

2/27/83

Notes collected
by Galen Beery.

NOTES FOR A
HISTORY OF SARAVANE
PROVINCE
KINGDOM OF LAOS
(INCOMPLETE)

HISTORY OF SARAVANE (Page 1)

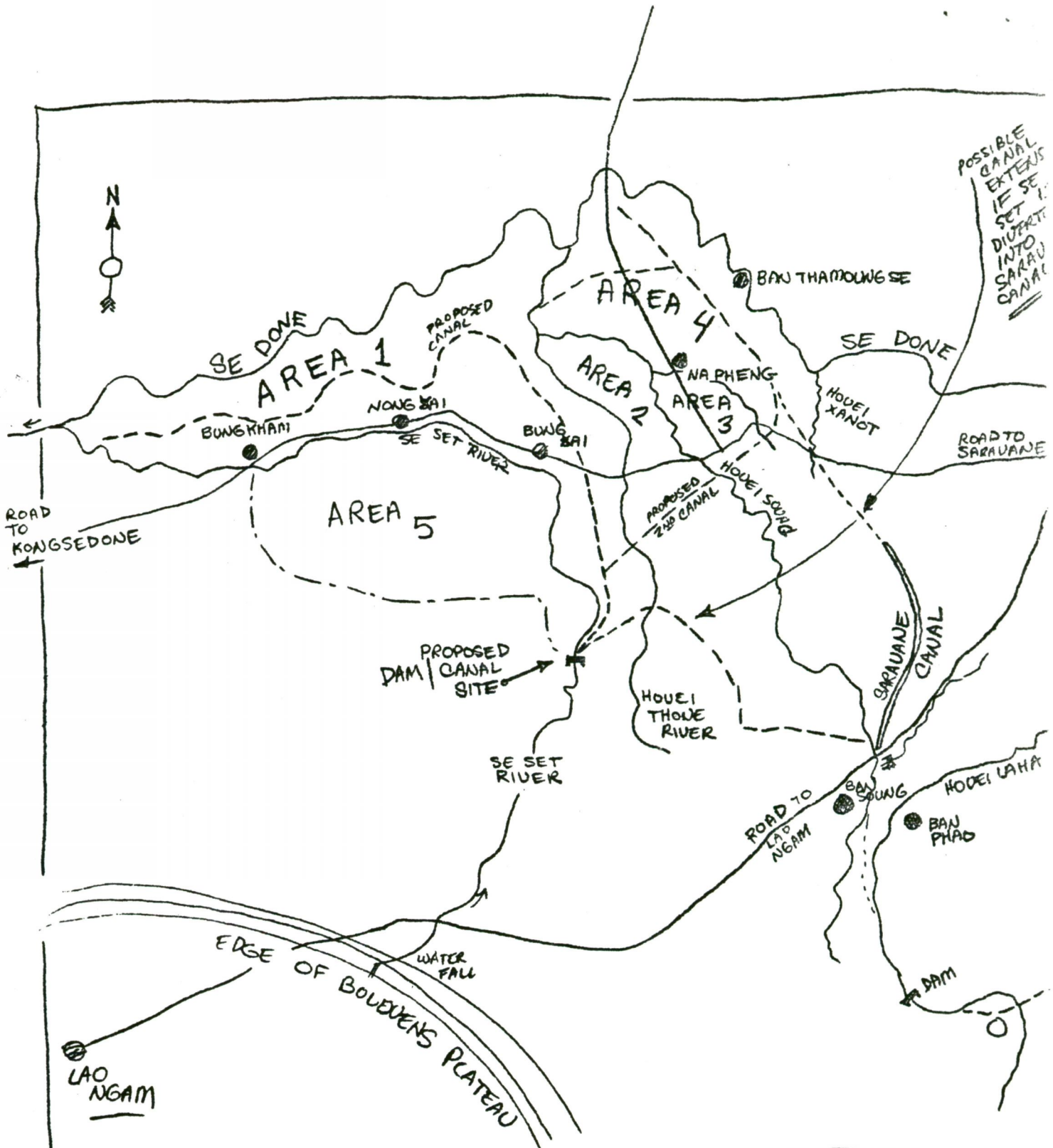
When will old to history or history work is come of people of Saravane, I ask advise give all of you much.

Give you heart go in person move strong that lose before in
Moung Saravane border. Have many person is fence out around
or will call that strong natural up, also that
did Saravane in of . Is a province which direction

south of the kingdom of Laos. Has area wide long. About 400
kilometers. Borders with border.

To the east, the province borders Arunapradesh, southern Vietnam. To the
west, it borders southern Sedone province way . To the south, it
borders Attapeu province. To the north it borders Wapikhamthong. To the
northwest, it borders Savannaket province. This land(area) in area is like
this: It is a flat area. Crops are good go everything

This land full animals of all types. Distribution is
three areas, as follows:



ROUGH MAP OF SARAVANE PROVINCE SHOWING SARAVANE CANAL AND SE SET PROJECT POTENTIAL

OCTOBER 6, 1964 - G. BEERY, CDA SARAVANE.

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10. Roads and Transportation

See Commerce and Trade.

Saravane

The city of Saravane has a good airstrip, L-11, which is

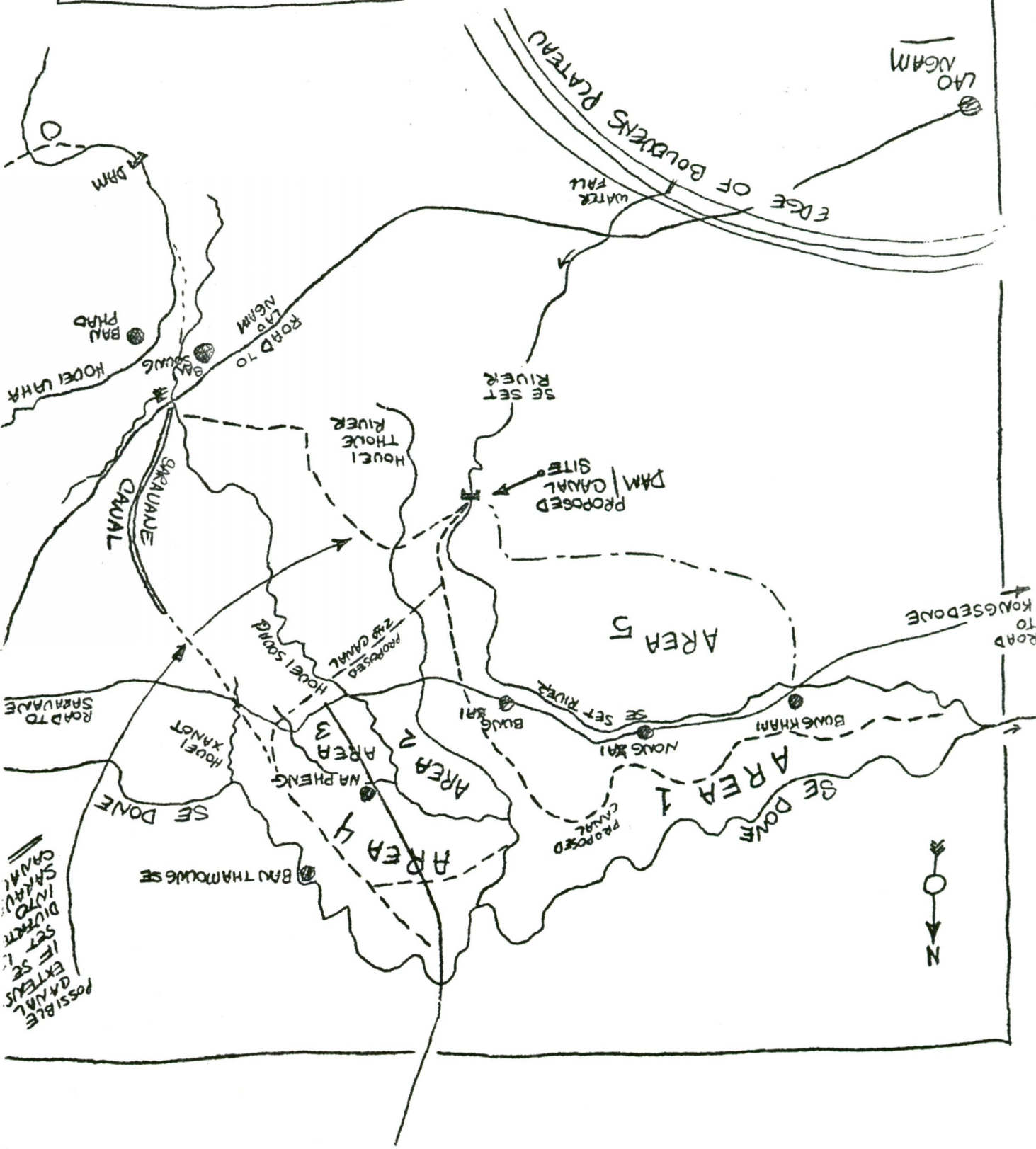
South of the city of Saravane is a good airstrip, L-11, 4,796 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 550 feet above sea level, This was built by USAID in 196__ and is the sixth longest airstrip in Laos.

The provincial capital is served by airplanes of the Royal Lao Government, and the Lao Air Force. In addition, a USAID "Porter" visits the city four days each week.

ROUGH MAP OF SARAVANE PROVINCE SHOWING SARAVANE CANAL AND SE SET PROJECT POTENTIAL

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POSSIBLE EXTENSIVE CANAL SET INTO SARAVANE

11. Natural Resources

The natural resources of Saravane Province have not yet been fully investigated.

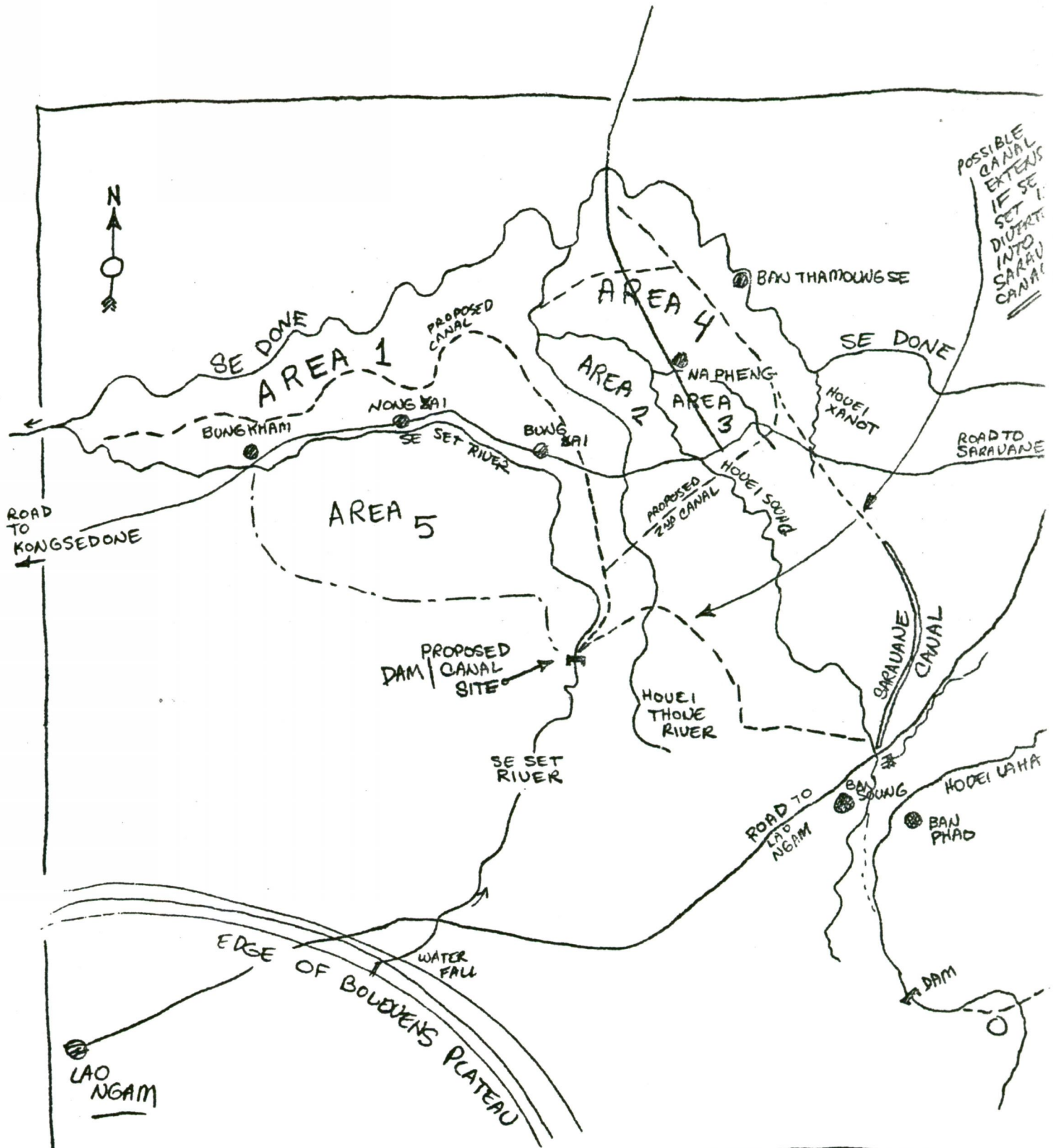
The main resource is land, and the growing population can expand into new areas and improve the old ones for growing of rice. Saravane, with use of irrigation, double-cropping, and the rest of the improvement of modern agriculture, should be able to expand the growing of rice and diversification of crops in order to afford exports.

The water power afforded by the Se Set and Se Done rivers is still untapped. However, USAID Agriculture/Irrigation engineers are investigating the possibility of installing an irrigation dam on the Se Set River south of Bung Xai, and ~~putting in~~ helping the villagers of a vast area put in an extensive system of ~~irrigation~~ irrigation ditches.

Use of the water power for electric power has not yet been explored, yet it seems possible that a very good hydroelectric station could be put in near Sen Vang to utilize the power of the Se Set River and carry the power to Saravane, Lao Ngam, and Thatheng. The Se Set runs the year around...

~~There are~~

Deposits of coal are found around Ban Padou. USAID did an exploratory drilling down to 2,200 feet to investigate this deposit in _____.



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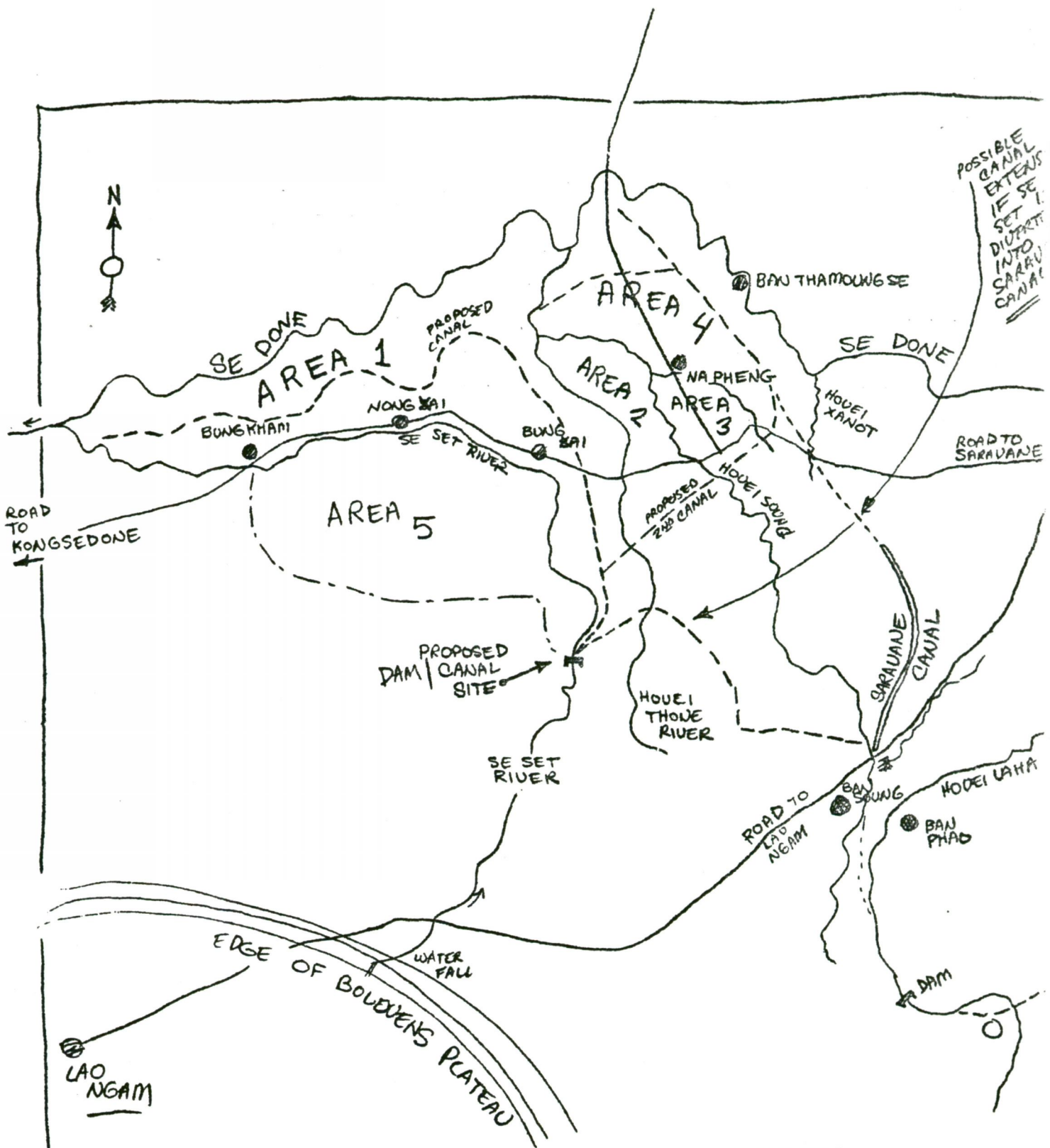
THATHE ↓

12. Health and Sanitation

Saravane has a Medical Chef who is very highly rated. Dr. Phu Ngeun, who married Nang _____ from Saravane, came to Saravane in 196_.

The center for medical facilities is the RLG/OB Hospital in Saravane. This was originally an RLG hospital. In 19__ Operation Brotherhood, a Filipino organization, came to Saravane. The hospital has a total of 60 beds.

A total of ___ dispensaries are located in Saravane province. These are administered by Dr. Phu Ngeun, the Medicin-chef, in close cooperation with the USAID Public Health Division.



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ROUGH MAP OF
SARAVANE PROVINCE
SHOWING
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13. Education

Education in Saravane Province is as follows:

Primary: There are 134 schools with 137 rooms and a total enrollment of 4,360 students and 166 teachers. There is one private elementary school in Saravane, the Chinese school, with two teachers and 67 students.

A great deal of expansion is going on in the province: USAID has helped ~~build 19 schools and repair~~ build or repair 19 schools totaling 42 classrooms. 39,744 textbooks have been provided by USAID.

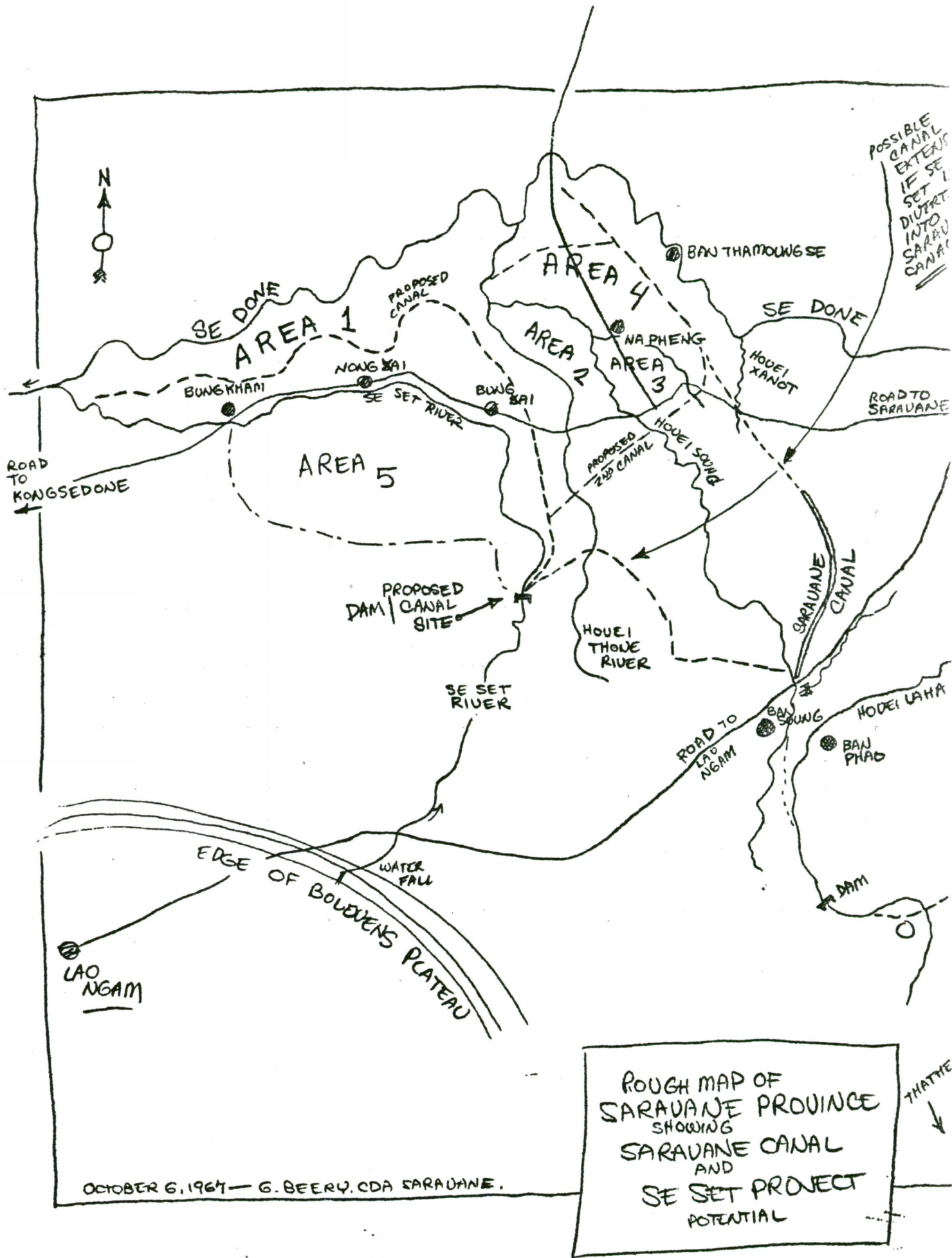
There are four Groupe Scholaires in Saravane, located: in Saravane, at Tha Moug Se, at _____, and at _____. Plans are to put another in at Lao Ngam to replace one destroyed in 1962 by FAR bombing of Pathet Lao troupes.

For ten years there has been a College in Saravane, since 195_: this offers 1-year (7th grade) courses. There are 139 students (1966-67 school year figures issued by the RLG March 15, 1967). Teaching is by 5 Frenchmen, one Lao, and one American Fullbright/USIS grant teacher. The

The Groupe Scholaire and College in Saravane are located on adjoining large education section in the center of town.

Lao Ngam - With the political and military problems, teaching in schools of Lao Ngam suffered a decrease from 1960-65, and began to build up again in 1966-67. The 6-room groupe Scholaire built by the French in 196_ (RLG?) was destroyed in 1962 when FAR airplanes bombed it to dislodge a contingent of Pathet Lao troops (FAN?). A total of _____ schools remained in outlying villages, with CREC teachers. - ~~prop~~ These teachers know a bit of Lao and are given teaching by _____ have secured some training as teachers in Saravane. In the summer of 1967, 10 former CREC teachers, plus 10 news ones, received training in Saravane and are now teaching in Lao Ngam. to t tootal of ___ villagers.

In addition, students from the Colleges at Saravane, Pakse, and Vientiane were hired in 1966 and 1967 to act as teachers.



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History of Saravane as Recalled by Patya Bounsou Maokhampieu

Before there was any Saravane, the Kha peoples occupied this area. From the Mekong River to the Xe Set River was Mounng Khamthong, and the people who occupied this area were Lao. The Kha people lived from the Xe Set River on to the mountains to the east. There were perhaps 30,000 Kha people living in the area then, according to the old books. The Kha came over and stole the cattle of the Lao living on the other side of the Xe Set. Their depredations grew so great that the people of that area appealed to the King of Vientiane, King Ounglaw, for assistance. He responded by sending two brothers, Thao Oum, the older brother, and Thao Een, the younger brother, who were soldiers, to take a look at the situation.

Thao Oum and Thao Een came to Khamthong and surveyed the problem. They returned to Vientiane and reported on it. So King Ounglaw sent a troop of five hundred soldiers, mounted on horses, under Thao Oum and Thao Een, to settle the situation. Thao Oum and Thao Een attacked the Kha. After the battle, the Kha all went south to Attopeau.

The Chao Mounng of Khamthong at this time was Chao Mounng Prayat Thammatpie.

In return for their military assistance, the people of the Khamthong area, who moved to the Saravane area, appealed to the king to have Thao Oum and Thao Een become their rulers, and so King Ounglaw decreed. The first capital of the area was set up at Vieng Kham, which was known as Mounng Nan. After nine or ten years, the capital was moved to the other side of the Se Kong River. From here, after one or two years, it was moved to Mounng Lek. The Thai changed the name Mounng Lek to Saravane.

Thao Oum became the Chao Mounng: Thao Een became the Oprabat, living at Thamoungxe.

Lineage of the Family of Patya Bounsou Maokhampieu, Saravane (Continued)

- 2) Thao Bounkieo, m. Nang
- 3) Nang Sesamnouane, m. Thao
 - 1)
 - 2)
 - 3)
 - 4)
- 4) Thao Bounkhong, m. Nang
 - 1)
 - 2)
 - 3)
 - 4)
 - 5) Nang Sesamai
 - 6) Thao Bounyom
 - 7) Thao Bounvong
 - 8) Nang Sesomechai
 - 9) Thao Bounsaleum
 - 10) Nang Soukkaseum
 - 11) Nang Souttehack

m. (3) Nang Kai Geo

- 1) Nang Le (died at age of 5)
- 2) Nang Nu Peen
- 3) Nang Nu Pieng
- 4) Thao Boun Luk
- 5) Nang Nu Peng
- 6) Thao Bounlong

m. (4) Nang Bong

- 1) Thao Kham (d.
- 2) Nang Nu Neen (d.
- 3) Nang Nu Nuun

The wives of Bounsou Maokhampieu were four: he had nine daughters and five sons, and, by his last three wives' children, a total of 21 grandchildren (and those of his first wife's children, which are not recorded).

(This information recorded by Galen Beery, USAID/Saravane, in 1967, after discussion with Nang Nu Thong and Patya Bounsou Maokhampieu.)

Lineage of the Family of Patya Bounsou Maokhampieu, Saravane, Laos.

Patya Bounsou Maokhampieu was born in Khamthong (in what is now Wapikhamthong province) in 1873, the son of Pratyia Mao and Nang Khampieu. Entered wat at the age of 25 and left after six months, at the age of 26. Samien and Deputy Chao Moung in Khamthong under French administration. In 1918, at the age of 31, appointed Chao Moung in Saravane. Older sister married Payabouakham Maokhampieu, who became Chao Khoueng in Saravane, 1944-1945. Presently living in Saravane, retired, and in failing health.

m. (1) Nang Kong

- 1) Nang Sangwan, m. Thao Oppahat Porn
 - 1)
 - 2)
 - 3)
 - 4)
 - 5)
- 2) Thao Southaou, m.
 - 1) Nang Kon
 - 2) Nang Poun
 - 3) Nang Tang
 - 4) Nang Sawn
 - 5) Nang Touan

m. (2) Nang Liem

- 1) Thao Simoung (d.)
- 2) Nang Solothsa, m. Thao Poun, Chao Moung 1952-1954. (Older sister of Thao Poun was a wife of Paul Vitry, the French provincial governor.)
- 3) Nang Nou Leth, m. Nydeng Thongsa, son of Thao Leung Thongsa and Nang Chantha.
 - 1) Nang Nu Thet, m. Thao Naihoun Moun Thongsomsanath
 - 1) Nang Nu Phet (b. 1955)
 - 2) Nang Boualecha (b. 1957)
 - 3) Thao Sengsouan (b. 1958)
 - 4) Nang Khampiouvien (b. 1960)
 - 5) Nang Khampienggeo (b. 1961)
 - 6) Thao Sengarun (b. 1962)
 - 7) Thao Sendara (b. 1964)
 - 8) Nang Warunne (b. 1967)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4) Nang Nu Thong (b. 19 , Secretary, Office Inspector des Ecoles Primaries, Saravane)
- 5) Nang Nu Thai (Secretary, Lao Air Lines, Pakse)
- 6) Thao Bouali
- 7) Nang Nu Mai, m. Thao Khamsoy Saimanie in 1967.
- 4) Thao Bounkham, m. Nang Boutsidy. (Formerly Colonel of police in Saravane, now in Vientiane as colonel of police).
 - 1) Nang Sevali, m. Thao
 - 1)
 - 2)
 - 3)
 - 4)

Life History of Thao Patyabounsou Maokhampieu of Saravane

The oldest man in Saravane, the fading patriarch of the numerous Maokhampieu family, is Thao Patyabounsou Maokhampieu. He was born in 1873 in Ban Khamthong, now part of Wapikhamthong. His father was Pratyao Mao; his mother's name was Khampieu, and when it was decreed that the Lao must bear family names, Thao Patyabounsou put together the names of his father and mother as the family name, Maokhampieu.

As a good Buddhist, Bounsou entered the wat when he was 25, leaving it six months later when he was 26. He worked at various government jobs under the French administration based at Khamthong although he had no schooling. When he was born, the area had been a small part of Thailand, as was Champassak. There was a tribute of two baht per person paid to a nominal Lao government in Vientiane, collected by officials who came in every two or three years. Bounsou seems also to recall some tribute paid to Thailand.

At the age of 31, in 1918, Bounsou was sent to Saravane to become Chao Moug. He acted as Samien (Secretary and Assistant) and Deputy Chao Moug under the French in Ban Khamthong, and was advanced to the new rank of Chao Moug. He was well acquainted with Paul Vitry, the French Commissioner, who lived in Bung Kham. (Bounsou notes that he and Vitry were born in the same year.)

Bounsou married four times. His first wife, Nang Kong, had two children, a daughter and a son. The son married five different wives. His second wife, Bounsou's, had a son and two daughters. His third wife had four daughters, and two sons: the fourth had a son and two daughters. Thus Bounsou had five sons and nine daughters, who have multiplied to become one of the two chief families of Saravane.

With the small number of posts available under the government administration, the Maokhampieu family gradually grew into a number of positions. Bounsou's nephew, the first son of his older sister, became Chao Khoueng Payabouakham Maokhampieu, the first Chao Chao Khoueng of Saravane. One of his daughters married Nai Tha Manibod, from Keng Kasa, whose daughters married the men who became the Chao Khoueng (Sithat Sithibourne), the Police Commissioner, and other officials. His son is the Chief of TP in Vientiane. And, with the interlocking family relationships, Bounsou recalls that his second wife's daughter's husbands had an older sister who was a wife of Paul Vitry.

Bounsou is now 94 years old, weak, and his eyesight failing, but still able to move around the home he built many years ago in Saravane. Most of his children have died. One daughter and another descendent take care of him. A granddaughter, Nang Nuthang, a secretary in the office of the Inspector des Ecoles Primaries, talks to him in the evenings to entertain him. She must shout since he is becoming deaf. But he is still interested in remembering details of the history of Saravane. A number of years ago he wrote a book on the history of Saravane, but, as he ruefully observes: "It was lost, I guess - I haven't seen it for ten years - and I'm just too old to write any more."

So about then, all the Payasen of mOUNG Chin, headed by Nathai and Naneua, joined forces with many people and went to see Chao Sinyatsum, the Chao MOUNG of Lan Xang na Champassac, to request and advise that Thao Xieng Man be the official provisional replacement.

Thao Xieng Man would be the official replacement, to administer MOUNG Chanmoungsen, but all persons did not believe that he was of noble birth. But Xieng Man was a bright man. This situation was special. It was possible to authorize the people who lived in MOUNG Xieng Man, who moved from Tha MOUNG Xe, to come and live near Saravane on the north side of the Sedone River. This place was a good place and would be good for generations yet to come. The name would be called MOUNG Man. After five and a half years, there would be many people. They could then well see that Thao, the son of Khampetun, would have attained the age of twenty-one and would be competent to take over the administration. If Xieng Man were free to administer, he would see

When it was agreed together, Thao Khapetun was asked for permission for this to be done, and asked permission for Saravane from the king of Thailand (Pratputtayotfatchulalok). The king of Thailand also gave his permission. In ways such as this, the Lao nation gradually delined to become part of the country of the Thai.

THE REIGN OF PRAT AEKAHRAT I OF MOUNG SARAVANE

(Page 16, continued, and Page 17)

Despite this occurrence, they again planned to move the image, and to use a boat to transport it. This time they put white cloth down in the boat, and rested the image upon it. But as they went, up another river, the boat again sank. So this river was called the Houai Hua ("Boat River"). The Buddha image returned to the wat as before.

The people understood then that the image did not wish to be moved, but they again made offerings to it so that they could move it on the third try. This time they put it in a large glass jar, which they put in another boat. When this boat came to a series of strong rapids, the same accident occurred again. The boat sank in the rapids - the glass jar broke and everything was lost - where, they didn't know. And the image again returned to the wat. The rapids were given the name of Keng Paoub (ကျပ်စွယ် or "Rapids"), and they remain so to this day.

Since it was like this, everyone was able to see that the Buddha image did not wish to leave the original wat, and it was restored to the old wat at Ban Tha Moug Se. But since a thief later came and stole the jewel in the navel of the image, the power which it had has therefore departed.

THE REIGN OF CHAO SOMMUTHE (THAO OUN) AND PRAT LAMBO (THAO EEN)

The reign of Chao Sommuthe and Prat Lambo (Thao Oun and Thao Een) of Moug Saravane went on for a long time - 52 years - until their deaths. We do not know where Chao Sommuthe died. But it is known that Prat Lambo and his wife died in Ban Tha Moug Xe. There is an ancient monument which contains the bones of Prat Lambo which still remains there.¹

Chao Sommuthe (Thao Oun and Nang Peouk) had five children, as follows:

- 1) Thao Xetemoungpon (or Xieng Tchiet), who was crazy.
- 2) Thao Kampetun
- 3) Nang Mieng
- 4) Thao Kham Rang
- 5) Thao Kham Raw

There were no children from the family line of Prat Lambo (Thao Een, who married Nang Pik).

In the official manner, Paya Thaommatpie donated royal gifts to Thao Oun and Thao Een. He administered one half of the area that Chao Sommuthe and Prat Lambo also administered absolutely, from the year 1727 to the year 1779 (B.E.)² And when Thao Oun and Thao Een had passed away, there remained the child, Thao Xetemoungpon, who was grown, but insane, to take over the rule. The family line of Thao Khampetun had one child, but he was still young - only about 16 years old - and could not administer the moug.

¹ This monument still stands, in decay and broken into, near Thamoungxe.

² 1184-1236 A.D. (?)

Many years ago, before names were given to the villages, the villagers liked to build a type of house which did not have strong rafters. When the wind blew hard, that type of house collapsed. So they named one village Ban Gon Sudt (^{ບ້ານກ່ອນສຸດ}) ("Village of the Rafters Which Move").

Later, Prat Rambo (Thao Een), convinced all the Kh'mu in four villages to come from far away to Sekaman (^{ເຊັກມັນ}), near the Sekaman River, and they became the Kha Een of today. And he went to see and teach all the Kha to come to Sepone. He had them move to the villages which are now Ban Nong Boua ("Village of the Lotus Pond,"), Ban Phone Than, ("Village of Than's Hill,"), and Ban Na Po Soi ("Village of the Hanging Bo Tree Paddy").

And he went to see and teach the Kha Alak Lanka, the Kha of Ban Tuk Suk. This group of Kha came because they could net deer in the forest and skin them. Once, after doing this, they returned to sleep in their own villages. During their sleep that night, spirits of the forest came and brought them visions of how they should move half of their village and locate it near the large field. This is Ban Yok Tong Tcholat (^{ບ້ານຍັກທັງຕຸໂລດ}) now. Thus the Khamwere shown how it was to move.

Once a spirit doctor told them that "If you don't furnish me with a hundred maidens as servants, the spirits will kill you all." The Kha were all very afraid of the threat, and each gave his own daughter as such a sacrifice so that they would not die. When the hundred daughters were assembled, they had a large ceremony in a rice field, now known as Ban Na Koy Sao (^{ບ້ານນາກົຍສາວ}) - "Village of the Maidservants." The Kha gave the area the name. The Kha took their own daughters and gave them as servants for that spirit doctor: that is how the Alak Kha respect the spirits. (This translates as "person-love-religion-spirit", [or 'pu-hak-xat-pei',] which has now changed to become 'Alak'). After this, the hundred girls bore children and took husbands and had families - every one of them. Thus began the villages of Ban Na Koy Sao and Ban Mak Nao ("Village of Lemons"), and they still remain.

When the town of Saravane was built, the people believed in the way of the Buddha, and they built a wat at Ban Tha MOUNG Xe. When it was finished, they asked a monk, the head nun, Kham Phong, to come from Vientiane, and she did. She, Kham Phong, erected a fine image of the Buddha, which had the power of coming and going at will. When she was finished, she set a magical jewel in the naval of the image. This endowed the wonderful image with special powers, and much respect was paid to it.

The old books say that at first it was decided to place the image in MOUNG Khamtong Nghai [near Lao Ngam]. The way to take it was by boat, up the Xe Done River. The people ballasted the image so that it would not rock the boat. When they went up a strong river, the boat tipped over, carrying the ballast stones and the image under the water. A man was picked to retrieve the image, but he dived and saw only the ballast stones. Because the people could not find the image, they returned to the wat; but as they drew near, they saw that the Buddha had already returned to its place. So they named the river the Houai Heen ("Stone River").

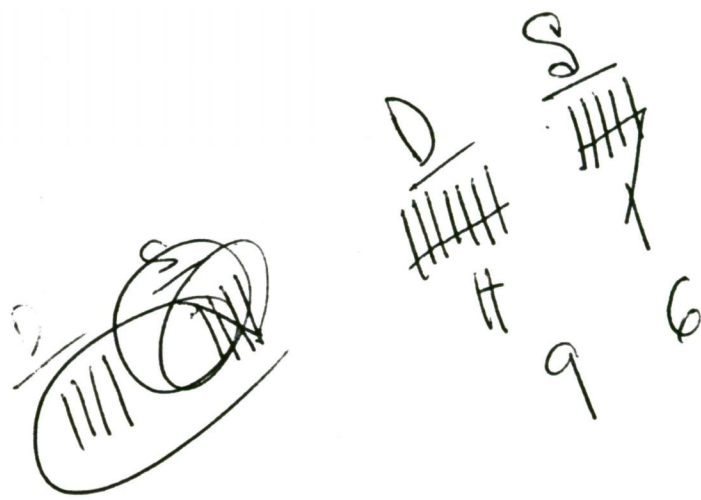
Different Tribes in Saravane Provin66

People villager Saravane 10 families come from tribes go here such as:

- 1) Kh'mu or Kouan Tribe. All here is head/owner of
- 2) Kh'mer or Cham. All here come from black India. Ever have offin this border/area.
- 3) Tribe come from (person thai) come from Mounng paddy little
- 4) Tribe 10 mounng come from all . That they are now Galeng or Souay at the present time.
- 5) Tribe 10 mounngs come from all Lat-wa come in B.E. 1716 from Nakorn old or Gatlang in times Latva or Lao

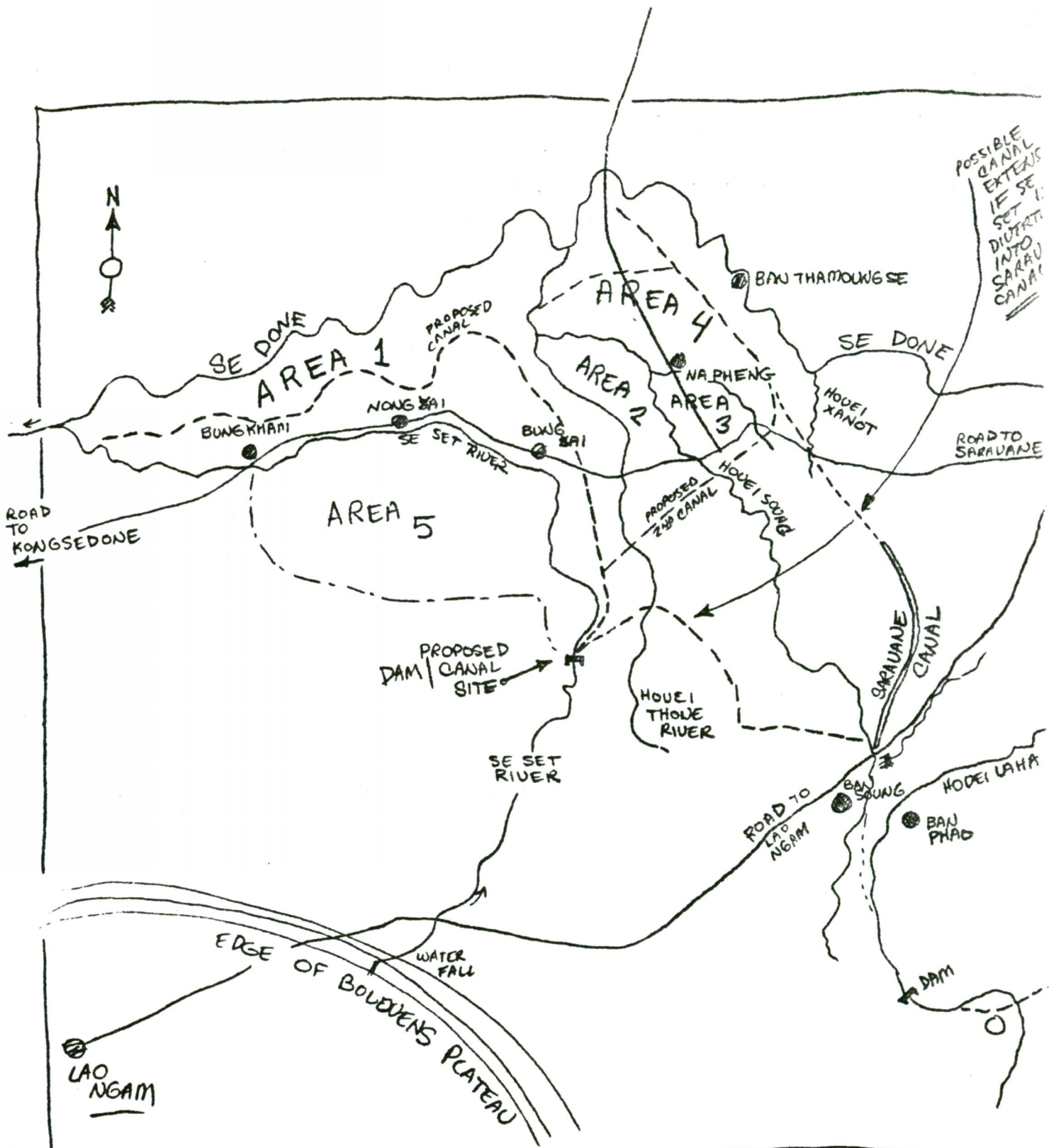
Tribes of Kh'mu or Kha: Owners of

Tribes of Kh'mu or Kha are persons who are owners of that.



4. History of Saravane Province

The basic history on Saravane province is a book put out in 196_ by Chao Khoueng Sithat Sithiboun, the seventh Chao Khoueng of Saravane, shortly after he became Chao Khoueng. This book, "History of Moung Saravane," was written by Maha Wankham Souriyatdeh ().



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5. Military Situation

The military situation in Saravane Province in recent years has been one of progress for the Royal Government of Laos. In 1960, with the division of the dissidents with the Kong Le coup-de-etat, the military in Saravane was divided into two factions, the neutralists and the rightists. The area was militarily weak, and even as late as 1966 the Chao Khoueng was reportedly drilling all the able-bodied men of Saravane on the soccer field every weekend ~~for~~ for an attack that never came.

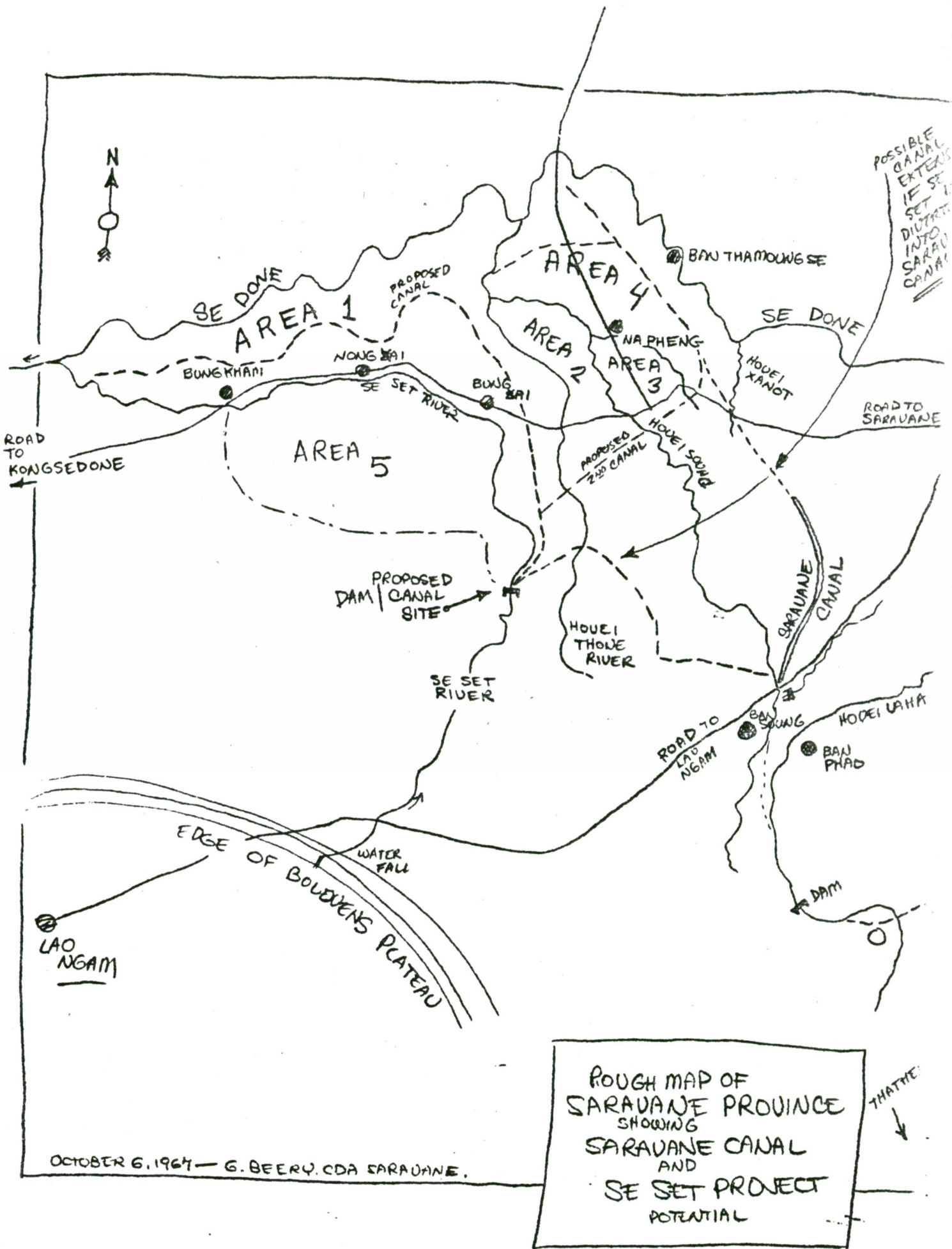
In 1962, FAR T-28 airplanes bombed the city of Lao Ngam and destroyed a six-room school where neutralist/Paeth Lao soldiers had bivouacked. Unfortunately, they had all left before. The PL continued to control the area, moving south and north through the area and in effect cutting Saravane off as an isolated military post, together with Thatheng.

In 1964, the PL burned two bridges, crossing the Houei Thone and the Se Set, on the road to Lao Ngam, effectively cutting off this area.

In an area-wide military situation, elements of the American government aided the FAR and local villagers by equipping groups of villagers as "Village Defenders," arming some 2000 "AC" with carbines, rifles, and radios to set up a chain of villages protected with small detachments of troops in the IVth military region of Pakse.

With this aid, in late 1966, the villagers acted admirably. Areas where the PL had formerly controlled, moving north and south and into villages at will, now became inhospitable. In Ban Bung Xai, (?) in February, when the PL came in to harangue the people, the young men went to get their guns and came back shooting. In Ban Bung Xai (?), after a medic was put into an RLG dispensary, the PL attacked by shooting across the river. Villagers returned the fire.

After this, there was a period of peace for almost eight months until September, 1967. At this time a group of PL and Viet Cong, rumored to be at around 300, began moving in the area north of Lao Ngam and South of Bung Xai. They had several brushes with the FAR troops in the area. When FAR troops entered Ban _____ on September __, killed two and ~~wounded~~ ^{captured} two of them, the rest of the PL came to Bung Xai in force on September __ and took over the town. They moved around with hinderance and ransacked the Tasseng's house, then disappeared into the jungle. Two days later, on September __



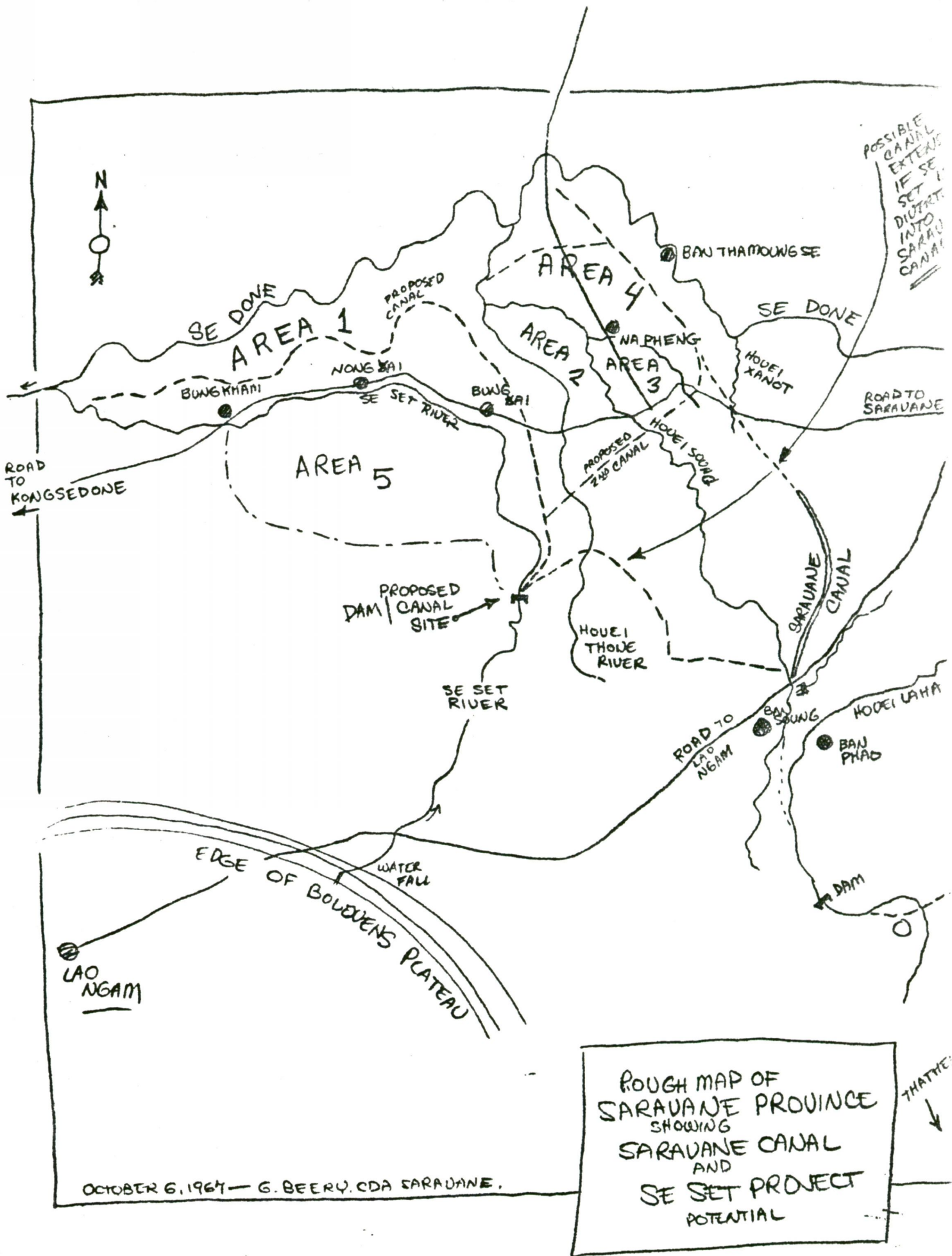
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7. Economy

Saravane province has an agricultural economy based on growing paddy rice, but to the south, in the Lao Ngam and Thatheng area, there is much growing of plantation crops such as tobacco, coffee, cotton, bannanas, and pineapples.



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8. Industry

Since Saravane is a rather isolated province, with few natural resources and means of export, and the basis of an agricultural economy, there is almost no industry. The villagers are themselves skilled in making such farm items as wooden plows and harrows. There are a number of very small village blacksmith shops where several men work part time turning scrap iron into knives and machetes, hoes and axe-heads, and other iron work of a similar simple nature. All of these implements are turned out for local consumption and none is made for export. In Saravane, there are a large number of implements brought in from Thailand, but sale, but there are none made locally.

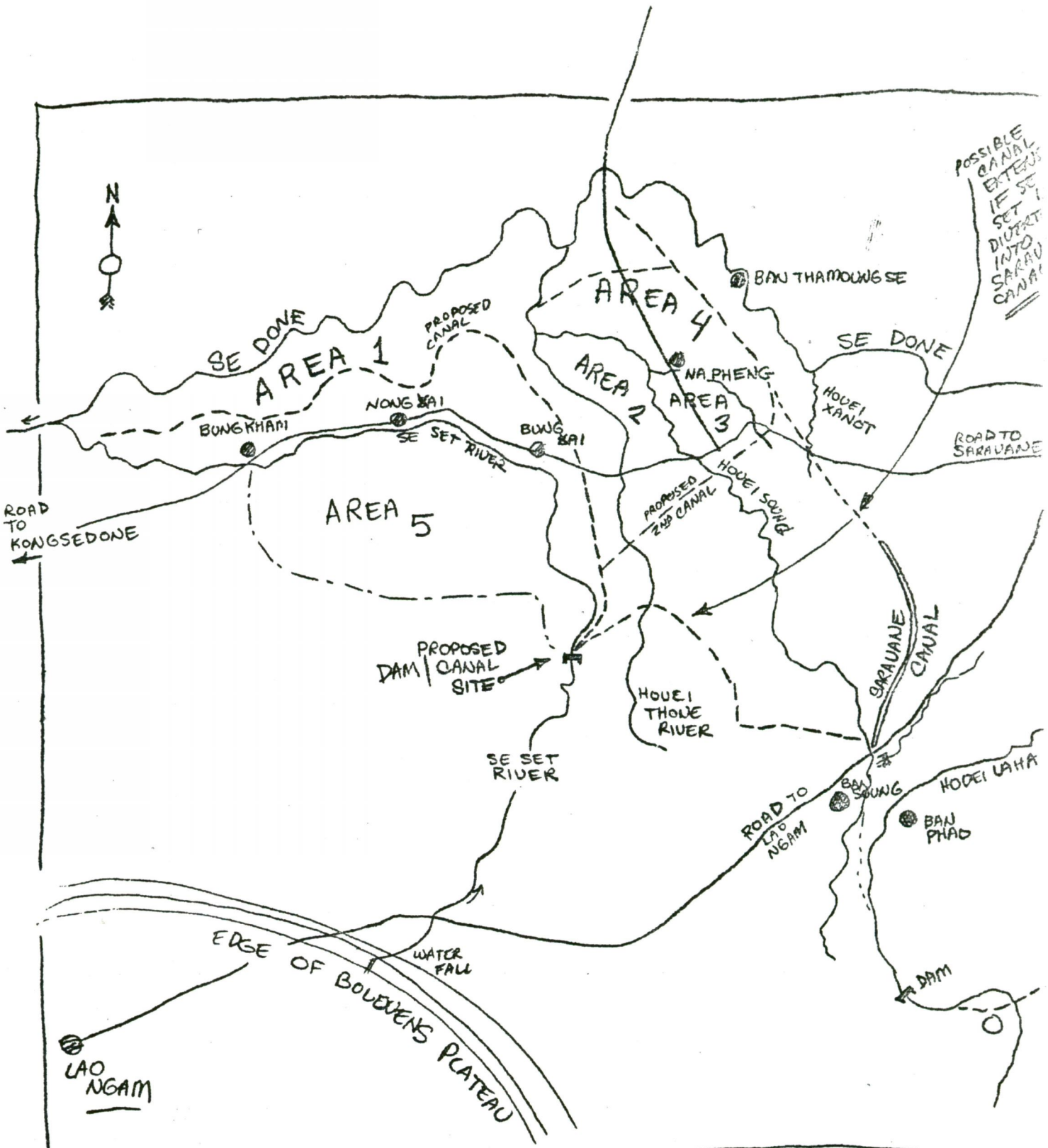
Many women in the villages raise cotton, gin it in simple wooden cotton gins, and weave simple ~~text~~ cloth from it.

There is still some silk industry in Saravane province but it is dwindling. At the villages of Ban Bung Xai, Ban Tha Mounng Xe, and others, women raise silkworms and spin the silk into skirts which are sold locally. The quality is poor and the dyes fade and run. This industry does bring in some cash: at the village of Ban Bung Xai, which is perhaps one of the largest towns producing silk, there are a total of _____ racks for baskets (x keng mon). When one woman was asked if she made much money, she pointed to a sewing machine and said that she had am made enough money to earn it last year.

There are _____ rice mills in Saravane. _____ are owned by Vietn _____ and Chinese in Saravane, and have been in operation _____ years. A new one was set up on the road near Ban Phao early in 1967 (Nai Phat). A farmer/mechanic, one _____, both ~~runs~~ has a farm and operates a rice mill. ~~Next states that~~ This rice mill is moved ~~from~~ from one to the next of some eight (?) villages every six weeks or so. He also fabricates hunting rifles from scrap iron and gas pipe, but is not interested in turning these out on a full time basis for fear of government intervention and 'tax.'

Other than these cottage-type industries, there is no industry in the province.

Small rice baskets, for holding glutinous rice, are made in quantity by mountain tribes for sale in Saravane. ~~about~~ Most are about 5" in diameter and 6" high, woven of bamboo strips, some of which are dyed and used to form patterns in blue and red. It takes about two days to make each basket and The men of the village take about two days to make each basket, and sell them in Saravane for 250-300 kip (US \$.50-.60)each



OCTOBER 6, 1964 - G. BEERY, CDA SARAVANE.

ROUGH MAP OF
SARAVANE PROVINCE
SHOWING
SARAVANE CANAL
AND
SE SET PROJECT
POTENTIAL

Forestry and logging may someday become a minor industry in Saravane. There are presently three in Saravane and one in Bung Xai. ~~Three~~ In Saravane, ~~one~~ one is run by a Lao (Boun Young), one by a Chinese (Nang Chan Pheng, Pouay, and Thao Boun Young) who ~~has adapted the name~~ operates it under the name of his wife (Nang Chan Pheng), and the third by a Thai (Pouay), who came to Saravane only several years ago. The wood in the general area of Saravane has been cut down but logs are trucked in from about _____ kilometers away, in the vicinity of _____.

		UNIT PRICE	QUANTITY ON HAND
<u>HAND TOOLS</u>			
14	BITS, 9/16"	\$ 0.55 ea.	51 ea.
15	BITS, 13/16"	\$ 0.41 ea.	23 ea.
16	BITS, 15/16"	\$ 0.43 ea.	11 ea.
17	BLADE, For Bow Saw	\$ 2.70 ea.	16 ea.
18	BLADE For Compass Saw	\$ 0.36 ea.	70 ea.
19	BLADE, For Coping Saw	\$ 1.00 ea.	270 ea.
20	BLADE, For Keyhole Saw	\$ 0.51 ea.	609 ea.
21	BOX, Tool, Carpenter	\$ 5.70 ea.	93 ea.
22	BLADE	\$ 5.50 ea.	93 ea.
23	CHISEL, leather-capped hardwood handle, 1 1/2"	\$ 1.35 ea.	80 ea.
24	Chisel, Wood, 2"	\$ 2.50 ea.	203 ea.
25	CHISEL, Wood handle, 1 1/2" blade	\$ 1.50 ea.	361 ea.
26	CHISEL, Wood, 3/4"	\$ 1.35 ea.	181 ea.
27	CHISEL, Wood 1 1/4"	\$ 1.25 ea.	56 ea.
28	File, Saw	\$ 0.75 ea.	122 ea.
29	CHISEL, Ball face, curved chisel, 1 1/4" lbs	\$ 1.00 ea.	255 ea.
30	SAFETY, Plastic	\$ 1.15 ea.	173 ea.
31	SAFETY, Plastic Hood	\$ 2.30 ea.	100 ea.
32	HAMMER, Sledge, 5 lbs.	\$ 2.10 ea.	111 ea.
33	HAMMER, Sledge, 8 lbs.	\$ 2.75 ea.	111 ea.
34	HAMMER, Sledge Hammers, 25"	\$ 0.65 ea.	155 ea.
35	Hammer	\$ 5.00 ea.	117 ea.

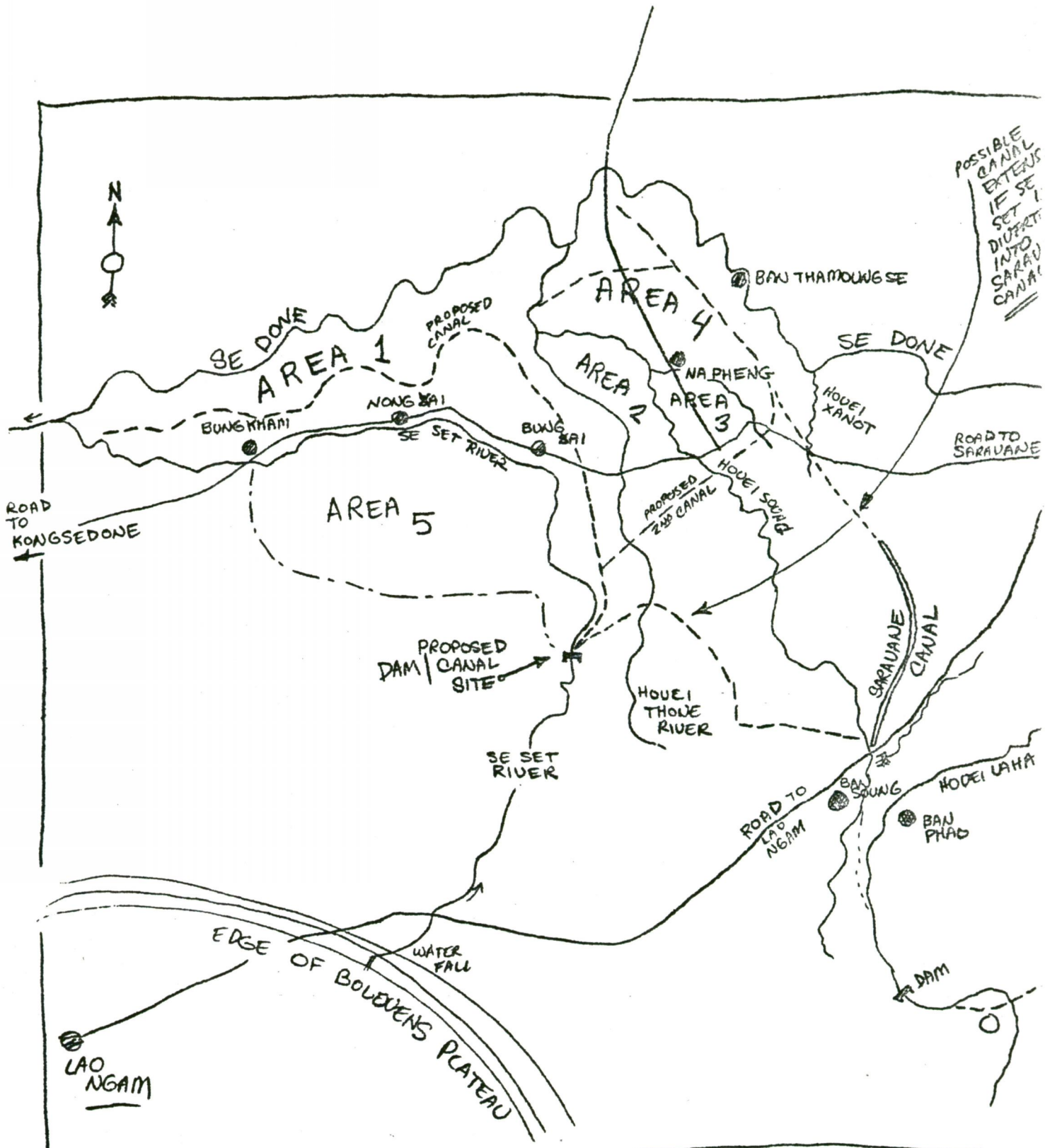
9. Commerce and Trade

Saravane, as the largest town in the province, is the trade and commercial center for outlying villages. There are some _____ stores, mostly dealing ~~in~~ general merchandise, lining both sides of the main street. There are _____ barbershops, _____ soup shops, & _____ drink shops _____ general merchandise stores. Three merchants have branched out and deal in gasoline. Late in 1967, they opened three gasoline stations under/due to government edict... Under the trees lining the street, and in the shade of the awnings in front of the stores, are a number of small stands from which women sell foodstuffs such as roasted bananas, pancakes, peanuts, and so on.

The great variety of commercial items available in the stores comes from Pakse by two routes: ~~from~~ via Khongsedone and the ferry at Samia, or through Paksong and Thatheng, which avoids _____ The first is via Khongsedone, ^{and} Wapikhamthong and the road leading in from the west. Main problem with this road is the ferry at Samia, which crossing at Samia. Although there is a government-run ferry, consisting of _____ war-surplus landing boats bolted together with a framework on top, powered by an ancient outboard motor, it is often difficult to get across. In the wet season, the river rises and falls and deposits large amounts of ~~dark~~ mud on the approaches bulldozed in by Travaux Publique. Trucks and buses often get stalled while leaving the ferry and it may require several days to get them out if the mud is deep. During the rainy season, when owners of some of the bus/trucks used in transporting persons and goods, close down until the roads are better, prices begin to rise in Saravane. The price of rice in particular goes up, since that grown in Saravane is largely consumed by the growers, and there must be a great deal imported from Pakse and Thailand.

The second route is from Pakse up to the Bolovens plateau and Paksong, then ~~to~~ north to Saravane via Thatheng. The road is ~~fairly~~ fairly good except for "20 kilometers south of Thatheng: if you don't have a winch, don't try it." This area becomes a quagmire during the rainy season and it is very difficult to cross it.

Travaux Publique and the Public Works Division of the U.S.AID are working to complete another route which may become an important one for Saravane. This



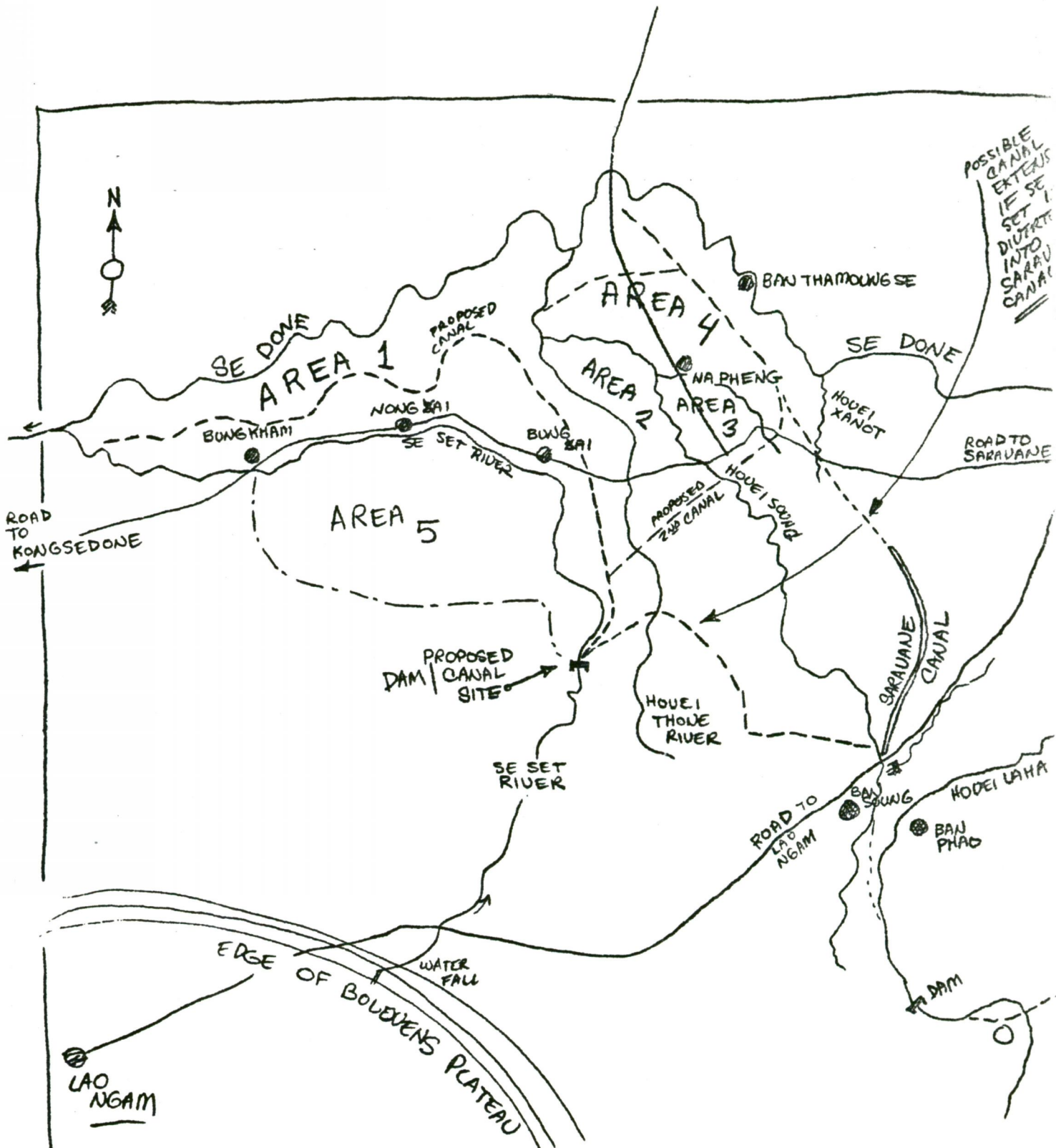
OCTOBER 6, 1964 — G. BEERY, CDA SARAVANE.

ROUGH MAP OF
SARAVANE PROVINCE
SHOWING
SARAVANE CANAL
AND
SE SET PROJECT
POTENTIAL

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Commerce and trade (continued) #2

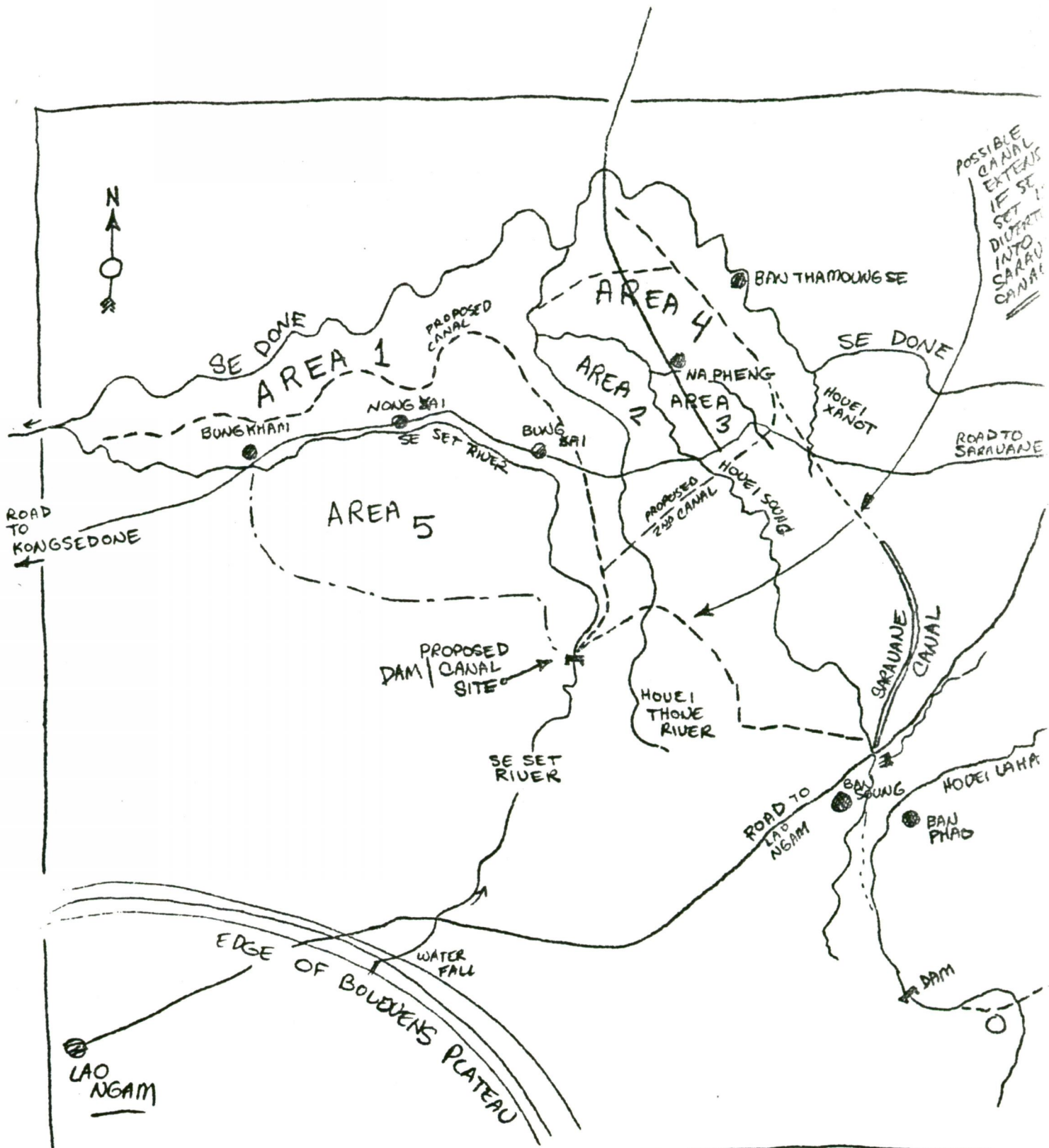
road goes from Ken Niao into the Lao Ngam area and northwest into Saravane. USAID Public Works Division is completing the road as far as Lao Ngam: The Saravane section of Traveaux Public is working on a Bailey Bridge across the Se Set river to replace one burned ~~out~~ by the Pathet Lao in 1964. As soon as this bridge is completed, vehicles may travel over a very good road to Pakse, bypassing the 20 kilometers of bad road to Thatheng and the ferry at Samia.



OCTOBER 6, 1964 - G. BEERY, CDA SARAVANE.

ROUGH MAP OF
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ROUGH MAP OF SARAVANE PROVINCE
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OCTOBER 6, 1967 - G. BEERY, CDA SARAVANE.

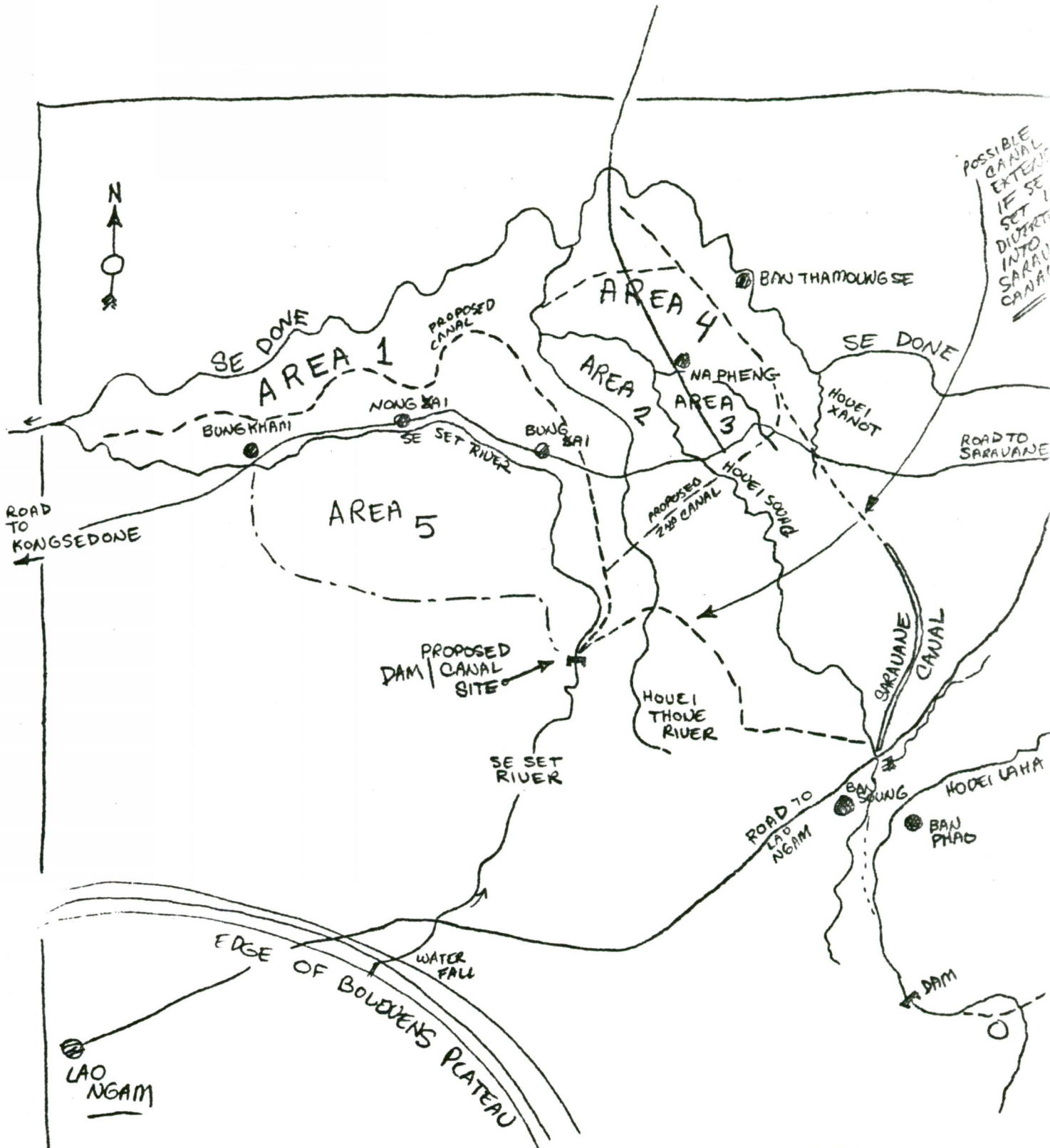
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3. Ethnic Groups

A multitude of different tribal groups live in Saravane province. The Main group is, of course, the Lao. There are also, according to Maha Vankham Sureyada (History of Moung Saravane) five main tribes. These are

- 1) The Kh'mu or Kom
- 2) The K'mer or Cham
- 3) The
- 4) The "Ga-Leung" or Souay.
- 5) The Lavin

The Souay divide themselves into five or more different groups. Those at Ban Vient Kham listed them by different locations and definite accents, being (a) Dassia, (b) Thatheng, (3) Vient Kham, (4) Bung Kham, and (5)



POSSIBLE CANAL EXTENSION IF SE SET DIRECT INTO SARAVANE CANAL

ROAD TO KONGSEDONE

ROAD TO SARAVANE

ROAD TO LAO NGAM

LAO NGAM

ROUGH MAP OF SARAVANE PROVINCE SHOWING SARAVANE CANAL AND SE SET PROJECT POTENTIAL

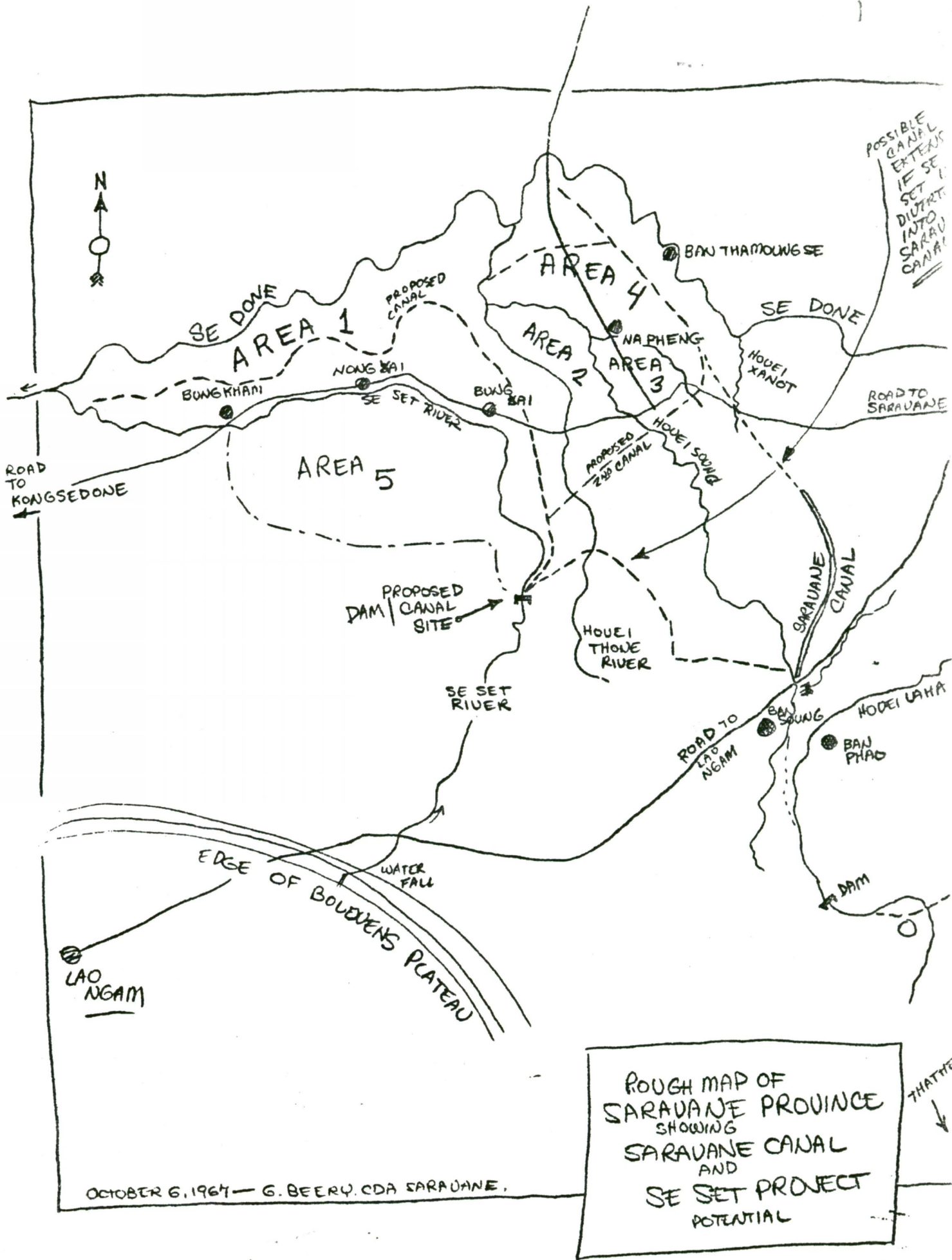
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OCTOBER 6, 1964 - G. BEERY, CDA SARAVANE.

2. Population -

The total population of Saravane province, according to a government survey in 1965, is 120,159. At a national average rate of population growth, it should now (1967), be around 125,995. However, government statistics, gathered from village naibans and minor officials, are not to be considered precise. There are over _____ villages in the main valley with a population of around _____. In the Lao Ngam area, on the Bolovens plateau, there are _____ villages with _____ people: in the Thateng area, around _____ villages with _____ people. The area ~~west~~ east of the Se Kong and north of the Se Done has a few scattered mountain villages and something like _____ people. The area west of the Se Kong and north of the Se Done has also very few villages.

Saravane itself, with over _____ people, is the largest city and the capital of the province. It is the seventh largest city in Laos, below Vientiane, Savannaket, Luang Prabang, Pakse, ~~and~~ Thakhek, and _____.



POSSIBLE CANAL
 EXTENSION
 IF SE SET
 DIVERTED
 INTO
 SARAVANE
 CANAL

ROAD TO
 KONGSE DONE

ROAD TO
 SARAVANE

PROPOSED
 DAM /
 CANAL
 SITE

ROAD TO
 LAO
 NGAM

LAO
 NGAM

EDGE OF BOUVENS PLATEAU
 WATER FALL

ROUGH MAP OF
 SARAVANE PROVINCE
 SHOWING
 SARAVANE CANAL
 AND
 SE SET PROJECT
 POTENTIAL

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OCTOBER 6, 1967 — G. BEERY, CDA SARAVANE.

SARAVANE PROVINCE

The Royal Kingdom of Laos

1. General Description

Saravane is a large province in the southern part of Laos. It borders, to the north, Savannaket province, to the east: south Vietnam, to the south east, Attoneau province, to the southwest, Sedone province, and Wapikhamthong (?) province to the west. The total area is some _____ square kilometers. The province is roughly _____ ~~niles~~ kilometers long and _____ kilometers wide.

Saravane province includes many different areas. ~~The Se Done river~~
To the south is the northern edge of the fertile Boloven's plateau, to the west, across the Se Done river, is a area of broken mountains. But the main wide valley of Saravane province, stretches like a huge saucer, with mountains to the north and west, and the jagged edge of the Bolevens plateau to the south, far to the west to the border of Wapikhamthong.

The floor of the Se Done river is cut by large and small rivers. The largest is the Se Done, which flows from _____ around the northern edge along the foot of the mountains to the north of the valley. It curves around to the west, through Wapikhamthong province and joins the Mekong river at _____ and where it joins the Mekong winding through the fertile valley of Wapikhamthong province, to open on to the Mekong at the _____. At its terminus, its mouth opening on the Mekong, is the city of Pakse, named for the "Mouth of the Se" River the "Mouth of the Se River."

The second largest river is the Se Set, which comes down from the Bolevens Plateau, falling in the _____ waterfall, which is famed throughout Laos ^{for its beauty} and appears on the back of the 200 kip banknote. This rolls down and joins the Se Done. Further to the east is the Nam Sai, which comes down from Thatheng, and the Se Kong. There are no dams on these rivers, and few bridges. The largest bridge is a large cement structure built in 1942 by Prince Souphanavong, which crosses the Se Done, and heads north to Moung Phine.

LAO FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS IN SARAVANE

As a historical residue from the centuries when Laos was no more than a collection of petty principalities, each large city has which what may be termed the 'ruling family.' This is the family which has traditionally occupied the ruling position and which, through its extensions and cousins, continues to play a large part in the government.

The largest ~~xxxxxxx~~ and traditional 'ruling family' in Saravane appears to be the family of

The largest and one of the oldest 'ruling family' in Saravane appears to be that of the Maokhamphieu's. Their supremeacy, however, has been rather successfully challenged by the growth and rise to power of the "Manibod" family. The Maokhamphieu family originated in Khongsedone province in the person of one _____ M who was

The Maokhamphieu family originated in Khongsedone province in the person of one _____, son of a farming family in the area.

continue.
family tree

~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~

The Manibod family, originating in Keng Kasa, /has in the last 30 ? years successfully challenged the Maokhamphieu family and is now known as the 'ruling family' of Saravane.

Keng Kasa, a large and industrious village some _____ ~~xxxx~~ kilometers west of Saravane,

continue
family tree

Saravane

Since Saravane is a small town, there is little in the way of evening entertainment. A number of years ago there was a sports association which has since become extinct. A large old auditorium which was owned by this association still exists, in a bad state of repair, on the grounds of the College.

There is a small brothel, usually with six to eight girls who are more or less in debt to the Mama-san. The routine charge is 300 kip for a half-hour, although there is some claim that there is a "special student rate" of 200 kip. The Chao Khoueng has, it is rumored, closed the brothel through the Police when there have been undue outbreaks of venereal diseases among the students of the College and Groupe Scholaire.

Occasionally the French teachers at a college secure a movie from the Mission Culturelle Francaise in Pakse, and show it on a sheet tied up outside. And the Lao Information Service on occasion shows movies in the main street.

Each October, at the end of Buddhist Lent (?), Colonel Vang hosts a gala celebration on the grounds of his home. USIS and LIS movies are shown, there is a Molam team, and countless small stands from which refreshments are served. This is duplicated shortly later by Colonel Salat and the police, on the police station grounds. The Chao Khoueng hosts a number of parties. These are primarily ceremonial, for visiting dignitaries from USAID and the RLG.

In 1967, greatest party was held by the Chao Khoueng in May (?), for the visit of His Excellency the Crown Prince and his entourage. The Khoueng officials, dressed in white dress uniforms, met the Crown Prince and other dignitaries at the airport. The Crown Prince passed down the receiving line, shaking hands with USAID personnel, OB personnel, missionaries, and French teachers, then passing between lines of school children waving flags. ** The party that evening featured the Crown Prince, sitting on a makeshift throne. There were a number of the traditional Lao ceremonial dances, some danced by small girls who had been trained by Mrs. Thanh, wife of the PSI, who was once head dancer at the Natasinh Dance School in Vientiane. The Chao Khoueng followed traditional Lao dances by presenting a series of Lao Theung, dancing a traditional war dance. Later, a military band accompanying the Crown Prince took over and played the traditional Lamvong and modern airs such as the "Sloopy" and "Cha Cha Cha".

It is interesting to note the formation of a "Junior Chambre of Commerce" type of organization in Saravane, known as the "Saravane Association (Sam-a-khom Saravane)". This was organized primarily through the efforts of Dr. Caesar of Operation Brotherhood in early 1966. Its aims were, as listed by the Thai interpreter-assistant late in 1967, to (1) have a good time, and (2) to improve Saravane.

The Saravane Association enjoyed a membership including ~~primarily~~ *chiefly* Lao and Filipino, with representatives from the Vietnamese and Chinese communities included. The first President elected was Dr. Phu Ngeun, the Medicine Chef, who had no previous experience in a community organization of this type. Under him, meetings were held, but evidently little was done other than to get together in periodic parties and to pay dues.

When the six-month term of Dr. Phu Ngeun expired, members of the association elected Dr. Caesar, who was the motivating force of the association. It was under him that the Saravane Association reached its zenith. Under his aggressive leadership, the members elected to establish two playgrounds on two triangular lots owned by the municipal government. Each was encircled with a bamboo fence and provided with swings and seesaws. ~~The~~ One playground was also provided with two wooden merry-go-rounds and two buildings, plus a bulletin board. Much of the funds for building of the playgrounds came from Colonel Vang (?), Representative Colonel Vuk, and others, in addition to dues collected from the members. The playgrounds were officially dedicated in ceremonies in _____.

In February (?), 1967, Dr. Caesar died of a heart attack. In a special meeting of the Saravane Association, Dr. Caesar's successor at OB, Dr. Juan Reyes (Dr. Johnnie), was elected president, during his temporary absence. Dr. Johnnie, however, did not wish the presidency and it was more or less forced on in lieu of any other candidate. Since then, the Saravane Association has more or less become quiescent, and there have been no more meetings or activities.

Foreign Community In Saravane

As in most lowland Lao cities, the primary ethnic group and ruling class is Lao, and most of the officials of Saravane are Lao.

There have been, however, a number of Lao Theung who have entered the government in recent years, and represent their various tribes in an unofficial manner. Several were appointees: i.e., Mr. Pling, a Nghe' from Nong Boua (?), was selected in 1965 (?) as Social Welfare man in Saravane, since most of the refugees are Lao Theung. A second man, Mr. Geo Chantha, who was an assistant of Nghe' ~~representative~~ Colonel Vuk, in Nong Boua, was picked by the Chao Khoueng as one of six Commission for Rural Affairs Workers in Saravane.

The power of the Lao Theung tribes first was shown in Saravane when Colonel Vuk, a Nghe' from Nong Boua, was elected representative to the National Assembly. Col. Vuk did extensive personal campaigning among area villages before his election in _____, 1967.

The two largest foreign communities in Saravane are those of the Chinese and the Vietnamese. They are overwhelmingly the merchant population of Saravane, and their small general stores crowd each other along three blocks on one side of Saravane's main street and along two blocks on the other side.

Perhaps the most wealthy merchant is Mr. Thieng Chieng, an entrepreneur who is married to a Lao and operates a general store and ice cream factory in the name of his wife, Nang Boua Phan. He is also the local dealer for Shell gasoline and has Chinese contacts in Pakse. A second merchant deals extensively in rice; a third, with 20 children, appears to operate a series of commercial busses between Saravane and Lao Ngam.

The Chinese have set up and maintain a school of some 78 pupils (?) in _____ grades under the supervision of Mr. _____, He is young, around 28, and one of the more respected members of the Chinese community. He leads the Chinese youth in sports. Wealth of these Chinese may be indicated by watching close of school: each child is riding a motorbike or bicycle, either as a driver or a passenger, whereas children of the Lao groupe scolaire commonly walk to and from school.

The Vietnamese have also set up a small school of some _____ pupils. It is rumored that this was closed for a period early in 1967, at the order of the Chao Khoueng, due to fear of the Vietnamese: however this rumor has never been substantiated, although it is known that the school was closed for a period.

The Vietnamese community is notably poorer than that of the Chinese community. They engage in general merchandise retailing, probably run some of the few buses, and do import some vegetables from Pakse and Thateng for sale. Main entrepreneur is Mr. _____, who has married a Lao wife. He and his family run the most successful shop in town, he has just opened a Caltex gasoline outfit, operated by a crippled son, and raises a number of pigs behind his home.

Although the Chinese and Vietnamese communities are foreign, they are an integral part of Saravane community and civic life. There is some indication that a number of the Chinese and Vietnamese are gaining Lao citizenship through the khoueng offices. A number of the younger women are Lao Buddhist and attend services and ceremonies with their Lao friends.

The largest actual foreign group is that of the French. There are six (?) teachers at the College in Saravane. Their head, the principal, is Messr. Guy Lambert, 30, who has been in Saravane for ____ years. Of the remaining five, _____ have been in Saravane for _____ years. There is a mobility in the group and each year there are interchanges with teachers in Pakse, and other colleges of Laos. The French receive air tickets to France each May and leave Saravane, returning in September to resume classes. They occupy a large six (?) apartment structure near the college, which was built by the RIG. Messr. Lambert, occupies a cement house across from the College grounds. The French speak very little Lao.

Father _____, a Catholic priest, has been in Saravane for more than ____ years. In 1967, under his supervision, a small wooden church was built and he leads Mass there every Sunday.

There are presently three protestant missionaries, representing the _____ English, and Mr. and Mrs. _____ Smith. Mr. Smith is Canadian, his wife is American. They have a 4-year-old son with _____ citizenship. Efforts of the protestant missionaries are primarily with the Lao Teung populations, particularly at Thaopeaun, across the Sedone from Saravane, and at new refugee villages at Kilometer 20 and at Ban Houei Soung. Rev. Wilson and Rev. Smith frequently make trips by motorcycle to these villages to communicate with their converts. Their relations with the Lao in Saravane are absolutely nil.

Most Americans in Saravane have, however, been with the United States government. Art Recchi, is the third of a series of USIS employees teaching ~~xxxxxx~~ English at the College under a Fullbright grant. The present USAID head in Saravane is Galen Beery, 30, who arrived in May, 1967, as Community Development Advisor. His predecessor was Curt Swezy, from 1965 to 1967, who established excellent relationships with the provincial government and

List of Candidates for National Assembly as of June 23, 1965 - (USAID)
 Unclassified Memo A-388 From Vientiane.

Saravane - 4 Seats

**	BOUALY Sopha	MinEd	Primary School Inspector, Pakse
(3)	Chao BOUN EUA Na Champassak	--	Brother of Prince Boun Oum and his Secretary
**	(3) BOUNIAP Phouyvanisvong	--	Businessman, Former Deputy
	KHAMBAY Douangprachandr	--	No data on present position.
	KHAMPHONG Louangphakdy	MinAR	Civil Servant
	S/Lt KHAMPHOUANG Chanthonephit	--	No data on present position.
(2)	Maj. Khamsavang Chanthrysak	MinInt	Police
(2)	Thao KHIM	Min Postel	Civil Servant
(2)	KHUN ONE Voravong	--	Former Minister of Justice
(3)	KYKEO Kythikhourn	MinEcon	Inspector of waters and forests for S. Laos at Pakse.
**	(3) SISOUK Sisombath	--	Former Deputy, Businessman
	(5) VICHIT Vongsavat	--	No data on present position.

- (1) Youth
- (2) Neutralists
- (3) South (Boun Oum)
- (4) Sananikones (R.L.)
- (5) Independents.

Political Breakdown of the Number of Electors

Saravane-----1,031 out of a total of 19,039 among 16 provinces in Laos.

Colonel Vuk did extensive campaigning among the non-Lao ~~XXXX~~ tribal groups in the Saravane area and was able to be elected to the National Assembly in the elections of _____ 1967. ~~He~~ He occupies ~~x~~ an unusual position in that he is one of the _____ non-Lao ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ members.* (*The others were _____)

Villagers of Ban Dan Paoub, a _____ village _____ kilometers north of Saravane, indicated that Colonel Vuk stated, during his election campaign, that, if elected, he would provide the village with a jeep or pickup truck as a community

however, as a campaign promise: six months after the election, Colonel Vuk had not yet returned to the village and the jeep appeared to be forgotten. Their comments were rather wry.

INFORMATION ON USAID AND OTHER ACTIVITIES IN SARAVANE PROVINCE

MR Ralph E. Jones 27 cases of school supplies airlifted to Saravane in
December 1963 December 6, 1963.

MEMO CONV 13 Dec 63 CK had no estimate of new self-help projects. Work on
Re RD programs sanitary facilities at GS has begun with funds from
defunct Lao Ngam project... 100,000 transferred to fund
GS addition. CK adv 50,000 k to sanitary facilities
project. CK adv that has land available for a new
mkt. CK est that Bloc Operatoire proj w b comp in Jan.
Stated that he wishes to have the well rig and crew drill
wells in Saravane town. Mr. Vong asked if USAID could
ship Rural Affairs tools by air rather than road. (Vong
Dep Com Rur Aff.

MR McQueen Rice drop made to refugees of Nong Boua on Dec 10 but
23 Dec 1963 15 of the 108 sacks lost in the first due to strong
winds.

MR Ramsay Work began on Sub-Project PK 82-88 on RN-13 E on Jan 1.
21 Jan 1964

MR Dibb 30 bags cement rel by CK to sanitation project at GS.
17 Jan 1964 Bloc Operatoire construction very slow. Laborers pulled
out for the Kings visit. Relief supply drops in Nong
Boua...Preng S.W. man in Saravane not assigned to the
place.

MR Charles Dibb 1200 kgs salt and 48 cartons salad oil dropped Nong Bou a.
17 Feb 64 Problem is to get Preng to move to Nong Boua.
Supply dist in SVne still confused...being stored in
DK's house. This office is also having trouble controlling
come-and-go of supplies.

MR Roy Moffett new dispensary in Nong Boua is operating 7 days a week.
18 Feb 1964 60 patients per day are treated. 4 medics under training
receive 800 kip per month.

MR Khamphaeng L. Saravane co-op. There's not much business up there...
16 March 1964 John Dollittle has gone there to find ways and means to
increase member's income.

MR Ramsay Road construction project at Thatheng KM 83-88.
March 18, 1964 Beecher, BPR equipment specialist, visited Saravane and
able with a military escort to visit Thatheng project.
During week March 8-14 several incidents occurred on
the road K-20 southwest of Saravane. It was reported
that shots were fired at one bus and one car. Several
other vehicles were stopped by PL and searched for wea-
pons, ammunition, etc. An army patrol has been dispatched
to clean up the area.

MR Charles Dibb

INFORMATION ON USAID AND OTHER ACTIVITIES IN SARAVANE PROVINCE

<u>Source and date</u>	<u>Information</u>
MR Charles Dobb RD 19 August 64	5 families of 28 people to join old refugees at Nong Boua. Warehouse survey done with RIG SW representative.
MR Edger Ramsay 14 September 1964	Work in progress...all activities concentrated on maintenance of the road system.
MR CHARLES DIBB 17 September 1964	A signed S.P. agreement from PSI requesting rehabilitation PSI house and a new roof for the Groupe Scholaire. 100 refugees anticipated to be liberated in NE of the Saravane area.
MR Bruce Bailey CDA 19 Oct 64	...some new refugees from Ban Phokem, Mounng Lao Ngam, and Saravane Province... have been able to return to their villages. 150 Lao refugees from Ban Phou Dinh On, M. Lao Ngam, arrived in Pakse this month. Village under PL control and people left as a request of PL request for food.
MR Charles Dobb RD 21 Nov 1963	Oct 23 refugees finishing up Helio strip/ "After walking for five hours from Saravane to Mong Boua, on that same day we were able to finish up 250 m. of Helio strip in three days with the help of refugees and people of Nong Bua. We believe this to be an all weather strip. 15 bottles of Lao Lao were drunk with our counterpart workers in 3 nights, plus a pig barbecued party on the last night. Helio were able to land safe to take us in and out ever since."
	Col. Ban Thong (Assn't Chaokhoueng) made a visit...Oct. 30. ...investigation started to arm about 50 refugees for security around Nong Bua.
	A PW engineer was assigned in Saravane to have full time supervision of "Saravane Operating Room Project".
MR JW McQueen Nov 27 63	Japanese transistor radio effected by USAID to ...Saravane PSI.
	H. Voelker and C. Dobb in Attopeau... In saravane will est. a ref. cen in B. Nong Boua. Have constructed a helio strip. CK has agreed transfer SW rep from SVne to Nong Boua. Man Lao Tung of same tribe as refugees... Plan have 1 or 2 medic staff dispen and est whse for commod to bypass Svne...
2 QT Rpt Dobb RD 6 Dec 1963	;;;prob reg how much money released to prov since 1960. 2 self-help project comp wo subj agree CK has been adv 2ice prepare agreement for 3-rom school and sala at airstrip in Saravane. "...no evidence or been advised to which fund was been diverted from one project to another. Many of the projects have not been inspected because either road to the sites or the village itself is not secure. The completion status mostly were given by the Chao khoueng.

Charles Dibb MR
March 18, 1964

No activity in rural development. Discussed matter of airport road diversion with CK, who claimed he had nothing to do with it. Preng moved to Nong Boua. TP suggested extend the airport on the north end. CK agreed to rewrite SP agreement for 1 3-room school and the Sala at the airport. Projects now completed but never been approved by the USAID/Pakse office. Market construction was brought into the discussion but no commitment was made.

Charles Dibb Mr
17 April 1964

Dedication of the "Saravane Operating Room" took place on April 10. Director of USAID represented US Govmnt. 2022 yards of netting and blue cloth dropped Nong Boua.

MR John Doolittle
15 May 64

Coop in Saravane has been stocked... various articles of clothing, rice salt, soap powder, soap cakes, and milk powder. New co-op has been constructed in Nong Boua. Operation begins on May 20.

MR Dibb
May 15 1964

Rural Affairs jeep sent up to Pakse motor pool for repairs several months ago. Finally completed. CK's driver is to drive it back to Saravane.

MR Gruhn
19 April 1965

The bridge recently finished across the Houei Thong (18 km west of Saravane) was burned by the PL on April 14.

MR Gus Carlson
Aug 30 1965

Improvements and additional facilities for the new OB team is progressing on schedule.. ...a larger water tower to handle both the Saravane hospital and OB Housing is now being planned.

MR Mike Murphy
30 Sep 1965

44 refugees from PL territory in Saravane have been assisted and resettled at K-21 on the Paksong Road.

MR Bruce Bailey
7 December 1965

Approximately 50 villages have been surveyed to date under the supervision of Swezy and Smith (KSD)

MR Lawrence Mphy
January 1, 1966

Development of the Selamana Valley (XC5363) as a refugee center must be postponed until better security is est in the area. Alt resettlement site XC5543 access from Saravane has been selected. Hoped that 150 refugess temporarily gathered at Ban Yonn XC5154 will move into the new site during January. Map being prepared of Nong Boua resettlement center.

Gruhn MR
3 Jan 66

Two areas work. 1 is 6 kms from Ban Bounkham to junction of Ban Samia access road. 2 bridges being replaced. Other is Nong Boua road. Tractor commandeered by ADC for 2 weeks to construct a rifle range. Both motor graders are down.

MR Pakse Area
December 1965

Saravane airstrip completed December 31, 1965

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Wants total of 6

MR PAKSE AREA
May 16 Jun 30 65

Word received that the Cabinet has approved the installation of an OB team in the Saravane hospital. CK extremely happy over this plan.

MR PAKSE AREA
January 1966

Curtiss Swezy has been assigned as CDA to Saravane.

Memon Bruce Bailey
January 1966

PWD has removed all its equipment from Saravane inc the tractors that were working on the irrigation canal. Mr. Bill Gray, PWD, completed the airfield which is now operational. A force account school has been started at Ban Tamlouane Se.

MR Gus Carlson
Feb 1 1966

Lumber has been ordered for the Air Control Tower in Saravane. Two bulldozers supporting the irrigation canal work near Saravane were withdrawn for security reasons... Completion of OB Svn facilities delayed due to slow procurement of the final two storage tnks and arrival of a well drilling rig. Lack of security threatens to delay school and disp const at several sites in Saravane... Small size of the lumber mill in Saravane is slowing down the entire building constsn program in that area.

MR PAKSE AREA
Feb 1966

...only one sawmill in Saravane with a limited production capacity... security projects... The name "Wapi" refers to the original program of Wapikhamthong Province and since two other provinces (Sedone and Saravane) are included in the expanded program, there is much confusion ...over the phrase "Extended Wapi Program."

MR Swezy
1-28 Feb 1966

Signed amendment AP No 9 expanded Wapi program for 9 schools - 27 classrooms, constructed in Svne under this AP Stephen Green, FA Team member, working with the Svne Chief of Veterinary Service to organize a swine program... Mr. Charles Hitchcock, FA team member, conducted an initial survey of some of the villages... CK pleased and asked Mr. Hitchcock to expand his survey. Work continued on the large irrigation canal under the able leadership of Vikarik Keothamikul... Bung Say dispensary building provided by dispensary and 2 medics installed... Selected site for new dispensary in Nong Boua.

MR March 1966
Pakse Area

67 refugees from Ban Soutabali moved into Ban Sapone due to enemy threat. 50 refugees from Ban Dong Noi were resettled at Km 14 on the Pakse road... 5,000 ft Saravane airstrip had a coating of asphalt applied... All major structure, culverts, waste ways, retaining walls and inverted siphon completed on the canal project... deep cut requires 2 tractor dozers. 4 self-help dispensaries completed and medics installed force account dispensary begun at Keng Kassa. Work on Nong Boua road halted due to lack of funds. 2 pigs shipped to Saravane. Mr. Sisouk Na Champassak visited area.

MR Nov 1966
Swezy

Well finished in Napheng and rig to Vientiane.
CK Last year all but small portion of the 15 km irrigation
ditch completed...CK and Keo want to finish to experiment
with plots of dry season rice.
Possibility of self-help dams.

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Re refugees Lao Ngam
12 families into new site...additional 30 in January

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Administrative functions.
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Saravane Extension Agents vaccin 10,000 cattle in 10 months.
By bicycle and motorcycle. Estimated 25,000 head in secure
areas which could vaccinate. 1000 cattle against Rinderpest
in January.

ADO loans made last year...collection of debts.
OICC rice seed warehouse and PSI office warehouse.
X-raylab began OB.

January 29 Dr. Caesar Medina, Team Director, OB, died.
Dug well program activated.

Agr/Irr teams writing up results surveys Saravane and Thatheng.
Thatheng team designed a 1,700 meter canal irrigate coffee
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All four government party candidates elected, with very little
distrubance by the PL before the elections. A Nge, Col.

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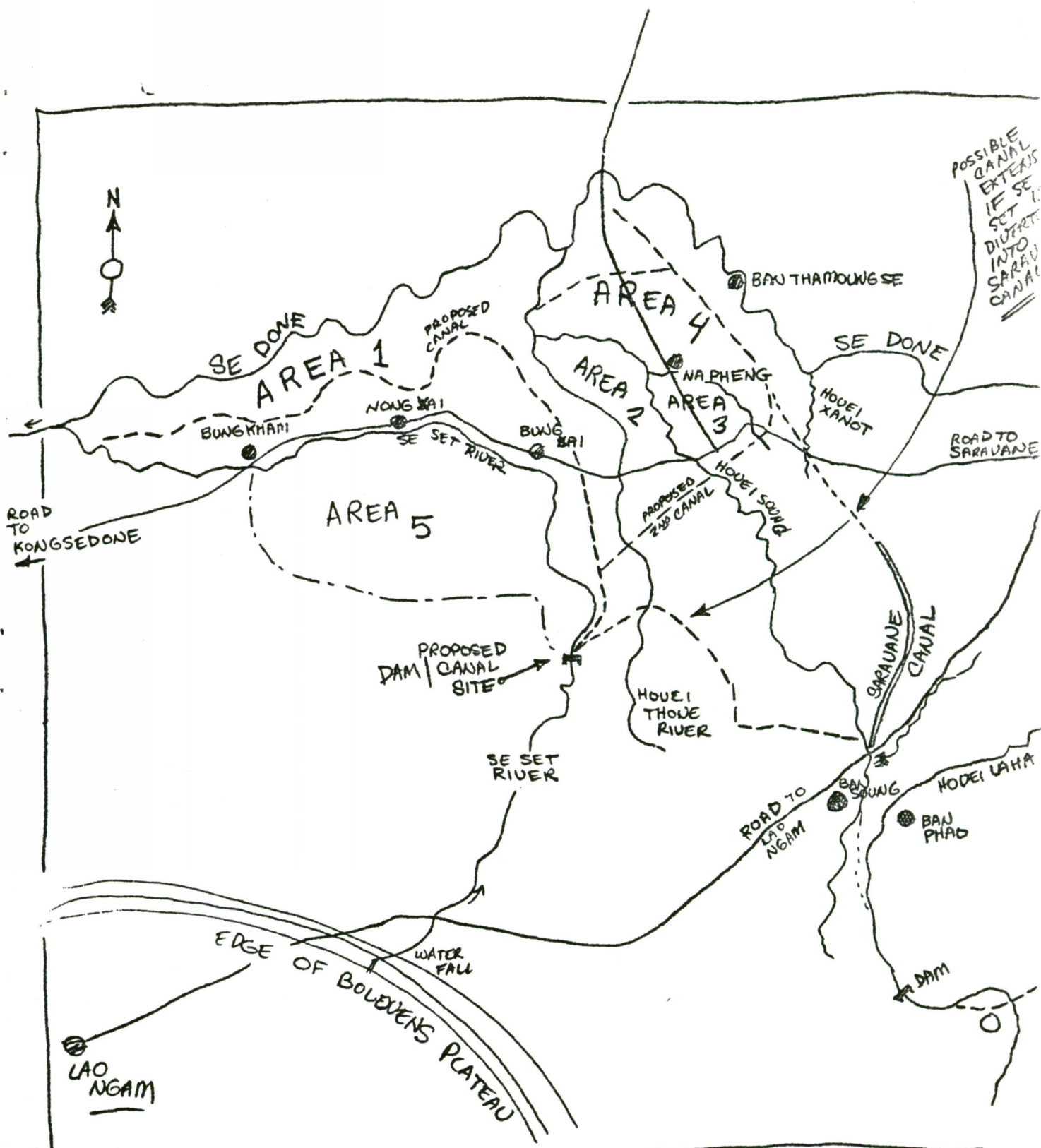
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ROUGH MAP OF
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THATHE
↓