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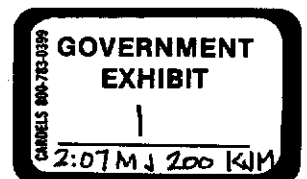
OPERATION

P O P C O R N

A Comprehensive Plan of Action

Coup Operation
Prepared by David Vang

LAOS <> POPCORN > Political Opposition Party's Coup Operation to Rescue the Nation



POP-CORN ACTIONS PLAN

GENERAL ASSESSEMENT

LAO PDR GOVERNMENT

1. **Laos is colonized by the Communist Vietnam.** The administration of Lao PDR Government including military affairs, foreign affairs, government policies, national security, defense system, education system, economic development, business and trades are solely in the hands of master Vietnam.
2. **Vietnamese Troops in Laos:** An estimate of 6,000 Vietnam troops station in Laos and more than 10,000 hidden troops hid everywhere throughout the country. They hid their weapons and pretend themselves as labor forces and business associates. They can report for duties within short time.
3. **Laos is governed one party:** Laos governed by a single party "Lao Revolutionary Party". The party consists of 6-7 politburo leaders. The politburo leaders who are holding government positions are those holding the power within the government.
4. **Political Factions:** Lao Government Officials separated themselves into 3 factions: 1) Pro-Vietnam, 2) Pro-China, 3) Pro-Western Free world.
5. **Internal conflicts:** There are some degrees of conflicts existed in Laos by and between:
 - 5.1 Politburo leaders and high levels of government officials
 - 5.2 High levels of government officials and the lower levels of government officials
 - 5.3 Old generation leaders and the young leaders
 - 5.4 Government officials and those forced to retire (veterans and political leaders, ethnic leaders, government officials)
 - 5.5 Government and student groups
 - 5.6 Government and the people
 - 5.7 Ethnic conflicts (Hmong, Lao Theung, Low land Lao)
 - 5.8 Conflicts between people in the northern, central and southern regions.
 - 5.9 People who hold government positions and business community.
6. **People work for the government with little or no compensation:** Those who hold government jobs (military, police, teachers, workers, lower levels of government officials, provincial leaders etc.) disappointed greatly and show no respect to the government, because they are working with little or no compensation and benefits.
7. **Decision in the Government:** 1) Vietnam make policies, 2) Politburo Leaders issue orders, 3) Government lead the people, 4) people carry the activities.
8. **Provincial Government has no power:** Politburo leaders and Vietnam appoint general secretary to holding power at all provincial government. The governor and officers within the province have power to make decision.

9. Military Equipments and defense weapons:

- 9.1 6 Russian made MIG 21 (only 3 operate)
- 9.2 8 Russian made helicopters (only 6 operate)
- 9.3 Countless tanks with 76MM gunship
- 9.4 155MM USA Gunship
- 9.5 122MM, 30MM and 120MM Russian and China made guns
- 9.6 DK82 and 60MM rocket launchers.
- 9.7 AK47
- 9.8 Chemicals and biological weapons.

10. **Military Structures:** National Armies, Regional Military, Provincial Armies and District Armies and Militia Groups.

11. **Military Operational Command:** Vietnamese holding the country's strategic defense decision. Defense Minister and regional military commanders work under the direction of Vietnam. Vietnam deployed top commanders and military advisors to all the military units and regions.

12. **Provincial Defense System:** Each province has its own provincial armies to provide security control and response to any conflict. The governor and provincial military commanders have the responsible if problems happen within the province. Militia troops reports directly to the department of defense. If any military activity happen within the province, and the provincial leaders do not response in a timely manner, they will be labeled to on the side of resistance groups and will be facing punishment.

13. Regional Military Commander reports directly to Department of Defense and Vietnamese Commanders.

14. Government collects all the guns (weapons) from the civilians.

15. Lao troops have negative towards Vietnamese troops.

16. Lao people have negative towards Communist Vietnam and the politburo leaders

17. Lao-Government forced many high military officers to retire with no benefit and replace with younger commanders who pro-the communist government. This has generated great disappointment among those veterans.

Analysis of Lao PDR Government's strength, weaknesses and threat factors:

Strength Factors:

- 1. Military backup by Vietnam
- 2. Sophisticated weapons, chemical and biological weapons
- 3. Ground troops, tanks, long range artillery gunship
- 4. Logistic supports
- 5. Ground and air transportation
- 6. Security control system

7. Borders security with neighboring countries
8. Maintain all levels of intelligent agents

Weakness Factors

1. Troops lack of motivation and slow response to conflict situations
2. Conflicts existed within the government system (lack of trust and honesty)
3. Economy depression
4. Anti-Government Groups (students, veterans, ethnic groups, government officials, religious groups)
5. People may rise up against the government any time

GENERAL ASSESSEMENT

THE POLITICAL OPPOSITION PARTY IN LAOS:

1. POP (Lao People's Movement for Democracy) was established in April 2003 in Laos. The party represents the POP consist of ethnic representatives and regional representatives throughout the nation.
2. POP has good connection with exiled Lao leaders. Exiled Lao leaders maintained good diplomatic relation with international community.
3. POP has more than 1,284 ready combat troops and more than 10,000 unarmed cadres, ready to fight to overthrow the Lao PDR government. Total population with the conflict zone estimates 20,000.
4. POP established good networks with student groups, retired military leaders, high levels of government officials, military leaders who are commanders of ground troops, air forces, tanks and logistic warehouses. These people are ready to be a part of the coup missions.
9. An estimate of 75% - 80% ready to rise up against the government and demand change or to overthrow the government. They are waiting for supports from the exiled Lao leaders and the international community.
10. The representatives (student groups, military groups, lower levels of government officials, provincial leaders, retirement officers) made several contacts with the exiled leaders, confirmed that 1) they have recruited and established well underground networks and ready to join the coup actions, 2) they have selected the targets and have controlled the situation waiting for green light for actions, 3) they needs technical supports and financial supports. If delay action, the situation may change and everything would become another study.
11. POP's liberated zones have been heavily attacks by the join Lao/Vietnam troops. If exiled leaders do not provide hand-supports, POP resistance forces will be disappeared or end-up with mass surrenders plan, due to lack of supplies and ammunitions.
12. The displaced Lao-Hmong in Thailand are ready to join the POP if they receive supports.