land from Nam Tan (those who have no land). given 3ha. but generally divided it up among relatives. 20 families have rice surplus, selling rice from both first and second crops (half of each). sell 1,000 kilo to ADO.

Schools: 1963, the first yr, some have a school. 21 teacher, 50 students. now: 6 teachers (will have 7 next yr.), 200 students, grades 1-5, next 1-6.

NAM HIA: Continued.

Religious breakdown: 1 each of Catholic and Protestant churches. 65 families are Protestant, 20 are Catholic, the rest are animist. 5 Buddhist families in town are Thai Dam store owners.

Dug Wells: 6 simple wells, 3 drilled wells—only one useable now. dug wells with rings. prefer stream water for washing, bathing, swimming.

Nam Pang-Mouie Sak. all Catholic, 42-43 families

Changes: 1. & Rice paddy farming instead of high. 2. Dress: by store clothing now. 3. More education available for students. 4. New religion. 5. House construction.

NUONG PHUENG:

Population: before: 123 families, 7 people. now: 178 families. (523 male, 149 female.)

Paddy and High: Old dam 1957. 50 families still have no irrigation. 50 do not 50 do not own paddy. 14 families are mercant. sell to ADO 100 gallon on the highest yield. average: 50 gallon per family. double cropping for 3yr. now.

School: two schools at Phone Sai and Nong Ngua. at Nong Ngua because the old school at Phone Sai cannot handle all the students. at new and old schools, 6 grades. (begins in 1964). before cluster, 100 students, now 300. new school has grades 5-6. new school finished in early 1969.

Wat: 6 dug wells with rings, 1 at Nong Ngua, almost every house has a dug well. only drilled well at the cluster.

Dispensary: still rely on local practitioner first. for serious cases, see the media. this is because of tradition; cannot give up local practitioners.

Different now: 1. Roads 2. Schools 3. Market 4. Dug wells 5. Dispensary 6. Student have more knowledge than before 7. Fish ponds 8. Two crops a yr. 9. No longer wearing weaving clothes. 10. Rice mill.

KINGDOM OF LAOS

NO. 182/SW/SBY

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE

Sayaboury, September 23, 69

PROVINCIAL SOCIAL WELFARE

To The Director of Social Welfare/Vientiane

Subject Report of Refugee Relief Survey in Hong Sa Area

With high honor, I want to inform you about my official field trip to Hong Sa on September 10, 1969. The main purpose was to survey the Yao refugees that recently evacuated from Houi Sai (Nok Ka Jalk mountain area) on September 9. This area is in Tasseng Phousung, Muong Pak Baseng, Khouseng Luang Prabang. There were 17 families of 58 persons, and 1 family of 6 persons from Ban Na Le, Muong Hong Sa, Sayaboury Province.

These refugees decided to move to Hong Sa, since villagers from their region had moved to Hong Sa before. Also, they had been recruited by the PL and forced from their homes to a restricted area, which disturbed their happiness. Therefore, they had to evacuate (list of details attached).

Aid to the refugees: The Chao Muong and Cluster Manager of Hong Sa requested 3 tons of rice from Mr. Bob Dakan in Luang Prabang. On September 17, they also sent 19 sacks of rice. The Hong Sa Cluster Manager was the distributor periodically, every 10 days with 500 grams for each person per day as in the former group. All this rice is from Houei Sai. And with the assistance of ADO, 11,100 kilo of rice was already distributed.

When my observations were finished, I invited the cluster medic to check the illnesses of the refugees. Many had malaria, about 90 out of the 449 villagers. 16 persons had died since the 20th of September. In relation to this, the cluster manager and Chao Muong have requested medicines and a medic to stay out at the refugee camp. The medicine and 3 medics were sent from Luang Prabang by Mr. Bob Dakan on September 8, 1969.

I have been following up on the medics and had a little talk with them about sanitation, living etc and suggested to them to think about hospitalization. They should visit the refugees at least twice a week. The medics promised to give full service to the refugees.

The visits to the refugees is poor and inconvenient because they are far from each other and there is no vehicular transportation.

The details of the sick people are attached.

Distribution: PC/SBY

Respectfully yours,
Tem Insisiengsay

Approved: Assistant Chao Khouseng/SBY

English translation distribution:

Mr. Mac Thompson, Houei Sai
Mr. Robert Dakan, Luang Prabang
Mr. Phillip Gullion, Chief RR/RDD/Vientiane

The Details of Different Tribes of Refugees from Phou Nak ka to Hong Sa

TRIBE	PREVIOUS ADDRESS	AMOUNT OF FAMILIES	PERSONS	PRESENT ADDRESS	OLD or NEW GROUP	DATE ARRIVAL	SICK	DEAD
Yao	Ban Houi Soi, Tasseng Phousung, Muong Pak Beng, Luang Prabang	24	124	Ban Phone Lai, Hong Sa	old	5/20/69	30	7
Yao	same above	17	58	same above	new	9/9/69	—	—
Lao	Ban Na Lo, Tasseng Lo, Muong Hong Sa, Sayaboury	1	6	Ban Phone Lai, Hong Sa	new	9/9/69	—	—
Lao Theung	Ban Phousung, Muong Pak Beng Luang Prabang	12	40	Ban Ngai, Tasseng Lo, Hong Sa, Sby	old	5/20/69	16	2
Lao Theung	Ban Long Sine, Tasseng Phousung, Muong Pak Beng, Luang Prabang	18	76	same above	old	5/20/69	20	4
Lao Theung	Ban Chomlang Noi, Tasseng Phousung, Muong Pak Ben, LP	13	64	Ban Sibounheuang Tasseng Lo, Hong Sa, Sby.	old	5/20/69	18	3
Muong Han Lao	Ban Houi jai, Tasseng Phousung, Muong Pak Beng, Luang Prabang	31	127	Ban Thien, Hong Sa, Sayaboury	old	5/14/69	13	—
TOTAL		116	513				97	16

Remarks: The total refugees in Hong Sa are 116 families and 513 persons, not including the AC soldiers and families.

The old group total: 98 families, 449 persons, 97 sick, 16 died

The new group total: 17 families, 58 persons

KINGDOM OF LAOS

NO 186/SW/SBY

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL WELFARE

Sayaboury, September 25-69

PROVINCIAL SOCIAL WELFARE

From The Chief of Provincial Social Welfare
Inform The director of Social Welfare, Vientiane
Subject The Report of Ban Saka and Ban Nam Le evacuated to Ban
Phou Kong

I would like to inform you that on September 24, 1969, I took a field trip, accompanied by Mr. George A. Ridenour PC/Sayaboury and Mr. Mac Thompson, RR/Mousi Sai, to survey the Ban Houie Saka and Ban Nam Le (Tasseng Pong Nha, Sayaboury area) that evacuated to Ban Phou Kong (Tasseng Ban Basing, Sayaboury area). My observations were as follows:

Ban Houie Saka refugees	10 families	64 people
Ban Phai and Ban Nam Le	11 families	73 people

The detailed list of individuals is attached.

These refugees have already been provided food. Mr. Ridenour and Mr. Thompson agreed to supply them with rice and salt again within the next 4-5 days.

Also, the commander of the AC soldiers at Phou Kong reported that on September 10, Mao refugees arrived at Phou Kong from Nam Luak (Tasseng Pong Nha, Mouang Hong Sa, Sayaboury Province). The men returned to Nam Luak for the buffalo, cows, and other things but were unable to return to Phou Kong because of the PL. Other information said that the mentioned refugees are moving to Ban Mong, but that they couldn't get to it. Somebody said they are at Ban Phou Mokkok (Tasseng Ban Pong, Sayaboury) but he is not sure. However, we are following up on this information to clarify it.

The following are reasons for the refugees move to Ban Phou Kong, as reported to Major Mousi Sai, AC commander at Xieng Lam, September 24, 1969 by the commander at Phou Kong:

- 1/ The PL had a strong command over the villagers and made them go to work in the field at 6 AM and return at 5 PM.
- 2/ They took all the things to the forest for storage to avoid the bombs of the T-28 airplanes.
- 3/ The PL wanted to recruit boys and men from 15-40 years old to be soldiers to prepare an attack on Hong Sa.

Distribution: PC/SBY 1 copy

Approved:
Assistant Chao Khoueng, Sby

Respectfully yours,
Thao Tam *ins. Sengma*

English translation distribution:
Mac Thompson; Robert Dakan, Mr. Phillip Gullien; Sayaboury file

CHRON - 6402 -
Addressee Copy DSH

FILE: Saya Bourmy Area

PRIORITY
DIRECTOR VTE.

PC SAYABOURY

RIDENOUR

151745 Nov '69

MANN/CD

AD/FO

SUBJECT : SITREP

TWO HUNDRED REFUGEES FROM THAILAND HAVE ARRIVED AT NAM TAN
DAM AREA TODAY AS RESULT ENEMY ACTION IN BORDER AREA. ENEMY
FORCE WAS TRAINING REFUGEES AND FAR PATROL DISPATCHED FROM NAM TAN
AREA SKIRMISHED WITH ENEMY ABOUT THREE HOURS WEST OF NAM TAN DAM
SITE AT NOON TODAY. FAR LOST ONE KILLED AND TWO MINOR WOUNDED.
DAMAGE TO ENEMY UNKNOWN. MAY HAVE MORE DETAILS TOMORROW.

Jack:
~~Planning out files~~
~~do you want this for~~
~~the historical Back up?~~
PJB
3/9/70

SECRET

Pop Saya

REK POP
POPF16

1116

Site No.	COORDINATES	NAMES	ETHNIC	DEPENDENTS	REFUGEES	TOTAL	REMARKS
QB-6606		BAN PHONSAVAH	Lao/ Lu		101/660		18 16 5 18 10
QB-6614		" MUONG PHIENG	87/Phai		28/161		
QB-6408		" NA HIA	74/thaidam		36/275		
QA-6498		" NA KHEM	Meo		77/408		
QB-6701		" PAK TAN	Lao		149/876		
QB-6201		" PONG MEE	Phai		79/448		
QA-6594		" NAM POUI	Phai/374		176/1072		
QB-8241		" HOU SAO	Meo/698		27/173		
QB-9851		" THA DEUA	Lao theung		60/303		
QB-5914		" NAM NHAM	Phai/247		50/306		
QB-6406		" PHONE NGAM	Lao/56/thaidam/48		23/112		Including 4 families and 23 people o. Phai reported Sept, 3/70. One family 7 people live at Nam Poui, one famil 3 people live at Ban Nam Hia and two families/13 people live Ban Nam Nham with their relative.
QB-8635		" NA SAM	Meo		8/36		
QB-7844		" HOU LUN	Thai dam		8/48		
QB-6406		" PHONE NGAM	Thai dam		32/222		
QA-6594		" NAM POUI	Meo				These people refugee from Thaiboarded one year ago, problems insect destro yed their rice planted last year, so SW/SBY will feed them 3 months. Sept Oct, Nov./70
QA-6989		" PANG POUEI	Meo/708	141/902	60/363		
			Lao Yo/194				
TOTAL:					914/5463		
					141/ 902		
					1055/6365		

Sept. 1 - 30 - 1970

March 27/70

To : Jack Huxtable, PG/ Sayaboury.

From : Her Dang Special field assistant for Refugee Relief N. Phiang Cluster.

Subject: Monthly Report. (March 1-27, 1970)

Significant accomplishment during the reporting period.

1. Rice distribution.

During this month Mr Tham Mangka RLG S. Welfare Mr Ly Hai and I have distributed rice to feed the refugees as following.

A. Huang Phiang 1300 kgs of milled rice for 87 persons.

B. Nam Hia 2200 kgs of milled rice for 150 persons.

C. Phonsawan 6795 kgs of milled rice for 453 persons.

D. Peng Hoo 5940 kgs of milled rice for 396 persons.

And the month of April we will start to feed the refugees who came from Ban Houi Keng and Pak Sot. There are 66 families 392 persons, these refugees have come in the month of December, but we didn't feed them until now because before they can go and bring their own rice for themselves but they can't so it should be increased to buy more rice in next month.

2. New refugees coming.

On March 4/70 there are 5 families 40 persons coming from Ban Koun Xong to Ban Nam Hia, and March 8/70 there are 65 families 328 persons coming from Ban Naven and Koun Poui to Ban Mahkem, these refugees are clearing land for upland rice and after they have cleared land for upland rice already we will let them to clear the land for establish a village.

3. Things distribution.

On March 11/70 Mr Kitou the second assistant of Chao Kuaing Mr Kham Pheng, Tham Mangka, Ly Hai and I have distributed things to relief the refugees Ban Nam Hia and Mahkem as following.

68 steaming pot, 68 cooking pot, 68 mosquito-net, 68 plate, 68 small bowl, 136 spoon, 2894 kgs of rice, and 300 kgs of salt.

4. Blacksmith project.

In this month we have three blacksmith working, but these three blacksmith are still working with their upland rice, so the production is going a little slowly.

5. New road and bridge.

On March 19/70 Taseng Matan, Ly Hai and I have lead the refugees Ban Pak-Phieng to build a road and making a bridge across the Nam Phiang river, this road we begin at Ban Matan to Ban Pak Phiang it is long about one kilometer.

6. New dispensary.

The Chao Kwang and Hai Dan have had approved to build a permanent dispensary in Nam Poui. March 25/70 Mr Duang Sy CRA Ly Hai and I have set up a meeting at Nam Poui talking about the assemblage of money, at finally we knew that they have already assembled about half. So the dispensary will be start very soon.

7. Refugees problem.

In the begining of this month the refugees Ban Pong Mee have a problem with the fleas, they moved from their little hut to the bigger house last month and the fleas spread out in their village, so now they need DDT to get rid of it.

April 27, 1970

To : Jack Huxtable, PC/Sayaboury.

From : Her Dang special field assistant for Refugee Relief M.Phieng Cluster.

Subject: Monthly Report. (April 1-27,1970)

Significant accomplishment during the reporting period.

1. Distribution of rice.

During this month Tham Mangka RLG S. Welfare, Ly Hai and I have distributed rice and salt to feed the refugees as follow.

- A. M.Phieng 1305 kgs of milled rice and 80 kgs of salt for 16 fam 87 persons.
- B. Nam Hia 2250 kgs of milled rice and 80 kgs of salt for 19 fam 150 persons.
- C. Phonsavan 6795 kgs of milled rice and 240 kgs of salt for 73 fam 453 pers
- D. Pong Mee 5940 kgs of milled rice and 240 kgs of salt for 78 fam 392 pers

2. Increase of rice.

During this month we have increased rice to feed the refugees in the different places that did not recieve before as follow.

- A. Nam Hia 600 kgs of milled rice and 20 kgs of salt for 5 families 40 persons.
- B. Phonsavan 1500 kgs of milled rice and 20 kgs of salt for 19 fam 128 persons.
- C. Pak Tan 1600 kgs of milled rice and 80 kgs of salt for 58 fam 348 persons.
- D. Na Khem 6120 kgs of milled rice and 80 kgs of salt for 77 fam 408 persons.

3. Village move.

On April 15,1970. had 8 families about 50 persons hav had moved from Ban Houi Sek to Ban Nam Pou, these villagers we have help them a truck for pick up their things and families too. The reason of move is going to live with their relative.

4. Refugee problem.

In the begining of this month have rats spread out in the M.Phieng Cluster, these rats have distroyed all thing of the villagers and they can not conquer them. So that the refugees need insecticide to conquer the rats.

5. Need more rice.

For the month of April the refugee Ban Houi Keng and Paksot where had moved to Ban Pong Mee and Pak Tan did not recieve rice enough yet because no rice in SMB Sayaboury, so now they are needing some more rice.

6. Dispensary of Nam Pou.

On April 20,1970 the villagers of Nam Pou have started to build the dispensary but the villagers do not understand about the cooperation with every body, so some body do not willing to go to work, and On April 27/70 I have set up a meeting with Taseng and all Nai Ban for explain the cooperation and how useful for the dispensary. Now I think they are better understand.

(continued)

7. Health of refugee.
The refugees Ban Pong Mee got to much sick for this month, because they do not like to drink hot water and also the weather is not as the same as before they lived.
8. Recieved insectiside.
On April 25/70 I have recieved 68 bundle of rat poison powder, now I am sending som to the refugee for experiment and also I have bought 10 kgs of DDT ~~sp~~ for the refugees Ban Pong Mee and Pak Tan to conquer the fleas.

To : Duane E. Hammer, AC/ Sayaboury.

June 26, 1970.

From : Her Dang Special field assistant for Refugee Relief M. Phiang Cluster.

Sub : Monthly Report. (May 27- June 26, 1970)

The significance during the reporting period are as following.

Distribution of rice, New refugees coming, Health of refugees, Refugees' problem, Received and distribution of rice seed.

1. Distribution of rice.

During this month Thitt Somsy, Va Duale RIG/SW member and I have distributed rice to feed the refugees in the different places as follow.

A. M. Phiang	1305	kgs of milled rice for	16 f	87 persons.
B. Nam Hia	2850	kgs of milled rice for	24 f	190 persons.
C. Phonsawan	10305	kgs of milled rice for	105 f	687 persons.
D. Pong Mee	6510	kgs of milled rice for	88 f	448 persons.
E. Pak Tan	5250	kgs of milled rice for	58 f	350 persons.
F. Na Khem	6120	kgs of milled rice for	78 f	408 persons.
G. Nam Poui	10470	kgs of milled rice for	113 f	698 persons.

2. New refugees coming.

On May 30, 1970 had 22 families 109 persons. came from Ban Phou Nok Kook Tasseng Na Nhao Muong Sayaboury to Ban Nam Hia Tasseng Muong Phiang Muong SBY. The reason for these refugees moved was the PL came to give words to the villagers and try to arrest the Nai Ban, because they knew the Nai Ban was a soldier before so the Nai Ban Moved and the villagers follow him.

On June 19, 1970 have 5 families 29 persons. came from Sam Thong to Ban Nam Hia, these refugees have moved because they are afraid when the PL came to fight in Sam Thong. Also June 20, 1970 have 6 families 53 pers came from Ban Nam Xong Tasseng Na Tan Muong SBY. To Ban Nam Hia Tasseng Muong Phiang Muong SBY. They have had moved because the old village is too near the PL and the Thai soldier usely come and tell them to move because the security is not good so they have moved, but these refugees can bring all utencil with themselves.

3. Health of refugees.

During this month the refugees Ban Pong Mee get to much sick and 18 people were death because they do not used to live with the weather in this area and may be they lack something to eat because they look like thinly but now they have a medic in their vilageready.

4. Refugees' problem.

About two months ago had rats spreaded out in Muong Phiang area, until now the rats are not leave yet. So the refugees and villagers can't plant anything.

5. Received and distribution of rice seed.

On June 1, 1970 I have received 56 sacks of hill rice seed from Houi Sai and June 2, 1970 Thitt Somsy RIG/SW member and I have distributed to the refugees Ban Na Khem and Pong Mee as they Need. But another villages did not receive adequate because the rice seed is not enough, so we should buy some more in muong phiang area for them.

slight increase in some items to conform with the 1000 family/unit plan. This officer would be glad to comment on any other aspects of RR as it involves SMB.

cc: SMB/VTE
SMB/BHS
RR/VTE
RDD/VTE
ADFO/VTE
file - 2

OOA/BHS;ECKuhn

Old Location	No. of Family	No. of Persons	Date Arr.
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Total refugees in Khoueng Sayaboury for month of June 1970

Ban Muong Xay	284	1476
Ban Phou Dam	113	698
Ban Houei Ngor	138	887
Ban Muong Rouné	133	827
Ban Muong Same Thong	73	370
Ban Muong LP	106	563
Ban Khoun Song	11	83
Ban Phou Nok Kok	23	112
Ban Nam Toung	16	87
Ban Naxieng Dy	12	74
Ban Nam Ngum	45	189
Ban Vang Phene	50	234
Ban Houei Ngeme	28	175
Ban Houei Kheng	10	48
Ban Pak Xod	64	384
Ban Koun Pouy, Na Vene	77	396
Ban Muong LP	661	4684
Ban Phou Lao Vang	6	41
Ban Muong Rouné	8	36
Ban Nale	21	133
Ban Houei Phay	22	84
Ban Pha Deng	22	109
Ban Pak Phai-Vieng	12	63
Ban Houei Hin Keo	10	48
Ban Long Mad	13	61
Ban Houei Sa Ka	21	173
Ban Muong Ngeune	<u>38</u>	<u>232</u>
<u>TOTAE:</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>12233</u>

August 27, 1970

To : Willson G. Lane Jr. AC/Sayaboury.

From : Her Dang Special field assistant for Refugee Relief M. Phieng Cluster.

Sub : Monthly Report. (August 1-27, 1970)

The significance during the reporting period as follow.

Distribution of rice, New school, Visit Ban Nam Nham, Increase of rice, and measure the village.

1. Distribution of rice.

During this month we have distributed rice to feed the refugees in the different places as below.

A. Phonsawan	9900	kg for	101	f	660	persons.
B. M. Phieng	1305	kg for,	16	f	87	"
C. Nam Hia	2850	kg for	24	f	190	"
D. Pak Tan	5250	kg for	58	f	350	"
E. Pong Mee	6510	kg for	86	f	434	"
F. Nam Khem	6120	kg for	77	f	408	"
G. Nam Poui	10470	kg for	113	f	698	"
H. Nam Nham	4395	kg for	48	f	293	"

2. New school.

During this month the refugees have constructed temporary school for their village as follow.

A. Phonsawan 1 school 3 classrooms.
B. Pak Tan 1 school 3 classrooms. It is containing about 120 student.
C. Nam Poui 1 school 4 classrooms but this one they are just starting to build it, I hope it will be completed in two more week.

3. Visit Ban Nam Nham.

On August 10, 1970 I have brought Thong Phan chief medic of M. Phieng Cluster. with me to Ban Nam Nham for sleep a night there and also we have distributed a lot of medicine to them, now they are feel better than before.

4. Increase of rice for new refugees.

During this month we have increased of rice to feed the new refugees as below.

A. Na Xiang Dy - Phonsawan.	1110	kg for	12	f	74	persons.
B. Nam Song - Nam Hia	1230	kg for	11	f	82	"
C. Pak Sot - Pak Tan	525	kg for	6	f	35	"
D. Houi Ngeem - Pong Mee	210	kg for	3	f	14	"
E. Phou Nokkok - Nam Hia	1680	kg for	23	f	112	"
F. Houi Seck - Phon Ngam	3330	kg for	32	f	222	"
G. Nam Lou - Pak Tan	2160	kg for	68	f	384	"
H. Kio Peu - Houi Oum	5505	kg for	62	f	367	"
I. Houi Sala - Pak Tan	1605	kg for	17	f	107	"

5. Measure the village.

On August 26, 1970 Thit Somsy RIG/SW member and I have started to measure the land for Ban Pak Tan refugees, and after finished there we will continue another village. For each family # has 25x30 metres for this village we can place about 150 family.

6. For this month no problem with refugees.

TO : Mr. Peter Flynn CDAA/Muong Phiang
FROM : Her Dang Special Field assistant for Refugee Relief Muong Phiang Cluster.
SUBJECT: Monthly Report for Sept, 1970 (Sept, 1 - 29 - 70)

GENERAL.

During this month much of my time spent for distribution and transportation. On Sept, 18/70 the refugee Ban Pong Mee have moved to the South of Nam Tan Dam behind Ban Na Bouan near the main canal of right side. They said Pong Mee is not good place and much of Ghost (phii) since they came to stay in that village to present they were died 35 people, so that they are afraid of Phil and they have moved.

The School Ban Phonsavanh no roof, the SW/ promised that he will give them the roofing sheets but nothing be happened until now.

Distribution of rice to feed the refugees.

1. - Ban Phonsavanh. 9900 kgs. of milled rice and 4 bags of salt for 101 f. 660 people.
2. - Ban Muong Phiang. 1305 kgs. of milled rice and 1 bags of salt for 16 f. 87 people.
3. - Ban Nam Hia . 1130 kgs. of milled rice and 2 bags of salt for 36 f./275 p.
4. - Ban Pak-Tane . 13155 kgs. of milled rice and 6 bags of salt for 151 f. 877 people.
5. - Ban Pong Mee. 6720 kgs. of milled rice and 3 bags of salt for 89 f./448 p.
6. - Ban Na Khem . 6120 kgs. of milled rice and 3 bags of salt for 77 f./408 p.
7. - Ban Nam Poui. 10470 kgs. of milled rice and 3 bags of salt for 113 f. 698 people.
8. - Ban Nam Nham. 4600 kgs. of milled rice and 2 bags of salt for 50 f./306 p.
9. - Kio Pou (Nam Poui) 5610 kgs. of milled rice and 2 bags of salt for 63 f. 374 people.
10. - Ban Phone Ngam . 5010 kgs. of milled rice and 2 bags of salt for 46 f. 334 people.

Distribution of Materials.

On Sept, 18/70 Mr. Kito the second Asst. of Chao Khoueng, Thammangka SW, Ly Hai USAID/RR Sayaboury and I have distributed mosquitonets to the refugees as followed. A./ Ban Pong Mee 135 ea. Ban Pak-Tane 43 ea. Ban Nam Poui 252 ea. B./ Ban Nam Nham 10 machetes, 10 axes, 20 siams and 20 hoes.

Also on Sept, 23/70 we have distributed 60 blankets, 60 mats, 120 bags of corn meal and 2000 kgs. of milled rice to the refugees that stay in North of Nam Poui, these refugees have come from the Thai boarder last year.

Refugges problems.

During this month all of the refugees village has problem with Malaria. three months ago the Malaria has spreaded out in Ban Pong Mee village only. But now every villages of refugees has Malaria, so during this month many people died, but no Medicine enough in Muong Phiang Cluster to heal them, need Medicine to relief the refugees.

TO : Mr. Willson G. Lane Jr. AC/Sayaboury.

FROM : Ly Hai Operation Assistant for Refugees Relief and resettlement Sayaboury.

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for Sept. 1970 (Sept. 1 - 30 - 70)

Significant accomplishment during the reporting period.

I. Distributed rice.

Distributed rice with RLG SW/agents Sayaboury to feed the refugees in M. Phiang Cluster and Sayaboury area as followed:

- A. Rice and salt to the refugees at Muong Phiang Cluster area.
 - 68,150 kgs. of milled rice and 29 bags of salt to the refugees 751 families 4,540 people.
- B. Rice and salt to the refugees at Sayaboury area.
 - 8,400 kgs. of milled rice and 3 bags of salt to the refugees 103 families 560 people.
 - 885 kgs. of milled rice and 10 cans of salad oil to the families of Defector Nam Tiane Camp.
 - 12 cans of salad oil to OB Hospital for feed the Patient.

II. Distributed refugees stuff.

- 4 blankets, 4 mosquitonets and 4 cooking pots for relief Defector families Nam Tiane Camp.
- 8 blankets and 8 mosquitonets for relief the refugees Ban Na Sam.
- 8 " and 8 " " " " " Houi Loun.
- 37 mosquitonets for relief the refugees at Ban Nam Hia.
- 178 mosquitonets for relief the refugees Ban Pong Mee.
- 10 machetes, 10 lao axes, 20 slams, and 20 hoes for relief the refugees Ban Nam Nham.
- 2000 kgs. of milled rice, 60 blankets, 60 mats and 120 bags of corn meal for relief the refugees 60 families/363 people Ban Pang Pouei from Thai-boarder last year.

GENERAL:

Relief the people who are shorted rice in Sayaboury area as followed:

- 900 kgs. of milled rice and 30 bags of corn meal for 50 families/250 people at Ban Nam Hia.
- 800 kgs. of milled rice and 20 bags of corn meal for 40 families/180 people at Ban Na Sing.
- 800 kgs. of milled rice and 20 bags of corn meal for 38 families/190 people at Ban Houi Sao.
- 800 kgs. of milled rice and 30 bags of corn meal for 40 families/200 people at Ban Pha Khymine.
- 480 kgs. of milled rice for 20 families/150 people at Ban Nam Pho.

- 400 kgs. of milled rice for 19 families/140 people at Ban Nam Pang.

The total rice distributed to the refugees and the people who are shorted rice in this month is: 83.619 kgs.

VISITOR:

Sept. 13/70 Mr. John Macqueen, Mr. Bob Dakan and Mr. Kuhn ORA from Vientiane the purpose of their trip to visited Sayaboury this time to check and discussed with RLG SW/ about the refugees and Dependents in Sayaboury area.

REFUGEE PROBLEMS:

In the middle of this month the refugees at Ban Pong Mee moved out to live close at Ban Na Bouam at the right side of the maincanal. The reason of they moved is since they came to live in this village to present their got sick alltime and their people died about 30 people.

PROBLEMS OF THE PEOPLE WHO ARE SHORTED RICE.

They were 1252 families/7735 people who are shorted rice in Sayaboury area, the reason of their shorted rice, destroyed by rat of their planted.

Please discuss rice to relief them.

Oct 24, 1970

To : Peter Flynn CDAA/Muong Phieng.

From : Her Dang special field assistant for Refugee Relief M. Phieng Cluster.

Sub : Monthly Report (Oct 1-24, 1970)

General

During this month much of my time spent for going with Mr Hatsady and Outen, to show the refugees location. This two men came from Vte to survey the refugees in M. Phieng Cluster. On Oct 6, 1970 I have sent 2170 kgs of rice seed to keep at Nakhem were house, these rice seed the AC/SBY bought for help the farmers whose rice field were flooded in this past rainy season. During this month RIG/SW Ly Hai and I have distributed 140 bags of corn meal to support the villagers who have no rice at Ban Nam Hia and also 13 bags of salt for refugees Ban Nam Pou.

Distribution of rice for refugees.

1. Phonsawan.	9915 kgs for	101 families	687	persons.
2. Muong Phieng	1305 kgs for	16 "	87	"
3. Na Xieng Dy	1110 kgs for	12 "	74	"
4. Nam Nham	4590 kgs for	50 "	306	"
5. Nam Hia	4125 kgs for	36 "	275	"
6. Phon Ngam	5010 kgs for	66 "	334	"
7. Pak Tan	13155 kgs for	151 "	877	"
8. Nam Tan	6720 kgs for	89 "	448	"
9. Na Khem	6120 kgs for	77 "	408	"
10. Kio Peu	5745 kgs for	64 "	383	"
11. Nam Pou	24000 kgs for	254 "	1600	"

Health of refugees.

During this month every refugee villages has ~~many~~ malaria and many people got sick, but the refugees do not understand they believe that is the bad spirit makes them sick, may be the bad spirit didn't like them to live in that place or may be that place is not a good place, that is their belief.

Movement of refugees.

- The refugees Ban Kio Peu where stay between Houi Oum and Nam Pou have moved to the south of Nam Pou, now they are constructing a new village.
- The refugees Ban M. Phieng have moved to north of Ban Phon Hin.
- The refugees Ban Nam Nham will move to the north of Nam Phieng river about 6 km far from M. Phieng.

Need of refugees.

The refugees requested that they need vegetable seed because they can not find out in this area.

Xung Lom

15 May 71

Ban Na Ban

PB 5374

100 troops

400 Ref "Lao" (Yuan)

one platoon between them and LS 177.

Closer to Ban Havak (PB 4878) troops to stay.

~~16 May~~

665 Ref Ban Havak Reported by Changley-
1700 hrs. -

Daynight

group attacked from PL coming from
LS 177. - requested permission to
evacuate all civilians.

people went through "bottleneck" into
Thailand. - got through $\frac{1}{2}$ hour
before PL but rear platoon and
the PL company circled to north
in attempt to cut for the group -
those cut off straggled in Ban Havak

16 May

100 troops + 3 officers + 24 scout/track team
already in the area.

91 Lao Thung lifted into B. Havak

742 ref now at Ban Huak. - 175 fam.
7 villages.

1. 138 B. Muang

3?

↑ 24 KIA
↓ 25 WIA

232 troops

2.

3 enemy companies hit 0630 14th - 3 more ^{Co} troops
chased the retreating people.

Pak Khop area people + 1 Mes Co brought in
supplies to "177 area" - same Mes Co who
hit the pass.

trucked to Chong Saen - attempt to
retake area - Steve says new retake
LS 177. - check Col Khauhy - OK.

(LS 147 counted 340 bunkers. ??)

+28

B. Dong 16 people came from LS 147 - no more
out of LS 147.

Nam Pha 22 at B. Buak.

remnants of 2 bombed villages still there.

Spooky 5-7 - shot up LS 177 - ^{airfield} reported
large number of people killed but -
enemy of circular ?? rep & mortar in place

28 May 71
F. Benton
SAKAGUCHI

LS-177 Villages to B. Hema

B. Nam Pao -
B. Muong -
Hua Muong -
B. Boun Ma -
B. Dore Moun -
B. Lem -
B. Na Ban -
B. Nam Kha -
~~B. In~~

~~SS/149~~ 1, 101

still - 2,000
people in area

B.

MR. JACK WILLIAMSON

FRITZ
24 SEPT. '71

WAYNE JOHNSON/ERS

NEW REFUGEES AT HONGSA

ON 20 AND 21 SEPT WE CHECKED THE FOLLOWING PEOPLE AT LS-62:

1. 4/31 LAO FROM BAN THANOUN(QB6094) ARRIVED LS-62 ON 19 AUG; THEY HAD BEEN CONSIDERING MOVING FOR QUITE SOME TIME BUT THE FLOODS WHICH DESTROYED THEIR PADDY FIELDS WERE THE DECIDING FACTOR IN THE MOVE. TWO OF THE FAMILIES, THE TASSING OF THANOUN AND THE EX-NEI BAN OF BAN SING (QB 7698), WERE APPREHENSIVE ABOUT THE INCREASING PRESENCE OF THE PL. UP UNTIL THIS YEAR THE FAR TROOPS AT HONGSA HAD BEEN PATROLLING AS FAR AS THANOUN BUT NOW FOR SOME REASON, THEY DO NOT VENTURE FORTH. THE PL ARE BEGINNING TO SHOW MORE INTEREST IN ESTABLISHING SOME SORT OF PERMANENT POLITICAL-MILITARY INFLUENCE IN THANOUN AS THEY HAVE IN KHOL-EX (QB 7595), XIANG BO (QC 7800) AND HATTU (QC 8406).

WHILE IN HONGSA I HAD QUITE A LENGTHY TALK WITH THE TEACHER FROM THANOUN, THAO PHOUANG, WHO IS THE ONLY HLG PRESENCE ON THE MEKONG BETWEEN L.P. AND PAK THA. LAST YEAR'S RICE CROP IN THE THANOUN AREA WAS VERY BAD AND THE CHAO KHOUENG OF SBY HAS REQUESTED WE AID THE PEOPLE OF THE AREA IN SOME WAY (THE MATTER IS NOW BEING CONSIDERED BY COL. CHANPHENG AT 69A); PHOUANG WANTED TO KNOW IF WE WERE GOING TO HELP. HE ALSO HAD A LOT TO SAY ABOUT THE COMINGS AND GOINGS OF THE PL IN THE AREA. FINALLY, HE WAS VERY INTERESTED IN FINDING OUT WHEN WE WOULD BE COMING BACK, HOW LONG WE WOULD BE STAYING, WHO WE WOULD BE STAYING WITH, ETC. NEEDLESS TO SAY, HE IS CONSIDERED A "TWO HEADED BIRD" BY ALL THOSE ON THE HLG SIDE....WOULD BE INTERESTING TO FIND OUT WHAT THE PL CALL HIM.

2. THE 2/10 YAO FROM THANOUN ARE A VERY WELL TRAVELLED GROUP OF PEOPLE. THEIR ORIGINAL VILLAGE WAS AT PHOU DOK MAI (QB 7185) AND WAS, AT 50 HOUSES, QUITE LARGE. IN 1966 THE PL DROVE OUT THE FAR FORCE THAT HAD BEEN STATIONED NEAR THE VILLAGE FOR ABOUT ONE YEAR. WHEN THE PL STARTED TO ORGANIZE THE VILLAGE EVERYONE LEFT FOR THE SAFER ENVIRONS OF PHOU HOUA SANG AT THE HEAD OF THE NAM LEM NEAR MOUNG PHA. (QA 6954 APPROX.) FOR TWO YEARS THE PEOPLE FARMED WITHOUT ANY PROBLEMS BUT DURING THE THIRD YEAR A FEW PL BEGAN TO MOVE THRU THE AREA GRADUALLY INCREASING IN NUMBERS AND INCIDENCE UNTIL DURING THE FIFTH YEAR A COMBINED THAI-LAO FORCE SWEEPED THRU THE AREA AND TEMPORARILY DROVE THEM OUT. AFTER THIS FORCE WITHDREW THE PL CAME BACK THIS TIME ACCOMPANIED BY VIETNAMESE AND THE PEOPLE PACKED UP AND HEADED NORTH WITH THE GREAT MAJORITY OF THEM SETTLING AROUND SAYABOURY BUT SOME GOING UP TO THE THANOUN AREA.

AFTER STAYING IN THANOUN FOR ONE YEAR, THESE YAO DECIDED TO FLEE TO HONGSA BECAUSE THEY HAD NO RICE AND WERE AFRAID THAT IF THEY COULD NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE PL THEY WOULD BE PUNISHED. THEY SAY THERE ARE STILL ABOUT 30 YAO FAMILIES IN THE THANOUN AREA BUT THE CONSENSUS IS THAT NOBODY WILL MOVE OUT IF THE LEVEL OF REPRESSION REMAINS THE SAME AND THIS YEARS RICE CROP IS GOOD.

3. WAS UNABLE TO TIE DOWN ANY OF THE RUMORS ABOUT LARGE SCALE MIGRATIONS OF PEOPLE OUT OF HONGSA BOBND FOR KIENG LOM. THE PL HAVE BEEN BUSY RECRUITING IN MOUNG HAN (QB 4078) AND ONE ESTIMATE RUNS AS HIGH AS 30% WHEN PRO PL FACTIONS ARE MENTIONED. AFTER MUCH HEDDING AND HAWING MSW/MS HAS DECIDED THAT ALL PEOPLE LEAVING HONGSA WILL NOT BE FED UNLESS THEY HAVE A LETTER FROM THE CHAO MOUNG GIVING THEM PERMISSION TO LEAVE. THUS FAR THERE HAVE BEEN NO ULTIMATUMS AS IN YEARS PAST AS TO HOW AND WHEN HONGSA IS GOING TO FALL. THE FAR CAMP IN THE HILLS NORTH OF TOWN IS PROBED PERIODICALLY BUT THE CENTRAL CAMP IN TOWN IS IN SUCH A STATE OF DISREPAIR I WOULD SAY THAT EITHER THERE IS AN AGREEMENT OR FAR IS NOT GOING TO FIGHT.

Mr. Van B. S. Henderson, Chief, AGR/Extension BR.

Ed. Nihoul, Tropical Horticulturist

One year of fruiticulture in Nam Tan

1. Pineapple

On the 1st. February 1971, eight soil samples were taken from the pineapple reserved area and sent for analysis in Bangkok, the results arrived in July 1971. On the 1st February, 8831 suckers of pineapples were sent by plane from Pakse to Nam Tan. They were planted in the 30 Ha. farm, during the second half of February 1971 the driest month of the year there was 0.41 inches of rain, and at this time, in this spot the water level was very low. It was previously planned to plant the pineapples on double row, but the plantation started before my arrival, on single rows that were not straight. The spot of the plantation is situated in the 30 Ha. farm between the vegetable area and S.W. of the fish-pond. The surface of the area is around 0.6498 HA. (38 m. x 171 m.).

Thirty four rows were planted, the three first rows and the last one were incomplete.

All the rows have an average number of 275 plants.
The distance between the rows is 1.20 m.
The distance between the plants is 60 cm.

Many recommendations, February 27, March 13, May 21, July 6, 1971, March 9, 1972, April 7, 1972, were sent but most of the time they were not observed. I pointed out the necessity of good drainage, frequent weeding, mulching and fertilizing, because the pineapple belonging to the Bromeliaceae family, most of them epiphytic, requires a friable aerated and not water-lodged soil.

Instead, a forest of weeds were submerging the pineapples and voraciously eating up all the nutrients of the soil, taking away all the water, light and air reserved to the pineapple.

Due to the poor weeding, a poor drainage followed during the rainy season and then the pineapples were really suffering from strangulation, no more air coming to their roots, the area was flooded.

The pineapples were looking very unhealthy passing from the deep green of the beginning to the red-yellowish and the leaves coming smaller and smaller.

Experience carried out in Guinea on plantations with weeds and without weeds have shown big difference in the weight of the fruit: about 0.500 kg. for the pineapple cultivated with weeds and about 1.500 kg. for the pineapple cultivated without weeds.

On May 6, June 6, July 15, October 13, November 16, 1971, March 29, June 12 and 19, 1972, observations have been taken about the number of plants setting fruit.

The fruit, instead of being weighed and sold as requested, were stolen.

Here are the results of my observations about the fruit setting

May 6	June 6	July 15	Oct. 13	Mar. 29-72	June 12	June 19
		F.F.S.F.T	F.S.F.T			
57	110	106+13=119	120+109=229	4,802	3,970	3,929

F. - fruit on the plant
S.F. - fruit cut and stolen
T. - Total no. fruits.

On the 23rd of June 1972, a new spot was chosen for a new culture of pineapples at the entry of the 30 Ha. farm, as intercalaire culture in the citrus orchard. For the improvement of the soil texture and fertility, a green manure crop of soya bean has been plowed in the soil, during May 1972.

2. Bananas

On the end of April 1971, 400 suckers of Gros Michel bananas were bought at Bangkok Noi Station, In Thailand, at the cost of 1 baht each or 25 kips piece.

This variety is good for export because it transports well. On the first of June, one month after their arrival in Nam Tan only 201 suckers are planted, at the space of 4 m. between each plant.

They are as intercalaire culture in the main orchard. All the rest of bananas (199) were planted too late in the rainy season (10.76 inches of rain for June). The best time of plantation should have been between the 15th and the 30th of April, at the end of the dry season. The plant should have been established before the rainy season started.

From the 400 suckers bought, heavy losses occurred during several months that followed.

Number of Bananas plants

April 30	June 1	July 15	October 15	November 16, 71	March 29	June 20-72
400	345	177	165	163	162...	255

Rainfall 1971, in inches

April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	October	Nov	December
3.04	7.75	10.76	15.33	13.55	8.59	2.96	0.20	0.13

Looking at these records, the heaviest loss occurs when the amount of rainfall is the highest and when the suckers have not yet big roots. The biggest loss of 223 plants occurs during the first three months of the plantation, totalizing an amount of 33.84 inches of rain, which is more than half of the total amount of rainfall for the year 1971; 64.85 inches.

Ring weeding has been regularly done since July 71. In October 71, some bananas plants already reached 2.30 m. while some other plants reached only 30 cm. This variety in favourable ecologic conditions can reach the height of 8 m.

Some of the plants during the same month were producing suckers. Only one attack of big white carterpillars, 10 cm. long, has been noticed, during the same month of October. They were eating longitudinally $\frac{1}{2}$ of the leave, then rolling the end to protect themselves and to pass the stage of chrysalis.

Mulching started in November at the beginning of the dry season. During the dry season, watering has been done, but not in sufficient amount, because the irrigation system is not yet in operation in the orchard.

In March 72, two plants were setting fruit. The 1st plant had four big hands with respectively 7-9-11-11 fingers and 6 small hands. The 2nd plant had 3 big hands with respectively 6-12-9 fingers and 3 small hands. During April 72, 93 new suckers were planted... the total amount of bananas plants is now 255, some more have to be planted to complete all the 18 rows.

3. Bouea burmanica

The mak phou, bought at the Bangkok Noi Station at the cost of 10 bahts or 250 kips was planted on the 13th of May 71, in the main orchard, first row, second place.

The fruit is appreciated by many Laotians and belongs to the same family (anacardiaceae) as the mango and cashew-nut.

At the mid of July, the tree was growing healthy. But at the mid of November there was no trace of the Bouea.

4. Coconuts

Sixty-three dwarf coconuts were bought, at 10 baht each at Bangkok Noi Station. We received 64. It was first intended to have a separate orchard with coconuts in the area between the pineapple field at S.W. of the fish pond, but the area

was too swampy. They were planted, on the end of May in the main orchard in the area previously reserved for cashew nut and other trees not available at Bangkok Noi Station.

On the 13th of July, 2 coconuts disappeared, 2 coconuts died, 9 coconuts were not well 51 coconuts were OK.

The ones that were not well, were suffering from an excess of water because the drainage system was incomplete and not working properly. Then at the end of September, Mr. Khampha, without my advice removed all the 51 coconuts in the nursery near his house.

From this physiological shock of the transplantation (the roots of a palm tree are very fragile), on the 16th of November, only 10 coconuts were surviving. On the 29th of February there was no more trace of coconuts.

5. Durians

Three different varieties of durian from Bangkok Noi Station were planted, manured and shaded on the 13th of May 71 in the main orchard, 1st row, 4, 5, and 6th place, at the distance of 20 m.

They were all grafted plants and have different features:

Kradum Thong: 8 bahts/piece (200 kips)
early season, small fruit.

Chom Poo Sri: 10 bahts/piece (250 kips)
mid season.

Mon Tong : 15 bahts/piece (375 kips)
late season.

One month after their plantation, they were all dead, probably due to the excess of water and poor drainage.

6. Malay apple

Two marcotted varieties of Malay apples from Bangkok Noi Station were planted during May 1971, in the main orchard 10 bahts/piece, black fruit, sweeter, more flesh. Phetchaburry: 35 bahts/piece, green fruit, good taste. On the 13th of July, one Malay apple was dead. On the 16th of November, there was no trace of the second Malay apple.

7. Mangosteen

The mangosteens (from seeds) were bought on the end of April in the Bangkok Noi Station at the cost of 7 bahts each (175 kips).

As for all the other trees, holes of 60 cm. 3 were dug and filled with a mixture of good soil and buffalo manure. They were planted at a distance of 15 m., watered and shaded with coconuts leaves.

The mangosteens require shade during four to five years.

On the 6th of June, they were growing well with young new leaves. But in between my visits, the shade has been discarded and on the 13th of July the leaves of the trees were burnt. (They knew my recommendations about it). Now the shade has been put back. On the 16th of November 71, five mangosteens had survived even with poor care.

On the 29th of February 72, four mangosteens were still living. On the 29th of March, three mangosteens were living.

The first has a height of 35 cm.
The second has a height of 15 cm.
The third has a height of 10 cm.

On the 20th of June no trace of the mangosteens.

8. Jackfruit

A grafted jackfruit of the variety Canouhnam from Bangkok Noi Station was planted on the 15th of May 71 (cost 8 bahts or 20 kips). On the 16th of November the tree was still

living, watered and mulched with rice straw. On the 29th of February 72, the tree was in a kind of dormancy. On the 29th of March, all the leaves are eaten by insects, but new buds were coming. On the 20th of June there was no trace of jackfruit?

9. Longan

One marcotted longan of the variety Sri Chompoo at the 15 bahts/piece (375 kips) was bought at Bangkok Noi Station. On July 13, the tree was still living, but in November 16, no trace of the tree.

10. Lychee

Five marcotted lychees of the variety Galloil Bayol bought at the price of 15 bahts each (375 kips) at Bangkok Noi Station, were planted every 15 m. on the fourth row, the five first places, on the 15th of May 1971.

This variety bears big round fruit. It is a regular and heavy bearer.

On the 15th of July 71, 2 lychees were dead, 2 lychees were dying, and 1 was living. On the 16th of November 71, from the 5 lychees, 2 were surviving. On the 29th of March 72, the 1st lychee was 25 cm. high, the 2nd was 50 cm. high. On the 20th of June, the 1st lychee was wounded by a tool.

11. Mango

On the end of April 1971, were bought at the Bangkok Noi Station 16 grafted trees from 4 different varieties:

5 Nang Glang Wan	at 15 bahts (375 kips)
5 OK Rong	at 8 bahts (200 kips)
5 Tong Kum	at 10 bahts (250 Kips)
1 Kear Sweay Khieo Saveoy	at 25 bahts (625 kips)

The following is a brief description of each variety:

Nang Glang Wan: long fruit, deep, no turpentine but sourer taste, eaten ripe.

OK Rong : oval, sweet, juicy, earlier, small, non-fibrous, eaten ripe.

Tong Kum : big and round fruit, yellow color.

Kear Sweay Khieo Saveoy: eaten green.

I am not sure that the different varieties were planted according to the plan. The labels were destroyed. From the 16 trees of the beginning, 14 are surviving. One died (Tong ?) during July 71, because of the flood and the second died (Nang ?) during October, due to the poor treatment with machinery.

During February 72, 6 trees were flowering:

2 Nang, 1 OK, 2 Tong, 1 Kear (the names are exact if the plants are in the right position as in the plan).

One Nang was bearing 10 fruits, big as Japanese pearls, but none came to full maturity. It is interesting to follow every month the growth and the health of every tree.

Now in June 1972, the biggest mango three (OK) reached 1.49 m. and the smallest (Tong) 47 cm. Most of the trees received during the same month of June a formation pruning to distribute evenly the vigour in every master branch.

12. Rambutan

Four grafted rambutans Chantaburry, one of the best variety available in Thailand were bought in Bangkok Noi Station at the cost of 10 bahts each (250 kips) at the end of April 71. On the 15th of July, 2 rambutans are dead and 2 disappeared.

13. Buava

13. Guava

One psidium guajava from Indian origin was bought in Bangkok Noi Station, at the price of 3 bahts (75 kips). The main characteristic of this guava is to have only a few seeds.

At the end of February 72, the tree is bearing 20 flowers buds. At the middle of March a heavy hail (of 20 minutes) damaged the tree and some flowers (8) were lost. On the 20th of June, the guava bears 8 small fruits and 4 flowers buds.

14. Papaya

On the end of the year 1971, seeds of papaya from Km. 25 in the Pakse area were sown in jiffy pots in Nahaidio. This variety is characterized by a dwarf height and the fruit produce a lot of papain.

On the 22nd of June 72, 73 papayas with their jiffy pots were planted as intercalaire culture, in prolongation of the bananas rows on the other side of the transversal channel.

15. Sapodilla

One marcotted achras sapota was bought at Bangkok Noi Station at the price of 7 bahts (175 kips) on the end of April 71. It was planted on the 13th of May on the first row, 1st place. The name of the variety is Kaikan: the fruit has a goose eggshape and a soft flesh.

On the 16th of July, the sapodilla had 6 flowers. On the 16th of November the tree had three small fruits: 2 big as Japanese pearls and on the size of a hazelnut. On the 29th of February 72, 2 small fruits remain. And on the 29th of March 72, the poor sapodilla disappeared: Where?

16. Citrus

On the 27th of April 71 on the road between Chiangmai and Fang in Northern Thailand 10 tangerines Vanith were bought at the cost of 10 bahts each (250 kips) from Mr. Vanith Chanthorn at Mae Taeng. On the 30th of April 71, 16 ~~citrus~~ citrus were bought at the Bangkok Noi Station:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| 2 pomelos Kao Paung | : | 3 bahts each (75 kips)
neck, few seeds, sweet
bears fruit after 3 years. |
| 2 pomelos Tong Dee | : | 7 bahts each (175 kips)
no neck, pink flesh, sweet,
a lot of seeds, bears
fruit after 3 years, from
marcotting. |
| 2 Tangerines no name
one variety | : | 3 bahts each (75 kips)
round, thin skin, sweet
taste, high sugar content. |
| 2 oranges Cleang | : | 4 bahts each (10 kips)
used for juice thick skin,
difficult to peel. |
| 2 oranges Tra | : | 7 bahts each (175 kips)
as above, good for drink. |
| 2 oranges Chinese var | : | 5 bahts each (125 kips) |
| 4 lemons Manaonang | : | 3 bahts each (75 kips) |

During the years 71-72 several attacks of carterpillars have been noticed and controlled with Sevin.

The trees were watered during the dry season, regularly weeded and mulched. Some of them were pruned. Flowers came but no fructification followed. Some trees died. (4)

Some new trees have been ordered in Thailand and in Australia was chosen because of its isolation ... it is a continent free from a lot of pests.

The collection of our citrus should be very diversified to see which one will be the most suitable for the ecology of Laos, in the plain and in the mountain.

As I said previously in my lectures about orchard management Laos should be the turning disk of South-East-Asia providing the North with tropical fruits and providing the South with temperate fruits.

Singapore and Malaysia are flooded with oranges from Isreal and with apples from Australia.

Laos can be the source of all these fruits.

AGR:EDNihoul:by:7/17/72

cc: AGR-3
Ext.-1

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>STRENGTH</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>PAD SIGNAL</u>
FG-61	31	PB941769	RED G
FG-61	12	PB950704	RED O
FG-61	28	PB878695	BEACON SITE
FG-61	25	PB895695	LS-274
FG-62	96	PB895695	LS-274
FG-63	65	PB600765	RED S
FG-63	6	PB6077	LS-177
FG-63	25	PB600754	WHITE W
FG-64	46	PB661904	RED A
FG-64	25	PB649931	RED I
FG-64	25	PB645988	WHITE T
FG-67	39	PB878695	BEACON SITE
FG-67	31	PB775725	RED E
FG-67	26	PB895695	LS-274
FG-68	72	PB639742	WHITE U
FG-68	24	PB665765	RED Z
FG-69	68	QB227717	RED M/LS-370
FG-69	28	QB243706	RED N
FG-71	16	QB615046	WHITE H/LS-268
FG-71	16	QB607047	

AC/LP

16 OCT 1973

CDAA/SBY

VISIT OF PL LEADERS, SBY AREA, TO SAYABOURY

Last weekend, 12- 13 and 14 October, we had a visit from the PL leaders for northern Sayaboury, Southern Sayaboury and for the Makong River area north of Paklay to Luang Prabang. They appeared first at the boat races in Tha Deua on Friday and then in Sayaboury on Saturday. On Saturday, Gen. Chao Sine with some of his deputies attended the boat races here in Sayaboury. The PL leaders came also. During the day, apparently, the deputies linked up with the PL and in the evening after the races, the deputies along with the PL were invited to the Chao Kwaeng's house for a little socializing. I think Chao Sine was invited as well but he did not show up. I was invited also. During the course of the evening I had a chance to talk to the PL leader from northern SBY, stationed at Pak Hao, and we had a long talk. As I was leaving, one of Chao Sine's deputies asked if the PL could come to visit at my house on Sunday morning and I agreed. The three PL, the Police Chief, Chao Sine's deputies and several others arrived about nine o'clock and remained until about ten forty-five at which time they all went to the airport to board a RLAF helicopter which took them all to Tha Deua.

The gist of the conversations was quite general and non-committal but friendly and relaxed. All parties seemed to enjoy themselves and some feelers went out regarding cooperation between the two sides but nothing was decided. The head of the PL group stated flatly that he did not have the authority to agree to anything. Nevertheless, the approaches were made.

The three PL were:

- Boun Xai, from Paknone, Mekong River, Senior member.
- Somnuk, from Pak Hao, Northern Sayaboury.
- Boun Lanh, from Paklay, Southern Sayaboury.