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L A O S

THE LAO CONFLICT

(Background, Basic strategies & Intelligence)



PREPARED BY

**United Lao Council for Peace,
Freedom and Reconstruction**

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THE LAO CONFLICT

LAOS DURING THE VIETNAM WAR

In the early 1960s, during the Vietnam conflict, the United States CIA recruited and trained our people (the Hmong-Lao) as allies and a secret force in the struggle against the expansion of communism in Southeast Asia. Our primary functions were to disrupt supply lines along the Ho Chi Minh Trail, to rescue downed American pilots, to provide security to various radar sites, which guided American bombers, and to provide defensive forces for the Royal Lao government in maintaining peace and security for Laos and Southeast Asia. I, General Vang Pao, was commander of the Royal Lao Military Region 2 and received direct support from the United States government.

The Vietnam War ended in 1975, and neither North Vietnam nor the United States was victorious. It ended after the United States and North Vietnam signed the 1973 Paris Peace Accord, and the Royal Lao government and the Pathet Lao (communists supported by the North Vietnam) signed the 1973 Peace Agreement in Vientiane which both agreements guaranteed compliance with the 1954 Agreements and 1962 Accords concerning the neutrality and sovereign independence of Laos.

LAOS AFTER 1975

Subsequently after the signing of the two agreements, the United States withdrew from Southeast Asia, the Pathet Lao (Lao People's Revolutionary Party) took over the country with force and in December of 1975 established the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) government in breach of the 1954 Geneva Agreements, the 1973 Paris Peace Accord and the 1973 Vientiane Agreements. To eliminate political opposition, the Lao PDR initiated the round-up of hundreds of thousands of former Royal Lao government and Hmong-Lao CIA recruited military, police, and civic officials, including His Majesty King Sisavang Vathana and Her Majesty Queen Khamphoui. They were all sent to re-education and labor camps at the border of Lao and Vietnam where later over 40,000 thousands innocent former Royal Lao government officials, including the King and Queen died.

THE ESCAPE TO THAILAND

Since 1975, approximately Three Hundred Fifty Thousand Laotian civilians, former Royal Lao government officials and CIA recruited allies, who included the *Hmong*, some *Khmu*, *Mein*, *Lao*, *Lue* and *Thai-dam* fled Laos for political asylum spontaneous to the fall of the Royal Lao government. During the escape to Thailand, the Hmong-Lao sustained the most lost of lives and injuries. Thousands of Hmong-Lao were murdered by the Lao PDR government troops using destructive weapons and chemical toxins. Countless numbers of mothers, fathers, and children drowned in the Mekong River while thousands of others died from starvation and disease as we try to escape. Many were robbed, captured, imprisoned, and eventually killed by the Lao PDR government police.

and prison guards. Since 1975, over 300,000 Hmong-Lao lost their lives at the hands of the Lao PDR government, for those many thousands who were able to escape to Thailand as refugees, eventually resettled to countries, such as Australia, Canada, France, and United States.

However, for the unfortunate thousands of former CIA recruited allies who were posted at the front-line during the withdraw of the United States, the families who lived in isolated villages, those who were surrounded in cities and villages, and those who decided to stay behind hoping that the Lao PDR government would respect the law of war and honor the 1954 Geneva Accords, the 1973 Paris and the 1973 Vientiane Agreements, eventually faced immeasurable hardship and merciless retribution from the Lao PDR government.

On May 9, 1975, the Pathet Lao public ally announced an ethnic cleansing policy which sought and exterminate the Hmong-Lao who sided with the United States during the war to its roots. After that, on May 29, 1975, thousands of Hmong-Lao civilians who marched down on road 13 towards Vientiane seeking security were massacred at Hin Heup village by the Pathet Lao forces which thousands died and many hundreds injured. This marks the initial turning point of the Hmong-Lao opposing the Pathet Lao regime. Thousands of Hmong-Lao and some Khmu fled back to their villages and took up old CIA issued service rifles and what ammunitions they had left from the war; they then fled to the jungles with their families to avoid persecutions by the Pathet Lao regime. Thousands have been there since. Over the years many were able to escape through the jungles and made to safety. Many have re-settled in the free world. Some are still stranded in Thailand like those in White Water, Petcheboun, Thailand.

LAOS AT THE PRESENT

LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE FREEDOM FIGHTERS IN THE JUNGLES

Today, approximately thirty years after the Vietnam War has ended, the conflict between the Hmong-Lao groups and the Lao PDR Government remain unsolved. The ethnic groups, mostly Hmong and khmu who took refuge in the deep jungles of Xieng Khuang, Saysomboun Special Zone, Vang Vien, Northern Vientiane, Luang Phrabang, Sam Neur, Sayaburi, and Bolikhamsai are constantly chased and hunted by the Lao PDR military forces. Among the groups sheltering in the jungles, many of whom are women, and children; they are the second and third generations, and few are left of the former CIA recruited soldiers during the Vietnam War. The Lao PDR government persistently engaged in a systematic oppression of aggressive killings which prevented the trapped people from growing crops and raising live-stock. In the high and remote mountains, they lived in shelters made of wild banana tree leaves and bamboo. Some groups sheltered in caves carved into the rough terrain of mountain cliffs where it would protect them from the Lao PDR troops. They are in constant migration from camp to camp searching for protective terrain and available food sources.

They eat mostly of forest vegetations such as palms, wild cassavas, yams, berries and fruits. As food becomes scarce, especially children and the elderly died from starvation, mal-nutrition and curable diseases. The women and teenagers are the hardest working members of the groups. They are the core food gathering force of the people. They spend almost all of their time foraging for food while the men guard their families and plan for their next moves to evade the Lao PDR soldiers.

Medical aid or Western medicines are non-existence to them. The injured and wounded victims from the Lao PDR troops AK-47, explosives mines, mortars, rockets shrapnel and airdropped bombs most likely would died from the injuries or from infections.

Since 1975, the Hmong-in-hiding has been designated and falsified to the world as "Hmong-Vang Pao", targeted as "bandits", and labeled as a threat to the Lao PDR government; thus, the areas which the Hmong-Lao are sheltering are zoned restricted to foreigners and the international community. To this day, no foreigner(s) and international humanitarian organization has been allowed access to the desperate people except a few journalists who have secretly accessed the people in several areas.

The Lao PDR government has publicly stated its intention to wipe-out and destroy the American-influenced resistance groups that are surviving in high mountainous regions across Northern Laos. They are trying to uphold the values of freedom and democracy that was originally installed in them and led by its U. S. CIA military advisors, and its former Royal Laotian military generals.

Vietnamese Military Presence: (ISC Intelligence Report-12/2003)

- . Sam Neua
- . Phonsavan
- . Borikhamsai
- . Kasi
- . Long Cheng
- . Vientiane
- . Lak Xao
- . Savannakhet and;
- . Attapeu

Hmong Resistance Groups in Central Laos at the present:

- 1.) Thao, Yang Toua- Nam Tao
- 2.) Moua, Toua Ther- Phu Daphao
- 3.) Vang, Chia- Phu SaLeng
- 4.) Yang, Lue- Pha Gnam
- 5.) Lee, Dang- Phu Nyieu
- 6.) Cha, Teng- Phu Chia
- 7.) Xiong, Youa Pao & Nouma Cha- Phu Nyieu Nyai

- 8.) Vang, Chue Kee- Pha Phay
- 9.) Her, Maih- Sam Taih
- 10.) Yang, Tong Pao- Borikhamsai
- 11.) Lee, Wa Leng- Borikhamsai

ON-GOING AND ESCALATION OF MILITARY ATTACKS AGAINST THE HMONG-LAO (GENOCIDE)

The Hmong-Lao have been attacked from both ground and air ever since 1975. Lao PDR military troops constantly advanced to attack the Hmong Lao groups in hiding with a full range of weapons, including small weapons, heavy artillery, grenades and even chemical weapons – sometimes deployed from the air. Eyewitnesses traveling adjacent to this area report hearing automatic gunfire and heavy artillery in the distance, coming from the higher mountains. In 2000 to this date, the Lao PDR forces, with the collaboration of Vietnamese military, have stepped up their military campaign by using all types of conventional and modern weapons targeting remote villages and camps in the Xiangkhoang, Saisombun-Special Zone, Vang Vien, Bolikhamxai, and Saignabouri provinces. The Lao PDR military forces have been using helicopters, MI-6, MI-8, and MI-17 to bomb villagers and spray chemical gas on villages in Tai Bong, Vang Vien province, from August – October 2002. Villagers stated that the chemical substances from the helicopters were having white, black, yellow, or green smoke. Other villagers in the Saisomboun-Special Zone and Bolikhamxai faced similar attacks. Chemical substances were also placed in nearby village streams and vegetations to contaminate water and food sources. Victims reported that when exposed or come in contact caused vomiting of blood, severe diarrhea with blood and death within a short time. Recently, reports indicated that a significant change of the uses of chemicals described as mortar rounds exploding which caused severe eye irritation which led to blindness, numbness of the limbs then paralysis, abscessed gums leading to loss of teeth, and kidney failure. Land mines are placed around the villages, and along trails, and around sources of vegetations, such as wild yams. Women and children forage for food are most frequent casualties. The Lao PDR troops have been posting at area where there are food and water sources. Upon seeing Hmong foraging for food, the troops would fire at them. This lying and wait ambush tactic is being utilized against the Hmong today. By setting outposts in high grounds and near by food and water sources while maintaining constant surveillance, the Lao PDR troops have introduced the mass starvation tactic to slowly starve and pressure them to surrender to the Lao PDR government.

According to direct reports from the Hmong-Lao groups in the jungles, since January 2006 to the end of April 2006, there have been 18 locations which have been attacked by the aggression of the Lao PDR and Vietnam joint military troops. The attacks resulted in 237 deceased, 14 wounded and 65 exposed to chemical toxin. These victims included women, children and the elderly. Some of the deceased were from starvation.

Whereas the vast majority of the Hmong-Lao sheltering in the jungles have surrendered prior to the 1990s, to this day, remained approximately 18 different locations where the Hmong-Lao in hiding, but recently several groups of women and children continue to

surrender to the Lao PDR government. The Lao PDR dropped leaflets claiming an amnesty policy that guaranteed safety to the Hmong-Lao who surrendered. Those that do surrender out of desperation are met with uncertain fate. In 2003, nearly one thousand Hmong surrendered to the Lao authorities in the area of Louangprabang, and in early 2004 and June 2005, groups of Hmong, mostly women and children, emerged from the jungle in Xiang Khoang Province. Again, in October 2005, over two hundred Hmong surrendered in Bolikhamxay Province, and in 2006, hundreds surrendered to Lao government. Almost all were met with detention and forceful interrogations rather than open assistance and guaranteed basic freedom.

Although in one case the United Nations and Fact Finding Commission (US based organization) led by Ed and Georgie Szendrey had negotiated safe passage out of the jungles for the surrendering Hmong-Lao and had prepared to provide food, medicine, shelter plus long-term transitional assistance, they were taken into custody by the Lao military. The Fact Finding team was arrested and deported from Laos by the Lao PDR government. The Village Chief where the group surrendered was later accused of conspiring with the Hmong in the jungles, and he was warranted for arrest. All of the surrendered Hmong's fate and where about remained unknown. Many families that have surrendered remain unaccounted for. Any foreigner or international organization is denied access to them. Recent reports indicated that many men are missing and families have been separated from their group. Some have been framed and accused of fraudulent crimes which initiated force interrogations, torture and imprisonment. The surrendered Hmong-Lao are kept under constant surveillance and are subjected to on-going intimidation and probed by the Lao PDR government authorities. According to credible sources and the victims, those who have surrendered were mistreated. They have been coercing to make false statements regarding their surrendering reasons. Most of the adult males have been secretly taken into custody, physically tortured, and most often killed. Many Hmong who had surrendered and survive are forced to flee to Thailand or retreat back into the jungles where they reported details of the Lao PDR government's actions to our people in the United States.

Attacks are professionally carried out by well-equipped Lao PDR military, while being supported by SRV government military personnel, advisors, and imported equipment and ammunition from Vietnam and North Korea.

CRUEL AND IN-HUMAN KILLINGS

Those captured by the Lao PDR military forces were severely tortured, including being dismembered, hands or ears are cut off and eyes poked out. The men who are captured have been shot assassination style. Many of the men who have surrendered were shot at point-blank as they are emerging from the forest line. Victims were forced to dig their own graves and thereafter shot in assassination style. In many cases Men's penises are cut off and placed in their mouth. Most often, captured or surrendered men are coerced to guide the Lao PDR and Vietnam troops back to the jungles attempting to lead the Hmong-Lao in-hiding out to surrender. Those who are reluctant to work for the Lao PDR

government would be tortured and killed. In some situations, family members were threatening to be killed to pursue cooperation of the men.

Women who are captured most often are raped, beaten, mutilated and killed. Some are tied to trees and left to die from natural exposures. Others are killed by having sharp bamboo sticks shoved through their vaginal canal up into chest cavity and left for imminent death. Most victims are stripped naked prior to being killed.

Children captured were beaten to death often by having their heads bashed against trees or stones. Some had their throat slit, and others were physically stomped to death.

Due to the incredible suffering in the jungle, many Lao-Hmong ended up surrendering to the Lao PDR authorities, hoping to be fed and saved from the extreme situations.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION AT-LARGE

All fundamental freedoms of the Lao citizens, especially the Hmong-Lao, have been limited, including freedom of expression, press, assembly, religion, and movement. Although Lao's constitution provides basic freedom to Laos's citizens, in practice, the rights of Lao citizens do not exist. In 1991 the Lao PDR government has written and ratified its National Constitution with clause guaranteeing freedom and liberty to the people. Ironically, it intentionally ignores and violates its national laws, international accords, and forces its citizens to live under the mercy of its authoritarian regime. Concurrently, it steps up systematic discriminating persecution and oppressive campaign against its people, in particularly the Hmong-Lao who sided with the U. S. during the Vietnam War. It targets ethnic minorities and territory that it never had control of due to its disregard for basic human rights practices.

The Lao PDR government has not protected the basic rights of the Hmong-Lao and other ethnic minorities. In fact, it has grossly suppressed the rights to freedom of movement and residence within the country; the right to nationality; the right to conscience and religion; the right to public health, education, and employment. Human rights violations in Laos are cited by Amnesty International and in the U.S. State Department as one of the most repressive regimes today. U.S. State Department's Country Report on Human Rights Practices on Laos in 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 reported,

"The Lao government's human rights record remained poor, and it continued to commit serious abuses. Citizens do not have the right to change their government. Members of the security forces abused detainees, especially those suspected of insurgent or antigovernment activity."

In addition, the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, released a reported on Laos in 2003, 2004 and 2005 stated,

"Laos has engaged in particularly severe violations of freedom of religion, and merits designation by the Bush Administration as a "country of particular concern."

NEW DEVELOPMENT(S) IN 2007

Satellite Solar Panel Telephone call from Hmong-Lao Freedom Fighters inside Saysombun Special Zone, Laos

1/8/2007

United Nations
US Government
US Department of State
International Communities
NGOs
Human Rights Agencies
European Union
General Vang Pao
Kue Xiong
Youa Va Vang
Thao Vang

Since 11/12/2006 to this date, the Lao government has escalated its military attacks against the ethnic Hmong groups in hiding in the jungles of Northern Laos. It has mobilize military personnel, logistical supports and given specific order with detail military mop-up plans to exterminate the Hmong in-hiding (Freedom Fighters) completely from Laos.

On 1/1/2007, I have sent a team of 10 men (Pa Chong Vang, Vang Neng Thao, Seng Lee, Bli Ya Vang, Chong Her Vue, Yang Pao Vang, Koung Lee, Cha Pao Yang, Ka Ying Lee and Wa Meng Lo) to intercept a Lao government military convoy at Som Thong, Xiang Khouang Province. On 1/4/2007, my men intercepted a Lao government vehicle in Sam Thong. A Lao military officer identified as Colonel Khongchan Saynga Pengchaing, military ID# 801249, Battalion 584 was killed. From the interception, my men confiscated 1- video camera, 7-recorded video tapes, 1-35mm camera, detail military operational plans and a Lao government/Ministry of Defense Decree. The Decree specifically order the assemble of the following Lao military Battalions, Commanders, Officers, Regional military ~~Battalions~~ to conduct a mass military mop-up operation against the Hmong in-hiding freedom fighters in Laos.

- | | | |
|-----|-----|-------------------------------|
| 1.) | 584 | Command by: Colonel San Xiong |
| 2.) | 575 | Colonel Kham Sing |
| 3.) | 501 | Colonel Kham Put |
| 4.) | 518 | Colonel Suwan |
| 5.) | 468 | |

List of Officers in charged:

- 1.) Colonel San Xiong
- 2.) Colonel Bounsoun
- 3.) Colonel Thia-ngasy Namoootee
- 4.) Colonel Eng-Hom Ngolasy
- 5.) Colonel Bounsy
- 6.) Colonel Buaphan
- 7.) Colonel Bounsa
- 8.) Colonel Phonsy
- 9.) Colonel Kongsy
- 10.) Lieutenant Thongsa Namchuan
- 11.) Lieutenant Si-tha
- 12.) Lieutenant Somboun
- 13.) Lieutenant Khamphong
- 14.) Lieutenant Bounsing
- 15.) Lieutenant Buakeo
- 16.) Lieutenant Bounpheng
- 17.) Lieutenant Chanthong Saphathavan
- 18.) Lieutenant Vongsavan

Operation Commanding Post to be at the Long Cheiang military base with military pool from the following base units:

- | | | |
|-----|---------------|------------|
| 1.) | Nampha | 194 troops |
| 2.) | Namnga | 235 troops |
| 3.) | Long Cheiang | 514 troops |
| 4.) | Phansay | 201 troops |
| 5.) | Namkhum | 187 troops |
| 6.) | Luang Phansay | 403 troops |
| 7.) | Kongkhao | 166 troops |

The Lao PDR Ministry of Defense Decree specifically assigned Battalions 584 as the commanding and focal unit to implement this secret military mop-up attack. It has come about due to the recent approval and funding of ethnic and urban development projects of Asia Develop Bank intending to eradicate poverty and improve development for ethnic Laotians. Projecting for 2004, 2005, 2010, 2015 and through 2020.

Since the Hmong in-hidings (freedom fighters) are an obstruction, bad element or people to these projects and the government, the Lao government must completely exterminate these people from Laos.

Therefore, the Lao PDR Ministry of Defense has executed this Decree directing Battalions 584, 575, 501, 581 and 468 including all troop personnel to implement this order in conjunction with the following Lao PDR development companies:

- 1.) Khunsay Phatana Development

- 2.) Duangchaluin Phatana Koxang Development
- 3.) Lao Samphan Development
- 4.) Koxang Khuathan Development

As per this Decree and agreement of the Lao PDR with Asia Develop Bank, this order will take effect upon you receive this document. You are bound to report immediately to the Central government at once of receive and complications or concerns.
Lao PDR Ministry of Defense.

Reported by,

Mr. Yang Toua Thao
Representative of Hmong-Lao Freedom Fighters
Laos

(Unofficially translated from recorded telephone call)

2/2007

- Fighting erupted in Northern Vientiane, Nam Ka village between Hmong villagers and Lao military.
- Indications of Hmong civilians disappearing back into the jungles to joint with the resistance groups.
- Indications that the Hmong in North-Western Vietnam are emerging into Northern Laos in resistance to the Vietnam Government; jointing with the Hmong-Lao resistance groups in Northern Laos.
- Indications that the current situations of the Lao PDR government is in a state of instability.

POLITICAL OPPOSITION PARTY

The oppressed people inside Laos have appeal for international attention and called upon all Laotians in the free world to advocate for the freedom fighters and help promote peace, justice, freedom and affect democratic changes to the Laotian people. On 11/23/1989 in Xiangkhong Province, on 11/05/1989 in Pongnang, Xaignabouri Province, on 3/03/2003 in Xaignabouri Province, on 5/15/2003 in Xiangkhong Province and on 5/19/2004 in Xiangkhong Province, the trapped Lao-Hmong, Lao-Khmu and general Laotian citizens inside the country of the Laotians of all ethnic groups inside Laos have organized rallies and appealed to all Laotian leaders and the international community to return to our homeland in order to resolve the Lao conflicts.

The exile Laotians in the United States, Canada, European Union, Australia and New Zealand have petitioned and demanded the exile Lao leaders to take steps, by all means, to stop the human rights and humanitarian violations in Laos and advocate to promote peace, justice, restore freedom, and independence to the country of Laos.

In response to the ongoing and escalating atrocities against the Laotian citizens in Laos, the demands of the Lao People's Movement for Democracy inside the country and the exile Laotians abroad, we have united our leaders, ethnic representatives and Laotian people in the United States, Canada, European Union, Australia and New Zealand to collectively come together as an organization known as the *United Lao Council for Peace, Freedom, and Reconstruction* on July 17, 2004.

The United Lao Council for Peace, Freedom and Reconstruction (ULCPFR), which is directed by Dr. Khamphay Ahbay and General Vang Pao. This Council consisted of the Lao People's Movement for Democracy (the current resisting Laotian opposition groups inside Laos), and the worldwide exile Laotians.

This organization was established as a result of the ongoing conflicts in Laos regarding freedom advocates, human rights violations, humanitarian crisis and government corruption against innocent Laotian civilians, Lao ethnic minorities, in particularly the Lao-Hmong and Lao-Khmu.

We are a Foreign Registrant, registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 of the United States Department of Justice and with the United States Congress under the Legislative Act of 1995. We have branch offices are in Canada, Europe, Australia and Asia.

New National Policy of Laos

In December 1975, the communist Lao People's Revolutionary Party overthrew the kingdom of Laos and established the Lao People's Democratic Republic, an authoritarian government, which was not a government of the people and for the people. It was in violation of the 1962 Geneva Accord on Laos, 1973 Paris Peace Accords on Vietnam, and 1973 Vientiane Agreements, which guaranteed the independence, neutrality, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos. Since that time, the Marxist revolutionaries have implemented communist political, social and economic policies, which have failed and caused great loss of property, human lives, and human rights violations for the Laotian people.

On May 4, 2003, freedom fighters inside Laos formed the Lao People's Movement for Democracy and formally appealed in a letter to the Lao exiled leaders abroad to help resolve the bloodshed and genocide in Laos. In response to the appeal, exiled leaders established the United Lao Council for Peace, Freedom and Reconstruction (ULCPFR) on July 17, 2004 to find peaceful means to resolve the Lao conflicts.

For those reasons, the United Lao Council for Peace, Freedom and Reconstruction proposed a new National Policy for the purpose of governing the country in the future and for achieving peace, freedom, democracy, independence, human rights and development for the Laotian people. The new National Policy was put forth for deliberation and was approved by the ULCPFR's first International Conference held on November 27-28, 2004, in Saint Paul, Minnesota (USA). Four hundred and thirty-nine (439) registered delegates from Australia, Canada, France, Laos, and the United States attended this historic event for national salvation.

In face of the arduous struggle and the challenges in the present stage, we, the delegates, are resolved to fulfill our patriotic mission. We strongly believe that:

- Laos, in the next era, will be a democratic, free, peaceful, sovereign, and independent state;
- Laos, in the next era, will adopt a democratic governing system with multiple political parties for free and fair elections;
- Laos, in the next era, will ensure respect for fundamental individual rights, such as freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of manifestation, freedom of

organization, and religious freedom as prescribed in the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights;

- Laos, in the next era, will apply the rule of law. Lao citizens, regardless of gender, ethnicity and social class will have the same rights before the law;
- Laos, in the next era, will embrace market-oriented economic development with the participation of private enterprise, will have accountability and transparency, and will foster the capacity for building advanced economic development by creating full employment and upgrading the living standards of the Laotian people, including all ethnic minorities;
- Laos, in the next era, will set up elections according to internationally accepted democratic norms. All Lao citizens, except Vietnamese who obtained Lao citizenship after 1975, will be able to fully exercise their rights to decide and elect their own representatives at national, provincial, mayoral, district, and village levels;
- Laos, in the next era, will provide all citizens with the right to run for public offices with the exception of those individuals whose rights have been revoked by the court because of prior criminal conviction.

To create an efficient and effective governing system that allows individuals to fully exercise their democratic rights, the new National Policy has proposed and will put into practice the principle of separation and balance of powers. Therefore, three branches of public administration, the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judiciary, will be set up as follows:

A. The Legislative

The National Assembly shall function as the principal legislative body of the country. Its members shall be elected by popular vote, and their urgent task shall be to draft new election laws and a new National Constitution. The National Assembly shall enact legislation, act on the national budget and national borrowing, approve treaties, and organize the country's domestic and international policies.

B. The Executive

The president of Laos shall be elected by the will of the people and will be head of state and commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The president shall appoint executives of the government, who shall have the duty to carry out the day-to-day activities of the nation. The Government executives shall include the prime minister, vice prime minister, ministers and vice ministers. All positions shall require the approval of the National Assembly.

C. The Judiciary

The judiciary shall consist of the Supreme Court. Some of its members shall be chosen by the National Assembly and some appointed by the president. The Supreme Court shall act independently from the Executive or Legislative branches. It shall have judicial power to review legal process, declare whether an action taken by the Government was constitutional, and review whether laws passed by the National Assembly are constitutional. The Supreme Court shall protect the rights of all individuals.

To carry out the day-to-day activities of the nation, the Government's focus shall be on Domestic and Foreign Policies as follows:

I. Domestic Policy

1. Economy and Finance

In the short-term, the Government will (1) open all economic sectors to private ownership rights and promote privately owned enterprises. However, the Government shall control strategic sectors such as hydroelectric dams and mining for which the state must have at least 50% share. (2) The Government shall continue to join the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) as an active partner and get help from its members on education, training, and social and medical health assistance in order to attain a development level equal to other countries in the region. (3) The Government shall promote the tourism sector by improving infrastructures and services. (4) The Government shall provide support for the development of the service sector, as well as the textile and assembly industries.

In the long-term, the Government's priority shall be to develop and foster independent manufacturing industries such as cement, plastic pipes for construction and water, detergent, and medicine, and food processing industries such as coffee, canned fruit or vegetables, and canned soft drinks.

To solve the chronic national trade deficit, the Government shall restructure the economic and industrial sectors in order to control and manage its natural resources in hydroelectricity, mining, and logging. The Government shall encourage small privately owned businesses with export-oriented items in order to generate income and wealth for its citizens and the national economy.

To solve the national debt issue, the Government shall exert a tight control on its expenses and work to manage the national budget. Instead of requesting loans from international financial institutions, the government shall set up plans to attract foreign investments on various projects such as infrastructures, hydroelectricity, mining, tourism and related service sectors. In addition, the Government shall work to have any outstanding national debts dissolved from lending institutions and countries.

To attract foreign investments and gain the trust of investors, the Government shall publish reliable economic, financial and trade laws. The Government shall promote a fully open market with tax incentive measures.

The Government shall support and protect rights and interests of Laotian businessmen and businesswomen abroad doing business in Laos.

Every Lao citizen shall have the right to do their businesses to the best of their abilities, support national development, and be protected by the law.

The Government shall establish a National Bank with branch offices in every provincial capital and all major cities. In addition, commercial and private banks will be established in order for citizens to earn interest on their earnings, and to conduct business domestically as well as internationally.

2. National Security Council

The Government will set up a National Security Council attached to the office of the Prime Minister. The National Security Council will work closely with interested ministries in order to coordinate foreign policy and defense policy for maintaining peace, security, and the safety of the nation.

3. Military

The Government will reorganize the national armed forces, which will be placed under the control of the Defense Ministry. Every branch of the armed forces will belong to the national armed forces. It will not be controlled by any particular political party. The national armed forces will be used in defensive actions against foreign invaders. Its mission will be to preserve and defend Laos' territorial integrity. It cannot be involved in political activities. The national armed forces will include ground forces, air forces, and navy with its river flotilla that will have the mission of patrolling the Mekong River.

The national armed forces will help to manage and provide assistance in case of any natural disaster that affects the civilian population. Further, it will have a special construction unit to help and work with the Ministry of Public Works in national reconstruction.

The Government will set up a service to compensate veterans by providing them with decent living conditions and health care.

4. Police

The Government will restructure the national police, which will be placed under the control of the National Security Council. The national police will uphold a high quality of service standard by ensuring a safe and secure society which strengthens the economic, social and cultural wellbeing of all Lao. It will focus on enforcing law and fighting crime. It will collaborate with the national armed forces in maintaining civil security.

The national police will include (1) metropolitan police, (2) provincial police, (3) immigration police, (4) border patrol police, and (5) a branch of police forces that works collaboratively with international police forces (Interpol) in order to protect the peace and fight against drug trafficking and international terrorism.

5. Agricultural, Forestry and Environment

The Government shall increase the amount of land for farming and utilize modern technology to increase crop and livestock production. A priority shall be placed on expanding irrigation systems. The Government shall support farmers' efforts to improve their living standard by encouraging family agricultural corps to attain a higher production level in order to offer their surpluses to the markets for cash. In addition, the Government shall promote livestock and agricultural products which are of interest to foreign countries.

The Government shall undertake an accurate national resource inventory by satellite photographing and mapping existing forests. The Government shall control strictly the exploitation and exportation of timber. The Government shall reform land management and administration, which includes the reservation of forest conservation areas, natural tourist site areas, jungles, forests at the source of rivers, mining areas, and cultural and archeological sites.

To prevent pollution and global warming, the Government will vigorously implement tree planting throughout the country in order to maintain a well-balanced environment.

To improve and restore the environmental quality of life in Laos, the Government will implement a green cities plan.

6. Social Services and Health

The Government shall establish a social security system suitable to the needs of the people, which will promote social justice and provide protection to members and their families against the hazards of disability, sickness, maternity, old age, death and other unforeseen events resulting in loss of income or financial problems.

The Government shall protect the health of all Lao citizens, and provide essential social services for those who are poor and living in rural areas, especially the ethnic minorities in remote regions.

The Government shall implement a system of social justice guaranteeing equal access and non-discrimination in employment, education, and access to government services, including regular payments of wages and pensions.

The Government shall renovate clinics and hospitals and train nurses and physicians at all levels so they will be able to adequately serve all citizens. The government shall build new hospitals equipped with modern equipment, and allow any qualified individual to build private clinics and hospitals at any location where they are in demand by the general population.

The Government shall set up a clinic, a dispensary, and a nursery school in each village throughout the country.

The Government shall provide a sanitary water system and an adequate sewage disposal system in all high density population areas.

The Government shall set up a medical prevention outreach program, which will focus on major infectious diseases, such as typhoid fever, dengue fever, and HIV. Further, the Government shall take measures to wipe out malaria.

The Government will help Lao women and girls who have been victims of international human trafficking for sex and cheap labor, especially those from provinces bordering Thailand. The Government will patrol Lao borders and arrest and prosecute human traffickers.

7. Education and Culture

To meet the standards of a modern state, the Government will educate Laotian youths in order to prepare Laos for the 21st century. The Government shall ensure equal access to education and promote educational excellence throughout the nation. Every Lao citizen shall have the right to education without any distinction of gender, ethnicity or social class. The Government shall construct and enlarge primary schools throughout every district, and high schools in all provinces. Education from primary through high school shall place special emphasis on mathematics and science, by providing good, standard and free-of-cost instruction to every student.

The Government will construct two new universities, one in the north and one in the south, and five more vocational centers for high school students, which will focus on agricultural, industrial, and home economics training.

The Government will renovate and update higher education institutions, colleges and universities along with building new technical colleges for those students who choose to learn certain new skills, and build adult education institutions for mature persons who wish to increase their personal knowledge.

The Government shall stress patriotism and solidarity in education programs for all children starting from elementary level.

The Government shall preserve the customs, traditions, and cultural norms of individual ethnic minority groups, and enhance solidarity amongst all ethnic minorities.

8. Religion

While Buddhism is the religion of the vast majority of the people of Laos, the government will respect everyone's choice of religious practice. The Government will preserve Buddhist temples, Christian churches, and any other places of worship as sacred. The directorate of religious affairs will be incorporated in the Ministry of Interior.

9. Justice

The Government will apply the slogan of "Justice for All." Lao citizens will have the right to have lawyers and arrest warrants will be put into practice. It will reform the prison and correctional system by appointing a commission to revise and codify existing laws regarding penalties and sentences for offenses against the law, and to recommend changes.

10. Rural Affairs

The Government will reduce rural poverty by involving rural dwellers in improving and increasing their living standard. With the technical assistance of the various ministries concerned, the Government will create rural development programs to raise rural economic and social advancement. The programs will include building or repairing schools and dispensaries, improving rural water supply and sanitation, constructing public markets, building or improving roads, bridges, and irrigation systems, providing elementary hygiene education and health matters, and providing night classes for illiterate peasants.

Rural affairs will be emphasized especially in areas where ethnic minorities live. The Government will eradicate inequalities from Lao society in order to improve the quality of life for all Lao people so that no one will be left behind.

II. Foreign Policy

1. The Government shall abolish all treaties signed by the communist government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, which have damaged Laos' national interests.

2. The Government shall not allow any foreign troops to be stationed on Lao territory or use Lao territory as a battlefield.

3. The Government shall establish positive diplomatic relations with neighboring countries and other friendly countries without distinguishing their political regimes upon the basis of respecting each country's territorial integrity and sovereignty, and non-interference in each country's internal affairs. The Government shall practice peaceful means of solving international conflicts.

4. The Government shall develop positive relations and cooperation with the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

5. The Government shall engage in the world trade system and in joint economic ventures with any foreign country upon the basis of equality and mutual benefits.

6. The Government shall seek and accept friendly aid from governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) of neighboring countries and friendly countries that desire to help Laos rebuild its economy and trade.

7. The Government shall not allow foreigners to bring in illegal commodities to be sold in the country or used for production. The Government shall cooperate with neighboring countries and friendly countries to apprehend and extradite capital criminals and drug dealers who escape into Laos.

8. The Government shall cooperate with any country that protects human rights and supports peace, freedom, and democracy in the world.

Such is the new National Policy of Laos, presented by the ULCPFR. This historic document will serve as a model for good governance in the future for the Lao people. It is hopeful that Lao people will have peace, democracy and development, and that the lifestyle of every Laotian will be improved. Laos will become a state with a high standard of living like other civilized nations of the world.

ULCPFR appeals to all Lao people inside the country and abroad, who love the Homeland, peace, democracy, independence, and development, to support and enable its new National Policy to succeed. Furthermore, the ULCPFR appeals to the peace-loving international communities so that freedom and democracy can be restored to the Laotian people.

The adopted new National Policy can be amended and shall have to be approved by a 2/3 vote of those who participate in the conference of the ULCPFR.

Dr. Khamphay Abhay,
President, ULCPFR

General Vang Pao,
Vice President and President of USA
Branch, ULCPFR

INTELLIGENCE & STRETEGIES

EQUIPMENT IN HAND OF THE RESISTANCE GROUPS:

- 1.) M16
- 2.) Carbine
- 3.) AK47
- 4.) SKS
- 5.) B41
- 6.) M79

SOURCES OF AQUIRING EQUIPMENT:

- 1.) Left over from VW
- 2.) Confiscated from Lao/Vietnamese troops
- 3.) Small civilian/Lao military arm-dealers

OPERATION/SURVIVAL STRETEGIES:

- 1.) Planted informants in villages, cities and government offices
- 2.) Family net-works
- 3.) Under-ground agent
- 4.) Mobilization (camps to camps)
- 5.) Defensive attacks
- 6.) Terrain protection

TARGET- LAOS

(INTERNAL SUPPORT STRATEGIES PHASE - 1)

CONCEPT = Internal raise-up
External support with International back-up and neighboring countries friendly

TARGETING=

Northern
Central
Southern

SUPPORT OUR FREEDOM FIGHTERS IN LAOS:

1.) Advisors

- a.) Military
- b.) Political
- c.) Finance
- d.) Logistic
- e.) Man-power
- f.) Press/media

2.) SAFE HEAVEN ZONE

- a.) Saysombun Special Zone, Central Laos (close to freedom fighters)
- b.) Bokeo (close to border with Thailand and Burma-Shan State)
- c.) Women and children will be moving on foot to the Zones
- d.) Humanitarian assistance access the zones via ground, air and water

3.) STABILIZE THE CIVILIAN VILLAGERS:

(Targeting all possible ethnic groups)

- a.) Establish informant/agent
 - Friendly
 - Un-friendly
- b.) Bribe and put on salary
 - Central government officials
 - City and village officials
 - Military
 - Police

4.) DECENTRALIZING LAO PDR MILITARY

- a.) Disrupt communications
- b.) Disrupt roads
- c.) Disrupt water-ways
- d.) Destroy supply depot
- e.) Sabotage re-enforcement bases
- f.) Sabotage armor vehicles and airships
- g.) Divide and isolate Lao troops
- h.) etc..

5.) STUDENT MOVEMENT:

- a.) Regional targets

- Vientiane
- Savannakhet
- Pakse

School Superintendent, Principals, students & civilians

- b.) 15,000 students continuous rally
- c.) Coordination:
 - Regional coordinator(s)
 - Team leader(s)
- d.) With short term and long term plans

(EXTERNAL SUPPORT STRATEGIES PHASE-1)

MILITARY:

Blockage Vietnamese in-coming troops (ground, water & air)

- Intercept all roads-entry avenues into Laos
- Demo- bridges near or at entry points
- Disrupt air-fields
- Block all water-ways into and going out of Laos bordering Vietnam

POLITICAL:

Lobby international community to back the freedom fighters and utilize political pressure to prevent Vietnamese troops to enter LAOS during the raise-up.

(NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES STRATEGIES PHASE-1)

Thailand:

- Establish friendly policy towards refugees from Laos
- Get temporary refugee camps establish in Thailand
- Establish logistical support avenue(s) to Freedom Fighters in Laos

Myanmar:

- Establish friendly policy for man-power and logistical support
- Temporary training base
- Access humanitarian NGOs to refugees
- Establish political and military alliances

PLANNING COMMITTEE

1. Gen. Vang Pao
2. Mr. Mouage Mouanutoua
3. Col. Ly Tou Pao
4. Col. Ly Teng
5. Col. Youa True
6. Maj. Lo Thao
7. Mr. Chong Yang Thao (CA)
8. Mr. Zablong Vamg (WI)
9. Mr. Pang Mang Thao (MN)
10. Mr. Chong Vang
11. Mr. David Vang
12. Mr. Chue Hue Vang
13. Mr. Lee Seng
14. Mr. Lee Cheng
15. Mr. Toua Vang
16. Mr. Locha Thao

ULCPFR- CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE & WORKING TEAM

