



Pan-Tribal Confederacy of Indigenous Tribal Nations

The Only Multi-Racial Worldwide Indigenous Confederacy In Existence

Hmong Indigenous Nation

A BRIEF HISTORY

The Hmong Indigenous Nation are an independent people with a distinctive culture, language and religion; and they are one of the oldest tribal peoples in greater Asia with roots dating back to the Hmong Kingdom of King Chiyou in 3,000 BC.

The Hmong civilization, peoples, lands and territories were greatly affected by the imperialism in Asia by regional and European powers beginning with such treaties as the 'Franco-Chinese Treat of 1885', and the 'Franco-Siam Treaty of 1907, which determined the modern day political and geographical boundaries of China, Vietnam, Laos and Thailand. Traditional Hmong territories were fractured into isolated regions by these two treaties.

The Hmong were recruited to fight by all parties to the international conflicts of the First French Indochina War, the Second Indochina War, and the Laotian Civil War from 1946-1975; in battles to control South-East Asia. The national security of the Hmong People was never included in the cease-fire agreements to end the war in South-East Asia in Paris in 1972 - and in Vientiane in 1973.

Both the Lao Peoples Democratic Republic (PDR) and the socialist republic of Vietnam violated the peace agreements in 1975 and started to implement a policy of extermination of the Hmong Indigenous People from then until the present year 2008; in which hundreds of thousands of Hmong people were killed. It is a Genocide that both the Lao PDR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam deny. Despite calls for access to investigate the situation and begin conflict resolution by the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (UN CERD) in 2005, the Lao PDR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have denied access and continued to violate International Human Rights laws and ignored their respective countries obligations as member countries of the United Nations.

In addition to waging Genocide against the Hmong Indigenous Nation, the Lao PDR also seized Hmong traditional lands, territories and natural resources - and awarded them to International investors; and offered the same for Special co-operation Treaties and debt-relief exchange agreements.





Atrocities on Hmong in Laos

The Hmong in Laos continue to be victims of imperialism, grave desecration, occupation, population displacement, poverty, racism, chemical warfare, forced starvation, torture, rape, illegal detention and imprisonment, refugee repatriation, child trafficking, disappearances, forced relocation, assassination, poisoning, execution and genocide.

The Lao PDR Armed Forces - with direct assistance from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, continue to persecute the Hmong Indigenous People of Laos by every means at their disposal. Over 4 decades later - they are still fanatically persecuting the Hmong in Laos for being allies of the United States in the 1960's -

during the Vietnam war, despite the fact that virtually no Hmong in Laos alive today had any personal involvement with that conflict; and the Hmong have actually been begging for the peace agreement they made in good faith with their tormentors since 1975 to be upheld - to no avail.

We call the establishment of a sovereign Hmong State as the only clear solution for Hmong to achieve lasting peace, freedom and security.

We call for all foreign powers and investors to immediately withdraw from Hmong Indigenous Lands and territories for which they do not have consent to occupy, conduct mining, logging or to build dams upon.

We call for Laos to be partitioned at the 18th degree parallel along Highway 8, Lakxao, Bolikhamxai Province.

We call for a determination and demarcation conference consisting of regional powers, members of P-5, United Nations Experts on Human Rights and United Nations Special Agencies.

We call for a United Nations Security Council Resolution of recognition as was done for Kosovo.

We call for support and assistance by International NGO's, financial institutions and the International community.



Yang Lue
President
Hmong Chaofa State



Chong Lor Her
Chairman of the People's
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Mai Her
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