



## **WORLD HMONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS**

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Presented by: President Yang Hubert

Date: April 24, 2008

24/04

United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous  
7th Session New York, April 21-May2, 2008

#7

***Item: 7 Half day discussion on Indigenous languages.***

Dear Madame Chair,

Distinguished UN delegates, NGOs, brothers and sisters:

As the representative of World Hmong People's Congress, and a survivor of GENOCIDE in Laos from 1975-1980, I am appreciated and was honored to speak supporting the UN's Agenda of "Climate Change" this year.

All Indigenous across the continents are "the first to see the sun rise, and the last the see the sun set". The Hmong/Miao or Meo dated back more than 5000 years during the birth of what is now called "China". Our King Chi-You( Txiv Yawg or Grand Father in Hmong) was among the three Founding Founders of China, beside Houng Ti and Ying Ti, the yellow emperors era.

Madame Chair, **over 4670 Hmong ChaoFa** Indigneous children (AGE 1-25) never attend schools, due to **THE LAO-VIETANM FRIENDSHIP TREATY COOPERATION** July 18, 1977, signed by PathetLao or Lao People's Democratic Republic Secretary General Kaison Phouvihane and the Vietnamese Lt. Genaral Dao Trinh Lich, who Hmong Chao Troops shot down his Jet in June 1998 was the **CAUSED THOUSAND OF HMONG REFUGEES FLOODING TO THAILND** and over the world for over three decades.

They are hunted by the brutal Chommaly Sayashone, President of Laos and his regime with the combination of Vietnamese Mercenaries, especially the **COMMANDO STRIKE FORCES**, whom secretly slaughter our women and

children at night. ( [www.Aljazeera.net/English](http://www.Aljazeera.net/English) or [www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com) tony birtley, ( The Lost Tribe)

Madame Chair, my Congress and the Hmong nation really appreciated for the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) about the gross human rights violation in Laos Sixty-Six Session (CERD/C/SR.1609 ) Paragraph 6 (d) 9. Mr. Shahi said that the urgent action was now only 30,000 surviving Hmong, out of 100,000 and they had been forced in to the jungles and were living on leaves. This need situation need to bring to the attention of the SECRETARY GENERAL, LEAVING IT OPEN FOR HIM TO ACT IMMEDIATELY.

Paragraph “7. The Committee urges the Secretary –General of the United Nations: (a) To draw attention to the competent UN bodies, in particular the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Commission on Human Rights, to the particularly worrisome human rights situation in Laos and to request them to take all appropriate measures in this regard;

(b) To request competent United Nations organs to send a delegation to Laos, with a view to assisting the State party in honoring its obligation under international law. In this regard, the Committee draws the attention of the Secretary –General to the availability of its members to conduct such a visit in order to resume the dialogue with the State party;

( c) To request the programmes, institutions and specialized agencies of the United Nations, within their respective fields of competence, to take appropriate measures to provide humanitarian assistance, particularly with regards to food and access to medical care, to members of the Hmong population who take refuge in the jungle or certain mountains regions of the Laos.”

Madame Chair, during Tong Birtley, (Aljezeera news) investigation to the Hmong Chaofa State, Xaysomboun Special Zone in February 2008, the Hmong religion leader Mr. Vang CHue Chee, reported that now only about 7000 left due to the continuing hunted our Hmong indigenous population by the Lao troops and Vietnamese Mercenaries.

In 2004 a group of ten members of U.S. Congress, led by Wisconsin’s Senators-Russ Feigold and Herbal Kohl-asked the John Negroponte, Ambassador to the UN to UN to send a fact-finding mission to Laos for investigation. The letter said many of the Hmong are in serious danger and alleged that many have been killed, including women and children.

On 21 Februar-11 March 2005 / 66th Session Hearing and Recommendations  
(CERD/C/LAO/CO/15) UNDER ARTICLES 9 OF THE CONVENTION  
C. Subjects of concern and recommendations

**(21.) The Committee remains concerned by persistent allegations of conflict between the Government AND THE HMONG CHAO FA, who took refugee to the forest and mountains areas of the Lao People's Democratic Republic after 1975.**

**And also calls on the State Party to take all measures, if necessary with the support of the Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights, United Nations and the international community, to find a political and humanitarian solution to this crisis as quickly as possible and to create the necessary conditions for the initiation of a dialogue remedies available to them.**

**Madame Chair, the Hmong Chaofa Indigenous children have waiting and waiting for the last 33 years, sadly that this last four months total 54 (age 1-18) children and 89 were killed by Lao troops and Vietnamese Mercenaries.**

**The Congress, are ready to find a solution with the Lao Government and with the assistance of United Nations. UN CERD Committee deeply regret that Lao PDR has failed its obligations under article 9 of the Convention; and it express its grave concern that Lao Government has repeated human rights violations, particularly the violations of rights to life, physical integrity and security, and of the freedom of expression , association and religion, together with economic, social and cultural discrimination against members of Hmong ChaoFGa Indigenous, population about half million in Laos.**

**Lao dictator President Chommaly Sayasone, and his regime ignored the recommendation, instead secretly conspired to increase more foreign Vietnamese Mercenaries to destroy the Hmong ChaoFa Nation. Laos and Vietnam are threat to the UN Security Council and threat to Peace.**

**Chommaly Sayasone, the dictator President of Laos and his regime, has committed a monstrous crimes, crimes against peace and crimes against humanity.**

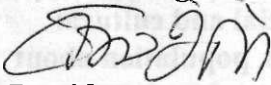
**We, the Congress urgent urge the UN Security Council members to act the following:**

- 1. Urgent pass a Resolution to send a Fact Finding Commission to investigate GENOCIDE in Laos, especially at the Xaisomboun Special Zone as soon as possible; U. S. Senators Russ, Herb Kohl, of Wisconsin led eight of other members of U.S. Congress, asked former U.S.Ambassador John Negroponte, to investigate the Hmong CHaofa Human rights violation (VOA March 24, 2004).**
- 2. Provide Food, Medical and Humanitarian Aids to the Hmong ChaoFa in the jungle. When my delegation were in Geneva 2006 during the UN CERD Session, we were told that Lao Ambassador Aleo Keo at the United Nations promised he will talk to his Government about the possibility to allow third party for investigation; and urge that his Government fill his its obligation as a member of the United Nations.**

3. To process the UN International tribunal Court System for the serious crimes for Chommaly Sayasone, the Lao dictator President of Laos and along his colleagues who committed the GENOCIDE, which more than 100,000 Hmong ChaoFa Indigenous lost their lives.
4. To adopt a resolution to prosecute Vietnam leaders who committed crimes for sending Mercenaries to help Lao leaders to suppress the Hmong ChaoFa indigenous Nation for the last thirty- two years, this a breach of the international law; such crimes is a threat to the UN Security Council and a threat to peace.
5. The Chair of Permanent Forum, emergency set up a Conference between the Lao Government and the World Congress to find a peaceful solution of thirty-three years of War between Hmong ChaoFa Government and Lao PDR Government.

Thank You Madame Chair for listening to our cries

Hubert Yang



President

World Hmong People's Congress





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UPDATED ON:  
FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 2008  
11:00 MECCA TIME, 8:00 GMT



## NEWS ASIA-PACIFIC

### Laos denies Hmong persecution

The government of Laos has denied that thousands of ethnic Hmong face persecution in the forests of the land-locked country, a day after an exclusive Al Jazeera report showed showing hundreds of starving Hmong living in constant fear of attack.

"The Hmong in Laos are not at all persecuted," Yong Chanthalangsy, spokesman for the Laos ministry of foreign affairs told Al Jazeera on Friday.

"We do not consider those in the films as our enemy," he said, referring to video footage shot in secret by Al Jazeera correspondent Tony Birtley.

"On the contrary we are helping them to reintegrate with the mainstream of society."

Al Jazeera's report, first broadcast on Thursday, showed hundreds of sick and malnourished men, women and children, living in desperate conditions hiding in the Laos jungle from government forces.

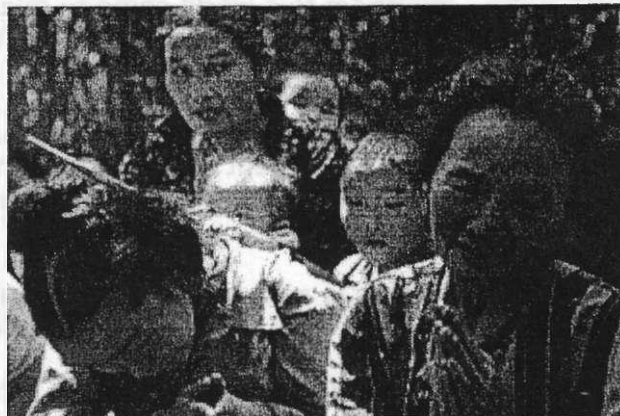
The Hmong were recruited as a so-called secret army by the CIA during the Vietnam War, and say that as a result they have been targeted for revenge by the communist government which took over in 1975.

Responding to those allegations, Yong said those shown in the reports were "isolated cases", adding that there were many more ethnic Hmong living in Laos who were much better off.

Several ethnic Hmong, he said, "hold top positions in the party in the government. How can you pretend that they are persecuted?"

"There are thousands if not tens of thousands of people who are joining the government's rural development programme and I have not heard of any persecution."

Asked if the Laos government would invite independent monitors into the country, he said that Laos was working "hand in hand" with neighbouring countries to address the issue.



Al Jazeera's correspondent found hundreds of Hmong living in fear in the Laos jungle



Laos government spokesman Yong Chanthalangsy rejected claims of persecution

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"We do not need any intervention from a third party," he told Al Jazeera. "I don't see why there should be intervention and interference from outside."

### Call for help

Al Jazeera's exclusive report from inside Laos heard from a Hmong leader, Vang Chu Chi, who claimed to represent some 7,000 people he said desperately needed help from the international community.

"We are waiting to see if there is any democratic country in this world come to release us and let us have a life of freedom that is fair to us," he told our correspondent.

He said thousands of his people had been killed by Laos government forces, and many bore the scars from fighting during more than three decades on the run.

Cy Phao is an American born ethnic Hmong, based in the US city of Minneapolis St Paul, home to a large community of Hmong exiles.

He has fought for the rights of Hmong both in the US and those who remain in Laos and told Al Jazeera that pressure should be brought to bear on the Laos communist government.

"The economy of the Lao government - 80 per cent of their budget - comes from foreign aid," he said.

"I would ask that these countries who give money to the Lao government - which allows the Lao government to exist - to put pressure and say 'we're going to stop sending you money until you solve this issue'."

### 'Never addressed'

The Hmong themselves see the United Nations as their only hope of survival.

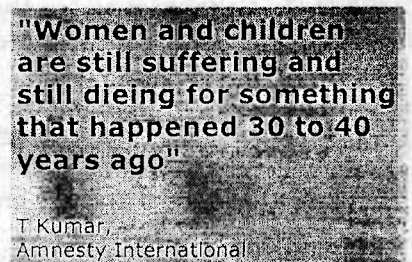
But with the world's attention on bigger conflicts such as Darfur, the suffering in the jungles of Laos gets little attention.

"The plight of these people has never been addressed," T. Kumar, Amnesty International's advocacy director for Asia and the Pacific, told Al Jazeera.

"During the Vietnam war, the United States needed Hmong to fight the war. Now the war is over they have been left high and dry in the jungles to suffer."

"Women and children are still suffering and still dieing for something that happened 30 to 40 years ago."

Source: Al Jazeera



The Hmong say they will die without urgent international help



**Statement of U.S. Senator Russ Feingold on the Situation in Laos**

*From the Senate Floor*

July 10, 2003

Madam President, I rise today to express my concern over recent events in Laos. As a member of the Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, I have consistently monitored the human rights situation in Laos and other East Asian nations. Recent news reports indicate that the human rights situation continues to deteriorate in Laos, specifically for the Hmong ethnic group.

As many of you may know, two European journalists and their translator, a Hmong-American pastor from Minnesota, were captured by the Lao government on June 4, 2003 and sentenced to 15 years of prison. After serious diplomatic negotiations between the governments of Belgium, France, the United States and Laos, they were released from prison on Wednesday. While I am relieved that the Lao government has freed these people, I remain concerned about the continuous allegations of human rights violations by the Lao government. Amnesty International reports that Lao nationals who accompanied the journalists remain in detention without legal representation and are being tortured with sticks and bicycle chains, which I find horrifying. I also find troubling reports by the freed journalists regarding the "sham" trials they experienced.

In addition, Time magazine has recently released two articles that accuse the government of waging a war against the Hmong ethnic community within Laos. The articles state that the Lao government attacked a Hmong village in October, killing 216 people and has threatened to "eradicate" the population of Hmong. Time magazine also claims that "no political dissent has been allowed in [Laos for] 28 years, nor any right of assembly. Scores of political prisoners and youths have been detained for years in dark cells without trial; many have been tortured."

While I cannot confirm the specific allegations of the article, many of my Hmong constituents have raised similar concerns about the human rights conditions in Laos and the welfare of their families and friends who are living there. I strongly believe that the United States cannot ignore violations in Laos. I have consistently supported efforts to promote human rights and democracy in Laos, and in the 106th Congress, sponsored a resolution calling upon the Government of Laos to recognize and to respect the basic human rights of all its citizens, including ethnic and religious minorities.

Once again, I ask the Lao government to allow international humanitarian organizations to have access to areas in which Hmong and other ethnic minorities have resettled, to allow independent monitoring of prison conditions, and to release prisoners who have been arbitrarily arrested because of their political or religious beliefs. These violations must not continue.

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## Members of Congress Ask for Probe of Human Rights Abuses in Laos


24/03/2004

*Laos-Rights probe, 3/24/04* [»](#)  
*Listen to Laos* [»](#)

A group of ten members of the U.S. Congress, led by Wisconsin's senators -Russ Feingold and Herb Kohl - asked the United Nations to send a fact-finding mission to Laos to investigate alleged human rights abuses against hundred of Lao-Hmongs who have recently emerged from the jungles to surrender to the government.

In a letter to U.S. ambassador, John Negroponte, Senators Feingold and Kohl said many of their Hmong constituents fear that those people are in serious danger and allege that many have been killed, including women and children.

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