

southwest of the Phu He mountain feature, and in the area of map coordinates TF 8174, latitude 18 degrees 45 minutes North, longitude 102 degrees 55 minutes East. The valley contains a number of small Hmong villages. According to the witnesses, these villages have been regularly visited by Lao People's Liberation Army troops, sometimes in the company of People's Army of Vietnam troops. The troops would usually visit once a month and stay five to ten days. There were no soldiers in the villages on the day of the attack. Several villages had reportedly been attacked with chemical agents on previous occasions. The interviews in section two are from talks with four witnesses to the attacks. The witnesses who come from various villages claimed to have heard, but not seen, a jet aircraft fly over their villages. They then observed a wet, yellow sticky substance fall to the ground where it formed into small beads. Several witnesses were actually hit by the substance. The witnesses claimed that a total of approximately eighty persons died in their villages, although the maximum seen by any one witness was sixteen deaths. Many more villagers were affected but survived. Symptoms reported in all cases were the classic ones including vomiting with blood and diarrhoea with blood. Animals and plants were also affected.

As the witnesses themselves were affected by the alleged chemical attack to a greater or lesser extent, and several bore severe skin lesions, two doctors working at the camp hospital drew blood and obtained urine samples from all witnesses. These samples were presented to the Canadian Immigration officers for further analysis in Canada. A report of the initial analysis carried out by Health and Welfare Canada is included in section three. The doctors did not know the cause of these skin lesions but agreed that they were not the result of scabies. It should be noted that one Canadian foreign service officer familiar with the symptoms of chemical warfare and who has worked in refugee camps over the past two years in the region had never before encountered such severe and extensive skin lesions. Photos of the interviewed witnesses are included in section two. It should be noted that the skin lesions have been treated with calamine lotion and appear paler than they actually were.