

Report directly from the population in the South of Laos

The rights to education are limited. Example: In the schools in the villages after the 12th grade, pupils have to go to Vietnam to continue their education when they want to have a good position in the state apparatus. However, anyone who learns the English language, or a language of Western democratic countries, is confronted with the accusation of being a "person of unclear biography" (meaning: untrustworthy person for party and government).

The right to religious freedom is restricted for the Laotian population. Example: The Christian religion is prohibited. Entry for Lao people is prohibited. Anyone who does that anyway will be arrested.

The freedom of speech. There is no right to talk freely. If someone criticizes the government, he or she will be killed. For example: Dr. Sombath Somphone who has enforced disappeared forever.

So there is also another human rights violation. These concerns for example people in the authorities, who have worked in the old regime. On the 21.02.1973, the war was ended by the peace agreement but ultimately they took these officials and police officers in the re-education, camps which served as labor camps. The following example: The coffee and rubber plantation under the name *Nikhom 23* in *Phoukong*, in the city *Packxong* and in the city *Thadeng*, as well as in the village *Beungkham* and in the village *Beungxai*, province *Salavang* were all built as economic unity for the party and government, (so-called Agricultural unit). But in truth, these are camps for slave labor. The people work in the rice and vegetable fields, the profit of the production must be handed over to the government. Anyone who does something against it will be arrested and killed. For foreigners it is forbidden to enter the agricultural camp. The Lao population in this area amounts to 60,000 people. For the people it is forbidden to travel to *Vientiane* province.

In this area the environment is raging destruction. Deforestations are made without reforestation. For generations, the forest has been very protected by the population, now it is destroyed. In the 17 provinces in Laos, the *Lao / Vietnamese* government leases territories for 99 years. Mostly they make rubber plantations. For example, in the *Lak Kao* area (Lak No. 9), in the city of *Phaske* to the province of *Sekong*, all are rubber plantations of *Chinese* entrepreneurs. The workers were brought from China. Everywhere in the Lao border area to *Burma* and *China* in the region of the *Mekong* River on the Laotian side of the shores are mounds of rubber plantations and a dam on the *Mekong*. These are owned by Chinese entrepreneurs.

Vietnamese entrepreneurs also operate rubber plantations and dams and mines. These are: *Attaphou* Province, *Sekong* Province, *Salavang* Province, where they made logging, Vietnamese workers coming to Laos to administer it. In fact, they are members of the Vietnamese military who are supposed to safeguard Vietnam's interests in Laos.

I appeal to the representatives of the ADL who are abroad, to come and see all the real truth from the inside out. Send a person to the south of Laos It can also be your children or grandchildren. Bring the truth to the leaders of the ADL so they can see the truth and then spread it to the international community, on behalf of the representatives of the Lao people in the world.