

EXHIBIT D

U.S. CONGRESS.GOV

RESOLUTION- H.RES.992

CONDEMNING THE ACTIONS
TAKEN BY THE CRIMINAL
REGIME LAO PDR WERE MASS
GONOCIDE AND POLITICAL
PERSECUTION AGAINST THE
HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE THE
REGION ASIA REGION LAOS

2020 FEB 28 AM 9:16

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H.Res. 992 Condemning the actions taken by the Lao People's Democratic Republic against the Hmong ChaoFa Indigenous people, and for other purposes.

115th Congress (2017-2018)

Sponsor: Rep. Garrett, Thomas A., Jr. [R-VA-5] (Introduced 07/12/2018)

Committees: House - Foreign Affairs

Latest Action: House - 07/12/2018 Referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. (All Actions)

Tracker: Introduced

Summary(1) Text(1) Actions(2) Titles(1) Amendments(0) Cosponsors(0) Committees(1) Related Bills(0)

There is one version of the bill.

Text available as: XML/HTML : [XML/HTML \(new window\)](#) : [TXT](#) : [PDF](#) (PDF provides a complete and accurate display of this text.) ?

Shown Here:

Introduced in House (07/12/2018)

115TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 992

Condemning the actions taken by the Lao People's Democratic Republic against the Hmong ChaoFa Indigenous people, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 12, 2018

Mr. GARRETT submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Condemning the actions taken by the Lao People's Democratic Republic against the Hmong ChaoFa Indigenous people, and for other purposes.

Whereas the Hmong ChaoFa indigenous people, a peace-loving nation, existed more than 5,000 years in greater Asia and Southeast Asia, with their own distinct language, culture, religion, and national flag;

Whereas the Hmong ChaoFa Indigenous Nation are the descendants of Hmong Great King Chi-You (Great Grand Father) and Joulidou was his Kingdom in 2600 B.C., and San-Miao Kingdom (now called Southern China), and Prince Nraug Na and Princess Gao Youa were the founders of the Great Kingdom of Jars (now called Plain De Jars), Xieng Khoung Province, Laos;

Whereas the Hmong nation was allied with France during the French Indochina era for the French colonial empire from 1946 to 1954 under the command of Major Roger Trinquier;

Whereas the Hmong people also allied with Thailand and the United States as the frontline troops to stop the annexation and colonial occupation of the region from the Pathet Lao regime and the Vietcong-North Vietnam military in Laos during the Vietnam war era, about 1960-1975, where more than 40,000 Hmong lost their lives;

Whereas when Thailand and the United States withdrew their troops, the Hmong nation suffered from persecution and racial discrimination and were labeled as the enemy of the Pathet Lao or Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR) and Vietnam because of the loss of thousands of lives and countless actions that were perpetrated by Thailand and the United States both in Laos and Vietnam during the Vietnam war era, 1960-1975;

Whereas the LDPR has shown a history of arbitrary arrests and enforced disappearances, such as—

- (1) the imprisonment of Reverend Naw Karl Mua and two foreign journalists in June 2003 for their documentation of the Hmong in the Xaisomboun Special Zone;
- (2) the arrest of activists Thao Moua and Pa Phue Khang in June 2004 for orchestrating protests;
- (3) the arrest of activist Sompema Khantisoek in 2007 for speaking out against ecologically harmful development;
- (4) the arrest and subsequent disappearance of Hmong-Americans Hakit Yang, Cong Shi Neng Yang, and Trillion Yunhaison, during a 2007 visit to Laos;
- (5) the arrest and subsequent disappearance of Lao activist Sombath Somphone in December 2012, whose whereabouts are still unknown; and
- (6) the disappearance of Minnesota Lao-Americans Souli Kongmalavong, Bounthie Insixiangmai, and Bounma Phannhotha in January 2013;

Whereas the repatriation of Hmong refugees from Thailand since 1990, leading to more than 8,000 Hmong forcibly sent back to Laos to suffer further discrimination, has resulted in the detention or disappearance of these refugees once in Laos, such as—

- (1) the deportation of Zoua Yang and her 27 children from Thailand in December 2005 after the group was arrested attending a Christian church in Ban Kho Noi, Phetchabun Province, Thailand, where upon arrival back in Laos, Ms. Yang and her children were detained, after which the whereabouts of much of the family are still yet unknown; and
- (2) the case of Kha Yang, arrested after his second forced return from Thailand in 2011, after which he disappeared and remains missing to this day;

Whereas the violent military campaign of the LDPR against the Hmong ChaoFa, who refused to flee the country or surrender to the government for fear of arrest or death that began in 1975, saw about 7,000 Hmong indigenous men, women, and children out of more than 100,000 Hmong ChaoFa forced from their villages to the rainforest in the Hmong ChaoFa State, Xaisomboun Special Zone, Northern Laos;

Whereas this campaign is ongoing and the Hmong ChaoFa continue to be hunted by the Lao military and Vietnamese mercenaries, and are now numbering less than 1,000, and are still living on leaves and roots, unable to farm in their nomadic situation;

Whereas this campaign continues to be marked by death and violence, such as—

- (1) the murders of Hmong men Hue Xiong, Cha Xiong, Ze Xiong, and Bee Vang, at the hands of the Laos People's Army (LPA) in the Phou Bia mountain area on February 22, 2013, and the wounding of Year Chang in the same incident, in which these unarmed Hmong men, three of whom were teachers at a nearby school, were among a group of 10 men who had left their village to search for food when they were fired upon by the military;
- (2) an attack on a Hmong village in the Xaisomboun Province of Laos by military forces where a Hmong woman and a Hmong man were killed, Pa Moua and True Moua, where the latter's body was never recovered;
- (3) the disappearance of Hmong men Vajntxiang Vaj and Vue Thao after they were summoned to meet with a Lao police officer in the village of Lat Houang on September 14, 2016, after which Mr. Vaj's corpse was found on September 20, 2016, and Mr. Thao's corpse was found on September 23, 2016, in a local river, where both corpses had indications of severe beatings as limbs were broken;
- (4) the death of a 1-month-old baby by violent coughing on September 21, 2016, and the similar death of a 5-month-old baby on October 6, 2016, believed to be a result of chemical poisoning which the Hmong community suspects is being used as a tactic by the military as they experience symptoms related to chemical poisoning after military helicopters fly over their camps;
- (5) the death of Hmong men Kim Vang and Vangxeng Vang after an attack on October 17, 2016, by the LPA near Muoang Cha;
- (6) the deployment of heavy artillery, including 60mm, 80mm, and 120mm rounds that are randomly fired into suspected Hmong camps during morning, noon, and night; and
- (7) the ignored United Nations recommendation during the 66th Session in March 2005 in Geneva, where Article 9 of the Convention (C. 21) requested the Lao Government should start an initiative to find a peaceful solution between the Hmong ChaoFa Indigenous Nation and allow humanitarian aid such as food, medicine, and clothes to help the Hmong ChaoFa Indigenous Nation in the rainforest at Hmong ChaoFa State, Xaisomboun

Special Zone, Northern Laos as soon as possible;

Whereas the LDPR has continued to defy its commitments to international law and reject the requests of State parties and international institutions to visit or provide humanitarian aid;

Whereas the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) has raised serious concerns about the situation of the Hmong people in Laos since 2003, invoking its early warning and urgent action procedures, urging proper and impartial investigation into the areas, and urging authorities to invite the relevant United Nations mandate holders;

Whereas eight United States Senators sent an urgent letter on May 16, 2008, to urge Secretary of State Rice to request Thailand's Prime Minister Samak Sundaravej's urgent help to stop the forced deportation of Hmong refugees in Huay Nam Khao and Nongkhai Detention Center, Thailand, back to Laos because the Hmong would face persecution by the LDPR;

Whereas, in April 2011, the Committee on the Rights of the Child considered the malnutrition and high incidence of wasting disease in rural areas where Hmong reside an emergency situation;

Whereas the CERD continued to voice concerns and recommendations in its review of Laos in 2012, reiterating its previous recommendation that "the State party should invite United Nations bodies for the protection and promotion of human rights to visit the areas where members of the Hmong ethnic groups have taken refuge";

Whereas the Universal Periodic Review of Laos in 2014 and 2015 contained concerns expressed by several treaty bodies, especially the CERD Committee, particularly the concern of overdue reports from the LDPR;

Whereas the LDPR refuses to reestablish an in-country presence of independent organizations such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which has been denied access to refugee camps in Laos since the expiration of its mandate in 2001;

Whereas the growing systematic repression, arbitrary arrests, detention, and imprisonment of Hmong ChaoFa Indigenous Nation by the total absence of freedom of association, opinion, expression and the constant extrajudicial execution of innocent Hmong in the last 43 years from 1975 to the present of 2018; and

Whereas by the rapid militarization of the Xaisomboum Special Zone, which seems to be an indication of a final eradication effort of the Hmong with the increasing density of military bases in the Phou Bia region and the deployment of occupying troops and heavy weapons, including tanks: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) urges the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LDPR) to—

(A) cease its repeated and ongoing assaults on the Hmong community living in the jungle and ensure its insertion into society;

(B) respect the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which it signed in 1989, and especially—

(i) article 3.3, which states that State parties shall insure the care or protection of children; and

(ii) article 6, which states that State parties recognize that every child has the right to life, and that State parties shall ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child;

(C) ensure that its election processes are competitive, free, fair, inclusive, and participatory by allowing multiple parties to take part;

(D) grant the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and such other international organizations access to the country;

(E) abide by international law with regards to the treatment of Hmong returnees living in refugee camps;

(F) demilitarize the Xaisomboum Special Zone; and

(G) uphold its commitments to human rights treaties that it has ratified, particularly the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

(2) urges the United Nations to—

(A) condemn the actions of the LDPR; and

(B) invoke the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) mechanisms as soon as possible;

(3) urges the Secretary General to consider action on this situation such as encouraging or instigating

independent investigation;

(4) urges the relevant mandate holders of the Council, including those addressing summary execution, disappearances, torture, internally displaced persons, health, food, water and sanitation, arbitrary detention, human rights defenders, truth, and minority issues to request onsite visits to the Hmong areas in Laos, either alone or in concert; and

(5) urges the Council to—

(A) consider requesting the High Commissioner to undertake action, including establishing a team of inquiry as has been established in other situations; or

(B) establish its own committee of inquiry or appoint a special rapporteur or independent expert.



H. RES. 992

Condemning the actions taken by the Lao People's Democratic Republic against the Hmong Chaofa Indigenous people, and for other purposes.

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Whereas the Hmong Chaofa Indigenous Nation are the descendants of Hmong Great King Chi-You (Great Grand Father) and Jounalidou was his Kingdom in 2600 B.C., and San-Miao Kingdom (now called Southern China), and Prince Nraug Na and Princess Gao Youa were the founders of the Great Kingdom of Jars (now called Plain De Jars), Xieng Khoung Province, Laos;

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Whereas the Hmong nation was allied with France during the French Indochina era for the French colonial empire from 1946 to 1954 under the command of Major Roger Trinquier;

Whereas the Hmong people also allied with Thailand and the United States as the frontline troops to stop the annexation and colonial occupation of the region from the Pathet Lao regime and the Vietcong-North Vietnam military in Laos during the Vietnam war era, about 1960-1975, where more than 40,000 Hmong lost their lives;

Whereas when Thailand and the United States withdrew their troops, the Hmong nation suffered from persecution and racial discrimination and were labeled as the enemy of the Pathet Lao or Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR) and Vietnam because of the loss of thousands of lives and countless actions that were perpetrated by Thailand and the United States both in Laos and Vietnam during the Vietnam war era, 1960-1975;

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(4) the arrest and subsequent disappearance of Hmong-Americans Hakit Yang, Cong Shi Neng Yang, and Trillion Yunhaison, during a 2007 visit to Laos;

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(5) the arrest and subsequent disappearance of Lao activist Sombath Somphone in December 2012, whose whereabouts are still unknown; and

(6) the disappearance of Minnesota Lao-Americans Souli Kongmalavong, Bounthie Insixiangmai, and Bounma Phannhotha in January 2013;

Whereas the repatriation of Hmong refugees from Thailand since 1990, leading to more than 8,000 Hmong forcibly sent back to Laos to suffer further discrimination, has resulted in the detention or disappearance of these refugees once in Laos, such as—

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Whereas the violent military campaign of the LDPR against the Hmong ChaoFa, who refused to flee the country or surrender to the government for fear of arrest or death that began in 1975, saw about 7,000 Hmong indigenous men, women, and children out of more than 100,000 Hmong ChaoFa forced from their villages to the rainforest in the Hmong ChaoFa State, Xaisomboun Special Zone, Northern Laos;

Whereas this campaign is ongoing and the Hmong ChaoFa continue to be hunted by the Lao military and Vietnamese mercenaries, and are now numbering less than

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1,000, and are still living on leaves and roots, unable to farm in their nomadic situation;

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(2) an attack on a Hmong village in the Xaisomboun Province of Laos by military forces where a Hmong woman and a Hmong man were killed, Pa Moua and True Moua, where the latter's body was never recovered;

(3) the disappearance of Hmong men Vajntxiag Vaj and Vue Thao after they were summoned to meet with a Lao police officer in the village of Lat Houang on September 14, 2016, after which Mr. Vaj's corpse was found on September 20, 2016, and Mr. Thao's corpse was found on September 23, 2016, in a local river, where both corpses had indications of severe beatings as limbs were broken;

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(5) the death of Hmong men Kim Vang and Vangxeng Vang after an attack on October 17, 2016, by the LPA near Muoang Cha;

(6) the deployment of heavy artillery, including 60mm, 80mm, and 120mm rounds that are randomly fired into suspected Hmong camps during morning, noon, and night; and

(7) the ignored United Nations recommendation during the 66th Session in March 2005 in Geneva, where Article 9 of the Convention (C. 21) requested the Lao Government should start an initiative to find a peaceful solution between the Hmong ChaoFa Indigenous Nation and allow humanitarian aid such as food, medicine, and clothes to help the Hmong ChaoFa Indigenous Nation in the rainforest at Hmong ChaoFa State, Xaisomboun Special Zone, Northern Laos as soon as possible;

Whereas the LDPR has continued to defy its commitments to international law and reject the requests of State parties and international institutions to visit or provide humanitarian aid;

Whereas the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) has raised serious concerns about the situation of the Hmong people in Laos since 2003, invoking its early warning and urgent action procedures, urging proper and impartial investigation into the areas, and urging authorities to invite the relevant United Nations mandate holders;

Whereas eight United States Senators sent an urgent letter on May 16, 2008, to urge Secretary of State Rice to request Thailand's Prime Minister Samak Sundaravej's urgent help to stop the forced deportation of Hmong refugees in Huay Nam Khao and Nongkhai Detention Cen-

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Whereas the Universal Periodic Review of Laos in 2014 and 2015 contained concerns expressed by several treaty bodies, especially the CERD Committee, particularly the concern of overdue reports from the LDPR;

Whereas the LDPR refuses to reestablish an in-country presence of independent organizations such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which has been denied access to refugee camps in Laos since the expiration of its mandate in 2001;

Whereas the growing systematic repression, arbitrary arrests, detention, and imprisonment of Hmong ChaoFa Indigenous Nation by the total absence of freedom of association, opinion, expression and the constant extrajudicial execution of innocent Hmong in the last 43 years from 1975 to the present of 2018; and

Whereas by the rapid militarization of the Xaisomboum Special Zone, which seems to be an indication of a final eradication effort of the Hmong with the increasing density of military bases in the Phou Bia region and the de-

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ployment of occupying troops and heavy weapons, including tanks: Now, therefore, be it

- 1 **Resolved**, That the House of Representatives—
- 2 (1) urges the Lao People's Democratic Republic
- 3 (LDPR) to—
- 4 (A) cease its repeated and ongoing assaults
- 5 on the Hmong community living in the jungle
- 6 and ensure its insertion into society;
- 7 (B) respect the Convention on the Rights
- 8 of the Child, which it signed in 1989, and espe-
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- 10 (i) article 3.3, which states that State
- 11 parties shall insure the care or protection
- 12 of children; and
- 13 (ii) article 6, which states that State
- 14 parties recognize that every child has the
- 15 right to life, and that State parties shall
- 16 ensure to the maximum extent possible the
- 17 survival and development of the child;
- 18 (C) ensure that its election processes are
- 19 competitive, free, fair, inclusive, and participa-
- 20 tory by allowing multiple parties to take part;
- 21 (D) grant the United Nations High Com-
- 22 missioner for Refugees and such other inter-
- 23 national organizations access to the country;

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1 (E) abide by international law with regards
2 to the treatment of Hmoung returnees living in
3 refugee camps;

4 (F) demilitarize the Xaisomboum Special
5 Zone; and

6 (G) uphold its commitments to human
7 rights treaties that it has ratified, particularly
8 the International Covenant on Civil and Polit-
9 ical Rights, the International Convention on the
10 Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimina-
11 tion, the International Covenant on Economic,
12 Social, and Cultural Rights, and the Convention
13 on the Rights of the Child;

14 (2) urges the United Nations to—

15 (A) condemn the actions of the LDPR;
16 and

17 (B) invoke the Responsibility to Protect
18 (R2P) mechanisms as soon as possible;

19 (3) urges the Secretary General to consider ac-
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21 gating independent investigation;

22 (4) urges the relevant mandate holders of the
23 Council, including those addressing summary execu-
24 tion, disappearances, torture, internally displaced
25 persons, health, food, water and sanitation, arbitrary

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3 areas in Laos, either alone or in concert; and

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5 (A) consider requesting the High Commis-
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8 lished in other situations; or

9 (B) establish its own committee of inquiry
10 or appoint a special rapporteur or independent
11 expert.

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THE HMONG KINGDOM CHAOF A STATE

Asia Region Northern Laos

Human Rights Politica Social Economic

Development Cultural Representative

Foreign Office In The United State

P.O.BOX 6209, Fresno, CA 93703

Email: robertfrancois148@yahoo.com

Date: Jan 9, 2020

THE BUDGET PURPOSES

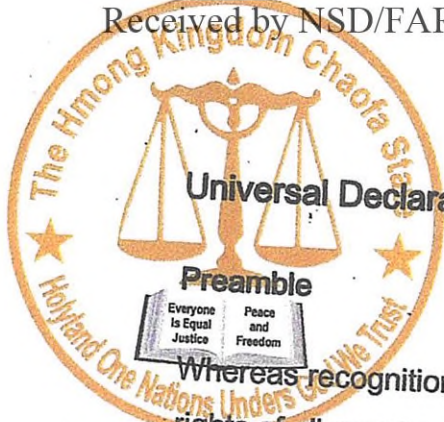
Chapter 1 Article 1: Whereas Adopted Resolution H.RES.992-U.S. Congress.gov-115th congress 2D session, In the House Representatives July 12, 2018- Condemning.

Articlecle 2: Whereas lobbying the International Request the Funding purposes is for Humanitarian Aids, Political Aids, Social Welfare Aids, Economic Aids and Developments Aids, Etc.

Article 3. Whereas lobbying' the Victims-the Hmong Kingdom Chaofa State is Sovereignty Nation State's Purposes for Funding Aids of 9 trillion (\$9,000,000,000,000) for New Country Developments and All Recovered War Destructions.

Aticle 4. Whereas lobbying Allied Partnership to the United States and the United Nations for Secure the Victims the Hmong Kingdom Chaofa State Nation State is purposes is request Troops Peacekeeping such as Military Base and Air-force Base, Democracy Protections, bilateral trade Security, and Homeland Defense the Asia the Region.

Name Tubimnuj Title president Signature [Signature] Date Jan 9, 2020



Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Preamble

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in cooperation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now, therefore,

The General Assembly,

Proclaims this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by

teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 1

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3

Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4

No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5

No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6

Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7

All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8

Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10

Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11

1. Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defence.
2. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier

penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 12

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.
2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14

1. Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.
2. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. Everyone has the right to a nationality.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16

1. Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.
2. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
3. The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 17

1. Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.
2. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 19

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
2. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 21

1. Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
2. Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country.
3. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 22

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23

1. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
2. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
3. Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
4. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25

1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.
2. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Article 26

1. Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.
2. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.
3. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 27

1. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

2. **Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.**

Article 28

Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29

1. **Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.**
2. **In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.**
3. **These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.**

Article 30

Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

EXHIBIT B

THE HMONG KINGDOM CHAOFA STATE DOCUMENT SUPPORTED FOR HUMANITARIAN AIDS



THE HMONG KINGDOM CHAOF A STATE

Asia Region Northern Laos

Human rights Politic Social Economic

Development Cultural Representative

Foreign Office In The United States

P.O.BOX 6209 Fresno, CA 93703-USA

Email: robertfrancois148@yahoo.com

To: U.S. Department Of Justice

950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20530—0001

Requirement: Registration Statement and Exhibit A, Etc.

**Pursuant to the Foreign Agents Registration Act of
1938, as amended**

**Reference: Victims-Adopted U.S.Congress.GOV-Resolution H.RES.992-
Condemning the actions taken by regime the Lao People' Democratic
Republic communist state were exterminated of committed war crimes
of genocide and political persecution against the hmong chaofa nation
indigenous people the asia region northern Laos.**

JAN 9, 2020

**URGENT STATE OF EMERGENCY NEED HUMANITARIAN AIDS, REGIME
LAO PDR GOVERNMENT ORDER MILITARY ATTACK AND MASS
GENOCIDE AND POLITICAL OF PERSECUTION THE HMONG CHAOF A
NATION PEOPLE THE REGION NORTHERN LAOS, ASIA.**

VICTIMS-THE HMONG KINGDOM CHAOFA STATE

CHAPTER 1 ARTICLE 1. ADOPTED THE VICTIMS THE HMONG KINGDOM CHAOFA STATE SOVEREIGNTY STATE, STATE URGENT DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE STATE, STATE OF EMERGENCY FOR HUMANITARIAN AIDS, HUMAN RIGHTS SECURITY, PROTECTION DEMOCRACY, HOMELAND DEFENSE AND SELF-GOVERNMENT ADOPTED UNITED NATIONS CHARTER ARTICLE 55 AND 73, ADOPTED U.S.THE BILL OF RIGHTS, FROM 1946-2020 REGIME COMMUNIST LAO PDR GOVERNMENT ORDERED MILITARY COMMITTED WAR CRIME, MASS GENOCIDE, POLITICAL PERSECUTION, POLITICAL PRISONERS AGAINST THE HMONG KINGDOM CHAOFA STATE INDIGENOUS PEOPLE STATE NATION STATE THE REGION NORTHERN LAOS, ASIA.

ARTICLE 2. ADOPTED THE VICTIMS OF RECOGNITION WHEREAS THE HMONG KINGDOM CHAOFA STATE'S SOVEREIGNTY STATE NATION STATE AND WERE GREATER PEOPLE IN ASIA AND SOUTH EAST ASIA, EXISTED 5000 YEARS AGO PREHISTOTY AS KNOWN AS KING CHIYOU KINGDOM ANCESTRAL AND SAN-MIAO KINGDOM 2600 B.C. SOUTH CHINA AND NOW EXISTED CALLED' PLAIN OF JARS" XIENGKHOUANG PROVINCE LAOS AND FOUNDERS BY PRINCE NRAUG NA AND PRINCESS GAO YOUA WERE HMONG KINGDOM OF JARS, THEN THAT AFTER CALLED THE HMONG KINGDOM CHAOFA STATE GAINED INDEPENDENCE DEC/24/1954 FROM FRANCE AND AUTONOMY UNDER WITHIN KING SISVANG VATTHANA, LUANG PRABANG LAOS., IN 1975 AFTER VIETNAM WAR AND SECRET WAR PARIS PEACE AGREEMENT SIGNED ENDING WAR , U.S. TROOPS WITHDREW FROM CAMBODIA, VIETNAM AND LAOS., IN 1975 LAOS FALL TO REGIME COMMUNIST PATHELAO, THEN KING SISVANG VATTHANA WAS POLITICAL PRISONERS AND PERSECUTED OR KILLED. ALSO THEN AFTER THAT THE HMONG KINGDOM CHAOFA STATE WERE FACED REGIME COMMUNIST LAOTIAN AND VITNAMESE MILITARY COMMITTED WAR CRIMES MASS GONOCIDE, POLITICAL PERSECUTION AGAINST THE HMONG CHAOFA INDIGENOUS PEOPLE STATE NATION STATE OF LABELED ENEMY ALLIED TROOPS WITH THE AMERICANS THE UNITED STATES.

ARTICLE 3. ADOPTED THE VICTIMS UNITED NATIONS CHAPTER XI OF CHARTER ARTICLE 73, VICTIMS-THE HMONG KINGDOM CHAOFA STATE NATION STATE FOR

PEACE AND HOMELAND SECURITY AND SELF-GOVERNMENT AND SELF- DEFENSE FOR SEVERAL REASONS MUST DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE STATE AND PROTECTIONS DEMOCRACY NATION STATE, ADOPTED AND RATIFIED ON JULY 12, 2018, FOR INDEPENDENCE STATE RELATIONS WITH **RESOLUTION H.RES.992-115TH U.S. CONGRESS 2D SESSION**, CONDEMNING THE ACTIONS TAKEN BY REGIME THE LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC COMMUNIST STATE WERE EXTERMINATED OF COMMITTED WAR CRIMES, MASS GENOCIDE, POLITICAL PERSECUTION, RELIGION, LANGUAGE, CULTURE, ECONOMIC, DEVELOPMENT COUNTRY, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE HMONG KINGDOM CHAOFA STATE NATION STATE, ALLIED WITH THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE, **EXPLAINED** SEPARATION FROM LAO PDR, NO LONGER UNDER LAO PDR RULE WITH SEVERAL REASONS: FRANCE GAINED CONTROL OF THE REGION IN 1893, EARLY 18TH CENTURY, THE HMONG KINGDOM CHAOFA STATE NATION STATE GAINED INDEPENDENCE STATE FROM FRANCE DECEMBER 24,1954, AND AUTONOMY UNDER WITHIN KING SISAVANG VATTANA, ROYAL LAO.

Article-4. Adopted Above (explained Unites states separated from Britain, the declaration of independence adopted july 4, 1776.

Article-5. Adopted Above (explained south korea flag, currency won and south Korean did republic's democracy state and Americans controlled in the south and north korea flag, currency won and north Korean did people's democratic republic communist state and Russians installed a communist regime in the north, one country one nation had been split up and divided into two regime in 1945 end of world war two, it was divided into two spheres of influence along the 38th parallel.

Article-6. Adopted the victims whereas The united states the bill of rights and civil rights is the first 10 amendments to the constitution, it guarantees civil rights and liberties to the individual-like freedom of speech, religion, assembly, press, the right to bear arms and petition the government and run for government office, political liberty, it sets rules for due process of law and reserves all powers.

**Article-7. Adopted the victims whereas the united nations chapter xi-
charter article 73 “self government” and the progressive development”
of free political institutions” and more.**

**Article-8. Adopted the victims whereas the united nations chapter IX:
charter article 55 international economic and social co-operation “for
peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the
principle of equal rights and self-government of peoples, the united
nations shall promote:” and more.**

**Article-9. Adopted the victims whereas the united nations universal
declaration of human rights preamble, whereas recognition of the
inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members
of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in
the world and more.**

**ARTICLE-10. ADOPTED THE VICTIMS WHEREAS THE HMONG KINGDOM CHAOFA
STATE NATION STATE ALLIED STRONGER TROOPS WITH THE FIRST FRENCH
INDOCHINA WAR BEGAN DECEMBER 19, 1946 - JULY 20, 1954 AND ALSO THE
HMONG CHAOFA STATE NATION STATE ALLIED STRONGER TROOPS WITH THE
AMERICANS THE UNITED STATES DURING THE VIETNAM WAR, BEGAN NOVEMBER
1, 1955 – APRIL 30,1975., PARIS PEACE AGREEMENT ENDING VIETNAM WAR
SIGNED ON JANUARY 27, 1973., MONTH OF MAY 1975 THE UNITED STATES
500,000 TROOPS WITHDREW FROM SOUTH VIETNAM AND THEN AFTER THAT
SOUTH VIETNAM, CAMBODIA AND LAOS FALL TO REGIME COMMUNIST STATES
OF NORTH VIETNAM, CHINA, SOVIET UNION. FROM 1975 – 2020 THE HMONG
KINGDOM CHAOFA STATE NATION STATE WERE SUFFERED AND FACED LAOTIANS
AND VIETNAMESES MILITARY THAT COMMITTED WAR CRIMES, GENOCIDE,
POLITICAL PERSECUTION, POLITICAL PRISONERS, AND RELATIONS ENEMY
AGAINST THE HMONG KINGDOM CHAOFA STATE NATION STATE ALLIED TROOPS
WITH AMERICANS THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE. BOTH GOVERNMENTS OF
THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE WERE RECOGNIZED WHEREAS OFFICIAL ACT.
U.S.CONGRESS BILL RESOLUTION H.RES.992- 115TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION -
CONDEMNING THE ACTIONS TAKEN BY REGIME THE LAO PEOPLE’S DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC COMMUNIST STATE WERE COMMITTED WAR CRIMES OF USED**

CHEMICAL POISON BIOLOGICAL INCLUDED GENOCIDE POLITICAL PERSECUTION AGAINST CIVILIANS THE HMONG KINGDOM CHAOFA STATE'S INDIGENOUS PEOPLE STATE NATION STATE, ASIA THE REGION NORTHERN LAOS, THE VICTIMS CIVILIAN WERE KILLED 4.9 HALF MILLION INCLUDED BABIES CHILDS WOMEN MEN.

ARTICLE-11. ADOPTED THE VICTIMS WHEREAS THE GOVERNMENT LAO PDR WERE EXTERMINATED THE HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE THE REGION INVOLVED IN MANY SUCH TERRORISM CRIMES, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, CULTURE, LANGUAGE, RELIGION, EDUCATION, HEALTH CARE, FOOD & BEVERAGE, HOME SHELTER, ABUSE-DEVELOPMENT COUNTRY AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, GENOCIDE, POLITICAL PERSECUTION, POLITICAL PRISONERS, PROSTITUTION PRISONERS AND TAKEN CHILD GIRLS 13-49 YEARS OLD OF SEXUAL ASSAULT VIOLENCE AND KILLED ALL.

ARTICLE-12. ADOPTED THE VICTIMS WHEREAS FROM 1975-2020, CRIMINAL GOVERNMENT LAO PDR ODERED MILITARY, TANK, ARTILLERY, AIR FORCE, OF USED YELLOW RAIN NUCLEAR WEAPON OF CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL POISON KILLED THE REGION FOREST JUNGLE THAT THE HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE ARE HIDING.

ARTICLE 13. ADOPTED THE VICTIMS WHEREAS THE HMONG KINGDOM CHAOFA STATE'S SOVEREIGNTY STATE NATION STATE GAINED INDEPENDENCE FROM THE FRANCE ON DEC/24/1954, AND AUTONOMY UDER KING SISAVANG VATTANA ROYAL LAO, HE WAS THE LAST KING OF THE KINGDOM OF LAOS, KING WAS POLITICAL PERSECUTED IN THE PRISONERS CAMP LOCATED NORTHERN SAM NEUA LAOS, AFTER 1975., IN 1973 PARIS PEACE AGREEMENTED ENDING VIETNAM WAR, 1975 SOUTH VIETNAM, CAMBODIA AND LAOS FALL TO THE REGIME COMMUNIST STATES OF NORTH VIETNAM, CHINA, SOVIET UNION., LAO ISSARA OR LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC WERE COMMITED WAR CRIMES MASS GENOCIDE THE CIVILIAN, THE POLITICAL PERSECUTION, AND AGAINST ITS OWNED PEOPLES INCLUDED THE HMONG KINGDOM CHAOFA STATE NATION STATE WERE ALLIED TROOPS WITH THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

CHAPTER 2 ARTICLE 1. ADOPTED THE VICTIMS WHEREAS REGIME LAO PDR MILITARY ATTACK THE VICTIMS THE CIVILIAN HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE THE REGION THE HMONG KINGDOM CHAOFA STATE NATION STATE, XIONGFANGTEE HMONG HUABTAIS THE PRESIDENT OF THE HMONG KINGDOM CHAOFA STATE NATION STATE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE STATE PEACE AND SECURITY THE REGION. STATE URGENT STATE OF EMERGENCY FOR HUMANITARIAN AIDS AND HUMAN RIGHTS SECURITY AND PROTECTION, HOMELAND DEFENSE AND SELF-GOVERNMENT IS REFERENCED TO THE UNITED NATIONS RULES AND LAWS ARTICLE 51 SELF-DEFENSE PEACE AND SECURITY.,IN ORDERED THE UNITED NATIONS TROOPS PEACEKEEPING IMMEDIATE ACTION GO TO THE REGION, IS REFERENCED TO UN ARTICLE 2(4) OF THE CHARTER PRINCIPLE AND CHARTER ARTICLES 55 AND 73 AND ALSO THE UNITED STATES TO THE CONSTITUTION THE BILL OF RIGHTS AND CIVIL RIGHTS AND FREEDOM TO THE REGION.

ARTICLE-2. ADOPTED THE VICTIMS WHEREAS URGENT STATE OF EMERGENCY LOBBYING RELATIONS ALLIED THE UNITED STATES, THE UNITED NATIONS, FRANCE, CANADA, AUSTRALIA, GERMANY AND NATO AND GENEVA TO STOP THE ENEMY OR REGIME GOVERNMENT LAO PDR COMMITTED WAR CRIMES, MASS THE GENOCIDE, POLITICAL PERSECUTION, AGAINST THE HMONG KINGDOM CHAOFA STATE NATION STATE, ASIA THE REGION NORTHERN LAOS, LOCATION PHOUBIA MOUNTAIN FOREST JUNGLE THAT THE HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLES HIDING TODAY.

ARTICLE-3. ADOPTED THE VICTIMS WHEREAS JAN 31, 2020, 135 VICTIMS CIVILIAN INCLUDED BABIES, CHILDS, WOMEN AND MEN WERE KILLED BY ENEMY OR CRIMINAL GOVERNMENT LAO PDR THE LAO MILITARY ATTACK THE REGION HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE.

ARTICLE-4. ADOPTED THE VICTIMS WHEREAS THE CIVILIAN HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE IN THE JUNGLE FOREST WERE ATTACK BY ENEMY LAO MILITARY ODERED BY THE PRESIDENT BOUNNHANG VORACHITH AND PREMINISTER THONGLOUN SISOULITH AND DEFENCE MINISTRY WERE AGAINST THE HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE THE ASIA REGION NORTHERN LAOS, LOCATED XAISOMBOUN TIAMO SPECIAL ZOO MOUNTAIN FOREST.

ARTICLE-5. ADOPTED THE VICTIMS WHEREAS URGENT STATE OF EMERGENCY TO THE ALLIED UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, THE UNITED NATIONS, FRANCE, NATO TO STOP AND STEP DOWN REGIME THE LAO PDR GOVERNMENT OF COMMITTED WAR CRIMES AGAINST THE HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE THE REGION THE HMONG KINGDOM CHAOFA STATE, SOVEREIGNTY STATE, NATION STATE.

ARTICLE-6. ADOPTED THE VICTIMS WHEREAS URGENT TO THE UNITED STATES, THE UNITED NATIONS, FRANCE, NATO TO ECONOMIC SANTIONS, TRADE SANTIONS, MILITARY AIDS SANTIONS AGAINST REGIME THE LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC COMMUNIST STATE, ACCORDING TO THE UNITED NATIONS ARTICLE 41 OF CHAPTER VII.

ARTICLE-7. ADOPTED THE VICTIMS WHEREAS JAN/ 26/ 2020, WAR CRIMES OR REGIME LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC COMMUNIST STATE'S GOVERNMENT ODERED 1500 TROOPS TO THE REGION XAISOMBOUN SPECIAL ZOO, LAO MILITARY ATTACK THE

CIVILIANS THE HMONG KINGDOM CHAOFA STATE' S PEOPLE STATE NATION STATE, THE ASIA REGION NORTHERN LAOS, LOCATED XAISOMBOUN PHOBIA AREA, TO ODERED SAYS THAT THE HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE HIDING IN THE JUNGLE "MUST BE TERMINATED PRIOR TO 2015-2020 FROM LAOS THEIR OFF SPRING FORGOTTEN BY THE AMERICANS SHALL BE WIPED OUT IMMEDIATELY, THEN AFTER YEAR 2020, NO ONE OF THEM WILL ALIVE NOR THE SECRET WAR FIGHTING, THEREFORE, LAO GOVERNMENT TO THE ALL OF OUR PARTIES IN LUANG PHRABANG PROVINCES THAT WE MUST CONDUCT THIS ORDER FROM NOW ON", THE CIA HMONG CHAOFA VETERANS INCLUDED PEOPLE TOGETHER WITH

CHAPTER 3 ARTICLE 1. Adopted the victims whereas the hmong chaofa nation was allied with france during the french Indochina war era for the French colonial empire from 1946- 1954 under commanded of major roger trinquier.

Article-2. Adopted the victims whereas the hmong chaofa people also allied troops with the united states and Thailand as the frontline troops to stop the north Vietnam troops to the south Vietnam and the united states recorded 500,000 troops were security and protection and defense the region during the Vietnam war's communist era, 50,000 us troops were lost the lifes.

ARTICLE-3. ADOPTED THE VICTIMS HOMELAND DEFENSE AND PEACE AND SECURITY AND PROTECTION DEMOCRACY, PROTECTIONS THE HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLES, PROTECTIONS THE REGION, THE VICTIMS ADOPTED WHEREAS THE HMONG KINGDOM CHAOFA STATE NATION STATE'S SOVEREIGNTY STATE PROCLAMATION'S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE STATE AND INDEPENDENCE DAY, RATIFIED ON JULY 12,

**2018, RELATIONS RESOLUTION H.RES.992-115TH 2D SESSION
U.S.CONGRESS.GOV, WITH SEVERAL REASONS CONDEMNING THE
ACTIONS TAKEN BY REGIME THE LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
COMMUNIST STATE AGAINST VICTIMS-THE HMONG KINGDOM CHAOPA
STATE INDIGENOUS PEOPLE STATE THE REGION NORTHERN LAOS,
EXPLAINED SEPARATION FROM LAO PDR AND NO LONGER UNDER LAO
PDR RULE.**

**Article-4. Adopted the victims several reasons the hmong kingdom
chaopa state nation state no longer under rule and split up and divided
from regime lao people's democratic republic communist state for the
following reasons:**

**-From 1946-2020 regime lao PDR were exterminated the hmong
chaopa peoples the region state asia northern laos of enemy allied
troops with Americans the united states during Vietnam war and
france Indochina war.**

**-From 1946-2020, the hmong chaopa victims civilian were killed
4.9 half million included babies, childs, women and men, regime
lao PDR were committed war crimes, mass genocide, political
persecution, political prisoners, used poison chemical biological
and military against the hmong chaopa indigenous people state
nation state the hmong kingdom chaopa state northern laos, asia.**

**-From 1946-2020, regime lao PDR were denied the united nations
and international all assistance for humanitarian aids like: food &
beverage, home shelter, medicine, health care, social welfare,
trade and economic to the region the hmong kingdom chaopa
state northern laos, asia.**

**-From 1946-2020, regime lao PDR were denied security the region
and peace agreement for ending war crimes, stop military,
genocide, persecution and other purposes.**

-From 1946-2020, regime lao PDR were denied all journalist, press, tv, tourist, economic, trade to the region state the hmong kingdom chaofa state.

-From 1946-2020, regime lao PDR were denied, lied or falsely not telling the truth and blinded to the united nations and the world that there of no war crimes, genocide, persecution, but the region mountain forest jungle location xaisomboun special zone, the government lao PDR were not allowed anyone or people travel to the region because there at war crimes and military against the hmong chaofa people hiding, look up the map of laos.

-From 1946-2020, Thailand, all hmong refugees returned to laos more then 40,000 included babies, childs, women and men were all killed by the crimes regime communist lao PDR.

-The xiongfangtee hmong huabtais is the president of the hmong kingdom chaofa state nation state, wanted the lao PDR government must returned all dead victims back to alive for lifes, if no the president will filing case lawsuit sue the regime lao PDR government, to bring the justice for all dead, and the criminal lao leaders have to life time jail sentence of convicted of genocide the hmong chaofa nation.

Explained: 21 million deaths world war one, prosecution of ottoman committed war criminals in 1919., 75 million people died world war two, nazi war criminals-nuremberg trial the major war criminals trial:1945-46., Persian gulf war criminal, court trial president saddam Hussein found guilty, and for prosecuting the Iraqi president, and senior members of his regime-committed war crimes against the Iraqi people., 3 million died Cambodia war crimes, genocide trials, crimes against humanity, the victims were killed by the khmer rouge regime's policies between april 1975 and January 1979, khmer rouge leaders found guilty of Cambodia genocide:

CHAPTER 4 ARTICLE 1. ADOPTED VICTIMS-THE HMONG KINGDOM CHAOPA STATE NATION STATE COUNTRY AREA 150,923 SQ KM INCLUDED 11 PROVINCES LIST:

1. Bolikha sai –paksan
2. Vientiane-vientiane
3. Xai somboun-ban moua cha
4. Xiangkhouang-phosavan
5. Houaphanh-sam neia
6. Luangprabang-luang prabang
7. Phonsaly-phosaly
8. Oudomxay-muang xay
9. Louang namtham-louang namtha
10. Bokeo-ban houang xai
11. Sainyabuli-sainyabuli

Article-2. Adopted the victims whereas the hmong kingdom chaopa state borders China to the north, Burma to the west, Vietnam to the east, Lao PDR and Thailand to the south.

Article-3. Adopted the victims whereas population 3.9 million, society, history, religion freedom, political liberty, run for government office, social welfare, trade & economic, country development, culture, arts, language hmong, education read & write & spell is 26 alphabets **abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxy**, and etc.

Article-4. Adopted the victims whereas government regime is democracy state or capitalism state and head by monarch king and queen and the constitutional, 9 years term of a king served the

country and people have to election new king to conduct the country generation and generation. (explained: democracy and capitalism is define regime of government that an economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state, unlike regime socialism and communism.)

Article-5. Adopted the victims capital is plain of jars-xiengkhouang province, laos, formed and founders by prince nraug na and princess gao youa existed 5000 years ago the region, the asia were greater hmong chaofa indigenous people.

Article-6. Adopted the victims is king or president xiongfangtee hmong huabtais is headed and conducted the country of the hmong kingdom chaofa state nation state, ancestral king chiyou kingdom.

Article-7. Adopted the victims is prime minister hang chongyia, and 4 years term government served the country and people election new prime minister for next 4 years term by the constitution.

Article-8. Adopted the victims whereas the asia the region the hmong chaofa indigenous people state nation state was loved nation existed more than 5000 years in the greater asia and southeast asia, with their own distinct society, language, culture, religion, arts, education, trade, economic, agriculture, science, technology, political, social welfare, food and clothings and national flag.

Article-9. Adopted victims the money or currency exchange one hmong dollard(hm\$1) is equal U.S.\$1(hm\$1=US\$1)

Article-10. Adopted the victims whereas the hmong chaofa country is \$ 999 trillion dollards (hm\$120) resource or asset is worth

included: money currency, diamond, gold, silver, steel, metal. Iron, copper, aluminum readily conducts heat and more.

Article-11. Adopted the victims GDP (gross domestic production) income earned hm\$43.6 billion per year, per country capital, one year per person revenue is hm\$11,040@3.9 million population is hm\$43.6 billion GDP the country.

Article-12. Adopted the victims whereas the labors average hourly pay is hm\$3-5, 8 hours working per day, 40 hours per week, 184 hours per month, gross pay hm\$920 per month, hm\$11,040.00 per year revenue.

Chapter 5 Article 1. Adopted the constitution of the hmong kingdom chaofa state nation state

ARTICLE-2. PRINCIPLES OF THE HMONG CHAO PEOPLE DEMOCRACY

1. What is the supreme law of the land?

-The constitution

2. What does the constitution do?

-Sets up the land

-Sets up the people

-Sets up the government-government structure

- Defines the government-government rules and laws

-Protects basic rights of the hmong chaofa peoples

ARTICLE-3. THE IDEA OF SELF-GOVERNMENT IS IN THE FIRST THREE WORDS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

1. What are these words?

- We the people

2. What is an amendment?

- A change to the constitution

- An addition to the constitution

3. What do we call the first ten amendments to the constitution?

-The bill of rights

4. What is one right or freedom from the first amendment?

-Speech, religion, assembly, press, petition the government

5. How many amendments does the constitution?

-Twenty-seven (27)

6. What do the civil rights do?

-Civil rights include the ensuring of people' physical and mental integrity, life, and safety, protection from discrimination on grounds such as race, gender, sexual orientation, national origin, color, age, political affiliation, ethnicity, religion, and disability, and individual rights such as privacy and the civil rights and political rights and that protect individuals' freedom.

7. What did the declaration of independence do?

-Announced our independence and divided from regime lao PDR laos (adopted july 12, 2018)

-explained: united states announced our independence from great Britain adopted july 4, 1776)

- Declared our independence and divided from regime lao PDR
laos
 - Said that the hmong kingdom chaofa state is free from no
longer under lao PDR regime and rule.
8. What are two rights in the declaration of independence?
- Life
 - Liberty
 - Pursuit of happiness
 - The bill of rights and civil rights to the U.S. constitution
 - The united nations universal declaration of human rights
 - The united nations charter article 55 and 73 and UN charter in
1945 of self determination in human rights, UN charter article 51
self-defense.
9. What is freedom of religion?
- you can practice any religion, or not practice a religion
10. What is the economic system in the hmong kingdom chaofa
state? -Capitalist economy and Market economy
11. What is the "rule of law"?
- Everyone must follow the law
 - Leaders must obey the law
 - Government must obey the law
 - No one is above the law
12. What is the democracy system of government do?
- constitution
 - Congress
 - Legislative
 - President
 - Executive
 - The courts
Judicial
13. What stops one branch of government from becoming too
powerful?
- Checks and balances

-Separation of powers

14. Who is in head of supreme charge of the country?
 - The king or president

15. Who is in executive charge of the cabinet ministers Government?
 - Prime minister

explained:

-The Monarch branch is the king or president a sovereign head supreme of state of an elected every 9 years government, allowed one term only.

-The Executive Branch is the prime minister is the head of ministers of cabinet government an elected every 4 years government, allowed two term run for executive branch government.

- The Legislative Branch is makes laws, legislature, established by article 1 of the constitution, the legislative branch consists the house of representatives and the senate. Congress, which meets at the capitol is composed of the senate and the house of representatives.

-congress

-senate

- house of representatives

-The Judicial Branch is the part of government that interprets the law and administers justice, these laws are created by the legislative branch and carried out by the executive branch: the supreme court is federal court and lower court are state court, county court, district court.

-The Defence Branch is the national defense and homeland security and peace protecting a country of consist national guard of military.

-The World Hmong People Congress Branch is conducting of the united nations universal declaration of human rights and the bill of rights and civil rights.

-The Treasury Branch is the basic functions include: managing government finances, collecting taxes, duties and monies paid to and due to the government and paying all bills of the government, investigating and prosecuting tax evaders, counterfeiters, and forgers.

Role of the treasury is to maintain a strong economy and create economic and job opportunities by promoting the conditions that enable economic growth and stability at home and abroad, strengthen national security by combating threats and protecting the integrity of the financial system, and manage the government's finances and resources effectively.

-The Hmong Kingdom Chaofa State Bank is the nation government bank and finances

-The Economy Branch is the gross domestic product(GDP) is the nation's entire economic and is the government the wealth and resources of a country or region, especially in terms of the distribution and production and consumption of goods and services, management, businesses, financial, stock market,

-The Education and Health Branch

-The Technology and Energy Branch

-The Nature and Environment Branch

-The Political Parties Registers Branch

16. Who makes federal laws?

-Congress

- Senate and house of representatives

- Legislature

17. What are the two parts of the government?

-The senate and house of representatives

18. How many hmong senate are there the hmong state?

-Twenty two (22)

19. We elect a hmong senator for how many years?
-Six (6)
20. The house of representatives has how many voting Members?
- Hundred three (3)
21. We elect a hmong representative for how many years?
-Two (2)
22. Who does a hmong senator represent?
-All people the state and or province
23. Why do some state or province have more representatives Than other state or province?
-Because of the state or province's population
- Because they have more people
-Because some state or province have more people
24. We elect a king or president for how many years in the hmong kingdom chaofa state? - Nine (9)
25. We elect a prime minister for how many years in the hmong Kingdom chaofa state?
-Four (4)
26. In what month do we vote for king or president?
- November
27. What is name of the king or president of the hmong Kingdom chaofa state?
- King fang tubtsimnuj.R. hmong huabtais
28. What is the name of prime minister of the hmong Kingdom chaofa state now?
- Prime minister hang chong yia
29. If the king or president can no longer serve, who become President?
-The vice president
30. If both the president and the vice can no longer serve, who Become president?
-The speaker of the house

31. Who is the commander in chief of the military?
 - The king or president
32. Who signs bills to become laws?
 - The king or president
33. Who vetoes bills?
 - The king or president
34. What does the president's cabinet do?
 - Advises the president
35. What are two cabinet-level positions the hmong government?
 - A. The all branches-level managing the by King or president
 - B. The all government cabinet-level of ministers managing by the prime minister
36. The Hmong chaofa government branches:
 - The constitution is the supreme laws of the land and is a government body
 - Legislative
 - judicial
 - monarch
 - executive
 - defense and security
 - human rights
 - bank
 - treasury
 - economy
 - technology and energy
 - nature and environment
 - education and health
 - political parties registers
37. the hmong chaofa government cabinet ministers
 - minister of agriculture
 - minister of commerce

- minister of housing and urban and rural development
 - minister of the interior
 - minister of the foreign
 - minister of labor and job careers, job vocational training, job safety
 - minister of motor vehicles, train railroad transportation
 - minister of veterans affairs
 - minister of land development
 - minister of airline flight transportation
 - minister of museum historical, cultural, artistic, scientific
 - minister of park and recreation and forestry and planting
 - minister of weather atmosphere time heat, dryness, wind, rain, etc.
 - minister of water and ocean and fish animal living in water
 - minister of wild animal and forestry and raised for meat as food
 - minister of social welfare
 - minister of travels
 - minister of immigration and service
 - minister of safety and fire ambulance
 - minister of food and beverage safety and controller
 - minister of domestic and foreign trade
 - minister of jail prison or convicted of a crime
 - minister of all doing businesses permit and license
 - minister of laws firms doing businesses
 - minister of manufacture, factory, assembly
38. What does the judicial branch do?
- Review laws
 - Resolves disputes (disagreements)
 - Decides if a law goes against the constitution
39. What is the highest court in the hmong kingdom chaofa State?
- The supreme court

40. How many justice are on the supreme court?
-Nine (9)
41. Under our constitution, some powers belong to the federal government?
- to print money
- to declare war
- to create an army
-to make treaties
42. Under our constitution, some power belong to the state or Provinces. What is one power of the state?
- Provide schooling and education
-Provide protection (police)
-Provide safety (fire departments)
- Approve zoning and land use
43. Who is the governor of your state now?
-Cha lee xinog
44. What is the capital of your state?
-Xiengkhouang plain de jars
45. What are the two major political parties in the hmong Kingdom chaofa state?
- Democratic
- republic
46. What is the political party of the president now?
-Democratic (party)
47. What is the rights and responsibilities who can vote? And There are four amendment to the constitution and describe
- Citizens eighteen(18) and older (can vote)
- You don't have to pay (a poll tax) to vote
- Any citizen can vote. (women and men can vote)
- A male citizen of any race (can vote)
48. What is one responsibility that is only for hmong citizen?
-Serve on jury
-Vote in a federal election

- 49. What is name one right only for hmong citizens**
- Vote in a federal election
 - Run for federal office
- 50. What are two rights of everyone living in the hmong Kingdom chaofa state?**
- Freedom of expression
 - Freedom of speech
 - Freedom of assembly
 - Freedom to petition the government
 - Freedom of worship
 - The right to bear arm
- 51. What do we show loyalty to when we say the pledge of allegiance?**
- The hmong kingdom chaofa satete
 - The flag
- 52. What is one promise you make when you become a hmong citizen?**
- give up loyalty to other country
 - defend the constitution and laws of the hmong kingdom chaofa state
 - obey the law of the hmong kingdom chaofa state
 - serve in the hmong military (if need)
 - serve (do important work for) the nation (if need)
 - be loyal to the hmong kingdom chaofa state
- 53. how old do citizens have to be to vote for president?**
- eighteen (18)
- 54. what are two ways that hmong can participate in their democracy?**
- vote
 - join a political party
 - help with a campaign

- join a civic group
- join a community group
- give an elected official your opinion on an issue
- call senators and representatives
- publicly support or oppose an issue or policy
- run for office
- write to a newspaper

55. when is the last day you can send in federal income tax form?

- april 15

56. when must all men register for the selective service?

- at age eighteen (18)

57. what is one reason the hmong kingdom chaofa state declaration of independence state?

- freedom
- political liberty
- religious freedom
- economic opportunity
- practice their religion

Escape persecution and genocide

58. why did the hmong kingdom chaofa state fight the regime lao PDR?

- because of war crimes exterminated of genocide and political persecution against the hmong chaofa indigenous people's sovereign and or homeland.

-because the regime lao army stayed in the house (boarding, quartering)

-because they didn't have self-government

59. who wrote the declaration of independence?

-king fang tubtsimnuj.R. hmong huabtais

60. when was the declaration of independence adopted?

-July 12, 2018 from the united states and December 24, 1954 from france, French Indochina.

61. what happed at the constitutional convention?

-the constitution was written

- the founding fathers wrote the constitution

62. when was the constitution written?

-2020 (twenty twenty)

63. who is the "father of our country"?

-king tubtsimnuj.R. hmong huabtais

64. what territory did the hmong kingdom chaofa indigenous people existed 5000 years ago?

-greater people in asia and southeast asia

-king chiyou kingdom ancestral

-san-miao kingdom 2600 B.C

-prince nraug na and princess gao youa were founders kingdom of plain of jars, province laos.

65. name three war fought by the hmong kingdom chaofa state nation state 1946- 2020.

-Dec 19, 1946- Aug 1, 1954, the hmong chaofa nation allied troops with French Indochina war

-1955-1975, the hmong chaofa nation allied troops with the united states during the Vietnam war.

1975-2020, regime lao people's democratic republic communist state enemy were exterminated of committed war crimes mass genocide, political persecution against the hmong chaofa nation indigenous people state, victims civilian 4.9 half million were killed included babies, childs, women and men.

66. why does the flag of the hmong chaofa nation have 24 stars?

-because the stars gold is represents the people

- because the scales gold of justice represents everyone is equal justice

-because flag color shiny white is represents the holyland

One nations unders god we trust

67. Preamble the Constitution for Peace and Security to the Hmong Kingdom Chaofa State Nation State

-we the people of the hmong kingdom chaofa state nation state, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, isure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ardain and establish this constitution for the hmong kingdom chaofa state loved nation state.

-whereas the constitution for peace and security and we the hmong chaofa nation hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men, women, child, baby are created equal, that they are endowed by their

creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and adopted:

- the bill of rights and civil rights to the united states constitution**
- the united nations universal declaration of human rights**
- the european convention on human rights charter article 8**
- the geneva convention on human rights**
- the world court on human rights**
- the UNPO on human rights**

Chapter 6 Article 1. Adpoted victims the purposes the funding 13 trillion U.S. dollars for developments new country for the following reasons:

- recovered for war destruction and for new construction new country developments for urban and rural.**
- recovered war and searching deaded bodies**
- war destruction pay people disability and retired veterans**
- war destruction assistance pay people stay in the welfare, health care, education, schools, vocational training, employment and more.**
- war destruction recovered economy and trade**
- war destruction rebuild the people lives**
- war destruction rebuild the roads included airports**
- war destruction rebuild military base and budget for defense and peace and homeland security and protection the region.**
- war destruction rebuild water canal, rice fields, power energy, foresty, farming, agriculture, livestock, manufacture, and etc.**



the united states during the secret war in laos, and the Vietnam war, 40,000 hmong troops were killed in the war and saved 500,000 united states troops in the Vietnam war.

Article 7. Adopted the urgent peace keeper assistance order the united nations troops for homeland security and protection, defense the region, regime lao PDR military mass genocide against the hmong chaofa people in the region.

Article 8. Adopted the urgent to the european convention on human rights's peacekeeper urgent to the asia region northern laos, helper hmong chaofa territory.,

the hmong kingdom chaofa state gained independence state from france on December 24, 1954 and autonomy under control of royal lao king sisavang vatthana., the hmong chaofa nation allied troops with the france government during the Japanese war world war two, and French indochina war Dec 19,1946-august 1, 1954.

Chapeter 7 Article1. Adpoted victims the purposes allied Partnership with the United States for several reasons for the following:

- U.S.troops peacekeeping and security the region
- U.S. troops military base security the region
- U.S. – hmong kingdom chaofa state bilateral trade partnership agreement the region, and more purpose developments the region.

Article 2. Adopted victims the purposes of foreign policy relations allied with the nations and become a member to the United Nations.

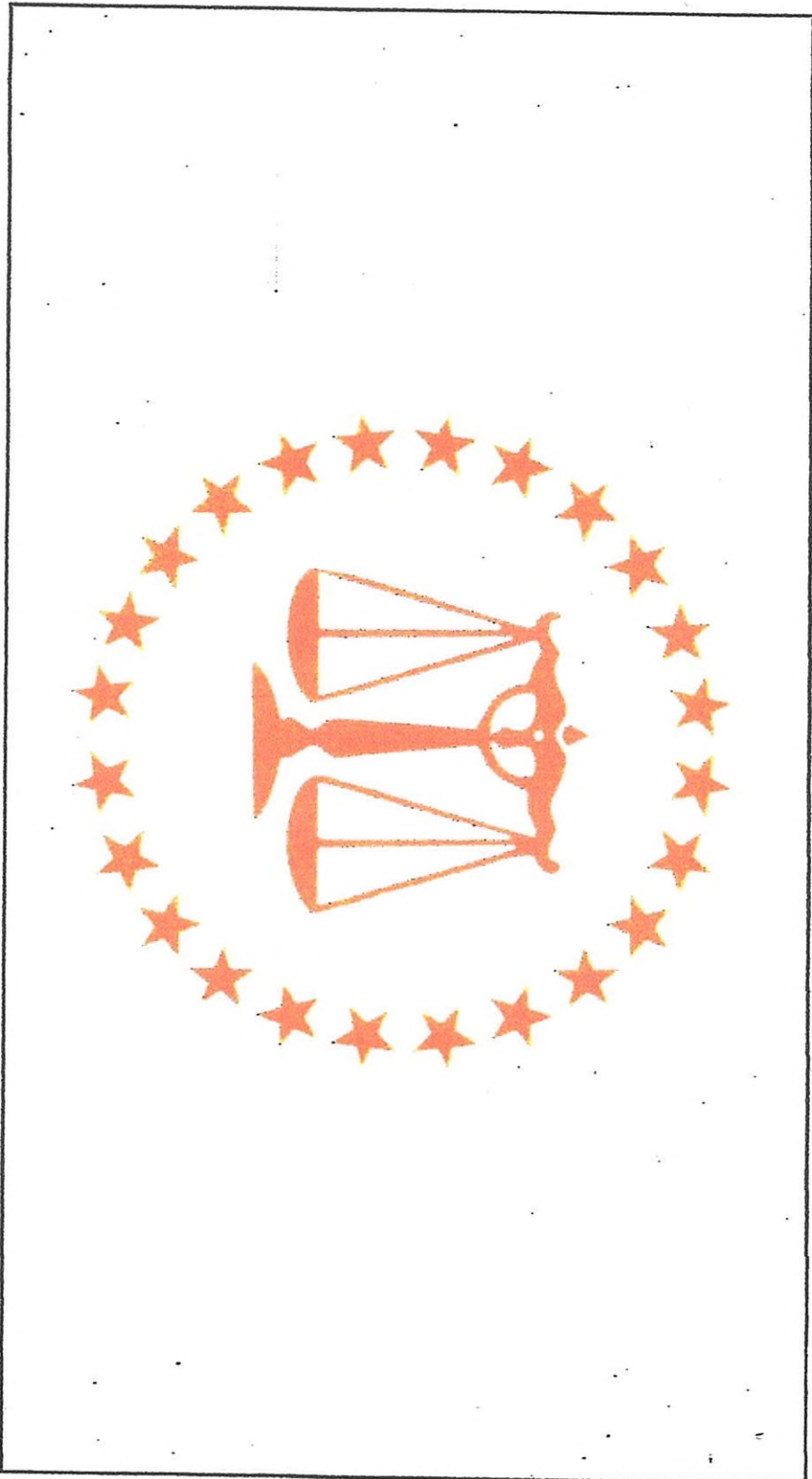
Chapter 8 Article 1. Adopted on Jan 29, 2020, state of the urgent war crime, regime communist lao people's democratic republic ordered 1500 military, against the victims 135 were genocide and killed included babys , childs, women, men, the hmong chaofa civilian people, the asia region northern laos.

Article 2. Adopted the urgent needs assistance humanitarian aids, human rights security and protection, homeland defense and and self-defense, the hmong chaofa territory asia region northern laos.

Article 3. Adopted the urgent needs humanitarian aids such food, beverage, home shelter, medicine, health care, education, communication, transportation, economic aids for the victims, provides to the hmong kingdom chaofa state's sovereignty people state.

Article 4. Adopted the urgent the bill of rights and civil rights to the u.s. constitution, for democracy peace and freedom, to the hmong chaofa people, urgent to the united states government order troops assistance peacekeeper to the region, hmong chaofa's territory asia region northern laos, the hmong chaofa people nation were allied troops with

Flag Definition



★ **The Hmong Kingdom Chaofa State Nation Artern Flag**

★ **Flag Color Shiny White**

★ **Flag Lettering & Scale Gold**

★ **Flag Sizes 10" X 20"**

-Gold Flag Shiny White Present
God Holy Land

-Gold 24 Stars Present People
-Gold Scale present Everyone

is Equal Justice
is Equal Under Law and Freedom

is Equal Under Law Peace
is No One Above the Laws

THE HMONG KINGDOM CHAOPA STATE NATION STATE GOVERNMENT

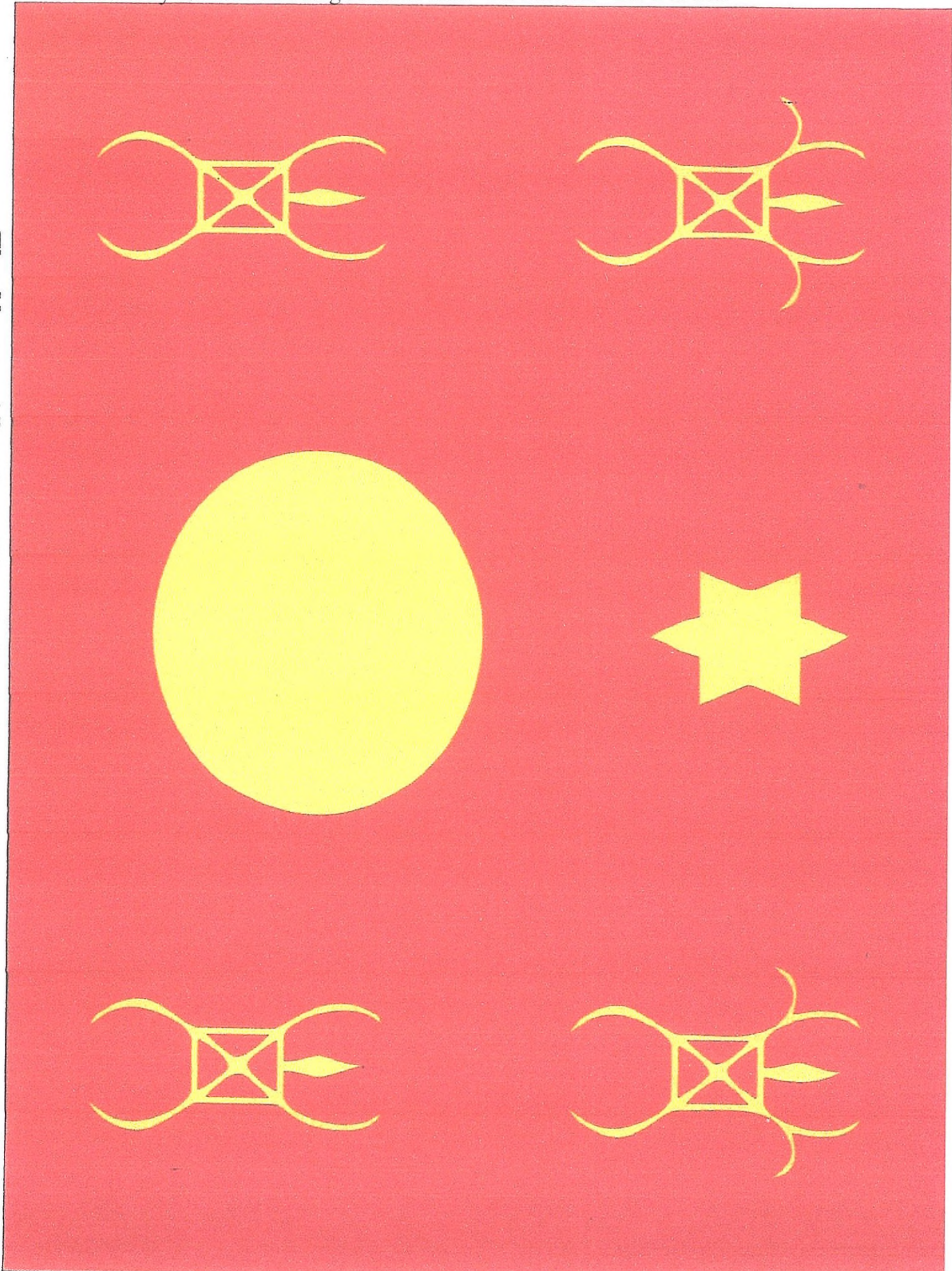




100-15

The Hmong Kingdom Chaofa State National Defense Flag

P32

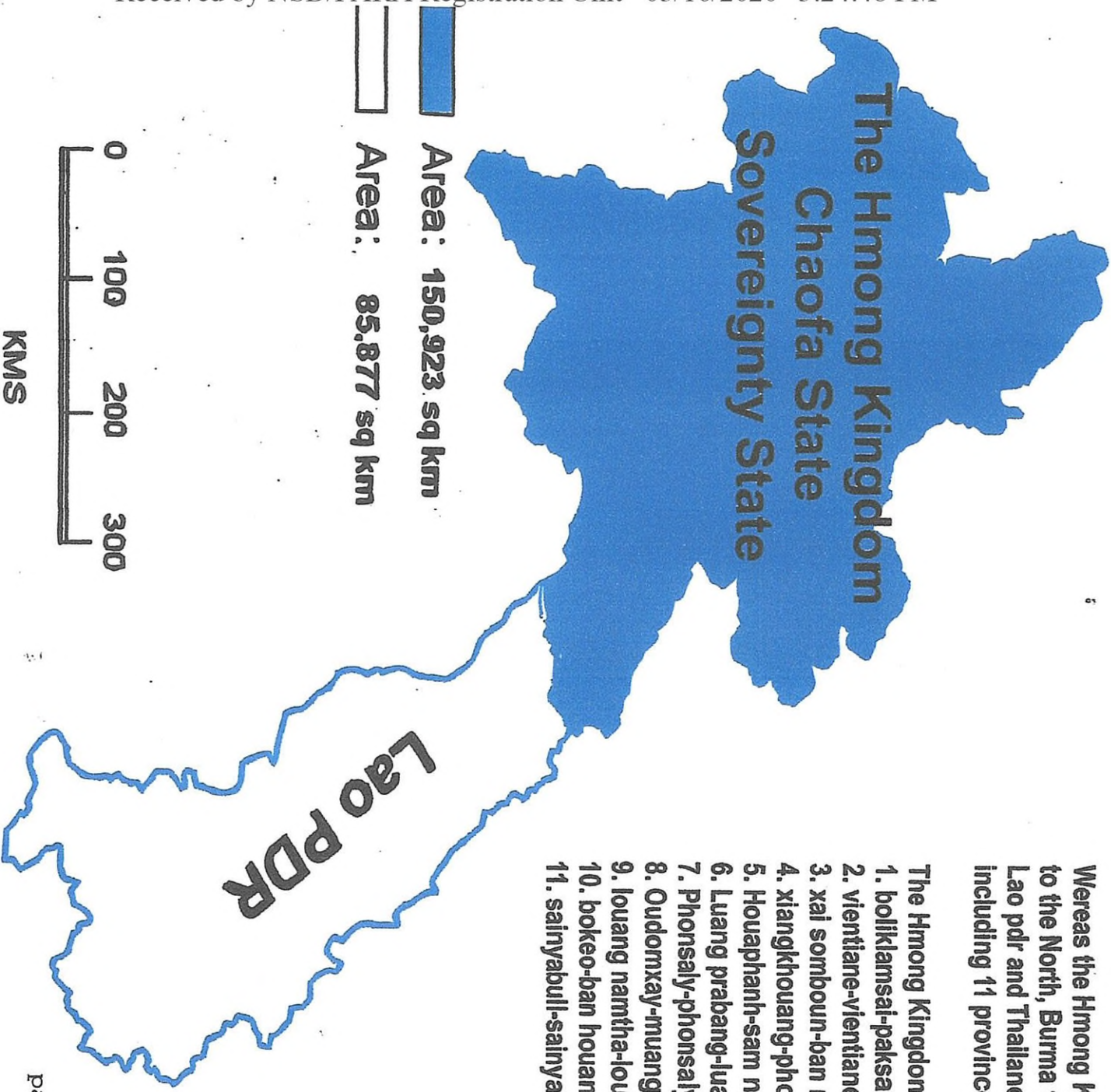


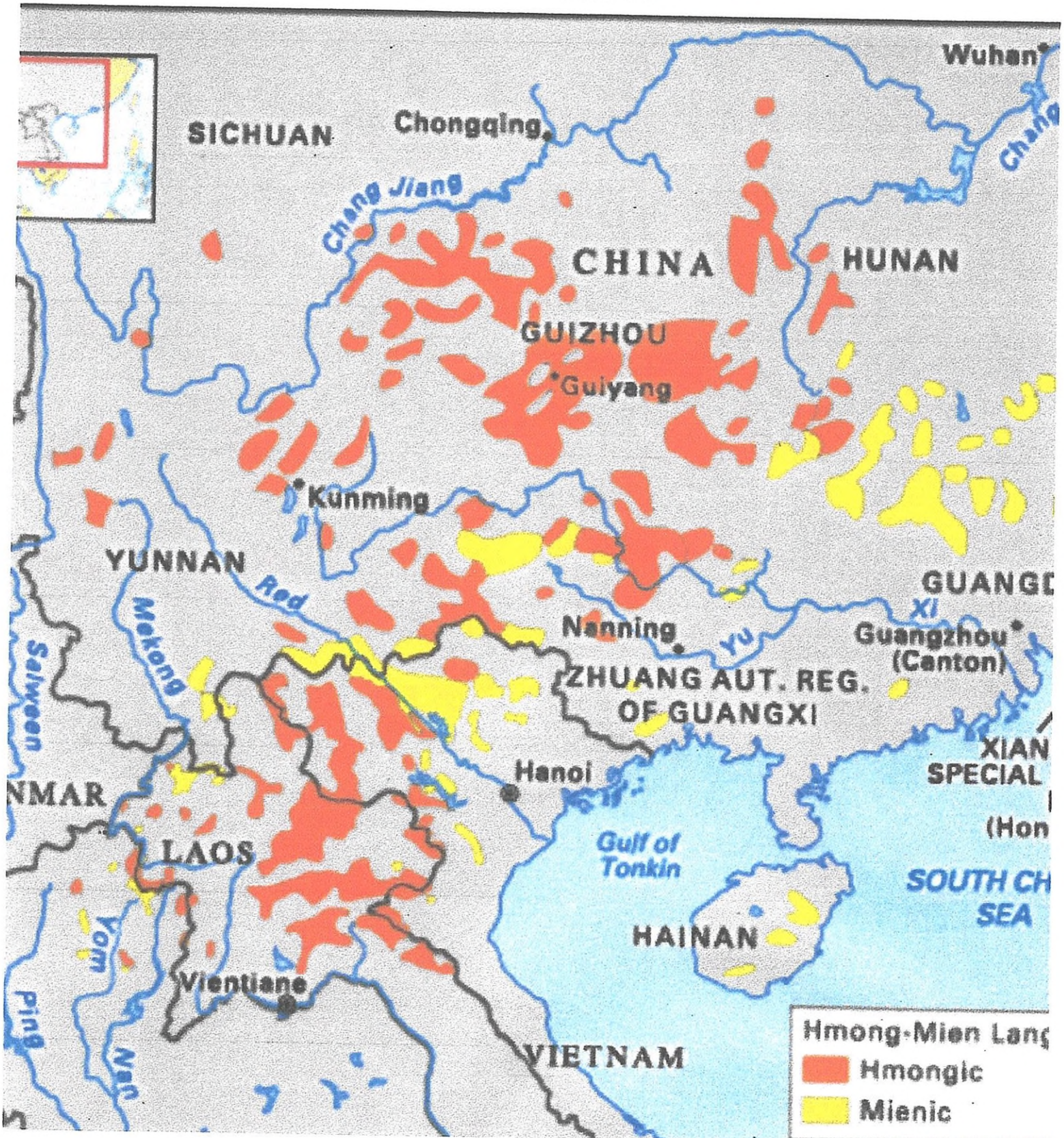
THE HMONG KINGDOM CHAOFSA STATE NATION INDEPENDENCE STATE

Whereas the Hmong Kingdom Chaofsa State Borders China to the North, Burma to the West, Vietnam to the East, Lao pdr and Thailand to the south, Country area 150,923 sq kn including 11 provinces.

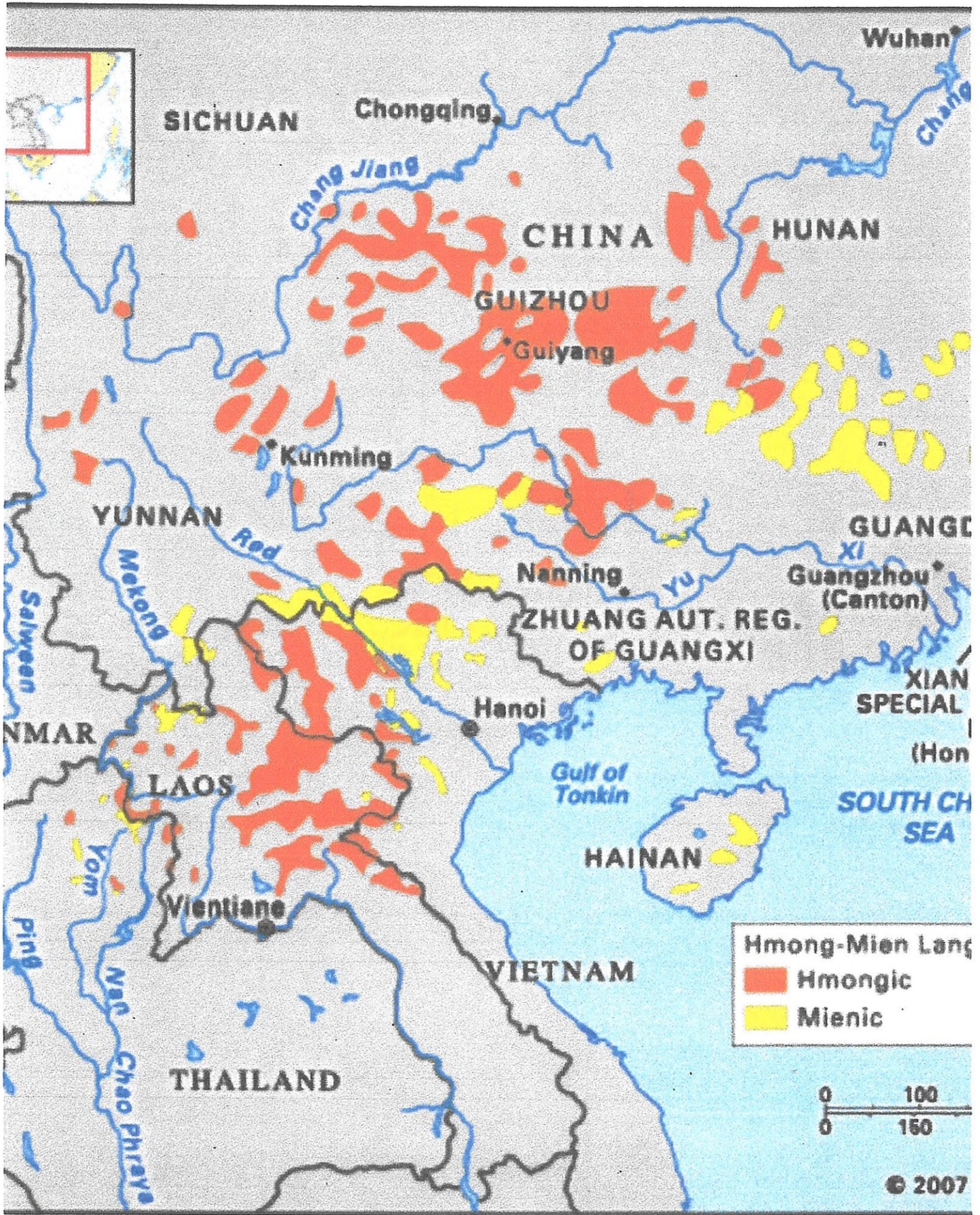
The Hmong Kingdom Chaofsa State Nation Province List:

1. bolikiamsai-paksan
2. vientiane-ventiane
3. xai somboun-ban moua cha
4. xiangkhouang-phosavan
5. Houaphanh-sam neia
6. Luang prabang-luang prabang
7. Phonsaly-phonsaly
8. Oudomxay-muang xay
9. louang namtha-louang namtha
10. bokeo-ban houang xai
11. sainyabuli-sainyabuli





HMONG KINGDOM CHAOFA STATE NATION STATE
IS GREATER PEOPLE IN THE REGION ASIA, LOOK UP THE
HMONG MAP WAS EXISTED MORE 5000 YEARS, THE RED
MARK WAS THE HMONG NATION HOMELAND





THE HMONG KINGDOM CHAOFA STATE

SOVEREIGNTY NATION STATE

Asia Region The Northern Laos

**Human Rights Political Social Economic
Trade Development Cultural Representative
And Homeland Defense and Democracy
Protection and Security The Asia The Region**

THE HMONG KINGDOM CHAOFA STATE NATION STATE

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Date Jan 9, 2020

Chapter 1 Article 1. Whereas the returned of the king fangtubtsimnuj. R. Hmong Huabtais as is the king of the Hmong Kingdom Chaofa State Nation State's sovereignty state, founded was founders by prince Nraug Na and princess Gao Youa was existed 5000 years ago the Asia the Region, its was capitol plain of De Jar, Xienkhouang, northern Laos.

Article 2. Whereas the hmong kingdom chaofa state's indigenous people state the Asia the Region, a peace-loving nation, existed more than 5,000 years in the greater Asia and Southeast Asia, with their owned distinct language, society, culture, religion, politic and social and economic, agriculture, rice farming and livestock, included national flag.

Article 3. whereas the hmong chaofa indigenous people nation are the descendants of the hmong great king Chi-you was the great grant Father and joulidou was his kingdom in 2600 B.C., and San-Miao Kingdom and now called Southern China, and prince Nraug Na and

princess Gao Youa were the founders of the Great Kingdom of the De jar and now called Plain De jar, Xiengkhouang Northern Laos.

Article 4. whereas Due from 1945 after world war two regime Nazi Germany ended and began regime communist from 1946-2020 was according to the hmong chaofa nation were allied troops with the French Indochina war and the United States during the Vietnam war, In 1975 U.S.troops withdrew from Vietnam, Cambodia, and secret war in Laos, regime communist Lao Issara or Lao PDR were labeled that the hmong chaofa nation were their Enemy and exterminated of committed war crimes of mass genocide, political persecution against the hmong chaofa people of that allied troops with the United States, more 4.9 half million were killed included babies, childs, women and men.

Article 5. whereas From to Due 1946-2020, crimes regime government Lao PDR were not stop killing the hmong chaofa indigenous people the region northern Laos, and denied all peacefull signed agreement and denied all humanitarian aids included international and United Nations.

Article 6. whereas The Victims, I am Monarchy and I am the king Fangtubtsimnuj.R. Hmong Huabtais, the Head of Country and Conducting the Hmong kingdom Chao State's Delare War for Declaration of Independence State against the Criminal Regime Communist Government the Lao People's Democratic Republic Communist State., no longer under regime Lao PDR rule and separation from Lao PDR . (explained): United States separated from great Britain and gained independence on July 4 , 1776.)

Article 7. whereas The hmong kingdom chaofa state's sovereignty nation state, whereas border china to the north, Burma to the west, Vietnam to the east, lao pdr and Thailand to the south, whereas country area 150,923 sq km included 11 provinces list following:

1. Bolikhamsai-paksan

2. Vientiane-vientine
3. Xaisomboun-ban mouang cha
4. Xiengkhouang-phonsawan
5. Houaphanh-sam neua
6. Luang prabang-luang prabang
7. Phonsaly-phonsaly
8. Oudomxay-muang xai
9. Louang namtha-louan namtha
10. Bokeo-ban houang xai
11. Sainyabuli-sainyabuli

- Country is capitol is plain of de jar xiengkhouang, luang prabang and vientaine

- population is 3.9 million(3,9000,000)

- religion is freedom: christianity, Buddhism chamanism, etc.

-economic system is capitalist economy, market economy, technology economy, science economy, agriculture market, production economy, etc

-currency is hmong dollard (hm\$1= us\$1)

-government system is monarch democracy capitalism

- president is king fangtubtsimnuj.R. hmong huabtais

-prime minister is hang chong yia

-government branch is 13 branches

-government cabinet is 25 ministers

-military is 600,000 active arms

- military reserve is 400,000 ready to arms if needs

-all men and women age 18 years old must served the country

Article 8. whereas Preamble to the Hmong Kingdom Chaofa State Nation state Constitution, we the people of the Hmong Kingdom Chaofa State, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessing of

Liberty to ourselves and posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Hmong Kingdom Chaofa State Nation State.

Article 9. whereas The Constitution Protection the Hmong Nation hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men, women, child, baby are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Article 10. whereas The Constitution the Bill of Rights of the Hmong Kingdom Chaofa State Nation State, Constitution Protects basis freedoms of the Hmong Citizens, The Bill of Rights Protects freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of assembly, freedom of expression and press, freedom to petition the government, the rights to bear arms.

Article 11. whereas The Constitution the civil rights are protection basic rights that every citizen has under the laws of the government, civil rights for every person protect that regardless of gender, skin color, religion, nationality, age, disability, racial should not be discrimination against, minority, politic, social and economic, life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness, and that every individual is entitled to certain unalienable rights.

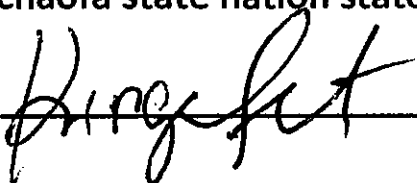
Article 12. whereas the State urgent of the State of emergency, year 2020 criminal regime communist Lao PDR government ordered 3,000 military to attack and wanted to be exterminated the hmong chaofa indigenous people the Asia the region northern laos, location special zone xaisomboun mountain forest jungle. I am the president of the hmong kingdom chaofa state urgent to democracy protection, protects my people, my homeland defense, my homeland for peace and security the region, I urgent needs my allied the United States troops peacekeeping and The

United nations troops must stop the Laotian military the region immediately.

Article 13. I am president the hmong kingdom chaofa state urgent needs international troops military aids to fighting and against Enemy Laotian military and or criminal regime communist lao PDR that violation of genocide and political persecution against the hmong chaofa indigenous people the region from 1946-2020, also Criminal government lao PDR were violation the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, I hope the international troops and the United Nations troops and the United States troops will co-operation to Stop criminal lao army the region and god blessing our allied troops will helpers our people and safety my people and survives my people the region the hmong kingdom chaofa state nation state, god blessing all of yours, Thank you!

Urgent Declare War Against Criminal Lao PDR Were Exterminated of Committed War Crimes of Mass Genocide and Political Persecution Against the Hmong Chaofa Indigenous people The Asia The Region Northern Laos, 1946-2020 the Victims Civilians were killed 4.9 hafi million Included babies, childs, women and men,

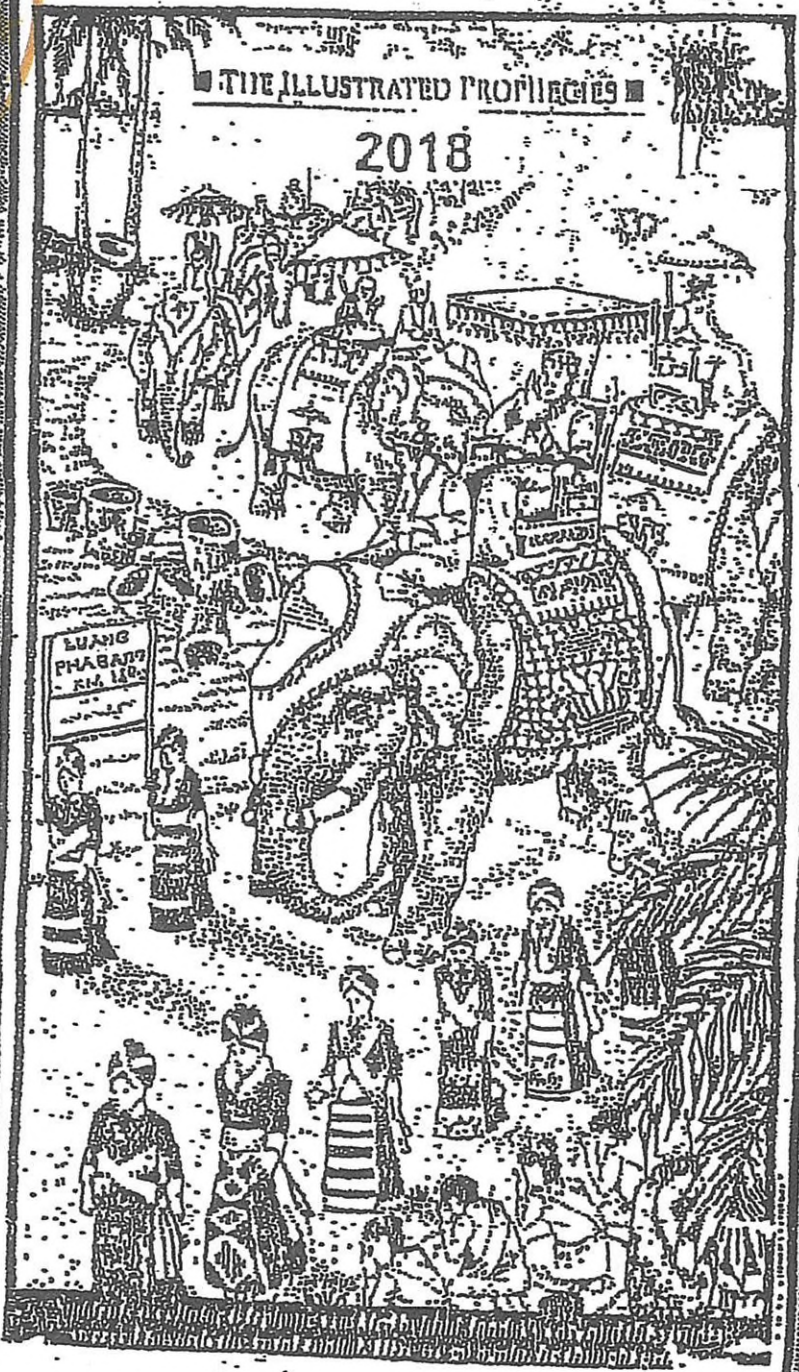
Declare War Order by the King or the President of the hmong kingdom chaofa state nation state, region nortern laos, Asia.

Signature  Date Jan 9, 2020

King Fangtubsimnuj.R. Hmong Huabtai, The prophecy of War, The Returned of King of the Hmong Kingdom Chaofa State Nation State Against Enemy the criminal Regime Communist Lao Issara Lao People Democratic Republic Communist State were Exterminated of Committed War Crimes of Mass Genocide and political Persecution Against the Hmong Chaofa Indigenous People the Asia the Region Northern Laos, 4.9 Half million Victims-Civilian Were Killed.



ຄຳທຳນາຍຈາກ "ເອຊຽນວິຕລີ"



ອີງຕາມແຜນລຽງຊ້າວທີ່ ໄດ້ມາຈາກແບບກຳຊົນ "ເອຊຽນວິຕລີ" ສປປ ທີ 19 ເດືອນພຶກສາ 1994 ທີ່ຜ່ານມາແລະເມື່ອຜ່ານໄປຮ່ວມ ທັງຫລາຍເຫັນແລ້ວກະຮຸນາຊ່ອຍແປໃຫ້ດ້ວຍວ່າ "ຮຸນາເນທີ່ສາສດາ ຈາກ ເຫລົ່ານັ້ນມີມູນຮຸນາມາມີຄວາມໝາຍຄືແນວໃດ?"



THE HMONG KINGDOM CHAOF A STATE

SOVEREIGNTY NATION STATE

Asia Region The Northern Laos

Human Rights Political Social Economic

Trade Development Culture Representative

**Bilateral Trade Agreement Signed Between The Hmong Kingdom
Chaofa State Nation State and The United States of America**

DATE: Jan 9, 2020, Adopted: Resolution-U.S.Congress.gov-
H.Res.992-115th Congress 2 D Session-Condemning the actions taken by
regime Lao people's democratic republic communist state were
Exterminated of committed war crimes of genocide and political
persecution and economic crimes against democracy the hmong
nation, the hmong kingdom chaofa state, indigenous people state.

CHAPTER 1 ARTICLE 1. PEACE AND HOMELAND DEFENSE AND
DEMOCRACY PROTECTION AND SECURITY THE ASIA REGION NORTHERN
LAOS IS AGREEMENT ALLIED PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE HMONG
KINGDOM CHAOF A STATE GOVERNMENT AND THE UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT AND THE UNITED NATIONS.

ARTICLE 2. STATE URGENT OF STATE OF EMERGENCY NEED ASSISTANCE
OF THE FOLLOWING:

-The hmong chaofa homeland country is in the Asia, the Region
northern laos, whereas the border china to the north, Burma to the
west, Vietnam to the east, lao pdr and Thailand to the south

-humanitarian aids: food, beverage, clothing, home shelter, medicine,
health care, hospital, social welfare, employment, job vocational,
education, economic, country development urban and rural and more.

- urgent need the united states and united nations troops peacekeeping to protection and security the region of the hmong nation satate and the hmong kingdom chaofa state

ARTICLE 3. BILATERAL TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED BETWEEN THE HMONG KINGDOM CHAOFA STATE NATION STATE AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IS:

- CAPITALIST ECNOMY
- MARKET ECOMY
- MANUFACTURE, FACTORY, ASSEMBLY COMPANY
- TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCE
- MILITARY BASE AND AIRFORCE BASE
- PEACEKEEPING AND DEFENSE AND SECURITY THE RGIION
- PROTECTION THE DEMOCRACY THE REGION

ARTICLE 4. THE PEACEKEEPING AGREEMENT IS LAW AND SIGNED BETWEEN THE HMONG CHAOFA STATE GOVERNMENT AND THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND THE UNITED NATIONS.

The King Fangtubtsimnuj.R. Hmong huabtais the Hmong Kingdom Chaofa State Nation State

Signature King fad Date Jan 9, 2020

The president Donald Trump of the United States Of America

Signature _____ Date _____



THE HMONG KINGDOM CHAOF A STATE

SOVEREIGNTY NATION STATE

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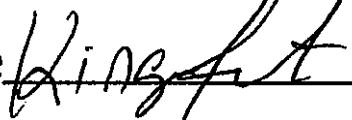
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- MILITARY BASE AND AIRFORCE BASE
- PEACEKEEPING AND DEFENSE AND SECURITY THE RGIION
- PROTECTION THE DEMOCRACY THE REGION

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The King Fangtubtsimnuj.R. Hmong huabtais the Hmong Kingdom Chaofa State Nation State

Signature  Date Jan 9, 2020

The president Donald Trump of the United States Of America

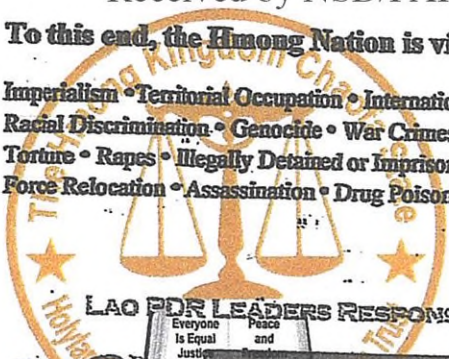
Signature _____ Date _____

EXHIBIT C

**THE MATERIAL PROVED THE
PHOTOS THAT CRIMINAL
REGIME LAO PDR GENOCIDE
THE VICTIMS-CIVILIAN THE
HMONG CHAOFA INDIGENOUS
PEOPLE THE REGION NOTHERN
LAOS**

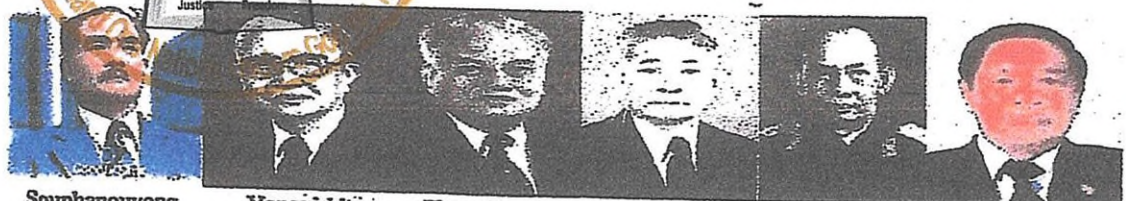
To this end, the Hmong Nation is victim to **CONDITIONS** of -

Imperialism • Territorial Occupation • International Conflicts • Population Displacements • Economic Marginalization
Racial Discrimination • Genocide • War Crimes • Atrocities • Chemical Weapons • Force Starvation • Rights Violations
Torture • Rapes • Illegally Detained or Imprisonment • Refugees Repatriation • Children Trafficking • Disappearances •
Force Relocation • Assassination • Drug Poisoning • Execution • Grave Desecration



IN PERSPECTIVE

LAO PDR LEADERS RESPONSIBLE FOR OVER 200,000 HMONG DEATHS



Souphanouvong Vongvichit Phonvihane Phoumsavanh Siphandon Sayasone

LAO TROOPS AND VIETNAMESE MERCENARIES -- Covert Operations to Attack



Location: Kaysomboun Special Zone, Hmong Resistance Territories

WAR CRIMES • ATROCITIES • STARVATION • MASSACRE



Mr. Bounnhang Vorachit Mr. Phankham Viphavanh Mr. Thongloun Sisulith Prime Minister

REGIME LAO PDR GOVERNMENT
GENOCIDE THE HMONH CHAOPA
PEOPLE NORTHERN LAOS
ALL LEADERS WERE COMMITTED
CRIMES, WANTED FOR JUSTICE
VICTIMS CIVILAIN WERE KILL
INCLUDED BABY, CHILD, WOMEN
AND MEN.

To this end, the Hmong Nation is victim to **CONDITIONS** of –

Imperialism [] Territorial Occupation [] International Conflicts [] Population Displacements [] Economic Marginalization
Racial Discrimination [] Genocide [] War Crimes [] Atrocities [] Chemical Weapons [] Force Starvation [] Rights Violations
Torture [] Rapes [] Illegally Detained or Imprisonment [] Refugees Repatriation [] Children Trafficking [] Disappearances
Force Relocation [] Assassination [] Drug Poisoning [] Execution [] Grave Desecration

IN PERSPECTIVE

LAO PDR LEADERS RESPONSIBLE FOR OVER 200,000 HMONG DEATHS



Souphanouvong Vongvichit Phomvihane Phoumsavanh Siphandon Sayasone

LAO TROOPS AND VIETNAMESE MERCENARIES – Covert Operations to Attack

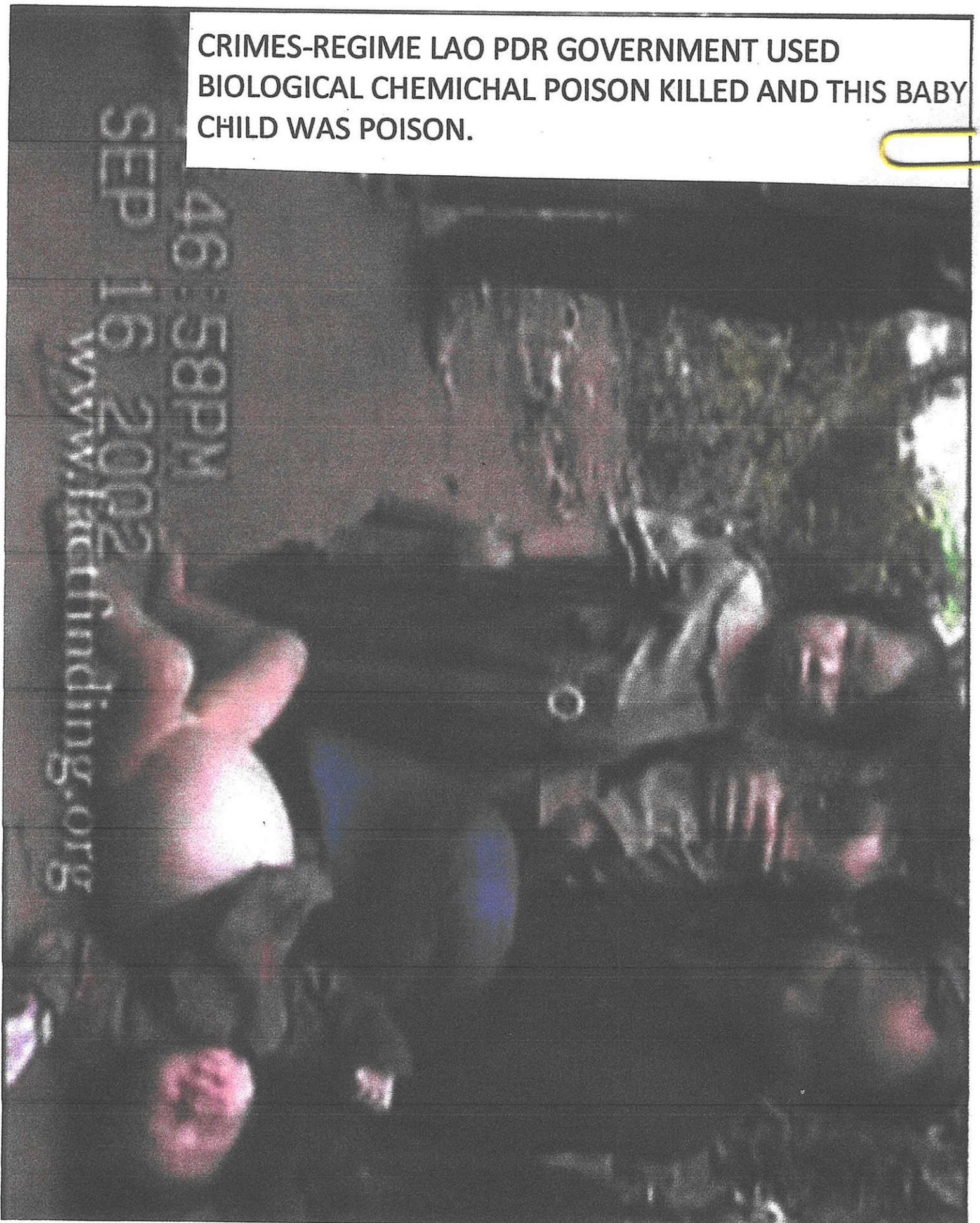
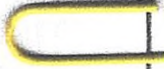


Location: Xaysomboun Special Zone, Hmong Resistance Territories

WAR CRIMES [] ATROCITIES [] STARVATION [] MASSACRE



CRIMES-REGIME LAO PDR GOVERNMENT USED
BIOLOGICAL CHEMICAL POISON KILLED AND THIS BABY
CHILD WAS POISON.



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**HMONG CHAOFA GIRL CHILDRENS PRISONERS AND
AFTER SEXUAL ASSAULT, RAPE OF VIOLENCE AND KILLED
ALL BY CRIMES-REGIME LAO PDR GOVERNMENT**

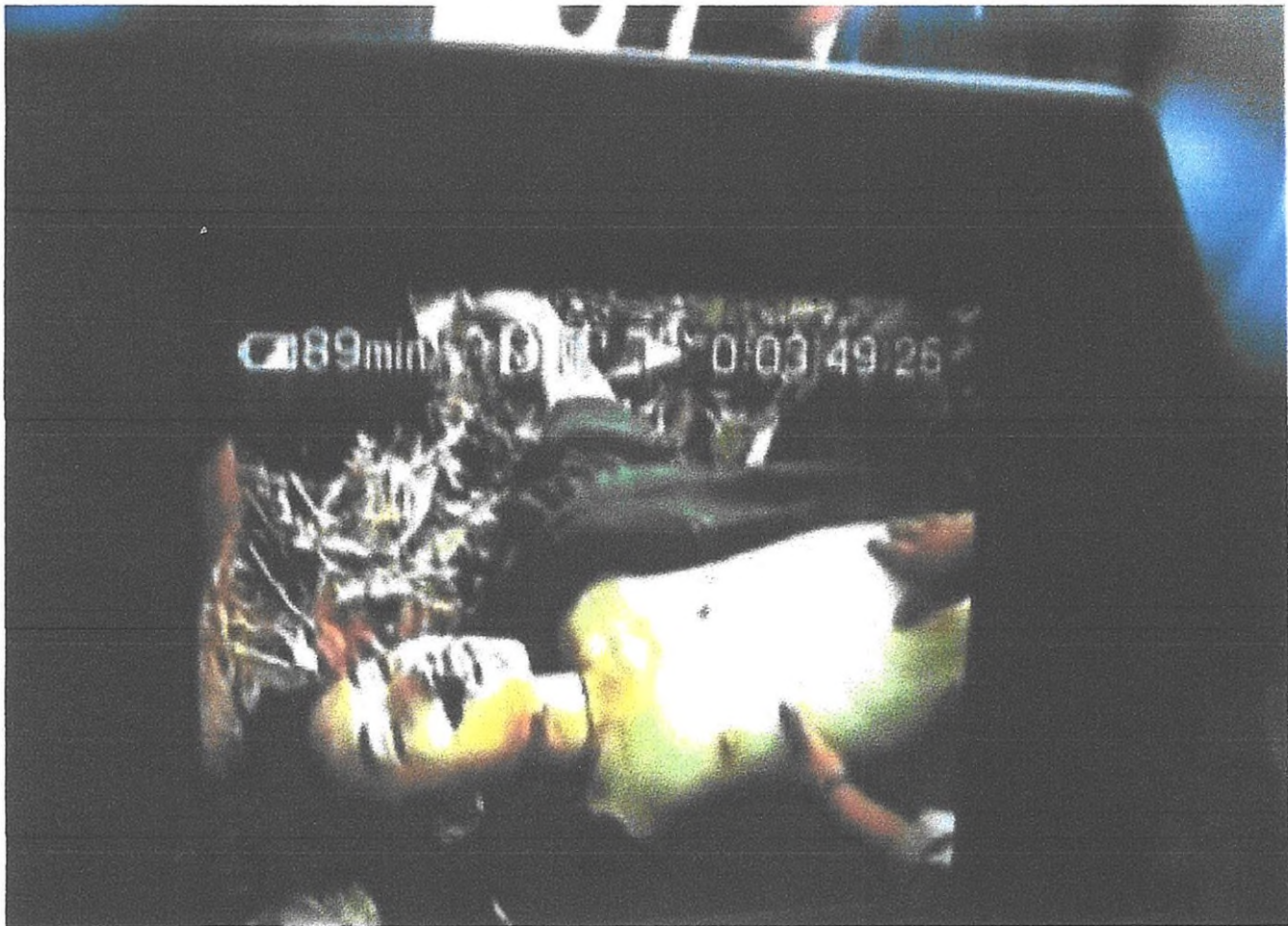


**CRIMES-REGIME LAO PDR GOVERNMENT
GENOCIDE THE HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE VICTIMS**





CRIMES-REGIME LAO PDR GOVERNMENT
GENOCIDE THE HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE VICTIM



2020

STATE OF URGENT OF EMERGENCY NEED HUMANITARIAN AIDS, PEACE AND HOMELAND SECURITY AND SELF-DEFENSE AND DEMOCRACY PROTECTION THE REGION, ORDER, URGENT THE UNITED STATES AND UNITED NATIONS TROOPS PEACEKEEPING TO THE REGION

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CRIMES-REGIME LAO PDR GOVERNMENT
GENOCIDE THE HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE VICTIM!



CRIMES-REGIME LAO PDR GOVERNMENT

GENOCIDE THE HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE VICTIMS



but you wanted to go with us

HFC

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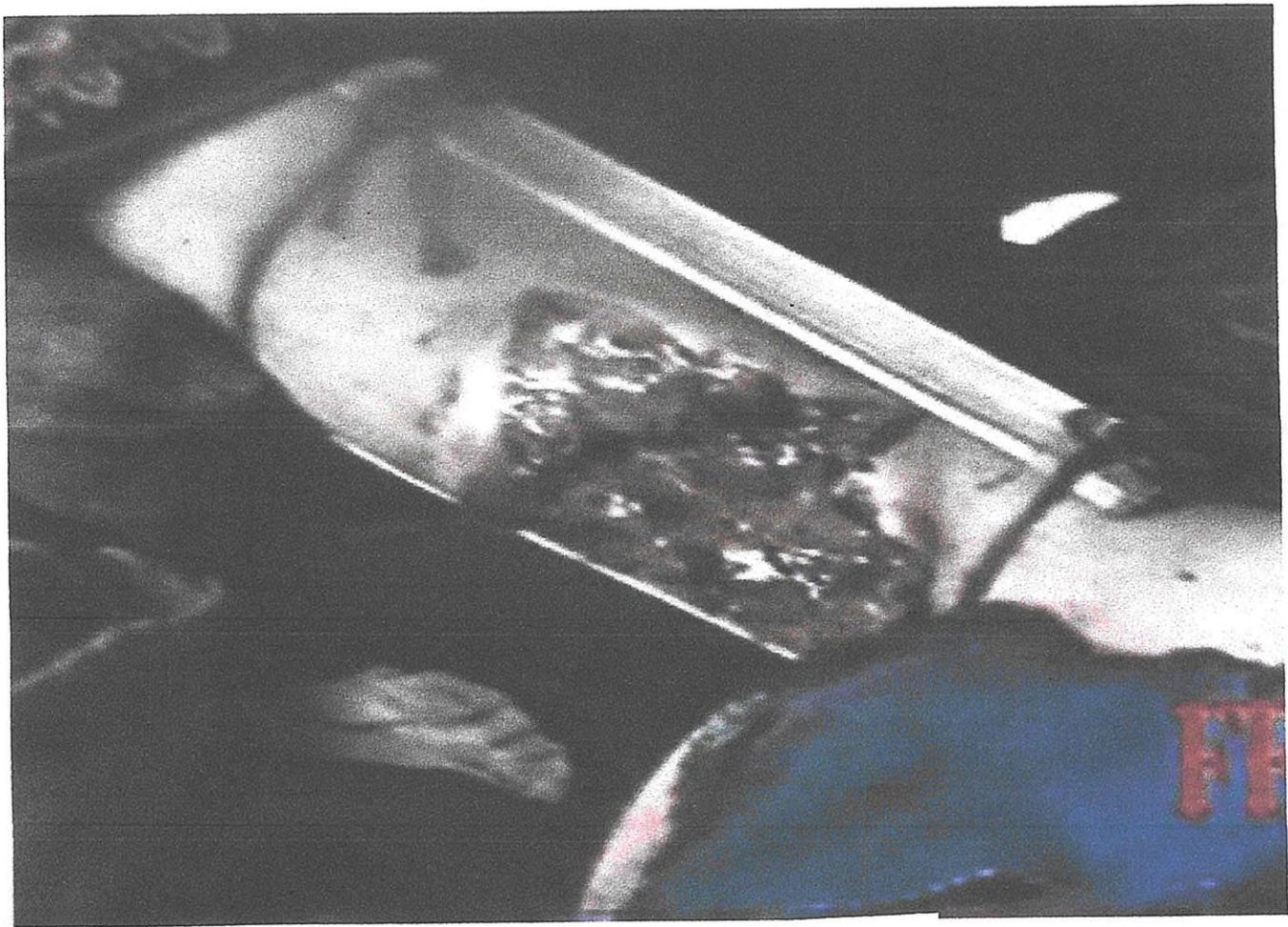
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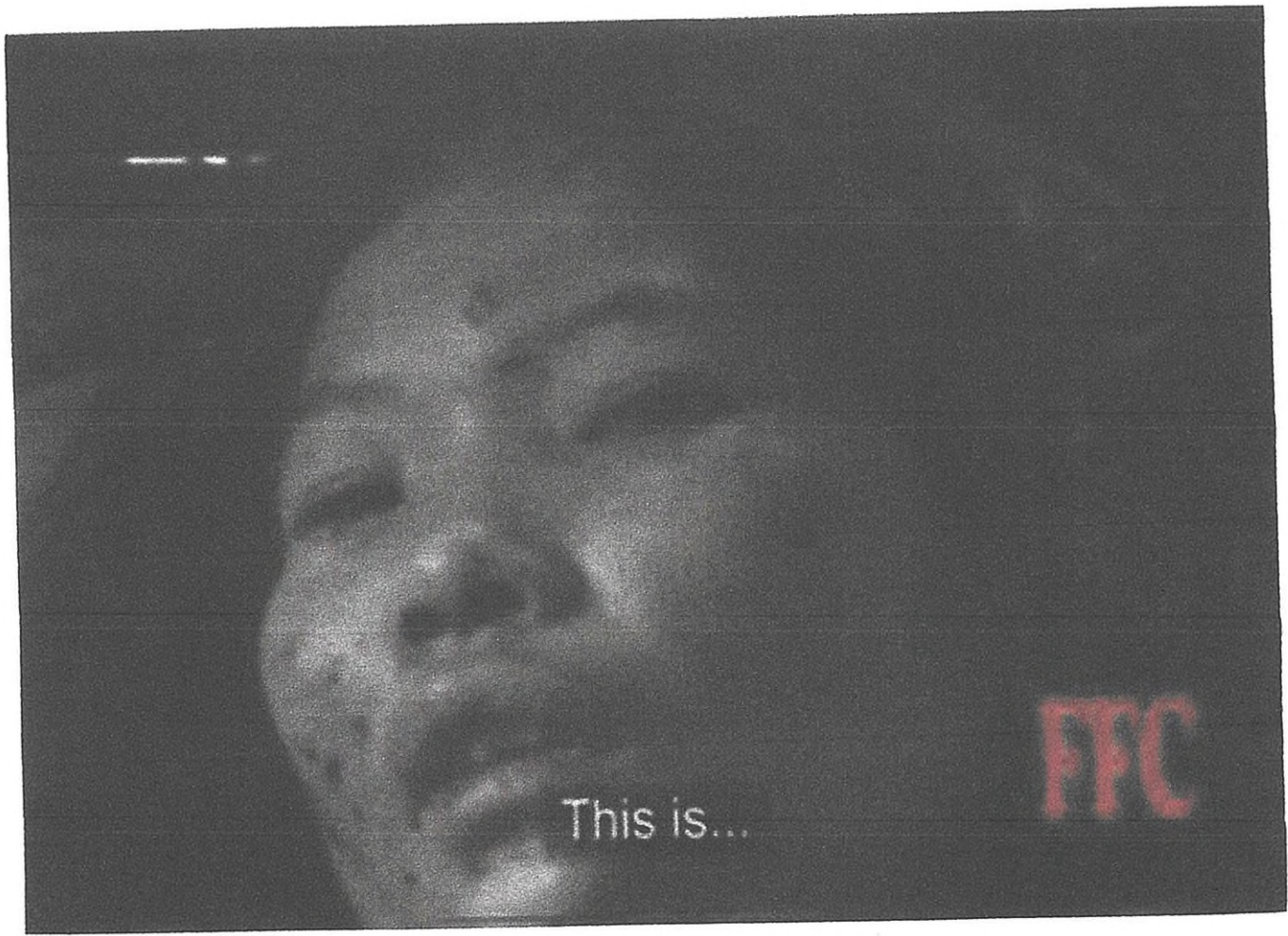
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GENOCIDE THE HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE VICTIMS



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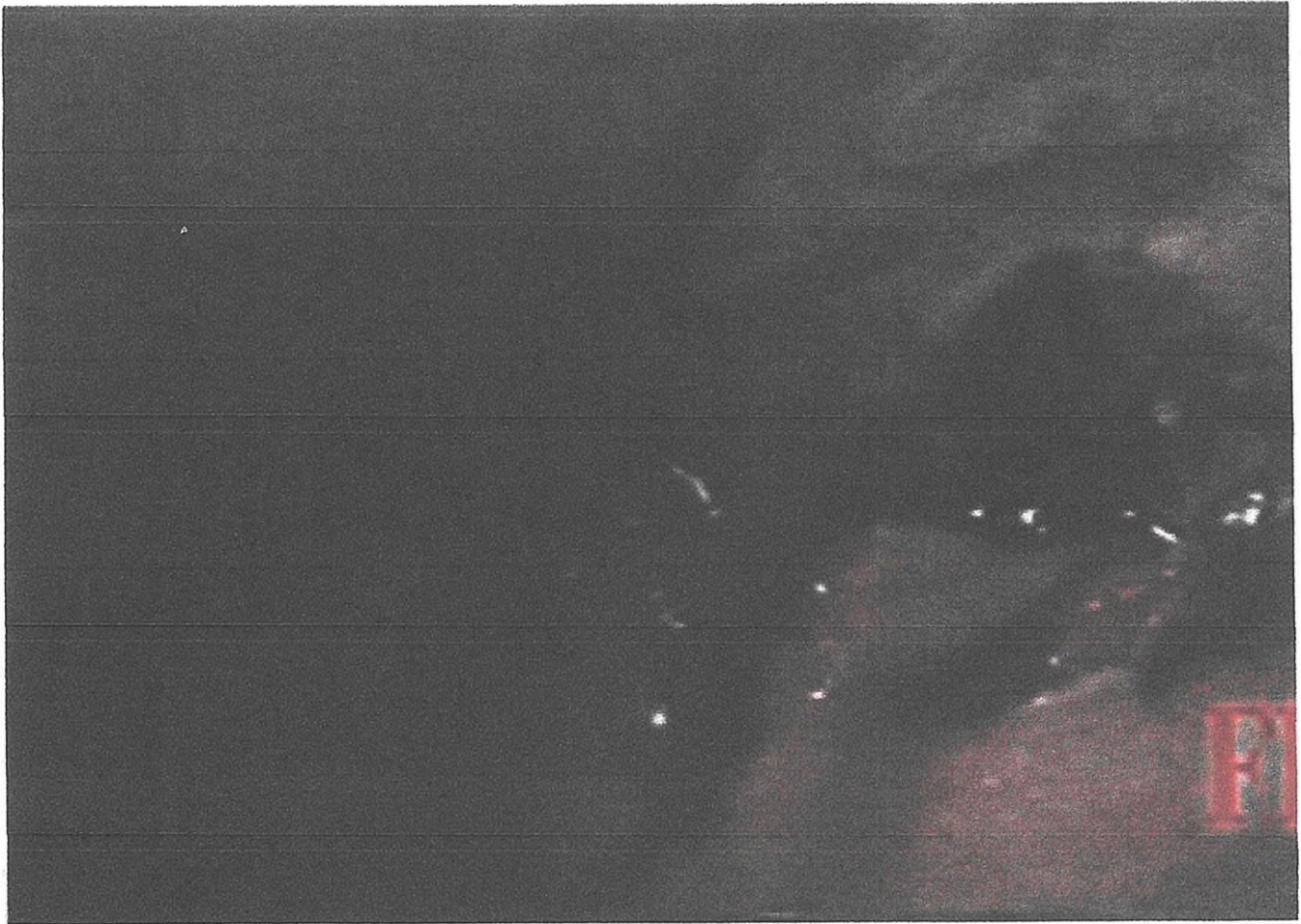
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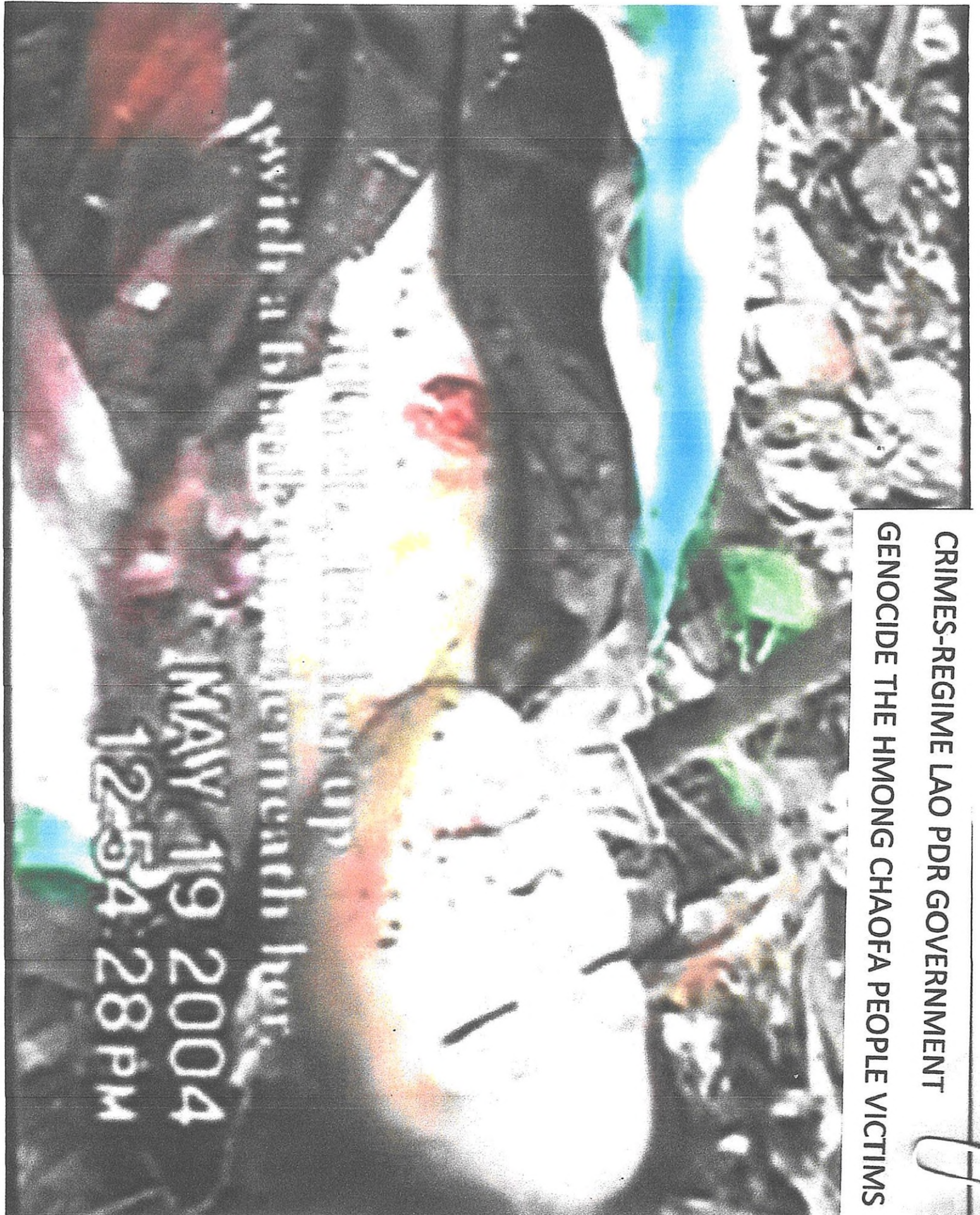
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GENOCIDE THE HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE VICTIMS



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**CRIMES-REGIME LAO PDR GOVERNMENT
GENOCIDE THE HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE VICTIMS**



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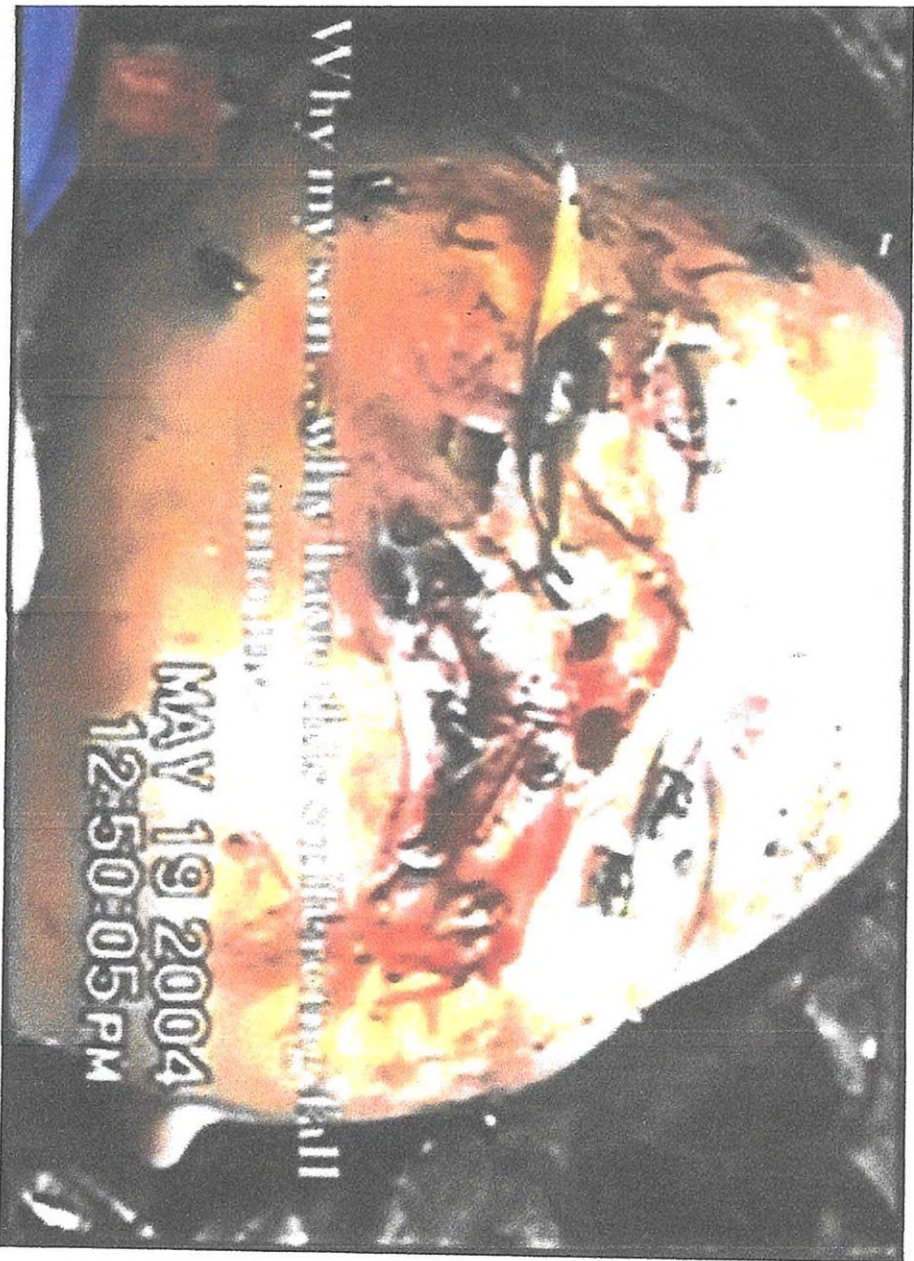


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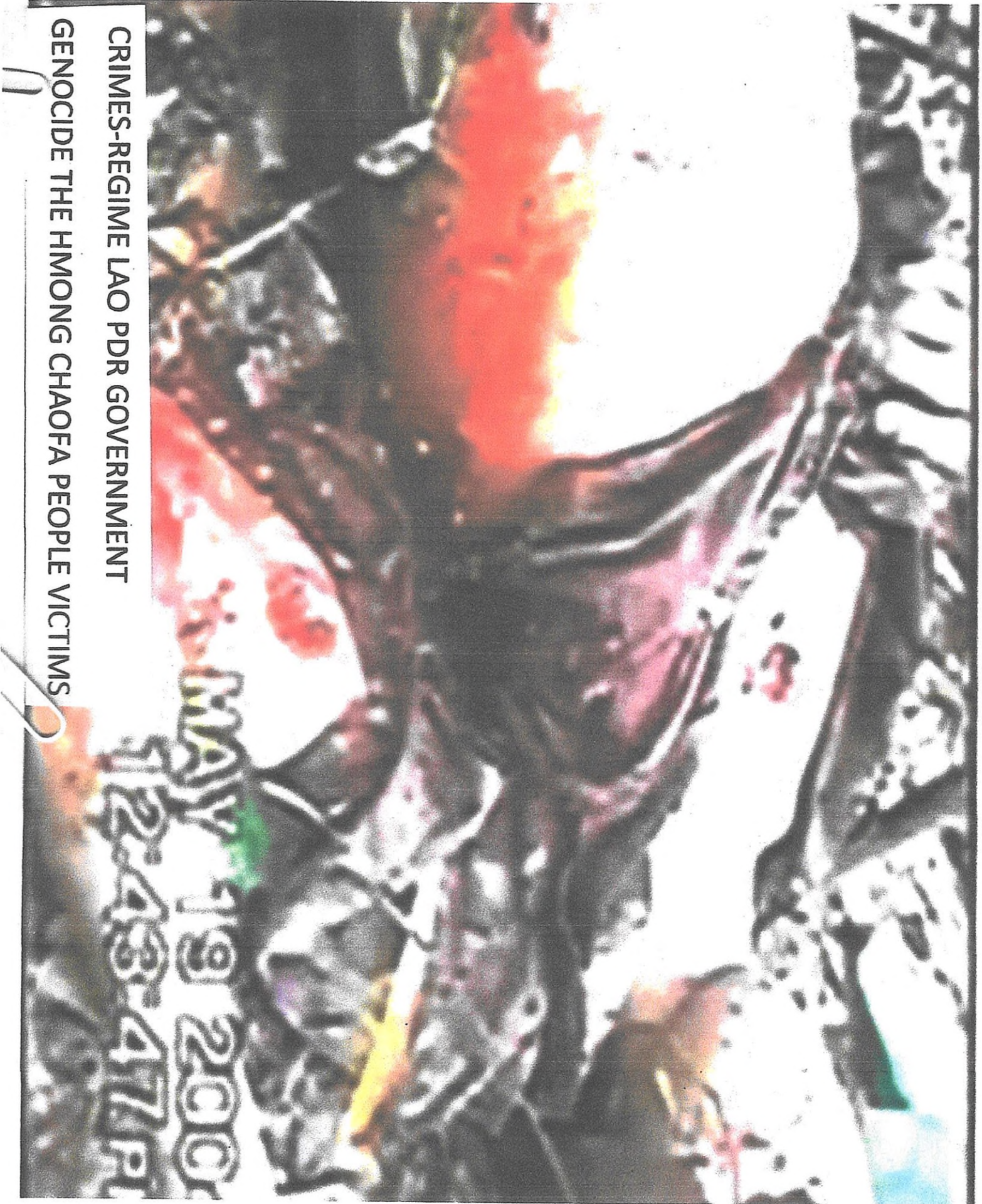




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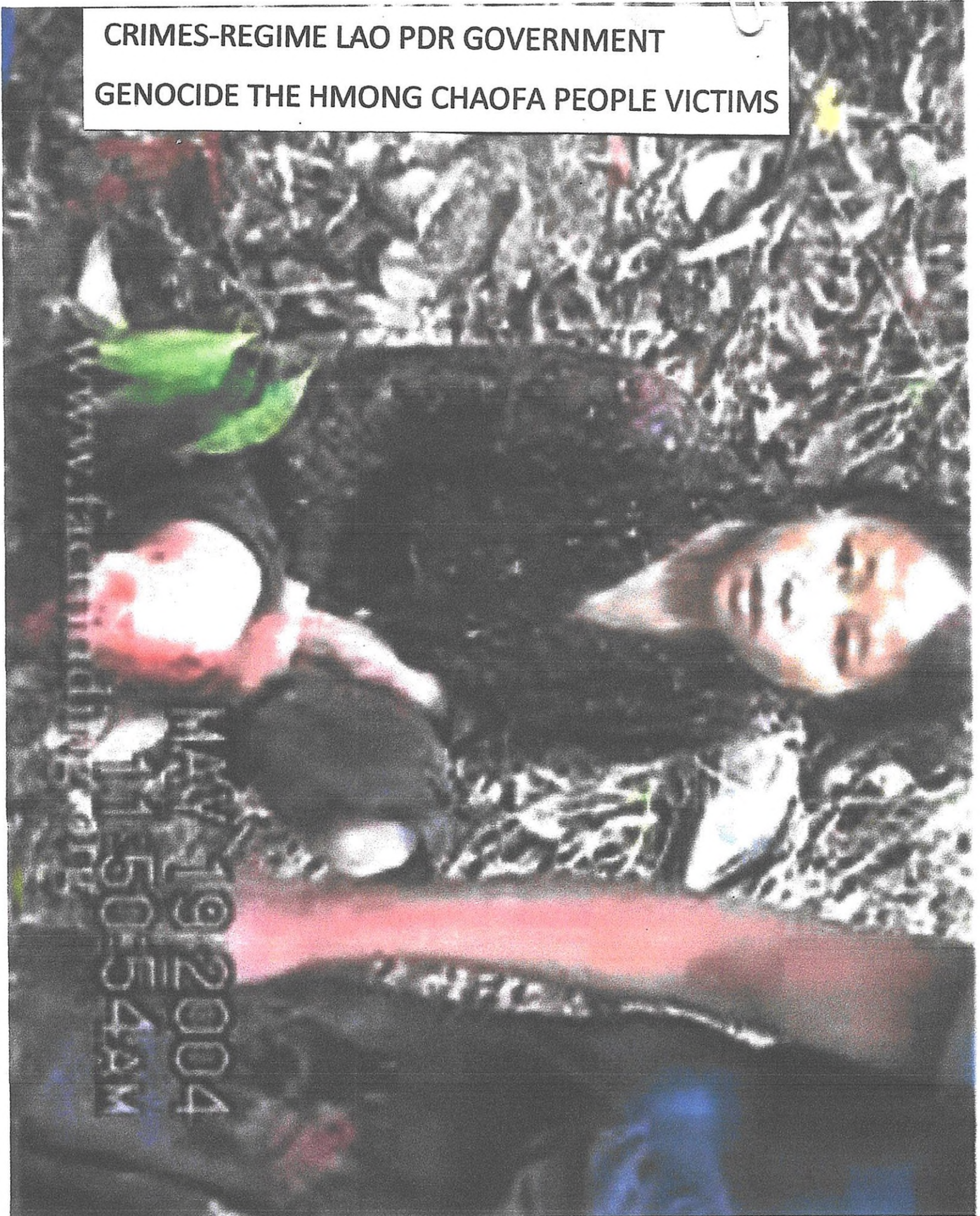
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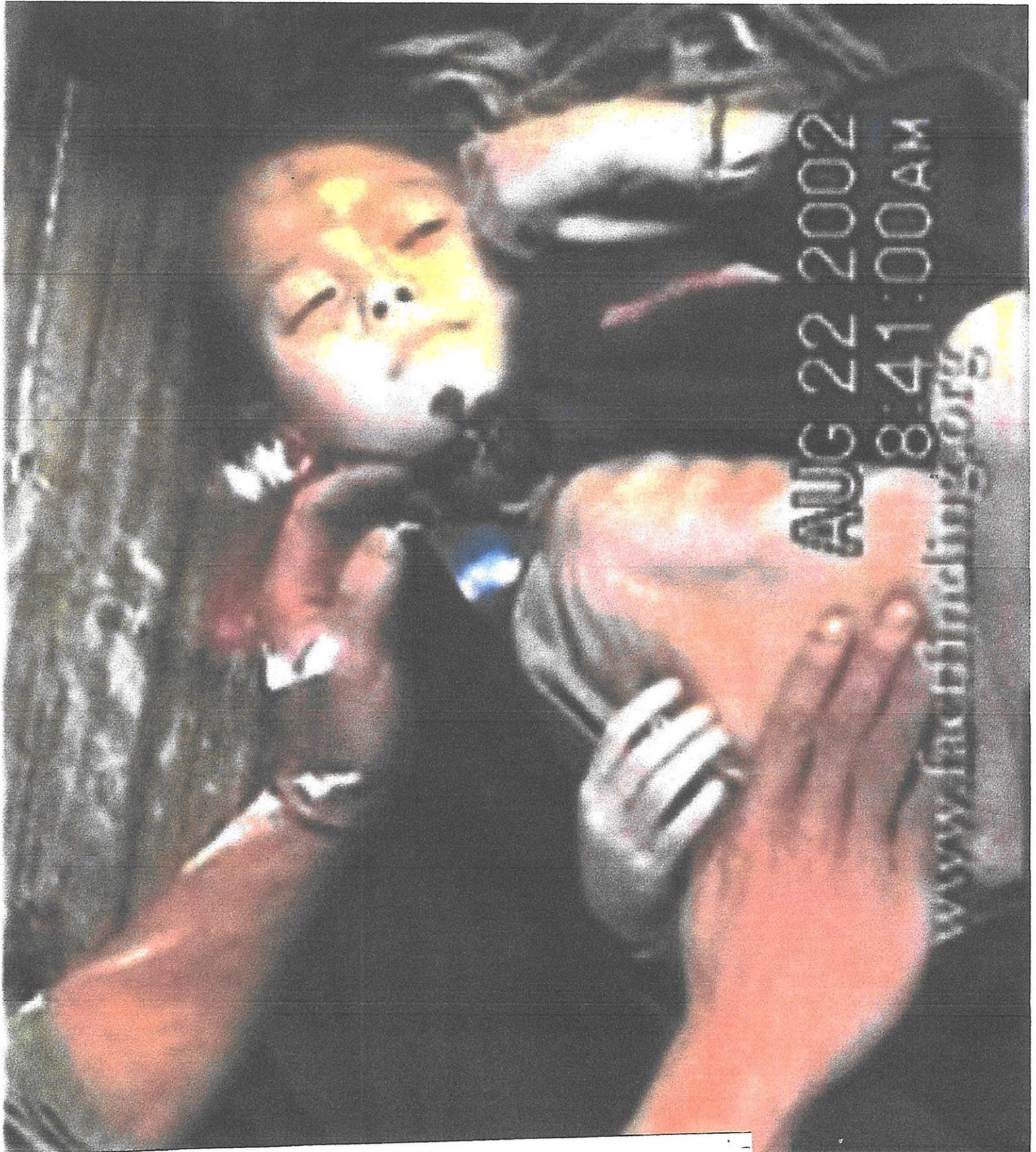


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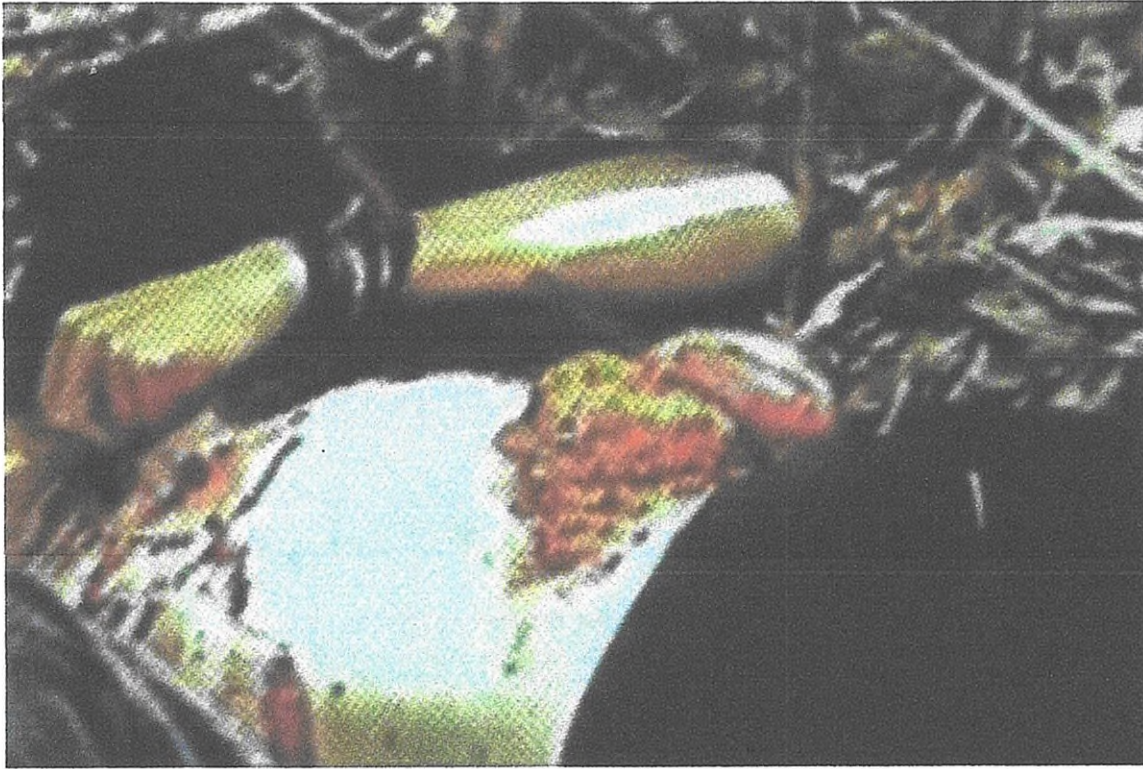
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GENOCIDE THE HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE VICTIMS**







**CRIMES-REGIME LAO PDR GOVERNMENT
GENOCIDE THE HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE VICTIMS**



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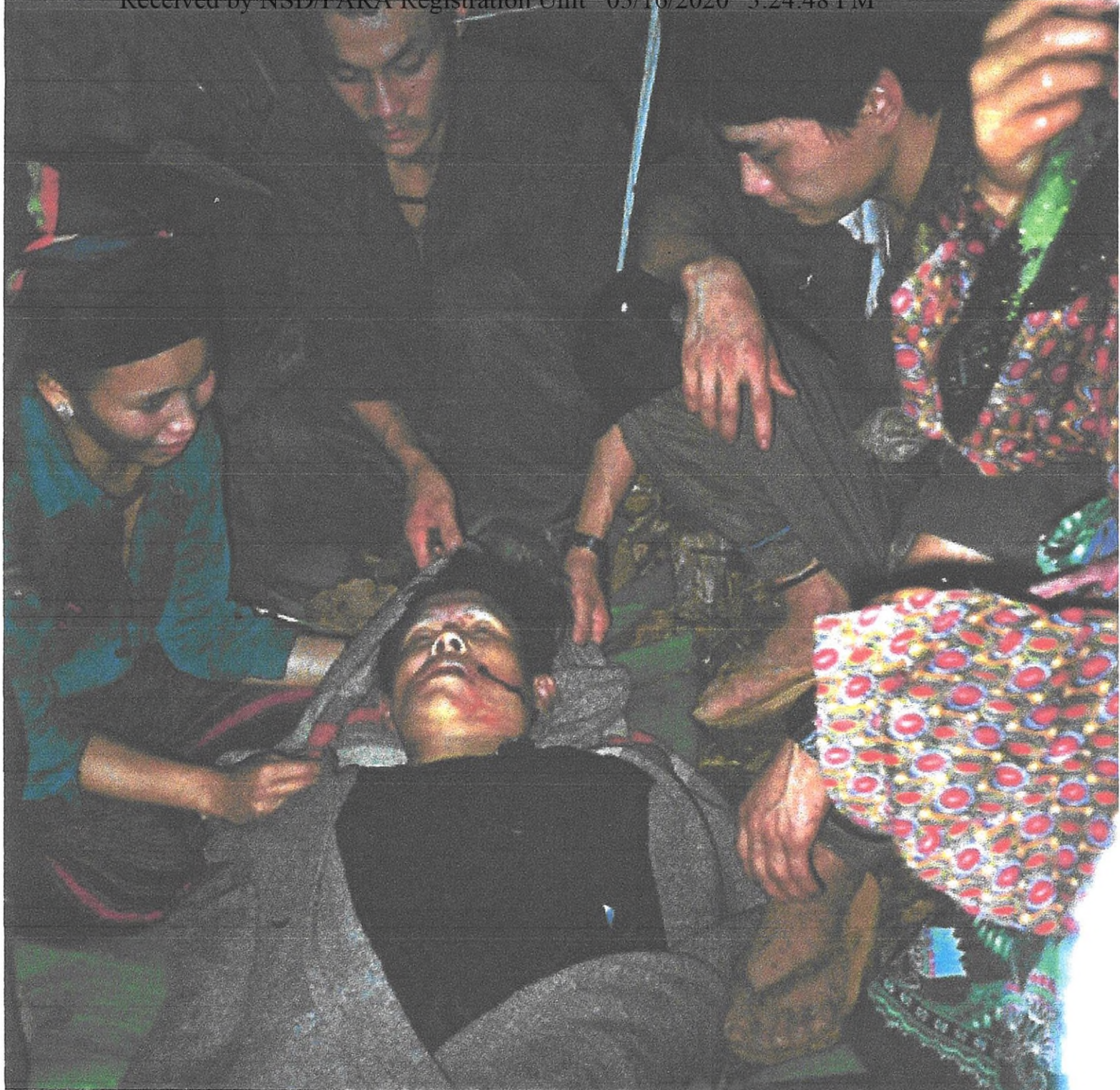
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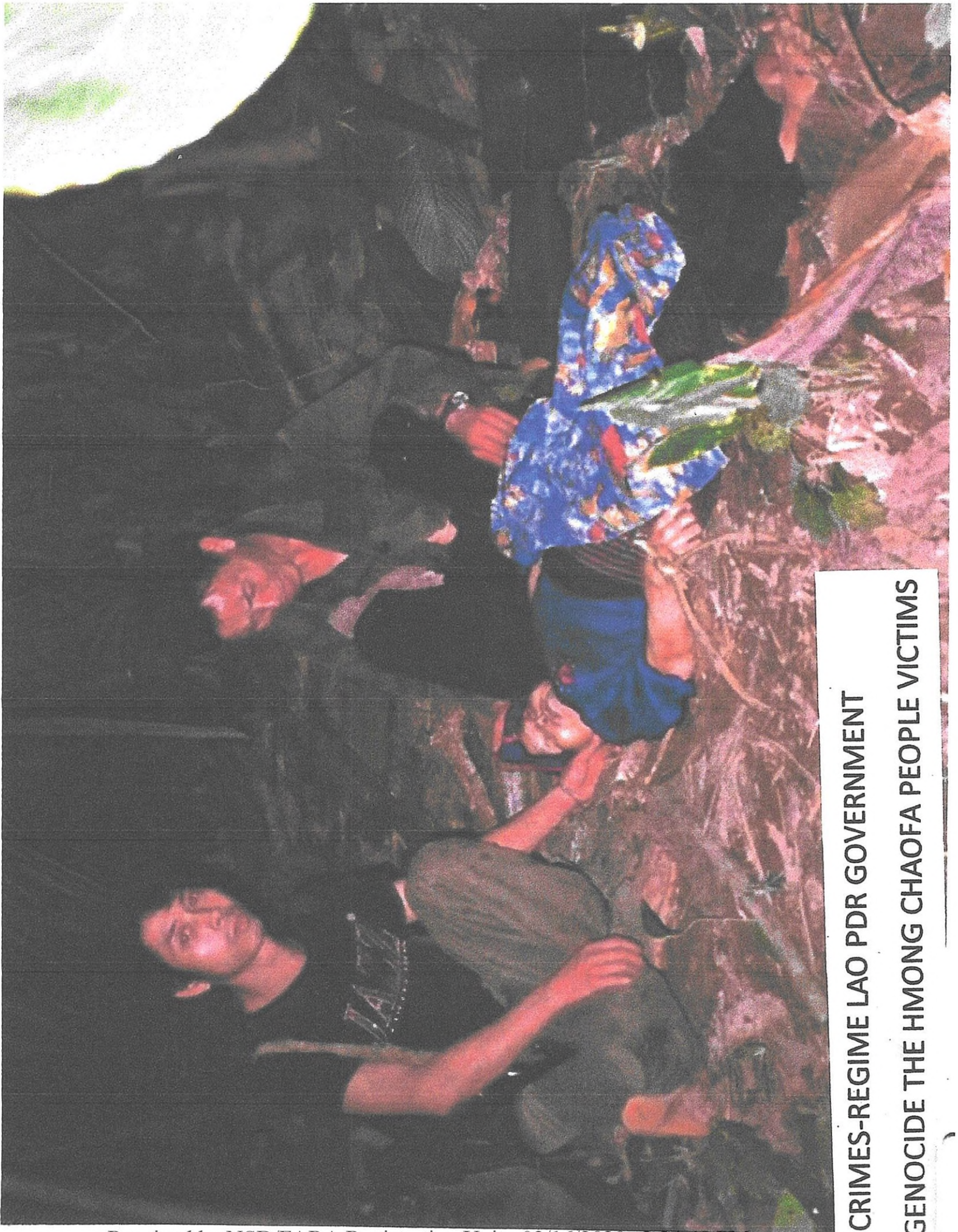
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**CRIMES-REGIME LAO PDR GOVERNMENT
GENOCIDE THE HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE VICTIMS**

CRIMES-REGIME LAO PDR GOVERNMENT
GENOCIDE THE HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE VICTIM!





CRIMES-REGIME LAO PDR GOVERNMENT
GENOCIDE THE HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE VICTIMS

CRIMES-REGIME LAO PDR GOVERNMENT

GENOCIDE THE HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE VICTIMS





**CRIMES-REGIME LAO PDR GOVERNMENT
GENOCIDE THE HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE VICTIMS**

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Due, 35 years old, male, was shot and killed.



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GENOCIDE THE HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE VICTIMS

Xeng Lor, 20 years old, male, was shot and wounded on the face. His was also injured left arm and left lower leg.





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2020

Herxeng Xiong and Toukor Xiong.



Chang, male, 40 years-old. He was shot one shot on his upper body with a AK47 ent through one side of his body to the other side when he was putting on his shoes pt to escape from the shelter.



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GENOCIDE THE HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE VICTIMS

Mee Xyooj (left), male, 22 years old and Heng Yang (right), male, 21 years old.



5

- People who died after the attack / a previous attack

Nkaj Yang, male, 2 months old, died from Lao military poisoning attacked on August 3, 2018.



Heng Yang, 21 years old. After having suffered for over a year from a poisoning attack by Lao military, Heng Yan died on August 12th, 2018.



6



They were only 12 and 13 and the he was
and arrested for doing them like that

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GENOCIDE THE HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE VICTIMS

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GENOCIDE THE HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE VICTIMS**



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CIA activities in Laos

CIA activities in Laos started in the 1950s. In 1959, U.S. Special Forces began to train some Laotian soldiers in unconventional warfare techniques as early as the fall of 1959 under the code name Erawan.^[1] Under this code name, General Vang Pao, who served the royal Lao family, recruited and trained his Hmong soldiers. The Hmong were targeted as allies after President Kennedy, who refused to send more American soldiers to battle in Southeast Asia, took power. Instead, he called the CIA to use its tribal forces in Laos and "make every possible effort to launch guerrilla operations in North Vietnam with its Asian recruits." General Vang Pao then recruited and trained his Hmong soldiers to ally with the CIA and fight against North Vietnam.^[2] The CIA itself claims that the CIA air operations in Laos from 1955-1974 were the "largest paramilitary operations ever undertaken by the CIA."^[3]

For 13 years, the CIA directed native forces against North Vietnamese forces to a standstill. The CIA organized the Hmong tribe to fight against the North Vietnamese-backed Pathet Lao. The Pathet Lao were the communists in Laos. The CIA-backed Hmong guerrillas used Air America to "drop 46 million pounds of foodstuffs...transport tens of thousands of troops, conduct a highly successful photo-reconnaissance program, and engage in numerous clandestine missions using night-vision glasses and state-of-the-art electronic equipment."^[3] This was the largest paramilitary operation in which the CIA participated, spanning 13 years. The CIA was responsible for directing natives of Laos to fight the North Vietnamese. Although such efforts proved ultimately a failure, the CIA nonetheless still boasted of helping the people of Laos combat the communist threat.^[3] They saw it as a victory and as an accomplishment. The director at the time, Richard Helms, called it superb and discussed the amount of manpower required, and that the CIA did a good job in supplying it.

Along with its humanitarian efforts, the CIA also conducted a massive bombing effort in Laos from 1964-1973. 580,000 bombing missions took place over the nine-year campaign, but it is not known how many of them were dropped by the United States Air Force and how many were dropped by the CIA.^[4] For the CIA, this was the largest paramilitary operation they had to date. By the summer of 1970 the CIA owned airline Air America had two dozen twin-engine transports, two dozen STOL aircraft and 30 helicopters dedicated to the operations in Laos. This airline employed more than 300 pilots, copilots, flight mechanics, and airfreight specialists flying out of Laos and Thailand.^[3] Although the bombing campaign was eventually disclosed to the American public formally in 1969, stories about the Laos bombing effort were published prior to that in *The New York Times*.^[3] Even after the United States government made the war public, the American people were in the dark as to how large scale the bombing campaign was.

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Background

Politics of Laos and the CIA

A 1962 *Time Magazine* article about Laos makes some points that help illustrate the context of the overt and covert actions of all sides in Laos before the Vietnam War.^[5] One of the first points the article makes is that a Laotian national identity, especially in the 1950s and 1960s, was a rare thing (since Laos had been a territory of Thailand and part of the vast French-controlled Indochina for generations). Communist groups and those from outside, including the French colonial administration and the CIA, often exploited power vacuums that existed within the region.

"Though it has a king, a government and an army and can be found on a map, Laos does not really exist. Many of its estimated 2,000,000 people would be astonished to be called Laotians, since they know themselves to be Meo or Black Thai or Khalom tribesmen among other small ethnic groups that resided in the countryside. It is a land without a railroad, a single paved highway or a newspaper. Its chief cash crop was opium."

Laos was dreamed up by French Diplomat Jean Chauvel, who in 1946 was France's Secretary-General of Foreign Affairs. At the time, post World War II France was trying to reassert its authority over its colonies in Indo-China. The rebellious inhabitants had no desire to return to their prewar status as colonial subjects. In place of original Indo-China, consisting of various kingdoms and principalities, Paris put together three new autonomous states within the French Union: Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos. Drawing lines on a map, Chauvel created Laos by merging the rival kingdoms of Luangprabang, whose monarch became King of Laos, with Champassak, whose pretender was consoled by being made permanent Inspector General of the new state.

French influence did not survive long after the 1954 defeat at Dien Bien Phu. When the French declared Laos independent, it did not have cohesive government: two Laotian provinces were run by the communist Pathet Lao under Prince Souphanouvong. His half-brother, Prince Souvanna Phouma, was chosen as Premier in 1956, and Souphanouvong and his provinces were put underneath the fledgling central government. A subsequent national election increased communist strength in the National Assembly to nine of the 21 seats, which aroused the ire of the U.S. government, which distrusted Souvanna Phouma, "both as a neutralist and a compromise with the Reds."^[5] Regime change to the right-wing General Phoumi Nosavan came not from a coup, but from stopping U.S. economic aid, which was the responsibility, subordinate to the White House, of the U.S. Agency for International Development. The new dictator invited U.S. military advisors, who came with both U.S. Defense Department and CIA personnel.

CIA operations in Laos, proprietary airlines

According to William M. Leary, a historian at the University of Georgia who analyzed Laotian operations for the CIA Center for the Study of Intelligence, CIA-led covert action in Laos was the largest paramilitary operation in the history of the Agency.^[3]

In 1950, the CIA—supporting but not directing covert action until 1952—determined that it could best meet its support responsibilities with a proprietary airline under its private control. "In August 1950, the Agency secretly purchased the assets of Civil Air Transport (CAT), an airline that had been started in China after World War II by Gen. Claire L. Chennault and Whiting Willauer. CAT would continue to fly commercial routes throughout Asia, acting in every way as

a privately owned commercial airline. At the same time, under the corporate guise of CAT Incorporated, it provided airplanes and crews for secret intelligence operations. During the Korean War, for example, it made more than 100 hazardous overflights of mainland China, airdropping agents and supplies."^[3]

Allegations of CIA drug trafficking

As a Ph.D candidate in Southeast Asian history at Yale University, Alfred McCoy, testifying before the United States Senate Committee on Appropriations foreign operations subcommittee on June 2, 1972, "accused American officials of condoning and even cooperating with corrupt elements in Southeast Asia's illegal drug trade out of political and military considerations."^[6] One of his major charges was that South Vietnam's President Nguyễn Văn Thiệu, Vice President Nguyễn Cao Kỳ, and Prime Minister Trần Thiện Khiêm led a narcotics ring with ties to the Corsican mafia, the Trafficante crime family in Florida, and other high level military officials in South Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand.^[6] Those implicated by McCoy included Laotian Generals Ouane Rattikone and Vang Pao and South Vietnamese Generals Đặng Văn Quang and Ngô Dzu.^[6] He told the subcommittee that these military officials facilitated the distribution of heroin to American troops in Vietnam and addicts in the United States.^[6] According to McCoy, the CIA chartered Air America aircraft and helicopters in northern Laos to transport opium harvested by their "tribal mercenaries".^[6] He also accused United States Ambassador to Laos G. McMurtree Godley of blocking the assignment of Bureau of Narcotics officials to Laos in order to maintain the Laotian government's cooperation in military and political matters.^[6] McCoy reiterated similar charges in his 1972 book The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia published by Harper and Row.^[7] He stated that the CIA was knowingly involved in the production of heroin in the Golden Triangle of Burma, Thailand, and Laos.^[7] The CIA denied involvement, but evidence shows that they may have been involved in the drug trade.

The United States Department of State responded to the initial allegations stating that they were "unable to find any evidence to substantiate them, much less proof."^[6] Subsequent investigations by the Inspector General of the CIA,^[8] United States House Committee on Foreign Affairs,^[9] and United States Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities (i.e. the Church Committee)^[10] also found the charges to be unsubstantiated.

McCoy's allegations were later cited in Christopher Robbins' 1979 book Air America providing the basis for a film of the same name released in 1990.^[3] According to Leary, a University of Georgia historian who analyzed Laotian operations for the CIA Center for the Study of Intelligence, the film Air America was responsible for Air America's poor public image. He stated that his two decades of research found Air America not involved in drug trafficking. Nonetheless, McCoy finds the CIA culpable in drug-trafficking on the part of the Laotians. According to Leary, "The CIA's main focus in Laos remained on fighting the war, not on policing the drug trade."^[3]

Laos 1953

In April 1953, the French had established a leading military base at Dien Bien Phu, based deep in a mountain basin in Tonkin Province remote northwestern Vietnam. The base was designed to block communist supply lines in neighboring Laos. The base would also be a tantalizing target for the Viet Minh attacks that the French could readily defend with their superior fire power. Unfortunately, the communist foes besieged the base and five other separate firebases which facilitated to the French colonial forces in Indochina requesting U.S. air transport "to fly tanks and heavy equipment to their hard-pressed forces in Laos. "Having such equipment," the French emphasized, "might mean the difference between holding and losing Laos."^[3]

At this point, the CAT role evolved from clandestine to covert. The Eisenhower Administration, unwilling to give overt support, decided to use CAT to fulfill the French request, in Operation SQUAW. The U.S. Air Force provided CAT with "sterile" (i.e., with American military identification removed) C-119 transports, capable of carrying the heavy loads required by the French. CAT personnel were unfamiliar with the C-119, and the Air Force held a short but intense training course for them at Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines. On May 5, they flew six of the transports, repainted with French insignia, to Gia Lam airbase, outside Hanoi, and parachuted supplies and equipment to French forces in Laos until July 16 with CAT pilots making numerous airdrops to French troops in Laos.^[3]

Laos (and Vietnam) 1954

Again, the French asked for help in supporting their isolated base at Dien Bien Phu. CAT, contracting with the French in January 1954 to provide 24 pilots to fly 12 C-119 aircraft, agreed to maintenance under USAF ground crews at Hanoi's Cat Bi airfield in support of Dien Bien Phu. Flights started in March, as the Viet Minh began their assault, and continued until Dien Bien Phu fell on May 7. Two CAT pilots died and one other wounded.

CAT operations continued after the fall of Dien Bien Phu. The C-119s supported isolated French outposts, and CAT also provided 12 C-46 transports to evacuate civilians from North to South Vietnam. CAT also carried members of the CIA's Saigon Military Mission^[1] (see Vietnam 1954) north of the 17th parallel, in a futile attempt to set up stay-behind networks. Laos was declared neutral but due to its location, it effectively functioned as a microcosm of the war. Per the Domino theory, the United States proclaimed Laos a buffer state due to it bordering North Vietnam and China.

Laos 1955

In January 1955, the U.S. created the United States Operations Mission (USOM) in Vientiane, Laos, to provide foreign aid. By the end of the year, a Programs Evaluation Office (PEO), staffed by retired military personnel or military officers, quietly delegated leadership to the CIA. The PEO was a covert equivalent to a Military Assistance Advisory Group (MAAG), organized within USOM to handle military aid, though not usually within the scope of USOM. The CIA was involved with the PEO until US military involvement was acknowledged and a MAAG established.

In July 1955, USOM officials learned that a rice failure threatened famine in several provinces in Laos. Because a number of these areas were in remote, mountainous regions, airdrops proved the only feasible means to delivering essential supplies of rice and salt. Three CAT C-46s arrived at the northeastern railhead of Udon Thani, Thailand on September 11 to begin the airlift. By the end of the month, CAT had flown more than 200 missions to 25 reception areas having delivered 1,000 tons of emergency food. This airdrop relief operation, conducted with smooth efficiency, marked the beginning of CAT's--and later Air America's--support of U.S. assistance programs in Laos.^[3]>

Laos 1957

A new CAT contract was signed in 1957, and Bruce Blevins flew a C-47 to Vientiane in the service of the U.S. Embassy. When he flew elsewhere in the country, conditions were technologically underdeveloped. Vientiane had the only control tower, radio navigational aid, and non-dirt runway in Laos. The U.S., again through covert means, increased its level of support.

Furthermore, a 1957 cable from American intelligence officials in Laos to Washington noted the inability for the Communist Pathet Lao (PL) and Royal Laotian Guard (RLG) to come to a peaceful resolution. The cable stated that in late 1957, agreements were signed between the two groups to cease civil conflict. While the deal was also intended to result in the assimilation of the PL into larger Laotian society, the CIA had gathered intelligence implying that the PL had not meant to abandon its "radical" ideology and desire to overthrow the democratic government headed by the RLG. Instead, the CIA believed that the PL desired to establish a Communist government via subversive political and covert actions as opposed to overt military operations. Nevertheless, the CIA feared that the PL was more than willing to revert to the use of force if their new tactics proved unsuccessful.

The following cable demonstrates this type of subversion: "PL propagandists and terrorists continued to visit the villages telling the villagers to refuse to obey RLG officials, and that the PL would soon take over all power and punish those who opposed them, and that the refusal of the people to support the PL would mean a renewal of the civil war."^[12] As a result, the return of the two provinces to the RLG had been nullified and the PL continued to rule the provinces except places occupied by Lao National Army.

Laos 1958

In an October 1958 memorandum, the CIA acknowledged that the agency had been handed the responsibility to oversee covert operations within Laos. The State Department recognized the CIA's covert operations and suggested the development of overt operations. Additionally, the State Department outlined a document that covered all hypothetical situations in Chile and hinted that the CIA might consider taking action for one of those hypothetical operations. The

memorandum requested for the chief of the Far East Division to consider the role of the CIA in Laos and how valid their suggestions for operations were. This memorandum revealed that there existed a well-thought-out plot that took into account Laotian concerns and U.S. interests in Laos and not merely a simple military reaction. However, the actual plans were redacted from the document as well as the names of those involved. Though this could suggest the planning of something more wicked, it could also be a diplomatic choice in not angering a nation long after the fact that certain considerations were never acted upon.^[13]

As the civil war grew in intensity, CAT C-47s and C-46s passed with ever greater frequency over Vientiane to fulfill urgent airdrop requests. Blevins was also kept busy, landing throughout the country and making numerous airdrops to isolated FAR posts. He developed an especially close relationship with a CIA case officer who had arrived in October 1958 and who was assigned to support neutralist Capt. Kong Le's parachute battalion, a Laotian officer who would rise to the highest ranks.^[3]

Laos 1959

Victor B. Anthony and Richard R. Sexton, two Air Force historians, prepared a 400-page document called *The War in Northern Laos, 1954-1973*, based on two separate manuscripts. In this document, it shows that as early as 1959, the Joint Chiefs of Staff had conceived a plan for U.S. military intervention in Laos, two years earlier than previously thought. In the fall 1959, the U.S. Special Forces initiated training a number of Laotian soldiers in unconventional warfare tactics under the codename Erawan.^[14] This development occurred due to the US being unable to integrate the Pathet Lao communist army with the royal army.^[15] Air America—the name changed on March 26, 1959, primarily to avoid confusion about the air proprietary's operations in Japan 16—provided essential transportation for the expanding American effort in Laos.^[3]

Since the Laotian government wanted U.S. assistance to remain secret in the Laotian Civil War against the Pathet Lao, the CIA established a unit from the United States Army Special Forces who arrived on the CIA proprietary airline Air America, wearing civilian clothes and having no obvious U.S. connection. These soldiers led Meo and Hmong tribesmen against Communist forces. The covert program was called Operation Hotfoot. At the U.S. Embassy, Brigadier General John Heintges was labeled the head of the "Program Evaluation Office."^[16]

During the summer of 1959, North Vietnam invaded Laos, which made the U.S. believe that its chances of success become even lower. They believed that the anti-Pathet policies had little chance of success due to the invasion.^[17] The U.S. Special Forces Group, code-named Hotfoot under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Arthur "Bull" Simons, penetrated Laos. Twelve Mobile Training Teams took up duties in Vientiane, Luang Prabang, Savannakhet, and Pakse. CIA officials in Laos had requested additional air transport resources. The CIA, in August 1959, directed CIA proprietary Air America to train two helicopter pilots. Further, Air America directed search and rescue missions in Laos in addition to its role in combat operations.^[18] Originally posted as a short-term requirement, this operation served as the beginning of a significant rotary-wing operation in Laos. Vang Pao expressed concerns that the Hmong were likely to suffer reprisals from communists. With assistance from a U.S. Special Forces team, he began to organize a Hmong stay-behind force. Declassified documents from 2008 also revealed that the U.S. ambassador in Laos at the time served as the field commander of the so-called "secret war" there.^[18]

Outside of just training locals, previously secret U.S. Air Force official histories of the Vietnam war were published in April 2008 by the National Security Archive which disclosed for the first time that Central Intelligence Agency contract employees had a direct role in combat air attacks when they flew Laotian government aircraft on strike missions. Additionally, the Air Force actively considered nuclear weapons options during the 1959 Laos crisis.^[18]

By December 1959, Vang Pao had to either fight the communists or leave the country. If the United States supplied the weapons, Vang Pao claimed that he would fight and raise an army of 10,000.^[3]

This aforementioned activity in 1959 was caused by an inability to integrate the Pathet Lao communist military into the Royal Lao Armed forces, precipitating a civil war in which the CIA ordered the Air Force to deploy a squadron of B-47 bombers to the Clark Air Force Base. This deployment ensured that the bomber could be used to interfere or destroy Pathet Lao communications to the North Vietnamese.^[19]

Laos 1960

From 1960 to 1961, the CIA initiated operations code-named Erawan in which U.S. Special Forces trained Laotian soldiers in methods of unconventional warfare used the enemy.^[19] The previous training of the Laotian military was underdeveloped and had "caused friction between the Americans and the French." After a request from Phoumi in February, Washington decided to extend training programs for the Laotian military. However, negotiations over the nature and structure of the training programs created divisions between the French, Washington, and Phoumi. The French wanted to retain complete control over the Laotian Army, but Phoumi objected. Phoumi asserted his desire to have the French completely removed from Laos. He also voiced sentiments advocating for the U.S. Special Forces to control the training operations. The French voiced objections to U.S. presence in Laos stating that such intervention violated the Geneva accords, a position supported by Souvanna Phouma. After a long series of negotiations combined with interventions from the Royal Thailand Government, U.S. Special Forces infiltrated the Lao countryside and began training Laotians in unconventional warfare and anti-guerilla tactics.

Eventually, four CAT pilots were trained on U.S. Air Force H-19A helicopters in Japan and the Philippines. The CAT contingent did not reach Laos until March 1960. Due to the operating limitations of the H-19s, the underpowered helicopters could fly only at lower elevations in the country. "Generally, they were used to carry CIA case officers to meetings in outlying areas and to distribute leaflets during elections. By June 1960, it had become clear that helicopters would form a permanent part of Air America's operations in Laos."^[3]

Air America hired four experienced U.S. Marine Corps helicopter pilots who obtained their discharges in Okinawa to fly the H-19s. Later in the year, the CIA arranged for the Marine Corps to transfer four UH-34 helicopters to Air America to replace the H-19s.

Also in 1960, a national election was held of dubious integrity. "Phoumi's group gained a sweeping majority. On the surface, a relatively tough U.S. policy of containing Communism seemed to be an overwhelming success... \$250 million in U.S. economic and military aid had too powerful an effect on the Laotian government, which was soon reeling with corruption. Promised reforms never materialized, and practically no funds reached the peasants and forest tribes. The Communist Pathet Lao guerrilla bands began raiding in the north. Red Prince Souphanouvong not only walked out of jail but took most of his prison guards with him."^[5]

In August 1960, Kong Le, who had formed a friendship with a CIA officer in 1958, still returned neutralist Souvanna Phouma to power with a military coup. Phoumi Nosavan, who had much closer CIA relations, took refuge in his base in Savannakhet, in southern Laos.

The U.S. encouraged Phoumi Nosavan, in December, to attack Kong Le's battalion in Vientiane.

Kong Le retreated to the strategic Plaine des Jarres, joining forces with the Pathet Lao. The Soviet Union poured in supplies by air, and Communist North Vietnam contributed tough guerrilla cadres. When Phoumi's army advanced, it was badly beaten in a series of noisy but largely bloodless battles. Phoumi got some breathing space when, in the spring of 1961, the government eagerly agreed to a ceasefire.^[5]

From 1960 to 1975 The CIA ran a clandestine sideshow to the Vietnam war in Laos. Long Cheng was a secret air base built by the CIA during the Vietnam war. This base was so secretive that not even Congress was aware of its existence. Long Cheng was unmarked, un-mapped and known only by a select few. It became the CIA Headquarter during the Vietnam war, and was so active that more than four hundred flights flew to and from Long Cheng on a daily basis. The secret operations in Laos grew into the largest CIA operation in history. Laos was used as a pawn for its strategic positioning between its neighboring countries from which the United States could launch military attacks. Laos has been reported as the most intensely bombed country in the history of Air Strike War. More bombs were dropped in the "Plain of Jars" than anywhere else in the world. Before the war started, more than 50 thousand people lived there, many of whom belonged to the Hmong tribe. When fighter jets could not reach their targets, they would unload bombs on Laos because of the inability to land with bombs on board. For a period of nine years, the U.S. Air Force conducted Air Strike missions against Laos every eight minutes. The worst bombings were around Long Cheng and Sam Thong.

In 1971 three journalists made it to Laos, uncovered the secret air base and attempted to expose Long Cheng to the

public. Their discovery, however, did not make the front page news. The U.S. military informed U.S. citizens that it was conducting a humanitarian mission in Laos. The media fabricated stories about the U.S. building hospitals and providing development aid to Laos. While secret Air strikes were taken place in other provinces of Laos, Americans in the capital of Laos, Vientiane, were unaware of the situation. The U.S. spent four \$454 million dollars in aid to Vientiane and built this façade to keep their covert operations in motion. Finally, in 1975, the CIA evacuated Laos after the Communist Pathet won the civil war.

Laos 1961

In January 1961, John F. Kennedy became president while at the same time the CIA paramilitary forces were deeply involved in making arrangements for the Bay of Pigs in Cuba which was to occur three months later. Thus, the CIA was unable to adequately supply air support for the Air Force Project code-named Mill Pond.^[14] The crews were to fly unmarked B-26 bombers on interdiction missions over Laos. The end result was that the Air Force provided crews, disguised as civilians, for the operation. Either the Air Force itself or the CIA created a phony corporation in Thailand as the ostensible employer of these airmen. The episode marked the first direct commitment of U.S. military forces to the Laotian war.^[18] This was due to the resources they thought they'd have available not being available as they were being used to deal with the Cuban missile exile.^[15]

With authorization to arm and train 1,000 Hmong as a test of the concept, Lair again visited Vang Pao and arranged for an arms drop at Pa Dong, a mountaintop base south of the PDJ. In January 1961, Air America delivered weapons to the first 300 trainees.^[3]

According to *Time*,

To force him to accept a coalition government, the U.S. stopped paying Laos \$3 million a month in economic aid, but there has never been any skimping in U.S. equipment and the training of Phoumi's Royal Laotian Army. The grim truth—as shown again last month at Nam Tha—is that Phoumi's men will not fight. Some observers suggest Phoumi wanted his army to collapse to force U.S. intervention—perhaps relying on President Kennedy's March 1961 telecast, when he said that a Red takeover in Laos would "quite obviously affect the security of the U.S."

American visibility increased in 1961, possibly as a signal to Phoumi. The covert advisory group was acknowledged, and called the White Star organization, commanded by Arthur D. Simons^[20] In addition to operating against the Pathet Lao, the White Star teams harassed the North Vietnamese on the Ho Chi Minh trail, which had been formed in May 1959 under the North Vietnamese Army's 559th Transportation Group, whose unit number reflected its creation date.^[21] Many of the White Star personnel moved into the Studies and Observation Group, which operated from South Vietnam but ran cross-border operations into North Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. By the middle of 1961, the Laotian Army Air force (LAAF), who had always struggled with morale, skill, and equipment, were aided by the USAF. American pilots trained the LAAF in terms of flight techniques. Some of them spoke French, but even the ones who could not demonstrate leadership qualities that earned respect from the Laotian pilots. Though the T-6, the LAAF fighter pilot, lacked armor and was not permitted to carry bombs, their training made the pilots more nimble in the air, as well as enhanced their morale.^[17]

In the early months of 1961, Air America had only a handful of helicopters and STOL aircraft available to support CIA operations in Laos. This changed in early March, when the new administration of President Kennedy became alarmed after Kong Le and the Pathet Lao captured a key road junction and threatened Vientiane and the royal capital at Luang Prabang. Kennedy again placed U.S. military forces in the region on alert, and he also authorized the transfer of 14 UH-34 helicopters from the Marine Corps to Air America to be flown by Marine, Army, and Navy "volunteers."^[3]

President Kennedy began seeking a diplomatic solution at a June 1961 meeting in Vienna. Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev both supported a neutral and independent Laos through a joint statement. As this meeting took place negotiators in Geneva got together to work out a settlement to the problem.^[3]

Laos 1962

The CIA-organized group of Hmong tribesmen fighting in the Vietnam War is known as the "Secret Army", and their participation was called the Secret War, where the Secret War is meant to denote the Laotian Civil War (1960–1975) and the Laotian front of the Vietnam War.

On July 23, 1962, a formal "Declaration on the Neutrality of Laos" was signed in Geneva. This neutrality provided for a coalition government and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the country by October 7. After this declaration was signed the U.S. pulled out 666 military advisors and support staff, and Air America stopped dropping weapons to the Hmong. The U.S. followed the guidelines of this declaration and only allowed the CIA to retain only two men in Laos to monitor Communist compliance with the agreement.^{[3][22]}

CIA offices soon found that the North Vietnamese Army had failed to remove 7000 troops, who were expanding Northern Vietnamese positions in Laos. CIA reports from officers in the hills were soon pleading for arms so that the Hmong could defend themselves against the NVA onslaught. Secretary of State Averell Harriman granted these requests on an individual basis going forward.^[3]

On August 17, 1962, five American prisoners released by the Pathet Lao, as well as several members of NSBC in Laos, estimated the North Vietnamese Forces in Laos to be around 10,000. CIA road watch teams reported trucks full of North Vietnamese troops heading toward the North Vietnamese border, but would be unable to confirm whether all the troops had left Laos. A document released by the CIA makes a note of Souvanna Phouma possibly making a deal with Souphanouvong to keep the Vietnamese and Chinese communists presence secret if they left Laos, again making it difficult to confirm their departure.^[23]



CIA operative Dick Holm and a Hmong fighter in mid-1962.

Laos 1963

Reports reaching CIA Headquarters from its two officers in Laos suggested that the apparent quiet was deceptive. It soon became clear that 7,000 North Vietnamese Army (NVA) troops had not left the country. In fact, the NVA was expanding its areas of control, attacking both neutralist and Hmong positions throughout Laos. As Hmong ammunition stores dwindled, William Colby, who was head of the CIA's Far East Division, pleaded to Harriman to allow the resumption of air shipments. "My arguments became more forceful," Colby recalled, "reflecting the intense cables I was receiving from the two CIA officers who were still up in the hills observing and reporting on what was happening." Harriman reluctantly approved an Air America arms drop—along with instructions that it be used for purely defense purposes. Further shipments followed. As Colby pointed out, however, Harriman personally approved "each and every clandestine supply flight and its cargo."^[3]

As Hanoi sent additional troops into Laos during 1963, the Kennedy administration authorized the CIA to increase the size of the Hmong army, now headquartered in the valley of Long Tieng. By the end of the year, a reported 20,000 Hmong were armed. They acted as guerrillas, blowing up NVA supply depots, ambushing trucks, mining roads, and generally harassing the stronger enemy force. Air America again took a greater role in the slowly expanding conflict.^[3]

Laos 1964

In 1964 marked the initial limited employment of U.S.-Thailand and Laos operations. The United States believed that because there was more communist activity in Laos, it threatened South Vietnam. The Royal Laotian Air Force (RLAF) began to receive increased support from the United States. Counterinsurgency training, assisting cooperation, and logistical support were some of the types of aids provided at this time.^[24] The RLAF saw an additional endowment of resources from the US after a failed right-wing attempted coup catalyzed a resurrection of Pathet Lao onslaughts on rightists and neutralists in the Plaines des Jarres. Full-scale fighting broke out in Laos in March 1964 when North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao forces attacked across the Plaines des Jarres. In mid-May the communists had taken control of the strategic region.^[3] Ordnance was also released shortly thereafter, so the RLAF could strike the Communists.^[24]

Because the air strikes only allowed to be performed by the RLAF, at the request of the U.S. ambassador in Vientianne,

the RLAf received seven T-28s loaned temporarily by the U.S. On 20 May, an additional 10 T/RT-28 were loaned by the South Vietnam to the RLAf. At this time, the U.S. Joint Chief of Staff agreed to send three C-47 to train the RLAf pilots. The C-47s and 21 personnel arrived in Ubon on 24 July and immediately started to train the Laotian air and ground crew.^[24]

In January 1964, the CIA began training Lao and Thai counterinsurgents in Thailand. This was because the previous Geneva agreements did not allow for training to take place in Laos. The hope was for these counterinsurgents to be able to fight back if and when Vietcong forces should move offensively through Laos. During 1964 the RLAf - Royal Laotian Air Force - were loaned a total of 33 T-28 bombers for use in the fighting.^[25]

In May 1964, the U.S. Air Force began flying reconnaissance missions over the Laotian panhandle to obtain target information on men and equipment shuttled into South Vietnam over the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

The problem addressed by the Special National Intelligence Estimate (SNIE) of May 25 was to determine if there was a set of actions that would cause the Democratic (i.e., North) Republic of Vietnam (DRV) to reduce activities in the Republic (i.e., South) of Vietnam (RVN), and to respect the 1962 Geneva agreements on Laos. It assumed air and naval action primarily without attacks on population centers or the use of nuclear weapons. The DRV, China, and USSR would be informed that U.S. intentions were limited.

On June 24, 1964, the U.S. government formally endorsed Operation Triangle. This endorsement allowed for escorting fighters to strike enemy activity detected during such flights while opening the door to armed recon missions. The U.S. Army and Air Force personnel were allowed to serve as advisors to the Laotian troops.^[26]

Towards the middle of the summer in 1964, the U.S. involvement in Laos had relieved many military issues.^[24] Many of the American-endorsed operations in Laos proved successful and, in turn, incentivized more involvement. Various proposals were put in motion requesting quicker mission approvals and more lenient rules of engagement. However, none of these proposals were approved, and involvement in Laos remained limited.^[24] The U.S. concluded that Laos' military situation was more stable, despite issues in South Vietnam becoming more apparent and serious.

Estimates had the DRV waiting on military action while stirring diplomatic opinion against the U.S. In the absence of U.S. forces in Laos, however, it was judged capable of taking control of the country. While the DRV could resist an RVN ground attack, its air defenses were primitive and would be unlikely to accept Chinese assistance other than perhaps anti-aircraft guns but not fighters. The estimate did suggest that a campaign against the North would have to be quick and intense, not the gradual escalation that was used.^[27]

Laos 1965

The year 1965 marked the beginning of major military activity in what became known as the secret war in Laos. Although the full extent of the conflict was not revealed to the U.S. public until 1969-70, the war was not all that secret. News of the fighting frequently found its way into the pages of *The Bangkok Post*, *The New York Times*, and other newspapers. Congress was kept well informed. As former CIA Director Richard Helms has pointed out, the Appropriations subcommittees were regularly briefed on the war funds. Also, Senator Stuart Symington and other Congressmen visited Laos and gave every indication of approving what transpired. They believed, Helms noted, that "It was a much cheaper and better way to fight a war in Southeast Asia than to commit American troops."^[3]

The CIA was largely responsible for conducting military operations in Laos, but the U.S. Ambassador was the man in charge. The secret war in Laos, author Charles Stevenson has emphasized, "was William Sullivan's war." Ambassador from December 1964 to March 1969, Sullivan insisted on an efficient, closely controlled country team. "There wasn't a bag of rice dropped in Laos that he didn't know about," observed Assistant Secretary of State William Bundy. Sullivan imposed two conditions upon his subordinates. First, the thin fiction of the Geneva accords had to be maintained to avoid possible embarrassment to the Lao and Soviet Governments; military operations, therefore, had to be carried out in relative secrecy. Second, no regular US ground troops were to become involved. In general, Ambassador Sullivan and his successor, G. McMurtrie Godley, successfully carried out this policy.^[3]

USAF-Navy combat sorties from July through November ranged from about 1,000 to 1,500 per month. In November, because of a perceived rise in communist activity, Gen. Westmoreland increased his required number of sorties to 4,500

per month, but because of bad weather and some diversion of the effort, achieved 2,700.^[25]

In March, the American embassy and MACV was able to successfully implement "a small-scale chokepoint program." This program was aimed at preventing easy commerce between North Vietnam and Laos to "increase the burden on enemy supply lines."^[28]

An Air America combat rescue mission in May 1965 resulted in the most serious accidental air strike incident to date, even though Ambassador William Sullivan thought that the contractor was more likely to avoid incidents than the Air Force.^[29]

On Christmas, 1965, President Johnson promised a bombing halt on Vietnam. This "halt" turned out to be a redirection at Laos, conducted by the U.S. Air Force.^[19] McNamara sent a report to President Johnson that had 12 favors. Johnson urged for there to be another air strike against North Vietnam. The president approved for the first time approval of air strike against the North Vietnam and Viet Cong who were making their way into Laos.^[24]

At years-end CIA-DIA analysis of the air attacks on the North since they began on February 7, 1965, indicated that they had inflicted about \$28.5 million worth of damage. The North's economy, however, showed no sign of disintegration.^[30]

Laos 1968

By 1968, the CIA had a well-established system for conducting the U.S. war in Laos. The CIA led a ground campaign and established requirements to which the United States Air Force responded. However, according to the United States Air Force history; differences between the military and the CIA reduced the effectiveness of U.S. operations in Laos.

However, the fall of Nam Bac caused much discord in northwestern Laos: "as the Americans feared, the loss of Nam Bac shattered FAR morale and virtually erased these forces as a factor in the war."^[28] More importantly, the fall of Nam Bac caused the CIA's intelligence gathering in the region to be quite insignificant, and the CIA withdrew much of its personnel in the region: "the fall of Nam Bac also crippled the CIA's intelligence collection in northwestern Laos."^[31] Intelligence analysts also continued to wonder about Chinese objectives in the region, and there did not seem to be a conclusive decision on what exactly the Chinese were doing in the region at the time.^[31]

Due to reasons of secrecy, the CIA refused to share its plans with the Air Force. Additionally, the CIA had a narrowed view of interests and underestimated the potential usefulness of the Air Force's air power which further alienated the Air Force from assisting in the CIA's efforts.^[14]

Laos 1969

A memorandum from November 12, from Kissinger to Nixon reviewed the procedure for attacks in Laos.^[32] Kissinger raised several questions in response to a CIA memorandum on Vang Pao's offensive in the Plain of Jars... A joint response from the CIA and the Departments of Defense and State said:

- U.S. ability to control (including veto) a Lao operation is to all practical purposes complete because U.S. matériel and air support are vital.
- In practice, most operations are conceived by commanders of individual Military Regions in close conjunction with U.S. Military Attachés or in the case of Vang Pao and the other irregulars, with the local CIA Area Chief. *In brief, the U.S. clearance procedures are as follows:
 - The cognizant U.S. military attaché or CIA Area Chief forwards the request to U.S. Country Team, consisting of Ambassador, DCM, Military Attachés and CIA Station Chief.
 - Vang Pao's operations are also cleared by the CIA base at Udom, Thailand which assesses the Agency's ability to provide necessary support.
 - The Ambassador requests authorization from State for politically sensitive operations or activities exceeding established operating procedures and refers requests for air support to MACV. To combat Northern Vietnamese advancements the United States bombed the Ho Chi Minh Trail along with North Vietnamese troop concentrations in northern Laos. Through the United States Air Force there was an effort that took place to upgrade air operations located in northern Laos. The U.S. Air Force introduced airborne radio direction finding. The EC-47 aircraft could monitor and locate enemy radio transmissions. Colonel Duskin convinced Robert A. Hurwitz that the OV-1 Mohawk could enhance intelligence collections during Barrel Roll which provided night-time reconnaissance.

The 1969 communist offensive spurred improvements in the Royal Laotian Air Force as well. Laotian T-28 plane counts jumped from 235 to 1367 in five months. The increase in plane production called for a need for more pilots to be trained. Also, "hampered by monsoon rains, among the heaviest ever seen, ABOUT FACE got underway on 6 August 1969. Eight battalions moved on the Plain of Jars while two more battalions and several hundred Hmong militias approached the road between Ban Ban and Nong Pet. Not to be confused with NangHet, on the Vietnamese border. The significance of Nang Petlay in its location west of Ban Ban at the intersection of Route 7, leading directly into the Plain of Jars, and Route 71, which bypassed the plain to the north. The weather posed more of an obstacle than the communists, who to the attackers' astonished delight abandoned without a fight not only their defensive positions but also major supply dumps. Despite suspected leaks of Vang Pao's intentions, the government forces had achieved complete tactical surprise, and the overextended enemy simply melted away."^[2] Even where the enemy had time to react, he stood by and watched the irregulars advance.

On 20 August, two SGU battalions, one Hmong and the other a Lao unit from Pakse, walked up Phou Nok Kok, the mountain commanding Route 7 between Ban Ban and 'Nong Pet. The communists did not respond until two days later, and not in sufficient strength to threaten SGU positions on the heights. By then, the irregulars on Phou Nok Kok became the core of the effort to deny Route 7 to the enemy. By the 25th the enemy had abandoned any effort to reclaim Phou Nok Kok.

On 27 August, Vang Pao's irregulars marched onto the plain itself, taking the southern salient and capturing a PT-76 tank, an artillery piece, and a truck. By this time, the Pakse SGU had cut Route 7, and its troops were patrolling the road west of Ban Ban. The station applauded the irregulars' success but wanted credit to go where credit was due. "Extremely effective airstrikes have been the key factor in guerrilla successes thus far. Heavily committed in the Muong Soui sector, to the west, and now challenged east of the plain, the North Vietnamese had contributed to Vang Pao's advance onto the plain by entrusting its defense largely to the Pathet Lao."^[2]

Laos 1970s

On February 12, 1970, "the communists attacked irregular units on the Plain of Jars, and Souvanna Phouma, presumably encouraged by Ambassador Godley, formally requested B-52 support. Nixon granted it, and on the night of 17 February, three bombers hit the advancing North Vietnamese. Photographs and ground observation revealed grievous enemy losses, despite the fact that the time for preparation afforded them by information leaked through insecure FAR radio communications."^[2]

Regarding CIA presence by the end of the war; by the summer of 1970, the airline had some two dozen twin-engine transports, another two dozen short-takeoff-and-landing (STOL) aircraft, and some 30 helicopters dedicated to operations in Laos. There were more than 300 pilots, copilots, flight mechanics, and air-freight specialists flying out of Laos and Thailand. During 1970, Air America airdropped or landed 46 million pounds of foodstuffs—mainly rice—in Laos. Helicopter flight time reached more than 4,000 hours a month in the same year. Air America crews transported tens of thousands of troops and refugees, flew emergency medevac missions and rescued downed airmen throughout Laos, inserted and extracted road-watch teams, flew nighttime airdrop missions over the Ho Chi Minh Trail, monitored sensors along infiltration routes, conducted photo reconnaissance and numerous clandestine missions.^[3]

On April 21, 1972, the CIA was ordered to give up control of Air America and related companies. Air America dissolved upon the conclusion of the end of the American War in Southeast Asia.^[3] On April 24, 1971, the Air America vice president for flight operations sent a message warning all crew members that there had been an appalling number of deaths and serious injuries.^[3] According to the warning, the airlines was performing under the most difficult environmental conditions in the world. He warned them they should exercise extreme caution when conducting flight operations in Laos.^[3] Air America's vice president sent this message upon the assumption that Air America was thought to give relinquish control. On June 3, 1974, the last Air America aircraft crossed the border from Laos into Thailand.^[3]

In 1973, there was a report stating that "distrustful as always of FAR security practice, Vang Pao insisted that all forces committed to the new operation (dubbed ABOUT FACE) of Hmong SGUs, most of which was trying to fend off the North Vietnamese on the periphery of the Plain of Jars. Fully in sympathy with Vang Pao's aversion to including FAR—even assuming regular troops were available—Clyde McAvoy introduced an innovation that would become standard practice until the February 1973 cease-fire."^[2]

Legacy

Although the economy of Laos has gradually improved since the United States supplemented it during the Vietnam War, Laos still features the ravages of war and poverty for its war-time generation. Just 9% of the country's present population is over the age of fifty-five, indicating the massive loss of life through war, starvation, and exile. In contrast, neighboring Thailand features roughly 21% of its country over the age of fifty-five.^[33]

Air America's public image has fared poorly due in part to the 1990 film *Air America*. Ultimately, the Communist versus anti-Communist war in Laos is depicted as a facade for the real war, which was fought for control of the area's opium fields.^[3]

U.S. bombing inflicted a large number of casualties during the Laotian Civil War. However, the U.S. State Department's analysis has determined that about 30% of all bombs dropped on Laos failed to detonate. Since 1975, according to a nationwide survey, an estimated 20,000 people in Laos have fallen victim to unexploded ordnance, with 60% of cases resulting in death.^{[34][35][36]} Others sharply criticize the United States for the way it abandoned thousands of Hmong fighters and their families at Long Tieng. Others claim the loss of life could have even been worse if not for some ingenuity on behalf of General Heinie Alderholt and the CIA's Jerry Daniels, who worked to secure a C-130 to evacuate as many Hmong from the airstrip as possible. Daniels later recalled the ordeal, "All was in turmoil...We took off at 10:47 and this ended the CIA based at Long Tieng." Although around 3,000 of the Hmong were able to reach safety through United States transportation, tens of thousands were to remain, many of whom would end up in exile or refugee camps - their previous way of life, as CIA officer Dick Holm described, "has been destroyed."^[37]

The aftermath has resulted in a continuing question of whether the United States is responsible for providing further economic assistance to the people of Laos, not only for their fighting through CIA-led units but also for the bombing raids that killed thousands. Many continue to sharply criticize the events of the war in Laos, particularly the CIA-backed inclusion of fourteen-year-olds into the Hmong guerilla units. As one particular youth stated, "I'm not enjoying the war, because I want to study and I want to know more, but the pressure pushes me to be a soldier."^[38]

In 2014, the United States gave the people of Laos \$12 million to clear bombs from the war. As Senator Patrick Leahy (D-VT) stated, "The tragic legacy of cluster munitions in Laos is one that all Americans should care about. I hope the additional funds in fiscal year 2014 will become part of a multi-year program to finally overcome this cruel history and enable the Laotian people to rebuild their lives."^[39]

As of 2015, only 1% of the bombed areas in Laos have been cleared for unexploded ordnance.^[40]

See also

- Military Assistance Command, Vietnam – Studies and Observations Group
- Cold War
- Case–Church Amendment
- Hughes–Ryan Amendment
- Indochina Wars
- North Vietnamese invasion of Laos
- Operation Barrel Roll

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Links

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1955-1975-This material proved that the Hmong Chaofa Nation were endorsed and allied Troops with the C.I.A. the United States during the Vietnam War and Secret War in Laos of legacy of the recognized Saved or Rescued Americans 500,000 troops in the Vietnam War.



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des', numbering some 25 companies in 1953. The commandos were dissolved in 1958, and only a scattering of Auto Defense de Choc militia units

Hmong guerrilla officers from Groupements Mobiles 22 and 23 carry a NVA rocket launcher captured during Operation 'Abou Yac', 1969. They wear OG 107 fatigues.



1955-1975-This material proved that the Hmong Chaofa Nation were endorsed and allied Troops with the C.I.A. the United States during the Vietnam War and Secret War in Laos of legacy of the recognized



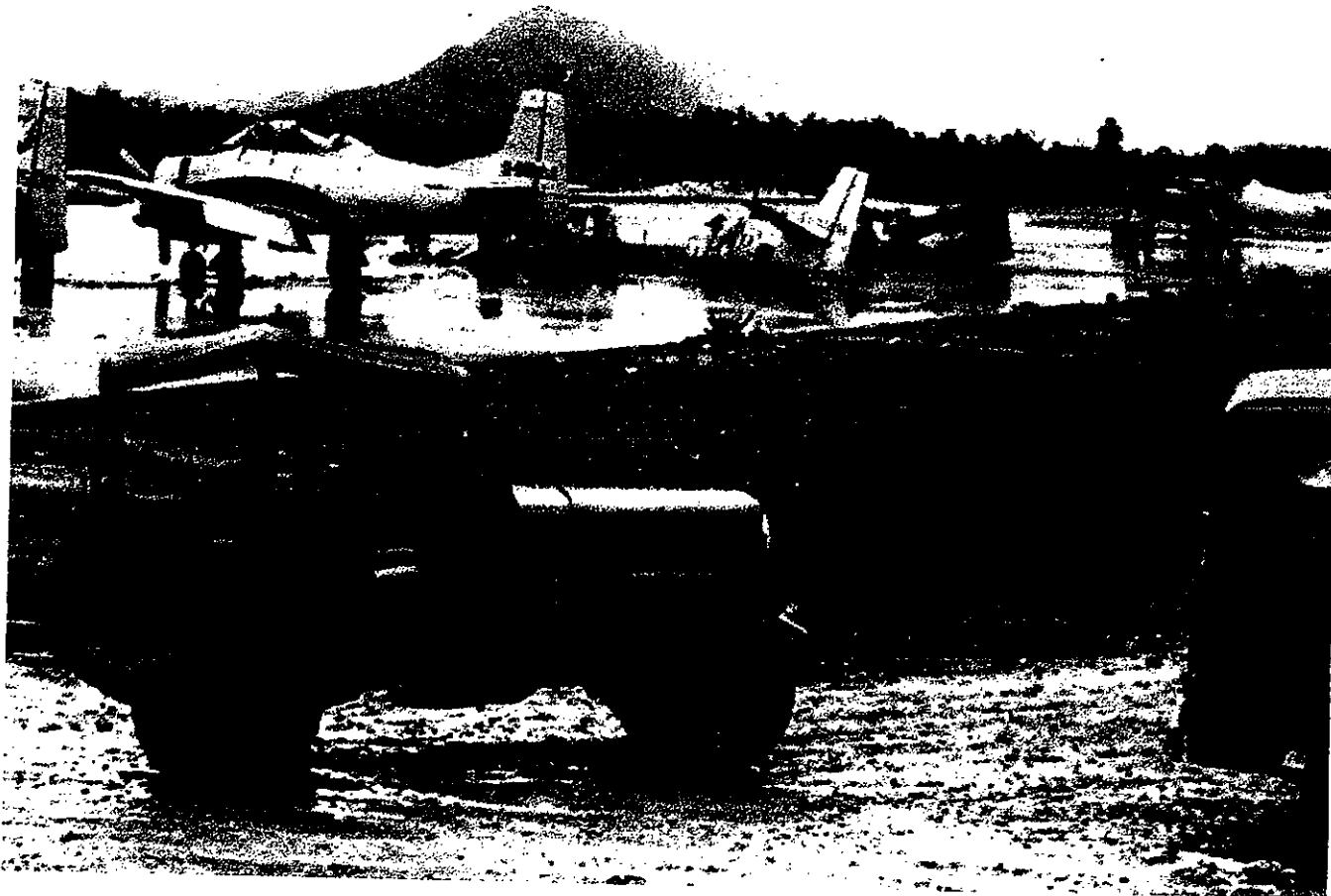
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EXHIBIT E

THE HUMANITARIAN AIDS
NEEDS ASSISTANCE FOR FOOD <
MEDICINE, HOME SHELTER,
HOMELAND DEFENSE AND
SECURITY THE REGION AND
PROTECTION THE PEOPLE
FROM CRIMINAL REGIME LAO
PDR MILITARY ATTACK AND
GENOCIDE THE HMONG
CHAOFA PEOPLE THE ASIA
REGION LAOS



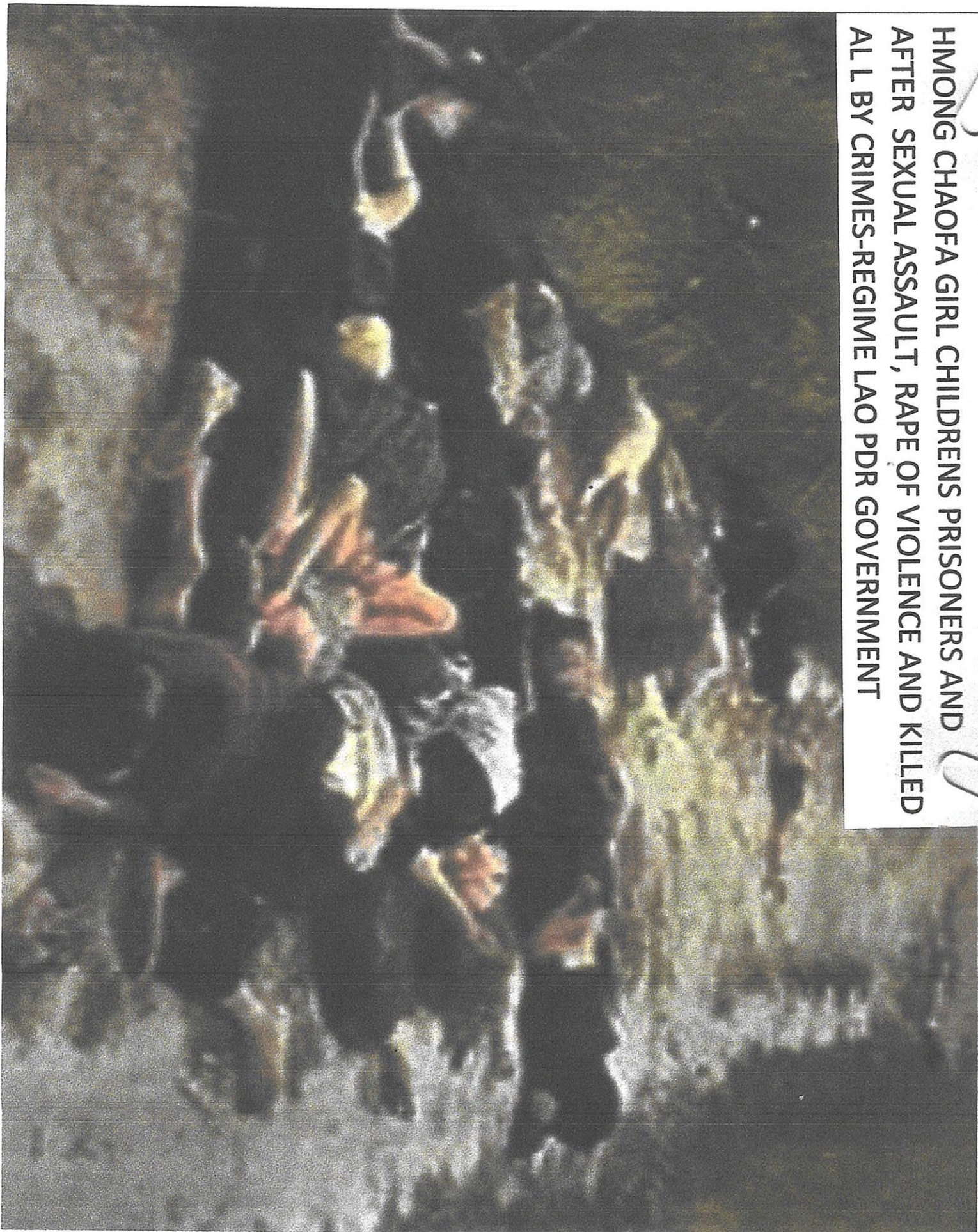
**CRIMES-REGIME LAO PDR GOVERNMENT ORDER
MILITARY, GENOCIDE THE HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE
VICTIMS, THE REGION HMONG CHAOFA STATE**

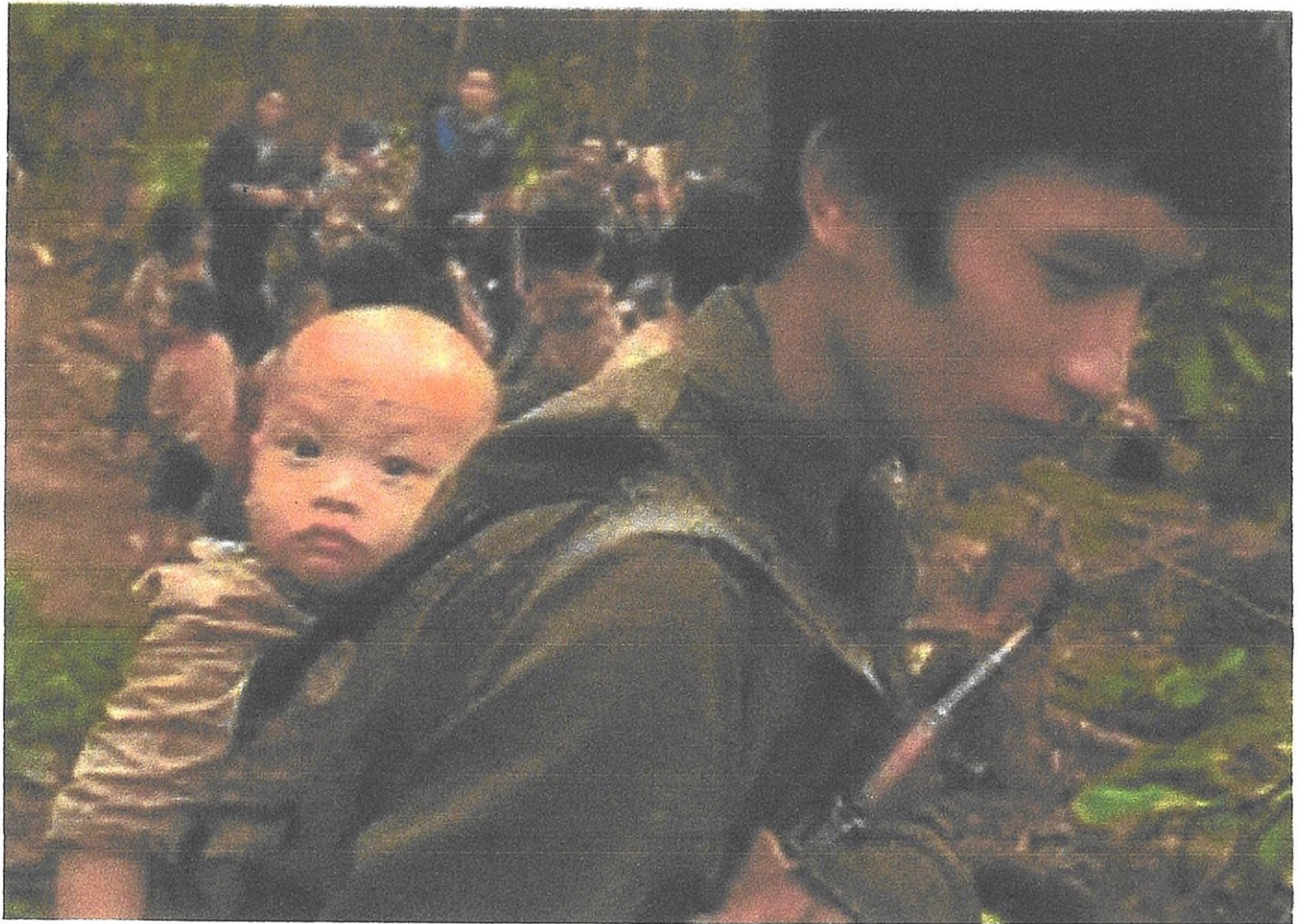
2020

**STATE OF URGENT OF EMERGENCY NEED HUMANITARIAN AIDS, PEACE AND HOMELANI
SECURITY AND SELF-DEFENSE AND DEMOCRACY PROTECTION THE REGION, ORDER, URGEN'
THE UNITED STATES AND UNITED NATIONS TROOPS PEACEKEEPING TO THE REGION.**

**REGIME LAO PEOPLE' DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC COMMUNIST STATE, EXTERMINATE O
COMMITTED WAR CRIMES OF MASS GENOCIDE AND POLITICAL PERSECUTION AGAINST TH
HMONG CHAOFA NATION, INDIGENOUS PEOPLE STATE, SIA THE REGION NOTHERN LAO:
VICTIMS CIVILIAN WERE KILLED 4.9 HALF MILLION FROM 1946-2020, THE HMONG CHAOF
NATION WERE ALLIED WITH THE UNITED STATES DURING VITENAM WAR, AND ALLIED WIT
THE FRENCH INDICHINA WAR ERA.**

HMONG CHAOFA GIRL CHILDRENS PRISONERS AND
AFTER SEXUAL ASSAULT, RAPE OF VIOLENCE AND KILLED
ALL BY CRIMES-REGIME LAO PDR GOVERNMENT





CRIMES-REGIME LAO PDR GOVERNMENT ORDER
MILITARY, GENOCIDE THE HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE
VICTIMS, THE REGION HMONG CHAOFA STATE

LOOKING AT HUNDRED THOUSANDS FOR THE HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE LIVES
LIFE POVERTY THAT THEY HIDING IN THE FOREST JUNGLE, CALLED FOR THE
AMERICANS THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED NATIONS FOR ASSISTANCE
HUMANITARIAN AIDS: FOOD & BEVERAGE, HOME SHELTER, MEDICINE,
HOSPITAL, HEALTH CARE PROGRAM ECINIMIC, SOCIAL WELFARE AND MORE.



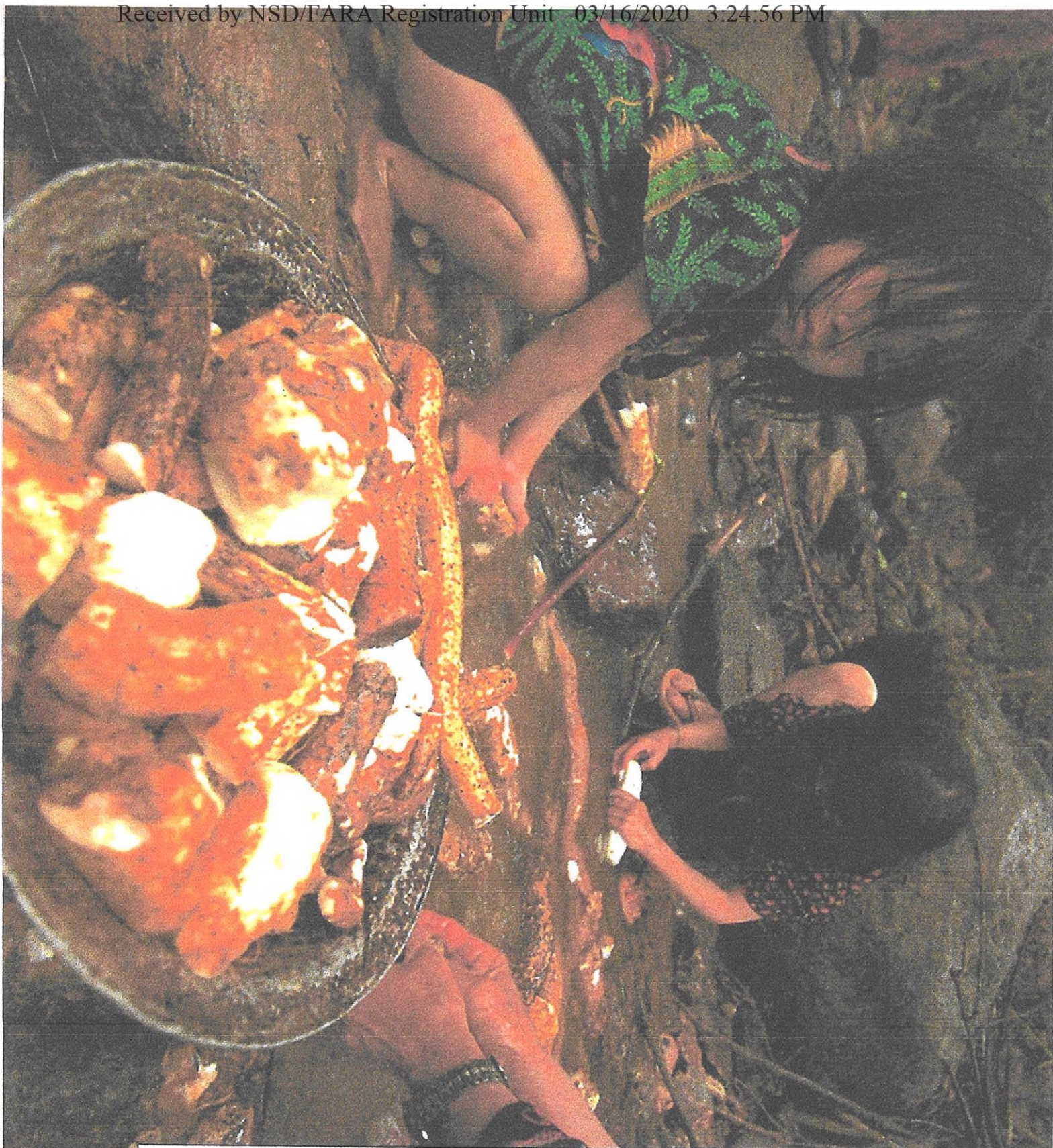
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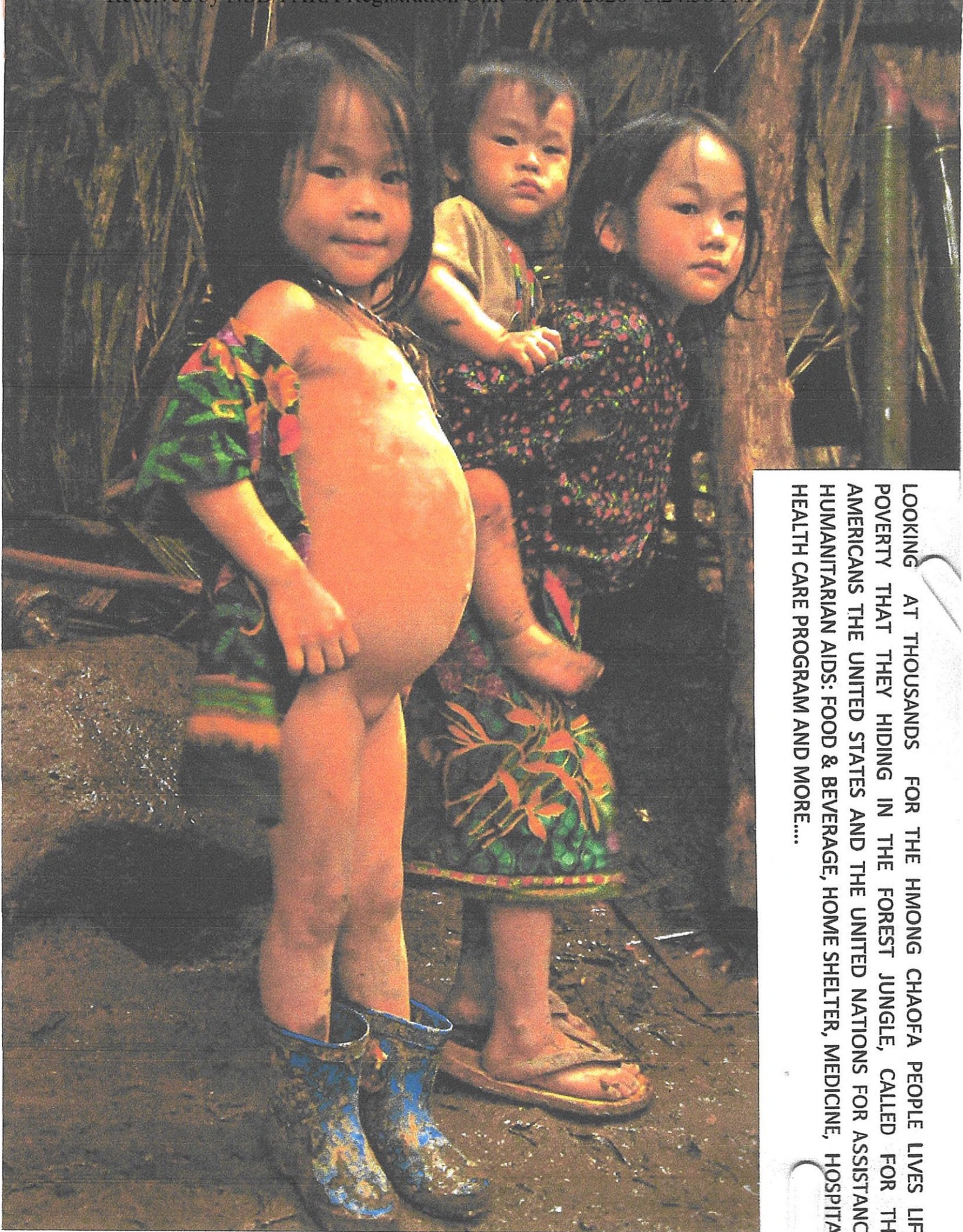
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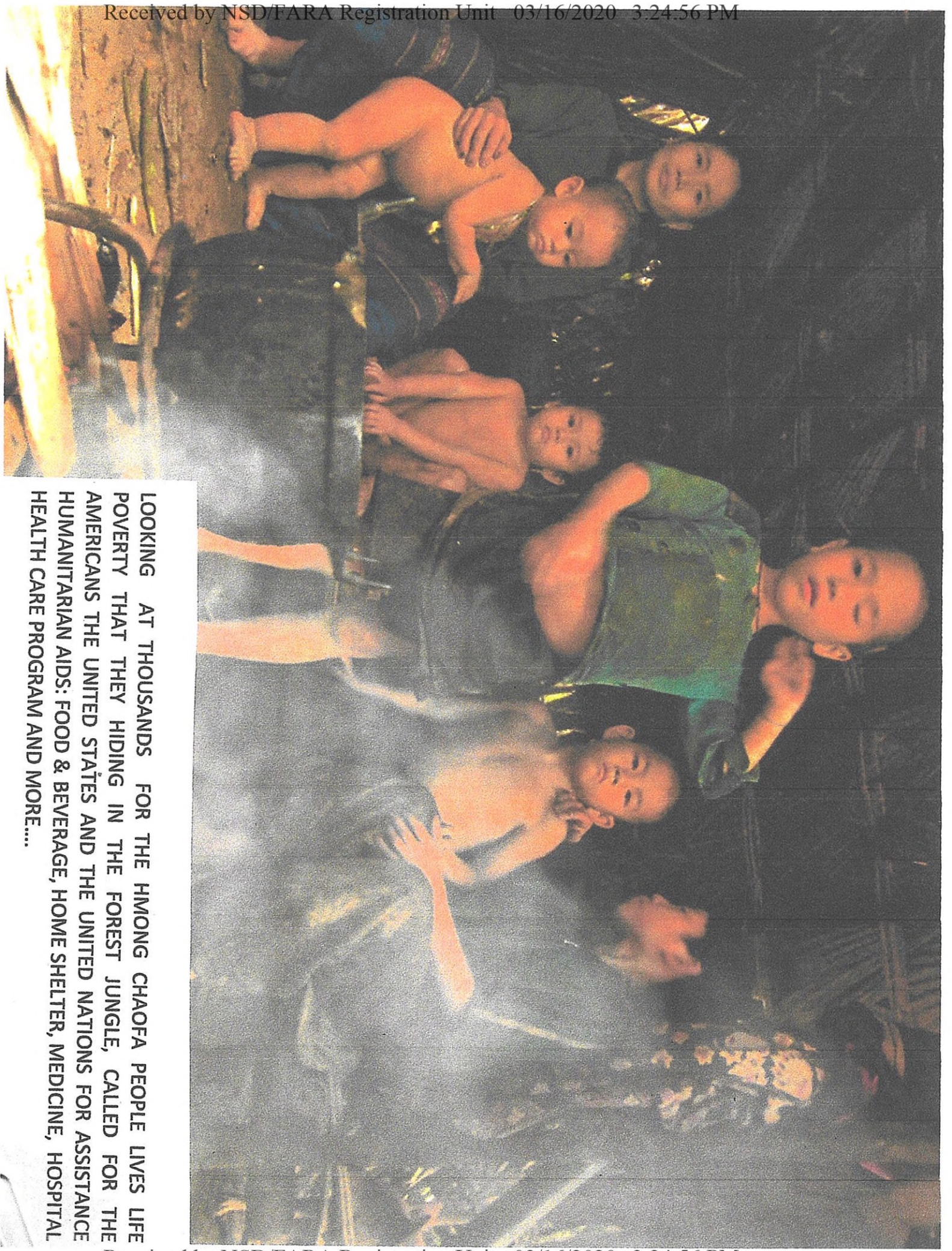
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LOOKING AT THOUSANDS FOR THE HMONG CHAOPA PEOPLE LIVES LIFE
 POVERTY THAT THEY HIDING IN THE FOREST JUNGLE, CALLED FOR THE
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 HUMANITARIAN AIDS: FOOD & BEVERAGE, HOME SHELTER, MEDICINE, HOSPITAL
 HEALTH CARE PROGRAM AND MORE....



LOOKING AT THOUSANDS FOR THE HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE LIVES LIFE
POVERTY THAT THEY HIDING IN THE FOREST JUNGLE, CALLED FOR TH
AMERICANS THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED NATIONS FOR ASSISTANC
HUMANITARIAN AIDS: FOOD & BEVERAGE, HOME SHELTER, MEDICINE, HOSPITA
HEALTH CARE PROGRAM AND MORE....



LOOKING AT THOUSANDS FOR THE HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE LIVES LIFE POVERTY THAT THEY HIDING IN THE FOREST JUNGLE, CALLED FOR THE AMERICANS THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED NATIONS FOR ASSISTANCE HUMANITARIAN AIDS: FOOD & BEVERAGE, HOME SHELTER, MEDICINE, HOSPITAL HEALTH CARE PROGRAM AND MORE....

LOOKING AT THOUSANDS FOR THE HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE LIVES LIFE POVERTY THAT THEY HIDING IN THE FOREST JUNGLE, CALLED FOR THE AMERICANS THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNITED NATIONS FOR ASSISTANCE HUMANITARIAN AIDS: FOOD & BEVERAGE, HOME SHELTER, MEDICINE, HOSPITAL HEALTH CARE PROGRAM AND MORE....

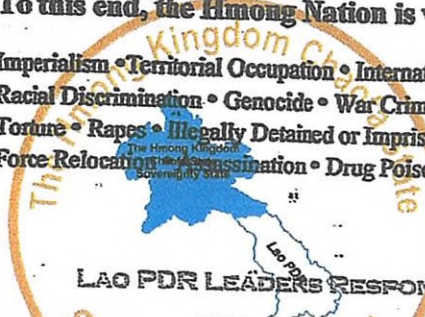


EXHIBIT F

**WANTED ALL LEADERS
CRIMINAL REGIME LAO PDR TO
THE WORLD COURT FOR LAWS
AND JUSTICE FOR ALL DEAD
VICTIMS CIVILIAN HMONG
CHAOFA WERE KILLED 4.9
HAFL MILLION INCLUDED
BABIES, CHILDS, WOMEN AND
MEN, FROM 1946-2020**

To this end, the Hmong Nation is victim to **CONDITIONS** of -

Imperialism • Territorial Occupation • International Conflicts • Population Displacements • Economic Marginalization
Racial Discrimination • Genocide • War Crimes • Atrocities • Chemical Weapons • Force Starvation • Rights Violations
Torture • Rapes • Illegally Detained or Imprisonment • Refugees Repatriation • Children Trafficking • Disappearances •
Force Relocation • Assassination • Drug Poisoning • Execution • Grave Desecration



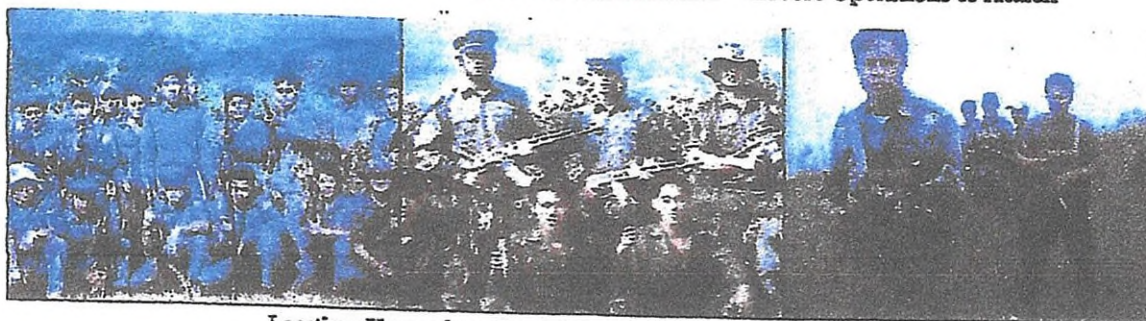
IN PERSPECTIVE

LAO PDR LEADERS RESPONSIBLE FOR OVER 200,000 HMONG DEATHS



Souphanouvong Vongvichit Phomvihane Phoumsavanh Siphandon Sayasone

LAO TROOPS AND VIETNAMESE MERCENARIES - Covert Operations to Attack



Location: Kaysomboun Special Zone, Hmong Resistance Territories

WAR CRIMES • ATROCITIES • STARVATION • MASSACRE



Mr. Bounnhang Vorachit Mr. Phankham Vipphanh Mr. Thongloun Sisulith Prime Minister

REGIME LAO PDR GOVERNMENT
GENOCIDE THE HMONH CHAOFA
PEOPLE NORTHERN LAOS
ALL LEADERS WERE COMMITTED
CRIMES ,WANTED FOR JUSTICE
VICTIMS CIVILAIN WERE KILL
INCLUDED BABY, CHILD, WOMEN
AND MEN.



LAO PDR-CRIMES SOLDIER Mr.SISWARD CHAN KIAO, WAS REA
LAOTIAN (DNA), HE WAS KILLED BY HMONG CHAOFA ARMY,
BY THE REGION HMONG CHAOFA STATE, GOT HIS DEAD'S
IDENTITY, AFTER AGAINST THE HMONG CHAOFA RMY.

2020

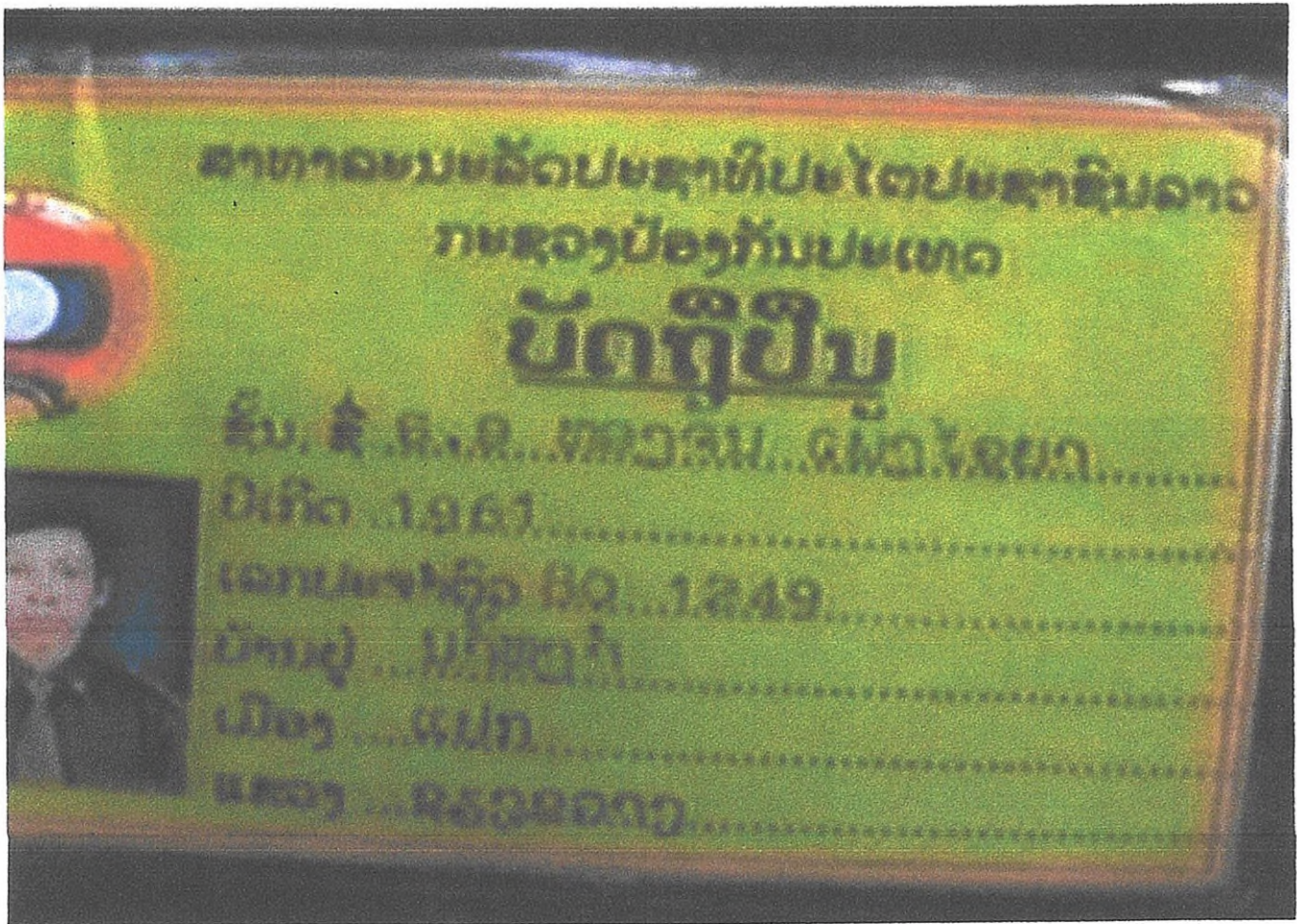
STATE OF URGENT OF EMERGENCY NEED HUMANITARIAN AIDS, PEACE AND HOMELAN
SECURITY AND SELF-DEFENSE AND DEMOCRACY PROTECTION THE REGION, ORDER, URGEI
THE UNITED STATES AND UNITED NATIONS TROOPS PEACEKEEPING TO THE REGION.

REGIME LAO PEOPLE' DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC COMMUNIST STATE, EXTERMINATE (
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HMONG CHAOFA NATION, INDIGENOUS PEOPLE STATE, SIA THE REGION NOTHERN LAC
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NATION WERE ALLIED WITH THE UNITED STATES DURING VITENAM WAR, AND ALLIED WITH
THE FRENCH INDICHINA WAR ERA.



LAO PDR-CRIMES SODIER Mr.TONG CHAN PHENG XAIYA, WAS REAL LAOTIAN (DNA), HE WAS KILLED BY HMONG CHAOFA ARMY, BY THE REGION HMONG CHAOFA STATE, GOT HIS DEAD'S IDENTITY.





LAO PDR-CRIMES SODIER Mr.TONG CHAN PHENG XAIYA, WAS REAL LAOTIAN (DNA), HE WAS KILLED BY HMONG CHAOFA ARMY, BY THE REGION HMONG CHAOFA STATE, GOT HIS DEAD'S IDENTITY.

CRIMES-REGIME LAO PDR GOVERNMENT
GENOCIDE THE HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE VICTIMS



**CRIMES-REGIME LAO PDR GOVERNMENT USED
BIOLOGICAL CHEMICAL POISON KILLED AND THIS BABY
CHILD WAS POISON.**

2020

**STATE OF URGENT OF EMERGENCY NEED HUMANITARIAN AIDS, PEACE AND HOMELAN
SECURITY AND SELF-DEFENSE AND DEMOCRACY PROTECTION THE REGION, ORDER, URGEN
THE UNITED STATES AND UNITED NATIONS TROOPS PEACEKEEPING TO THE REGION.**

**REGIME LAO PEOPLE' DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC COMMUNIST STATE, EXTERMINATE C
COMMITTED WAR CRIMES OF MASS GENOCIDE AND POLITICAL PERSECUTION AGAINST TH
HMONG CHAOFANATION, INDIGENOUS PEOPLE STATE; SIA THE REGION NOTHERN LAO
VICTIMS CIVILIAN WERE KILLED 4.9 HALF MILLION FROM 1946-2020, THE HMONG CHAOI
NATION WERE ALLIED WITH THE UNITED STATES DURING VITENAM WAR, AND ALLIED WIT
THE FRENCH INDICHINA WAR ERA.**

CRIMES-REGIME LAO PDR GOVERNMENT USED
BIOLOGICAL CHEMICAL POISON KILLED AND THIS BABY
CHILD WAS POISON.

9:37AM

DEC 29 2002

www.fctfindings.org



**CRIMES-REGIME LAO PDR GOVERNMENT USED
BIOLOGICAL CHEMICAL POISON KILLED AND THIS BABY
CHILD WAS POISON.**





2020

STATE OF URGENT OF EMERGENCY NEED HUMANITARIAN AIDS, PEACE AND HOMELAND SECURITY AND SELF-DEFENSE AND DEMOCRACY PROTECTION THE REGION, ORDER, URGENT THE UNITED STATES AND UNITED NATIONS TROOPS PEACEKEEPING TO THE REGION.

REGIME LAO PEOPLE' DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC COMMUNIST STATE, EXTERMINATE OF COMMITTED WAR CRIMES OF MASS GENOCIDE AND POLITICAL PERSECUTION AGAINST THE HMONG CHAOFA NATION, INDIGENOUS PEOPLE STATE, SIA THE REGION NOTHERN LAOS, VICTIMS CIVILIAN WERE KILLED 4.9 HALF MILLION FROM 1946-2020, THE HMONG CHAOFA NATION WERE ALLIED WITH THE UNITED STATES DURING VITENAM WAR, AND ALLIED WITH THE FRENCH INDICHINA WAR ERA.

**CRIMES-REGIME LAO PDR GOVERNMENT
GENOCIDE THE HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE VICTIMS**



2020

STATE OF URGENT OF EMERGENCY NEED HUMANITARIAN AIDS, PEACE AND HOMELAND SECURITY AND SELF-DEFENSE AND DEMOCRACY PROTECTION THE REGION, ORDER, URGENT THE UNITED STATES AND UNITED NATIONS TROOPS PEACEKEEPING TO THE REGION

REGIME LAO PEOPLE' DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC COMMUNIST STATE, EXTERMINATE OF COMMITTED WAR CRIMES OF MASS GENOCIDE AND POLITICAL PERSECUTION AGAINST THE HMONG CHAOFANATION, INDIGENOUS PEOPLE STATE, SIA THE REGION NOTHERN LAOS, VICTIMS CIVILIAN WERE KILLED 4.9 HALF MILLION FROM 1946-2020, THE HMONG CHAOFANATION WERE ALLIED WITH THE UNITED STATES DURING VITENAM WAR, AND ALLIED WITH THE FRENCH INDICHINA WAR ERA.



**CRIMES-REGIME LAO PDR GOVERNMENT USED
BIOLOGICAL CHEMICAL POISON KILLED AND THIS BABY
CHILD WAS POISON.**

HMONG CHAOFA GIRL CHILDRENS PRISONERS AND
AFTER SEXUAL ASSAULT, RAPE OF VIOLENCE AND KILLED
ALL BY CRIMES-REGIME LAO PDR GOVERNMENT





**HMONG CHAOFA GIRL CHILDRENS PRISONERS AND
AFTER SEXUAL ASSAULT, RAPE OF VIOLENCE AND KILLED
ALL BY CRIMES-REGIME LAO PDR GOVERNMENT**

CRIMES-REGIME LAO PDR GOVERNMENT ORDER
MILITARY, GENOCIDE THE HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE
VICTIMS, THE REGION HMONG CHAOFA STATE



CRIMES-REGIME LAO PDR GOVERNMENT ORDER
MILITARY, GENOCIDE THE HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE
VICTIMS, THE REGION HMONG CHAOFA STATE

EXHIBIT G

**2020 THE STATE URGENT OF
THE STATE EMERGENCY FOR
HUMANITRIAN AIDS AND
HOMELAND DEFENSE AND
DEMOCRACY PROTECTION AND
SECURITY THE REGION, ORDER-
URGENT TO THE UNITED
STATES GOVERNMENT AND
THE UNITED NATIONS' TROOPS
PEACEKEEPING TO THE REGION
TO STOP THE LAOTIAN
MILITARY ATTACK AND STOP
REGIME LAO PDR WERE**

**EXTERMINATED OF
COMMITTED WAR CRIMES OF
GENOCIDE AND POLITICAL
PERSECUTION AGAINST THE
HMONG CHAOFA INDEGENOUS
PEOPLE THE ASIA THE REGION
NORTHERN LAOS, LAO PDR
LABED THAT HMONG CHAOFA
WERE THEIR ENEMY THAT
ALLIED TROOPS WITH THE
UNITED STATES DURING
VIETNAM WAR AND SECRET
WAR IN LAOS FROM 1955-1075
AND 1975-2020 HMONG**

**CHAOFA NATION FACED
REGIME LAO PDR MILITARY
ATTACK AND GENNCIDE AND
POLITICAL PERSECUTION, THE
VICTIMS-CIVILIAN HMONG
CHAOFA WERE KILLED 4.9 HALF
MILLION INCLUDED BABIES,
CHILDS, WOMEN AND MEN.**



Lao People's Democratic Republic

Communist State

Department of Defence

Province Luang Prabang

**Lao language translate to English Version
Regime Lao Pdr Government Ordered Military
Against the Victims-Civilian Hmong Chaofa
People Asia the Northern Laos**

I, mr. kham onh chittamee of the coordinating regiment of luang prabang, decree to all parties-including troops of soldiers in the province of luang prabang-that we must unify strongly against our enemy since the government plan commanded that between 2005-2015 to eradicate all right-wing American vang pao who have been residually camouflaging in the Lao jungle, these hmong chaofa people must be terminated prior to 2015-2020 from laos.

The American C.I.A Hmong, together with their offspring forgotten by the Americans, shall be wiped out immediately. After 2020, not one of them will be alive nor will they fight a secret war allied troops with American, Therefore, I commanded of our parties in luang prabang province to carry out this order from now.

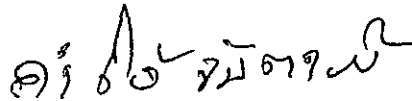
Luang prabang 20 may 2005

And now 2020

The regiment of luang prabang

Sealed and signature

Kham onh Chittamee



ADOPTED 115th U.S. CONGRESS-H.RES.992-RESOLUTION

RELATIONS TO UN CHARTER ARTICLE 55 AND 73, AND UN UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS.

MY NAME IS KING FANG TUBTSIMNUJ.R.HMONG HUAB TAIS, I AM THE PRESIDENT OF THE HMONG KINGDOM CHAOFA STATE NATION SATE, I AM AND MY PEOPLE ARE DECLARATION OF URGENT STATE OF EMERGENCY, NEED HUMANITARIAN AIDS, HUMAN RIGHTS PEACE AND SECURITY, AND HOMELAND DEFENSE, AND DEMOCRACY PROTECTION THE HMONG CHAOFA PEOPLE THE REGION INCLUDED BABY, CHILD, WOMEN AND MEN FROM LAO MILITARY ATTACK AND GENOCIDE; URGENT TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND THE UNITED NATIONS MUST TAKEN ACTIONS AGAINST REGIME, TO STOP THE CRIMES LAO PDR GOVERNMENT, AND ORDER AND WELCOME THE U.S. TROOPS AND UN TROOPS PEACEKEEPING TO THE HMONG CHAOFA REGION, AND WANTED TRADE AND ECONOMIC SANCTIONS TO REGIME LAO PDR, LAO PDR WAS VIOLATION OF UN HUMAN RIGHTS CHARTER AND THESE GOVERNMENT MUST STEP DOWN, AND STEP DOWN ITS MEMBER FROM UNITED NATIONS.

DECLARATION OF PEACE AND SECURITY THE REGION

PRESIDENT, KING FANG TUBTSIMNUJ.R.HMONG HUABTAIS

SIGNATURE



DATE

Jan/09/2020

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ກອງທັບປະຊາຊົນລາວ

ເລກທີ 122/2005

ແມ່ແບບການຄ້າລັງພົນ

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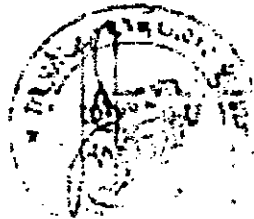
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ພະແນກກຳລັງພົນ



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Salem-News.com

Lao PDR Government and
Hmong Chaofa Indigenous...

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Lao PDR Government and Hmong ChaoFa Indigenous Resistance C...

<http://salem-news.com/articles/april282010/lao-hmong.ph>



(End English Translation - see below for original)

The United Nations was created in January 1941 in the vision of Franklin D. Roosevelt for peace and security for all nations and peoples. It was founded as recognition of the importance of the security of all human beings, and the rights to have freedom and liberty as a nation and people. All citizens live and carry his vision through to today.

The Lao PDR does not recognize the rights of others. It discriminates against the ChaoFa Hmong people and their cultural, social, and religious rights. The Regiment of Luang Phrabang, Mr. Kham Onh Chittamee, declared on March 20, 2005, to wipe out all ChaoFa Hmong and their offspring immediately or before the year 2020, and no one should be alive there after the year 2020.

To date, the Lao PDR government continues to violate U.N. Charters, Conventions, and its Protocols, and the government ignores international interventions and visitations. The Lao PDR is responsible for committing mass crimes against humanity.

Over 250,000 people, civilians and innocent Hmong Indigenous and their children - are believed to have lost their lives since 1975 as a result of Lao military clashes in the Hmong Indigenous territories.

The civilian lives of Laotians are as important as the civilian lives of the Hmong Indigenous, and the Lao PDR government must recognize the safety of civilians of both nations and people in accordance with the Geneva Convention IV of 12 August 1949.

Hmong Indigenous leaders and the Congress of World Hmong People urge the international community to take this matter seriously before additional loss of life.



Tuesday January 21, 2020

Apr-28-2010 16:21



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Lao PDR Government and Hmong Chaofa Indigenous Resistance Clash in Xaysombun

Salem-News.com

It happened in Xaysombun Special Zone, Phou Bia Mountain, North-Central Laos.

(MINNEAPOLIS) - On April 24, 2010, around 2:30 p.m. Lao time, Northeast of Mountain Phou Bia, Xaysombun Special Zone inside sources reported that there is very heavy fighting. The Lao PDR invaded Hmong Indigenous territories. Weapons used included 60 MM, 40MM, and DKA 81, and missiles were fired from helicopter at Hmong Indigenous citizens.

Reports also indicated that Vietnamese soldiers accompanied Lao PDR soldiers in this invasion. The Vietnamese Battalion is from Mong Mot Province, and it is now stationed in Phankini-Nam Xay, Pha Kao Province.

In 2005, 30 years later after the Vietnam War ended, Vietnamese soldiers' passports were seized at the Zone supporting the Lao PDR aggression against the Hmong.

The government of Laos and Vietnam have violated the mercenary statutes of the U.N. conventions, and the Vietnam Paris Peace Accord 1973, Chapter VII Article 20.

Hmong Indigenous leaders call upon the international community - the European Union, the United Nations, the United States, and China - to review the Lao PDR actions, violations and aggression against the Hmong Indigenous' social, cultural and economic rights and concerns. Leaders of the Hmong Indigenous are calling upon the international recognition of their plight.

A recent confiscated Lao document confirming intent to eliminate Hmong at the Zone is as follows:

(English Translation Version)

THE LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC PEACE INDEPENDENCE DEMOCRACY UNITY AND FIRM

The Lao People's Army NO. 131

Department of Armed Forces, Statistic from Luang Phrabang Province

Operation Order

- Based on the plan and the decree of the Department of Defense of the Lao People Democratic Republic notice number 125 on May 3, 2005. - Based on the planning of Luang Phrabang Province made and be complied.

I, Mr. Kham Onh Chittamee of the coordinating Regiment of Luang Phrabang, decree to all parties - including : troops of soldiers in the Province of Luang Phrabang - that we must unify strongly against our enemy since the government plan commanded that between 2005-2015 to eradicate all right-wing American Vang Pao who have been residually camouflaging in the Lao jungles. These people must be terminated prior to 2015-2020 from Lao:

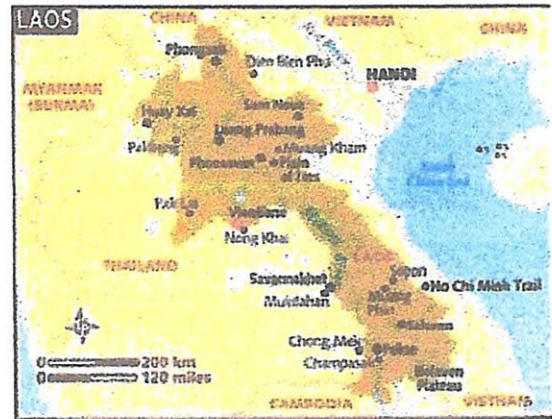
The American C.I.A. Hmong, together with their offspring forgotten by the Americans, shall be wiped out immediately. After 2020, not one of them will be alive nor will they fight a secret war. Therefore, I command of our parties in Luang Phrabang province to carry out this order from now.

Luang Phrabang 20 May 2005

The Regiment of Luang Phrabang

Sealed and signature

Kham Onh Chittamee



Map of Laos courtesy: aaa-cali



6 Tips to Get the Most of Your Next Trip to Vegas

Comments Leave a comment on this story.

Name:

Leave a comment

All comments and messages are approved by people and self promotional links or unacceptable comments are denied.

Anonymous June 24, 2015 3:02 pm (Pacific time)

American's created U.N. with major countries involved, but a small country the once failed to dominate has really shaken U purpose and power.

In Laos now June 14, 2011 8:42 am (Pacific time)

Mekong Giant, saying that there has been no such claimed resistance movement of any king in the Phu Bia area since 2004 just plain funny! It just shows you either select your sources of information or that you are blind! The persecution of the Hmo. Chaofa in this region has been well documented, in books, in photos, in the news, etc...

Lee Vong Yang November 18, 2010 2:54 pm (Pacific time)

They can never wipe the Hmongs out of the Phou Bia area. After 30 plus years of fighting, they reorganize and were able to fight again. The same process will occur again. Lao and Vietnamese troops invade and kill Hmongs, the Hmongs will scatter but will not be wiped out. They will again one day reorganize and become powerful again. The Lao government should learn Hmong history from China. The Han tried to do the same thing but the Hmong were never wiped out. Get the point straight, even if the Lao and Vietnamese government do wipe the Hmong Chao Fa out in Xaysombun Special Zone, there are still more Hmong living in this world. We will never forget those communists freaks. I believe when the time is right, Hmong will reuni and fight another war if the Lao government wants one.

Mekong Giant September 19, 2010 10:37 pm (Pacific time)

FOR YOUR INFO: 1. There has been no special administrated region called called "Xaysomboun Special Zone" since 2008. The special (economic and politically) administrated zone) was abolished, and reorganized. Xaysomboun is now a district of Vientiane province, two other districts were annexed with Borlikhamxay and Xiengkhuoang. The former head of the special zone, Brig Gen Somphet Tipmala, had a new assignment to a top job in capital Vientiane-- to be first deputy minister defence, less. He was soon after that promoted to the rank of Maj Gen. Somphet died in 2009 after months of sickness. I understood 'th letter of order' was dated 2005. PLS follow: 2. Most of the area called Pu Bia has since 2003 become the home to three large gold-copper mines owned and run by Australia's listed PanAust Resources Ltd under concessional agreements with the Lao government. They are Phu Bia, Phu Kham and "Phu Kham 2" mines, to name names. So let's assumed that, basically, there has been no such claimed resistance movement of any kind in the Phu Bia area since 2004 when the Phu Bia mine started production. Several hundred of engineers, technicians, many of them recruited from Thailand, are working there. The authenticity of the copied paper is doubtful.

ZER MOUA May 22, 2010 7:01 pm (Pacific time)

I don't know why it is top priority to ENFORCE laws against poachers, preserving animal life by putting them on an endangered species list, or even issuing fines if you don't have a proper fishing license or catching too many fish, when the liv of HUMANS... "THE HMONG" are being hunted down like animals to the point of genocide. We are talking about human beings here. Animals are being treated better than humans when it comes to exercising the rights of humanity. I hope somethin will be done to help resolve this ongoing issue in retaliation of MY people assisting in the Secret War.

Chuck Palazzo April 28, 2010 11:21 pm (Pacific time)

Outrageous! And as usual, the US and its henchmen in the CIA who originally recruited the Hmong for their secret war has turned its back on these brave and wonderful people known as The Hmong. We must not allow this story to be suppressed - w must not allow this genocide to occur! -Chuck

[Return to Top]

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ABOUT (section/2) ▼

NATIONS / PEOPLES (members.php)

ACTIVITIES (activities/0) ▼

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May 11, 2016

CWHP Strongly Condemns Laotian Government's Most Recent Brutal Crackdown on Hmong Communities



Unexploded Vietnamese artillery warhead used during the attack (Photo courtesy: CWHP)

On 4 May 2016, the Laotian military invaded a Hmong indigenous community in Laos' Xaysomboun Province, killing at least two civilians. The Congress of World Hmong People (CWHP) strongly condemns the attack and expresses deep concern over the continuing perpetration of human rights abuses against ethnic Hmong. The CWHP urges the European Parliament to take decisive action and pressure the Laotian government to conform to international laws and put an end to its violent ethnic cleansing campaign against the Hmong people of north-central Laos.

In the early hours of 4 May 2016, government military forces launched an attack on a Hmong village in the Xaysomboun Province of Laos. The 200-people strong community attacked is part of a population of approximately 1,000 ethnic Hmong scattered throughout the area. At least two civilians were killed in this most recent incident, Ms Pa Moua and Mr True Xiong. The latter's body could not be recovered. CWHP accuses the Vietnamese government of secretly supplying the Laotian military with the artillery ammunition

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needed to carry out such attacks. Laos and Vietnam are known to work hand in hand in their targeted persecution of the Hmong people.

Prior to the attack on 4 May 2016, a helicopter had been seen circling over the region, possibly spraying poison. According to a local, Mr Chong Lor Her, on 4 and 23 April 2016, a white helicopter circled "at a very low altitude, about 100 meters above the tree top. It had a device about the length of approximately ten meters hanging from its fuselage, about two feet in diameter and about four meters in length". It did not have the appearance of an army helicopter. "I thought it was an international helicopter for tourists touring the area", Mr Her said. Apparently, the Laotian government uses civilian helicopters to hide its military activities in the area. Locals suspect that the helicopter sprayed poison over the area as now the community is suffering from poisoning symptoms, such as dizziness, diarrhoea, shortness of breath and vomiting. Internal intelligence sources said that the Laotian military uses these tactics to weaken Hmong communities before invading the area with ground forces.

The Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization (UNPO) and the CWHP strongly condemn the ongoing violence and human rights violations in the region. "The Hmong indigenous community in the region does not deserve to die. Everyone needs to give a high priority to this grave concern", an official CWHP declaration on the recent attack says. The CWHP calls on the European Parliament to make the plight of the Hmong in Laos' Xaysomboun Province one of its primary concerns, and pressure the Laotian government to conform to international laws. In addition to that, CWHP urges the European Parliament to consider sending humanitarian aid to the Hmong people as the indigenous community is severely threatened by food insecurity.

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Belgium	

Web Development b



UNREPRESENTED NATIONS AND PEOPLES ORGANIZATION

(https://www.unpo.org/members/789/page@UNPOintl/UNPO/393260647387831)

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ABOUT (section/2) ▼

NATIONS / PEOPLES (members.php)

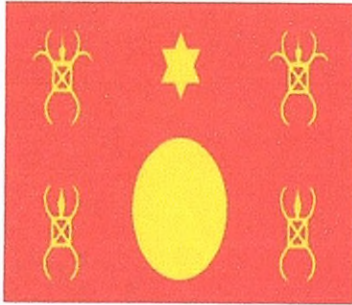
ACTIVITIES (activities/0) ▼

PUBLICATIONS (overview/1/1) ▼

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March 25, 2008

Hmong



STATISTICS

Status: Minority
Population: 320,000
Area: 48,769 sq. km



UNPO REPRESENTATION: ChaoFa Federated State

The Hmong people are represented at UNPO by the ChaoFa Federated State, which claims self-government of Hmong inhabited territories in Laos. According to their constitution, which was adopted in July 1998, the Hmong ChaoFa Federated State is based on democratic values and principles, transparency, power sharing and non-discrimination. The ChaoFa Federated State, works jointly with the Congress of World Hmong People (CWHP), for international cooperation and the organization of the Hmong people.

OVERVIEW

The Hmong ChaoFa people are an indigenous group originally from the ChaoFa region of Northern Laos. They distinguish themselves from the Laotian population because of their ethnicity, written and spoken language, culture, and religion. According to government sources, the Hmong ChaoFa constitutes the third largest ethnic group in the Lao's People Democratic Republic (LPDR), whereas Hmong sources indicate that the Hmong population is in fact the second largest after the Laotian.

The majority of the Hmong population in Laos is situated in the mountainous northern area of Laos. The provinces inhabited by the Hmong Chao Fa include: Houaphanh, Xieng Khouang, Sayaboury, and the city of

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Luang Prabang along the Mekong River. The total area of the territories is approximately 48,769 sq. kilometres. Some mountain peaks reach above 2,800 metres in the region. Dense forests also cover the Northern and Eastern areas. The Hmong territory borders Vietnam in the East, China in the North, Burma in the Northwest, and Thailand in the West.

Hmong are subjected to; *inter alia*, discrimination, uncompensated land confiscation, arbitrary arrests and violations of their cultural and religious rights in LPDR.

Under the 1991 Constitution, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party was designated as the one and only legal political party in the country. Accordingly, the rule of law is undermined in the LPDR by political interference and endemic corruption. Moreover, widespread restrictions exist with the freedoms of expression and association, political prisoners, arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances, abject poverty, inequality, and lack of access to health and education. These restrictions are further accompanied by severe limits on cultural and religious freedoms, for ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples, such as the Hmong.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

During the Vietnam War, several Hmong were recruited by the American Forces to counter the invasion of Northern Laos by Vietnamese troops, a confrontation that is commonly referred to as "the Secret War". At the end of the war, the Pathet Lao communist political movement took control of Laos and the American government ceased to actively support the Hmong in the country. Due to their war legacies, however, the Hmong continued to be stereotyped as a dangerous anti-government group, and have thus been systematically targeted and discriminated by the Laotian Government ever since.

Due to this continuing persecution and military violence, thousands of Hmong have gone into hiding in the Laotian jungle, while others have attempted to seek refuge in neighbouring countries. On 6 May 1985, approximately 300 civilians, including children, were captured and put into the cave of Xathonxay Mount Pha Nque, after which three chemical warheads identified as 41mm and 51mm were fired into the cave, leaving only two survivors. Other Hmongs, who were on their way to the Mekong River crossing the border to Thailand, faced mass military ambush which cost the lives of many more civilians. Moreover, those who were left in Laos were sent to re-education camps, where many Hmongs died. An estimated 2000-12000 Hmongs are still displaced in these remote areas due to fear of government retaliation. This shows a steep population decline, as in the 1970s the Hmong population in Laos was estimated to amount between 20 000 to 500 000, depending on the sources.

CURRENT ISSUES

For the Hmong still living in Laos, the consequences of backing the losing side in the Vietnam War are still apparent, as persecution is a daily reality and many Hmong live in fear of arbitrary arrest and torture while experiencing abject poverty. In addition, areas of the Hmong territory and villages are facing environmental concerns as gold mining, illegal wood logging, and dam building have reached record numbers, claiming for economic sufficiency and rural development to sustain the country's poverty reduction propaganda. These developments continue to cause environmental hazards and erosion, the reduction of wildlife and fisheries, the disappearance of the historical wilderness, and above all, the destruction of nature. Ironically, the Hmong are often accused of causing the country's deforestation problem and thus forced to relocate.

Seeking refuge in other countries has become dangerous; Vietnam and Thailand have standing collaboration efforts with the Laotian government to detain and aid the forceful repatriation of Hmong refugees. Such collaborations have also extended to military campaigns within Laos' borders to violently target Hmong communities hiding in the jungle. Because the government of Laos does not recognize the Hmong as an indigenous people and has no specific legislation in that regard, they are not eligible for a series of benefits they would otherwise attain. Explicit indigenous recognition would provide additional mechanisms to address uncompensated land confiscation, natural resource exploitation, and abuses to their cultural and religious rights.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Military Violence

Since the establishment of the LPDR, Hmong communities have suffered from violent attacks from the Lao People's Army (LPA), which continue till this day. In 2013, a surge of political and ethnic violence led to the killing of a number of Hmong civilians at the hand of the Laotian security forces. One of these episodes took place on 12 May 2013 at the Nam Seng River Basin canal at the base of Mount Phou Bia (near Moun Saysombune aka Moun Cha) through military cooperation between Vietnam and Laos. The reason behind the deadly attack was four Hmong teachers leaving their village in search of food. Hmong Leaders reported in 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, and early 2013 that the Lao government continue using unknown chemical agent spy on their regional territories, thus causing the death of wildlife, children and elderly. Even in neighboring regions, Hmong livestock have been affected as the wind carries chemical poisons into ground as well.

Reports and evidence received from the Hmong indigenous communities indicate that the community in the Phou Bia is constantly being chased and attacked, and has to move weekly in order to sustain its peace and

security.

The Lao LPDR military closely monitors the Hmong indigenous communities. Their daily social life and economic sufficiency are continuously being destroyed, resulting in hunger, diseases, malnutrition, and lack of medication. The region is tightly controlled by the LPDR military. These are clear violations of the right to life and security of the person.

Enforced Disappearances

As a signatory of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the Laotian government is committed to respect its citizens' freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention (art.9, ICCPR). Yet, government opponents, human rights activists, and ethnic and religious minorities are often detained without valid legal justifications. National security of the LPDR arrests members of minority communities, and particularly Hmong individuals, who are commonly stereotyped as untrustworthy anti-government forces.

Sombath Somphone, a prominent social and environmental activist was abducted at a police checkpoint in 2012. The enforced disappearance of Sombath Somphone, however, is not an isolated case. For instance on 25 August 2007, three young Hmong Americans (Yang Neng, Yang Hakit, and Yang Congshineng) were detained and disappeared. In 2009 and 2010, several Hmong refugees in Thailand were forcefully repatriated to Laos, and some of them disappeared after their arrival in the country. Despite pressure on the Laotian government from family members, international organizations, and foreign governments to release information about their whereabouts, the cases of these disappeared Hmong remain unresolved until today.

Refugees and Returnees

Since the end of 2009, almost 4500 Hmong refugees living in Thailand were forcefully repatriated as a consequence of an agreement between the Thai and the Laotian Governments. While the Laotian government had promised to assist returnees to reintegrate into society, the great majority of them have been living in refugee camps until today. One of the biggest camps is the Phonekham village (Borikhamxay province), where returnees endure difficult living conditions and severe restrictions of their freedoms, including their liberty of movement. Refugees living in Phonekham have reported that they are not allowed to move beyond a five kilometre radius from the camp.

Since early December 2006, a group of 153 Lao Hmong have been jailed in a detention centre in Thailand under inhumane conditions. There are 153 refugees in the centre according to UNHCR and 90 of them are children.

Furthermore, it is reported that there are approximately 7,500 Hmong living in confinement in a camp in Huai Nam Khao, while awaiting their repatriation to Laos, following a bilateral agreement between the Thai and Laotian governments. The Thai government refuses to recognize the Hmong people in Huai Nam Khao camp as refugees or people of concern, and considers them illegal immigrants.

Land-grabbing

Several areas in the North of Laos, where most Hmong live, have been designated by the government as "special economic zones" or "specific economic zones", i.e. areas selected by the government for the development of industrial projects and the attraction of foreign investment. These zones are established by the government on the basis of a 2009 law on investment promotion, which does not include any provision for the protection of local inhabitants. Among other projects, this law has allowed for several Chinese firms to gain land concessions with a validity of 99 years. These lands include rubber plantations covering 30 000 hectares in the Northern Province of Oudomxay, and has led to the immigration of Chinese workers to tap the rubber and, in turn, to further displacement of the local Hmong inhabitants.

UNPO PERSPECTIVE

Given the aforementioned violations of the human rights of the Hmong, UNPO strongly condemns the military violence against the ChoaFa Indigenous civilians in the Xaysombune Special Zone as well as the intimidation, harassment and persecution of human rights defenders, journalists, and members of minority communities through arbitrary arrests and enforced disappearances. Moreover, UNPO believes that developing a legal framework is necessary to protect local inhabitants from land grabbing and forced relocation, as these practices significantly affect the economic activities of Hmong people depriving them from their own means of subsistence.

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**STATE OF URGENT OF EMERGENCY NEED HUMANITARIAN AIDS, PEACE AND
HOMELAND SECURITY AND SELF-DEFENSE AND DEMOCRACY PROTECTION THE
REGION, URGENT THE UNITED STATES AND UNITED NATIONS TROOPS
PEACEKEEPING TO THE REGION.**

**REGIME LAO PEOPLE' DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC COMMUNIST STATE,
EXTERMINATE OF COMMITTED WAR CRIMES OF MASS GENOCIDE AND
POLITICAL PERSECUTION AGAINST THE HMONG CHAOF A NATION, INDIGENOUS
PEOPLE STATE, SIA THE REGION NOTHERN LAOS, VICTIMS CIVILIAN WERE KILLED
4.9 HALF MILLION FROM 1946-2020, THE HMONG CHAOF A NATION WERE
ALLIED WITH THE UNITED STATES DURING VITENAM WAR, AND ALLIED WITH,
THE FRENCH INDICHINA WAR ERA.**

To this end, the Hmong Nation is victim to **CONDITIONS** of –

Imperialism Territorial Occupation International Conflicts Population Displacements Economic Marginalization
Racial Discrimination Genocide War Crimes Atrocities Chemical Weapons Force Starvation Rights Violations
Torture Rapes Illegally, Detained or Imprisonment Refugees Repatriation Children Trafficking Disappearances
Force Relocation Assassination Drug Poisoning Execution Grave Desecration

IN PERSPECTIVE

LAO PDR LEADERS RESPONSIBLE FOR OVER 200,000 HMONG DEATHS



Souphanouvong Vongvichit Phomvihane Phoumsavanh Siphandon Sayasone

LAO TROOPS AND VIETNAMESE MERCENARIES – Covert Operations to Attack



Location: Xaysomboun Special Zone, Hmong Resistance Territories

WAR CRIMES ATROCITIES STARVATION MASSACRE

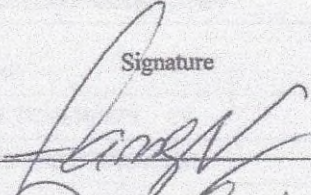
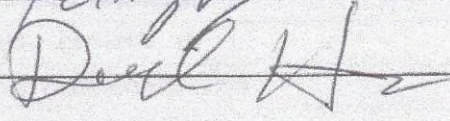


U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, DC 20530

OMB No. 1124-0004; Expires May 31, 2020

Exhibit B to Registration Statement

In accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1746, and subject to the penalties of 18 U.S.C. § 1001 and 22 U.S.C. § 618, the undersigned swears or affirms under penalty of perjury that he/she has read the information set forth in this Exhibit B to Registration Statement, that he/she is familiar with the contents thereof, and that such contents are in their entirety true and accurate to the best of his/her knowledge and belief.

Date	Printed Name	Signature
3/3/2020	Tubtsimany, R. F.	
3/3/2020	David Her	
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____