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United States Secret War in Laos with the Hmong tribe (Vietnam era) – the agreement

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Results from Interviews and Archival research

Question: Why did the United States turn to the Hmong to fight in Laos during the Vietnam War?

Interviewees:

Dr. Yang, (former soldier and President of the Secret Guerilla Unit: Vietnam Organization, the unit was formed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency), “The needs of the Americans [was] to protect the Ho Chi Minh Trail. route 3. We had to maintain the trail through North Vietnam to the south.”

Dr. Yen, (former cabinet member of the Provisional Government: Laos and professor of the U.L.A. of Minnesota), “It was a secret war, congress did not know, it was only the CIA that knew.”

Xang Yang, (former soldier and Secretary of Secret Guerilla Unit: Vietnam Office), “Communists [were] spreading throughout Southeast Asia and it came to North Vietnam. It came to Laos, it came to Cambodia, it came to South Vietnam and America had to protect the spreading of Communism.”

Question: What did the United States promise to the Hmong people for their involvement in the Vietnam war?

Answer: The United States promised help to the Hmong people for their involvement in the Vietnam war. Initially, they promised help for the Mekong valley in Laos. Later, they promised help for the Hmong people in a new place to live in the Mekong valley. However, these promises were not fulfilled.

Question: What did the United States promise if the Hmong people lost the war?

Answer: If the Hmong people lost the war, the United States promised to find a new place for them to live. This promise was not fulfilled.

Question: Did the United States promise the Hmong people their own land or country?

Interviewees:

Col. Yang Cho, (Colonel in the former Royal Laotian Army) when asked if the U.S. promised the Hmong land he responded, “they are lying, they don’t know nothing. They don’t have any agreement or promise.”

Bill Larr, when asked if the United States promised the Hmong a country they responded, “We didn’t promise [the Hmong] anything, but we owed them something when we left.”

Colonel Hmong, when asked if the United States promised the Hmong a country they responded, “We didn’t promise [the Hmong] anything, but we owed them something when we left.”

Question: What did the United States promise if the Hmong fought for them?

Answer: The United States promised help to the Hmong people if they fought for them. Initially, they promised help for the Mekong valley in Laos. Later, they promised help for the Hmong people in a new place to live in the Mekong valley. However, these promises were not fulfilled.

Question: Did the United States promise the Hmong people their own land or country?

Question: Did the United States promise anything if the Hmong lost the war?

Answer: The United States promised help to the Hmong people if they lost the war. However, these promises were not fulfilled.

Question: Did the United States promise the Hmong people anything else?

Answer: The United States promised the Hmong people help with food, clothing, housing, and military supplies. However, these promises were not fulfilled.

Question: What were the primary and secondary sources found at the Hmong Archives?

Answer: The primary and secondary sources found at the Hmong Archives include interviews with former soldiers and politicians, as well as archival materials.

Conclusion:

1. From the interviews and primary and secondary sources found at the Hmong Archives, it can be concluded that there is an obvious discrepancy between the scholars and the general Hmong population in the United States. The scholars believed that the United States promised help to the Hmong people if they fought for them, while the general Hmong population believed that America promised them land. However, according to interviews conducted with Hmong military and political leaders and U.S. officials, the claim was invalid.

2. The United States did promise help to the Hmong people, including food, military supplies, and money. However, despite the discrepancies, many of the interviewees and scholars felt that America had a moral obligation to help the Hmong.

3. America became the Hmong’s broker. After the U.S. left Southeast Asia, the Hmong’s only support and protection was gone. They were left to fight the communist Pathet Lao and Vietnamese troops alone.

4. As a result, the Hmong have been in a state Diaspora. Thousands live in Australia, France, America, and Thailand. Now many of the Hmong in Thailand have been deported back to Laos, a government that once was their enemy.