



**REPORT ON HUMAN RIGHTS
IN VIETNAM
IN 2010**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Although being a member of the United Nations since 1977 and having signed on to many core international human rights documents, the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has continued to crush its people's basic and legitimate rights.

The purpose of this report is to serve as a partial list of outstanding violations by Vietnam against the basic human rights in 2010.

If 2009 had been noted for the state's use of hooligans to harass, threaten, and suppress dissident voices, the year 2010 was mostly noted for the systematic use of violence by the state public security force, causing many people to be injured and even killed.

Instead of being an independent and impartial authority to protect the citizens against the officials' arbitrary and illegal acts that undermine the citizens' interests or violate their human rights, Vietnam's legal system continued to be highly exploited as an essential means to protect the regime.

Freedom of speech, which is crucial to a healthy political environment, was not only less visible than in previous years, it even became more restricted during the period leading to the Vietnamese Communist Party (VCP) 11th National Congress held in early 2011. On the one hand, the state kept retaining its monopoly of the media while, on the other, it increased its control over the flow of information coming from abroad and its suppression of voices expressing views contrary to those of the VCP or those attempting to defend the victims of power abuses.

Despite its claim of being the state of the farmer-worker class, the Vietnamese communist government kept severely violating the workers' basic rights and brutally suppressing workers' rights activists.

The government also continued to exert all means to control, neutralize, and suppress religious organizations by obstructing their legitimate rights through the application of tough religious regulations, interference with their internal activities under various forms, and suppression of the religions that refused to be guided by the VCP policies.

Its unjust confiscation and requisition of the people's land for so-called development projects brought injustice to many people, particularly the farmers in the countryside. The gap between the victims of injustice and the new wealthy of the state capitalism grew wider and wider.

The problem of human trafficking was not fixed; instead, it tended to worsen for three types of victims: the "export workers," "foreign brides," and children sex slaves.

In presenting this report as a summary of the serious violations of human rights by Vietnamese authorities in Hanoi, the Vietnam Human Rights Network hopes there will be significant improvements in this area thanks to the active intervention of the international community, foreign governments as well as international organizations that have been concerned about human rights and current victims of oppression in Vietnam.

I. The Brutality of the Police State

2010 was a depressing year marked with the systematic use of violence by the state public security force, causing tremendous injuries and even fatalities to the people. These savagely violent acts took place not only through different forms of torture in prisons against prisoners considered dangerous by the government (see Father Nguyen Van Ly's statement No. 4 dated 8 June 2010), but also against anyone.

At the end of September 2010, Human Rights Watch reported that the violence exercised by the Vietnamese police was substantiated in 19 cases, causing 15 deaths, with many victims fatally beaten while being held for interrogation, or dead soon after release, or even dead in public as a result of the police use of unnecessary force.

These reports concern only violent fatalities made public by the state-controlled media. In reality, sometimes fatal or seriously injuring cases go unreported because they happened in isolated areas of the countryside governed by local tyrants, as the press was urged to maintain absolute silence about police violence against dissidents. Following are some typical cases:

- Mr. Thor Halvorssen, a film producer and founder as well as Chairman of the Human Rights Foundation in New York, was assaulted by the police when he came to visit the Most Venerable Thich Quang Do at Thanh Minh Zen Monastery in Ho Chi Minh City on 16 March 2010. Right after his visit, he was attacked by four policemen in civilian clothes who shouted rudely, "Why did you enter this place? What did you do in there?" and repeatedly hit his back hard before taking him to the Phu Nhuan district police station for interrogation.
- Ms. Lu Thi Thu Trang, a member of Bloc 8406, was arrested on 28 April 2010 by the police at the home of Mrs. Duong Thi Tan, wife of prisoner of conscience Nguyen Van Hai, aka Blogger Dieu Cay, and then taken to a police station where she was brutally beaten. "I thought they were about to kill me with their avenging blows, not just normal heavy-handed measures," she related.
- Ms. Ho Thi Bich Khuong, a member of Bloc 8406, was ruthlessly beaten in to unconsciousness several times by the police of Phu Nhuan district, HCM City during the night of 14 June 2010. Early on the next day, she was pushed in a taxi and dropped at the Gia Dinh Park in an unconscious state, where she was found by an acquaintance and taken to the Phu Nhuan hospital for treatment.
- Human rights activist Nguyen Ngoc Quang and his 7-year-old son were plotted to be killed in a faked traffic accident on 18 September 2010 in Dinh Quan, Dong Nai province. One of two disguised police agents on motorcycles pushed Quang and his son off their motorcycle, so that the other could run over his head. Luckily, his good helmet protected it; but his body and face, however, suffered severe injuries.

Police acts of violence aimed not only at separate individuals but also at groups of people, typically:

- On 6 January 2010, Hanoi officials reinforced with over 500 police agents violently beat a crowd of people gathered to protest their removal of a Christian cross on Che

Mountain in Dong Chiem hamlet, injuring many among them. The cross had been there for a long while, previously installed by the faithful.

- On 23 February 2010, police harassed a Buddhist praying service at the home of Mrs. Nguyen Thi Tuyet of Tan Quoi village in Vinh Long province, beating and injuring many Hoa Hao Buddhist faithfuls.
- On 4 May 2010, about three hundred police agents attacked innocent faithfuls in Con Dau parish, Da Nang, with tear gas, electric rods, and batons in total disregard of their gender or age, took away a coffin that was about to be buried, and arrested 60 people, one of whom was thereafter beaten to death.
- On 25 May 2010, in a demonstration to demand the return of land at the Nghi Son oil refinery in Thanh Hoa province, the police ruthlessly shot at the crowd, killing a 12-year-old student on the spot, and causing another victim to die several days later from his injuries.

The authorities' violence did not limit itself to the use of force to cause injuries and deaths, it also extended to serious violations of the people's dignity. The case of the Cam Pha city police, in Quang Ninh province, filming two alleged prostitutes caught in their nakedness and scolding them with vulgar words on 29 June 2010 before posting the video on the Internet, is typical of the level of the Vietnamese communists' disrespect of the people. Of particular concern is the fact that police leaders at all ranks consider such filming as their legitimate professional means. Most of the violations by the police have always been concealed by the authorities, and claims by the victims of such police violence have never been properly compensated, nor is there proper notification of any appropriate measure being taken against these police ill-doers.

II. Courts Subservient to the Governing Party

The Vietnamese Constitution guarantees that "all citizens are equal before the law" (Art. 52), and "during a trial the judges and assessors are independent and shall only obey the law" (Art. 130). In fact, anyone can be arbitrarily arrested, prosecuted, and sentenced. Since the dependence of the courts on the VCP has been an inevitable consequence of the concept of a Marxist-Leninist People's Democracy, the eventual purpose of the Vietnamese court system is to serve the governing party's interests. On the occasion of the 65th Traditional Day of the Vietnamese People's Courts system (Sept 10, 2010), the presiding judge of the People's Supreme Court Truong Hoa Binh reaffirmed that point when he praised the courts' achievements in maintaining political security as assigned by the party: "The great majority of court cadres and employees possess clear revolutionary ethics, solid political strength, loyalty to the party and the state, and devotion to the people,"¹ he declared.

¹ *Tòa án phải thật sự là chỗ dựa của nhân dân trong việc bảo vệ công lý.* Accessed Jan 7, 2011 http://www.cpv.org.vn/cpv/Modules/News/NewsDetail.aspx?co_id=30089&cn_id=422244

Despite recent requests from international organizations and donor countries that Vietnam reform its legal system, critical violations of human rights in the legal field keep increasing, particularly illustrated by some of the following:

- Criminalization of all activities adverse to the VCP interests

It's no wonder when Vietnam claimed it held no political prisoners, because any legitimate political expression by the people, however peaceful, is always associated with crimes listed in the 1999 Vietnam Criminal Code, especially Art. 79 (Carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people's administration), Art. 87 (Undermining the unity policy), and Art. 88 (Conducting propaganda against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam). According to these articles, any expression of opinions through such peaceful means as debate, storage and distribution of documents different from those issued by the VCP, is a "crime," and the "criminal" can be sentenced to 20 years in prison (Art. 88), or to death if found to have "carried out activities aimed at overthrowing the people's administration" (Art. 79). In 2010, over 20 dissidents were imprisoned through the abuse of these laws.

- Violations of basic principles of criminal law

Violations of the very principles set up by the authorities are apparent throughout the prosecution proceedings, including arbitrary arrests, fabrications of evidence, tortures during interrogation, obstruction of lawyers, and superficial judgment based on ready-made verdicts, etc. The police, not the judges, are the decisive element in criminal cases, as these security agents can freely enter the people's homes, or arrest anyone on the streets at any time. The suspects, especially political dissidents, are often tortured during their interrogation or isolated from their families and personal lawyers. Most of the court trials are summarily done within less than one day, sometimes during only a couple of hours. The presence of lawyers at the court, if any, is just as an embellishment only, since usually, the time for deliberation is shorter than the time for verdict reading, meaning the verdict has already been prepared ahead of time.

The disrespect for these criminal principles not only aims at oppressing the citizens but also serves as a means to protect the authorities. The case that drew wide attention in 2010, related to the Chairman of the Ha Giang provincial people's committee accused of having sex with high school girl students in the town of Viet Lam, was an example. Despite the request of the two student victims' lawyer that the Chairman and other officials involved in that sex scandal with the minors be prosecuted, the court simply had no reaction. As for Lawyer Cu Huy Ha Vu, also in 2010, his lawsuit against Premier Nguyen Tan Dung for breaking Vietnamese laws by permitting Chinese to exploit bauxite mines in Central Highlands was returned by the court, with its vague explanation that no rule-by-law state ever existed in Vietnam.

- Oppression of lawyers

A few years ago, Vietnam's Minister of Justice Ha Hung Cuong disclosed in a report to the National Assembly that lawyers were present at the courts in only 20% of the cases.

Vietnam's legal system has been crippled not only by the tiny number of lawyers and their low professionalism but also by the government's unfriendly attitude toward them. The police and legal courts always try to obstruct or derail the lawyers in their participation in legal cases. To defend an accused, a lawyer must have the court's permission, but the permit is almost never legally accorded in time. In addition, even with the permit, he must have the approval of the investigative agency and depend on it to meet with his client in a hurry. At the court, his defense rarely draws the attention of the jury, and often, he has no gut to oppose the prosecutors, as his duty in most cases is just to ask for clemency.

Due to the government's unfriendliness, the lawyers usually try avoid sensitive cases, though some of them have the courage to voice up their protection for the victims of injustice, for the freedom of religion, and for other basic rights. As a result, they are never tolerated by the state, their license often rescinded, their names removed from the bar association, or more severely, find themselves beaten up by hooligans, or prosecuted and imprisoned for vague reasons. Such are the cases of Attorney Le Thi Cong Nhan, and Messrs. Nguyen Van Dai, Le Quoc Quan, Tran Quoc Hien, Nguyen Bac Truyen, Le Tran Luat, Nguyen Quoc Dat, Le Cong Dinh, and most recently Mr. Cu Huy Ha Vu, arrested in 2010.

III. Violation of freedom of speech and expression

In the year 2010, freedom of speech not only failed to improve as compared to previous years, it even got worse with more cases of intense repression when the XI Congress of the VCP was about to be held. One the one hand, the government continued to maintain its monopoly of the press, while on the other hand, it increased its control over foreign information and its oppression reached a high peak against dissidents who disagreed with the VCP policies or spoke up in defense of victims of power abuse.

Based on the statistics issued by Vietnam's Ministry of Information and Telecommunications, in 2010 there were in operation a total of 706 print media and 160 online papers under their control, 21 cyber press addresses, 76 radio and TV stations with over 17,000 certified journalists.²

Nevertheless, these statistics mean very little as all of these agencies merely serve the VCP propaganda of its policies, as reminded by Mr. Truong Tan Sang, one of VCP most powerful officials, in the May 2010 Congress of the Vietnam Journalists Association. "Press agencies should continue to carry out their role as the vanguard of the party's ideological work..."³ he said. There are no legally approved privately-owned paper or press agency operating independently nowadays. According to Directive No. 37CP dated 29 November 2006 signed by Premier Nguyen Tan Dung and still effective in 2010,

² Hà Nội Mới Online. Accessed Jan 09, 2011.
http://www.hanoimoi.com.vn/newsdetail/chinh_tri/326915/bao-chi-viet-nam-nam-2010-chu-dong-tich-cuc-nhay-ben-trach-nhiem.htm

³ Ibid

“Absolutely no privatization of the press is permitted under any form, and no private organizations or individuals are allowed to control and take advantage of the press to serve their own interests while causing harm to the national interests.”

Like other developing countries, Vietnam is witnessing the expansion of modern means of communication such as cell phones and the Internet. Vietnam Statistics Directorate disclosed that by the end of December 2010, as compared with the same period in the previous year, the number of leased phones nationwide was 170.1 million (sic), an increase of 35.4%, and that of leased Internet services was 3.77 million, an increase of 27.4%.⁴ Along with these increases, however, the government also augmented its control over the information it believed unfavorable, by various ways such as eavesdropping on dissidents’ phone conversations or disconnecting their phone lines. It allowed for Internet services or blogs in Vietnam, including ‘bad’ ones in terms of national cultural norms, to operate freely but ruled out issues that it labeled sensitive, like the invasion of the Paracel and Spratley islands by China, the mining of bauxite in Vietnam's Central Highlands, the killings of Vietnamese fishermen by the Chinese in the Eastern/South China Sea, and particularly the VCP’ monopoly on power.

As for foreign information, the government continued to prevent the people from accessing independent and objective sources, either by jamming the waves of Vietnamese-language radio stations abroad (typically Radio Free Asia), or by firewalls, to keep people off accessing the Internet pages of dissidents. Major General Vu Hai Trieu, Deputy Director General of Security Department of the Public Security Ministry, personally declared at the “Nationwide Conference on the Achievements of the Vietnamese Press Agencies’ Responsibilities in 2010” that 300 ‘bad’ cyber media sites and individual blogs had been hacked and destroyed by his subordinates. According to McAfee, one of the most prestigious cyber security companies, Vietnam was ranked the top criminal state on the Internet in 2010, while it ranked only 39th on last year’s list.⁵

Journalists have often been reminded to keep on the “right side,” meaning they must comply with the state’s one-way and truth-twisting press regulations. Many disobedient members of the press corps have been arrested, discharged, or imprisoned for their dissidence against the communist state opinions, from important issues related to the VCP policies to the corrupt activities of high ranking officials at all levels. Typical was the case of Ms. Do Long blogger’s arrest in October 2010, because of her articles about the extravagances of the son of a top public security official.

Dissidence appearing on any type of media will be prosecuted as “anti-state propaganda” (Art. 88) or “plotting to overthrow the government” (Art. 79) of the 1999 Criminal Code. In 2010, through the criminalization of the people’s use of their right of free speech, the government arrested, prosecuted, and imprisoned a good number of dissidents, typically in:

- January 2010, The People’s Court of Ho Chi Minh City sentenced:

⁴ General Statistics Office. Accessed Jan 12, 2011.

<http://www.gso.gov.vn/default.aspx?tabid=403&idmid=2&ItemID=10835>

⁵ Radio Free Asia, *Việt Nam đang là mục tiêu của tin tặc*. Accessed Jan 12, 2011

http://www.rfa.org/vietnamese/in_depth/Vietnam-becomes-the-target-for-cyber-attackers-KDiem-10302010114100.html?searchterm=None

- Lawyer Le Cong Dinh to 5 years in prison and 3 years under house arrest for his violations of Sections 1, 2, 4 of Article 10 of the Press Law, following his urgent arrest on 13 June 2009 in accordance with Art. 88 of the Criminal code, for his involvements with enemy powers opposed to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV).
- Mr. Nguyen Tien Trung to 7 years in prison and 3 years of house arrest for his production of 64 documents, 50 of which carried anti-state contents, and his keeping 13 other documents issued by “reactionary organizations,” for the purposes of propaganda and recruitment for the late Hoang Minh Chinh’s Vietnam Democracy Party.
- Mr. Tran Huynh Duy Thuc to 16 years in prison and 5 years under house arrest for his production of 53 documents and keeping of 7 others consisting of “anti-state propaganda, misinterpretation of the VCP leadership and the government operation, and serving to overthrow the people’s authorities.”
- Mr. Le Thang Long to 5 years in prison and 3 years under house arrest for his production of 39 documents to exchange with members of the organization “Chan Research Group,” of which 15 contained plans of activities and 11 were reports on his service for the organization, while 13 together with 5 others carrying anti-state propaganda.

Also in the same month, Ms. Pham Thanh Nghien, a member of the 8406 Bloc and recipient of the Human Rights Watch’s Hellman-Hammett human rights award, was sentenced to 4 years in prison and 3 years under house arrest for her criticism on the Internet and through interviews by Radio Free Asia, of the government’s repression on human rights, loss of sovereignty, and corruption.

- February 2010, Writer Tran Khai Thanh Thuy, an editor of the To Quoc (Fatherland) electronic magazine, was sentenced to 3 and 1/2 years in prison, following her arrest on 10 August 2009 in a plot set up by police, injuring her but then slandering her and her husband of attacking other people.

- March 2010, Mr. Phan Thanh Hai, a blogger nicknamed AnhBaSaigon, a jurist in HCM City, was detained for 4 months for his regular posting on the Internet of legal articles related to violations of human rights, especially wrong deeds, by Vietnam’s public agencies.

Also, Mrs. Ta Phong Tan, a cyber journalist for her own site “Justice and The Truth”, was kidnapped, interrogated, and beaten several times later in March, April, May, and September.

- May 2010, Blogger Uyen Vu (real name Vu Quoc Tu) and blogger Trang Dem were held at the Tan Son Nhat airport and prevented from going overseas, for national security reasons. Since then, they keep being called to ‘work’ by the Security Agency in its investigation of the Free Journalists Club activities.

- August 2010, Mr. Pham Minh Hoang, a Vietnamese citizen from France and lecturer of Mathematics at the Polytechnic College of HCM City, was detained for his alleged abuse of his teaching position to train and recruit a number of students in plotting to overthrow the government of Vietnam. His blog articles were signed under his pen name Phan Kien

Quoc, some of which were posted on bauxite.com site managed by Messrs. Nguyen Hue Chi, Pham Toan, and Nguyen The Hung.

- October 2010, Blogger Dieu Cay was supposed to be freed on 20 October 2010 after the completion of his prison term for evasion of tax payment; instead, he was sent back to prison for his contributing an article to the Free Journalists Club, alongside with a new prosecution for “anti-state propaganda.”

Also, Mr. Vi Duc Hoi, a former communist party member and recipient of the Human Rights Watch’s 2009 Hellman-Hammett human rights prize, suffered a house search and ‘work’ sessions before being detained. He was sentenced on 26 January 2010 for 8 years in prison for his articles on multiparty democracy.

Besides, Mrs. Le Nguyen Huong Tra, aka blogger ‘Co Gai Do Long,’ was prosecuted and temporarily detained for her “abuse of democracy and freedom rights to harm the state interests, and the rights as well as legal interests of organizations and citizens.”

- November 2010, Jurist Cu Huy Ha Vu was detained in conformity with “emergency procedures.” At first, the police accused him of having relations with a prostitute but then they changed course and indicted him under Art. 88 of the Criminal Code for “propaganda against the SRV,” his production of documents containing “psychological war propaganda, plot to overthrow the regime, and plans for multiparty and pluralism.”

IV. Workers Caught in a Bind between the State and Business Owners

Despite repeated claims to being the state of the workers-peasants’ class, the Vietnamese communist government continued to seriously violate their basic rights and mercilessly oppress activists who fought on their behalf in 2010.

One of the basic rights recognized by the International Bill of Human Rights (IBHR) is the right to work (Articles 23, 24 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights – UDHR - and Articles 6, 7 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights - ICESCR). These instruments require that the state create appropriate jobs and provide safe working conditions for its people.

Following Vietnam’s economic reforms in the 90’s, the number of workers in the private sector increased significantly due to investments from foreign factories. However, due to the absence of effective workers’ protection agencies, especially due to the corruption among officials at all levels who are in cahoots with the business owners to exploit the workers, their living conditions met with extreme difficulties, causing severe social security problems. According to the statistics of the European Chamber of Commerce in Vietnam, Vietnamese workers, at US\$49/month, ranked near bottom on the FDI projects’ salary scale in Asia, only slightly better than Kampuchea’s US\$47.36.⁶ Based on reports of the Vietnam Ministry of Labor, Invalids, and Social Services, the main reasons for labor

⁶ BBC Vietnamese Online. Accessed Dec 24, 2010
http://www.bbc.co.uk/vietnamese/vietnam/2010/12/101224_viet_new_strikes.shtml

strikes was salaries that are too low and unsafe working conditions.⁷ In addition to their starving salaries, workers were forced to work more hours than the regular work week without overtime pay and be subject to discharge at any time for no apparent reason.

As the economic development failed to keep pace with the strong supply of the labor market, unemployment rose as a consequence and the state had to export cheap labor, leading to human trafficking directed by officials—the main culprits—who work in collaboration with service companies acting as intermediaries. Their victims are inexperienced peasants, eager to look for ways to get out of their poverty but unknowingly falling into the traps of cheating professionals. Up to the present, there are some 500,000 Vietnamese workers in over 30 countries, mostly in Malaysia, Taiwan, South Korea, and Japan, but with a good number also in formerly Soviet-controlled and Middle East nations. These export workers have become victims of more and more exploitation, abuse, and often end up penniless.

The second workers right is the Right to Trade Unionism and the Right to Strike (Art. 23, UDHR, and Art. 8, ICESCR). In Vietnam, by law and in reality, labor unions, like other civil organizations, are monopolized by the state, as stipulated in the Labor Union Law of 1990, in which labor unions are regarded as worker class organizations that “are voluntarily formed under the leadership of the VCP” (Art. 1). This, in fact, means that labor unions are a political core in the implementation of the VCP policies. At the central level, the General Confederation of Labor of Vietnam (GCLV) is led by a VCP Central Committee member, Dang Ngoc Tung, whose main duty is to keep workers from uniting into groups that would prove uncontrollable by the party. The GCLV trains its cadres as to how to prevent and disperse workers’ strikes, such as the one involving 10,000 workers from the My Phong Shoe & Leather Company in Tra Vinh in January 2010. Due to the lack of protection by the union for its members, the workers had to start the strike themselves when their bosses refused to pay them their Tet bonus. When the strike took place, union leaders, instead of siding with the workers, used loud speakers to ask them to go back to work. The police were also sent in to disperse the peaceful strike, resulting in 16 workers passing out and two of the strike organizers arrested and fired.

The Labor Law of 1994, in theory, allows “the workers to strike according to the law” (Sec. 4, Art. 7). However, they are required to get the previous approval of the state labor union (Sec.2, Art. 11), meaning that the workers cannot by themselves decide to go on strike. All of this vicious circle is purposely meant to suppress the workers’ right to strike. Supplementary regulations to the Law only serve to criminally punish those who “incite, drag or force” workers to go on strike, intending to make such an eventuality “illegal.” In spite of these obstructions, self-motivated strikes by workers to demand that their working conditions be ameliorated and their salaries be appropriately paid, kept increasing in 2010. According to the GCLV, in the first 10 months of 2010, there were 328 strikes nationwide, i.e. 133 more as compared to the same period of 2009.⁸ Yet, because they were not organized by the state, these strikes were condemned as illegal. Worse, to show its favor to

⁷ Communist Review Online, 21 (213) 2010. Accessed Feb 14, 2011.
<http://www.tapchiconsan.org.vn/listcontentByIssue.asp?IssueNumber=123&Object=4>

⁸ Lao Động Review Online. Saturday Jan 01, 2011. Accessed Jan 12, 2011.
<http://laodong.com.vn/tin-tuc/chu-trong-bao-ve-quyen-loi-nguoi-lao-dong/27462>

foreign business owners, the state, together with local authorities and factory unions, sided with business owners to oppose the workers' demands.

Along with its monopoly of labor unions and prevention of strikes, the state ruthlessly oppresses any individual and movement that fight for the workers' interests and right to form their independent unions. As of 2006, together with strikes in many parts of the country, especially in the Southern provinces, a number of individuals have united together to demand the state to improve the workers' living conditions, in particular to permit the formation of non-state unions, as stipulated by IBHR and in compliance with international labor legal standards. Primary fighters for the workers' rights such as Nguyen Khac Toan, Cao Van Nham, Le Thi Cong Nhan, Tran Khai Thanh Thuy, Tran Quoc Hien, Doan Van Dien, Tran Thi Le Hang, Le Ba Triet... have one after another been arrested and imprisoned, on the basis of the 1999 Criminal Code, for their alleged crimes of "propaganda against the state" (Art. 88) or "plotting to overthrow the people's government" (Art. 79).

A victim of one such arrest, who seems to have disappeared after being captured in Cambodia in May 2007 and secretly taken back to Vietnam, is Mr. Le Tri Tue, co-founder of the Independent Labor Union.

The oppression against workers reached its peak in 2010 with the heavy sentences given to three outstanding fighters of the United Workers-Farmers Organization of Vietnam (UWFO): Mr. Nguyen Hoang Quoc Hung (9 years in prison), Mr. Doan Huy Chuong and Ms. Do Thi Minh Hanh (given 7 years in prison each). Like other dissidents, they were indicted for having "created social disorder to purposely oppose the people's government" in accordance with Art. 79 of the Criminal Code. They were arrested in February 2010 and charged with "inciting" the workers of the Tra Vinh Shoe and Leather Company to strike. In the case of Doan Huy Chuong, a primary member of the UWFO, this was the second time he is in prison for his struggle for the workers' rights. He was first imprisoned in 2007 and given a sentence of 18 months.

V. No Freedom of Religion

From the sights of crowds at religious festivals, churches, or pagodas in Vietnam in the last several years, some observers hastily believed that "progress has been made in the country regarding religious freedom."

In reality, the Vietnamese government keeps using all measures to control and oppress religious as well as other civil society organizations despite the fact that religious freedom is written in the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (Art. 70). Restrictions on religious activities continue to be imposed by means of:

- Legal prohibition,
- Organizational control, and
- Violent suppression.

- Obstruction by Legal Means

In 2004, the “Ordinance on Beliefs and Religions” was promulgated by the Standing Committee of the SRV National Assembly. Many people thought this was a step forward in the respect and guarantee of religious freedom in Vietnam; in reality, it only aims at obstructing various churches from exercising their religious freedom and guiding the churches’ religious tasks toward the state’s political ends. For instance, religious and theological education must depend on the type of “patriotism” as conceived by the communist party. The government has always criminalized legitimate religious activities adverse to the governing party’s interests. Such articles of the 1999 Criminal Code on “destroying the state’s unity policy,” “propaganda against the SRV,” “disturbing national security,” etc., have always been used by the state propaganda mechanism to incriminate activists fighting for religious freedom. Interference in the churches’ religious activities during 2010 such as the expulsion of Hanoi’s Archbishop Ngo Quang Kiet and the numerous trials against the ethnic Protestants in Central Highlands were the result of this situation. In addition, to restrict the activities and influences of religious organizations, the government, basing itself on the 2003 Land Law, took away or refused to return properties used as church schools and socio-medical facilities. The case of the Soc Trang City authorities’ occupation and razing of the Sisters of Providence of Portieux Monastery last November was among those robberies of church properties in 2010.

- Control by Organization

To facilitate its control of religious organizations, the VCP authorities have, for many years, shown themselves especially concerned about the human management in various religious organizations. To each religion, there is always a “state-imposed committee” under the permanent supervision of the “Fatherland Front” to coordinate activities “in compliance with the official policy of the regime.” As a result, “state-run Buddhism,” “state-run Catholicism,” etc. were formed to suppress the more legitimate churches. The VCP keeps inserting its agents in trying to cause division and suspicion among religious leaders, particularly within the Catholic Bishop Council, in order to “divide and rule” the religious faithful. It also encourages the disunity and disagreement among religions, especially between Buddhists and Catholics, as in the cases of the Bao Thien Tower as well as the La Vang Marian Sanctuary; all are clearly in the government’s divisive schemes.

The training of priests has also been a state’s special concern. The recruitment, training, ordainment, appointment, and transfer of religious officials are all required to be permitted in advance by the state. Candidates to high-ranking positions in any religion must be vetted and approved by the state’s central level before they can be accepted. Worse still, police agents disguised as “clergymen,” particularly Buddhist ones, are also formed by the authorities to secretly work in temples and religious institutions as well as abroad, just to rig the religious rank and file.

Except for worshipping, catechism instruction, and clergy training, all other religious activities like opening schools and hospitals, and charities (in response to disasters) are still restricted. For education, the religions can only open kindergartens, but not elementary or secondary schools, colleges or universities (as was the case in South Vietnam before

1975). Thousands of facilities for such activities have all been confiscated by the authorities for decades, with almost none of them returned.

- Oppression by violence

Together with sophisticated measures of prevention, restriction, and control, the Vietnamese communist government has always been ready to use armed violence to suppress religious organizations when necessary, as a means of advanced warnings or when an event escapes its control. During recent years, it has usually employed members of the so-called “black society”—i.e. hoodlums or hooligans—to help it in harassing, menacing, and suppressing opponents, including clergymen and religious believers, as had happened at Thai Ha and Tam Toa parishes or Bat Nha Temple, etc.

In 2010, violent suppression of various religious activities kept on being carried out throughout the year. The one that caused loudest protest happened at Con Dau parish last May when the Da Nang City authorities mobilized hundreds of security agents and mobile police to brutally beat the faithful at a funeral ceremony, with the intent of robbing the parish land. The harsh measure resulted in one death, and 34 people forced to flee to Thailand as refugees. Another case of oppression, severely injuring many faithfuls, took place at the beginning of the year at Dong Chiem parish when up to a thousand security agents, fully equipped with batons, electrical rods, and tear gas grenades, attacked with mines to destroy a cross set up by the faithful on the hill of the parish cemetery. Other religions also suffered similar violent suppression, such as dozens of Hoa Hao Buddhist faithful and clergymen arrested and beaten in the two provinces of An Giang and Dong Thap in the early months of the year. During Buddha’s birthday season in 2010, hundreds of security agents, both disguised and in uniform, surrounded several temples of the Unified Buddhist Church of Vietnam (UBCV) in a number of provinces in Central Vietnam, menaced Buddhists and prevented them from entering the temples. The most critical case occurred at Giac Minh Temple in Da Nang where many priests were beaten and faithfuls handcuffed, pushed in trucks, and taken away. Protestant churches had to withstand the same fate, too, when hundreds of security agents were unexpectedly ordered to violently disperse their believers from a Christmas gathering at the Hanoi National Center for Conferences. What should be emphasized here is the unstable fate of Protestant house churches of ethnic minorities in the Central Highlands, whose members were constantly watched, arrested, and beaten by the police. A great number of missionaries and faithful are being in prison for their alleged crime of “destroying the state’s unity policy” or “disturbing the public security.”

VI. “Victims of Injustice” or the Story of Land Rights Petitioners

In spite of efforts at industrialization since the adoption of new economic policy in 1986, Vietnam still remains an essentially agricultural country. The 2009 census showed only 29.6% of the population living in urban areas. To the farmers, farm land, in addition to its

economic value, also carries an important spiritual meaning, tying them to their history, ancestors and community. Since the communist takeover of the whole country, land becomes “the property of the entire people, uniformly managed by the State.” (Article 1 of the Land Law of 1993). People can only exchange or purchase land use certificates. The abolition of private land property has thus caused countless injustice and unfairness to all classes of people, especially to the farmers in the countryside.

After introducing the “socialist-oriented market economy,” and thanks to foreign financial aid or investment, the Vietnamese government has launched several programs in recent years to develop infrastructures such as roads, industrial parks, eco-tourism zones, and other public essential works. One of the primary factors involved in those economic projects is land. According to a recent report by the Embassy of Denmark, the World Bank, and the Embassy of Sweden, “during the period 2001-2010, nearly one million hectares of agricultural land were converted to land for non-agricultural purposes, and more than 5 million hectares of unused land (62% of total unused land in the year 2000) were converted into land for various useful purposes.”⁹

It’s worthy to note that while conducting site clearance activities, government cadres deliberately overestimate the needs of the intended plan to grab as much land as possible, so they could appropriate the surplus, and resell it to developers who are willing to pay the highest price possible (usually 10 times more than the reimbursement rates or even higher) and pocket the difference. This often happened to some of the most fertile land cultivated by generations of farmers, causing great losses to impoverished and powerless farmers who not know where to turn to address their grievances. Corruption and injustice in land management also makes a significant contribution to the growing gap in the society between the rich and the poor. Rich cadres are getting richer while poor farmers are reduced to dire poverty.

This tragic situation has persisted throughout the years; however in recent days it became worse. In just nine first months of 2010, the government has received more than 380,000 petitions, including over 110,000 complaints. Compared with the same period in 2009, the complaints are up by nearly 30% and the number of cases increases by 19%.¹⁰ And the number of complaints concerning the unfair expropriation of land, according to state statistics, make up 70% of the total complaints or denunciations.¹¹

Thousands of landless farmers who do not know where to get help flocked to Hanoi, Saigon and other major metropolises across the country to claim compensation for land seized by authorities for ‘development purposes.’ They stage long-running protests outside public buildings, such as the National Assembly in Hanoi or other government offices, to denounce corruption and injustice toward dispossessed farmers, and ask for fair compensation.

⁹ Recognizing and Reducing Corruption Risks in Land Management in Vietnam, National Political Publishing House – Su That, Hanoi 2011, p. ix

¹⁰ Radio of Free Asia Online. Accessed Jan 22, 2011.
http://www.rfa.org/vietnamese/in_depth/More-than-one-hundred-and-ten-thousands-cases-of-complain-from-the-protesters-sent-to-the-Vietnamese-government-in-2010-DHieu-09272010173455.html

¹¹ Inspection Magazine online. Accessed Jan 22, 2011.
<http://www.thanhtravietnam.vn/vi-VN/News/diendanthatra/2010/12/6139.aspx>

This tragic situation persists and gets worse through the years. Despite their reasonable complaints, the victims of land injustice hardly ever received decent settlement, instead they were subject to retaliation and violent suppression causing injuries and sometimes death as in the case of a 12-year old youth being shot and killed by police in Thanh Hoa during a popular demonstration against land confiscation for the construction of Nghi Son oil refinery on 25 May 2010. Meanwhile human rights activists seeking to defend the victims have suffered from increased threats, arrest, and imprisonment for supposedly ‘inciting people to demonstrate and creating public unrest,’ as in the case of activists Nguyen Kim Nhan, Truong Thi Tam, Tran Khai Thanh Thuy, Truong Minh Duc ...

Here are a few examples reflecting the conditions of Victims of Land Injustice in 2010:

- On 2 February 2010, more than 60 victims of injustice from the provinces of Tien Giang, Long An, Ben Tre, and Binh Duong poured into the streets of Saigon to oppose wrongful land confiscations by the government. Police were mobilized to disperse, arrest, and return them to their original provinces.
- On 28 April 2010, hundreds of victims of injustice surrounded the People's Committee office of Tran Phu Commune in Hoang Mai District, Hanoi, demanding that the commune officials return land that they have misappropriated and divided up among themselves.
- On 27 July 2010, thousands of people from Phuoc Long Commune, Nha Trang City, took to the streets demanding that the government return the school yard for students.
- On 2 November 2010, around 200 households raised tents and encamped on the grounds that company Rang Dong and government officials of Binh Thuan province have robbed from them and demonstrated for several days.
- On 19 November 2010, at least 3000 people surrounded the People's Committee office of Minh Phu Village in Soc Son District when the committee held a meeting to discuss the Paradise Memorial Park project.

“Victims of Injustice” are not only individuals, but also collectivities, especially religious entities that the state sought to suppress. The appropriation of land and other properties belonging to religious organizations after the communist takeover of South Vietnam continued in 2010. One of the most appalling violations took place at Con Dau Parish in Da nang City on 4 May when authorities mobilized hundreds of armed police to crack down on the parishioners with the purpose of appropriating the parish land. The incident ended up in one death and hundreds of injured. There are also many church land and property appropriation cases throughout the country during 2010, for instance, the Vietnam Mennonite Church in Saigon was demolished on 14 December; the Sisters of Providence of Portieux monastery was confiscated and bulldozed in November 2010 by the Soc Trang City government...

VII. When Human Beings Become a Trade Commodity

Human trafficking in Vietnam in 2010, instead of being alleviated, kept worsening. It was confirmed last November at a seminar in Hanoi by Senior Lieutenant Colonel Tran Dinh Huan, Deputy Chairman of the Anti-Human Trafficking Department of Vietnam's Ministry of Public Security. The "US 2010 Report on Human Trafficking in the World" placed Vietnam on the Watch List, meaning that without improvement in two years, Vietnam would be put on the third list and risk to be sanctioned by the United States.

The trafficking itself involves three types of victims: export workers; young girls sold to become sex slaves in Vietnam or in neighboring countries, mostly in Cambodia and China; and girls arranged to become foreign brides in Taiwan, South Korea, China, etc. Nearly all of them were victims of extremely brutal and ruthless fraud and exploitation.

1. Exploitation of export workers

Due to poverty, many Vietnamese families have to borrow money or pawn their properties to intermediary agencies to get accepted as export workers in compliance with the state policy. According to the Management Agency for Foreigners of the Ministry of Labor-Veterans-Social Services, there are about 500,000 Vietnamese people, the so-called export workers, currently living and working in over 30 nations and territories in the world, mostly in Malaysia, South Korea, Taiwan, and the Middle East. While a minority of these export workers somehow had their 'dreams come true' by being able to sell their cheap labor for a little money to satisfy the critical needs of their families back home, the remaining majority was either abandoned or exploited by intermediary agencies, or brutally mistreated by their employers through harsh jobs and incredibly low wages, including having their passports withheld and being forced to live miserably in confinement under the strict control of their bosses. Vietnamese export workers have never been treated according to the international labor laws and those of the countries where they work. Based on a recent study, Dr. Dang Nguyen Anh of Vietnam's Institute of Social Sciences reported that in South Korea, 11.6% of Vietnamese export workers there were beaten, kicked, and physically tortured, while 50% suffered humiliation, 10.2% underwent body search, 17.9% were prohibited from leaving their working places, and 2.3% ended up being sexually abused or raped...¹²

Article 15 of the SRV Constitution stipulates: "The state guarantees the legitimate rights of the Vietnamese people living in foreign countries"; in reality, due to concerns of losing clients after having illegally received their shared profits, Vietnamese Embassy officials usually refuse to provide any positive help to the victims.

A number of charitable organizations of Vietnamese living abroad such as the Committee to Protect Vietnamese Workers and the Coalition to Abolish Modern-day Slavery in Asia (CAMSA) have made great efforts to save the victims, yet, they are in no way able to eradicate this vice, because the main source of the export workers' misfortunes is the

¹² Người Lao Động Magazine Online. Accessed Jan 12, 2011

¹ <http://nld.com.vn/20100817010130817P1051C1065/lao-dong-vn-o-nuoc-ngoai-chua-duoc-bao-ve.htm>

state's collaboration and protection for the illegitimate traders and the lack of supervision of these services.

2. Intermediaries between “brides” and foreigners

Actually, the intermediaries are part of the human trafficking network, very popular in a many provinces in the Mekong delta. Most of the young girls, coming from extremely poor families, were lured into ‘marrying’ certain men in Taiwan, South Korea, or China, then following them abroad without preliminary acquaintance and love at all. According to South Korea’s Immigration Service, by the end of 2010, the number of Vietnamese brides ranked first among other foreign brides there. These unfortunate girls were ready to exchange their life for a chance to escape poverty at home and that of their families, unknowing that they could become sex slaves or labor slaves overseas. Many Vietnamese brides in Taiwan and South Korea suffered mistreatment, slavery, sex abuse at the hands of their “husbands” whole families, or even being sold to whorehouses. The case of Thach Thi Hoang Ngoc, 20, brutally killed by her 47-year-old mental Korean husband last July, was a typical one.

Many Vietnamese humanitarian organizations abroad, such as a group of Catholic priests in Taiwan, have tried to help these victims, yet the situation has not much improved. Meanwhile, the state press keeps idealizing the “export brides” with glowing reports on the rare cases of “happiness,” and early in 2011, Vietnam even planned to establish a marriage introduction agency to work between Vietnamese girls and foreigners.

3. Children and women cheated into “sex slavery”

Similar to the misfortunes of “brides” sold to foreign men abroad, the main and direct cause of children and women cheated to become whores in Vietnam as well as in neighboring countries, especially China and Cambodia, is poverty, the source of social injustice created by the red capitalists. These immoral activities have strongly developed as a result of Vietnam's policies of free market of the opportunistic type, allowing dishonest people to easily take advantage of poor country girls. Victims of the female trafficking, occasionally even children under 10 years of age, were either cheated by pimps or forced by their desperately poor parents to be sold into their hands. In 2010, the trend turned toward the north with over 60% of the cases sent to China. Thanks to the aid of many international agencies, several seminars on children sold to be sex slaves were held in 2010 in Vietnam. Nevertheless, no concrete results have been seen. Some charitable organizations abroad have actively contributed to alleviating the victims’ plight, including the “One Body Village” program led by Father Nguyen Ba Thong.

In conclusion, partly due to the desire to escape poverty and partly due to the complicity and protection of powerful government cadres for illegal individuals and agencies involved, the human trafficking keeps surviving under various extremely complex forms of operation. Victims of the modern slavery, as a consequence, continue to suffer humiliation and miseries for their severely violated dignity and damage to their rights, both economic and cultural.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the evidence of egregious and systematic violations of human rights which have occurred for many years and still continue in Vietnam, The Vietnam Human Rights Network eagerly presents the following recommendations for:

The government of Vietnam:

- To remove Article 4 of its Constitution that allows the VCP to monopolize the national leadership with dishonest laws and rules in disregard of the people's basic rights in developing their personal and social life, especially put an end to the criminalization of the people's legitimate political acts.
- To seriously enforce its international pledges on human rights listed in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and other international covenants on human rights, of which it is a state member or signatory.
- To immediately and unconditionally release all prisoners of conscience.

Democracy-and- freedom-loving governments:

- To strongly raise concrete violations of human rights in their human rights dialogues with Hanoi, forcefully bring specific cases of human rights violations, and demand concrete resolutions before proceeding to other general matters.
- To consider Vietnam's achievements in the realm of human rights as a prerequisite condition for aid as well as economic investment projects.
- Especially for the U.S. State Department, to consider the request to place Vietnam back on the CPC list, as repeatedly recommended by the U.S. Council on International Religious Freedom and other non-governmental organizations (such as Human Rights Watch, Freedom House, and Amnesty International), as well as by US Congress members.

International human rights organizations:

- To continue to monitor closely the human rights condition in Vietnam, and raise their voice to forcefully condemn instances of grave human rights abuses committed by Vietnamese authorities.
- To remove Vietnam from international human rights organizations unless it ceases to disregard cited warnings.

The Vietnamese community abroad:

- To make forceful representations in parliaments of their countries of resettlement and in the court of world public opinion about Hanoi's lapses in this area, which qualify it as among the most egregious violators of human rights among civilized nations on earth.
- To continue to provide spiritual and material support to human rights activists in Vietnam.

APPENDIX

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE IN VIETNAM*

(Updated by Vietnam Human Rights Network as of March 2011)

1. **Bom (Jona):** Born 1956, from Gia Lai province; arrested on Feb 6, 2001 for participating in the peaceful demonstrations of Feb 2001 in Dak Lak province; tried and sentenced to 12 years in prison on September 26, 2001 for “carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people’s administration”; currently held in prison camp Ba-Sao, Ha Nam province.
2. **Bui Dang Thuy:** Born 1950, a former pilot of the Republic of Vietnam Air Force, a member of The People's Action Party of Vietnam (Đảng Nhân dân Hành Động); arrested in 1997; tried and sentenced to 18 years in prison for “fleeing abroad or defecting to stay overseas with a view to opposing the people’s administration”; currently held in Section K-2 of Xuan-Loc Camp, Dong-Nai province.
3. **Bui Tan Nha:** Born 1953, former Treasurer of the Orthodox Hoa-Hao Buddhist Church before 1975; arrested on July, 13, 1997; tried and sentenced to life in prison for “carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people’s administration”; currently held in Xuan-Loc Camp in Dong Nai province.
4. **Bui Thuc Nhu:** Born 1950, a member of Dai Viet Party in Phu Yen province, life sentence, imprisoned since 1985 at Prison Camp 5, Thanh Hoa province.
5. **Chăn Khiu:** A member of The Government of Free Vietnam (Chính phủ Việt Nam Tự Do); arrested in 1999; tried and sentenced to 20 years in prison for “terrorist activities” and “Conducting propaganda against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam” by the people’s court of Ho Chi Minh City on August 1, 2001.
6. **Cu Huy Ha Vu:** Born 1957, a lawyer, democracy activist, and writer; arrested on November 5, 2010 for “Conducting propaganda against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam”; currently held in Ministry of Public Security detainment center - 238 Nguyen Van Cu, District 1, Saigon, Vietnam.
7. **Dang Ba Tong:** A member of The People’s Democratic Party of Vietnam (Đảng Dân Chủ Nhân Dân); arrested in Tien Giang province in August 2006; accused of “Conducting propaganda against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam”, no trial has been scheduled yet.
8. **Danh Huong:** A member of the Government of Free Vietnam (Chính phủ Việt Nam Tự Do); arrested in Saigon on July 19, 1999; tried and sentenced to 18 years in prison for “carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people’s administration” by the people’s court of Ho Chi Minh City on August 1, 2001; currently held in prison camp

* This list represents only a small fraction of prisoners of conscience being held in Vietnam. A great number of prisoners have been detained without trial, especially minority ethnic people and followers of unrecognized churches in the Central Highlands and the Mekong Delta.

Z30A, Xuan Loc, Dong Nai province.

9. **Danh Tol:** Born 1981, a monk of Khmer ethnic minority from the Pali Literacy Improvement School in Soc Trang; arrested on Feb 26, 2007; tried and sentenced to 4 years in prison and forced to give up the frock for “having caused public disorder”, by the people’s court of Soc Trang province on May 10, 2007.
10. **Dieu Quyen:** Arrested on Oct 01, 2005; tried and sentenced to 5 years in prison and 3 years of house arrest for “sabotaging national unity policy” by the people’s court of Dak Nong province on June 21, 2006.
11. **Dinh Quang Hai:** A member of The Government of Free Vietnam (Chính phủ Việt Nam Tự Do); arrested in 1999; tried and sentenced to 11 years in prison for “carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people’s administration” by the people’s court of Ho Chi Minh City on August 1, 2001; currently held in prison camp Xuan Loc, Dong Nai province.
12. **Do Thi Minh Hanh:** Born 1985, a member of the United Workers-Farmers Organization (Hiệp Hội Đoàn Kết Công Nông); arrested on February 23, 2010 for distributing anti-government leaflets, convicted of “disrupting security and opposing officials on public duties”, sentenced to 7 years in prison by Tra Vinh provincial People’s Court on Oct 27, 2010.
13. **Do Van Thai:** Born 1960, a member of the Government of Free Vietnam (Chính phủ Việt Nam Tự Do); arrested on Feb 27, 2000; tried and sentenced to 18 years in prison for “carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people’s administration” on August 1, 2001; currently held in prison Z30A, Xuan Loc, Dong Nai province.
14. **Doan Huy Chuong:** Born 1985, one of the founding members of the United Workers-Farmers Organization (Hiệp Hội Đoàn Kết Công Nông); arrested in November 2006; tried and sentenced to 18 months in jail in 2007. He was rearrested on February 13, 2010, and sentenced to 7 years in prison together with two fellow labor activists by Tra Vinh provincial court on Oct 27, 2010 for “disrupting security and opposing officials on public duties”.
15. **Doan Van Dien (Father of Doan Huy Chuong):** Born 1954, a member of the Alliance of Workers and Farmers (Hiệp Hội Đoàn Kết Công Nông); arrested on Nov 14, 2006; tried and sentenced to 4 years and 6 months in prison for “abusing democratic freedoms to violate the State’s interests.” on Dec 10, 2007 by the people’s court of Dong Nai province.
16. **Duong Au:** Born 1955, a member of the For the People Party (Đảng Vì Dân); arrested on August 26, 2009 at the Vietnam-Cambodia borders; tried and sentenced to 5 years in prison and 5 years of house arrest by the people’s court of Lam Dong province on April 20, 2010 for violating article 91 of the penal code “fleeing abroad or defecting to stay overseas with a view to opposing the people’s administration”; currently held in prison camp Xuan Loc, Dong Nai province.
17. **Duong Kim Khai:** Born 1958, a pastor of the Mennonite Church in Vietnam; arrested on August 10, 2010, charged with “carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people’s administration”; currently held in “Prison B34”; no trial has been scheduled yet.

18. **Duong Thi Tron:** Born 1947, a member of the Hoa Hao Buddhist Church; arrested on Oct 02, 2006 in Dong Thap province; tried and sentenced to 4 years in prison for “causing public disorder” by the people’s court of Dong Thap province on May 03, 2007; currently held in Dong Nai province prison.
19. **Hang Tan Phat:** Born 1984, arrested on Sept 23, 2005; tried and sentenced to 6 years in prison for “Conducting propaganda against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam” on Jan 29, 2008; currently imprisoned in camp Z30A, Xuan Truong Village, Xuan Loc District, Dong Nai province.
20. **Ho Long Duc:** Born 1953, a member of the Government of Free Vietnam (Chính phủ Việt Nam Tự Do); arrested on Oct 01, 1999; tried and sentenced to 20 years in prison for “carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people’s administration” under Article 79 of the Vietnamese Penal Code on August 1, 2001; currently held in prison camp Z30A, Xuan Loc, Dong Nai province.
21. **Huynh Anh:** Born 1975, a follower of Cao Dai Church in Tay Ninh; arrested in Phnom penh, Cambodia on Sept 14, 2004; tried and sentenced to 8 years in prison for “fleeing abroad or defecting to stay overseas with a view to opposing the people’s administration” by the people’s court of Ba Ria-Vung Tau on July 27, 2005; currently held in prison camp Z30A, Xuan Loc, Dong Nai province.
22. **Huynh Anh Tri:** Born 1971, a member of the Government of Free Vietnam (Chính phủ Việt Nam Tự Do); arrested on Dec 29, 1999; tried and sentenced to 14 years in prison for “carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people’s administration” under Article 79 of the Vietnamese Penal Code on August 1, 2001; currently held in prison camp Z30A, Xuan Loc, Dong Nai province.
23. **Huynh Anh Tu:** Born 1968, a member of the Government of Free Vietnam (Chính phủ Việt Nam Tự Do); arrested on Dec 29, 1999; tried and sentenced to 14 years in prison for “carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people’s administration” under Article 79 of the Vietnamese Penal Code on August 1, 2001; currently held in prison camp Z30A, Xuan Loc, Dong Nai province.
24. **Huynh Buu Chau:** Born 1953, a member of the Government of Free Vietnam (Chính phủ Việt Nam Tự Do); arrested on Sept 09, 1999; tried and sentenced to 12 years in prison for “carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people’s administration” under Article 79 of the Vietnamese Penal Code on August 1, 2001; currently held in prison camp Z30A, Xuan Loc, Dong Nai province.
25. **Kim Muol:** Born 1985, a monk of Khmer ethnic minority from the Pali Literacy Improvement School in Soc Trang; arrested on Feb 23, 2007; tried and sentenced to 4 years in prison and forced to give up the frock for “having caused public disorder”, by the people’s court of Soc Trang province on May 10, 2007.
26. **K’Pa Binh:** Born 1976, a Degar Montagnard from Ploi Tai Glai village, commune Ia Ko in Gia Lai province; arrested on September 16, 2006; charged with “possessing a cell phone and supporting the Montagnard Foundation”; tried and sentenced to 15 years in prison by the people’s court of Gia Lai on June 1, 2007; currently held in T-20 in Plei Ku.
27. **K’Pa Cin:** Born 1965, a Degar Montagnard from Ploi Kho Krua village, commune Ia

- Hru, in Gia Lai province. arrested on November 16, 2006; charged with “possessing a cell phone and supporting the Montagnard Foundation”, sentenced to 15 years in prison by the people’s court of Gia Lai on June 1, 2007; currently held in T-20 in Plei Ku.
28. **Kpa Y Co:** Born 1980, of the Ede minority, an Evangelist follower of the Vietnam Good News Mission (VGNM) church in Song Hinh district of Phu Yen province; arrested on Jan 27, 2010; tried and sentenced to 4 years in prison and 2 years of house arrest for “sabotaging national unity policy” on Nov 15, 2010 by Phu Yen People’s Court.
 29. **Ksor Alik:** Born 1954, a Degar Montagnard Christian from Breng 1 village, La Grai district, Gia Lai province; tried and sentenced to 8 years in prison for “sabotaging national unity policy” by the people’s court of Gia Lai province on May 30, 2005; currently held in Ha Nam prison camp.
 30. **Ksor Hlun:** Born 1968, from the village of Ploi Ring, commune of Ha Bau, district of Dak Doa, province of Gia Lai; arrested on April 7, 2004; tried and sentenced to 11 years in prison for “sabotaging national unity policy” by Ha Bau people’s communal court in Gia Lai province on January 24, 2005; currently held in prison camp Ba-Sao, Ha Nam province.
 31. **Ksor Kroih:** Born 1963, a Degar Montagnard Christian from Plei Sor village, Plei Ku city, Gia Lai province; arrested on Feb 6, 2001; tried and sentenced to 11 years in prison and 5 years of house arrest for "sabotaging national unity policy" by the people’s court of Gia Lai province on Sept 26, 2001; currently held in Ha Nam prison camp.
 32. **Ksor Cun:** Born 1970, from the village of Ploi Ring, commune of Ha Bau, district of Dak Doa, province of Gialai, participated in peaceful demonstrations in the Central Highlands in 2001; arrested on August 20, 2004; tried and sentenced to 8 years in prison on April 24, 2008 by the people’s court of Gia Lai province; currently held in prison camp Ba Sao, Ha Nam province.
 33. **Ksor Phong:** Born 1972, a Degar Montagnard Christian from Ploi Sung village, commune Ia Kla, district Duc Co in Gia Lai province; arrested on June 22, 2006; tried and sentenced to 6 years in prison for "sabotaging national unity policy" by the people’s court of Gia lai on June 3, 2007; currently held in T-20 prison in Plei Ku.
 34. **Ksor Poi:** Born 1962, from Gia-Lai province; arrested on Feb 6, 200; tried and sentenced to 10 years in jail on September 26, 2001 for “carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people’s administration”; currently held in prison camp Ba-Sao in Nam-Ha, Ha Nam province.
 35. **Ksor Thiêu:** Born 1974, a Degar Montagnard Christian from Plei Blang I village, Ia Grai district, Gia Lai province; arrested and imprisoned in May of 2004; tried and sentenced to 7 years in prison for “sabotaging national unity policy” by the people’s court of Gia Lai province on May 30, 2005; currently held in Ha Nam prison camp.
 36. **Ksor Tô Ni:** Born 1968, a Degar Montagnard Christian from Breng 1 village, La Grai district, Gia Lai province; arrested on May 14, 2004; tried and sentenced to 7 years in prison for “sabotaging national unity policy” by the people’s court of Gia Lai province on May 30, 2005; currently held in Ha Nam prison camp.

37. **Ksor Wot:** Born in 1970, from the village of Ploi Bong Phun, Cu-A commune, Thanh Pho Ploi Ku district, Gialai province; arrested and imprisoned on June 14, 2005 for supporting the Montagnard Foundation and participating in the peaceful demonstrations in February of 2001; no trial date recorded, but currently held in prison camp, Ha Nam province.
38. **Ksor Wung:** Born in 1968, from Plei Dup village, Ha Bau commune, Dak Doa District, Gia Lai province; arrested on April 7, 2004; tried and sentenced to 10 years in prison on Jan 24, 2005 by Ha Bau people's communal court; currently held in prison camp Ba-Sao, Ha Nam province.
39. **Ksor Y Du:** Born 1963, of the Ede minority, an Evangelist follower of the Vietnam Good News Mission (VGNM) church in Song Hinh district of Phu Yen province; arrested on Jan 27, 2010; tried and sentenced to 6 years in prison and 4 years of house arrest for "sabotaging national unity policy" on Nov 15, 2010 by Phu Yen People's Court; currently held in prison camp Nam Ha.
40. **Le Cong Dinh:** Born 1968, former vice president of the Ho Chi Minh City Bar Association 2005-2008, was among a few attorneys willing to defend several political dissidents in court, until he himself was arrested on June 13, 2009; tried and sentenced to 5 years in prison and 3 years of house arrest for "carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people's administration" by Ho Chi Minh City people's court on Jan 20, 2010.
41. **Le Kim Hung:** Born 1968, a member of the Government of Free Vietnam (Chính phủ Việt Nam Tự Do); arrested on June 18, 1999; tried and sentenced to 20 years in prison for "carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people's administration" on August 1, 2001; currently held in prison camp Z30A, Xuan Loc, Dong Nai province.
42. **Le Thang Long:** Born 1967, a businessman and a blogger; arrested in Ho Chi Minh City on June 14, 2009; tried and sentenced to 3 years and 6 months in prison and 3 years of house arrest for "carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people's administration" by Ho Chi Minh City people's court on Jan 20, 2010.
43. **Le Trung Hieu:** A member of The People's Democratic Party of Vietnam (Đảng Dân Chủ Nhân Dân); arrested and detained since August 14, 2006 in Tien Giang province, no trial has been scheduled yet.
44. **Le Van Soc:** Born 1946, Deputy Director of the Orthodox Hoa Hao Buddhist Church in Vinh Long province; arrested on Nov 04, 2006 in Dong Thap province; tried and sentenced to 6 years in prison for "disrupting security and opposing officials on public duties" on May 03, 2007; currently held in prison camp Xuan Loc, Dong Nai.
45. **Le Van Son:** Born 1938, a follower of Hoa Hao Buddhist Church; arrested in 1982; tried and sentenced to life in prison on charge of "carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people's administration"; currently held in prison camp T 5, Thanh Cam district, Thanh Hoa province.
46. **Le Van Tinh:** Born 1941, a member of the People's Action Party (Đảng Nhân Dân Hành Động); arrested in Thailand on Nov 28, 1996, deported from Cambodia to Vietnam with 21 other comrades on Dec 5, 1996; tried and sentenced to 20 years in prison by the An Giang Provincial Court on Sept 8, 1999 for "carrying out activities

aimed at overthrowing the people's administration"; currently held in prison camp Xuan Loc, Dong Nai province.

47. **Mai Thi Dung:** Born 1969, leader of Hoa Hao Buddhist women League of Cho Moi District, An Giang province; arrested on August 5, 2005; tried and sentenced to 6 years in prison for "disrupting security and opposing officials on public duties"; currently held in prison camp Xuan Loc, Dong Nai province.
48. **Nai HNgat:** Born 1975, a female Degar Christian from Kli Kia village, commune Nhon Hao, district Cu Se in Gia Lai province; forcibly sent back to Vietnam from Cambodia by UNHCR on July 20, 2005 for failing the interview for refugee status; arrested on June 15, 2006; tried and sentenced to 6 years in prison on June 1, 2007.
49. **Ngô Quỳnh:** Born 1984, a student activist; arrested in Hai Phong on Oct 01, 2008; tried and sentenced to 3 years in prison and 3 years of house arrest for "conducting propaganda against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam" on Oct 09, 2009; currently held in camp B14, Thanh Liet Prison, Hanoi.
50. **Nguyen Binh Thanh:** Born 1955, electrician, a member of the Vietnam Progression Party (Đảng Thăng Tiến); arrested on Feb 17, 2007 in the city of Hue; tried and sentenced to 5 years in prison and 2 years of house arrest for "conducting propaganda against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam" on March 30, 2007; currently imprisoned in Nam Ha province.
51. **Nguyen Hoang Quoc Hung:** Born 1981, a member of the United Workers-Farmers Organization (Hiệp Hội Đoàn Kết Công Nông); arrested on February 24, 2010, convicted of "disrupting security and opposing officials on public duties", and sentenced to 9 years in prison by Tra Vinh provincial People's Court on Oct 27, 2010.
52. **Nguyen Hoang Son:** Born 1960, a member of the Government of Free Vietnam (Chính phủ Việt Nam Tự Do); arrested on Oct 7, 1999; tried and sentenced to 13 years in prison for "carrying terrorist activities" by the people's court of Ho Chi Minh City on August 01, 2001; currently held in prison camp Z30A, Xuan Loc, Dong Nai province.
53. **Nguyen Huu Cau:** Born 1947, a former lieutenant of the South Vietnamese Army, held in "reeducation camp" from 1975 to 1981; arrested on October 9 1982; tried and sentenced to death by the trial court of Kien Giang on May 23 1983 for writing songs and poems against the government; reduced to life sentence by appellate court of Ho Chi Minh City on May 24 1985; currently held in prison camp Z30A, Xuan Loc, Dong Nai province.
54. **Nguyen Kim Nhan:** Born 1949, a representative of land protesters from Bac Giang province; arrested on Sept 25, 2008; tried and sentenced to 2 years in prison and 2 years of house arrest on Oct 09, 2009; currently held in Thanh Liet Prison, Thanh Tri, Hanoi.
55. **Nguyen Manh Son:** Born 1943, a retired cadre; arrested on May 8, 2009 in Hai Phong; tried and sentenced to 3 years in prison and 3 years of house arrest for "conducting propaganda against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam" on Oct 9, 2009; currently held in Thanh Liet Prison, Thanh Tri, Hanoi.

56. **Nguyen Ngoc Phuong:** Born 1977, a member of the Government of Free Vietnam (Chính phủ Việt Nam Tự Do); arrested on Dec 29 1990; tried and sentenced to 13 years in prison for “carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people’s administration” by the people’s court of Ho Chi Minh City on August 1, 2001; currently held in sub-camp 1, prison camp Xuan Loc, Dong Nai province.
57. **Nguyen Phong:** Born 1975, Chairman of the Vietnam Progression Party (Đảng Thăng Tiến); arrested on Feb 17, 2007 in the city of Hue; tried and sentenced to 6 years in prison and 3 years of house arrest for “conducting propaganda against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam” on March 30, 2007; currently imprisoned in Thanh Hoa province.
58. **Nguyen Thanh Long:** A follower of Hoa Hao Buddhist Church; arrested on August 5, 2005; tried and sentenced to 5 years in prison for “disrupting security and opposing officials on public duties” by the people’s court of Long Xuyen, An Giang province on Sept 26, 2006; currently held in prison camp Z30A, Xuan Loc, Dong Nai province.
59. **Nguyen Thanh Phong:** Born 1979, a member of Hoa Hao Buddhist Church; arrested on Aug. 5, 2005 along with his wife Nguyen Thi Ha; tried and sentenced to 6 years for “disrupting security and opposing officials on public duties” on Sept. 27, 2005; currently held in Xuan Loc, Dong Nai.
60. **Nguyen Thanh Tam:** Born 1953, a farmer rights activist and member of the Evangelical Church; arrested on July 18, 2010 in his hometown of Ben-Tre province; accused of collaborating with the Vietnam Populist Party; currently held in B-34 Detention Center in Ho Chi Minh City for interrogations; no trial has been scheduled yet.
61. **Nguyen Thanh Van (Do Thanh Nhan):** Born 1926, a member of the Government of Free Vietnam (Chính phủ Việt Nam Tự Do); arrested in 1999; tried and sentenced to 18 years in prison for “carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people’s administration” under Article 79 of The Vietnamese Penal Code on August 1, 2001; currently held in prison camp Z30A, Xuan Loc, Dong Nai province.
62. **Nguyen Tien Trung:** Born 1983, a member of the Democratic Party of Vietnam (Đảng Dân Chủ Việt Nam); arrested on July 7, 2009 in Saigon; tried and sentenced to 7 years in prison and 3 years of house arrest for “carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people’s administration” by Ho Chi Minh City people’s court on Jan 20, 2010.
63. **Nguyen Tuan Nam:** Born 1936, a member of The People's Action Party of Vietnam (Đảng Nhân Dân Hành Động Việt Nam); arrested in Dec 1997; tried and sentenced to 20 years in prison for “carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people’s administration”; currently held in K-2 camp, Xuan Loc, Dong Nai province.
64. **Nguyen Van Dien:** Born in 1939, Vice-President of The Orthodox Hoa Hao Buddhist Church Central Office; arrested on August 05 2005; tried and sentenced to 7 years in prison for “disrupting security and opposing officials on public duties” by the people’s court of An Giang province; currently held in the prison camp Xuan Loc, Dong Nai province.
65. **Nguyen Van Hai (Dieu Cay):** Born 1952, a blogger and free lance writer, founding

- member of the Association of Free Journalists; arrested in Saigon on April 20, 2008; tried and sentenced to 2 years and 6 months in prison for “tax evasion” on Sept 10, 2008. He should have been released on Oct 19, 2010; but still retained and charged with “conducting propaganda against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam”.
66. **Reverend Nguyen Van Ly:** Born 1946, Catholic priest, religious rights activist, and founding member of the banned 'Bloc 8406' pro-democracy coalition; arrested on Feb 18, 2007 at his home parish in Thua Thien province; tried and sentenced to 8 years in prison and 5 years of house arrest for “sabotaging national unity policy policy” and “disrupting security and opposing officials on public duties” on March 30, 2007. He suffered a major stroke in November 2009 in the prison, and was conditionally released from prison on health grounds on March 18, 2010, and is under house arrest at the retirement home for priests of Hue Archdiocese.
 67. **Nguyen Van Ngoc:** Born 1959, businessman; arrested in Saigon on Feb 28, 2007; tried and sentenced to 4 years in prison and 3 years of house arrest for “abusing democratic freedoms to violate the State's interests.” on Dec 11, 2007.
 68. **Nguyen Van Phuong:** Born 1966, a member of the Government of Free Vietnam (Chính phủ Việt Nam Tự Do); arrested in 1999; tried and sentenced to 17 years in prison for “carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people’s administration” by the people’s court of Ho Chi Minh City on August 1, 2001; currently held in camp Z30A, Xuan Loc, Dong Nai province.
 69. **Nguyen Van Tho:** Born 1940, President of Hoa Hao Buddhist Church in Dong Thap province; arrested on Oct 02, 2006 in Dong Thap province; tried and sentenced to 6 years in prison for “disrupting security and opposing officials on public duties” on May 3, 2007; currently held in prison camp Xuan Loc, Dong Nai province.
 70. **Nguyen Van Thuy:** A Hoa Hao Buddhist Church follower; arrested on April 22, 2006 in Dong Thap province; tried and sentenced to 5 years in prison for “disrupting security and opposing officials on public duties” on May 03, 2007.
 71. **Nguyen Van Tinh:** Born 1942, a staff writer for the dissident newsletter To Quoc (Motherland); arrested in Hai Phong on Sept 24, 2008; tried and sentenced to 3 years in prison and 3 years of house arrest for “conducting propaganda against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam” on Oct 09, 2009; currently held in Thanh Liet Prison, Thanh tri, Hanoi.
 72. **Nguyen Van Trai:** Born 1933, a member of The People's Action Party of Vietnam (Đảng Nhân Dân Hành Động); arrested on Nov 28, 1996 in Dong Nai province; tried and sentenced to 16 years in prison for “carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people’s administration”; currently held in prison prison camp Z30A, Xuan Loc, Dong Nai province.
 73. **Nguyen Van Tuc:** Born 1964, a land protester from Thai Binh province; arrested in Hai Phong on Sept 10, 2008; tried and sentenced to 4 years in prison and 3 years of house arrest for “conducting propaganda against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam” on Oct 09, 2009; currently held in prison camp B14, Thanh Liet, Thanh Tri, Hanoi.
 74. **Nguyen Xuan Nghia:** Born 1949, a writer and representative of the 8406 Block; arrested on Sept 10, 2008 in the city of Hai Phong; tried and sentenced to 6 years in

prison and 3 years of house arrest for “conducting propaganda against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam” on Oct 09, 2009; currently held in Thanh Liet Prison, Thanh Tri, Hanoi.

75. **Nguyen Xuan No:** Born 1945, a member of Cao Dai Church; arrested on Sept 14, 2004 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia; tried and sentenced to 9 years in prison for “fleeing abroad or defecting to stay overseas with a view to opposing the people’s administration” by the people’s court of Ba Ria – Vung Tau; currently held in prison camp Z30A, Xuan Loc, Dong Nai province.
76. **Pham Anh Tuan:** A member of The Government of Free Vietnam (Chính phủ Việt Nam Tự Do), arrested in 1999; tried and sentenced to 13 years in prison for “carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people’s administration” by the people’s court of Ho Chi Minh City on August 1, 2001.
77. **Pham Ba Hai:** Born 1968; arrested in Saigon on Sept 07, 2006; tried and sentenced to 5 years in prison and 2 years of house arrest for “conducting propaganda against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam” on August 8, 2008; currently held in prison camp Z30A, Xuan Truong Village, Xuan Loc District, Dong Nai province.
78. **Pham Minh Hoang:** Born 1955, a math lecturer at the Saigon Polytechnic University; arrested on August 13, 2010 on charges of “carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people’s administration” under Article 79 of the Vietnamese Penal Code; no trial has been scheduled yet.
79. **Pham Thanh Nghien:** Born 1977; arrested on Sept 18, 2008 in Hai Phong; tried in a closed trial on Jan 29, 2010, and sentenced to 4 years in prison and 3 years of house arrest for “conducting propaganda against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam”; currently held in prison camp B14, Thanh Liet, Thanh Tri, Hanoi.
80. **Pham Thi Phuong:** Born 1945, a member of “For the People Party” (Đảng Vì Dân); arrested on April 18, 2010, charged with ““carrying out activities aimed at devastating the celebration of the Liberation Day of South Vietnam (April 30, 2010) and Ho Chi Minh statute; no trial has been scheduled yet; currently held in detention station B34, Ho Chi Minh City.
81. **Pham Van Troi:** Born 1972, engineer, a member of the Vietnam Human Rights Committee; arrested in Hanoi on Sept 10, 2008; tried and sentenced to 4 years in prison and 4 years of house arrest for “conducting propaganda against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam” on Oct 08, 2009; currently held in prison camp B14, Thanh Liet, Thanh tri, outside of Hanoi.
82. **Pham Xuan Than:** A member of Liên Đảng Cách Mạng Việt Nam of Hoang Viet Cuong, in the Campaign “the Red Jacaranda”; arrested on June 12, 1996 in Ho Chi Minh City; tried and sentenced to life in prison; currently held in prison prison camp Z30A, Xuan Loc, Dong Nai province.
83. **Phan Thanh Hai:** Born 1969, lawyer; arrested on Oct 18, 2010, charged with “carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people’s administration”; no trial has been scheduled yet; currently held in detention station B34, Ho Chi Minh City.
84. **Phung Quang Quyen:** Born 1956, a member of “For the People Party” (Đảng Vì

Dân); arrested on August 30, 2009; currently imprisoned in detention centers B-34 Department of Public Security at 237 Nguyen Van Cu Street, District 1, Ho Chi Minh City, no trial has been scheduled yet.

85. **Puih Alum:** Born 1950, a Degar Montagnard Christian from Ploi Blang 3 village, commune Ia Der, district Ia Grai in Gia Lai province; arrested on June 22, 2006; tried and sentenced to 7 years in prison for being a House Church Christian. on 3 June 2007; currently held in T-20 prison in Plei Ku.
86. **Puih Hih:** Born 1975, a Degar Montagnard Christian from Ploi To Mong village, commune Ia To, district Ia Grai in the province of Gia Lai; arrested on June 7, 2006; tried and sentenced to 6 years in prison for supporting the Montagnard Foundation and being a House Church Christian; currently held in T-20 prison in Plei Ku.
87. **Rcom Wit:** A Degar Montagnard Christian from Ploi Ciom village, commune Ia Grang, district Ia Grai in Gia Lai province; arrested on June 7, 2006; tried and sentenced to 7 years in prison for supporting the Montagnard Foundation and being a House Church Christian; currently held in T-20 prison in Plei Ku.
88. **Rmah Ca:** Born 1972, a Degar Montagnard Christian from Ploi Tao Ko village, commune Ia Hru, in Gia Lai province; arrested on May 29, 2007; tried and sentenced to 9 years in prison for being a House Church Christian and for supporting the Montagnard Foundation on June 1, 2007; currently held in T-20 prison in Plei Ku.
89. **Rmah Hlach (Ama Blut):** Born 1968, a Degard minority Christian in Chur Sê district, Gia Lai province; arrested on July 23, 2009; tried and sentenced to 12 years in prison for “sabotaging national unity policy” by the mobile people’s court of Gia Lai province on Jan 15, 2010.
90. **Ror Mah Pôl:** Born 1953, a Montagnard ethnic minority member at Ia H’Rú village, Chur Sê district, Gia Lai province; tried and sentenced to 7 years in prison and 3 years of house arrest for “sabotaging national unity policy” by the people’s court of Gia Lai on March 27, 2009.
91. **Ror Mah Then:** Born 1985, a Montagnard ethnic minority member at Ia Le village, Chur Sê district, Gia Lai province; tried and sentenced to 8 years in prison and 3 years of house arrest for “sabotaging national unity policy” by the people’s court of Gia Lai on March 27, 2009.
92. **Siu Ho:** Born 1979, a Degar Montagnard Christian from Ploi Tao Ko village, commune Ia Hru, in Gia Lai province; arrested on Nov 16, 2006 after two years hiding in the woods to avoid being arrested for participating to the peaceful demonstrations with other House Church members; tried and sentenced to 8 years in prison on June 1, 2007.
93. **Siu Koch (Ama Liên):** Born 1985, a Christian Degar member; arrested on July 23, 2009 in Gia Lai province; tried and sentenced to 9 years in prison for “sabotaging national unity policy” by Gai Lai mobile court on Jan 15, 2010.
94. **Son Nguyen Thanh Dien:** Born 1972, a member of The Government of Free Vietnam (Chính phủ Việt Nam Tự Do); arrested in Saigon on August 17, 2000; tried and sentenced to 16 years in prison for “carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the

people's administration" by the people's court of Ho Chi Minh City on August 1, 2001.

95. **Son Tam:** A member of The Government of Free Vietnam (Chính phủ Việt Nam Tự Do); arrested in 1999; tried and sentenced to 15 years in prison for "carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people's administration" by the people's court of Ho Chi Minh City on August 1, 2001.
96. **To Van Hong:** Born 1950, a member of The Government of Free Vietnam (Chính phủ Việt Nam Tự Do); arrested in An Giang province in 1999; tried and sentenced to 13 years in prison for "terrorist activities" by the people's court of Ho Chi Minh City on August 1, 2001.
97. **To Van Manh:** Born 1950, a member of Hoa Hao Buddhist Church; arrested Aug. 5, 2005; tried and sentenced to 6 years in prison for "disrupting security and opposing officials on public duties" on Sept. 27, 2005 by An Giang people's court, jailed in Xuan Loc, Dong Nai province
98. **Tran Anh Kim:** Born 1949, former officer of the People's Army, a member of The Democratic Party of Vietnam (Đảng Dân Chủ Việt Nam); arrested on July 7, 2009; tried in Thai Binh on Jan 18, 2010 and sentenced to 5½ years in prison and 3 years of house arrest "carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people's administration"; currently held in prison camp B14, Thanh Liet, Thanh Tri, Hanoi.
99. **Tran Duc Thach:** Born 1952, a poet; arrested on Sept 10, 2008; tried and sentenced to 3 years in prison and 3 years of house arrest for "conducting propaganda against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam" on Oct 06, 2009; currently held in Hoa Lo Prison, Hanoi.
100. **Tran Hoang Giang:** A member of The Government of Free Vietnam (Chính phủ Việt Nam Tự Do); tried and sentenced to 15 years in prison for "terrorist activities" and "conducting propaganda against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam" by the people's court of Ho Chi Minh City on August 1, 2001; currently held in sub-camp 3, Xuan Loc, Dong Nai.
101. **Tran Huu Canh:** Born 1952, a member of Cao Dai Church; arrested on Sept 14, 2004 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia; tried and sentenced to 13 years in prison for "fleeing abroad or defecting to stay overseas with a view to opposing the people's administration" by the people's court of Ba Ria – Vung Tau; currently held in prison camp Z30A, Xuan Loc, Dong Nai province.
102. **Tran Huynh Duy Thuc:** Born 1966, Internet entrepreneur and blogger; arrested in Ho Chi Minh City on May 24, 2009; tried and sentenced to 16 years in prison and 5 years of house arrest for "carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people's administration" on Jan 20, 2010, unknown prison location.
103. **Tran Khai Thanh Thuy:** Born 1960, dissident writer; tried and sentenced to 9 months and 10 days in prison for "conducting propaganda against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam" in 2007; rearrested on August 10, 2009; tried in Hanoi on Feb 5, 2010 and sentenced to 3½ years in prison and 3½ years of house arrest on a framed-up charge of "intentionally injuring others".

104. **Tran Quoc Hien:** Born 1965, attorney, spokesperson for the United Workers-Farmers Organization of Viet Nam (Hiệp hội đoàn kết công nông Việt Nam); arrested in Saigon on Jan 12, 2007; tried and sentenced to 5 years in prison and 2 years of house arrest for “conducting propaganda against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam” on May 5, 2007; currently held in prison camp Z30A, Xuan Truong Village, Xuan Loc District, Dong Nai province.
105. **Tran Thi Hue:** A member of The Government of Free Vietnam (Chính phủ Việt Nam Tự Do); arrested in 1999; tried and sentenced to 18 years in prison for “carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people’s administration” by the people’s court of Ho Chi Minh City on August 1, 2001.
106. **Tran Thi Thuy:** Born 1971, a farmer rights activist and Hoa Hao Buddhist follower; arrested on August 10, 2010; charged with “carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people’s administration”; currently held in B-34 Detention Center in Hochiminh City for interrogations; no trial has been scheduled yet.
107. **Tran Van Duc:** Born 1950, a member of the Government of Free Vietnam (Chính phủ Việt Nam Tự Do); arrested in 1999; tried and sentenced to 11 years in prison for “carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people’s administration” by the people’s court of Ho Chi Minh City on August 1, 2001; currently held in prison camp Z30A, Xuan Loc, Dong Nai province.
108. **Tran Van Thiep:** Born 1953, a follower of Hoa Hao Buddhist Church; arrested on April 8, 2007 at Dinh Yen Village, Dong Thap province; tried and sentenced to 6 years in prison for “disrupting security and opposing officials on public duties” and 4 years in prison for “resisting officers on duty” by the people’s court of Lap Vo; currently held in prison camp Lang Bien, Dong Thap province.
109. **Tran Van Thieng:** Born 1935; arrested in Feb 1991; tried and sentenced to 20 years in prison and 5 years of house arrest for “carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people’s administration” on July 27, 1991; currently held in prison camp Z30A, Xuan Loc, Dong Nai province.
110. **Truong Minh Duc:** Born 1960, a journalist and a member of the People’s Action Party (Đảng Nhân Dân Hành Động); arrested on May 05, 2007 in Kien Giang province; tried and sentenced to 5 years in prison and 3 years of house arrest for “abusing democratic freedoms to infringe upon the interests of the State” on Jul 18, 2008; currently held in prison camp Z30A, Dong Nai province.
111. **Truong Quoc Huy:** Born 1980; arrested in Saigon on August 18, 2006; tried and sentenced to 6 years in prison for “conducting propaganda against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam” on Jan 29, 2008 by the people’s court of Ho Chi Minh City; currently held in prison camp Z30A, Xuan Loc District, Dong Nai province.
112. **Truong Thi Tam:** Born 1963, an advocate for “victim of injustice” (dân oan), a member of the For the People Party (Dang Vi Dan); arrested at Lam Dong on August 31, 2009; tried and sentenced to 3 years in prison and 3 years of house arrest for “fleeing abroad or defecting to stay overseas with a view to opposing the people’s administration” by the people’s court of Lam Dong on April 20, 2010.
113. **Truong Van Duy (Truong Cong Duy):** Born 1964, a member of Liên Đảng Cách

- Mạng Việt Nam of Hoàng Việt Cương; tried and sentenced to life prison, reduced to 20 years; currently held in prison camp Z30A, Xuan Loc, Dong Nai province.
114. **Truong Van Kim:** Born 1951, an advocate for “victim of injustice” (dân oan), a member of the For the People Party (Dang Vi Dan); arrested on August 26, 2009 at the Vietnam-Cambodia borders; tried and sentenced to 3 years in prison and 3 years of house arrest for “fleeing abroad or defecting to stay overseas with a view to opposing the people’s administration” by the people’s court of Lam Dong on August 20, 2010.
115. **Van Ngoc Hieu:** Born 1963, a member of The Government of Free Vietnam (Chính phủ Việt Nam Tự Do), arrested on Feb 28, 2000 in Can Tho; tried and sentenced to 20 years in prison for “terrorist activities” and “Conducting propaganda against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam” by the people’s court of Ho Chi Minh City on August 1, 2001.
116. **Vi Duc Hoi** (Pen name: Hai Ha): Born 1956, former senior communist cadre, democracy activist and a member of Bloc 8406; arrested on Oct 27, 2010; tried by the people’s court of Lang Son province on Jan 26, 2011, and sentenced to 8 years in prison and 5 years of house arrest for “conducting propaganda against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam”; currently held in prison camp Yen Trach, Lang Son. Vi Duc Hoi is a 2009 recipient of the Human Rights Watch Hellman/Hammett Award.
117. **Vo Van Buu:** Born 1970, a member of Hoa Hao Buddhist Church, self-immolated Aug. 5, 2005 but was saved; tried and sentenced to 7 years in prison for “disrupting security and opposing officials on public duties” on Sept. 27, 2005 in An Giang, jailed in Xuan Loc, Dong Nai. His wife, Mai Thi Dung, also sentenced to 6 years by the same court.
118. **Vo Van Thanh Liem:** Born 1940, a Hoa Hao Buddhist Church clergyman in An Giang province; arrested at Cho Moi, An Giang on August 5, 2005; tried and sentenced to 6 years in prison for “disrupting security and opposing officials on public duties” on Sept. 18, 2005 by the An Giang People’s Court on Sept 19, 2005; held in prison camp Xuan Loc, Dong Nai province.
119. **Vu Dinh Thuy** (pen name: Huong Duong Vu Dinh Thuy): Born 1948, poet, held in “reeducation camp” from 1975 to 1978; arrested and sentenced to 20 years for “carrying out activities aimed at overthrowing the people’s administration” in 1983, held in prison camp A20 in Phu Yen province. He attempted to send the manuscripts of his poems abroad without success and sentenced to 12 additional years. He was awarded Vasyl Stus Freedom-to-Write Award in 2007.
120. **Vu Quang Thuan:** Born 1966, a democracy activist; arrested on Feb 2, 2011 in Saigon after being deported by Malaysia, charged with “conducting propaganda against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam”; no date has been set for his trial.
121. **Vu Van Hung:** Born 1966; arrested on Sept 18, 2008; tried and sentenced to 3 years in prison and 3 years of house arrest for “conducting propaganda against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam” on July 10, 2009; currently held in prison camp B14, Thanh Liet, Hanoi.
122. **Y Bri ê nuôl** (Ama Joan): Born 1958, a Degar Montagnard Christian; tried and sentenced to 10 years in prison and 3 years of house arrest for “sabotaging national

unity policy” by the people’s court of Dak Lak province on Oct 16, 2003; currently held in Nam-Ha prison camp, Northern Vietnam.

123. **Y Djê**: a Degar Montagnard Christian; arrested on Jan 10, 2005; tried and sentenced to 5 years in prison and 3 years of house arrest for “sabotaging national unity policy” by the people’s court of Dak Nong province on July 24, 2006.
124. **Y Hê ê ban** (Ama H’Lép): Born 1946, a Degar Montagnard Christian; tried and sentenced to 12 years in prison and 4 years of house arrest for “sabotaging national unity policy” by the people’s court of Dak Lac province on Oct 16, 2003, held in Nam-Ha prison camp in Northern Vietnam.
125. **Y Jon ê nuôl** (Ama H’Bi): Born 1976, a Degar Montagnard Christian; tried and sentenced to 11 years in prison and 3 years of house arrest for “sabotaging national unity policy” by the people’s court of Dak Lac province on Oct 16, 2003, held in Nam-Ha prison camp in Northern Vietnam.
126. **Y Khen**: A Degar Montagnard Christian of the E De ethnic minority group; arrested on Jan 10, 2005; tried and sentenced to 7 years in prison and 4 years of house arrest for “sabotaging national unity policy” by the people’s court of Dak Nong province on June 21, 2006.
127. **Y Klan**: A Degar Montagnard Christian; arrested on Jan 10, 2005; tried and sentenced to 6 years in prison and 3 years of house arrest for “sabotaging national unity policy” by the people’s court of Dak Nong Province on July 24, 2006.
128. **Y Kuo’ Byă** (Ama K’Náp): Born 1955, A Degar Montagnard Christian; tried and sentenced to 13 years in prison and 4 years of house arrest for “sabotaging national unity policy” by the people’s court of Dak Lak province on Oct 16, 2003; held in prison camp Ba Sao, Ha Nam province.
129. **Y La**: A Degar Montagnard Christian of M’ông ethnic group; arrested on Jan 10, 2005; tried and sentenced to 5 years in prison and 3 years of house arrest for “sabotaging national unity policy” by the people’s court of Dak Nong province on July 24, 2006.
130. **Y-Nuen Buonya**: Born 1969, from the village of Buon Sup, district of Ea Sup, province of Daklak; arrested and imprisoned on Feb 25, 2001; tried and sentenced to 11 years in prison and 5 years of house arrest for “causing public disorder” on Sept 26, 2001 by Dak Lak people’s court; currently held in prison camp Ba-Sao, Ha Nam province.
131. **Y-Rin Kpa**: Born 1968, from the village of Buon Draï, district of Ea Hleo, province of Daklak; arrested and imprisoned on Feb 16, 2001; tried and sentenced to 10 years in prison for “causing public disorder” by Dak Lak provincial people’s court on Sept 26, 2001; currently held in prison camp Ba-Sao, Ha Nam province.
132. **Y-Thot Butrang**: Born 1962 from the village of Buon Jun Yuh, district of Dakmil, province of Daknong; arrested after being sent back to Vietnam from Cambodia and imprisoned on April 10, 2004; date of trial unknown but has been sentenced to 11 years in prison; currently held in prison camp Ba sao, Ha Nam province.