



IV: San Thom

Classes started on schedule although a teacher shortage is reported. The Primary School Inspector is cooperative and 1,000 teachers from the Ministry of Education.

Other teachers are being transferred where necessary to cover and get the minimum results using existing teachers.

Additional temporary refugee classrooms will probably be required later when the Phou Khoua Khoua refugees are moved from their present location down to the foothills East of San Thom.

Construction continues on six permanent refugee classrooms at San Thom.

V: Kiang Khamang

Six of the classrooms at Long Tich were repaired as follows, 100% complete and the remaining six are in process.

Lumber has been killed for 6 classrooms at L3-207 and the area has been staked out.

The concrete floor for 12 rooms at the Kiang Kham (Sweep) school has been completed.

General Vang Pan and numerous HSI officials dedicated a 12-room school at Kiang Pouns ("K"-PAD) on September 15th.

Both the HSI and the General expressed their desires that secondary schools could be reopened in the province within the next year. They emphasized the fact that too few of the estimated 25,000 school age children in Kiang Khamang Province are able to continue their education beyond grade 6. Last year only 217 students were enrolled in the San Thom EMI and the San Thom College. Based on these statistics, only one out of a hundred students is able to enter a secondary school.

VI: Houa Phan

Additional temporary classrooms were completed prior to the opening of school and school supplies have been delivered to L3-272 for distribution by the HSI.

Lumber is currently being killed for permanent school construction in the HSI/Houa Phan inspectorate.

VII. Borikaze

Following a field trip to Palisane in September by the UNICEF and the UEA/IT, preliminary plans were made for the construction of 11 temporary classrooms conditional on the approval of 11 new teachers by the Minister of Education.

The Ministry of Education has agreed to recruit the additional teachers and to provide the necessary school supplies.

An activity plan will be drafted during October for these 11 temporary refugee classrooms.

General Observations:

Parents in one refugee village threatened to keep their children from going to school rather than officially register them which required a birth certificate and pictures.

A second village threatened to keep their children out of school if inoculations were required. Any sickness following vaccinations, regardless of nature or time elapsed, is frequently blamed on the inoculations.

Still another village resented the assignment of non-qualified or unqualified teachers even though they were illi graduates. They preferred uneducated volunteer teachers from their own village.

All villages that this subunit visited during the past two weeks have reported that they have not seen any services (UNICEF or UEA) since their initial arrival. They also indicated that they have not seen any Polio teams nor any psych teams since their arrival.

The Tasseng at Hong Det #2 reported that most of his people were now able to exchange their money. He indicated that this would be a problem that he would pass on to the new representative after the election.

Attachment: Refugee education statistics.