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## Government Statistics in Laos

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LAOS PROJECT

Paper No. 8

GOVERNMENT STATISTICS

1961

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TABLE 1

## NUMBER OF PAGODAS, MONKS AND NOVICES IN LAOS 1957

Province	Monks	Novices	Total	Pagodas
Vientiane	1,147	1,288	2,435	339
Luang Prabang	548	1,371	1,919	276
Saysaboury	93	253	346	40
Nam Tha	126	388	514	52
Phong Saly	88	347	435	5
Sam Neua	80	100	180	91
Kiang Khouang	561	786	1,347	178
Khammouane	433	455	888	161
Savannakhet	945	1,162	2,107	247
Champassak	2,203	3,076	5,279	289
Saravane	496	675	1,144	165
Attapeu	121	308	429	25
TOTAL	6,814	10,209	17,023	1,869

Source: Bureau of Cults, Lao Ministry of the Interior.

TABLE 2

LAOS ELECTION STATISTICS, 1955 and 1958<sup>a</sup>

Province	1955		1958		Population 1957	1958 % of Voters
	Registered Electors	Actual Voters	Registered Electors	Actual Voters		
Phong Saly	4,186 <sup>c</sup>	2,225	31,054	24,122	94,255 <sup>d</sup>	25.6
Sam Neua	5,032 <sup>c</sup>	3,305	55,126	46,406	90,500 <sup>d</sup>	51.3
Nam Tha	13,084	9,538	36,207	26,472	51,647	51.3
Luang Prabang	41,105	23,111	113,912	80,259	205,749	39.0
Saysaboury	20,756	15,651	52,236	39,066	108,848	35.9
Kiang Khouang	21,629	18,000	55,266	45,211	105,212	43.0
Vientiane	34,494	26,812	96,126	82,185	176,168	46.6
Khammouane	30,438	21,831	73,216	59,616	131,302	45.4
Savannakhet	50,574	41,904	134,593	118,710	251,168	47.3
Attapeu	10,763	7,948	24,837	23,010	49,998	46.0
Champassak	38,206	33,475	95,104	84,069	163,344	51.5
Saravane	31,016	23,991	75,520	60,472	147,259	41.1
TOTAL	301,283	227,841	840,197	689,598	1,575,450	43.8

<sup>a</sup> There is one Deputy for each 50,000 inhabitants; an additional 25,000 in population permits the election of another. All deputies are elected at large.

<sup>b</sup> For comparison, in 1952, 39.1% and in 1956, 36.9% of the population in the United States voted.

<sup>c</sup> During this period most of these two provinces were under the control of the Pathet Lao.

<sup>d</sup> These appear to be high estimates.

NOTE: Elections were held in 1960 but portions of the population and a significant number of candidates, especially those of the Pathet Lao, appear to have been excluded from the rolls. The results have been widely disputed.

Source: Lao Ministry of the Interior.

TABLE 3

## MEMBERS OF 1958 LAOS NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Province	Name*	Party	Votes Received in	
			1955	1958
Phong Saly	1. Khamphang Boupha (1960)	UNAFFILIATED	1,435	
	2. Khamphay Boupha	NHLS <sup>a</sup>		1,000
	3. Pan Sisouphanthong	RPL <sup>b</sup>	1,090	
Nam Tha	4. Tiao Somsanith (1960)	RPL	4,270	
	5. Sisouphan Phoumpadith (1960)	RPL	2,958	
	6. Koranhok Souvannavong	RPL		7,401
Sam Neua	7. Bathong Phravongviengkham (1960)	RPL	1,864	
	8. Baphon Phakonekham	RPL	1,478	
	9. Mouhak Phounsavane	NHLS		17,698
Xiang Khouang	10. Chao Nith Netham	RPL	12,955	
	11. Toulia Lyfoung	UNAFFILIATED	8,164	
	12. Teuby Lyfoung	RPL		31,620
Luang Prabang	13. Tiao Souk (1960)	RPL	10,117	
	14. Ounhuan Norasing (1960)	RPL	8,651	
	15. Ouan Bundham	RPL	4,980	
	16. Phong Phongsavarn (1960)	RPL	4,920	
	17. Ouan Vinsigna	RPL	4,331	
	18. Khampheng Boupha (Nke)	NHLS		36,434
	19. Tiao Vongsak	NHLS		34,535
	20. Phoumy Vongvichith	NHLS		31,185
	21. Chanda Ounthoung	RPL		20,209
Sayaboury	22. Khamso Phounsavath	RPL	6,353	
	23. Kengkham Rajkao	RPL	6,071	
	24. Souane Boungnavong	RPL		10,786
Attapeu	25. Champa Phomschanh	NAT'L UNION <sup>c</sup>	4,123	
	26. Quinim Pholsena	SANTIPHAB <sup>d</sup>	3,870	
	27. Khanlouanh Boungnasing	RPL		15,082
Vientiane	28. Bong Souvannavong	NAT'L UNION	9,196	
	29. Phoui Samanikone	RPL	8,229	
	30. Boussy	RPL	6,980	
	31. Chan Vanthannouvong	SANTIPHAB	5,583	
	32. Tiao Souphanouvong	NHLS		37,389
	33. Maha Souriyasak	SANTIPHAB		21,041
Khammouane	34. Mouphat Chounramany	RPL	9,153	
	35. Ngon Samanikone (1960)	RPL	8,948	
	36. Soukhamthat Chounramany	RPL	8,305	
	37. Phoune Sipraseut	NHLS		16,840
	38. Kongsaisy	RPL		13,019
Savannakhet	39. Bounthong Voravong (1960)	DEMOCRATIC	13,691	
	40. Louan Insisienmay (1960)	RPL	13,613	
	41. Thong Southivongnorath (1960)	RPL	8,712	
	42. Ou Voravong (1960)	DEMOCRATIC	8,467	
	43. Thom Senarajvong	RPL	7,401	
	44. Mou-Ing Rattanavong	DEMOCRATIC	6,910	
	45. Boumy (1960)	RPL		35,333
	46. Sisana Sisane	NHLS		34,286
	47. Tane Chounlameountry	RPL		31,144

\* (1960) indicates those reelected in 1960. Tiao (Prince) Chao (Mandarin)

<sup>a</sup>Neo-Lao Hak Yat (Pathet-Lao pro-Communist). Maha (Religious title)

<sup>b</sup>Rally of the Lao People, conservative coalition (Laohomlao)

<sup>c</sup>Small splinter group affiliated with the RPL.

<sup>d</sup>"Neutralist" party, anti-RPL. A number of these deputies have since allied themselves with the Pathet-Lao.

NOTE: These are the names of the parties as they existed in 1958.





TABLE 5

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES  
IN PROVINCIAL AREAS AND RELATION TO TOTAL POPULATION  
(1959)

<u>Province</u>	<u>Year of Census</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% in each Province</u>	<u>No. of Provincial Employees</u>	<u>% in each Province</u>
Vientiane	1957	198,056	11.8	: 947 <sup>a</sup>	13.5
Phong Saly	1957	94,255	5.6	: 127	2.5
Sam Neua	1957	90,500	5.4	: 200	3.9
Nam Tha	1957	51,647	3.1	: 203	4.0
Luang Prabang	1958	246,386	14.6	: 623	12.2
Sayaboury	1958	125,627	7.5	: 278	5.4
Xiong Khouang	1956	107,694	6.4	: 302	5.9
Khammouane	1959	155,519	9.2	: 498	9.7
Savannakhet	1956	253,379	15.0	: 707	13.8
Champasak	1958	185,586	11.0	: 682	13.3
Saravane	1960	128,056	7.6	: 354	6.9
Attapeu	1956	48,461	2.9	: 188	3.7
				: —	
TOTAL		1,685,168	100.0	: 5,114 <sup>b</sup>	99.8

Source: Leo Presse, Feb 12-20, 1960.

<sup>a</sup>In addition to this figure there are 3,237 employees of the national government in Vientiane.

<sup>b</sup>A conservative estimate of the total number of provincial employees. The total number of civilian government employees, including those of the national government in Vientiane, is 8,351. Presumably the 947 in excess of the total 7,404 cited in Table 4 represent civilian employees of the Army and Police.



TABLE 6

## DISTRIBUTION OF PROVINCIAL SERVICES (1960)

	Vientiane	Phong Saly	Sam Neua	Nam Tha	Luang Prabang	Sayaboury	Xiang Khouang	Khammouane	Savannakhet	Champassak	Seravanne	Attapeu
Treasury	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tax Office	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Customs Office	X			X	X	X		X	X	X		
Property and Timber Registration	X				X			X	X	X		
Ministry of the Interior												
Provincial Office	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
District Office	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Social Welfare Dept.	X				X					X		
Court of First Instance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Court of Appeals	X				X					X		
Justice of the Peace	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Prison	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Post Office	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Radio-telegraph	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Other Provincial Post Offices	X			X	X			X	X	X	X	
Information Dept.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
City Planning	X				X		X				X	
Regional Statistical Office	X				X							
Veterinary Dept.	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Water Supply and Forestry	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Agriculture Dept.	X				X	X	X		X	X	X	
Meteorology Dept.	X		X		X		X		X	X		
Public Works Subdivision	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Electric Power Plant	X				X			X	X	X	X	
Youth Ministry Elementary Level Office	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Youth Ministry Secondary Level Office	X				X		X		X	X		
Hospital	X				X		X	X	X	X		
Secondary School	X				X		X	X	X	X		
Dept. of Civil Aviation	X				X							
Religion Office	X	X			X	X			X	X	X	X

TABLE 7

## DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES BY MINISTRY AND PROVINCE - 1959\*

Ministry	Vientiane Central Ministry	Provincial Services	Outside of Vientiane City	Phong Saly	Other Areas of Phong Saly	Sam Neua	Other Areas	Nam Tha	Other Areas	Luang Prabang	Other Areas	Sayaboury	Other Areas	Xiang Khouang	Other Areas	Khammouane (Thakhek)	Other Areas	Savannakhet	Other Areas	Champasak (Paks)	Other Areas	Saravane	Other Areas	Attopen	Other Areas
Finance	395	-	34	3	-	3	-	17	3	30	-	8	8	9	-	40	-	55	-	51	9	8	-	6	-
Interior	20	65 <sup>a</sup>	28	14 <sup>a</sup>	12	29 <sup>a</sup>	16	15 <sup>a</sup>	16	37 <sup>a</sup>	42	16 <sup>a</sup>	19	17 <sup>a</sup>	18	21 <sup>a</sup>	13	18 <sup>a</sup>	37	24 <sup>a</sup>	31	20 <sup>a</sup>	18	11 <sup>a</sup>	11
Foreign Affairs	45	35 <sup>b</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Affairs	69	- <sup>c</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Religion	30	- <sup>c</sup>	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	2	-	1	-
Justice	89	90	-	22	-	35	-	29	-	84	-	13	-	30	-	38	-	66	-	65	-	44	-	33	-
Posts, Telecommuni- cations & Fine Arts	245	33	1	3	-	4	-	3	3	18	2	3	-	6	-	13	-	24	1	22	7	6	5	3	-
Information & Propaganda	68	- <sup>c</sup>	-	2	-	5	-	3	-	4	-	3	-	2	-	3	-	6	-	5	-	4	-	4	-
City Planning	132	- <sup>c</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Economic Affairs	94	36	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	14	-	12	-	13	-	13	-	25	-	28	3	16	-	8	-
Public Works	106	55	1	2	-	2	-	3	-	45	-	8	-	13	-	38	-	99	4	85	-	20	-	4	-
Sports, Youth & Tourism	29	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Public Health	294 <sup>c</sup>	-	- <sup>c</sup>	8	-	7	-	5	-	47	1	18	-	21	-	28	-	38	-	36	-	26	-	15	-
National Education	268 <sup>a</sup>	525	- <sup>c</sup>	59	-	97	-	106	-	273	-	168	-	168	-	289	-	328	-	360	-	183	-	92	-
Council of Ministers	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Presidency of the King's Council	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royal Inspectorate General	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Assembly	34	6 <sup>d</sup>	-	3 <sup>d</sup>	-	3 <sup>d</sup>	-	3 <sup>d</sup>	-	9 <sup>d</sup>	-	3 <sup>d</sup>	-	3 <sup>d</sup>	-	5 <sup>d</sup>	-	9 <sup>d</sup>	-	6 <sup>d</sup>	-	6 <sup>d</sup>	-	3 <sup>d</sup>	-
Royal Palace	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>a</sup>Divided into provincial (Khouang) and district (Muong) offices for the area of the provincial capital.<sup>b</sup>Outside the country.<sup>c</sup>Vientiane provincial services are included in the previous figure.<sup>d</sup>Deputies.\*Provincial capitals and other posts  
in the provinces.Source: Laos Press, Feb. 12-20, 1960

**CIVILIAN OFFICIALS IN LUANG PRABANG TOWN  
1959**

<u>Administrative Services</u>	<u>Number of Officials</u>
Office of Provincial Government (Khoueng)	23
Office of County Seat (Moung)	5
Municipal Office	13
Royal Palace	7
Hospital	30
Board of Education	67
Court of Appeals	8
Court of First Instance	9
Electricity Department	27
Treasury	7
Customs Office	12
 <u>Provincial Services</u>	
Assessment and Taxation	6
Registration	2
Water and Forests	4
Veterinary	5
Agricultural	5
Public Works	8
Social Welfare	2
Civil Aviation	3
Statistical Service	2
Post and Wireless	17
Meteorological	3
 TOTAL	 270

Source: Provincial Statistical Service of Luang Prabang.

**RESPONSIBILITIES OF EMPLOYEES OF THE OFFICE  
OF THE KNOWING (PROVINCE) OF VIENTIANE  
(1956)**

Rank and Type  
of Officials

**1. Cabinet (head office)**

**A. Secretary of Personnel (S.P.)**

Cupahat of the second class, assisted by a Naikong, and an employee

Personnel - provincial services - recruitment - assignments - promotions - transfers - discipline - pension - awards - confidential affairs  
School of Administration  
Protocol - naturalization  
Civilian registry office  
Provincial organization  
Territorial changes - demarcation of frontiers of Moungs, Moungs, administrative posts, Tassangs, Bams  
Provincial council  
Monthly reports, quarterly reports, annual reports, etc.  
Relations with Thai authorities

Phouxouai of third class, assisted by a Long-Amat Stagiaire

**B. Social Welfare Services and National Defense (S.D.N.)**

Relief matters (civilian and military)  
Military pensions  
Recruitment of groups of young Lao into the national army  
Control of reservists  
Control of arms and munitions  
Search for deserters  
Assemblies (military)  
Civil records of military and their families  
Miscellaneous informations on matters concerning welfare and national defense  
Accountability of welfare and national defense expenditures

**2. Office of General Affairs (AG)**

Cults - religious instruction - religious library and museum - control of Buddhist clergy, pagodas, and religious establishments  
Religious holidays, traditional and ritual  
Justice - Matters within the jurisdiction of tribunals (courts)  
Relationships with tribunals  
National assembly - elections  
Census of population - immigration  
Economic matters - office of research and prospecting  
Settlements (of new areas)  
Commerce - industry  
Import - export  
Price control - agricultural statistics - agriculture - experimental gardens - irrigation - distribution and proportions of lands, waters (rivers and lakes), forests; hunting, exploitation, protection of forests, and brush fires  
Labor problems  
Education - primary education - high school or secondary school  
Pagoda school - Beaux Arts - physical education - sports - youth - scholarships - control of aid to Lao studying abroad  
Information - press - propaganda  
Health - hygiene - schools for nurses - charitable societies and activities - mutual relief - fairs - expositions  
City planning - drainage and improvements

(continued on next page)

TABLE 9  
**RESPONSIBILITIES OF EMPLOYEES OF THE OFFICE  
 OF THE KHOUANG (PROVINCE) OF VIENTIANE  
 (1956)**  
 (continued)

Rank and Type  
 of Officials

**3. Accounting and Materiel Office (C.P.T.E.)**

Secretary,  
 fourth class;  
 with two assistants

Expenses and receipts  
 Estimates of receipts and expenditures  
 Periodic reports of receipts and expenditures  
 Application of physical laws and regulations  
 Contracts - awards  
 Accounts and budget control  
 Inventories of buildings and administrative materials  
 Justifications and verification of expenditures  
 Construction and maintenance of administrative buildings

**Message Control Office (B.O.)**

Secretary of the  
 sixth class; with  
 three assistants

Incoming and outgoing correspondence - receipt and opening -  
 distribution of incoming correspondence to various sections  
 and offices

Two employees

Permanent messenger for the offices of Chaokhuang and  
 his deputy  
 Messenger  
 To assure the general cleanliness of the offices;  
 opening and closing the offices

Source: Vientiane Provincial Records

TABLE 59

## PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONALITIES BY PROVINCES, 1953

<u>Province</u>	<u>European</u>	<u>Vietnamese</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Cambodian</u>
Nam Tha	-	n*	2	-
Phong Saly	-	1	2	-
Sam Neua	-	n	4	-
Sayaboury	1	n	1	-
Luang Prabang	4	6	8	-
Xieng Khouang	9	8	3	-
Vientiane	39	11	21	18
Khammouane	14	19	8	3
Savannakhet	18	10	12	16
Saravane	n	3	3	5
Champassac	14	41	36	58
TOTAL %	200 99	100	100	100
TOTAL ABSOLUTE NUMBERS	1,033	14,856	10,794	38

Source: Annuaire des Etats Associes, 1953, pp. 418-480.

\*Negligible. Note: Thai are not included.

TABLE 60

## PROPORTION OF EACH NATIONALITY IN THE FOREIGN POPULATION BY PROVINCES, 1953

<u>Province</u>	<u>European</u>	<u>Vietnamese</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Cambodian</u>	<u>Total %</u>	<u>Total</u>
Nam Tha	-	15	85	-	100	216
Phong Saly	-	38	62	-	100	387
Sam Neua	-	13	87	-	100	460
Sayaboury	7	7	86	-	100	140
Luang Prabang	2	49	49	-	100	1,772
Xieng Khouang	5	75	20	-	100	1,686
Vientiane	9	38	52	n <sup>a</sup>	100	4,366
Khammouane	3	73	24	-	100	3,891
Savannakhet	6	48	45	n	100	2,949
Saravanne	n	58	41	n	100	836
Champassac <sup>b</sup>	2	60	37	n	100	10,018
					Total	26,721

Source: Annuaire des Etats Associes, 1953, pp. 478-480.

<sup>a</sup>Negligible.

<sup>b</sup>Included Attapeu in 1953.



TABLE 61

## FOREIGN ASIANS RESIDENT IN LAOS, BY PROVINCES, - 1958\*

Province	Male	Female	Children	Total	% of Total in Laos	Indians and Pakistanis
Sam Neua	256	--	--	256	.6	--
Nam Tha	244	32	189	465	1.1	--
Xieng Khouang	1,123	636	1,521	3,280	8.0	186
Sayaboury	322	48	177	547	1.3	--
Luang Prabang	1,359	363	961	2,683	6.5	--
Vientiane	3,869	1,956	2,847	8,672	21.1	409
Khammouane	967	1,030	3,638	5,635	13.7	275
Savannakhet	1,940	742	2,329	5,011	12.2	--
Champassac	3,769	2,651	6,715	13,135	31.9	69
Saravanne	397	227	787	1,411	3.4	--
Attapeu	17	4	15	36	.1	18
	14,263	7,689	19,179	41,131	99.9	957 Total
	34.7%	18.7%	46.6%	100.0%		2.3%

Source: Lao Ministry of the Interior.

\*Chiefly urban Chinese and Vietnamese. No data available from Phong Saly.

TABLE 62

## PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF CHINESE IN INDOCHINA IN 1937

Area	Density of Total Population per Square Kilometer	Number of Chinese	Percentage of Chinese to Total Population
Cochin China	71	171,000	3.7
Cambodia	17	106,000	3.48
Tonkin	75	35,000	0.4
Annam	38	11,000	0.19
Laos	4	3,000	0.3
TOTAL	31	326,000	1.42

Source: Charles Robequain, *The Economic Development of French Indo-China*, Oxford Univ. Press, 1944, p. 34

TABLE 63

NUMBER OF EUROPEANS AND "ASSIMILES" AND THEIR RELATION  
TO THE TOTAL POPULATION OF INDOCHINA IN 1937

Area	Total Population	Density Per Square Kilometer	Europeans and Assimiles*	Number of In- habitants for Each European	Europeans as Percent of Total Population
Cochin China	4,616,000	71	16,084	286	0.35
Tonkin	8,700,000	75	18,171	478	0.21
Annam	5,656,000	38	4,982	1,135	0.09
Cambodia	3,046,000	17	2,534	1,202	0.08
Laos	1,012,000	4	574	1,763	0.06
Indo-China	23,030,000	31	42,435	544	0.18

Source: Robequain, 1944: p. 21.

\*People enjoying the legal status of Europeans, although not necessarily of European origin.



TABLE 64

## ETHNIC GROUPS OF NORTH AND NORTHEAST THAILAND

Group	Location	Comments
Lawa	Formerly widely distributed in the north, now live chiefly on a large plateau west of Chiangmai.	Intermixed with the Lao. Cultivate slash and burn as well as irrigate rice fields. Originally conquered in the 7th century by Han colonists.
Kamuk (Khamu) (Puteung)	In north Kauchanaburi Province originated in Luang Prabang Province in Laos and in the northeast in Ubon.	Come to work in teak forests and brought by Burmese slave traders. Some are Christians and speak Lao.
So	Between Lake Hong Nan Sakol and Nakhorn Phanom originated in Khammouane, Laos	Many are now Buddhist and have adopted the way of life of the Lao. Dark skinned.
Saek Kaleung Ka Brao (Ka Lovae)	Like the Kamuk and So they have all originated in Laos.	Some were brought as prisoners of war. Most have adopted Lao culture at least with regard to dress, economy and formal Buddhist practices.
Sui (Kui) sub-groups: A'lo, M'loa, Kui M'ai	In Surin, Khukhan and Ubon Provinces.	Appear to be the aboriginal inhabitants of Eastern and Northeastern Thailand. Many retain their language but large numbers of Lao-Sui and Khmer-Sui in the process of acculturation. Economy similar to the Lao but reported to be dirtier. In 1945 120,000 in the Northeast plus 144,000 Lao and Khmer-Sui. Although mixed many are darker than the Lao.
Musso, sub-groups (Kaw or Akha) (Musso Ia or Musso Dam-Black Musso) (Musso Daeng or Le Red Musso)	West of the Mae Ping in Chiangmai Province.	Culture and dress similar to the Meo and Yao - live on mountains with shifting cultivation.
Lao sub-groups Lao Phung Dam Black Bellied Lao of Northern Thailand also called Lao Yuen or Thai Yuen	Western Udorn and Chaiyaphum, Nakhon Ratchasima, and Roi Et.	Name derived from the fact that men are closely tattooed from the waist to the middle of the thighs among the Black-bellied absent among the White-bellied.
Lao Phung Kao or White Bellied Lao of Eastern Thailand (There are two branches: Lao-Vientiane and Lao Kao	Eastern Udorn and Ubon. In the latter area they are 50% of the population. Originally came as prisoners of war from Laos a century ago.	
Lao Song	Originally from the plateau east of Luang Prabang now live in Petchaburi, Ratburi and Pitsanuloke and other areas.	
Lao Poan	Udorn and Roi Et originally from Xieng Khouang.	see Tables 16-18 for additional information.

TABLE 64

## ETHNIC GROUPS OF NORTH AND NORTHEAST THAILAND

(Continued)

<u>Group</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Comments</u>
Lu Sub-group Kon (Kurn) or Ekun	Nan and Chiangrai Provinces.	Similar to the Lao. Most live in Laos.
Phuthai	Eastern Udon and Kalasin and Ubon Provinces.	Most are in Laos, with approximately 70,000 in Thailand. Nominal Buddhists they live in large well-built villages. Their dialect is similar to that of the Shan.
Shan (Ngio) or Thai Yai-great Thai	Northwest border area.	Refer to Lao as Thai Noi or Little Thai. Language similar to that of the Lao. They are often peddlers.
Yaw and Yuai	Eastern Udon and Nakhon Phanom.	Both groups originate in Laos.
Meo, sub-groups Meo Kao (White-Meo) Meo Lai (Striped Meo) Yao	Live south to latitude 17°.	Similar to groups in Laos.
Karen sub-groups Sgaw Pwo Bghai-Red Karen	Live along hills on the western boundary from the Provinces of Chiangrai and Mae Hong Son in the north to Petchaburi in the south and eastward to Lamphun.	Some Christians; mostly animists.

Source: Thailand - Past and PresentNote: Comparative data in Table 21. The information here represents the Thai (Siamese) viewpoint.

TABLE 65

## ETHNIC GROUPS IN NORTH (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF) VIETNAM

<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Area</u>
Tho (Tay)*	412,000	North Vietnam
Khmer	410,000	South Vietnam
Tai*	275,000	Northwest Vietnam
Nung*	247,000	Northeast Vietnam
Muong	220,000	North and Central
Meo	171,000	North, West and Ha Giang
Jarai	170,000	South, Central
Man (Yao)	157,000	North
Ede	130,000	South Central
Ngai*	117,000	North

Source: Friendly Vietnam, by Len Fox, Foreign Language Publishing House, Hanoi:1958, p. 133.

\*Tai groups.

Note: See Table 66 for similar data for 1960.

TABLE 66

## ETHNIC GROUPS IN NORTH VIETNAM, 1960

<u>Group</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
Tho	493,000	3.1
Muong	414,000	2.6
Tai	382,000	2.4
Nung	318,000	2.0
Meo	223,000	1.4
Yao	191,000	1.2
Hoa*	175,000	1.1
Vietnamese	13,600,000	85.2
		99.0

Source: Hanoi Radio, Nov. 2, 1960.

\*Possibly Haw (Yunnanese).

Note: The total population of North Vietnam is given as 15,916,955. The population figures are calculated from the percentage breakdowns given by the government of the DRV. Population densities are 621 per square kilometer in the coastal and delta areas, 205 in the central regions and 33 in the mountainous areas, the total population of the latter is given as 3,032,758.

TABLE 67

## POPULATION OF TAI-MEO AUTONOMOUS REGION

(NORTH WEST VIETNAM)\*

TAI	181,000
MEO	69,000
MUONG	22,000
YAO	15,000
THO	10,000
OTHERS	39,000

Source: Fox:1958, p. 122.

\*30,000 sq. mi.

TABLE 68

## CHINESE POPULATION INCREASES IN HISTORIC PERSPECTIVE

<u>Period</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of People</u>
Western Han	2 A.D.	59,595,000
Eastern Han	156	56,487,000
T'ang	755	52,919,000
Northern Sung	1102	43,822,000
Yuan (Mongol)	1290	59,847,000
Ming	1578	60,695,000
Qing (Manchu)	1783	284,033,000
Republic (Manchu)	1851	432,164,000
Communist*	1957	649,851,000

Source: Wiens: 1954, p. 169.

\*According to the census of 1957; includes Formosa and Tibet.  
Population of former estimated at 7,591,000 but excludes some  
11,700,000 Chinese estimated to be resident abroad, mainly in  
Southeast Asia.

TABLE 69

## NATIONAL MINORITY GROUPS IN CHINA

<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Area of Habitation</u>
Chuang	6,600,000	Kwangsi Province
Uighur	3,700,000	Sinkiang Province
Hui	3,600,000	Kansu and Chinghai Provinces
Yi	3,300,000	Liangshan Mountains on Sinkiang-Yunnan Boundary
Tibetan	2,800,000	Sinkiang-Tibet Plateau and Chinghai Province
Miao (Meo)	2,500,000	Kweichow Province and western Hunan, and other regions in Central, South and Southwest China
Mongolian	1,500,000	Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region and other areas
Puyi	1,250,000	Kweichow Province
Korean	1,100,000	Kirin Province
Tung*	600,000	Kweichow and Kwangsi Provinces
Yao	600,000	Kwangsi, Kwantung, and southern Hunan Provinces
Tai	500,000	Border regions of Yunnan Province

Source: China, Land of Many Nationalities, a sketch by Wang Shu-tang, Foreign Language Press, Peking, 1955, p. 6-7.

\*Probably a branch of the Chuang, a Tai group.

**TABLE 70**  
**MINORITY PEOPLES IN SOUTHWEST CHINA**

<u>People</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Area</u>
Yi	3,250,000	Yunnan
Miao	2,510,000	Kweichow, Hunan and Yunnan
Yao	660,000	Kwangsi, Hunan, Kwangtung, Yunnan
Minchia	650,000	Yunnan
Hani	480,000	Yunnan
Thai	470,000	Yunnan
Li	360,000	Hainan Island
Lisu (Lolo)	310,000	Yunnan
Kawa	280,000	Yunnan
Mung	190,000	Yunnan
Lahu (Lolo)	130,000	Yunnan
Chingpo	100,000	Yunnan
Mu	12,000	Yunnan

Source: Shih Shih Shou Tse, No. 17, Sept. 17, 1956 quoted in Current Background (of the China mainland press), No. 430, Dec. 10, 1956, pp. 6-8.

**TABLE 71**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF THE YI PEOPLES<sup>a</sup>**

<u>Location</u>	<u>Tribe or Group</u>	<u>Number</u>
<b>China</b>		
Kwangsi	T'o, Mung and Chuang	2,000,000
Kweichow	Yoi, Chung, and Chung-chin	2,000,000
Kwangtung (mainland)	Chawng	500,000
Kwangtung (Hainan Island)	Lei	250,000
North and Northeastern Yunnan	Tai Lung, Tai Yoi, Chin Tai	1,000,000
Western Yunnan	Tai Hena	600,000
Southern Yunnan	Lu, Shui Pai Yi <sup>b</sup> and Pai Yi	400,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>6,750,000</b>
<b>Thailand</b>	Yun or Thai	10,000,000
<b>Indochina</b>	Leo, Mung, Tai Dam, Tai Kao	2,000,000
<b>Burma<sup>c</sup></b>	Shan, Ngio, Kun, Ahom, Khamti	1,250,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>13,250,000</b>
<b>Total in all areas</b>		<b>20,000,000</b>

**TABLE 71A**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF YI IN SIP SONG PAN NA IN 1935\***

<u>District</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Pai Yi Population</u>	<u>%</u>
Cheli	41,159	32,927	80
Nanchiao	25,106	20,086	80
Fuhai	22,314	18,967	85
Changyueh	17,604	8,802	50
Lohshun	31,238	17,181	55

Source: Chen Han-Seng, Frontier Land Systems in Southernmost China, New York, Institute of Pacific Relations, 1949.

<sup>a</sup>Based on William C. Dodd, The Tai Race, Elder Brother of the Chinese, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 1923, p. 344.

<sup>b</sup>When Tao Yun-kwei of the Academia Sinica made an anthropological survey in Yunnan during 1934-36, he estimated that there were about 550,000 Pai Yi in the southern parts of Yunnan, forming nearly five per cent of the total population of the province.

<sup>c</sup>Based on Dodd and other sources.

\*Tao Yun-kwei, Geographical Distribution and Population Estimate of Several Tribes in Yunnan, published by the Historical and Philological Research Institute of the Academia Sinica, Memoir Vol. 7, No. 4, Shanghai, 1938.

TABLE 72

## ETHNIC MINORITIES IN YUNNAN RELATED TO THOSE IN LAOS, 1938

Fai-yi (Tai)	549,215
Lahu	111,876
Akha	48,741
Woni (Lolo)	149,752
Moso (Ma-Khi)	120,502
Liso (Lisu)	122,654

Source: Yun-kwei Tao "Geographical Distribution and Population Estimate of Several Tribes in Yunnan," Memoir, Historical and Philological Research Institute of the Academia Sinica, Vol. 7, No. 4, 1936 quoted in Chi Jen Chang, The Minority Groups of Yunnan and Chinese Political Expansion Into Southeast Asia, University Microfilms, 1956 (Ph.D. Univ. of Michigan).

TABLE 73

## ETHNIC GROUPS OF YUNNAN IN 1945

<u>Ethnic Group</u>	<u>Population</u>
Kuo-lo (Lolo)	600,000
Min-chia	281,000
Pa-yi (Tai)	262,000
Wo-ni (Lolo)	138,000
Miao	137,000
Sha-jen (Tai)	128,000
Lisu	112,000
Hung-jen (Tai)	89,000
Lo-hei (Lolo?)	54,000
P'u-la (Tai)	45,000
Shan-t'ou (Chingpo)	42,000
T' lao (Tai)	40,000
Mossu	38,000
Kawa (Wa)	38,000
Yao	34,000
Sa-ni	27,000
Ku-tsung	26,000
Fai-tyu (Tai)	24,000
San-min	20,000
Akha	20,000
Pen-jen	19,000

Source: Yunnan Civil Administration, quoted in Wiens, 1954:295.

Note: The lack of agreement of the statistics in the preceding tables (69-73) is in part due to the lack of a uniform standard of classification and probably to incomplete coverage as well.



TABLE 74

## POPULATION OF

MINORITY PEOPLES IN YUNNAN AND ALL OF CHINA CLASSIFIED BY LINGUISTIC GROUPS, 1953<sup>1</sup>

<u>Group</u>	<u>Yunnan</u>	<u>All of China</u>
<u>SINO-TIBETAN</u>		
<u>Chung-Tung</u> <sup>2</sup>		
Tai <sup>3</sup>	479,000	479,000
Li <sup>4</sup>	1,000	361,000
Chuang <sup>5</sup>	453,000	7,028,000
Mung <sup>6</sup>	190,000	?
Fuyi <sup>7</sup>	14,000	1,248,000
<u>Tibeto-Burman</u>		
Yi <sup>8</sup>	1,852,000	3,254,000
Lisu <sup>9</sup>	310,000	317,000
Hani <sup>10</sup>	480,000	481,000
Nasi <sup>11</sup>	?	143,000
Lahu <sup>12</sup>	130,000	139,000
Minchia <sup>13</sup>	567,000	650,000
Achang <sup>14</sup>	?	18,000
Hu <sup>15</sup>	12,000	13,000
Chingpo <sup>16</sup>	100,000	102,000
<u>Miao-Yao</u> <sup>17</sup>		
Miao	360,000	2,511,000
Yao	72,000	666,000
<u>MON-KHMER</u> <sup>18</sup>		
Kawa (Wa)	280,000	286,000
Penglung	?	3,000
Pulang (Palung)	?	35,000

Source: This table is based on S. I. Bruk - People of China, Mongolian People's Republic and Korea. Academy of Sciences, Institute of Ethnography, USSR, 1959. (U.S. Joint Publications Research Service - 3710, August 16, 1960 and Shih Shih Shou Tse, No. 17, Sept. 17, 1956; quoted in Current Background (of the China Mainland Press) No. 430, Dec. 10, 1956, pp. 6-8.

1. Some figures are subsequent to this period.
2. This sub-group is in turn divided into three sub-sections: the Chuang-Tai including the Chuang, Malao, Maonan, Fuyi, and Tai. The other two sub-sections are the Tung-Shui (Tung and Shui) and the Li.



## POPULATION OF

MINORITY PEOPLES IN YUNNAN AND ALL OF CHINA CLASSIFIED BY LINGUISTIC GROUPS, 1953<sup>1</sup>

(Footnotes - Continued)

3. Individual groups are known as Taina, Taii, Taipeng, Taiya. They live in the southern half of Yunnan Province where they are divided into two branches: the Hsi-shuang-pan-na Tai and the Te-hung Tai. According to Hsueh, Ethnic Groups of Northern Southeast Asia (1950:156) included in the former group are the Lu, and Khun (the latter closely related to the Lu and are a subdivision of the Shan). To the north live the Tai Hsua. They live intermingled with the Chinese, Chingpo, Lisu, Hani, Kawa and occupy both river valleys and mountain slopes.
4. They are a major group in other areas especially Hainan Island and belong to a separate sub-group of the Chuang-Tung group.
5. The Chuang are the largest nationality in China and some of the more important sub-groups are known as Fuchang, Putai (Tulao), Funan, Tainun, Fuhsyung, Fuluan, Fulan, etc. The Sha and Hung are considered to be sub-divisions of the Chuang. In Yunnan they live in the southeastern part of the province.
6. It is possible that Hung and Tung are the same group. The former is referred to by Burk as a sub-division of the Chuang and are said to live in eastern Yunnan along with related groups such as the Chungchia and Tho. The latter also are found in Tonkin.
7. Also known as Pai-i, Pho-i they are divided into sub-groups based on dress and habitation.
8. The Yi sub-group includes in addition to the Yi proper a number of smaller peoples: Hani, Lisu, Nani, Lahu, Pai, Achang and Tuchia. According to Burk (1959) they all have been so strongly intermingled geographically that various authors have classified their individual subdivisions as belonging first to one people, then to another.  
  
The Yi subdivisions are known as Mosu, Ache, Asi, Sani, Laloba, Manhua, Yulo, etc. Their main concentration is in the Ta-ling-Shan where the provinces of Yunnan, Kweichow, and Szechwan meet.
9. The Lisu live in the valley of the Salween River in Yunnan Province. On the east they extend as far as the Mekong River, and on the west as far as the Nmaika River, a tributary of the Irrawaddy. The Lisu (in China) are divided into separate tribes, the most important of which are the Wopa, Nopa, Lama, Tyepa, Iapa, Nurra, Peapa, Lipa, and Shopa.
10. The Hani is the general name given to numerous tribes living in the south of Yunnan Province, along the right bank of the Red River. The largest of these tribes are the Putu, Fukung, Piyuo, Katu, Woniu, Amu, Paihung, Kotso, and Ak(h)a (Kha Ko).
11. The Nani or Mosu live in the northwest part of Yunnan Province, in the area formed by the loop of the Yangtze River; to the west they have settled as far as the Mekong. The sub-groups are known as Lusi, Fasi, Susi, and Malmasha.
12. The Lahu are subdivided into two groups--the Lahuna and the Lahusi, i.e. the Black and Yellow Lahu. They live in the P'u-erh region of Yunnan, in the mountain ravines between the Salween and Mekong rivers. With respect to individual items of material culture, they most closely resemble the Wa (or Kawa) who belong to the Mon-Khmer linguistic grouping.
13. It appears likely that these two groups either merge or are closely related. Unlike the other national minorities in Yunnan who live mostly in the mountainous regions, they live in the valleys--mainly in the area of Lake Erh-hai.

TABLE 74

## POPULATION OF

MINORITY PEOPLES IN YUNNAN AND ALL OF CHINA CLASSIFIED BY LINGUISTIC GROUPS, 1953<sup>1</sup>

(Footnotes - Continued)

14. The Achang are a small ethnic group who live in the Maitshi valley in Yunnan. Although belonging to the Yi sub-group in their customs and material culture, they are most similar to the neighboring Tai and Chingpo.
15. They are a mountain group whose villages overlook the Salween gorge in northwestern Yunnan.
16. The Chingpo live in western and southwestern Yunnan where they live among the Tai and Kawa. The Inshi and Iano are related to the Chingpo.
17. According to Chinese scientists the Miao-Yao (Miao-Man) are considered to be an independent group within the Sino-Tibetan linguistic family; formerly some thought that they belonged to the Mon-Khmer group. Both of these groups are widely distributed throughout southern China and Indochina.
18. The peoples of this group within China all live in southern Yunnan, in the Lu Kiang and Mekong areas and include the Kawa or Wa. Individual groups are known as Piyao, Wo, Shiva, Pula, Pulang (Paluang) and Fenglung.

Note: The above footnotes are based largely on the source cited.

TABLE 75

TAI DIALECT GROUPS<sup>a</sup>

I Southern

1. Siamese (Thai)
2. Lao
3. Tai Noir (Tai Dam or Black Tai)
4. Shan (Ngio or Thai Yai)<sup>b</sup>
5. Lu
6. Tai Blanc (Tai Kao or White Tai)
7. Ahom (Shan in Assam)<sup>b</sup>

II Central

8. Tay
9. Tho
10. Mung
11. Lung-chow
12. Tien-pao
13. Yung-chun

III Northern

14. Wu-ming
15. Chien-chiang
16. Tse-heng
17. Ling-yun
18. Hsi-lin
19. Tien-chow
20. Fo-ai

Source: "Classification by Vocabulary: Tai Dialects" - Fang-Kuei Li, Anthropological Linguistics, February, 1959.

<sup>a</sup>This classification is radically different from that of Burk, many groups here named after geographical areas. Numbers 11-20 are place names in southern China.

<sup>b</sup>According to Ethnic Groups in Northern Southeast Asia.

**TABLE 76**  
**ZHUANG (CHUANG) - TAI LANGUAGES IN THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC**

<u>Group</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dialects</u>
Zuang (Zhuangzu) also known in various areas as Bushuang, Buyi, Butu, Buliao, and Bumong	Mainly in the western part of Kwangsi - Chuang autonomous region 6,611,000 in 1953.	Northern dialect has six main sub-divisions: Guibei, Iujiang, Ialbin, Zongbei, Tiendon (Baize) and Sha.
Other related groups Hong (Hung) (196,000) Sha (112,000)	Live in eastern Yunnan.	The southern dialect has four: Zongnan, Longjin, Jingxi and Hong.
Maonan (15,000)	Guanjian district of the Kwangsi - Chuang autonomous region.	The dialect of the town of Wuming - the culture center of the Chuang - has been used to create a written language.
Buyi (known in various areas as Zhongjia, Yi, Shuihu, Iachu, Saishang, and Tujia)	South and southwest of Kansu province and northwestern Kwangtung province.	Three dialectical sub- divisions: Wangmo, Guizhu and Zhenning. The Guizhu speech has been used as the basis for a written language.
Guizhu dialect (430,000)		
Tai Local names: Taile	Xishuangbanna (Sip Song Pan Na) Autonomous region of Jinping district in Yunnan.	Taile is divided into Xishuangbanna and Jinping. Taile into Dehong and Mahong (of Lancang, Shuangjiang, Gengma, Xinping and other districts). Five writing systems: Taile, Taina, Taibeng, Jinping and Xinping - all originally based on the Pali script. The Jinping script is closest to that of Laos.
Taina	Dehong Autonomous region, Gengma and Jinggu districts.	
Taibeng	Xishuangbanna.	
Taisai	Xinping and Yuanjuang districts.	
Dong-shui Dong (712,000)	Kansu province - Dushan and Dingyuan districts (400,000) and in the Kwangsi - Chuang autonomous region, Sangjiang district (200,000) and in Hunan province.	Dong groups - Kwangsi, Kansu, and Hunan.  Shui groups - Shuiipo, Sandongxiang, and Shuili-shuiyan.
Shui (133,000) (Ai-shui)	Kansu province.	
Li (361,000) (Layi, Luoyi, Dai)	Mainly on Hainan Island some in the Kwangsi - Chuang autonomous region.	Four divisions: Ha with three sub-dialects; Luohou or Baoding, Ha or Zhongsha, Baosian or Heitu. Ji with 3 groups; Tongya, Zhandui, Baocheng. Bendi with 2 groups; Baisha and Yuanmen. Meifu and Detou (Jiamao) but the latter is divergent.

Source: G. P. Serdyuchenko - A Survey of the Zhuang-Tai Languages in the Chinese People's Republic (Oriental Literature Publishing House, Moscow, 1960).

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