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MR 2 refugee interviews – Xieng Khouang. 1970/1971

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XIENG KHOUANG PROVINCE

Muongs

- 1 - Muong Kham
- 2 - Muong Pek
- 3 - Muong Khoun
- 4 - Muong Ngat
- 5 - Muong Pang Sai *
- 6 - Muong Vieng Fa *
- 7 - Muong Xieng Hung *
- 8 - Muong Nong Het *
- 9 - Muong Vang Sai *
- 10- Muong Mok

* Muong made from Muong Meo in 1968

(A) Muong Kham Chao Muong - Bounchanh, Population - 33,991

- 1 - Tasseng Kham Neua
- 2 - Tasseng Heuang Neua
- 3 - Tasseng Kham Tai
- 4 - Tasseng Heuang Tai
- 5 - Tasseng Hat Nam
- 6 - Tasseng Hat Bok
- 7 - Tasseng Pheung Sam
- 8 - Tasseng Nyot Keua
- 9 - Tasseng Boun Tui
- 10- Tasseng Khao
- 11- Tasseng Tham Sa
- 12 -Tasseng Dong Savang
- 13- Tasseng Lan
- 14- Tasseng Bo Nyia
- 15- Tasseng Kang Meun
- 16- Tasseng Bo Keo
- 17- Tasseng Si Boun Heuang

(B) Muong Pek Chao Muong - Khamthane, Population - 14,328

- 1 - Tasseng Hang Keng
- 2 - Tasseng Fat
- 3 - Tasseng Khai
- 4 - Tasseng Thai
- 5 - Tasseng Seng
- 6 - Tasseng Namoun
- 7 - Tasseng Soui
- 8 - Tasseng Ang
- 9 - Tasseng Xieng Dat
- 10- Tasseng Keung
- 11- Tasseng Piang
- 12- Tasseng Kat

- 13- Tasseng Khang
- 14- Tasseng Hang Keng
- 15- Tasseng Phou Pen
- 16- Tasseng Phon Kham
- 17- Tasseng Long Khan
- 18- Tasseng Phonthong

(C) Muong Khoun Chao Muong - Doua Kham, Population - 17,463

- 1 - Tasseng Siang
- 2 - Tasseng Sen Noi
- 3 - Tasseng Nyoun
- 4 - Tasseng Kang Sen
- 5 - Tasseng Phan
- 6 - Tasseng Cha Nam
- 7 - Tasseng Pha
- 8 - Tasseng Thavieng
- 9 - Tasseng Om
- 10- Tasseng Phang Tan
- 11- Tasseng San Noi
- 12- Tasseng Cha Meun

(D) Muong Ngat Chao Muong - Ly Siong, Population - 9,789

- 1- Tasseng Phou Sao
- 2 - Tasseng Tham Tad
- 3 - Tasseng Phou Soung
- 4 - Tasseng Muong Ngat
- 5 - Tasseng Tham Soi
- 6 - Tasseng Nong Sam Chae
- 7 - Tasseng Nam Pheuak
- 8 - Tasseng Tham Huat
- 9 - Tasseng Pong Xang

(E) Muong Pang Sai Chao Muong - Noi Moun, Population - 12,453

- 1 - Tasseng Paen Pha = ^{Pres. location} Nam Tong, Nam Van ^{orig. muong} (Khoun)
- 2 - Tasseng Sam Khon = Nam Mo (Khoun)
- 3 - Tasseng Nam Sai = Tham So (Khoun)
- 4 - Tasseng Paen = Nam Mo (Khoun)
- 5 - Tasseng Song Khon = Nam Mo (Khoun)
- 6 - Tasseng Nam Paen = Sop Muei (m. Khoun)
- 7 - Tasseng Chang = m. Yun (m. Khoun)
- 8 - Tasseng Nam Kaw = Nam Iam (Pak)
- 9 - Tasseng Phak Pang Pang = (Pak)
- 10- Tasseng Na Khun = Nam Tai, Yang Fan (Khoun)
- 11- Tasseng Sam Keo = Tham So (Khoun)
- 12 - Tasseng Kang Wae = Nam Mo (Khoun)
- 13 - Tasseng Houei Ong = G M - 17 (Khoun)

(F)

(F) Muong Vieng Fa Chao Muong - Meua Veu (Youa Pao) Population - 18,868

- 1 - Tasseng Tha Chok
- 2 - Tasseng Phou Fa
- 3 - Tasseng Phou Vieng
- 4 - Tasseng Nam Ba
- 5 - Tasseng Phu San
- 6 - Tasseng Phou Kong Khao
- 7 - Tasseng Houei Kaneng
- 8 - Tasseng Phu Dok
- 9 - Tasseng Phy Sae
- 10- Tasseng Phu Du

(G) Muong Xieng Hung Chao Muong Xaochia. Population - 17,552

- 1 - Tasseng Khang Hong
- 2 - Tasseng Pa Kha
- 3 - Tasseng Tham Thao
- 4 - Tasseng Phu Huad
- 5 - Tasseng Hua Nyuan
- 6 - Tasseng Phak Seung
- 7 - Tasseng Pha Pheung
- 8 - Tasseng Phu Kaho
- 9 - Tasseng Tha Lin Noi
- 10- Tasseng Phy Luang
- 11 -Tasseng Bouak On
- 12 -Tasseng Phu Meun

(H) Muong Nong Het Chao Muong Neng Thong, Population - 7,173

- 1 - Tasseng Phu Sabot
- 2 - Tasseng Phak Boun
- 3 - Tasseng Khaeng Kuai
- 4 - Tasseng Pha Vaen
- 5 - Tasseng Nong On
- 6 - Tasseng Nam Lan
- 7 - Tasseng Phu Nong

(I) Muong Vang Sai Chao Muong Youatong, Population - 7,173

- 1 - Tasseng Muong Pha
- 2 - Tasseng Phou Sangok
- 3 - Tasseng Pha Sai
- 4 - Tasseng Na Vang
- 5 - Tasseng Phu Pong
- 6 - Tasseng Phou Khae
- 7 - Tasseng Tong Hak
- 8 - Tasseng Phu Houa Xagg
- 9 - Tasseng Pha Khao
- 10- Tasseng Pha No
- 11- Tasseng Pha Phai
- 12 - Tasseng Pha Lo
- 13 - Tasseng Tham Heup

(J) Muong Mok Chao Muong Saming Kham, Population - 4,788

- 1 - Tasseng Tha Thom
- 2 - Tasseng Muong Nyam
- 3 - Tasseng Muong Ngan
- 4 - Tasseng Muong Moc
- 5 - Tasseng Muogg Mo

TO: Fritz Benson

Aug 5, 1970

FROM: Khamdeang SENGMANIVONG

SUBJECT: Meeting with Mr. Chao Khoueng (Khoueng Xieng Khouang)

After all, I like to tell you about my travel on Friday. I went to meet Mr. Chao Khoueng at Khoueng Xieng Khouang's office, but there, I didn't meet him because the secretary told me that the Chao Khoueng came to the office not regularly, he came perhaps twice a month. In there, there are small officers who didn't know any thing about situation in Xieng Khouang so they advised me to go to Chao Khoueng at his home and you may know every thing very clearly. After that I must go and look for his home at Ban Nong Born, I went every where just a so long time I found his house and I came into. I asked him about situation of refugees in Xieng - Khouang Province.

First I asked him about Muong in Xieng Khouang and he told me, if you have studied in the primary school you must know already about Khoueng and Muong in Laos and ofcourse in Xieng Khouang, if you didn't know you haven't receive the certificate. When he said like this I hadn't anyway to ask him again, and then I went on my question about refugees in Vientiane. Most of refugees in Vientiane, in what Muong and Tasseng did they come from, and he told me in this subject I like you to go out to the refugees in different area then you asked them and you may know better than I.

That day, may be he thinks that I was a spy because I went there without letter from the supervisor. So I returned to the office to write a letter and then I returned to his home again, for this time he told me to do a questionnaire and he will fill up. On monday, I sent it to him, but he answered me only the name of Muong and Chao Muong, and he told me to go to the Khoueng Xieng Khouang's office to look for the number of Tasseng. Then I asked him again about his biography, he didn't tell me because he said, "I didn't give anybody about it as the Minister of Interior asked him to put it on the "News of Ministry; but he didn't because if he put it on it will be the opposite of the government policy. He said after he got old age pension, he will put it on the news.

After that I directed to the Khoueng's office and asked the secretary to find me the list of Tasseng and Muong in Xieng Khouang Province. But don't forget that these Tasseng and Muong are only the places of Chao Muong and Tasseng office, that I can write them to you as follows:

RR/RDD/Khamdeang SENGMANIVONG/ps:5/8/70

XIENG KHOUANG PROVINCE

In Xieng Khouang There are 10 Muong as follows:

Name of Muong	Name of Chao Muong	Present Location
1 - Muong Khoun	Mr. Doua Kham	Ban Xon (Vang Vieng)
2 - Muong Kham	Mr. Boonchan	" "
3 - Muong Moc	Mr. Samingkham	" "
4 - Muong Pek	Not yet named	" "
5 - Muong Pang Xay	Mr. Pol Moon	" "
6 - Muong Vang Xay	Mr. Youatong	" "
7 - Muong Vieng Fa	Mr. Moua Yeu	" "
8 - Muong Nong Heth	Mr. Lynengthong	" "
9 - Muong Xieng Hung	Mr. Xaochiathao	" "
10 - Muong Ngat	Mr. Ly Xong	" "

(1) Muong Khoun

Name of Tasseng	Name of Chief Tasseng	Previous Location	Present Location Ban/Tasseng/Muong/Khoueng
1 - Tasseng Xieng	Nai Khen	B. Siphom	B. Dongkalum/M. Thadeua/Vte
2 - Tasseng Gnoun	Thit Phimpha	B. Gnoun	B. Nongsa/M. Nasaythong/Vte
3 - Tasseng Sene Noi	Xieng Boonsom	B. Theuang	B. Veunkene/M. Saythaby/Vte
4 - Tasseng Kangsene	Thit Thong	B. Phan	B. Y Lay/M. Nasaythong/Vte
5 - Tasseng Phan	Nai Ounkham	B. Chanam	B. Veunkham/M. Saythany/Vte
6 - Tasseng Chanam	Xieng Chanday	B. Chanam	B. Muongcha/M. Khoun/XK.
7 - Tasseng Ome	Nai Ta Noi	B. Nagno	B. Nagno/M. Khoun/XK.
8 - Tasseng Thavieng	Nai Tha	B. Nalane	B. Nam Mo/M. Khoun/XK.
9 - Tasseng Phangtan	Nai One	B. Kang	B. " "
10 - Tasseng Xan Noi	Xieng Khamdy	B. Xan Noi	B. " "
11 - Tasseng Pha	Nai Tay	B. Thongkhoun	B. " "
12 - Tasseng Chamune	Nai Pha	B. Chamune	B. Paksane/M. Paksane/Brk.

TOTAL: 12 Tasseng and 203 Big Village, 24 Small Villages.

(2) Muong Pek

1 - Tasseng Kat	Nai Van Dy	B. Na Nou	B. Nanga/M. Nasaythong/Vte
2 - " Phoupene	Nai Phan	B. Hoipik	B. Phou Kam/M. Pek/
3 - " Seng	Nai Pheung	B. Nongkouang	B. Donetay/M. Thadeua/Vte.
4 - " Phonthong	Thao Khampha	B. Vangtong	B. Phou Kam/M. Pek/
5 - " Xiengdeth	Nai Phouang	B. Thamrung	B. Samsene/M. Pek/
6 - " Hangkeng	Thao Khamta	B. Hangkeng	B. Phou Kam/M. Pek/
7 - " Phonkham	Thit Bouddy	B. Pacha	B. Phou Kam/M. Pek/
8 - " Namouane	Thit Bouaphan	B. Namouane	B. Nampot/M. Phonehong/Vte
9 - " Longkhane	Thao Khampheng	B. Bontao	B. Phou Vieng/M. Pek/
10 - " Kheung	Thao Bouathong	B. Rangouam	B. Keun/M. Thourakhom/Vte
11 - " Thay	Thit Pheth	B. Choey	B. Thin/M. Thourakhom/Vte
12 - " Phat	Xieng Sopha	B. Phao	B. Khongneng/Thourakhom/Vte
13 - " Khay	Xieng Vanpheng	B. Pang	B. Thongmang/Phanthaboun/Vte
14 - " Khang	Thit Chintha	B. Kangvieng	B. " "
15 - " Pieng	Thao Kham Ta	B. Thakao	B. Veunkham/M. Saythany/Vte
16 - " Ang	Thao Bouasy	B. Kok Kieng	B. Nampot/M. Phonehong/Vte
17 - " Soui	Thao Vandy	B. Soui	B. " "

TOTAL: 17 Tasseng and 184 Big Villages, 31 Small Villages.

(3) Muong Nong Heth

Name of Tasseng	Name of Chief Tasseng	Previous Location	Present Location Ban/Tasseng/Muong/Khoueng
1. Tasseng Phousaboth	Yia Lu Vang	B. Vieng	B. Longcheng/M. Vang Vangsay/XK
2. "- Nam Lane	Tongpao Vang	B. Namlane	"- "-
3. "- Oln	Kia Lu Vang	B. Nong Oln	"- "-
4. "- Kengkhouay	Yia Neng Song	B. Long Cheng	"- "-
5. "- Phavene	Xao Chay Yang	B. Samthong	"- "-
6. Phou Moung	Changyeukang	B. Samthong	"- "-
7. "- Phakboun	Sao Long Ku	B. Longcheng	"- "-

TOTAL: 7 Tasseng and 93 Big Villages, 30 Small Villages.

(4) Muong Xieng Hung

1. Tasseng BourOln	Changtouvang	B. Bour Oln	B. Longcheng/Xienghung/XK
2. "- Kang Hong	Mouxoua Ku	B. Phou Kham	B. Nam Gnouan/ "-
3. "- Phou Louang	Yia Mia Vang	B. Phou Luang	B. Pa Hia/ "-
4. "- Pa Kha	Chia Teng Hong	B. Pa Kha	B. Namgnouan/ "-
5. "- Phou Hoat	Ly Fung Thao	B. Keo Kouang	B. Namgnouan/ Phou Hoat/
6. "- Phak Leung	Cheu Pao Vang	B. Phak Leung	B. Muong Cha/M. Xienghung/
7. "- Phou Mune	Ka Chu Song	B. Phou Mune	B. Houei Kham/ "-
8. "- Tham Thao	Bria Xa Heu	B. Thamthao	B. Long Cheng/ "-
9. "- Pha Pheung	Va Mia Ly	B. Pha Souk	B. Namgnouan/ "-
10. "- Thalin Noi	Chu Cha Yang	B. Pha Beng	B. Long Cheng/ "-
11. "- Houa Gnom	Xay Dang Yang	B. Phak Leung	B. Houei Kham/ "-
12. "- Phou Kabo	Xay Su Chang	B. Phou Ka Bo	B. Phaphay/ "-

TOTAL: 12 Tasseng and 193 Big Villages and 33 Small Villages

(5) Muong Moc

1. Tasseng Moc	Nai May	B. Muong	B. Houei Siat/Paksan/Brk.
2. "- Gnam	Nai Siew	B. Na Khoun	"- "-
3. "- Mo	Nai Sam Phan	B. Muong	B. Houei Siat/Paksan/Bork/
4. "- Thathom	Nai Boua Dy	B. Dong Mo	B. Symongkhoun/Bork/
5. "- Ngam	Nai Boua Pha	B. Nady	B. Vangkhoma/Bork/

TOTAL: 5 Tasseng and 59 Big Villages and 6 Small Villages.

(6) Muong Pang Xay

1. Tasseng Nakhoun	Nai E	B. Na	B. Naluang/Pangxay/XK.
2. "- Xamkhorn	Nai Toui	B. Xamkhorn	B. Nam Mo/ "-
3. "- Pene Pha	Thao Vinay	B. Longcheng	B. Longcheng/ "-
4. "- Song Khe	Nai Kham One	B. Houei Pham	B. Longcheng/ "-
5. "- Khang Ve	Nai Vandy	B. Khang Ve	B. Nam Mo/ "-
6. "- Phane	Thao Kham La	B. Phane	B. Nam Mo/ "-
7. "- Chang	Nai Seng	B. Namkouang	B. Houng Gnone/ "-
8. "- Nam Pene	Thao Vongsavath	B. Nam Pene	B. Pak Muong/ "-
9. "- Nam Ko	Nai Hueng	B. Nam Ko	B. Nam Mo/ "-
10. "- Houei Ong	Thao Manichan	B. Houei Ong	B. Muong Gnam/ "-
11. "- Nam Xay	Nai Keo	B. Nam Xay	B. Pha Pahay/ "-
12. "- Sam Keo	Nai Xang	B. Sam Keo	B. "- "-
13. "- Phakpangpang	Nai Mouane	B. Pak Pang Pang	B. Samsene/ "-

TOTAL: 13 Tasseng and 134 Big Villages and 34 Small Villages.

(7) Muong Ngat

Name of Tasseng	Name of Chief Tasseng	Previous Location	Present Location Ban/Tasseng/Muong/Khoueng
1. Tasseng Ngat	Fay Dang Vang	B. Muong Ngat	B. Muongcha/Vangxay/XK.
2. "- Thamtath	Pang Si Vang	B. Nam Song	B. Longcheng/Vangxay/XK.
3. "- Phou Sao	Yia Cha Lo	B. Nam Keng	B. Nam Gnan/M. Ngat/XK
4. "- Phou Soung	Bia Tang Vu	B. Phou Soung	B. Sanbong/ "-
5. "- Tham Hoat	Yong Ye Moua	B. Tham Hoat	B. "- "-
6. "- Sam Che	Xay Vang Yang	B. Sam Che	B. "- "-
7. "- Tham Souay	Xoua Dong Thao	B. Tham Souay	B. Thamsouay/ M. Ngat/XK.
8. "- Pounxang	Yia Chou Vu	B. Pounxang	B. San Bong/ M. Ngat/XK.
9. "- Nam Pheuak	Xay Pang Yang	B. Nam Pheuak	B. Nam Pheuak/M. Ngat/XK.

TOTAL: 9 Tasseng and 94 Big Villages and 38 Small Villages.

(8) Muong Vang Xay

1. Tasseng Phon Khe	Yia Yia Yang	B. pHou Khe	B. Phakhao/Vangxay/XK.
2. "- Phou Houa Xang	Xay Toua Vang	B. Phou Houaxang	B. Phou Kang/ "-
3. "- M. Phakhao	Xay Xoua Yang	B. Phakao	B. Phakhao/ "-
4. "- P. Sokngok	Tong Paoxong	B. Muongcha	B. Muongcha/Vangxay/XK.
5. "- Thongvak	Ly Bouachao	B. Thongvak	B. Thongvak/Vangxay/XK.
6. "- Pha Lo	Kia Nay Nang	B. Pha Lo	B. Pha Lo/ "-
7. "- Pha Xay	Xay Sy Yang	B. Khang	B. Phak Khe/ "-
8. "- Pha Phay	Xoua Xay Thao-	B. Nam Sat	B. Nam Sat/ "-
9. "- Keothiwnavang	Youa Chao Vang	B. Navangthinoi	B. Keothiwnavang/ "-
10. "- Pha No	Xia Seu Xong	B. Pha No-	B. Phak Ke "-
11. "- Pha Pong	Youa Yu Ly	B. Na	B. Namtao/ "-
12. "- Tham Heup	Xong Lu Xong	B. Namkene	B. "- "-

TOTAL: 12 Tasseng and 202 Big Villages and 67 Small Villages.

(9) Muong Kham

1. Tasseng Khamneua	Thao Song	B. Chomthong	B. Nahaydio/Chanthaboury/Vte
2. "- Kham Tay	Nai Liane	B. Tat Luang	B. That/Phon Hong/Vte.
3. "- Huong Tay	Xieng Vandy	B. Seng	B. Longcheng/Pangxay/XK.
4. "- Nhot Keua	Thao Kham Sing	B. Kao	B. Pakxang/Vangvieng/Vte.
5. "- Hat Nhok	Xing Hom	B. Mieng	B. Thong Sang Nang/Chanthaboury/Vte
6. "- Huong Nuea	Nai Phy	B. Ho Kang	"- "-
7. "- Hat Nam	Xieng Pan	B. Na Nhong	B. Komy/Vangvieng/Vte.
8. "- The	Xieng Phila	B. Phon Ngam	B. Nam Pot/Phonehong/Vte.
9. "- Thamsa	Nai Thun Khampha	B. Na Khang	B. Khoua Nam Meuay/Vangving/Vte.
10. "- Khao=	Thit Vandy	B. Tha	B. Pakxang/Vangvieng/Vte.
11. "- Dong Savang	Nai Thong Inh	B. Houa Na	B. "- "-
12. "- Lane	Nai May	B. Soum Way	B. Phak Khe/Pangxay/XK.
13. "- Pheungsam	Nai Thong	B. San Kham	B. Viengkeo/Vangvieng/Vte.
14. "- Bo Nhia	Thit Inh	B. Pa Cha	B. Longcheng/Pangxay/XK.
15. "- Bounthin	Nai That	B. San Kang	B. Sobsou/ "-
16. "- Bo Keo	Nai Souk	B. Yia	B. Longcheng/ "-
17. "- Kang Mune	Thao Khampeng	B. Houei Xouang	B. "- "-
18. "- Sybounhuong	Xing Xay	B. San Pho	B. "- "-

TOTAL: 18 Tasseng and 248 Big Villages and 50 Small Villages.

(10) Muong Vieng Fa

Name of Tasseng	Name of Chief Tasseng	Previous Location	Present Location Ban/Tasseng/Muong/Khoueng
1. Tasseng Phou Kongkhao	Ly Senthao	B. Nam Lao	B. Nam Lao/Vieng Fa/XK.
2. "- Tha Chok	Xia Ko Yang	B. Houei Sam	B. Nong Oln/ "-
3. "- Houei Kaneng	Fay Dang Thao	B. Houei Khinh B.	"- "-
4. "- Phon Dok	Yia Vu Dang	B. Phou Dok Neua	B. Phou Fa Noi/ "-
5. "- Phou Fa	Xay Yong Yang	B. Phou Xang Ngao	B. Phou Nong Py/Viengfa/XK.
6. "- Phou Se	Chu Vang Song	B. Phou Lak	B. Phou Lak/ "-
7. "- Phou Vieng	Mao Thaosong	B. Phou Vieng	B. Muong Phoun/Vang Vieng/Vte.
8. "- Nam Ba	Sia Khay Heu	B/ Nam Ba	B. Naty/Vangvieng/Vte.
9. "- Phon San	Yang Yeu Vu	B. Bouam Long	B. Bouamlong/Vieng Fa/XK.
10. "- Phou Dou	Ka May Lo	B. Nam Kon	B. "- "-

TOTAL: 10 Tasseng and 203 Villages.

So we get all in Khoueng Xieng Khouang: There are 10 Muong, 115 Tasseng, 1916 Bans.

REMARKS: These Muong and Tasseng are the area that the government can work with them. Some Muong and Tasseng moved to the other place and some didn't move they still at their own area. I like to show you about Muong and Tasseng that moved down to Vientiane as follow:

Name of Muong	Name of Tasseng	Previous Location	Present Location Ban/Tasseng/Muong/Khoueng
(1) <u>MUONG KHOUN:</u>	Tasseng Xieng	B. Siphom	B. Dongkalum/Done/Thadeua/Vte
	"- Gnoun	B. Gnoun	B. Nongsa/Ylai/Nasaythong/Vte.
	"- Sene Noi	B. Theuang	B. Veunkhene/V. Khene/Saythany
	"- Kangsene	B. Phan	B. Y Lai/Y Lai/ Nasaythong/Vte.
	"- Phan	B. Cha Nam	B. Veun Kham/Tha Ngon/Saythany
(2) <u>Muong Pek:</u>	"- Kat	B. Na Nou	B. Na Nga/ Y Lai/ Nasaithong
	"- Seng	B. Nong Khouang	B. Donetay/Done/Tha Deua/Vte
	"- Namouane	B. Namouane	B. Nam Pot/Phone Hong/Vte.
	"- Kheuang	B. Ra Ngouam	B. Keun/Keun/Thourakom/Vte.
	"- Thay	B. Choey	B. Thin/Thinkeo/Thourakhom.
	"- Phat	B. Phao	B. Khongneng/Keun/Thourakhom
	"- Khay	B. Pang	B. Thong Mang/Hat Kiang/Phanth.
	"- Khang	B. Khang Vieng	B. "- "-
	"- Phin-g	B. Tha Keo	B. Veunkham/Tha Ngon/Saythany
	"- Ang	B. Kok Kieng	B. Nam Pot/Phone Hong/Vte.
	"- Soui	B. Soui	B. "- "-
(3) <u>Muong Kham:</u>	"- Kham Neua	B. Chomthong	B. Nahaidio/Sysavath/Chantha.
	"- Kham Tay	B. Tat Luong	B. That/Phone Hong/Vte.
	"- Hat Nhok	B. Mieng	B. Thong SangNang/Thong Thoum.
	"- Houng Neua	B. Ho Kang	B. "- "-
	"- The	B. Phon Ngam-	B. Nampot/Phone Hong/Vte.
	"- Hat Nam	B. Na Nhong	B. Ko My/ Vang Vieng/Vte.
	"- Nhat Keua	B. Kao	B. Pak xang/Vangvieng/Vte.
	"- Tham Sa	B. Na Khang	B. Khoua Nam Meuy/Vangvieng/
	"- Khao	B. Tha	B. Pakxang/Vang vieng/Vte.
	"- Dongsavang	B. Houa Na	B. "- "-
	"- Pheung Sam	B. San Kham	B. Veing Keo/Vangvieng/Vte.

(4) Muong Vieng Fa: Tasseng Phou Vieng B. Phou Vieng B. Muong Phoun/Vangvieng/Vte.
 "- Nam Ba B. Nam Ba B. Naty/Vangvieng/Vte.

So we get: Muong Khoun: 5 Tassengs
 Muong Pek 11 Tassengs
 Muong Kham 11 Tassengs

TOTAL: 3 Muong, 27 Tassengs.

TO: Fritz Benson

July 27, 1971

FROM: Phoumy SIRIEATH

SUBJECT: List of Muong & Tassang in Khoueng Xieng Khouang:

XIENG KHOUANG PROVINCE THERE ARE 10 MUONG LIKE:

Name of Muong

1. Muong Khoun
2. Muong Peck
3. Muong Kham
4. Muong Mok
5. Muong Pang Xay
6. Muong Vieng Pa
7. Muong Vang Xay
8. Muong Nong Het
9. Muong Xieng Houng
10. Muong Ngad

Name of Chao Muong

- Mr. Douakham
"
Mr. Boonchanh
Mr. Samingkham
Mr. Kham Moon
Mr. Moua Yeu.
Mr. Youa Tong Yang
Mr. Ly Neung Thong
Mr. Xao Chia Thao
Mr. Ly Xong.

MUONG KHOUN, THERE ARE 12 TASSENGS LIKE:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Tasseng Xieng | 7. Tasseng Ome |
| 2. Tasseng Yoon | 8. Tasseng Tha Vieng |
| 3. Tasseng Senh Noi | 9. Tasseng Phang Tan |
| 4. Tasseng Kang Senh | 10. Tasseng Xan Noi |
| 5. Tasseng Phanh | 11. Tasseng Pha |
| 6. Tasseng Lanam | 12. Tasseng La Mouanh |

MUONG PECK, THERE ARE 17 TASSENG LIKE:

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Tasseng Kath | 9. Tasseng Long Kham |
| 2. Tasseng Phou Penh | 10. Tasseng Kheung |
| 3. Tasseng Seng | 11. Tasseng Thay |
| 4. Tasseng Phontong | 12. Tasseng Phath |
| 5. Tasseng Sieng Deth | 13. Tasseng Khay |
| 6. Tasseng Hang Keng | 14. Tasseng Khang |
| 7. Tasseng Phon Kham | 15. Tasseng Pieng |
| 8. Tasseng Na Mouanh | 16. Tasseng Ang |
| | 17. Tasseng Souy. |

MUONG KHAM, THERE ARE 18 TASSENGS LIKE:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Tasseng Kham Neua | 10. Tasseng W Khao |
| 2. Tasseng Kham Tay | 11. Tasseng Dong Savang |
| 3. Tasseng Heung Tay | 12. Tasseng Lane |
| 4. Tasseng Yod Keua | 13. Tasseng Pheung Xam |
| 5. Tasseng That Bok | 14. Tasseng Bo Yia |
| 6. Tasseng Heuang Neua | 15. Tasseng Boun Thinh |
| 7. Tasseng Hat Nam | 16. Tasseng Bo Keo |
| 8. Tasseng Tai | 17. Tasseng Kang Neua |
| 9. Tasseng Tham La | 18. Tasseng Sy Soun Heuang |

MUONG MOK, THERE ARE 5 TASSENGS LIKE:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Tasseng Tha Thom | 3. Tasseng Mo |
| 2. Tasseng Bganh | 4. Tasseng Gnam |
| | 5. Tasseng Mok. |

MUONG PANG XAY, THERE ARE 13 TASSENGS LIKE:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Tasseng Na Khoun | 7. Tasseng Chang |
| 2. Tasseng Sam Khone | 8. Tasseng Nam Pane |
| 3. Tasseng Panh Pha | 9. Tasseng Nam Ko |
| 4. Tasseng Song Kea | 10. Tasseng Houy Ong |
| 5. Tasseng Khang Ve | 11. Tasseng Nam Xay |
| 6. Tasseng Phanh | 12. Tasseng Sam Keo |
| 7. Tasseng Chang | 13. Tasseng Phak Pang Pang |

MUONG VIENGFA, THERE ARE 10 TASSENGS LIKE:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Tasseng Phou Khong Khao | 6. Tasseng Phou Sai |
| 2. Tasseng Tha Choke | 7. Tasseng Phou Vieng |
| 3. Tasseng Houy Kaneung | 8. Tasseng Nam Ba |
| 4. Tasseng Phou Dok | 9. Tasseng Phou San |
| 5. Tasseng Phou Fa | 10. Tasseng Phou Dou. |

MUONG VANG XAY, THERE ARE 12 TASSENGS LIKE:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Tasseng Phou Khai | 8. Tasseng Pha Xay |
| 2. Tasseng Phou Houa Xang | 9. Tasseng Pha Phay |
| 3. Tasseng Muong / Pha | 10. Tasseng Navang |
| 4. Tasseng Pha Khao | 11. Tasseng Pha Pong |
| 5. Tasseng Phou Xoke Ngok | 12. Tasseng Tham Heup |
| 6. Tasseng Thong Hak | |
| 7. Tasseng Pha Lo | |

MUONG NONG HET, THERE ARE 7 TASSENGS LIKE:

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Tasseng Phou Sa Bod | 4. Tasseng Keng Khouay |
| 2. Tasseng Nam Lane | 5. Tasseng Pha Vane |
| 3. Tasseng Nong Onh | 6. Tasseng Phou Nong |
| | 7. Tasseng Phak Bounh |

MUONG XIENG HOUANG, THERE ARE 12 TASSENGS LIKE:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Tasseng Bouak Onh | 7. Tasseng Phou / Meunh |
| 2. Tasseng Khang Hong | 8. Tasseng Tham Thao |
| 3. Tasseng Phou Luang | 9. Tasseng Pha Pheung |
| 4. Tasseng Pa Kham | 10. Tasseng Tha Linh Noi |
| 5. Tasseng Phou Houad | 11. Tasseng Houa Gnouanh |
| 6. Tasseng Phak Leung | 12. Tasseng Phou Ka Bo. |

MUONG NGAD, THERE ARE 9 TASSENGS LIKE:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Tasseng Muong Ngad | 5. Tasseng Tham Houad |
| 2. Tasseng Tham Tad | 6. Tasseng Sam Chia |
| 3. Tasseng Phou Xao | 7. Tasseng Tham Souy |
| 4. Tasseng Phou Soung | 8. Tasseng Pong Xang |
| | 9. Tasseng Nam Pheuk. |

IN THE XIENG KHOUANG PROVINCE, THERE ARE 10 MUONGS AND 116 TASSENGS.

KHOUENG XIENG KHOUANG

Population in each Muong as follow:

<u>MUONG</u>	<u>People</u>
Muong Pang fXay	11191
Muong Viengfa	20497
Muong Xieng Houng	17911
Muong Ngad	9500
Muong Khoun	-
Muong Peck	-
Muong Kham	-
Muong Mok	-
Muong Vang Xay	-
Muong Nong Het	-

ORA:ps:7-27-71

TO: Fritz Benson

Dec 22, 1970

FROM: Lyteng

SUBJECT: Report on Refugees from Ban Na Khang, Tasseng Tham La, Muong Kham
Located at Ban Xon.

Ethnic Group: Lao

Originally, Nai Ban Kham Huong was from Ban Na Khang, Tasseng Tham La, Muong Kham in Xieng Khouang province, he was a leader of 40 families with 287 villagers. They had been living quietly and happily for more than 30 years each family got enough "Na", raised a lot of fowls, cows and buffaloes for itself. Even the situation had been changing month after month.

Unfortunately, a conflict between Lao Army and Pathet Lao broke out in the morning of February 12, 1966. The fighting lasted all day long. In the meantime, the villagers were told to move at once, so, when night came, all villagers left their houses including animals, fowls and rice, only cows and water buffaloes were about 500 heads of the whole village.

After 9 days of walking through the jungle, they arrived to Muong Hien as soon as they got there they flew to Sam Thong "Life in the new village was hard and miserable" the Nai Ban said "but difficulties and problems are gradually solved with the great help from USAID and the government. Herewith, Mr. Kham Huong also sent his warm thank to USAID for the rice his people and himself had been receiving including many other things as blankets, clothing, pots, mosquito-nets, plates and salt. They were all truly appreciated Lao government and the United States.

This year, none of his group had Hai or Na. They arrived in Ban Xon last June, In this month, it was late for Hai. Everyone could only build his small hut and was waiting for the next crop season. Although, most family owned a small garden in which they grew vegetable, Health seemed better here but while in Sam Thong sickness was severe. This group died as many as 29 in which one was the Nai Ban elder son.

Informant: Mr. Kham Huong

ORA/Lyteng/ps:12-22-70

TO: Fritz Benson

Dec 22, 1970

FROM: Lyteng

SUBJECT: Report on Refugees from Ban Nam Piew, Tasseng Khao, Muong Kham
Located at Ban Xon

Ethnic Group: Lao

Nai Ban Chai was from Ban Nam Piew, Tasseng Kao, Muong Kham in Xieng Khouang province. He was a native of this village and lived till July 1965. This part of life was under Royal Lao Government, even the situation was going to be changing month after month his people could still enjoy themselves in the farm, in daily life and in religion.

After July 1965, his village was captured the fighting lasted two days and the enemies had pushed Lao army out. So being a good Nai Ban of 7 families with 45 people, the villagers understand him well. They all lived under Pathet Lao four years. During this period of time, life was going bad to worse there was not much changing in the first two years. The enemies also helped in the house, swept the playground and especially in the rice field. By the time, the villagers pretended enjoyable but sad and shy deep in heart. Pathet Lao program began two years after they had occupied the village. There are four kind of associations or clubs: club of men, club of women, club of boys and club of young ladies. At least a Pathet Lao is involved in each club. These clubs functioned separately and differently. For example the club of men deals in organizing the villagers, club of women in customs, club of boys in military service and / young ladies in future employee. Since these associations started, daily life changed completely. The first thing was working together no matter how many people in; the family. All should help one another, while crops were being crept in storage Pathet Lao made the calculation of consumption of each family. Each villager was allowed 500 grammes of rice per day. And the rest would be stored in a special house called "Kao Xoi Xat" which meant "rice for the people"

Livestocks: Every head of animals should be counted in each family. The villagers couldn't sell to anybody because there was no market. On the other hand, everyone had raised himself enough. They couldn't kill for food or any purposes unless they got permission from the Pathet Lao in chief of the village.

PL. recruited soldiers, this program began as soon as they realized that the villagers had much confident on them. First the boys were to be soldiers guarding their village, as they were being trained month to year the next step would be staying in group and sleeping in a camp. During this time, it was very important, they all were well trained in many military activities and then they were named "tha Han Kheuang Thi" which meant reinforcement troops, up to this point, it took times but here after Pathet Lao would send these troops to wherever they wished.

Club of men, as being a parther in the family and Nai Ban he participated in this club, theis club played the most important role in the community. All villagers help a meeting every five days. At least two Pathet Lao were present. They discussed all difficulties and troubles which they had had during the last five days and planned for the next five. This included family problems. If there was some political trouble that couldn't solve they reported to Chao Muong and Chao Khouang.

Assassinated, when the enemies suspected someone and decided to kill the arrangement was harmonious, gently and very cold. They held a meeting, let everyone know that they would take him to a training program for two months, they had already chosen the proper man for that course and he had to go. But when the two months was over the man still had not returned.

Religion Pathet Lao totally ignored the Wat and Monks. If someone could not stop preaching or being a monk he was free to worship but at the same time, he "must" belong to one of the clubs as an ordinary villager. That meant he had to work for himself, join the community in all activities.

Mr. Chai and his people had moved to Pha Poune, Tasseng / Pha So, Muong Hiem in Luang Prabang for 3 months. Then back to Xieng Ded in Xieng Khouang another 3 months where his wife died and lost his young brother in action. He then fled to Sam Thong for 6 months, but Sam Thong was captured last March and again fled to Ban Xen.

Informant: Mr. Chai

ORA/Lyteng/ps:12-22-70

TO: Hritz Benson

May 6, 1971

FROM: Herdang (Xieng Khouang)

SUBJECT: Refugee from Tasseng Nam Lan (Meo)

Nai Kong Faidang Thao, represent of Tasseng Nam Lan. Before 1950 they had been in Ban Phou Saboth, Tasseng Phou Saboth, Muong Kham, Xieng Khouang. In 1958 they have stayed 8 months in the forest, during that time they have separated the military to two groups as neutral (Kong Le) and neutral (Phou My). When Kong Le knew that the villagers do not be friend with him he try to arrest some of the villagers, so they were afraid of that. In 1960 they compased a group of village soldier to resist, after they have compased village soldier already, the enemy knew about that and they came to chase them out in Phou Saboth on June 11, 1960. They have moved down to Suan Mon they stayed 2 months in Suan Mon till August 3, 1960 they have got rice drop in first time in their life on Oct 11, 1960 the enemy also came to Suan Mon because Ban Suan Mon is near to the road No. 6. They couldn't resist the enemy and they moved up to Houei Sa An, they stayed a few days in Houei Sa An and went back to fight in Phou Saboth after they have won they went back and brought their families to live in Phou Saboth for 4 years.

After 4 years the enemy came to chase them out in Phou Saboth again and they moved to Ban Song 5 Km far from Suan Mon, they stayed a month in Ban Song and the enemy also came in Ban Song and they moved up to Houei Sa An again, and on Feb 7, 1965 the enemy also came to Houei Sa An and they moved to San Pa Kha and after that they turned back to Phou ~~ex~~ Vai, Pha Poun, near Na Khang, In 1966 the enemy came to Phou Vai, Pha Poun and they eschewed to Phou Cum LS-50, they stayed 8 months in Phou Cum after that they got Phou ~~Sidoox~~ Vai and Pha Poun back they went back to Phou Vai, Pha Poun. On Feb 27/1969 they lost Phou Vai to enemy again and they moved to Phou Sangao near Phou So LS-57, and on July 21, 1969 they lost Phou Sa Ngao and they moved to Phou Sa Mang on Feb 2, 1971. When they were staying in Phou Samang the enemy arrested 30 families 150 people in three villages as Phou Sangao, Phou Saly, Houei Ping. Colonel Mua Su ordered them to move from Phou Samang quickly to Houei Tak for waiting new order and waiting some one to help them, but no body help them and the enemy chased them again and they went down to Pha Hong Feb 21/ 1971 on Feb 24, 1971 they arrived Pha Lam Mou. When they were staying in Pha Lam Mou they heard the enemy coming very close to Pha Lam Mou// they quickly moved to Kio Ka Cham, on March 3, 1971. The ~~ge~~ General Vang Pao came to Kio Ka Cham and ordered them to go to Phou Chia on the next day they continue to Phou Chia, they arrived Phou Chia on March 6, 1971.

During the trip there was one people died by rice drop hit and one got hurt in Ban Houei Tak now they received material already as ~~xxxxxx~~ Salad Oil, Cooking pot, Steaming pot, Elanket, Plastic sheet, exe, machete, and black cloth now they no plan to go oney waithing ~~xxxxxx~~ order from VP. and no problem with them.

TO: Fritz Benson

September 20, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban Nam Long #313 Report.

Ethnic Group: Lao Theung

Mr. Than as an assistnat of Nai Ban Na Luang, Tasseng Dong Savan, Muong Kham, Province Xieng Khouang.

During 1950 they had been in Muong Khao UG-4288 Tasseng Dong Savan, Muong Kham, Province Xieng Khouang, during the time they were 30 families. In 1965 the PL chased in Ban Houei Sa An UG-4191. So they were afraid of the PL; they left to Pha Poun #230 at 7:00 in the morning they had been in Pha Poun for one year. In 1966 the PL chased Pha Poun at 4:00 in the morning, they battled the PL until 6:00 in the morning there were 5 soldiers were killed. They left to Phou Vai UH-2801. They had been in Phu Vai for 3 days, then they left to Bon Long #32. During the trip they walked to Nam Khao UG-2596, and stayed there for 10 days, they walked to Bouam Long they had been in Bouam Long for one ~~10/10~~ month, the official in Bouam Long ordered them to go to Ban Na Luang UG-3198 they had been in Ban Na Luang for 2 years, the PL chased them again at about 4:00 in the morning. There were only 25 ADC aoldiers battled the PL and they battled the PL until 7:00 in the morning, they ran away to Bouam Long there 2 soldiers were killed they had been in Bouam Long for 2 months, they were picked up to Phu So # 57. They had been in Phu So for 10 d/ays they left to Muong Souy #108 for a week they left to Xieng Det. They had been in Xieng Det for 8 months. So many sickness and there were about 40 people were died by sickness. In 1969 the PL chased them at about 12:00 in theafternoon they ran away to Sam Sen #112, there were 6 people were killed.

They had been in Sam Nen #112 for a month, then the PL chased Ban Nam Ki TG-6040, they learned that the PL would come to arrest them, they were afraid of the PL, they suddenly left to Ban Nam Tao #161. They had been in Ban Nam Tao for 2 months, they were supported rice, salt and canned meat. They left to Sam Thong. They arrived Sam Thong on November 1969 and had been there 10 months.

On March 18th 1970 the PL chased Sam Thong at about 5:00 in the morning they left to Pha Khe TF-8299 and had been there ~~for~~ 4 months, they received only rice, salt and canned meat. They left Pha Khe TF-8299 tp Ban Nam Long. They were supported blankets, mosquitonets sleeping mats, buckets, cooking pots and steamer pots. They already made the rice fields but so little so that they didn't think it would be enough for next year. No problem about sickness every body are healthy.

ORA:ps:20-9-71

TO: Fritz Benson

September 29, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban Nam Nyam (UG-7901) Report

Ethnic Group: Meo

Mr. Lia Xang Lo as Nai Kong the refugee chief, Tasseng Muong Ngad, Muong Ngad, Province Xieng Khouang.

During 1950 they had been in Ban Muong Ngad LS-01. During that time they were 150 families. In 1964 the communist chased them at about 2:00 in the afternoon. They had 16 village guards, they couldn't resist the communist, so they ran away to hide in forest around Muong Ngad area. They had been in the forest for 3 months, then they chased the PL away, they came back to Muong Ngad again. They had been there until 1969. In March 12th 1969 the PL chased them again at about 4:00 in the afternoon. The PL came from UG-9907, so they left to VG-0905. They had been there for a month. In April 5th 1969 the enemy chased them again at about 5:00 in the morning so they left to VF-0698, they had been there until August 13th 1969 they were supported blankets, sleeping mats, cooking pots etc.....

In April 16th 1970 the PL chased them at 11:00 in the morning, so they left to VF-0896, they had been there for 18 days, then they were picked up to Muong Nyam LS-63. They were supported rice, salt, canned meat, blankets, sleeping mats, cooking pots etc.....

In May 4th 1970 they went up to Nam Nyam they are supported rice, salt, canned meat. They received blankets, sleeping mats, mosquitonets, cooking pots, steamer pots, frying pan, plates, spoons and knives in September 21st 1971. They already made the rice fields, but they said during the time to make rice field, the condition of the country was very terrible so they could make for only a little rice fields, they don't think it would be enough for next year. They are 12 families 63 persons.

ORA:ps:29-9-71

TO: Fritz Benson

September 29, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban Nam Nyam UG-7901 Report

Ethnic Group: Meo

Mr. Ya Dang as Nai Kong, Tasseng Phu Xao, Muong Ngad, Province Xieng Khouang. During 1950 they had been in Ban Nam Xao LS-208, Tasseng Phu Xao, Muong Meo, Province Xieng Khouang.

During that the time they were 50 families. During 1953 the communist came into their village, and propagated that "Don't be afraid, every body must make the rice fields and the communist would help them". After that for about 2 or 3 weeks the communist ordered them to allow their ladies go with the communist and danced with them a round the fire place in the yard. The communist lived with them for a month, then the communist had gone, so they got bore of the communist. So they composed for 12 village guards to protect them, then the communist learned that, they revolted to the communist, the communist came to chase them for many times, so they couldn't stay theire, they left to Xieng Khouang UG-2840. They had been in Xieng Khouang for a year, they requested for a troop of soldiers to help them, they went to chase the communist away, then they removed to Ban Nam Xao again. They had been there until 1962, they composed for 100 ADC soldiers. During that year the PL chased side by side of Nam Xao area until 1964, the PL chased Ban Nam Xao at about 8:00 in the morning so they ran away to the forest around Nam Xao area. They had hidden for 3 months, they chased the PL away, then they came back to Ban Nam Xao #208, and the PL stole all of their belongings.

In 1970 the PL chased them at about 3:00 in the evening. They battled the PL for 10 days, there were 5 soldiers were killed so they couldn't resist the PL they left to Phu Sam Soum UG-7515. They had been there for a week, they left to Nam Nyam UG-7901. During the trip from Ban Nam Xao, they walked for 7 days, then arrived Ban Nam Nyam, they arrived Ban Nam Nyam they arrived Ban Nyam on November 1971. They already made for a little rice fields, the seeds were not enough so they think it would not be enough for next year. They are 216 families with 1436 people. Since they have been in Ban Nam Nyam there were about 15 people died by sickness. So many sickness and they have no medic. They were supported blanket sleeping mat, cooking pots etc..... In Sept, 21st 1971 they say they are very poor, they need cloth badly.

ORA:ps:29-9-71

TO: Fritz Benson

September 29, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban Nam Nyam UC-7901 Report

Ethnic Group: Meo-Lao Theung

Mr. Pho Theung as Nai Ban Pha Hok, Tasseng, Mo Muong Ngad, Province Xieng Khouang.

During 1950 they had been in Ban Pha Hok UC-8813, Tasseng Xieng Mo, Muong Meo, Province Xieng Khouang. During that time they were 20 families. They composed for 100 ADC soldiers in 1960 during 1965 the PL chased them at about 5:00 in the afternoon, there were 4 people were killed, and so they left to hide in the forest around Pha Hok area for a month, then they chased the PL away, and they came back to Ban Pha Hok they had been there for 4 years, during 1970 the PL chased them again at about 12:00 in the afternoon. They battled the PL for an hour, then the PL was retreated, after that for 4 days, the PL chased them again at about 5:00 in the afternoon. They battled the PL for a few minutes, but they couldn't resist because the PL were so many.

During the attack, there was a lady was hurt so they left to Nam Mang UC-8805. They had been in Ban Nam Mang for a week, the PL chased them again at about 6:00 in the evening, they ran away to Muong Nyam LS-63. There were 2 people were killed. They had been in Ban Muong Nyam for a year, they were supported rice, salt and canned meat, there were 4 children died by sickness.

In April 1st 1971 the PL chased them again at about 2:00 in the evening, so suddenly they ran away to Ban Nam Nyam. Since they had been in Ban Nam Nyam, there were 2 people died by sickness. They were supported rice, salt and canned meat, they received blankets, sleeping mats, cooking pots etc..... Supported in September 21st 1971. They are 21 families 111 people. There are 4 people sick now, people sick by fever they have no medic nor teacher. All of their belongings were lost so they are very poor, they request if USAID have cloth, please send to them.

ORA:ps:29-9-71

THE LIST OF REFUGEES IN BAN NAM NYAM (UG-7901) 'T'

Tasseng Phu Xao	216/1436
Tasseng Nam Xao	62/419
Tasseng Nong Samche	35/211
Tasseng Mo (Lao Theung Refugees)	21/111
Tasseng Muong Ngad	12/63
Tasseng Nam Paeua	103/683

TOTALS: 449/2923

The really refugees are 246/2240 people. Tasseng Nam Pheua's people aren't refugees, but during the time to make the rice field the condition of the country was so terrible so USAID has fed them either, they are 103 families with 683 people.

ORA:ps:29-9-71

TO: Fritz Benson

July 30, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban Nam Nyon LS-288.

Mr. Vang Xao Vang as Nai Ban Vieng, Tasseng Phuck Boune, Muong Xieng Hon, Khoueng Xieng Khouang.

During 1950 they had been in Ban Keo Kha (the territory of Nong Het), Tasseng Phuck Boune, Muong Nong Het, Khoueng Xieng Khouang. They were 40 families as they had been in Keo Kha. During that time the communist soldiers came and lived with them for 3 years.

In 1953 Ge. VP. chased the communist soldiers away, then, the people were afraid and scattered to the forest until 1957. They were gathered at Pha Ngua. "Pha Ngua is about 20 Km from Keo Kha to the southwest." They were 7 families had been in Pha Ngua, and the communist soldiers built a camp nearly their village. They force the villagers to transport food and rice to Phu Sa Bood and Phu Nong.

Then the communist soldiers composed them for 8 villagers guards and gave them 5 guns and 50 bullets per gun. After ten days some of villagers accused them to the communist that "these soldiers used to be Gen. VP. soldiers before so, if you gave them those guns, they would escape and go to be VP. soldiers again"

So the communist afraid what they had said, they sent 3 soldiers came to arrest them and to tell them to give those guns back. But those soldiers couldn't arrest them, because they were more than those soldiers. So they could do nothing, then, they retreated back. So during that evening they left to Phu Sa Bood. They were 4 families escaped. then, they went to Phu Sa Bood our army camp and gave them those guns and told them the whole story. They had been in 1963 after 3 months they sent soldiers to chased the communist at Pha Ngua away, and took those villagers with them to Phu Sa Bood. They had been in there for one year, until 1964 then, the PL chased them and they moved to Ban Song. They had been there for one year. Then, they chased the PL away and moved back to Phu Sa Bood and lived there for one year. On December 24th 1966 at about 3:00 in the morning the PL chased them again.

During the attack there were a soldiers was killed and one was hurt then they moved to Phu Ngon. They had been in Phu Nyon for 3 years. The PL came very near them. So they request planes and picked the population up to Long Tieng LS-29A but not finish yet, just only 1/3 were picked up then, the PL chased them on Mau 1969 at about 15:00 During the attack our soldiers ran away, they couldn't hold their ground. So they didn't know that whether those population were killed.

Those people who were picked up to Long Tieng LS-20A had been in there for 5 months, then, the PL chased Sam Thong LS-20. Then, they moved to Ban Nam Nyon LS-288 they arrived that in 1970. Every thing were lost in Phy Nyon. Since they took refuge from Phy Nyon they didn't received any support just rice, salt and canned meat. They didn't have cooking pot, so they used the can of canned meat for instead cooking pots, and used saks of rice instead blankets and sleeping mats. They are 18 families 157 people since they have been in Nam Nyon, there were 4 children died by malaria. Tasseng lives in Long Tieng LS-20A. They expect to stay in Nam Nyon LS-288, they are so miserable. they need cooking pots, blankets, mosquitonets and sleeping mats badly.

ORA:ps:7-30-71

TO: Fritz Benson

August 11, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban Phu Sang Noi (TF-7195) Report

Ethnic Group: Meo.

Mr. Tong Pao Vang as Tasseng Nam Lan, Muong Nong Het, Khoueng Xieng Khouang.

During 1950 they had been in Ban Nam Lan UG-5477, Tasseng Phu Douk, Muong Pet, Khoueng Xieng Khouang. They were about 60 families, in 1953 they composed 30 village guards.

There were 6 frenchmen came from Phu Sa Bout and stayed in their village for 3 days, then went to Houei Hong. After that for 2 days, there were about 200 communist soldiers came, they also brought a frenchmen with them. So the villagers didn't know that they were communist soldiers. The villagers thought that they were french soldiers. They killed chickens, pigs to feed them but the communist said "please put the vegetable or the meat" so that it made them to understand that those soldiers were communist, because the communist usually put vegetable on the meat. But french just have only meat with rice. As that time it was about 8:00 in the morning so the ladies and children had gone to the rice fields.

Mr. Tong Pao Vang and his brother were at home to feed the soldiers. When they learned that those soldiers were communist, Mr. Tong Pao Vang told his brother to go out to the back of the bedroom, then, Mr. Tong Pao Vang entered in the bedroom and took his gun, gave it to his brother through the wall as they were doing, the french who was lying very near them, get up and seized the top of the gun. So they ran away, the communist shot after them. One of their village guards was killed. They went to Pha Tet UG-5383. The Plane of french chased the communist in their village and dropped the bombs to their houses and all their animals were killed. They had been in Pha Tet UG-5385 for 3 months. They learned that Mr. Pha Nya Tou By Ly Phoung had gotten Thong Hai Hin UG-0651, then, the communist had gone to Vietnam. So they moved back to Ban Nam Lan UG-5477. They had been there until 1960, the communist had came to Na Khan UH-4109. Then ~~they~~ Gen. V.P. ordered them to go to bar the enemy's way because the communist would come to chase Ban Ban UG-4971 so they did as his order but they couldn't resist the enemy. They retreated back to Ban Nam Lan UG-5477 then the communist chased Ban B n UG-4971 for 20 days. The Kongle chased in Thong Hai Hin UG-0651 after that for 3 months communist propagandized them to combine with them but they didn't agree. Gen. V.P. ordered them to go to Nam Tong UG-5484. They composed 5 companies soldiers more ~~they~~ they had been there for 6 months. The communist tried to shoot the cannon as 85 mm. 57 mm. 82 mm. to them for 52 days, then the communist came and chased them during the attack there were 10 ~~pe~~ soldiers were killed so they moved to Houei Sa An UG-3993. They had been there for 5 months, then they went to chase the enemy in Ban Ta UG-5284 and Ban Nam Lan UG-5477 away.

It was in 1963 the Kongle combined with them so they went to Ban Ban UG-4971 to help the Kongle chase the PL but they couldn't drive the PL there were about 30 soldiers were killed in the battle field. They returned to Ban Ta UG-5284 during that time there were one company had been in Ban Ta UG-5284, 2 companies had been in Nam Long UG-4385, 2 companies had been in Houei Sa An UG-3993 and UG-4191.

In 1965 there were about 3 battalions of PL came to chased them at about 3:00 in the morning at Houei Sa An Tai UG-3993, the battle was lasted for 4 hours. There were 20 soldiers, 10 population were killed. So they moved to Houei Sa An Neua UG-4191, the next night at about 4:00 in the morning the PL chased them again, until 7:00 in the morning there were 2 soldiers and 5 population were killed. Then they moved to San Pauka UH-0608. During the trip they stayed at UG-3997, UG-3603, UH-2905, UH-2105, UH-1206 in each place for one night. Then they arrived San Pauka UH-0608 most of them stayed at Pha Poun UH-3603. They were about 250 families, 50 soldiers and a company AC soldiers, they had been there for one month, the soldiers lived in the camp. Then, the PL chased in the refugees village and no soldier to help them. So there were about 50 people were killed, so Lao Theung families were about (50 F.) arrested. They ran away to San Pauka UH-0608 they had been there for one year they were supported rice, salt, blankets, cooking pots, hoes and steel.

In 1966 they chased the enemy at Houei Sa An, Pha Poun UH-3603 away. They moved back to Phu Vai UH-3400, but the soldiers lived in the camp Pha Poun UH-3603. They had been there until 1967. They were supported rice and salt, the PL chased them again so they moved to Phyu Cum LS-50A. They chased the PL way again. They moved back to Phu Vai again.

In 1968 the PL came and chased the camp in Pha Poun UH-3603 there were 8 soldiers were killed, then, Pha Poun was lost, they moved back to Phyu Cum LS-50A. then USAID ordered them to go to Phu To TH-8800, they had moved to Phyu To for about one month, the PL chased Phyu Cum LS-50A. they were afraid that the PL would come to chase them. Therefore they moved to Xieng Det LS-26. During the trip they walked to TG-8795, TG-8793, TG-8687, TG-8478, TG-8274, Muong Souy LS-108, TG-7356, TG-6752 in each place they stayed for one night then they arrived Xieng Det LS-26 they had been there for 2 months. So many sickness, there were about 30 people died by sickness. So they moved to Ban San Kiad TG-6456, they had been there for one month, the PL chased them again at about 7:30 in the evening, there were 6 people were killed they ran away to Ban Nam Tao LS-161 they had been there for 3 months, then, they moved to Sam Thong they were supported blankets, cooking pots, plates, bowls, spoons and clothes 2 meters per person. USAID ordered them to go to Phu Mi TG-5612. They moved to Phu Mi and had been there for 5 months. Then, Gen V.P. ordered them to go to Phu Sang Noi. They arrived Phu Sang Noi on May 1970. they received blankets, cooking pots, steeling pots, plates, bowls, spoons steel, rice salt and canned meat. Since they have been there were 6 persons died by sickness. They are 240 /1000 they expect to stay there if the enemy don't chase them again.

TO: Fritz Benson

August 11, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban Phu Sang Noi LS-244 Refugees Report.

Ethnic Group: Meo

Mr. Nyia Yia as Nai Ban Phu Nong, Tasseng Phuck Boune, Muong Nong Het, Khoueng Xieng Khouang.

During 1950 they had been in ban Phu Nong UG-5859, during the time the communist soldiers came and propaganda that the men must become soldiers and fight french and protect the country and those who don't become to be soldier, Then must make the rice fields and share 1/2 for soldier. The communist came two time per week. So after 20 days the villagers composed 50 villagers guards because they were afraid of the communist then, french soldiers knew that their village had village guards. There were about 300 french soldiers came into their village. Then, the communist learned that some french had came in there, they sent soldiers came and chased them. During the attack 4 french men were killed, but the communist couldn't hold their ground after the attack the communist was retreated, and french was retreated also. Then, they had hidden their guns because they were afraid of the communist. Then, the communist came and said we don't believe you because you had connected french. If you don't become our soldier, we would arrest you and send you to Ban Nong Het. We wouldn't let you to stay here. After they had said this. They arrested one man and took him with them and went away. Then, after a month they had moved to Muong the UG-4761 and had composed 50 soldiers more, then, the man that the communist had arrested had escaped to them with a gun of the communist. They had been in Muong the for about 5 years. The communist chased them again but the communist were retreated, and 2 communist were killed. So they lived until 1960. Then the Kongle had chased Thong Hai Hin, then, they came to Ban Ban UG-4971 and the communist came again. The Kongle and the communist came very near their village, so they were afraid of them, and they moved to Phu Nong UG-5859 again. They had been in Phu Nong for 3 years. Then, the communist came to chase them they were 3 groups one group came from UG-5558, and one group came from UG-5858 and other group came from UG-6155. And some of them were at UG-6066 and shot 105 mm to Phu Nong UG-5859 the shooting of 105 mm. was lasted for 3 days a soldiers was killed and one was hurt.

On the third day the enemy chased them at about 18:00 in the evening they were one battalion attacked with the enemy for about one hour. During the attack there were 6 soldiers were killed it was in 1963. Then they moved to Bouam Dao Tai UG-6751. As they arrived there the communist shot 105 mm from UG-6155 to UG-6751 and there were 7 people were killed and 4 people were hurt. And there were about 2000 families

were arrest. And there wre about 50 familis went to Nam Pong UG-6842 then t e communist chased them again. There were about 40 people were killed then, they soldiers ran away, and the population were arrested. The communist took them to Ban Phu Nong again UG-5859. They had been there for 20 days then they moved to Ban Pak Khong UG-4561 they had been there for one year. During the timethose whom became soldiers had been in Long Tieng LS-20A and those who weren't soldier had been with their families. During that time the communist didn't live with them so they had time to escaped then, they left to san Cho UG-4858. They were about 70 people were escaped. They had been in Ban San Cho for one night. Then they went to Ban Pak Ka UG-4746, they stayed there for 2 days. Then they went to Ban Boune Oune UG-5737 and stayed for one night. They went to stay at Nam Koma, Nam Keng, Nam Chang, Phu Song UG-7316 and Muong Nyan in each place for only one night. Then they arrived Ban Ta Thom UG-5300. They had been in there 5 days, the , Gen. V.P. visited them then they arequested him for the plane to pick them up. So he sent the plane and picked them up to ~~V.P.~~ Sam Thong LS-20. They arrivwd Samthong on Feb. 1965 during the trip since that they took refugees from Ban Pak Khong UG-4561, it lasted for one month, then, they arrived samthong LS-20. They were 70 people they didn't received any support even rice and salt. They requested food from their relation whom had been in Samthong they had been in Samthong LS-20 for 6 years.

On March 18th 1970 the communist chased in Samthong, so they left to Ban Keo Tong and stayed for one night, then they arrived Muong Phoun LS-37. TC-6014, they had been there for 2 months. They were supported blankets, sleeping mats, buckets, plates, bowls, rice and salt. Then Gen. V.P. ordered them to goto Phu Sang Noi TF-7195 they arrived Ban Phou Sang Noi on May 13rd 1970. Now they are 15 families 140 people. They were supported blankets, mosquitonets, plates and soap. Since they have been there, there were 3 people died by sickness. But now they have a medic with them, ~~they~~ they have a school with 4 classrooms. They already made the rice fields. People expect to stay there if no enemy chase lthem again they need clothes badly, people sick malaria.

ORA:ps:8-11-71

TO: Fritz Benson

August 12, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban Phu Sang Noi LS-244 Report

Ethnic Group: Meo.

Mr. Her Pao Ly as Nai Ban Houei Tat, Tasseng Keng Khoueï, Muong Nong Het Khoueng Xieng Khouang.

During 1950 they had been in Ban Pha Souk (UG-2917). They were about 20 families 224 people, in 1953 they moved to Ban Sam Sao (UF-1576) because the troops of French and communist used to pass their village. So they were afraid of them there fore, they moved to Sam Sao. As they arrived there the communist had came there also. The communist propagandized that "we would send some of you to study mechanical, weaver, carpenter, etc... In Vietnam, we wanted each person in each family to go to study". Thus there were about 300 people had gone with them. Most of them were the young men and young women. Some of them were the women who had left their husbands and some men had left their wives and children and had gone with them. But these people instead to stay as the communist had said, they made them to become soldiers.

Mr. Her Pao Ly for himself the communist force him to go but he said "he just came there, he had as rice field, no home, if he have gone how terrible for his wife and children would eat! he requested that he would go for the next time". He said this because he knew that the communist was only fals them" then the communist allowed him to stay with his family. So some of the villagers didn't want to go, then the communist arrested them and said we would take these people to learn because these people didn't understand communist custom. So the communist took them away and they were gone, never come back the villagers asked about them but the communist said some of them were died by sickness and some of them studying in Vietnam.

In 1955 the communist was retreated to Vietnam they drafted 5 kg rice per family. Mr. Her Pao Ly and his villagers lived there until 1957. But the people in Ban Sam Sao area used to do as the same the communist did. Their chief drafted rice and animals for the feast and for feeding the communist soldiers if they come to visit them. So Mr. Her Pao Ly and his villagers were hated their custom therefore, they moved to Ban Long Kouang TG-8751. They had been there until 1960, the Kongle chased Mung Souy TG-7859, they composed for 3 companies soldiers. They built the camp at Phay Pheung TG-9055 and Phu Douk TG-8854. The Kongly built a camp at TG-8263 and shot 105 mm to them but it didn't reach them.

In 1963 some communist soldiers came to spy on them for 2 times, so that the villagers were afraid of them, they left to Ban Na LS-15 they had been there for 3 months but nothing happen then they removed to Ban Long Kouang TG-8751, they had been there for one year the PL came through their village to chase Muong Souy, TG-7859 at about 3:00 in the morning. So the villagers

ran away immediately they went Nam Ngum and stayed there for one night then they arrived Ban Na LS-15 they had been there for one year. They received rice and salt supported.

On Feb 1964 the PL chased Ban Na, they left to Houei Toy TG-7931 and stayed for one night, Nam Khe one night, then arrived Sam Thong LS-20. They were 20 families arrived Sam Thong. They didn't receive any ~~supp~~ support even rice and salt. On March 18th 1970 the communist chased Sam Thong they left Muong Pon TG-7525 and stayed for one night then they went to Pha Ngou TG-6724 and had been there for 2 months. So many sickness, they were about 600 people almost 300 people were sick, 4 people died by sickness. They had no medic with them therefore they moved to Keo Hin TG-6426 and had been there for 3 days. Then they went to Muong Phoun TG-6014, stayed there for 5 days then Gen. V.P. ordered them to go to Phu Sang Noi. During the trip they walked from Muong Phoun to Phone Sai TF-6298, from Phone Sai to Nam Ngum, from Nam Ngum to Phu Sang Noi. During the trip they had no medic with them. They arrived Phu Sang Noi on May 20th 1970. They received blankets, mosquito nets, buckets, plates, bowls, steaming pots, cooking pots, rice, salt and canned meat. They are 34 families 250 people since they had been there. There was no dead, they already have a medic, a school with 3 classrooms and already made the rice fields for this year. Every thing was lost at Sam Thong Mr. Her Pao Ly lost 23 kine and 4 horses they expect to stay there if there is no enemy chased them again.

ORA:ps:12-8-71

TO: Fritz Benson

September 16, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban Nam Long #313. Report. (Ethnic Group: Meo)

Mr. Nyia Su Vang as Nai Ban Keo Leud, T. Nong Oun, M. Noang Act, K. X.K. During 1950 they had been in B. Keo Leud UG-6594, T. Nong Oun, M. Nong Het K. X.K. During the time they were 28 families they composed 100 ADC soldiers in 1959. In 1965 there were about 200 PL came to chase them at about 3:00 in the morning they battled the PL for 9 hours, there was a soldier was killed, they left to Ban Song UG-6891, they had been in Ban Song for 5 months, they were supported rice and salt, then, the PL chased them again. They battled the PL at about 1:00 in the evening until 14:00 in the afternoon there were 2 soldiers were killed, they left to Ban Vieng UG-7487. They had been in Ban Vieng for one year, the were supported blanket, cooking pots, buckets, knives, clothes, rice, and salt. In 1966 the PL chased them again, at about 2:00 in the morning they battled the PL until 4:00 in the morning they are 3 soldiers were killed and other 2 were hurt, they left to Ban Thang Hok UG-6586 they had been there for 2 months, the PL chased them at about 8:00 in the morning, they.....- battled the PL until 2:00 in the afternoon. There were 3 soldiers were killed, they left to Pha Poun #230 UH-3201 they had been in Pha Poun for 2 years, they were supported blankets, mosquito nets cooking pots, frying pan, buckets, spoons, plates and bowls, in 1969 the PL chased them at about 8:00 in the morning they battled the PL until 4:00 in the afternoon there were 3 soldiers were killed, they left to Phu Vai UH-2801 and had been there for 4 days, then the PL chased in Ban Na Khang #35. So they left to Phu Cum #501. During the trip they walked for 3 days, then, arrived Phu Cum they had been in Phu caum for 5 days, they went to Pha Phai TH-8605 and had been there for once month they were supported rice, salt, and canned meat and clothes, then, the PL chased Phou Cum they left to Ban Vang Tong TG-8096, to Phu Si Ngao, to Phu So #571 from Phu So they went to Muong Souy #108, from Muong Souy they went to Xieng Det they had been in Xieng Det for 5 months, they were supported rice salt and canned meat. When they had been in Xieng, there were so many sickness and many people were died by sickness.

The PL chased Muong Soy, they left to Ban Nam Tao #161 and had been there for 2 months, they left to Sam Thong. The reason was so many sickness in Ban Nam Tao they had been in Sam Thong for 6 months, they were supported blankets, sleeping mats, cooking pots, frying pan, clothes rice, salt and canned meat.

On March 19th 1970 the PL chased Sam Thong at 5:00 in the morning they left to Muong Phone #37. They were supported rice, salt and canned meat they had been in Muong Phone for 4 months, then Gen. V.P. ordered them to go out Phu San Noi #244, but during that time the Nam Ngum river was so large so they couldn't cross it, so they left to Nam Long 313. They arrived Ban Nam Long on July 1970. They were supported blankets, sleeping mats mosquito nets, cooking pots, steamer pots and buckets, reice, salt and canned meat. They already made the rice field, but they didn't think it would be enough for next year. They are 23 families 157 persons

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since they have been in Ban Nam Long their were 2 people died by sickness. They are so poor they need clothes badly, every body of them are all healthy.

ORA:pd:16-9-71

TO: Fritz Benson

September 20, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban Pha Khao #14 Report.

Mr. Lo Yua as the chief of the reugee and soldiers in Ban Pha Khao, Tasseng Kieng Khouei, Muong Nong Het, Province Xieng Khouang.

During 1950 they had been in Ban Keo Pa Tong UG-8961, Tasseng Keing Khouei, Muong Mao, Province Xieng Khouang. In 1960 the communist soldiers chased in Ban Nong Het UG-9456, then the soldiers in Nong Het ran away to Ban Ban UG-5971. So they were afraid that the communist would come to arrest them, they left to Ban Keo Boun UG-7585 at about 10:00 in the morning. They had been in Ban Keo Boun UG-7585 for only one month, then, they were picked up to Long Tieng and Gen. Vang Pao ordered them to go to Pha Khao. They had been there until 1971.

On Feb 10th 1971 the PL chased them at about 5:00 in the morning, they battled the PL for 12 hours, then the population went to Nyot Nam Yin TG-8803. They had been there for 2 months, they didn't received any support, then they moved to Ban Phu Fai Mai TG-9203 and had been there for one month, ~~they~~ they received only plastic sheet rice, dalt and canned meat, they removed to Ban Pha Khao on May 15th 1971.

They are supported rice salt and canned meat. They received blankets, sleeping mats, cooking pots, steeling pots, mosquitonets etc..... On September 1st 1971, they are only soldiers' families, widow's families polices' families and teachers' families.

ORA:ps:20-9-71

TO: Fritz Benson

August 11, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban Pha Houei (TG-7900) Report.

Ethnic Group: Lao Theung.

Mr. Kham Seng as assistant of Tasseng Peng Pha, Muong Pang Sai, Khoueng Xieng Khouang.

During 1950 they had been in Ban Long Tieng LS-20A, Taseng Peng Pha, Muong Pang Sai, Khoueng Xieng Khoang. They were about 80 families they had been in there until 1971. The communist soldiers had chased Sam Thong, then, they chased Long Tieng. It was on Feb 14th 1971 the communist soldiers, attacked with our solciers on the mountian of the King's palce TG-7914 at about 4:00 in the morning. So they left to Nam Pha TG-8608. They stayed there for one day, then, they took the taxi and went to Ban Man Nyon LS-288, the fare was 6000 k. per ~~12~~/one taxi. They had been in Ban Nam Nyon LS-288 for one month, they didn't received any supported even salt and rice. So they moved to Ban Tim Pha Houei TG-7900. They arrived there on May 16th 1971, they are supported rice, salt and canned meat. They are 12 families 67 people, they have no medic, no school and no rice field.

All of their materials were lost in Long Tieng LS-20A because some theiit houses were destroyed by the communist rockets and the other were stealed by the soldiers and the peopoe who remained in Long Tieng now they are so poor. They need blankets, mosquito net, sleeping matts and steeling pots badly. They expect to stay in there if the enemy don't shase them again they request for a medic because so many sickness. Since they have been in Ban Tim Pha Houei there were 2 people died by malaria.

ORA:ps:8-11-71

TO: Fritz Benson

August 11, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban Pha Houei (TG-7900) Report.

Ethnic Group: Lao Theung.

Mr. Ping as Nai Ban Nam Ngum and Ban Nam Tong, Tasseng Peng Pha, Muong Pang Sai, Khoueng Xieng Khoung.

During 1950 they had been in Ban Long Tieng LS-20A. Then they moved to Ban Nam Ngum (TG-8211) the reason to moved make the rice field. During that time they were 2 Nai Ban together as Nai Ban Nam Tong and Nai Ban Nam Ngum and 60 families, 30 families per each Nai Ban. They had been there until 1971. The PL came down by the river Nam Ngum and one PL went up to their village because he was so hungry, then the coming into their village for request food. So the villagers arrested him and gave him food and had him sent to Long Tieng LS-20A. So the villagers were afraid that maybe his troop was behind him. So suddenly they left to Nam Pha TG-8105). It was about 16:00 they stayed in Nam Pha for one night, then they went up to Ban Nam Van (TG-7804) they had been there for one month, they didn't received any support. Then, Chao Muong sent words to them that go to join at Timphahouei (TG-7900), then they would received support. So they moved to Ban Pha Houei. They are 44 families and 402 people. They are supported rice, salt and canned meat.

When they had been in Ban Nam Van (TG-7804), Tasseng Phuck Boun gave them 15 sacks of rice per drops but it was not enough for them. There were 3 people died by sickness when they had been in Nam Van since they have been in Ban Pha Houei so many sickness but no died. No medic, no school.

They expect to stay in there if /the enemy don't chase them again.

Bansi of the refugees in Ban Phahouri. Nai Ban Nam Ngum & Nai Ban Nai Tong: 44 families 402 people. Nai Ban Loang Tieng 12 families and 67 people. Nai Ban Nam Pha 11 families and 52 people. Total 67 families and 571 people.

ORA:ps:8-11-71

TO: Fritz Benson

August 11, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban Tim Pha Houei (TG-7900) Report.

Ethnic Group: Lao Theung.

Mr. Douang as Nai Ban Nam Pha, Tasseng Peng Pha, Muong Pang Sai, Khoueng Xieng Khoang.

Durong 1950 they had been in Ban Long Tieng, LS-20A. In 1953 they moved to Ban Nam Pha (TG-8608). The reason is go to make the rice field. They had been in Ban Nam Pha for until 1971. On Feb 15th they moved to Ban Nam Nyon LS-288. The reason is because the PL came down by the stream Nam Pha and came very close to them. It is about 2 km then the PL could reach them during the time they were 15 families 64 people. So they took the taxi and went to Ban Nyon LS-288. It was about 10:00 in the morning when they left to Nam Nyon. The fare was 6000 kip per taxi. They had been in Nam Nyon for one month, there were 3 people died by sickness. Then they didn't have supported rice, so they moved to Ban Tim Pha Houei TG-7900. They are supported rice, salt and canned meat. They are 11 families 52 people expect to stay in Ban Tim Pha Houei TG-7900 they have no rice field, no medic, no school.

ORA:ps:8-11-71

TO: Fritz Benson

September 17, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban Houei Lao TF-6896 Report

Ethnic Group: Lao Theung

Mr. On as Nai Ban Pha Hong's people, Tasseng Deng Pha, Muong Pang Sai, Province Xieng Khouang. During 1950 they had been in Ban Pha Hong TG-7222, Tasseng Peng Pha, Muong Pang Sai, Province Xieng Khouang. During the time they were 18 families but he couldn't recognize how many people they were.

In 1971 the PL chased Sam Thong LS-20; the soldiers in Sam Thong ran away to Ban Pha Hong. So the villagers in Sam Thong ran away to Ban Pha Hong. So the villagers were afraid that the PL would come to chase them they left the village at about 5:00 in the evening, they went to Nam So TG-6626 land stayed for one night they went to Kone Nou TG-6818 and stayed for one night. In the morning they left to Houei San TF-6699 during the trip there were 15 people were arrested by the PL, and 1 man was killed, these people were behind them. When they learned that these people who behind them were arrested; they ran away to Houei San.

During the trip they walked for 2 days, then they arrived Ban Houei San now they are living in Ban Houei San they are 18 families 85 people; they are supported rice from Ban Houei Lao TF-6896. They received blanket, sleeping mats, mosquitonets, clothes, knives, rice, salt and canned meat at Ban Houei Lao. They have no rice field people expect to move to Houei Lao. During the trip that they took refuge from Ban Pha Hong they had no medic with them; there were 4 people died by sickness, now the medic is in Houei Lao.

ORA:ps:17-9-71

TO: Fritz Benson

September 20, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban Houei Lao TF-6896 Report.

Ethnic Group: Lao Theung

Mr. Phu Mi as Nai Ban Houei Ka Touay, Tasseng Na Khoun, Muong Pang Sai Province Xieng Khouang. During 1950 they had been in Ban Houei Katouay TG-7930, Tasseng Na Khoun, Muong Pang Sai, Province Xieng Khouang. they were 22 families 135 people. They had been there until 1970; the PL chased Ban Na #15, and the people in Ban Na ran away to their village. Therefore, they were afraid that the PL would puse and came to chase them. So they left to Houei Sivin TG-7627 and stayed there for 2 days; they went to Ban Nam Tao LS-161. They had been there for 10 days; they went to Muong Phon LS-37 and stayed for 2 days, they went to Phone Sai LS-211 and stayed for one night; and stayed for one night; they went to Nam Luang, they had been there for 25 days then they removed to Ban Nam Tao LS-161. They had been there for 8 months, they were supported steeling pots, cooking pots, blankets, mosquitonets, sleeping mats, rice salt and canned meat. So many sickness; there were 12 people died by sickness.

Then Gen. Vang Pao ordered them to go to Muong Pen TG-7324 to gather there they had been there for 6 months; there were 13 people died by sickness. In 1971 the PL chased Sam Thong again so they left to Muong Phone #37. They had been there for 20 days, then Gen. Vang Pao ordered them to go to Houei Lao. During the trip they walked to Houei San TF-6699 and stayed there for 2 ~~day~~ weeks, then they went to Houei Lao they arrived there on March 1971. So they had no time to make the rice fields. They are 11 families 64 people. Since they had been in Ban Houei Lao there were 10 people died by sickness. They expect to stay there if the country is quite peaceable, they will return to their own village.

ORA:ps:20-9-71

TO: Fritz Benson

September 20, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban Houei Lao TF-6896 Report.

Ethnic Group: Lao Theung

Mr. Pim as Nai Ban Phu Ta Phom, Tasseng Na Khoun, Muong Pang Sai, Province Xieng Khouang. During 1950 they had been in Ban Phu Ta Phom TG7934, Tasseng Na Khoun, Muong Pang Sai Province Xieng Khouang. They were 12 families 154 people. They had been there until 1961 the PL chased Ban Na LS-15; after 3 days the PL chased Ban Phu Ta Phom Neua TG-7935. It was about 15:00, the people in Ban Phu Ta Phom Neua ran away to Ban Phu Ta Phom TG-7934. Therefore, the villagers left to Houei Sa To immediately. They stayed in Houei Sa To during that time there were about 1000 people and one company soldier. At about 3:30 in the morning the PL chased them so their soldiers could not resist the enemy; the soldiers ran away, the PL killed the population, there were about 50 people were killed, and Mr. Pin's villagers in Ban Phu Ta Phom were 20 people were killed. Thus, they population scattered away. After 3 days; they were gathered in Ban Nam Tao LS-161 they were supported blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito-nets, soap, steel, rice salt and canned meat. On 4 April 1970 the PL chased Ban Nong On TG-5640; so that they were afraid that the PL would come to chased them, they left to Nam Ka Ma TG-6532, Nam Phouan then they arrived Muong Phone LS-37. They had been there for one month, then, Gen. Vang Pao ordered them to go to Houei Lao. If they wouldn't go there; they wouldn't longer supported food. Therefore, they moved to Houei Lao TF-6896. During the trip they stayed in Boua Mu LS-317 for 10 days, in Nam Ngum TF-6697 for 2 days, then they went up to Houei Lao TF-6896 they arrived there on May 1971. They received blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito-nets, buckets, clothes, knives, pigs, ducks, rice salt and canned meat supported. They are 24 families 156 people. Since they had been there, there were 11 people died by sickness. All the people who have died since they took refuge from Phu Ta Phom were 41 people died by sickness; 20 people were killed. They have no time to make the rice field for this year, during the trip that they took refuge, had no medic with but no they are already have a medic dispensary so no problem about sickness. They expect to stay there. If the country is quite peaceable they want to remove to Ban Phu Ta Phom all their belongings were lost at Ban Phu Ta Phom because the PL had burned their houses.

ORA:ps:20-9-71

TO:: Fritz Benson

Jan 30, 1971

FROM: Lyteng (Vang Vieng)

SUBJECT: Refugees Report from Tasseing Hang Keng at Phu Ving.

Ethnic Group: Lao Theung

On 22 of January I had a talk with Mr. Kham Ta, Tasseng Hang Keng, Muong Pek Xieng Khouang Province, now, he is living at Phu Vieng (LS-6 UG-0789). He leads about 176 families of 973 people, almost all villagers, except 4 families about 20 villagers, were out to Pathet Lao control.

Reason for moving: Originally, Mr. Kham Ta lived at Ban Hang Keng. His village was overrun by Pathet Lao in January 1968, the villagers and himself escaped to Ban Phu Cum, Tasseng Phu Cum, Muong Nhu Luang Prabang. For only 3 months that they could stay in the new village. They had to move to Hat Kone for another 3 months and then went back to Phu Cum and Phu Vieng while the situation seemed cooler. These moves are because of the fightings, then they first left their old village a villager was shot and wounded two others. Three months later then Phu Cum was overrun, this time a of 40 was also killed.

Life at present village: Tasseng came back from Hat Kone with half of his people while the other half returned to Phu Cu,. None of his villagers farm this year. Some families and only have a small garden of vegetable and poppy opium. Nothing else is planted, for this coming year, they are not sure of looking for "Hay" because the situation around Phu Ving is getting severe month after month.

ORA/Lyteng/ps:1-30-71

TO: Fritz Benson

Jan 30, 1971

FROM: Lyteng (Vang Vieng)

SUBJECT: Refugees Report from Tasseng Long Khan at Phu Vieng

Ethnic Group: Lao

Before Mr. Kham Pheng, Tasseng Long Khan, lived at Ban Pom Tao, Muong Pek, Xieng Khouang province, he escaped to Phu Cum, Tasseng Phu Cum, Muong Nhu in Luang Prabang. All of his people were out of the enemies control. There are 470 families and about 1463 people under him.

Reason for moving: Ban Pom Tao was captured in January 1968. Being afraid of getting more troubles with Pathet Lao his people and himself fled to Phu Cum for 3 months then to Hat Kone another 3 months and back to Phu Vieng. (LS-5 UG0789). Another reason is that while his village was taken, 6 villagers were killed included a Nai Ban and a teacher. Also, Tasseng got a note from Chao Muong Pek saying that if his people can't stay should get out.

Life at Present Village: Rice has been supplying since they got back to the new village, Phu Vieng (about a year ago). This past year, rice was planted by some families but not much and they would be just kept for seeds. Rice for refugees is not sufficient. They also need blankets, pots, plates, spoons and water buckets, now, not even an animal is raised. The major problem is that sickness always occurs in the new village. And feeding is the next problem. "Life is terrible; Tasseng said." When in old village nothing is needed, I have left 6 buffaloes 6 pigs and a dozens of chickens and plenty of rice, " he added, he also said that he wishes to move to wherever "Hay or Na favorable".

ORA/Lyteng/ps:1-30-71

TO: Fritz Benson

Feb 2, 1971

FROM: Lyteng (Vang Vieng)

SUBJECT: Refugees Report from Tasseng Na Mone at Ban Bouam Long

Ethnic Group: Lao and Lao Theung

Mr. Sysouphanh, Tasseng, lived at Ban Nam Sai, Tasseng Na Mone, Muong Pek Xieng Khouang province, he heads about 900 villagers in 154 families, the villagers and himself stayed in their old village they escaped to Bouam Long (LS-32 UG-2686) Tasseng Phou San, Muong Vieng Fa in August 1970. None of his people are on hand of the enemies. Now, they all move to the new village Bouam Long.

Reason for moving: Being always afraid of the enemies, they villagers are happy to join the government. Also his village was bombed twice, the first time was on December 12, 1965. Three women were dead, 6 wounded and almost houses burnt and destroyed. Bombing happened again in August 1970. No dead but all things are gone killing a buffaloes and a few horses. These two incidents are mistakes and mishearing. Actually, there were no Pathet Lao and the enemies had ever come to the village.

Life at present village: This past year, they had "Hay" and "Na" but they left for Bouam Long when the harvest comes. This coming year, Tasseng doesn't think his people can farm because there is no "Hay" around the new village and the situation is also getting serious. Mr. Sysouphanh also left all his properties including 8 buffaloes, 11 pigs, 2 horses, about 50 chickens and 30 ducks, at the end of the interview, Mr. Sysouphanh added "would you please (RLG&USAID) help us, get us out of here (Bouam Long) whenever fighting happens". That is his personnel opinion and willingness. I think that his last words is sincerely expressed not only him but all refugees around Bouam Long.

ORA/Lyteng/ps:2-2-71

TO: Fritz Benson

May 6, 1971

FROM: Herdang (Xieng Khouang)

SUBJECT: Refugees from Tasseng Phu Pen (Lao Theung)

The reporter is Nai Phan as Tasseng Phou Pen, before 1950 they were been in Ban Houei Pic, Tasseng Phou Fa, Muong Pek, Kieng Khouang. In 1961 they had moved down to Phou Pen because they are all been soldier in Phou So till 1971.

The reason that made them moved from Phou Pen because they cant fight and resist with the enemy, they left Phou Pen on Feb 19, 1971 and arrived Ban Pao TG-6174 on 20/2/71 the next day to Pha Hong, on Feb 25, 1971 they continued to Pha Lam Mou and next to Kio Ka Cham LS-4. Next Kio Ka Cham to Kio Nha and USAID sent trucks to pick them up in Kio Nha back to Kio Ka Cham and they walked by foot to Phou Chia LS-25, since they left Ban Pao to Phou Chia they used about 30 days for moving. During the trip no medic with them but no body dot sick, sine they have been in Phou Chia there were 4 people died by fever. Now they have 3 medics in Phou Chia with them, they received material support from USAID & RLC as machetes, axes, blankets, cooking pot, steaming pot small bowls, clothes, rice, salt, spades, and they also got from General Vang Pao as 32 cooking pots, 140 ea of blankets.

Now they do not know when will go, they are waiting for the order of Vang Pao because no up land rice in there so they want to move to the other place.

This group there are 98 families 625 persons, and 1200 people were arrested by enemy at Pha Hong.

ORA:Herdang:ps:5-6-71

TO: Fritz Benson

May 27, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban Nam Vep # 335 Report

Mr. Chia Dua Vang as Nai Ban Houei Heua, during 1950 they've been in Ban Houei Heua they were 21 families, during 1961 they moved to Phou Fa. The reason is afraid the Kong Le during the trip to Houei Heua they slept at Houei Cad for one night. The next night at Nam Teng, they reached Houei Heua.

Houei Heua is close to Sieng Det, Houei Heua had lost for 2 times the first time it was in 1963. It lost by Mr. Sieng Boun revolted against them, it lost for one month and they hid at Houei Khy, then they chased the revolutions out and they came back to their village. the 2nd time it was in 1969 the PL chased them and they ran away from their village with nothings. They went to Ban Nong On they lived there for 2 years, they lost Ban Nong On in 1971. Then they went to Phou Wai on 1/71, then they took a trip during the trip they slept at Nam Kama for one night, then they arrived Ban Phou Wai, the enemies were so nearly Ban Phou Wai so they were afraid because they no soldier to protect them they stayed at Phou Wai for 10 days. Then the enemies chased them and one of them was died and any one was hurt, they almost were caught by 100 soldiers of PL they left Phou Wai and they went to Nong Pou the next day they reached Nam Loung #313. They stayed there for 2 months, then the Chao Muong Vieng Fa ordered them to go to Nam Vep #335. They walked to Nam Vep for 2 days, they arrived Nam Vep in 5/1/71 they were supported sleeping mat, blanket, and mosquito-net when they have been Nong On. But they lost them at Phou Wai, now they are living in Ban Nam Vep they have nothing they're supported ~~xxx~~ rice, salt, conned meat and plastic sheet, they need clothes, blanket, mosquitonet and sleeping mat and steel, they have a medic with them they are 16 families and 140 people they are very well now.

ORA:Her Manh:ps:5-27-71

TO: Fritz Benson

September 20, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban Houei Lao TF-6896 Report.

Mr. Moum as Nai Ban Sam Sen, Tasseng Xieng Det, Muong Pek, Province Xieng Khouang. During 1950 they had been in Ban Sam Sen, LS-112, T. Xieng Det, Muong Pek, Province Xieng Khouang. They are 30 families.

They had been there until 1970 the PL came to chased them, the PL came from Ban Na LS-15 and came very near them, it was about 2 km. from Ban Sam Sen to the northeast, therefore, they left to Tin Phu Da Pho TG-3834. After they had left the village for about 3 or 4 hours, the PL had came their village and burned their houses and every of their belongings were burned. They had been in Tin Phya Da Pho for a week. Then they went to Nong Vai TG-6426 and stayed for one night; but there were some PL were in front and bared their way TG-6524. So they went to Nyot Nam Tibg (Nonge) TG-5424, then they went to Tib Bong LS-90 but during the trip the PL chased them; there were 2 people were killed and 15 people were arrested. So the people were scattered for 3 days, then, they were gathered in Tin Bong they had been there for 15 days; they went to Pha En TG-5320 and satayed there for 5 days; they went to Nyot Nam Pit TG-5618 and stayed for one night, they went to Muong Phone LS-37; to TG-6405, to TG-6605, then they arrived the Houai Lao TG-6896. They received blankets, sleeping mats, mosquitonets, cooking pots, steeling pots, clothes, knives rice salt and canned meat supported. They need spoons, and lacksmithing. People expect to stay there if the country is quite peaceable; they will return to Ban Sam Sen. They had no medic during the trip but are already have a medic and people are quite healthy, they are 15 families 83 people.

ORA:ps:20-9-71

TO: Fritz Benson

July 6, 1971

FROM: Her Manh (Ban Xone)

SUBJECT: Muong Ao Neua "LS-227" (Ethnic Group: Mao.)

Mr. Chia Vang as an Assistant of Tassong Pha Pong. During 1950 they had been in Ban Nam Mai TG-9627. In 1961 the PL came to chase them in their village. During that time they composed 200 soldiers to protect them. But they couldn't resist the enemy, so the enemy came into their village in night and killed them, one girl was killed by the bomb of the enemy. So they left there to hide themselves in the forest. Later then, the Kong Le soldiers came and arrested them and took them to Lad Houang, they lived there for one year with the Kong Le. On August 4th 1963 the Kong Le reconciled with the government. So they had time to escape. The Kong Le led them to Ban Na "LS-15". They lived there until 1965. They left to Ban Tham Na the reason is there was no upland rice there. They lived in Ban Tham Na until 1970. Then, the PL came to chase them again but no danger because the enemy just arrived a village named Ban Houei Ka Douei and killed the people there and 2 men were killed. That village is about 4 miles from Ban Tham Na. So they left Ban Tham Na to Ban Nam Tao and stayed there for 7 months. It was on February 1966. Then the PL came to chase them again. So they left Ban Nam Tao and went to Ban Nong Pou. They walked to Nong Pou for 3 days. During the trip they slept in the forest, the 2nd night at Nam Ka Ma. The 3rd night at Phu Vai then, they arrived Ban Nong Pou. They stayed in Nong Pou for 4 days. Then, they went to Ban Bouang Mo, to Ban Dong Ta and to Ban Pha Khe and stayed there for one day for getting food. Then, they went to Nam Mo, to Muong Cha and stayed in Muong Cha for 4 days. Then, they went to Ban Dong One "LS-101" and stayed there until March 1970. The PL came to chase them again, so they left Ban Dong One and went to Muong Ao Neua. Now they are 92 families 626 persons, and 20 soldiers. They situated in Muong Ao Neua "LS-227". They have a medic with them. No sickness medic supplied well, no school. Security well, they said that they won't go any where unless the enemy chase them again.

ORA:Her Manh:ps:7-6-71

TO: Fritz Benson

July 8, 1971

FROM: Her Manh (Ban Xone)

SUBJECT: Ban Nong Naly (TF-9690)

Mr. Cher Deng as Nai Ban Pha Lan, Tasseng Phai Sai.

During 1950 they had been in Ban Hong TG-9814. These people are Meo. In 1962 the Kong Le chased in Pa Dong LS-5, so Pa Dong was lost then General VP. ordered them to moved to Ban Nam Koc. So they had been in Ban Nam Koc for 3 months. Then General VP. ordered them to go to Long Chieng LS-20A. They had been in Long Chieng for 2 years. Then General VP. ordered them to go back to Ban Hong TG-9814. In 1964 they moved to Ban Hong they had been in Ban Hong for 7 years. In 1971 the communist soldiers came and surrounded their villae for about one month. During the time there were 2 companieds soldiers in their village. Put the communist soldiers didn't chased them. They telegraphed General VP. to send a plane to pick up them but he didn't agree to send a plane to pick up them. After for a month the enemy pass there to Long Chieng so they have chance to escaped. They went to Pa Dong for only one day. During the time there is no any refugee in Pa Dong, ~~for/only/for/only/~~ just only the soldiers were there. They stayed in Pa Dong for only one day. Then they equested 3 soldiers to lead them to Ban Nong Naly. During the trip they went to Nyot Nam Khem and stayed there for one night. Then they went to Pha Kao LS-14, and stayed for one night. Then they arrived Ban Nong Naly now they are 7 families 62 people. Many people are ill, but no death, no rice field they are supported rice, salt, canned meat, blanket, mosquito net, sleeping mat. They are not sure wheteht they will go to any place or will live there.

ORA:ps:7-8-71

TO: Fritz Benson

July 21, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Phu Vang Fong (TG-8606)

Chong Ge Ly as Nai Ban Kang Tasseng Pha Sai Muong Xieng Hong (These people are Meo).

During 1950 they had been in Ban Dong Dan UG-1444. They had been there until 1961, the Kong Le soldiers chased the soldiers at Thong Hai Hin from Dong Dan to Thong Hai Hin it is about 10 Kms. It was about 7:00 PM they left to Ban San Kuang for one night, then they went to Xieng Khong and went to Ban Phan, they stayed at Ban Phan for one day. Then, they left to Ban Pha Lai UG-0818 and stayed there for one night. They went to Pa Dong LS-5 they had been in Pa Dong for 2 years. During that time they were supported blankets, cooking pots, plates, spoons, rice and salt from USAID they composed for one battalion soldiers at Pa Dong. They had been in Pa Dong for 2 years. Then, the PL chased them, it was about 3:00 PM so they went to Ban Hong TG-9823. They stayed at Ban Hong for 3 months they left to Houei That TG-9108 and stayed there for 3 months. During that time they were receive rice and salt, then, VP. ordered them to go to Pha Kao LS-14, they had been in Pha Kao for 4 years. Then, they left to Long Tieng LS-20A they had been in Long Tieng for 5 years.

In 1970 the PL chased at Sam Tong LS-20 and they left to Bang Kang TG-8704. They are supported rice and salt. They are 33 families 239 people they received rice and salt from Phu Vang Fong, (TG-8606.) Many people are sick, but no death, people sick by fever, malaria. They sent the people sick to the Hospital at Long Tieng because they don't have any medic with them. They expect to stay here if there is no enemy chases them again.

ORA:ps:7-21-71

TO: Fritz Benson

July 29~~4~~ 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban Nam Nyon LS-288

Mr. Vang Yao Yang as Nai Ban Nam Cha Noi. During 1950 they had been in Ban Keo Teo TG-7517, Tasseng Na Vang, Muong Vang Xai, Khoueng Xieng Khouang. During that time they were 13 families 120 persons.

In 1970 the PL chased Sam Thong LS-20, then, they moved to Muong Phone. The reason is afraid the PL they had been in Muong Phone LS-37 for 5 months. They were supported 2 pieces of blankets per family. They received rice support for 2 months. Then, Gen. VP. ordered them to come to Keo Teo. Then, they moved back to Ban Keo Teo TG-7517, they had been there for 5 months. Then, the PL chased Sam Thong LS-20 again.

On Jan 1971 at about 6:00 in the morning, they left to Ban Nam Van TG-7704, they had been there for 2 months, but they didn't receive any support rice. So they moved to Ban Nam Nyon LS-288. They're supported rice, salt and canned meat. They arrived in Ban Nam Nyon LS-288 on April 1971. So they didn't have time to make the rice fields. Since they have been there they were 2 children died by malaria. So many sickness but medic supplied well. Now they belong to Tasseng Khan Hon, Muong Xieng Hon, Khoueng Xieng Khouang. They are 15 families 157 people. They want to go back to Ban Keo Teo if possible.

ORA:ps:7-29-71

TO: Fritz Benson

July 29, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban Nyot Mo (TG-9108)

Mr. Panh Sai Vang at Nai Ban Houei Ta, Tasseng Pha Hai, Muong Vang Sai, Khoueng Xieng Khouang.

During 1950 they had been in Ban Pha Hai TG-9714, Tasseng Pha Hai, Muong Vang Sai, Khoueng Xieng Khouang. They had been there for 10 years. Then, they moved to Ban Nong Kouang TG-9214, they were about 12 families. They moved to Ban Nong Kouang the reason is so many sickness in Ban Pha Hai. During the time Mr. Tou by Ly fong requested them to send some soldiers to help to chase the communist in Xieng Khouang. So they were 20 people went to help him. They used Meo's gun to drive the communist. After the communist was away. Then, they returned back to Ban Nong Kouang they had been there until 1970. On Jan 1970 the communist came for 2 groups. One group came down the stream Nam Pha TG-8514, and other group came to the northeastern of the village.

So they were afraid that the PL would be the wah. So they left to Ban Nam Pha TG-8507 and stayed in there for one night. Then, they went to Ban Pha Nokkok., TF-8698 they had been there for one month, then, Gen. VP. ordered them to return back to their own village, then, they returned to Ban Nong Kouang Yai TG-9214, they had been there for one year until Jan 10th 1971. There were two boys met the PL were travelling on the path 9314. The PL shouted "stop" to those boys, so they ran away back home and reported to the villagers. Suddenly they left to Ban Nam Pha TG-8507 and stayed there for one night, then, they went to Ban Pha Nokkok TF-8698 they had been in there for 5 months, they didn't receive any support even rice and salt, during that time the planes dropped bombs in to their village. Their houses were fallen the ground and killed all their animals. Their villages were fallen. The PL stole the materials. When they got back their village, it let nothing for them. So they went to Ban Nyot Mo TG-9108 they were supported rice, salt, canned meat, blankets, cooking pots, sleeping mats and steeling pots they expect to stay in there if the enemy don't chase them again. They didn't have time to make the rice field for this year.

ORA;ps:7-29-71

TO: Fritz Benson

September 16, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban Nam Long #313 Report.

Ethnic Group: Meo

Mr. Her Chay as an assistant of Tasseng Na Vang, Muong Vieng Say, Province Xieng Khouang. During 1950 they had been in Ban Tham Noi TG-9333, Tasseng Pha Pong, Muong Meo, During that time they were about 40 families, in 1961 the Kong Le came to chase them, but the Kong Le didn't arrived their village yet, they left to Ban Na # 15. they had been in Ban Na # 15 for 6 years, they composed 200 ADC soldiers. In 1968 the PL chased them at about 6:00 in the morning, they battled the PL until 7:00 in the morning, they ran away to Sam Tong #20. They had been in Sam Thong for 2 years, they didn't received any support. On March 19th 1970 the PL chased Sam Thong at about 5:00 in the morning they left Muong Phone #37, they received rice, salt canned meat and buckets supported. They had been in Muong Phone ~~they received for 5 months~~ for 5 months then Gen. Vang Pao ordered them to go to Nam Long they arrived Nam Long they received plastic sheet, rice salt, canned meat, blankets, sleeping mats, mosquitonets cooking pots, steamer pots, and buckets. They are 18 families 122 people they are all healthy. Since they have been in Ban Nam Long, there were 2 people died by sickness now they are already made the rice fields, but they are so little it would not be enough for next /year they need USAID to feed them for next year again.

ORA:ps:16-91-71

TO: Fritz Benson

September 16, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban Nam Long #313 Report.

Ethnic Group: Meo

Mr. Her Chay as an assistant of Tasseng Na Vang, Muong Vieng Say, Province Xieng Khouang. During 1950 they had been in Ban Tham Noi TG-9333, Tasseng Pha Pong, Muong Meo, During that time they were about 40 families, in 1961 the Kong Le came to chase them, but the Kong Le didn't arrived their village yet, they left to Ban Na # 15. they had been in Ban Na # 15 for 6 years, they composed 200 ADC soldiers. In 1968 the PL chased them at about 6:00 in the morning, they battled the PL until 7:00 in the morning, they ran away to Sam Tong #20. They had been in Sam Thong for 2 years, they didn't received any support. On March 19th 1970 the PL chased Sam Thong at about 5:00 in the morning they left Muong Phone #37, they received rice, salt canned meat and buckets supported. They had been in Muong Phone ~~they received for 5 months~~ for 5 months then Gen. Vang Pao ordered them to go to Nam Long they arrived Nam Long they received plastic sheet, rice salt, canned meat, blankets, sleeping mats, mosquitonets cooking pots, steamer pots, and buckets. They are 18 families 122 people they are all healthy. Since they have been in Ban Nam Long, there were 2 people died by sickness now they are already made the rice fields, but they are so little it would not be enough for next year they need USAID to feed them for next year again.

ORA:ps:16-91-71

TO: Fritz Benson

September 17, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban Long Muong TG-8805 Report.

Ethnic Group: Meo

Mr. Sai Kua Vang as Nai Ban Houei Long, Tasseng Pha Khao, Muong Vang Sai Province Xieng Khouang. During 1950 they had been in Ban Long Muong TG-8805 they had been there almost 100 years ago. On Jan 1971 the PL came to chase Ban Pha Khao #41 at about 6:00 in the morning so they were afraid that the PL would come to arrest them. Then they left to Ban Pha Khe TF-8299 at about 6:30 in the morning after that the PL came into their villafe and stealed all of their belongings and killed their animals.

They had been in Ban Pha Khe TF-8299 for 6 months they were supported rice, salt and canned meat. There was only oneperson died by sickness. They removed to Ban Long Muong TG-8805 on May 1971. So they had no time to make the rice field. They are supported rice, salt and canned meat. They request for blankets, cooking pots, sleeping mats etcceccc.....

ORA:ps:17-9-71

TO: Fritz Benson

September 23, 1971

FROM: Her Manh.

SUBJECT: Ban Pha Hai TG-9707 Report.

Ethnic Group: Meo

Mr. Song Kong Yang as Nai Ban Pha Hai, Tasseng Vang Sai, Province Xieng Khouang.

During 1950 they had been in Ban Pa Dong # 5. They were 80 families, during 1955 the communist chased in Ban Pha Phai LS-65. So they were afraid of the communist, they moved to Ban Pha Hai TG-9707. They had been in Ban Pha Hai until 1971. In Jan 7th 1971, the PL came trough their village Pha Hai to chase Ban Pha Khao at about 8:00 in the evening. So in the morning they saw the PL's print-food through them to Pha Khao #14. Suddently, they left to Pha Khao, then went to Phu Fai Mai TG-9302, they left Ban Pha Hai at about 9:00 in the morning. They had been in Ban Phu Fai Mai TG-9203 until August 16th 1971 they moved back to Ban Pha Hai TG-9707, but remained gotten food from Ban Phu Fai Mai, when they had been in Ban Phu Fai Mai, they were supported plastic-sheets, rice, salt and canned meat.

They are 48 families 350 people remaved to Ban Pha Hai. All their belongings were stealed by the PL and there are 6 of their houses were burned so they reguest for back something to make knife nor ax to builted the house, and request for blankets, sleeping mats supported etc..... They don't have rice supported in Ban Pha Hai yet. They request for rice supported. They have no rice field. They have no medic, but no sickness, every body are healthy.

ORA:ps:23-9-71

TO: Fritz Benson

September 30, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Sam Thong LS-20 Report.

Ethnic Group: Meo

Mr. Sia Ying Vue as Nai Kong, the refugee chief, Tasseng Na Vang, Muong Vang Sai Province Xieng Khouang.

During 1950 they had been in Sam Thong TG-7924, Tasseng Na Vang, Muong Meo, Province Xieng Khouang. During that time they were about 120 families. They had been in Sam Thong until March 17th 1970, the PL came to chase Sam Thong at 5:00 in the morning. So they ran away to Muong Phoue # 37. During the trip they walked for 3 days, then arrived Muong Phoue they had been in Muong Phoue from March 21st 1970 to June 8th 1970. They were supported blankets, plate and spoon each one for each family, and so many sickness so there were 5 people died by sickness. Then they (Gen.) Vang Pao ordered them to move out so they moved to Ban Keo Thiew TG-7518. They arrived in June 16th 1970. They had been there for 7 months, so many sickness and there were 20 people died by sickness. They were supported only rice, salt and canned meat. In Jan 15th 1971 they left to Ban Hat TG-7315 and stayed for a day there, then they left to Ban Houei Na TG-7207. They had been in Ban Houei Na for a month. In Feb 2nd 1971 they left to Ban Phu Kang LS-337. The reason was afraid of the PL, because the PL had arrived Ban Hat E TG-7315. So they left to Ban Phu Kang and had been there until July 6th 1971. They built the airstrip #337. They were supported only rice salt, canned meat and 80 ducks. In June 29th 1971, Gen. Vang Pao ordered them to remove to Samthong LS-20 therefore they removed to Samthong in July 6th 1971. They are 101 families with 841 people. They are supported rice, salt and canned meat. They request for blanket sleeping mats, cooking pots supported etc.... Because all of their belonging were lost. Since they had been in Samthong there are only 2 ~~little~~ little girls died by sickness many people sick by fever. They have a medic and a dispensary, 2 teachers with 2 classrooms. There are about 70 students.

ORA:ps:3-9-71

TO: Fritz Benson

Dec 22, 1970

FROM: Lyteng

SUBJECT: Report on Refugees from Long Kuang, Tasseng Houei Kinine, Muong Phu Fa located at Phu Sang Noi (LS-244)

Ethnic Group: Meo

Mr. Xai Ceu was Nai Ban in Long Kuang, Tasseng Houei Kinine, Muong Phu Fa in Xieng Khouang province. There were 85 people in 11 families. They all fled to Sam Sen (in 1965) because of military action in the area, one soldier died in action and injured four villagers. He stayed at Sam Sen two years and then to Phu Sang Noi last June. Because of many moves, resettlements, life was very hard, he had left everything behind 8 buffaloes 14 pigs and 38 chickens, "Life is empty now, he said.

Life in preset village is difficult and confused, first of all is sickness. His group died as many as 5 men, 4 women and 9 children. Here, Phu Sang Noi, health seems better. Although, some family still has one or two patients, land for crop is the second problem. No more forest for "Hay" land was so poor even for a garden of vegetable, because of these two reasons above, his people and himself are not planning to farm next year. They are looking for a new village and will move after new year.

Mr. Xai Cheu has never seen the Pathet Lao himself for he certainly thinks he will not be able to understand the enemies. for this reason, he always left the village before any action. In the meantime, his daughter who had married and stayed in Phu Keng, a village closed to her father's also told me the situation in her village. There was a military camp in the village. The enemies had tried to capture the camp many times but those attempts were worthless. On the other hand, Lao army couldn't push the Pathet Lao far enough. The villagers were living controlled by both sides. On result, they received all troubles, the problem was that the villagers got shot secretly, only men and boys were shot, this kind of mysterious death had happened successively, nine villagers were assassinated and three wounded in two years, they had borne this burden till they all fled to Phu Sang Noi last June.

Like her father, she lost all her properties: 5 cows, 8 pigs, 1 house and 34 chickens, she has no Hai or Na this year because of the lateness of arrival.

Informant: Mr. Xai Cheu Ly

ORA/Lyteng/ps;12-22-70

TO: Fritz Benson

Feb 2, 1971

FROM: Lyteng (Vang Vieng)

SUBJECT: Refugees Report from Tassang Phou Do at Bouam Long.

Ethnic Group: Meo

Tasseng Phou Do, Mr. Ganai Lo, lived at Ban Nam Kone, Tasseng Phou Do, Muong Vieng Fa Xieng Khouang province. As being soldiers, he moved out of his village on 16 of January 1961 leaving all villagers. Some of his people followed him to Bouam Long (LS-32 UG-2686) in 1963, then the last move group was in 1966. Now, none of his villagers stay with Pathet Lao, in March 1970, his people and others refugees moved to Xieng Dat for two months, came back to Sam Thong 4 months while the position was surrounded by communists and Pathet Lao. But they returned back to Bouam Long while the situation seemed better.

Reason for moving: Mr. Ganai Lo had joined the army for many years and in 1961 his duty station moved to Bouam Long, his people were trying to get out whenever possible. Two years later, all were out but his son and 2 relatives got killed secretly, and died about 20 in action during the last ten years.

Life at present village: For the last three years he hasn't planted any rice. Although he had slashed and burnt. He doubts that, like the past, no body can farm again this year. Before the war he was a farmer. No need of rice, corned or livestock. He left 6 buffaloes, 30 cows and calves, 2 horses, 8 pigs and about 60-70 chickens. Thinking of the past, life was more enjoyable and the idea of returning to his old village remained deep in heart and wishing for whenever peace comes.

ORA/Lyteng/ps:2-2-71

TO: Fritz Benson

Feb 2, 1971

FROM: Lyteng (Vang Vieng)

SUBJECT: Refugees Report from Tasseng Phou San at Bouam Long.

Ethnic Group: Meo

Originally, Mr. Pa Yeu Vu, 45 of aged, Tasseng Phou San lived at Ban Houei Hom, Tasseng Phou San, Muong Vieng Fa in Xieng Khouang. In 1961, he moved to Bouam Long, Tasseng Phou San, Muong Vieng Fa. At first only tasseng got out of his village, leaving his villagers, because he was soldiers. And the rest of his people joined him at the new village in December 1970.

Reason for moving: Pathet Lao often came to his village and the last time, they killed two villagers, burned all houses. His secretary was captured and until now he has not been returned. Also in April of last year Keo Laeuk Tai, a village under him, was bombed killing 31 women and children, and eight heavily wounded. Undoubtedly, there were no enemies in the area. For the last ten years, his tasseng people died 108 men in action within two are brothers and relatives.

Life at present village: Like Phou Cum (LS-50) and Phou Vieng (LS-6), the villagers in Bouam Long have no "Hay" or "Na" the reason is that Pathet Lao surrounded Bouam Long about three months last year (Feb - Apr). During this period is the beginning of the "Hai crops" so that means nothing for the whole year. Till now the situation has kept going serious and might be worse this coming year because Pathet Lao are coming closed again. No pigs or chicks are raised, all livestock were, about 400 heads, left in the old whole village: Houei Hom, Mr. Pa Yeu Vu lost 10 buffaloes, 12 cows, about 20 pigs and about 6-7 dozens of chickens.

Rice dropped is always divided to army depending on how much rice. No matter how many drops during the month. The villagers are willingly to rise pigs if USAID can afford them, also, they badly need water buckets, blankets, pots and spoons.

ORA/Lyteng/ps:2-2-71

TO: Fritz Benson

May 6, 1971

FROM: Herdang (Xieng Khouang)

SUBJECT: Refugee from Tasseng Phou Fa

Say Yong Yang, Tasseng Phou Fa, Muong Pek. Now belongs to Muong Vieng Fa before 1950 they had been in Phou Fa ~~and~~ and 1961 they have moved from Phou Fa to Phou So to build air field in Phou So because no place in Phou Fa to build air field and during that year they have compased to be ADC soldier, they have lived in Phou So until 1970. They lost Phou So and they have moved to Phou Fa ~~and~~ and Phou Nong Phi to made camp in Phou Nong Phi for resisting the enemy. And in the month of July, 1971 the PL lost Phou So and they moved back to live in Phou So, they stayed 6 months in Phou So until Feb 2, 1971 they lost Phou So again to enemy during that time there are 5 people were arrested while they were going to Phou Sangao, after they lost Phou So they have moved to Nong Phi they stayed 17 days in Nong Phi and the enemy followed ~~and~~ them to Nong Phi they have fight one night in Nong Phi and they lost Nong Phi again so they moved down to Phou Suan Nong, stayed 2 days in Phou Suan Nang, continue Phou Suan Nang to Pha Hong arrived Phou Hong on Feb 26, 1971. Left Pha Hong to Pha Lam Mou, stayed 2 days.

In Pha Lam Mou, after that they moved down to the road about 7 Km far from Pha Lam Mou. They arrived Kio Ka Cham on 3/4/71, and the assistant of Chao Khoueng came to tell them to go to Phou Chia and they used 2 days to go to Phou Chia, arrived Phou Chia on 5/6/71. When they were in Pha Hong the enemy have arrested 5 families 35 people in Pha Hong because they have some sick patient and they could not go quickly as they can and 3 boys were bombed during the trip. Between Suan Nong and Pha Hong the enemy have fought one time in Nam Lit and they lost 375,000 kip and 30 pieces of silver and 30 Kg of opium. When arrived Phou Chia VP. gave 80,000 to team and also received from USAID as plastic sheet, cooking pot, steaming pot, Hoe, spade machete, shovel, bucket, spoon, pan rice and salt, blach cloth.

ORA;Herdang:ps:5-6-71

TO: Fritz Benson

May 6, 1971

FROM: Herdang (Xieng Khouang)

SUBJECT: Refugee from Tasseng Phou Se (Meo)

Chue Va Song is Tasseng Phou Se during the year of 1950 they had been in Ban Houei Tak near Phou So between Phou Se and Houei Samang, they have been in that village about 40 years before war.

The reason that made them moved from there, because the enemy came surround the village by there groups. For this village never lost before. The population of this Tasseng were 224 families 1552 persons but the enemy arrested 10 families 57 persons in Ban Kio Khang Tai. On Feb 18, 1971 the village was lost and all of the villagers have moved down to Ban Nam Thi directly to Pha Hong stayed 2 days in Pha Hong, on Feb 23, 1971 they left Pha Hong to Pha Lam Mou on the same day. Stayed 3 days in Pha Lam Mou on 2/27/71 they left Pha Lam Mou to Kio Ka Cham while they were staying in Kio Ka Cham they heard that the enemy have been coming to Pha Lam Mou, so they are afraid and left Kio Ka Cham to Kio Nha on 3/3/71 they stayed 8 days in Kio Nha and on 3/12/71 left Kio Nha and turned back to Kio Ka Cham stayed 4 days in Kio Ka Cham on 3/16/71 left Kio Ka Cham and arrived Phou Chia # 25 on 3/28/71. During the trip the enemy have arrest one boy in Phou Peng and 35 families lost in Kio Nha as Nai Ban Kio Meng Tao Phou Lak 14 families, Nai Ban Yang Dang Thao Phou Lak Tai 10 families, Nai Ban Song Pao Cha Kio Khang Neua 11 families, they did not know the amount of people, these people didn't like to go to Phou Chia because they have relative in Kio Nha and some one told them that no fire wood and water enough in Phou Chia so they are afraid about that. They paid for the fare from Pha Lam Mou to Kio Ka Cham 22,000 kip for one trip, for one trip it can carry 3 families.

They have a medic from Houei Tak to Pha Hong and the airplane had pick him up to #272, the medic name Houa Xiong. Now they need some ~~more black cloth~~ black cloth. Because they only got one mater for each is not enough no problem about rice and salt.

ORA:Herdang:ps:5-6-71

TO: Fritz Benson

May 6, 1971

FROM: Herdang (Xieng Khouang)

SUBJECT: Refugees from Tasseng Phu Dok

Nai Kong Nou Dua Khang represent of Tasseng Phou Dac before 1950 they have been in Ban Phou Fa Noi, they have entered this village 1930. In 1962 they have moved from Phou Fa Noi to Phou Dac because no up land rice enough in Phou Fa Noi they have lived for 4 years in Phou Dac, after that they have moved down to Phou Vieng because they found a good air field in Phou Vieng they have stayed one year in Phou Vieng and in 1968 they lost Phou Vieng to the enemy and they went back to Phou Fa Noi in 1969 and the enemy have burned all the houses in Phou Vieng, they lived in Phou Fa Noi until 1971 in the month of Feb 1971 (Date 18) the enemy fallowed them to Phou Fa Noi and 23 people have died by the enemy there so their Tasseng also lost in Phou Fa Noi, they do not have Tasseng now, at 2:00 at night. Phou Fa Noi was lost and they came at night to Nam Lao directly to Phou Samang and took their breakfast in Phou Samang, when they were in Phou Samang the enemy followed to Nam Lao, they have lost all things in Nam Lao they went down to Nam Thi directly to Pha Hong, arrived Pha Hong on Feb 20, 1971 stayed 4 days in Pha Hong on Feb 25, 1971 they left Pha Hong to Pha Lam Mou on Feb 28, 1971, left Pha Lam Mou to the road by 2 hours, and rode by the taxi to Kio Ka Cham, they have paid 500 kip for each one, they arrived in ~~V/V~~ Kio Ka Cham the same day, and left Kio Ka Cham on March 4, 1971. For this Tasseng has lost 2 Nai Bans in Phou Fa Noi as the names of Mao Hua Vang 8 families and Nai Ban Tou Pheung 13 families 63 persons. For this groups have lost because they did came with the groip of Nai Kong Nou Dua Khang, they only escape in the forest so now they knew that they still in Phou Fa Noi. The people of this Tasseng have gone to Nam Hia, Sayaboury 6 families and most of them want to go to Nam Hia also but V.P. did not agree them to go there, now, they are waiting the order of V.P. when he wants them to go and (live where?). No problem with them in Phou Chia only need some more black cloth to make clothes.

ORA:Herdang:ps:5-6-71

TO: Fritz Benson

May 27, 1981

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: BAN LAI # 318 REPORT

Mr. Say Chong Her as Nai Ban Nam Ba, Tasseng Nam Ba. During 1950 they've been in Ban Nam Ba, but they couldn't recognize how many families they were. They moved their village to Ban Phou Vieng in 1961. The reason is they were afraid the PL the PL came into their village in 1960 and they lived with them untill 1961. They told them that they won't kill them and won't destroy them, they came to chase the American and his army away from them only, but after that about 10 months. They caught two of them to punish in Khang Khai. They were Mr. Chong Vang and Mr. Tasseng Khan Hone, they put them in prison. They said these two men connected the American.

So the villagers were very afraid because they didn't do as well as they propagated and they made charges against them that they sent food to the American's army. So they were afraid, may be they will be arrested also. They left Ban Nam Ba to Ban Phou Vieng. They stayed there for one year. They moved to Ban Phou Cum because Phou Vieng was the military camp. They lived in Ban Phou Cum for 6 years. In 1969 the PL chased them again so they left Phou Cum to Phou Tin, there were 6 people were killed. They lost Phou Cum and they went to Sieng Det by foot. The first night they slept at Phou Tin the 2nd night at Ban Vang Ton. The 3th night at Ban Phou Sa Ngao. The 4th night at Ban Houei Mak Phed. The 5th night at Ban Keo Ban. The 6th night at Ban Phou Sou #57. They stayed there 2 nights, then the 8th night they reached Muong Sui. They stayed there for 2 dyas. Then, they left Muong Sui to Houei San, they slept there for one night from Houei San they reached Ban Sing Det. They lived Sieng Det for one year. It was 1969 the PL chased them again, so they lost Sieng Det and went to Ban Nong On. They stayed at Ban Nong On for one year. It was 1970 they moved to Ban Naty because Muong Sui and Samtong were lost in the same time and they were afraid the PL will chase them. During that time they were supported rice and salt, they stayed at Ban Naty for 4 months and VP. didn't let them to stay there any more because Naty is the territory of Vientiane. If they won't leave there they won't have any more support. So they moved to Song Lai in 1971. During the trip they didn't have any medic with them and many people were died by sickness, but they couldn't recognize how many they were. Now they are living at Ban Song Lai, they're supported rice, salt, canned meat, and plastic sheet. They need clothes, blanket, cooking pot. Now they have a medic with them and they promised that they won't go any where unless the PL chase them again or VP. orders them to go.

ORA:Her Manh:ps:5-2*7-71

TO: Fritz Benson

May 27, 1971

FROM: Her Dang

SUBJECT: Ban Nam Vep Report

Mr. Yua Pao Vang as Tasseng Phou Doc, Muong Vieng Fa. Before 1950 they had been in Ban Chom Thua, Tasseng Phou Fa, Muong Pek. In 1960 they had received 50 cylinders of gun from Mr. Tau Buly Fong for protecting their village, but was not enough so they went to Ban Na to request some more but they couldn't help them, during that time the enemy came into their village and they moved to stay in the forest for one month, during that time they let some of them to go to Phou Vieng to request some in Phou Vieng #4. The Chief of military in Phou Vieng agreed to help them but let them go back to wait in Phou Nong Phi and they will drop in Phou Nong Phi. So they went back and compassed 12 companies in their village and they had been being in Phou Nong Phi until 1971 of the month Feb. The PL came into their village to chase them and killed 8 persons in Nong Phi, so they lost Nong Phi in Feb, 1971 and they moved to Nam Lao, the next day they arrived in Pha Lam Mou stayed 3 days in Pha Lam Mou and they rode in a taxi to Ban Xon by paying 30,000 kip for one trip, they had used for four trips because they are 33 families 134 persons, but another group that came after them when they arrived in Pha Lam Mou they went on to Phou Chia #25. So now they are living in Phou Chia, after they arrived Ban Xon the Chao Khoueng told them to go to Nam Vep #335 so they directly to sleep at the Nam Ngeum river, and the next day arrived in Nam Vep #335.

He also said every thing was lost in Phou Nong Phi, now they only received from USAID as: rice salt, canned meat and 6 meters of plastic sheet for each families, so they still really need cooking pot, steaming pot, blanket and sleeping mat, during the trip no medic with them but no problem now they have one already.

ORA:Her Dang:ps:5-27-71

TO: Fritz Benson

May 27, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban Nam Vep Report

Mr. Cher Vang Ku as Phou Tong Pha Khao, Tasseng Phou Fa, Muong Vieng Fa. During 1950 they have been in Ban Phou Fa, they moved to Houei Liab, the reason is there was no up land rice at Ban Phou Fa. They lived in Houei Liab for 3 years, they went to Ban Phuc Panpan and to Muong Sob, the reason is at Ban Houei Liab was so many illness. They lived at Ban Phu Panpan for 5 years. Then, the Kong Le chased them, they shot the big bullet into their village and destroyed their houses and any one was killed. They left Ban Phuc Panpan and they went to Phou Nong Phy, the first night they stayed at Pasakhay, the 2nd night at Phou Noi, then they arrived Ban Phou Nong Phy it was the first time that they were supported rice and salt. They lived there for 3 years then they moved to Phou Chom Tua, because there was no up land rice at Phou Nong Phy they lived in Phou Chom Tua for 3 years, when Muong Sui was lost they went to Sieng Det. They stayed there for one night, the next night they stayed at Nam Tone then, they arrived Ban Phou Kong Khao the PL chased them again. So VP. ordered them to go to Nong Pou, they stayed at Ban Nong Pou for one month, but they didn't have rice for eating. So they went to Ban Nam Tao and to Nong On, they stayed at Ban Nong On for 3 months, then the PL chased them again. So they went to Ban Bong Pou they stayed there for one night, then they went to Muong Phone, then they went to Nam Chan they stayed there for 2 days then they went to Na Su #272 then they went to Nam Vep #335 on 4/71. They were supported clothes 3 m. for each family and children clothes when they have been Ban Nong Phy, now they are well. They need cooking pot, blanket, sleeping mat.

ORA:Her Manh:ps:5-27-71

TO: Fritz Benson

May 27, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban Nam Vep #335 Report

Mr. Sua Dao Vang as Nai Kong Ban Phou Fa Noi. During 1950 they've been in Ban Phou Fa Noi. They were 378 families, they left Ban Phou Fa Noi to Ban Phou Vieng, the reason is there was no up land rice there. They lived in Phou Vieng for only one year, during that time they didn't have any support. They left Ban Phou Vieng and they went back to Phou Fa Noi again, the reason is the enemy chased them, they lived in Ban Phou Fa Noi for 4 months but they didn't receive any support then, The PL chased them again. So they lost Phou Fa Noi and they supposed to go to Nong Pou, the first night they stayed Ban Phou Vieng, the 2nd night at Ban Fy My, the 3th night at Ban Nam Kachy, the 4th night at Ban Phou Da Pho., the 5th night at Ban Sun Sen the 6th night at Ban Nong Phou. They stayed at Ban Nong Pou for 4 months, they didn't receive any support. So they had no rice for eating. Then, they went to Ban Ton Pheung, they stayed there for 4 months. During that time they were supported rice, and salt, then, the enemy chased at Ban Phou Da Pho. So they left Ban Ton Pheung to Ban Phou Wai, the first night they stayed at Nam Kama then, they reached Phou Wai. They stayed at Ban Phou Wai for one month then the PL chased them again, so they lost Phou Wai and they went to Nong Pou, they stayed there for one night. Then they went to Ban Nam Loung, to Phone Sai to Sob Tou and to Yot Tou. They stayed at Yot Tou for one month they were supported rice, salt there. It was 1971 then, Chao Muong Vieng Fa ordered them to go to Ban Nam Vep #335. During the trip there was no medic with them, and there were 5 people died by sickness Now they're supported rice, salt, canned meat and plastic sheet. They said they won't go any where if there is no PL chase them again, or VP. orders them to go. They are so poor they live in a small bamboo houses they need clothes, blanket, sleeping mat, mosquitonet, cooking pot and steel to make asesang for garden and rice field.

ORA:Her Manh:ps:5-27-71

TO: Fritz Benson

May 27, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban Nam Vep #335 Report

Mr. Ly Sing as Tasseng Phou Kong Khao, Muong Vieng Fa. During 1950 they had located in Ban Sun Sao northern of Nam Kama, they moved to Ban Phou Kong Khao, the reason is there was no up land rice there. They lived in Ban Phou Kong Khao in 1960, In 1961 they composed soldiers to protect their village in 1964 they appointed Tasseng Phou Kong Khao. In 1971 VP moved the refugee who lived in Ban Nong on, Ban Nam Lao, Ban Nam Tao, Ban Phou Kong Khao, Ban Ton Pheung to another place because that area is too close to the enemy. The PL caught 20 people in Ban Phou Da Pho on 15/3/71 the PL propagated them that they won't kill them, they propagated them until noon and they will arrest them, but the people said they won't go to any where. They will be glad to live with them, and they will call the people who ran away from them to come back to live with them also. So the PL didn't arrest them after then, a few days they knew that the people who live in Muong Chin and Ban Tham Kong were caught and some of them escaped and reported to them that they will arrest them and will take them to go to Myong Chin and the people there to send food and bullet for them and they will chased Long Chieng.

So when they heard that news they left their village right away. They went to Ban Nam Lao. During the trip they slept at Ban Phou Kong Khao for 2 nights then, they went to Houei Nam Kama they stayed there one night. They went to Phou Wai in 21/3/71, they stayed there for one day and the PL chased them again, so there were 3 people died, so they left Phou Wai and they went to Muong Phoun and to Done Gna in 11/4/71. Then there were 60 soldiers went back to get Phou Wai but they couldn't get it back the PL drove them and followed them for about one mile.

In 13/4/71 they left Ban Done Gna to Ban Phou Kang, they stayed there for about 4 or 5 days then they went to Houei Pachad and to Ban Nam Vep. During the trip there was a medic with them but when they reached Ban Nong Dou he was picked up by plane to #272 when they reached Ban Nam Vep there were about 30 people ill by malaria sickness. Now they are living in Ban Nam Vep. They're supported rice, salt, canned meat and plastic sheet, they said they won't go any where if the enemies don't chase them. Now don't have any rice field yet.

ORA:Her Manh:ps:5-27-71

TO: Fritz Benson

May 27, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban Nam Vep # 335 Report

Mr. Ning Lo as Nai Ban Sun Loung Tai, Tasseng Tha Chok. During 1950 they had been in Ban Sun Loung Tai, they were 88 families, in 1961 they composed soldiers, Mr. Sua Pao To got 100 guns from Mr. Tou Yia Ly because he was the chief of them. So they composed 100 soldiers to protect their village. After then, the Kong Le chased them, so they had lost thir village for 4 times, the first time they lost it, but they hid for about 4 Or 5 miles from the village. After 10 days they got it back again, for the 2nd time they lost it for 2 months, and 3rd time they lost it for one month and they got it back again. So the 4th time was in 1970 they lost it for 10 days and they got it back for 10 days but the PL chased them out again and 4 of them were killed. So they left Ban Sun Loung to Nam Kia. They stayed there for 10 days. The PL chased them again but no body died, then they went to Ban Nam Tao. They stayed there for 5 days, at that time they were supported rice, salt, sleeping mat, plate, cooking pot and blanket for each family. They had no medic with them during the trip. So there were 7 people died by sickness. They went to Muong Phone and they s tayd there for 5 days, then Chao Muong Vieng Fa ordered them to move to Ban Nam Vep now they live in Ban Nam Vep, they were 14 families and 112 people. They're supported rice, salt, canned meat and plastic sheet they lost all the materials that they had and ~~had~~ so they need clothes, blanket, cooking pot and bucket. They will live at Ban Nam Vep they won't go any where unless the PL chase them again or VP. orders them. Now they have a medic with them.

ORA:Her Manh:ps:5-27-71

TO: Fritz Benson

September 16, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban Nam Long #313. Report

Ethnic Group: Meo

Mr. Yuia Song Mua as an Assistant of Tasseng Phu Douk, Muong Vieng Fa, Province Xieng Khouang. During 1950 they had been in Ban Pasane UG-2767, Taseng Phu Sane, Muong Meo, Province Xieng Khouang. During that time they were 12 families 125 persons. They composed 300 ADC soldiers in 1959. There were 2 battalions of PL c-hased them at about 9:00 in the morning in 1960 they battled the PL for one hour, they left to Phu San UG-2877. ~~They had been in Phu San for one year, they moved to Bouam Long #32 they had been in Bouam Long for 8 years.~~ In 1969 the PL chased them again at about 4:00 in the afternoon, they battled the PL until 5:00 in the afternoon they request for plane to pick them up to Phu sa #57. They had been in Phu Sa for 10 days, then Gen. Vang Pao ordered them to go to Xieng Deth #26 during the trip to Xieng Det they walked 4 days then arrived Xieng Det they had been in Xieng Det for 4 months, they received rice salt. The PL cahsed Muong Souy #108 and San Luang #41. So they left to Sam Thong #20 they left Xieng Det at 7:00 in the morning, they walked to Sam Sen #112 TG-6037 to Ban Nam Tao #161. To Nam Gum, TG-7025, then arrived Sam Thong they had been in Sam Thong until 1970. On March 19th 1970, the PL chased Sam Thong at about 500 in the morning, they batted the PL until 6:00 in the morning, they left to Muong Phoue #37 during the tripp they walked to Nam Ngum TG-7120, to Nam Kamang TG-6521, to Phat Khe Neua, to Phat Khe Tai, then arrived Muong Phoue they had been there for 5 months, they were supported rice, sald canned meat, blankets, plastic sheets, buckets plates, then Gen. Vang Pao ordered them to go out from Muong Phoue because Muong is the territory of Vientiane. If they didn't go out, they would no longer get food. Gen. Vang Pao ordered to go to Xieng Khouang territory, but they didn't like to go so he ordered them to go to Nam Loung they moved to Nam Long on July 9th 1970.

Most of them made the reice fields, but they are so little so they don't think it would be enough them for next year. Because during the time to make the rice fields, the PL was chasing Long Tieng and Sam Tong and the country was so troubled, so that people didn't want to make the rice field and they request USAID to feed them for next year again. They are 8 families 76 persons and all of them are healtly. There 4 families are remained in Bouam Long. Since they have been in Ban Nam Long they had no problem about sickness. During the trip they didn't have medic with them, but now they already have a medic, a dispensary with them. They are supported rice, salt, canned meat, blankets, sleeping mats, cooking pots, steamer pots, and buckets, but requet for clothes because they are so poor and they couldn't by the cloth. They already built 8 classrooms but they have only 5 teachers to teaches.

~~PRA~~ ORA:ps:16-9-71

TO: Fritz Benson

September 16, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban Nam Long #313 Report.

Ethnic Group: Meo

Mr. Hia Mai Lo as Bna Houei Tak, Tasseng Phu Vieng, Muong Vieng Fa.

During 1950 they had been in Ban Houei Tak, UG-0175, Tasseng Nam Ba, Muong Meo, Province Xieng Khouang. During the time they were 11 families but he doesn't recognize how many people they were. They composed 100 ADC soldiers in 1961 they had been until 1963, there was no enemy came to chase them, but in 1963 the Kong Le in Muong Kheung revolted to the PL so the PL chased the Kong Le, the Kong Le ran away to their village so they were afraid that the PL would pursue the Kong Le they left to Phu Vieng at about 8:00 in the morning. They had been in Phu Vieng UG-0789 for 4 years. On Jan 1969 at about 3:00 in the morning, the PL chased them. They battled the PL until 6:00 in the morning, there was a soldier was killed. so they couldn't resist the PL, they left to Phu Cum, they had been in Phu cum for 2 months, the PL chased them again. At about 3:00 in the morning they left to Phu San TH-9607. They had been in Phu San for 10 days the PL pursued them they left to Xieng Det. During the trip that they walked and slept: in Phu Si Ngao, In Phu So #57, Houei Nam Phan, Ban Vang Kham TG-7365, Pha Deng, Houei San, then arrived Xieng Det #26.

They had been in Xieng Det for 2 months, then PL chased Muong Souy #108 so they left to Sam Sen #112. The reason was a-fraid that the PL would come to chase them again. They arrived Ban Sam Sen #112 on June 1970, and they had been there until March 1970, they were supported rice, salt canned meat, blankets, frying pan, cooking pots, plates, bowls and buckets, then the PL chased Xieng Det they left to Muong Phoue they had been in Muong Phoue for 4 months. They received blankets, buckets, plates and bowls. Then, Gen. VP. ordered them to go to Nam Long. They arrived Nam Long on July 1970, they received blankets, sleeping mats, buckets, mosquito nets cooking pots, and steamer pots. Since they had been in Ban Nam Long there were 2 persons died by sickness they already made the rice fields, but so little they didn't think it would be enough them for next year. They are 11 families 111 people and every body of them are healthy. Their belongings were lost in Phu Vieng UG-0789. Now they are very poor, they request USAID if possible please send them some clothes.

ORA:ps:16-9-71

TO: Fritz Benson

September 17, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban Nam Vep # 335. Report.

Ethnic Group: Meo

Mr. Yua Paoly as Nai Kong, the refugees leader, Tasseng That Chok, Muong Vieng Fa, Province Xieng Khouang. During 1950 they had been in Ban Plat Pang TG-6457, Tasseng That Chok, Muong Meo, Province Xieng Khouang.

They were about 250 families and 104 villagers. In 1960 the Kong Le revolted in Vientiane, then the Kong Le came to chase Mr. Soui #108. they battled the Kong Le for 3 days. There were 5 villagers guards were killed. So they couldn't resist the Kong Le, then they left to Ban Nam Chong TG-6341. They had been there for 3 years. They received rice, salt, balankets, sleeping mats, mosquitonets, cooking pots, steeling pots, bowles and plates. They built the airstrip #17. In 1963 they chased the PL in San Luang #41 away; they moved to San Luang they recieved rice, salt supported. They had been in Ban San Luang for until 1970, during the time they had 3 until 1970 during the time they had 3 campanies ADC soldiers and there were 2 battalions PL came to chase them at about 4:00 in the morning; the battled the PL until 6:00 in the morning, then they left to Nam Chong #17, there were 5 soldiers were killed. They had been there for 9 months; the PL came to chased them again. There were about 2 companies PL came to chase them in the midnight. They attacked with the PL for afew minutes, then they ran away to Ban Nam Tao#161. They had been there for 5 months. They were supported rice, salt, canned meat mosquitonets, blanket, cooking pots, sleeping mats etc..... then, Gen. Vang Pao fordered them to go to Muong Ao Neua #227 but they didn't want to go to there.

When they had been in Ban Nam Tao; there were about 50 people died by sickness, they left Ban Nam Tao and went to Long Tieng during the trip they walked for 2 days, then arrived Long Tieng. They had been in Long Tieng for 4 days, then they left to Ban Nam Vep. They walked for 2 days, then they arrived Ban Nam Vep on March 20th 1971 then they built the airstrip they had no time to make the rice field. Since they have been there, they were 40 people died by sickness. So many sickness, they received balnkets, sleeping mats, mosquitonets, cooking pots, steeling pots, buckets, plates, bowls on August 14th 1971. They are building a school with 9 classrooms. They expect to stay there.

ORA:ps:17-9-71

TO: Fritz Benson

September 17, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban Nam Vep #335 Report.

Ethnic Group: Meo

Mr. Dang Song as Nai Ban Nam Dre Tai, Tasseng That Chok, Muong Vieng Va, Province Xieng Khouang. During 1950 they had been in Ban Pha Khou TG-8675 Tasseng Phu Fa, Muong Pet, Province Xieng Khouang during the time there were about 70 families. They had been there until 1965, the PL chased in Muong Kheung TG-9971; the PL shot 105 mm. to Phy Kong TG-8877; so they were afraid that the PL would come to arrest them; they left village at about 15:00. They went to stay in Ban Nam Tang TG-7672 for one night, they went Muong Souy they went to Ban Xieng Nga TG-7758; they went to Ban San Luong #14, they went to Houei San TG-6552; they went to Phy Da Pho TG-5243. They had been there for one month they didn't received any support. then they moved to Ban Nam Dre TG-4642; they didn't receive any support either. They had been there until 1971. They had no soldier in the village. The PL chased in Pho Da Pho #103 and in Muong Chim #56 on Feb. 18th 1971. So during that time they left to Phu Hua TG-4534 as they were arriving Phy Hua; the PL arrived their village(Nam Dre TG-4642) but fortunately they had already left the village. So they left to Ting Bon #90. They had been there for one month, they received rice, salt and canned meat, then Chao Muong Vieng Fa ordered them to go to Nam Vep #335.

During the time the PL came very near them so they arranged 5 people, to go to guard, then their families went to Pha En #97. As they arrived Pha En and stayed for one night the PL arrested them and took them returned to Phu Da Po #103 (there were 4 families 32 people were arrested). Then when the 5 men who had been in Ting Bon heard that their people were arrested by the PL; they went Na Sou, and stayed for only one night they went up to Ban Nam Luang #313. They had been there for 3 days and the 2 elder men stayed there and requested for 2 other and 2 youngmen with them; they went to Muong Phone #37, to Phu Wai TG-5822, to Keo Hin to Phu Lon Pot TG-5535, to Nam Cho TG-5339. They found their people were in Nam Cho TG-5339 but the PL lived with them during the day so they waited until it got dark, then they PL went away to Phou Da Pho. So they had chance to get their people. It was about 9:00 in the evening when they got their people, then they ordered them to go away immediately to Ting Bon #90. It was on Feb, 28th 1971 at about 16:00 when they got Ting Bon #90. They stayed there for 2 days, then 2 elder women and 1 girl were picked up to Nam Luang #313. Then they walked to Muong Phone and stayed for one night; they walked to Nam Luang they had been there for 10 days, they went to Nam Vep they are 4 families 28 people.

When they lived with the PL there were 6 PL and 1 Vietnamese to guard them. They were only the women and one elderman lived with them (PL) so the PL asked "Where are your husband? they answered "our husbands are not here, they are in Ting Bon, the PL said so they are our enemy so you would never escape to there, you must raise corn so you would have food to eat" but they didn't need to raise corn, the PL said "If you are afraid of us we will sent Meo man to be your husbands and live with you and help you" they lived with the PL for 17 days, then they were escaped because the PL went to Phou Da Pho, then their husbands had chance to get them and took them escaped. Every of their belongings was took out away by the PL even their money and their clothes. So now they live in Ban Nam Vep, they are very poor they have nothing to wear because they have no money to buy clothes. Since they have been in Ban Nam Vep so many people sickness but no body died. They have no rice field they are supported rice, salt, canned meat and plankets, plasticsheet. They received buckets, sleeping mats, mosquionets, cooking pots, steeling pots on August 24th 1971. They escept to stay in Nam Vep #335.

ORA:ps:17-9-71

TO: Fritz Benson

September 20, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban San Kak ~~UE~~-0686 Report

Ethnic Group: Meo

Mr. Ly Yi as an assistant of Nai Kong Nong Vang, Tasseng That Chok, Muong Vieng Fa, Province Xieng Khouang.

During 1950 they had been in Ban San Luang #41, Tasseng That Chok, Muong Meo, Province Xieng Khouang they composed 300 ADC soldiers in 1960. During that year the Kong Le came to chase them, they battled the Kong Le from 12:00 to 1:00 in the afternoon they ran away to Nam Chong #17, they had been there until 1963 when they arrived there they were supported blankets, cooking pots, sleeping mats, mosquito nets etc...

In 1963 they went to chase the PL in Ban San Luang #41 away, then they removed to Ban San Luang #41. They had been there until 1969; there were 2 battalions of PL came to chase them. The PL chased Ban Pha Deng TG-7455 at about 7:00 in the morning. So they were afraid of the PL; they left to Nam Pong TG-6342. They had been there for 9 months; they went to chase the PL in Muong Souy #108 away, then they removed to San Luang #41. They had been there for 2 months, the PL came chase Muong Souy #108, then Muong Souy was lost; they left to Ban Nam Tao #161 at about 10:00 in the morning.

During the trip they walked to Houei San Tai TG-6344 and stayed there for a week, then they went to Ban Nam Tao. They had been in Ban Nam Tao for only one year; the PL chased Sam Thong and Long Tieng and bared the direction which to Long Tieng so Gen. Vang Pao ordered them to go out of Muong Phoune #37. During the trip they walked to TG-5434, to Nam Pi TG-5918, then they arrived Muong Phoue. They had been there for 5 days; they went to Phu Mi TG-6511 and stayed for one day they went to Nam Ngum TG-7603 and went to Pha Khe TF-8299 they stayed in Pha Khe for 20 days, then Gen. Vang Pao ordered them to go to San Kak UF-0686. They arrived San Kak on March 1971 so they had no time to make the rice field. They had no medic with them during the trip but now they already have a medic and a dispensary. No sickness in their village; every body are healthy. They expect to stay there, they are building for 5 classrooms.

ORA:ps:20-9-71

TO: Fritz Benson

July 21, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Phu Vang Fong (TG-9606)

Mr. Pang Hua Vang as Nai Ban Phu Meun. During 1950 they had been in Ban Phu Meun until 1969 they moved to Long Tieng LS-20A the reason is: the PL chased them during that time there were 100 soldiers to protect their village. They made the camp at one side in their village. The enemy chased them at about 5:00 AM they attack them for about 1 hour. It was about 6:00 in the morning they left from Phu Meun and went to Muong Kao. During the trip they slept for 2 nights in the forest, then, they arrived Muong Kao. No body was killed but they lost all the animals and every things at Ban Phu Meun. During that time his villagers were 12 families.

They stayed in Muong Kao for only night then, they went to Pak Sane by soldiers car. There were 4 cars came from Pak-sane and took them to Paksane. They stayed in Paksane for 3 days during the time they didn't received any support or any rice. They went to ~~Vientiane~~ by Vientiane by taxi they had been in Vientiane for 4 days. Then, VP. sent them to Long Tieng LS-20A they went to Long Tieng by plane. They had been in Long Tieng for 4 months but they didn't have any support. In 1970 the PL chased Sam Tong LS-20 then, Sam Tong was lost, so they were afraid and moved to Phu San Kang TG-8505. They had been there for 8 months, they were supported blankets, cooking pots, sleeping mats, buckets, plates, rice and salt. Then they moved to Phu Vang TG-8606 the reason is: USAID didn't drop rice for them at Phu San Kang and the enemy came every near them. So that, they moved to Phu Vang Fong in 1971. They are 32 families, they expect to stay in Phu Vang Fong if the enemy don't chase them. In this year they didn't have time to make rice field because during the time to make rice field the enemy came to chase Long Tieng. So they were afraid to make rice field. They will do it in next year, during the trip they didn't have medic, but now they have a medic with them. One school and 3 teachers and classrooms.

(These people are Meo)

ORA:ps:7-21-71

FOR TASSENG PAR PHEUNG'S PEOPLE

Old Refugees 159/932
New Refugees 41/247

Total: 200/1179

FOR TASSENG PAK KHA'S PEOPLE

Old Refugees 9/65
New Refugees 59/442

Total: 68/507

FOR TASSENG PAH PHEUNG	200/1179
Tasseng Pak Kha	68/507
Nai Ban Nyiakuvang	18/157
Nai Ban Vang Yaoyang	15/119
Nai Kong Vang Cherly	8/60
Director Yang Yi	6/43
Nai Kong Chumua	8/56

Total: 323/2121

New Refugees who are supported 155/1124.

Population total 323/2121.

BAN PA DON # LS-5

The original name of Tasseng is Tasseng Pha Sai, Muong Vang Sai.
In 1968 they appointed another Tasseng, his name is Tasseng Pha Phai,
Muong Vang Sai, Khoueng Xieng Khouang.

ORA:ps:7-30-71

TO: Fritz Benson

July 30, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban Nam Nyon LS-288.

Mr. Chia Teng Hang as Tasseng Pak Kha, Muong Xieng Hon, Khoueng Xieng Khouang.

During 1950 they had been in Ban Pakkha UG-4747, Tasseng Pakkha, Muong Khoune, Khoueng Xieng Khouang. They composed 100 villagers & guards in 1959, then, Kongle chased in Xieng Khouang then they went Sam Chot and became to ADC soldiers then, they came back to Pakkha. They had been in Pakkha for 6 months. Then, Khongle chased them. It was about midnight, they couldn't resist Kongle so they left to Ban Na Dao UG-4046. During the attack there were 26 soldiers were killed. They had been in Na Dao for 26 days, then, they came ack to chase the Kongle away, but the population remained been in Na Dao. They had been there for one month, then, they returned to Ban Pakkha UG-4747 they had been there for 2 years.

On April 9th 1964 at about 4:00 in the morning the PL chased them. So the populatons moved to Ban Pakkha Tai and left the soldiers attacked the enemy. The attack lasted for 3 days. Then, they couldn't hold their ground. So Gen. VP. ordered them to move to Ting Phone. During the trip they stayed in Ban Long Tu for one night, in Ban Muong Nyam Tai one night, in Ban Ting Phone Neua for one night. Then, they arrived Ban Ting Phone at about 12:00. As they were having lunch the PL attacked them again. So the people were scattered away. During that time there were about 50 people were killed for 3 days ago, then, all people were gathered at Tham Lua and stayed there for one night.

In the early morning, they went to Nam Kama, it was about 11:00 then, people were hungry because they didn't have any breakfast. So they expected then to stay, there and cooking meal for lunch. As they were cooking, the PL attaced them again, so they ran away and lost every things in there during that time they were about 30 people were killed. Then, they went to stayed in Houei Nam Lieng for one night, in Houei Nam Chang for one night, then, the PL chased them again, so they ran away to Ph Song, During the time no body death then, they went down to Muong Moc LS-46. They arrived Muong Moe on April 20th 1964, ~~they~~ ~~they~~ then Gen. VP/ VP. sent planes to pick them up to Muong Cha LS-113. When they arrived Muong Cha, they were supported blankets, cooking pots, spoons, knife each thing per family and meters of clothes per ~~family~~ family and rice, salt from SSAID they were lost everythings during the trip because so many attacks.

When they arrived Muong Cha LS-113 the soldiers families and 12 refugees families went to Long Tieng LS-20A.

Then they moved to Thong Hang TF-9680. They had been there for one year. Then Gen. VP. ordered them to go to Houei Kam Lang TF-8482 to make to rice field. During that time Tasseng lived in Muong Cha LS-113.

In 1970 the PL chased Sam Thong LS-20A so those people who went to Long Tieng moved to Ban Nam Nyon LS-288. Then, commandant Hang Xao ordered Tasseng to move to Nam Nyom because his people in Nam Nyon no chief. So he moved to Ban Nam Nyon in 1970. Now they are 68 families 507 people who are remaining supported are 59 families 442 people new refugees in 1971 are 46 families 336 people rice is not enough for them. 1/2 of them made rice fields, but they didn't have enough seed to plant, because USAID didn't support seed for them. They received 20 ducks and 2 pigs. they expected to stay there (These people are Meo)

ORA:ps:7-30-71

TO: Fritz Benson

July 30, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban Nam Nyon LS-288.

Mr. Vang Phia Ly as Tasseng Pha Pheung, Muong Xieng Hon, Khoueng Xieng Khouang. During 1950 they had been in Ban Pha Sook (UG-3017, Tasseng Pha Pheung, Muong Khone, Khoueng Xieng Khouang. During that time they were about 40 families.

In 1960 the Kong Le built a camp at Pak Nam San UG-2415 and shot to their village by 2 cannons sort of 105 mm. So they scattered into the forest. No body could stay in the village. During that time there were 6 people were killed and 4 people were hurt by the cantriges they hid for 5 months in the forest, then, they moved to Ban Phu Xao UG-381. They composed for 4 companies army, 3 companies were Lao Theung soldiers an one was Meo soldiers. During that time they were fed by army's rice and salt. They had been there for 3 years. Then the PL came to Ban Sam Khone UG-2827 and shot the cannon to their villagers again. But no dead. So they moved to Muong Cha LS-113 On May 5th 1964 during the trip they stayed in Pha Tect for one night on Taving UG-3103 one night, in Muong Oune LS-22 for 5 days. Then they arrived Muong Cha LS-113, they were suported rice, salt and 5 meters of clothes per family. They had been there for 3 months there were about 30 people died by malaria. Since supported was not enough for them and also so many sickness. So they moved back to Phyluang. UG-3415 they had been there for one year. They were supported rice and salt from USAID. Then, they moved to Keo Manang LS-192. The reason is so many sickenes in Phyluang they had been in Keo Manang LS-192 for 2 years from Feb, 1966-70 to May 11th 1968. The PL chased them again. It was on May 11th 1968 at about 3:00 in the morjing. So they raw away just carried children and a little food. Then, they went to Taving UG-3203, and stayed there for one night. Then, they went to tham Lo UF-1397. They stayed there for 10 days then, they went to Muong Cha LS-113 again, and stayed for one night, then, they went to Ban Nam Mo TF-8287 and stayed there for one night. Then, they went up to Nam ~~Mo~~/ Nyon LS-288. During that time ~~people were~~ people were scattered away. Most of lthem came to Nam Nyon. Then they ~~by~~ built the airstrip LS-288. People were gathered there on Jan 1969. Now they are 159 families 932 people, now refugees, widows and soldiers families are 41 families 247 people whom remain supported. Old refugees already made rice fields. They have a dispensary and 4 class rooms. They are building 4 class rooms in this year. So many sickness, ~~since~~ since they have been Ban Nam Nyon LS-288. There were about 100 people died by malaria. Every things that they used to have were lost at Keo Ma Nang LS-192 now they have nothing but they expect to stay in Ban Nam Nyon. If there is no enemy chases them.

ORA:ps:7-30-71

TO: Fritz Benson

September 20, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban San Kak UF-0686 Report.

Ethnic Group: Meo

Mr. Sua Pao Vang as an assistant of Tasseng Phu Moun, Muong Xieng Hong Province Xieng Khouang. During 1950 they had been in BanPhu Moun UF-5086, Tasseng Phu Moun, Muong Meo. During the time they were 150 families they composed 300 ADC soldiers 1963. there were a battalion of PL came to chase them in 1968 their camp was on the top of the mountain Phu Muon. So the PL came for 3 groups around them. They battled the PL at 5:00 in the morning until 7:30 in the morning they couldn't resent the PL; they ran away to Houei Mak UG-4304, then they went to Keo Ma Na #192, and went to Long Tieng. But there were 25 families were caught by the PL they lived with the PL for 8 months; the PL propagated that: "We would defeat the whole of this country, so you would never escape from us". Every day the PL told them to go into the forest to hide the plane when it dark they returned to the village; the PL came to lived the men who were left their husbands because their husbands were soldiers, so and had ran away to Long Tieng. The PL lived with their wives and gave them alcohol to drink, they could said nothing to the PL but the PL didn't do with a families which had a man with them. The PL didn't them to go out when it got dark so they didn't what the PL had done with women who had no man with them. They lived with the PL for 8 months, then Gen. Vang Pao sent soldiers came to chase the PL away and those people who left to Long Tieng were sent back to Phu Moun. They had been in Phu Moun for one year again; the PL came to chase them again. They battled the PL from 12:00 in the evening to 7:00 in the mornigg; they left Muong Cao UF-6754 there were 8 soldiers were killed. They had beenin Muong Cao for one night then the army in Paksane sent 30 cars to take them to paksane. They had been in Paksane #35 for 4 days, then Gen. Vang Pao sent plane to pick them up to Muong Cha #113. They had been in Muong Cha for one month. They didn't any supported even rice and salt they requested food ffrom their relations. There were 15 people died by sickneds. Gen. Vang Pao ordered them to go to San Kak UG-0686. They arrived San Kok on March 1971. So they had no time to make the rice field. They are supported rice, salt and canned meat. They received balnkets, mosquito-nets, sleeping mats, cooking pots, steeling pots, on August 31rd 1971.

Since they have been in San Kak there no sickness. no dead, they expect to stay there. They are 30 families and 224 people. They already have at medic a dispensary, they are building a school for 4 classrooms, every body are healthy.

ORA:ps:20-9-71

TO: Fritz Benson

September 21, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban Phu San Nyai TF-77% Report.

Ethnic Group Meo

Mr. Vang Song Xong at Nai Ban Pha Deng, T. Pong Ta, M. Xieng Hon, K. Xieng Khouang. During 1950 they had been in Ban Pha Nyao, ~~Tass~~ Tham Tao, M. Moc, K. Borikhane.

In 1952 the communist soldiers come into their village and lived with them. The CM. helped them to make the rice fields, carried water, swept the house and shared the animals to people who were poor and shared 1/2 for the CM. The CM. ordered the villagers to make the rice field to gater. And ordered them to allow their wives and daughters to go with the CM. to work. If any women loves one of ~~their~~ their soldiers, allowed them to adulterate and her husband couldn't say any words to them. If he says or allows them, he would be guilty and would be taken to learn again. If that woman dislikes him but he adulterated her by force, the warrant would be 2000k for the soldiers to pay for that ~~lady~~ laddy.

If any man adulterated with the other woman, the warrant would be 2000k for the husband to pay for his wife, but such adulteration didn't happen yet. In 1955 French was retreated to France and the communist was retreated to Vietnamese either. So they had time to escape. They moved to Lad Huang UG-1945, the reason was afraid that the CM. would come again, they lived in Ban Lad Huang for 2 years, they moved to Ban Nam Pe UG-1848. They had been there for 3 years. It was in 1960 the Kong Le chased Thong Hai Hin UG-0651. They were afraid of the KL. they left to Nyot Nam Seng UG-2549. They had been there for one month, they went to Ban Khan Hon UG-2849 and had been there for a month, they didn't receive any rice and salt supported, so they went to Ban Nam Pe UG-1848 and carried rice and went to Ban Khan Hon they left Ban Khan Hon and went to Ban Tham UG-2845, they arrived Ban Tham at about 19:00 then they went to Phu Khe UG-1835. They had been in Phu Khe for 4 days, they went to Nam Long UG-1824 and had been there for 20 days, then the Kong Le sent words that the KL. could come to visit Ban Pha UG-1621. (Ban Pha was an army camp).

So they were afraid they moved to Ban Pha Lai UG-0720 and stayed there ~~for~~ for 2 days, they left to Pa Dong LS-5 and slept in Padong for only one night, then they (KL.) had chased B. Pha and B. Pha was lost. So they went to B. Houei Tha they had been in B. Houei Tha for 4 months, they were supported rice and salt. then, the K.L. chased Pa Dong. So they were afraid of the KL. they moved to B. Pha Khao. they had been in Pha Khao for 5 months they moved to Long Tieng. They had been in Long Tieng for 5 years, from 1962 to 1968 they were supported rice and salt for only one year. Then Gen. Vang Pao ordered all the refugee together out Long Tieng to make the rice field. So they moved to Ban Pha Deng TG-7303 they were 9 families and 3 families were supported but 3 were not.

They had been in Ban Pha Deng for 2 years, then Chao Muong Xieng Hon ordered them to go to Ban Nam Nyon to lived with Chao Muong, so they moved to Ban Phu San Nyai TF-7796.

On April 1971, but they didn't receive any supported even rice and salt. They didn't have food to eat so Chao Muong gave them 2 sacks per drop, but it is not enough.

ORA:ps:21-9-71

TO: Fritz Benson

September 21, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban Phu Sang Nyai TF-7796 Report.

Ethnic Group: Meo

Mr. Chia Tong Tao as Tasseng Pong Tha, Muong Meo, Province Xieng Khouang. During 1950 they had been in Ban Phou Ka Bo UG-3135, T. Phou Hua, M. Meo, K. Xieng Khouang.

In 1960 the Kong Le chased in Xieng Khouang UG-2840 at about 3:00 in the morning, so they were afraid of the KL, they left to Ban Keo Kuang UG-3131. They had been in Keo Kuang for 2 months, then they removed to Ban Phou Ka Bp. they arrived there on Jan 1961, and lived there until July 1961, during that time all the men had been soldiers, they built the camp at Keo Khouang and left the women and children lived in Ban Phou Ka Bo. They were 100 ADC soldiers the Kong Le came to visit them 2 or 3 per month, but they did nothing for them, just propagated that didn't leave that location and went with the government soldiers.

During the month of July 1961, Gen. Vang Pao ordered them to go to chased Xieng Khouang. They battled the Kong Le in Xieng Khouang at 9:00 in the morning, the battle last for 2 hours, there was a soldier was killed and 2 other one were hurt so they couldn't resist the Kong Le they retreated to Ban Keo Khouang, and the Kong Le shot the cannons to the village Phu Bo, but they already told their people to go out before they went to chase the Kong Le. During that time they were 40 families, but they recognize how many people they are they left Ban Phu Ka Bo at about 6:00 in the morning, they stayed in Keo Khouang for one night, they left to Pha Pheung UG-3821. They were supported rice and salt for army. They had been there until 1964, the PL came very close to them so they were afraid, they left to Phu Luang, to Pha Tet, to Na Sang UG-2707, to Muong Oune, to Muong Cha #113, to Ban Pha Khao #14. They stayed in Pha Khao for 10 days, they left to Long Tieng they had been in Long Tieng for a year, they didn't receive any support even rice and salt, then Gen. Vang Pao ordered them to go to Pong Ta TG-7304, so they were picked up to Pong Ta, they arrived Ban Pong Ta on Jan 1965. They were supported rice and salt for one year. They had been in Ban Pong Ta for 6 years. They had been in Ban Pong Ta for 6 years. there were so many sickness, there were about 300 were died. In 1971 they moved to Ban Phu San Nyai the reason was Gen. Vang Pao had a meeting in Long Tieng about the all the refugee who had left their Chao Muong and lived in the other location, so they wanted to collect the refugee to live with Chao Muong. Then Chao Muong Xieng Hon sent words to them and ordered them to move to Nam Nyon #288. The words said if any Chao Muong couldn't collect his population, he would no longer to be Chao Muong and any Tasseng and Nai Ban couldn't order his people, he would no longer to be chief either, he would miss. So Chao Muong had sent words to them for 5 or 6 times. So Nai Kong Chang Vang had gone to meet Chao Muong for a

Meet Chao Muong for a meeting about food, but Chao Muong said:
"Don't worry about food chao Muong help them to request for food.
They moved to Phu San Nyai in March 6th 1971. They were 53 families
with 500 people they had made the list and sent to Nai Kong Chuker
to request for food, but Nai Kong Chuker said: Sorry because you
have come there so early and just had a meeting in March 15th 1971
that USAID wouldn't support for the old refugees by the case of no
enemy chase. So the requested to move back to Pong Ta #229 but Chao
Muong didn't let them to go he just said, he could help them to
request. After that for 2 months, they still didn't receive any food,
so people were gone away to the location and some of them had removed
to Pong Ta #229 and During that time the Nam Ngum river was so large
and people across it, so no body keep their rice barns, so when the
wind blew the roof out, and rained into the barns and all the rice
was spoiled. So when they didn't have food they went to Pong Ta,
but their rice already spoiled, so they request food from their
relatives who have food. Now they were only 27 families with 250
people and Chao Muong gave them 5 sacks of rice per drop and some of
them have carried food from Pong Ta #229, but it is not enough them
they didn't have any medle nor teacher, by no sickness. They didn't
want to live in Phu San Nyai, but Chao Muong don't let them to leave.
They have no rice field this year they are so hungry they want rice and
salt badly. If they have rice supported they will live in Phu San Nyai.

ORA:ps:21-9-71

TO: Fritz Benson

September 29, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban Sam Bong (LS-314) Report

Ethnic Group: Meo

Mr. Boua Fue Yang as the refugee chief Tasseng Phu Long, Muong Borikham Province Borikham.

During 1950 they had been in Ban Phu Song UC-8900 they had been there, they were 150 families. During 1960 they moved to Ban Houa Phou UF-8794 so the reason was afraid of the communist pass by. In 1970 the PL chased in Muong Moc UC-9594, so they were afraid of the PL, they had hidden in the forest around Houa Phu area for 2 months, they left to Ban Tasi LS-61. They stayed in Ban Thasi for only one night, they left to Pak Mang UF-7777.

They had been in Pak Mang for 10 days, they left to Muong Mai UF-6046 and stayed for a week. During the time it was so hot and so many sickness, so they removed to Muong Cao UF-6553. They had been in Muong Cao for 4 months, and so many sickness with them, there are about 150 people died by sickness, then they were picked up to Pak Mang again they stayed there for 3 days, they walked to Ban Thasi. They stayed there for a week, they walked to Ban Sai Khao UF-7589, then they had been there for a month, they had chased the PL in Ban Houa Phu away, then they removed to Ban Houa Phu UF-8794, they had been there for only 2 months, the PL chased them again at 7:00 in the morning so suddenly they ran away to the forest with carried nothing. They had hidden in the forest for a week, then they left to Ban San Bong LS-314. So all of their belongings were lost of the PL they arrived Ban San Bong on Jan 1971, they are supported rice, salt, canned meat, blanket, mosquitonets etc..... They haveno medicines teacher. There wre about 5 or 6 people sick by fever. Since they had been in Ban San Bong there are 5 people died by sickness. Now they are already made the rice field but they didn't things it would be enough for next year and insteade the plants would grow up have died down. They say they are very poor they request for cloth. They are 1,054 people.

ORA:ps:29-9-71

TO: Fritz Benson

May 27, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Ban Nam Vep #335 Report

Mr. Chong Tou Ku as Nai Ban Phuc Panpan, Tasseng Siakao. During 1950 they've been in Ban Phuc Panpan, during that time there was no soldier in their village, but the Kong Le cahsed them, any one was killed, so they ran away from their village and they couldn't take any thing with them, they went to Phou Nong Phay, they lost all the things they had, the spent 2 days for walking, the first day they slept at Phou Noi, the 2nd day they reached Phou Nong Phy, they lived in Phou Nong Phy for 4 ~~day~~ years, they composed DC soldier there, there were 8 of them became soldiers then they left Phou Nong Phy to Sieng Det, the reason is there was no up land rice there, and there were so many people there. In that time they didn't receive any support only rice and salt. They lived there for 4 years until 1970. The PL chased them again, so they lost Sieng Det and they went to Nong On, during the battle there was no body died they lived in Nong On for one year. In that time there were two people died by sickness, then the PL chased them again.

From Nong On they scattered to 2 groups and they had 2 villages Chief they are Nai Ban Cher Vang and Nai Ban Chong Tou Ku. From Nong On they went to Ban Nam Lao and directly to Phou Wai, they stayed there for 9 days from Phou Wai they went to Ban Nong Pou. They stayed at Ban Nong Pou for one night, they supposed to go to Nam Vep. They left Nong Pou and they slept at Nam Chan, the next day to Nam Luang. From Nam Luang to Nam Ngeum and arived Nam Vep during the trip there was no medic with them, but no illness and they had carried rice from Nam Luang enough them to Nam Vep, now they live in Nam Vep they're supported rice, salt, canned meat and plastic sheet, they need clothes, blanket, cooking pot. Now they are 8 families and 41 perople, they have a medic with them and they have no illness, all of them are very well, they promised that they will live at Nam Vep if there is no enemy chase them. They are very poor, they live in a very small bamboo houses.

ORA:~~xxx~~Her Manh:ps:5-27-71

TO: Fritz Benson

July 8, 1971

FROM: Her Manh (Ban Xone)

SUBJECT: Ban Nong Naly (TF-9690)

Mr. Hong Sent Ly as Nai Ban Phiang Luang. During 1950 they had been in Ban Phiang Luang. But the communist soldiers come and chased them so they went Ban Phiang Luang and went Ban Phu Done UG-0422. These people are Meo. During the time they were 19 families and had 50 villagers guard. On 1962 the Kong Le soldiers came and chased them. It was 2 O'Clock in the afternoon, they attacked for about a hours, 3 of them were killed. 50 they run away from their village with nothing. Just only a little food and carried the children and went Pa Dong LS-5. They lived in Pa Dong for 5 months, during the time all the men became soldiers, they composed 4 hundred soldiers there. They were supported rice and salt of army, on March 1963 the PL came and chased them, burned their houses at about 1 O'Clock in the afternoon. So suddenly they run away there and went to stay at Pha Hai for one night. Then, they went to Pa Khao LS-14, during the time they were only soldiers families because all the men were soldiers. They lived in Pak Kao for 4 years. On 1966 some of them resigned from soldier and went to lived in Ban Pha Hai. Ban Pha Hai is a place who was very near the enemy. so when they to the rice fields some men went to guard in the front. When they saw the enemy there, they came to the camp and called the soldiers went to attack them. Some time they didn't sleep in the village.

In one night the enemy came to chased them and 3 people were killed so they went to sleep in the forest for 2 or 3 nights then, they came back they lived in such suffering life for 2 years, then, General Vang Pao ordered them to come to live in Pa Dong. So they lived in Pa Dong for 3 years, on March 14th 1971 the communist soldiers chased them again, during the time they were supported blanket, cooking pot sleeping mat and mosquito net etc... for about one month. Then, the enemy chased them so they lost these things and ran away with nothing in hand. It was in the afternoon at about 2:00. The enemy burned their houses and every things were burned, but every body were saved. So they walked to Ban Nong Naly. They didn't stay for any place, they walked during the nights and days. So they walked for 2 days and one night then, they arrived Ban Nong Naly TF-9690. When they arrived there they didn't have any supports. So they request and by food from their neighbour or from the villages who have rice. After a month they were supported rice from USAID. Now they are supported the same things. They have a medic with them he supplied well. But so many sickness, since they came here for about 4 months there were 7 people died by sickness. They didn't have any rice field. They don't know where they will go, just only waiting for the order of General VP. now they have 12 families families 99 people of his villagers.

ORA:ps:7-8-71

TO: Fritz Benson

July 8, 1971

FROM: Her Manh (Ban Xone)

SUBJECT: Ban Nong Naly (TF-9690)

Mr. Kham Deng as Nai Ban Ting UC-0220 these people are Lao Theung (Ka Mu).

During 1950 tjeu had been in Ban Ting UC-0220. On March 1970 they moved to Pa Dong LS-5. The reason is the communist soldiers chased them, during the time all men became soldiers and went to get Ban Khang Khai UC-0524 because during the time there were communist soldiers were in Ban Khang Khai. They were attacked with the enemy but they could not resist them and their officer was killed too. So they lost Ban Khang Khai and went Pass Ban Tong. When they learned that Ban Khang Khai was lost then, they left their village suddenly and went to Ban Pa Dong LS-5. Durint the time they were 25 families 116 persons djring the trip they went to Nam Sack and met some refugee who came from Ban Pha Lai UC#0720. They stayed there for one night, then they went to Pa Dong. They lived there for one year until March 1971. When they came to Pa Dong they were supported rice, salt, canned meat, clothes, mosquitonet blanket, sleeping mat, cooking pot, for about one month and the enemy chased them again, and burned their houses. So every things were burned and they ran away from there with nothing they left from Pa Dong for about 2 O'Clock in the afternoon thn, they went to Nam Khua, to Houei Nam Tin Tock, to Nam Bia then, arrived Ban Nong Naly. TF-9690 during the trip they walk for 4 days. Now they are 25 families 116 persons. They have been in Nong Naly for about 4 months, no sickness, no death, no rice field no school. They don't know where they will go. Just waiting for the order of VP.

ORA:ps:7-8-71

TO: Fritz Benson

July 8, 1971

FROM: Her Manah (Ban Xone)

SUBJECT: Ban Nong Naly (TF-9690)

Ethnic Group Meo.

During 1950 they had been in Ban Lay Ou TC-6836. They lived in Ban Ly Ou until 1969 they moved to Pa Dong. The reason is: The enemy chased them. During the time they composed one hundred soldiers and they built a camp in their village to protect them. So the enemy chased them in the night. So they lost Ban Ly Ou and went to Ban Pa Dong during the time they were 60 families but they couldn't recognize how many people they were during the trip to Pa Dong. They went to Nam Thong and stayed there for one night. Then, they went to Tha Tam Bleung LS-72. TC-8827 and stayed there for one night then they went to Nyot Hintang TC-9325 and stayed there for one night then they arrived Ban Pa Dong LS-5. When they arrived there they were supported rice, salt, they had been in Ban Pa Dong for 2 years. In 1971 the communist soldiers chased Pa Dong so they left Pa Dong and went Ban Nong Naly. They arrived Nong Naly they're supported rice salt, canned meat, cooking pot, sleeping mat, steaming pot, blanket. They came to Ban Nong Naly on March 1971. They have a medic with them, but so many sickness during May to June there were 7 people died by sickness. They don't have any rice field.

ORA:ps:7-8-71

TO: Fritz Benson

July 8, 1971

FROM: Her Manh (Ban Xone)

SUBJECT: Ban Nong Naly (TF-9690)

Mr. Vang Heng Her as Nai Ban Pha Lai these people are Meo.

During 1950 they had been in Ban Pha Lai UG-0720. During the time all men had been soldiers ADC. They composed for one hundred ADC. Soldiers to protect their village then, on 1962. The Kong Le came and chased them. So they attacked them for about 10 hours in the night and 3 soldiers were died 8 soldiers were hurt. So they lost Ban Pha Lai and went to Ban Sang Hua. The soldiers stayed there for 3 days, but the refugees went to Pa Dong but they could not stay there because the enemy shot the shells to the camp. So they moved to Ban Hong TC-9814. They lived there for 4 months, during the time they requested food and carried food from Pa Dong. Then they went to Pha Khao. During the trip they stayed in Nam Pha for one night and in Nyot Mo one night, then they arrived Ban Pha Khao LS-14. They stayed in Ban Pha Khao for 2 years then Genral VP. ordered them to go to Sam Thong LS-20. They had been in Sam Thong for 4 years. In 1964 General VP. sent soldiers to get Ban Hang Khai UG-0524 when they got Khang Khai Genral VP. ordered them to go back to their farmer village. In 1964 General VP. sent them to Ban Pha Lai UG-0723 they had been there until 1970. The communist soldiers chased the camp in Khan Khai, the soldiers in Khang Khai couldn't hold their ground so because their officer was killed and soldiers were killed also. It was about 1 O'Clock in the midnight the soldiers came to Pha Lai and told them that Khang Khai was lost. So they left their village immediately with the soldiers and went to Nong San Ho. They had been there for 6 days then, they went to Pa Dong LS-5. They had been in Pa Dong for one month the enemy chased in Pa Dong so they went to Ban Pha Khao LS-14. They had been there for 2 years. Then, ~~Col.~~ Col. Tong Va ordered them to go to Pa Dong. So they moved to Pa Dong in 1970 they had been there for 4 months the PL. chased them again but they were able hold their ground. During the attack 4 people were killed and 5 people were hurt. After then, USAID supported blanket, sleeping mat, mosquito net, cooking pot they received these things for about one month then the enemy chased them again. It was about 2 O'Clock in the afternoon the enemy burned their houses and killed them so they ran away from there with nothing. Everything was burned with the houses. Then they went Nong Naly TF-9690 during the trip, they went to Ban Cher and stayed there for one night, then they went to Pha Khao LS-14, and stayed one night then to Pa Khe they stayed there for 4 days. Then they went to Ban Nong Naly. Now they are 16 families 114 persons now they have a medic with them. They supplied well but so many sickness. They have no rice field, they are not sure whether they will live there.

ORA:ps:7-8-71

TO: Fritz Benson

July 9, 1971

FROM: Her Mangh (Ban Xone)

SUBJECT: Ban Nong Naly

Mr. Chong Neung Xong as Nai Ban Pa Dong LS-5. These people are Meo. During 1950 they had been in Ban Pa Dong, LS-5, in 1960 the Kong Le chased in Pa Dong, so they went to Nam Khem they had been in Ban Nam Khem for 6 months, then Pa Dong was lost and the Kong Le soldiers came to Ban Nam Khem and arrested them. They took them back to Ban Pa Dong they lived with the Kong Le until 1963. Then the Kong Le combined with the government, General VP. sent soldiers to lived in Pa Dong. They lived there until 1967 and the communist soldiers chased them again. They lost Pa Dong and went to Ban Hong TG-9714 they lived there for 3 months then they came back to get Pa Dong again. So they moved to Pa Dong again. They lived in Pa Dong for 3 years. In 1971 the communist soldiers chased them again and burned their houses. It was about 2 O'Clock in the afternoon they left from Pa Dong and went to Pha Bia, they stayed in Phu Bia for one night then they arrived Ban Nong Naly TF-9690. Since 1960 to 1970 they didn't have any support. They were supported rice, salt, canned meats, blanket. Sleeping mat, mosquitonet, cooking pot. They have no rice field. They don't know whether ~~waiting~~ they will go to another place or they will stay there they are only waiting for the order of Genral VP. they came to Ban Nong Naly on March 1971.

Ban Nong Naly TF-9690 they are 231 families and 1329 persons. These people are the same story.

ORA:ps:7-9-71

TO: Fritz Benson

July 21, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Phy Vang Fong TG-8606.

Mr. Pheng as Nai Ban Tong. During 1950 they had been in Ban Ko Heng, in 1954 the PL came into their village. Mr. San Kham was the name of the chief of the PL official and had 3 subordinates. They were Mr. Kham Phong Mr. La and Mr. Nyone these officials came into their village and forced them to share their animals and rice for them. The PL came to their village 3 times per week. The PL said "these things that we got from you, we would send to help the soldiers". So they were afraid and they left to Ban Houei So. They lived in Ban Houei So for 3 years. But the PL found them again, then, the PL came and shared their animals and rice again. The PL built a camp at Had Fuang from Ban Houei So to Had Fuang it is about 25 kms. The PL took to villagers, even the women went to Had Fuang to learn the communist governmental. The PL appointed Nai Ban Had Fuang became the governor and appointed Nai Ban Ko Heng became the representative. They PL propagated that all the bachelor would become soldier to protect them, every body must work and make the rice field and some of them would transport food ~~and~~ and bullets for soldiers in front but these things didn't happen yet. So they were afraid what the PL had said. Then, they moved to Ban Pak Tong. When they arrived there, they composed 85 ADC soldiers. It was in 1957 there were 25 soldiers had been in the village and 60 soldiers had been in Keo Boun. During that time they were supported salt and rice of soldiers. In 1963 the PL shot their village by the cannon and the shell hit their houses. So one soldier was killed and one was hurt, then, ~~they~~ they left to Keo Boun #LS-201, when they arrived Keo Boun, the PL chased them again, so they went into the forest and hid themselves in Houei Lan area, for about 3 days. Then, they chased the PL away, and they came up to Keo Boun. They had been there for about one year, then, the PL chased them again. It was lost for about 4 days, then they could get it back again. During the attack there were 8 soldiers were killed, soldiers were hurt and a boy was hurt on his back. Then, they lived in there until 1970 the PL chased them again. So the population went into the forest to hide themselves and the soldiers attack the enemy for 4 days, but they could not resist the enemy so they lost Keo Boun and took the population, and went to Ban Heua, and stayed there for one night then, they went to Phu Nyone LS-206. They arrived there on 22/4/70. They requested for the plane to pick up them, On 23/4/70 at about 13:00 a plane came to pick up them while the plane was landing on the ground, and the crowd were entering in the plane, the PL shot at them by the cannon and the pieces of the shell hit the plane. So the plane saored at once, and it could not pick any body up, there were 3 people were killed, 14 people were hurt and also an American was hurt. Then, ~~they~~ they left to Nam To. During the trip they walked for 4 days then they arrived Nam To. They had been there for 2 days and the plane came and picked up them to Phu Cum LS-50. They had been in Phu Cum for 12 days they were supported rice and salt from USAID then the plane picked up them to Long Tieng LS-20A. They arrived Long Tieng on 16/5/70, they stayed in Long Tieng for 3 days then, they left to Phu Vang Fong TG-8606 they arrived Phu Vang Fong on 20/5/70 they were 40 families, and now they are still 40 families were there. There were 13 families were lost for the PL at Ban Pak Tong. During the trip since they took refuge from ~~X~~Pak Tong

to Phu Vang Fong there was no medic with them, but now they had a medic with them since last year. Since they arrived Phu Vang Fong there were 25 people died by sickness. So many sickness, many people sick by malaria. When they arrived Phu Vang Fong they received cooking pots, stacling pots, plates, spoons, sleeping mats, mosquitonets, blankets, salt and rice, canned meat, 150 ducks and 4 pigs, but 2 pigs were died by sickness.

They expect to stay in Phu Vang Fong, if the enemy don't chase them again.

(These people are Lao Theung (Kamu))

ORA:ps:7-21-71

TO: Fritz Benson

July 21, 1971

FROM: Her Manh

SUBJECT: Phu Vang Fong (TG-8606)

Mr. Sia Chong Mua as Nai Kong Ban Phu Vang Fong. During 1950 they had been in Ban Phucke "Ban Phucke is the territory of province Sam Neua, it's close to Ban Nong Het". In 1962 the communist soldiers came into their village and lived with them. They propagated that they would help them to improve their village. After then, they ordered them to make an account for all the animals and all the rice they had and sent to the communist. If any one wanted to kill any animal he must ~~had~~ have a permission from them, so he could kill it, and they must share their animals and rice for the communist. Every night they had a meeting so evry one must go for the meeting. If any one didn't go they would arrest him and put in jail. During their meeting there was nothing just the propaganda. That every one must work and make the rice field for themselves and make another one for the soldiers every night they expected for a new one but instead the same propaganda. And they forced them to transport food and rice for the ~~p~~ soldiers in Phu Sa Boud. They lived as such life for about one year. In 1963 our soldiers chased the communist soldirs away. So they had a chance to escape.

During that time they were 40 families were escaped they left to Ban Phu Ven they composed 100 soldiers at Phu Ven, they had been there for 8 months. The PL chased them, so they lost Ban Phu Ven and went to Ban Song. They had been in Ban Song for 6 months, then, they chased the PL away and got Ban Phu Ven back, so some refugees turned back to Phu Ven. Some of them general VP. ~~a~~ ordered to go to Keo Boun LS-201, they had been in Keo Boun for one year in 1964 the PL chased them again, so they sent the r~~e~~fugees VP. and sent the plane to pick up them to Long Tieng. Theh, they went to Phu Vang Fong. Durring that time they were 12 families, there were supported rice and salt they lived here for 5 yers ago.

When they were in Ban Song they were supported blankets, plates, knife and spoons, but these things were lost at Keo Boun. During the trip there was a medic with them. Now they have a medic with them, but so many sickness, peple sick by malaria.

(These people are Meo.)

ORA:ps:7-21-71

BAN HOUET LAO TF-6896 LAO THEUNG REFUGEE

<u>BAN</u>	<u>NO. F. & P. (REF.)</u>	<u>NO. F & P. (SOLD.)</u>	<u>NO. F & P. WID.)</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Bah Houei Yeun	16/79	3/25	1/5	22/109
Ban Phu Taphom	12/73	11/77	1/6	24/156
Ban Nam Keng	12/67	11/48	-	23/115
Ban Sam Sen	15/83	-	-	15/83
Ban Tham Heup	10/59	5/26	-	15/85
Ban Tham Leck	10/58	-	-	10/58
Ban Pha Hong	18/85	-	-	18/85
Bah Houei Ka Touay	11/64	-	-	11/64
<u>TOTAL:</u>	<u>104/568</u>	<u>27/176</u>	<u>2/11</u>	<u>133/755</u>

Check by Her Mnah On August 17th 1971

ORA:ps:21-9-71

THE LIST OF THE REFUGEES IN BAN NAM VEP #335

<u>TASSENG</u>	<u>NO. F & P.(REF.)</u>	<u>NO. F. & P.(SOLD.)</u>	<u>NO. F. & P. (Wid.)</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
Phu Vieng	17/138	-	1/5	18/143
That Chok	156/1130	8/55	12/51	176/1236
Phu Dok	46/348	-	-	46/348
Phu San	17/147	-	4/26	21/179
Phu Kong Khao	87/659	-	3/10	90/669
XPhu Dou	3/30	-	-	3/30
Houei Kinin	7/49	-	0	7/49
Police	8/57	-	-	8/57
Pha Pong	4/27	-	-	4/27
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>345/2585</u>	<u>8/55</u>	<u>20/102</u>	<u>373/2738</u> +

Check on August 24th 1971. by Her Manh

ORA:ps:21-9-71

The Name of Original Tasseng and Mung in Ban Ong Naly TF-9690

Ban Ting, Tasseng San Kia, Muong Pang Sai
Ban Phialuang, Tasseng Pha Sai, Muong Vang Sai.
Ban Pha Sai, Tasseng Pha Sai, Mung Vang Sai
Ban Hong, Tasseng Pha Sai Muong Vang Sai.
Ban Sayou, Tasseng Phu Ke Muong Khoun
Ban Padong, Tasseng Phasai, Muong, Vang Sai.

The Name of Original Tasseng and Muong of the refugee in the Ban
Nam Vep #335.

Ban Houei Heua, Tasseng That Chok, Muong Meo.
Ban Sam Sen Tai, Tasseng That Chok, Muong Meo.
Tasseng Siakao, Muong Meo. Province Xieng Khouang.

List of the refugee in Ban Pong Moh TF-7895 "LL"

Soldier's Families	52/384
Widow's Families	19/105
Tasseng Phabong	33/251
Tasseng Nameao	17/102
Tasseng Phoutia	3/27
Theacher	3/4

<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>127/873</u>
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~~Cheok~~/September 3rd 1971

ORA:ps:21-9-71

TO: Fritz Benson

Dec 22, 1970

FROM: Lyteng

SUBJECT: Report on Refugees from Kia Mieng Vietnam Located at Ban Phu Kang

Ethnic Group: Meo

Mr. Nhia Pao was born in Kia Mieng, Vietnam. It was about one day walking from Nong Het, once he had moved to Muong Moc, then went back to his native land because of poor crops, unfortunately, Vietnam was divided. He was in the north territory, certainly, he lived under control of communism. His brother was Nai Ban of 20 families and about 120 people and himself being appointed a leader of 10 soldier Hatred of the communist administration was deep in heart. So, he fled out of Vietnam. Also he had known that he would be arrested for he had been being a secret agent for Lao commandos that were trying to blow up bridges and automobile from Vietnam. He ran away alone leaving his family with relatives, two years after, as he was attempting a chance he got the luck to pick them up to Kia Bon in 1964, Tasseng Phu Sabot, Muog Kham in Xiengkhouang, they spent there a year and then moved to Long Chieng in 1965. While the situation up there was getting severe his family again moved to Phu Kang. While living in Vietnam, the things that always lay deep in heart were food, property, and marketing. Everyone must work in the rice field together. No exception to anyone, only an old lady or a very young girl was allowed to be at home for cooking and house work, the normal hour of working began at 7:00-12:00 in the morning and 1:00-6:00 in the afternoon, also a meeting was held at night, they discussed the work that had just left, the president of the working club would ask who was the best worker during the day. Everyone clapped hand for congratulation. For those who always got behind stood up so the hard working could see them well and laugh at them. The lazy ones were also told to follow the good example and try to be the best the next day.

While crops were harvested and kept in storage the paddy would go in 4 different taxes and reservations: rice tax (khaw seea souay), rice for the people (kaw souay sat), rice for the teachers of the village (khaw pua naikhau) and seeds reserved, and the rest was equally divided to every villagers. This was never sufficient. In result, people got starving.

Money was another thing, when Vietnam first brought communist administrative to the village they came to the poorest family. They helped in all kind of work for a while, by doing this the poor were glad to tell all questions truly, money would be collected from house to house as soon as they got all informations. They kept for "safety" (haksawai) that was what they called in return each area got a note indicating how much money one had, but the problem was whenever someone needed this amount he could draw back only seven days. If this amount would not be back at the end of the week, he would be charged .025 per cent each day.

Clothing and salt were badly needed there was only one " Mo yeed" or Sahakorn (coop) in the province, the only way of making money was from pigs Mo Yeed agreed to buy a pig in each family, but it should weigh over 50 kilos if a family did not have a pig that meant that famly could only buy 3 meters of cloth through the year, on the other hand, the head of the family was allowed to buy 10 meters for himself and 3 meters to every one in his house he was also allowed to purchase 3 kilos of salt at a time instead of one kilo per trip.

Livestocks were strictly controled, villagers were told to raise a great number of animals. Although they were not allowed to kill any unless approved by Chao Muong or Chao Khoueng. The political organization from village level to tasseng to Muong to Khoueng was quite the same, but it was differnt in selection, a meeting was held. All villagers must be present. They were told to chose their Nai Ban. If the villagers dared not to chose someone that would be very simple, Nai Ban was appointed by north Viets immediately. On the other hand, people had selected the man that N. Viets did not wished they were told to chose again and again until the right Nai Ban was selected.

Mr. Nhia Pao, liked others refugees had nothing. Though he was very happy. "being out of Vietnam is life and happiness" he said. the sun is brighter, air fresher now he added he also said: I like to be free and now I'm poor, extremely poor but I do not regret what I leave behind.

Informant: Mr. Nhai Pao Yang.

ORA/Lyteng/ps:12-22-70

TO: Fritz Benson

May 11, 1971

FROM: Her Dang (BAN XON)

SUBJECT: Ban Phou He Report

Mr. Song Khua Yang is the reporter during the year of 1950, he had been in Ban Muong Va, Muong Sau Khok, Hanoi Viet Nam. He had been with Viet Cong for 18 years, from his village they thrown all the old Nai Bans and Tasseng and they selected the new ones. Every night they called all the villagers to have a meeting, in the meeting they curse the American and dance, after dance they said "we had chased the enemy out already so let every work hard and plant much crops, and they sent Ching Lou "Agriculturist" to help them and these Ching Lou ring the bell 3 times every day, first wake up, second eat, third go to work if any one don't come on time their rice will cut off 20%. For one house in the harvest time and if don't come the hole day will be cut off XX 50%.

In the harvest time they shared every thing to two shares 50% for them and 50% should sell to them 25% again, for that maney should conlect for buying closth from them each persons can buy 4 meters for one year, and if any one has 5 saws should give them 5 pigs, if he has 10 hens should give them 10 roosters and about the cattle if any one has many they only let him keep one male and one female and the left they send to Ching Ho "gorvernment and Ching Ho gives to Kong Ah" Police" to districute to the poor people after give them a couple of calf they should the old couple back to Ching Ho. For the cattles they can not kill by themself if any sick the villagers should invite the Kong Ah to check if they agree to kill they can kill and distribute to every family in the village.

About the opium they share 25% and they also estimate only enough for one year the left sell to Mao Yi " Customer" the Mao Yi will check every day at night becuase they are afraid that some time they will sell to the other peopler. So he is opium smoker and he didn't like so he told the ching Lou that he is old and he con't go to and fro he wants to live in his rice field so the Ching Lou agreed with him and he and his wife move to live their rice field, after that he has a nather idea and he led his wife, daugher, son-in-law to flee from them. So they prepared food and they fled, during the trip his daughter and son-in-law were killed and he spent 14 days for walking, but their food only enough for 7 days and the other 7 days they at wild banana and papaya, during the trip his daughter and son-in-law were killed after 14 days they arrived Ban Houei Suei, Tasseng Houei Ka Doc and stayed with Tasseng Houei Ka Doc for 9 months till 1969 Ban Houei Ka Doc lost they moved with the villagers Houei Ka Doc to Houei Tong Khao and came with them ujtil Phou He.

He added in his village there are 32 families and another 11 villages around that area all want to flee from them but they can't.

ORA:Her Dang:ps:5-24-71