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File "Vietnam"

# NGHỊ-HỘI TOÀN-QUỐC NGƯỜI VIỆT TẠI HOA-KỲ NATIONAL CONGRESS OF VIETNAMESE IN AMERICA

Founded 1986

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April 25, 1989

Mr. Sichan Siv  
Deputy Assistant to the President  
for Public Liaison  
The White House  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Siv:

On Sunday, April 30, 1989, the Vietnamese American community from all over the East Coast will gather in front of the White House, at Lafayette Park, from 1 to 4 p.m. to speak to the issues of the refugee situation in Southeast Asia and United States-Vietnam relations.

As you could very well understand, we are extremely concerned about schemes of repatriation of bona fide refugees (which seem to be in the works for ratification at Geneva in June). We also wish to present some recommendations to the President and Congress regarding normalization of relations with Vietnam. That is why we would appreciate it very much if you could, on behalf of President Bush, come out on Sunday to receive our Appeal and Petition concerning these matters. For your information we are enclosing herewith a copy of the Appeal and a copy of the Petition.

May we get back in touch with you concerning this matter so that we can coordinate our schedule?

Sincerely yours,

Nguyen Ngoc Bich  
Secretary-General, NCVA

Enclosures

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**APPEAL OF THE VIETNAMESE COMMUNITY  
ON THE EAST COAST OF THE UNITED STATES  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS, TO THE U.S. GOVERNMENT AND CONGRESS,  
AND TO SOUTHEAST ASIAN FIRST ASYLUM COUNTRIES  
April 30, 1989**

Whereas the continued outpouring of Vietnamese refugees from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam constitutes a heavy burden on the international community, most particularly on the countries of first asylum in Southeast Asia;

Whereas that increased stream of "boat people"--14 years after the return of peace to that martyred land--has caused another major first asylum crisis forcing many of the countries surrounding Vietnam to take drastic measures against these poor and totally helpless people;

Whereas the crisis has reached international proportions calling for a regional conference (March 1989 in Kuala Lumpur) and an international conference (to come in June 1989 in Geneva) to deal with the issue;

**WE, THE VIETNAMESE COMMUNITY  
ON THE EAST COAST OF THE UNITED STATES,  
GATHERING IN A PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION IN WASHINGTON, D.C.,  
WOULD LIKE TO ISSUE THE FOLLOWING APPEAL:**

1. We stand in full gratitude to the countries of first asylum in Southeast Asia, specifically Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Hongkong, and the Philippines, for having shouldered the major burden of first reception of the Vietnamese boat and land people for the last 14 years.
2. We stand in eternal gratitude to the countries of resettlement, most particularly to the United States of America, for accepting us and giving us a new chance on rebuilding our lives.
3. We are also permanently grateful to the UN High Commission for Refugees and many, many other international organizations, both private and public, for facilitating our transition into a new life of human dignity and freedom.
4. While fully aware of the great burden represented by Vietnamese "boat people" and land refugees, we still think that they are entitled to the basic human rights recognized by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Berne Convention of 1951, which must be considered sacred. Such rights cannot be ignored or curtailed without detriment to millions of current and future refugees in the world, who have no other recourse than the standards that the civilized world has set out for itself.
5. The asylum rights of refugees are similarly established

to safeguard the refugee rights of people undergoing repression or persecution. The respect for these rights is an international norm that does honor to the countries of Southeast Asia that have so far respected them. They cannot be curtailed without vast detrimental effect on future refugee movements in the world.

6. We recognize the sovereign power of first asylum countries of Southeast Asia to determine their national priorities, including their refugee policies. Each one of them is confronted with a different set of circumstances that should not, however, be generalized. Hongkong, for instance, has a deadline of 1997 to revert to China, at which date it cannot have a refugee problem remaining on its hand; it also has a longstanding policy of mandatory return to the mainland of people crossing into Hongkong. It is therefore under great pressure not to treat Vietnamese "boat people" differently. But Hongkong's circumstances are specific to Hongkong and must not be invoked to curtail refugee and asylum rights elsewhere. We appeal therefore to other first asylum countries of Southeast Asia to refrain from drastic measures, especially those leading to tragic and unnecessary deaths, that cannot but redound very negatively on the good name of these countries.

7. We appeal to the Congress and Executive Branch of the United States to maintain and respect the quota of refugee admissions allocated to Southeast Asia, to fund them and to fully utilize them. We also appeal to the Government of the United States to use its power of suasion to lead the Free World in this respect and to consult with the governments of first asylum countries in view of a satisfactory and humane resolution of the crisis.

8. Finally, we appeal to the UN High Commission of Refugees to reassert its role as protector of refugee and asylum rights and not to give in to political expedients that is equivalent to the UN lending its prestige to the perpetuation of repression and which cannot have but disastrous consequences in all future work of the Commission.

Done in Washington on this 30th day of April 1989

**PETITION**  
**SUBMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT**  
**BY**  
**THE VIETNAMESE COMMUNITY IN THE UNITED STATES**  
**ON NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS WITH VIETNAM**  
**April 30, 1989**

Whereas the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has recently announced plans to remove its remaining occupation forces from Cambodia by the end of September 1989, thus fulfilling one of the most insistent demands by the international community--that Hanoi cease and desist from its aggression on a neighboring country;

Whereas the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has since the Sixth Party Congress (December 1986) been forced to open up and restructure its economy to save itself from economic collapse and meet the standards of international business;

Whereas the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has, under mounting international pressure, been forced to relax some of its internal policies of repression to regain a measure of respect in the world; and

Whereas, with all the above it hopes to get into the good grace of the United States of America, leading to some form of diplomatic recognition in the near future;

**WE, THE VIETNAMESE COMMUNITY IN THE UNITED STATES,**  
**RESPECTFULLY SUBMIT**  
**THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE MATTER:**

1. Hanoi has a longstanding record of deception and reneging on its promises and commitments, including those that it solemnly signed under international guarantees (witness the Paris Agreements of 1973 besides Geneva 1954 and Laos 1960). Its promise of withdrawal from Cambodia to this date is no more than a simple promise. The withdrawal, to be meaningful, must be real and internationally supervised and not merely observed by reporters.

2. Because of its gross interference in the internal affairs of Cambodia in the last ten years Hanoi owes it to the people of that unhappy land a solemn promise to stop the colonization of Cambodia and not to seek renewed interference so that the Cambodian people can arrive at a political solution of their own, in accordance with their historical traditions and the aspirations of the Cambodian nation. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam cannot be used by Hun Sen as a stick to pressure other Cambodian factions into a political solution that has no chance of lasting.

3. In its current state of economic desperation Hanoi has no choice but to submit to the austerity policies imposed by the

International Monetary Fund and to open up its market to foreign investment. This is insufficient guarantee as long as the economy remains overwhelmingly state-controlled. Privatization is a must and the United States should calibrate its relations with Hanoi to the degree of economic privatization obtained in the economy.

4. Hanoi has tried to follow the Chinese model of economic liberalization coupled with only limited human rights. The human rights record of Hanoi in recent years is spotty and diplomatic recognition should be conditioned on the degree of full attainment of the basic freedoms recognized by such documents as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

5. In other words, diplomatic relations with Hanoi should be a gradual and conditional process. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam has started a thawing process and should be encouraged on this trend. But the thaw is far from being completed and diplomatic recognition, which Hanoi very much covets from the United States, is a powerful instrument of persuasion that the United States can and should use with caution as a leverage to bring about the improvement of basic human rights conditions in Vietnam.

Done and submitted this 30th of April 1989

File



HỘI GIA ĐÌNH TÙ NHÂN CHÍNH TRỊ VIỆT NAM  
FAMILIES OF VIETNAMESE POLITICAL PRISONERS ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 5435, ARLINGTON, VA 22205-0635  
TELEPHONE: 703-560-0058

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July 1, 1989

*Dear Sichon,  
Hope you can  
come. Tho does good  
work and needs  
encouragement. Additionally, the  
Saigon Palace is the place (help and  
I have just opened. Best  
Step*

The Honorable Sichon Siv  
Deputy Assistant to the President  
Office of Public Liaison  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Siv:

On behalf of the Families of Vietnamese Political Prisoners Association, and as President of the organization, I would like to extend to you a very warm and personal invitation to join with us for our Annual Dinner and Cultural Show Appreciation in support of Vietnamese Political Prisoners.

The event will be held at The Saigon Palace, 5401 Lee Highway, Arlington Virginia 22207, on Saturday, August 5, 1989 beginning at 6:30 p.m.. We are anticipating approximately 300 guests will be in attendance.

As one of our "special guest" this will be our way of saying a very special thank you for the support (visibly and vocally) you have provided on the conditions the situation of the political prisoners and re-education camp detainees. Your efforts have kept the issues alive and in the forefront of the lives and hearts of many people who have dedicated their efforts to the struggle experienced by our loved ones.

Please join with us as we say "thank you" for caring and as we continue the struggle.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Khuc Minh Tho  
President

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 1, 1990

Dear Mr. Nguyen:

Thank you very much for your letter regarding the situation in Vietnam. We appreciate your taking the time to send us a copy of the letter to Chief of Staff Sununu outlining a plan to put pressure on the government in Vietnam.

You should be pleased to know that I have taken the liberty of forwarding your letter to some of my colleagues at the National Security Council. However, our function here in the Office of Public Liaison is to work with many different public interest groups on a wide range of issues. Consequently, we cannot show preference.

Please be assured that the Bush Administration is monitoring the situation in Vietnam very carefully. It is our most sincere wish that the people of Vietnam not be denied the many freedoms that we enjoy in the United States.

Sincerely,



Sichan Siv  
Deputy Assistant to the President  
for Public Liaison

Mr. Chon Q. Nguyen  
National Chairman  
American Vietnamese for Freedom  
2343 Bisontine St.  
Friendswood, Texas 77546



## AMERICAN VIETNAMESE FOR FREEDOM

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The Honorable Mr. Sichan Siv  
Assistant to President for Public Liaison  
The White house  
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Sichan Siv:

Enclosed please find a copy of my letter to Mr. John Sununu, regarding the situation in Vietnam. I am requesting your support in my effort to organize the American Vietnamese community in support of the American plan for Vietnam.

I would like to meet with you to further discuss the matter, and please don't forget to think about which way you can help me.

Thank you very much.

Respectfully yours,

Chon Q. Nguyen



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**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**  
Paul Chon Nguyen

The Honorable Mr. John Sununu  
Chief of Staff  
The White House  
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Sununu:

With the fall of communism in many parts of the world, our attention has been temporarily diverted from the last communist strongholds such as Cuba, Albania, and Vietnam. However, the social and economic conditions in these countries are just as severe as in those countries which are turning away from communism. In fact, in Vietnam, the conditions are so severe that the time is fast approaching when it too could change.

The conditions in Vietnam are so bad that the government has increased the size of its secret police force from 200,000 to 1,000,000. This indicates the fear of the growing unrest of Vietnamese people.

Now is the time for the United States to help free Vietnam from communism. It is time to formulate and implement a plan to free Vietnam. Such a plan should include the following:

1. To focus world attention on the problems in Vietnam.
2. To increase economic pressures on Vietnam.
3. To organize the American Vietnamese Community to assist in implementing the plan.

The Vietnamese people hold Americans in very high regard. In fact, the psychology of the Vietnamese people is such that they will follow an American-appointed leader before they will follow one of their own. Therefore, an essential element of this plan is for the Americans to appoint a leader on an organization to bring the American Vietnamese community together. This appointment must wrap the appointee in the mantle of American approval in order to succeed.

As a United States citizen, I have been very active in Republican party and conservative politics, including the Republican Inner Circle and CPAC, etc. . I am also the founder of American Vietnamese for Freedom. As a native of South Vietnam, I have the first hand in understanding of the situation. I would respectfully suggest that I be considered for an appointment in some official capacity to serve as the organizational liaison with the American Vietnamese community. I hope that you will give me a chance to meet with you to further discuss about how to solve the whole problems of Vietnam. Thank you for your help.

Respectfully yours,

Chon Q. Nguyen

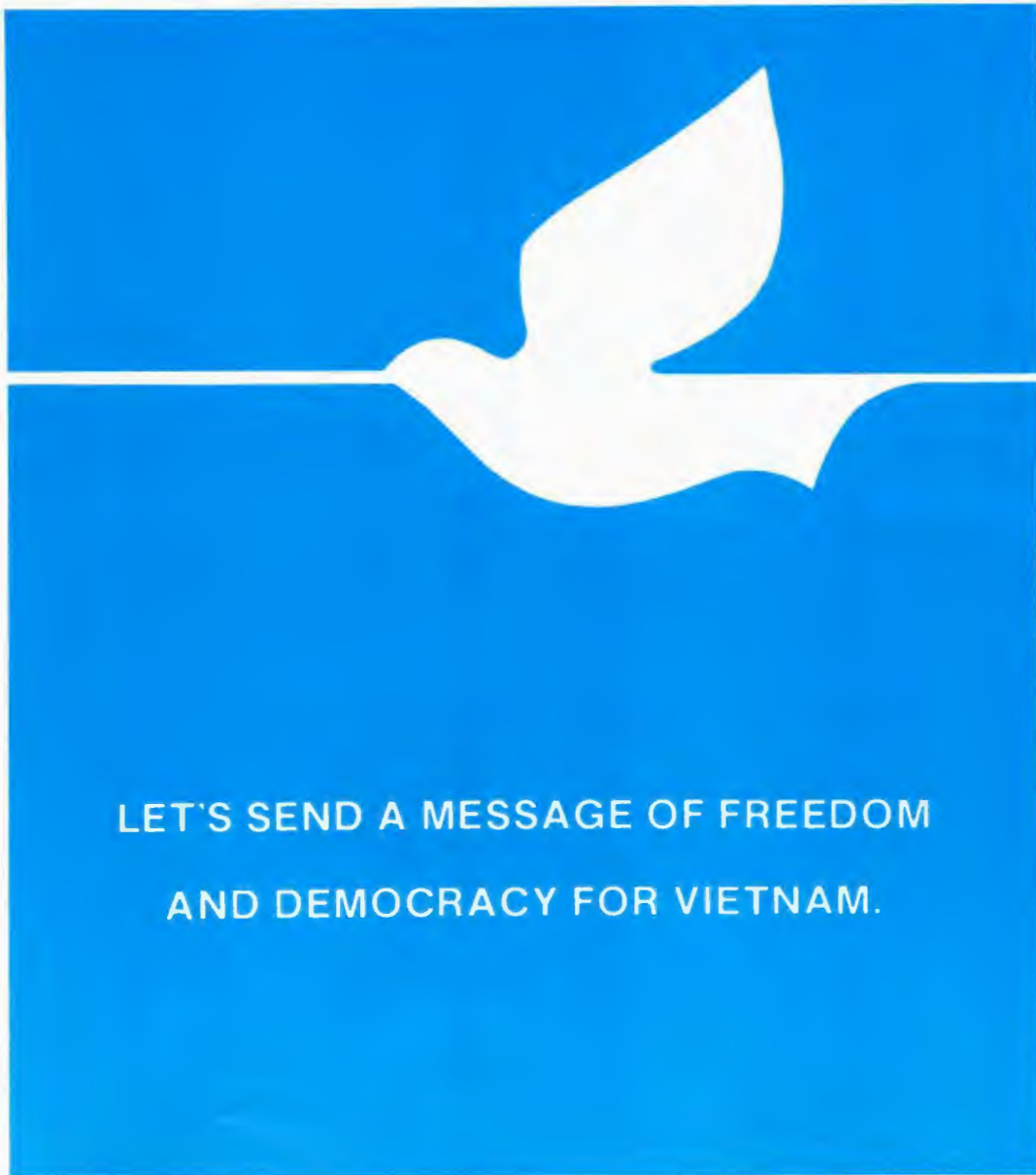


# American - Vietnamese For Freedom

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*"United Strength for Peace with Freedom for All"*

**\* Promoting Democracy \* Promoting Responsible Citizenship .**



LET'S SEND A MESSAGE OF FREEDOM  
AND DEMOCRACY FOR VIETNAM.

## FORMATION ADDRESS

Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Dear Friends,

There is time to think, to conceive, to prepare, and then there is time to let our dreams incarnate and commit ourselves to concrete action.

Facing the ever changing question of communism, the more and more intense threat of terrorism, and the global drug problem . . . we meet here tonight, along with other various groups of action, to respond to a call of mission and also to respond to the sense of responsibility of any common citizenry.

The joint venture of American and Vietnamese for Freedom is justified by the simple truth that both as nations and as peoples we have shared one of the most tragic experiences in history. Today we can share in the future by solving the dilemmas we face in places such as Nicaragua, Angola, Afghanistan . . . and of course Vietnam still suffers under the political, social, and moral oppression of the Kremlin and Hanoi.

Forming a committee for action is but a first step and admittedly a small one, yet, it is a necessary step for any long march; an undeniable foundation for any endeavor.

As we will all agree, our mission is noble but not easy, our task is appealing but not simple; our objectives seem reachable but require hard work. We cannot accomplish this mission alone. We need the help of American and Vietnamese everywhere. We also need the leadership of our President George Bush. We need to hear his views on the freedom of Vietnam.

You are all vital elements of a highly structured organization and I wish to extend my appreciation of your readiness to serve. With diligence, with hard work and with extreme sensibility to the human problems of our day, I trust that we will reach our goal, by achieving one by one, the sequence of concrete objectives set before us.



Thank you,  
**Chon Nguyen**  
A.K.A. Tangveelov Wynn  
Founder and Chairman



# AMERICAN-VIETNAMESE FOR FREEDOM

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Paul Chon Nguyen

American Vietnamese For Freedom joins CPAC 90 in congratulating President George Bush, Vice President Dan Quayle and their administration for demonstrating forthright ability to influence events worldwide. We work to keep the momentum going for the decade ahead..

**In light of our desire to preserve and defend the core values of freedom, AVF pledges to:**

- ★ **Prove to the public that communism is in a state of desperation.**
- ★ **Participate in the American political scene.**
- ★ **Urge the Vietnamese Americans to practice their voting right.**
- ★ **Unify the Vietnamese Americans to support the government in rendering peace to the world.**



Lee Atwater with Chon Nguyen & spouse at CPAC 89.

## **AMERICAN-VIETNAMESE FOR FREEDOM**

It is my pleasure to introduce the founder and chairman of American Vietnamese for Freedom, my friend, Mr. Chon Quang Nguyen, a.k.a Tangveelov Wynn. Mr. Nguyen served in the Vietnam Conflict, aiding our efforts to stop Communist aggression in his homeland of South Vietnam. Mr. Nguyen has experienced first hand the effects of the Communist campaign of oppression and brutality in South Vietnam. His story weaves a saga of self determination that hits hard in the face of physical, emotional and political hardships.

In early 1952 Mr. Nguyen saw several members of his family killed by the Communists in Vietnam. His grandfather, his father, and three uncles were killed because of the prevailing Communist ideology of that time. In all, more than 30 of Mr. Nguyen's relatives were killed.

His mother was in the Communist prison for 18 months. This prison was located in the jungle and was detrimental to the physical condition of the prisoners. Two of Mr. Nguyen's uncles were in prison as well. One was in prison twice for a total of 16 years. His health went bad while in prison. The second uncle was also imprisoned twice, for a total of 11 years. His health deteriorated to the point that he died.

Mr. Nguyen's brother had worked as an employee of the U.S. Embassy. The Viet-Cong captured him and put him in prison for four years. He was punished severely not only because of his relationship with the U.S., but also for his role in the Military United Front to Liberate Indochina.

Mr. Nguyen's relationship with the United States started when he was doing contract labor at a U.S. military base. The need arose for a number of South Vietnamese nationals to assist the U.S. Army, South Vietnam. Mr. Nguyen became an interpreter for the United States Embassy. Gradually, he came into contact with the U.S. Intelligence responsibilities. Mr. Nguyen, along with a few more Vietnamese Special Forces personnel, were air-dropped into North Vietnam behind enemy lines... extremely dangerous work, to say the least!

From 1962 until 1970, Mr. Nguyen served with the Special Forces where he rose from GS-6-5/10 to a level of GS-14:3/10. This was an incredible flight upwards to more responsibility and authority. Mr. Nguyen supervised the drop-shipments of supplies and Special Forces personnel into North Vietnam. His duties also involved the acquisition of all of the supplies and materials being purchased and drop-shipped into North Vietnam. As previously stated, he rose to a level of GS-14:3/10, a rank equivalent to our military "high rank". Serving in this capacity and at this level, Mr. Nguyen was assistant to the Commander of the Special Forces Intelligence

Camp which was in charge of the North Vietnam drop-shipments. His dedication and diligence earned him the respect of his American counterparts.

After the withdrawal of the American Forces in 1975, Mr. Nguyen was nominated by the anti-Communist forces in Vietnam to be their leader in charge of Intelligence. In this capacity, he obtained an overwhelming amount of information, much of it surreptitiously, which proved - and is still proving to be - of great importance in fighting the Communist. Mr. Nguyen found himself in a very peculiar situation. Not wanting to become openly involved in opposing the new Communist government and, at the same time, not wanting to dissappoint those dedicated friends who had just nominated him. Furthermore, Mr. Nguyen was concious of the possibility that this open activity would cause attention to be brought to himself and consequently reveal his past involvement in the Vietnamese Special Intelligence Forces. Despite this, Mr. Nguyen held this position until 1979 when he was forced to leave VN. His escape was accomplished by a high ranking officer in the Vietnamese Military who admitted to being philosophically opposed to the past practices with renegade French forces in Vietnam. This was one of the main reasons why many of the Vietnamese peasants were opposed to our U.S. Forces: The Americans were of the same color of skin as the French. The implications need no explanation.

Mr. Nguyen's strong dedication for the right of self-determination of all people and commitment in opposing Communist repression is the reason for the founding of "American-Vietnamese for Freedom".

As a retired soldier with over 36 years of service dating back to WWII, I also share in his belief of the right of self-determination of all people and in the opposition to oppression in any form.

My relationship with Mr. Chon Q. Nguyen centered around our mutual involvement with the Texas Chapter of the Association of Former Intelligence Officers, an association of which I have long supported and have been an active member.

It is my wish that Mr. Nguyen pursues his struggle in his dedication to oppose communist repression and to help preserve the right of all people to maintain liberty, justice and self determination.

**Col. Arthur D. Peterson**  
U.S. Army, Ret.

September 28, 1989

**President George Bush**  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue

Dear Sir:

American-Vietnamese for Freedom ("AVF") is a non profit organization made up primarily of United States citizens who have emigrated from South Vietnam after its fall. The Purpose of AVF is to involve its members in civic affairs.

Mr. President, we share your concern about Vietnam. The United States involvement in Vietnam is still a painful subject. But we believe that it has healed enough that the topic may now be discussed in rational tones. It is not our purpose to analyze the past but rather to look at the present and the future.

Today, in Vietnam, the signs of the Communist failure are everywhere. In Vietnam as in Russia, Poland, Eastern Europe and China, the people are expressing their discontent in whatever way they can. The people of Vietnam are "voting" for these refugees. The United States alone cannot absorb the flood of Vietnamese refugees. Nor can it stand by and permit these people to be cast off. Speaking from personal experience, I had to swim for freedom at the risk of my life. If it were not for the open door of America, I would not be alive today.

So it is not from a distant perspective that we speak. Rather it is from the vantage point of a group who values freedom and who has lost a home land. Nor is it from a simplistic naivete that we respectfully suggest that you begin the process of normalizing relations with Vietnam but not without conditions.

Normalization of relations with Vietnam would have as its objectives: first, to restore the human rights of the people of Vietnam; secondly, to permit the people of Vietnam the right of self-determination; and finally, to create a neutral, non-aligned government. In meeting these objectives, the refugee problem would be eliminated because the reasons for the exodus would be removed.

Another direct result of this process could be the cooperation of Vietnam in stemming the flow of drugs from Southeast Asia. Politically, this could be a major tie-in to the present "War on Drugs" campaign. In particular, Vietnam represents a strategic location for intervening in the Burmese drug trade.

But the price of normalization is not light. The United States should require Vietnam to prove itself. Vietnam's gestures must be replaced by affirmative action.

Such action should be encouraged and reinforced on an escalating transition to normal relations. The following matters should be a part of that transition:

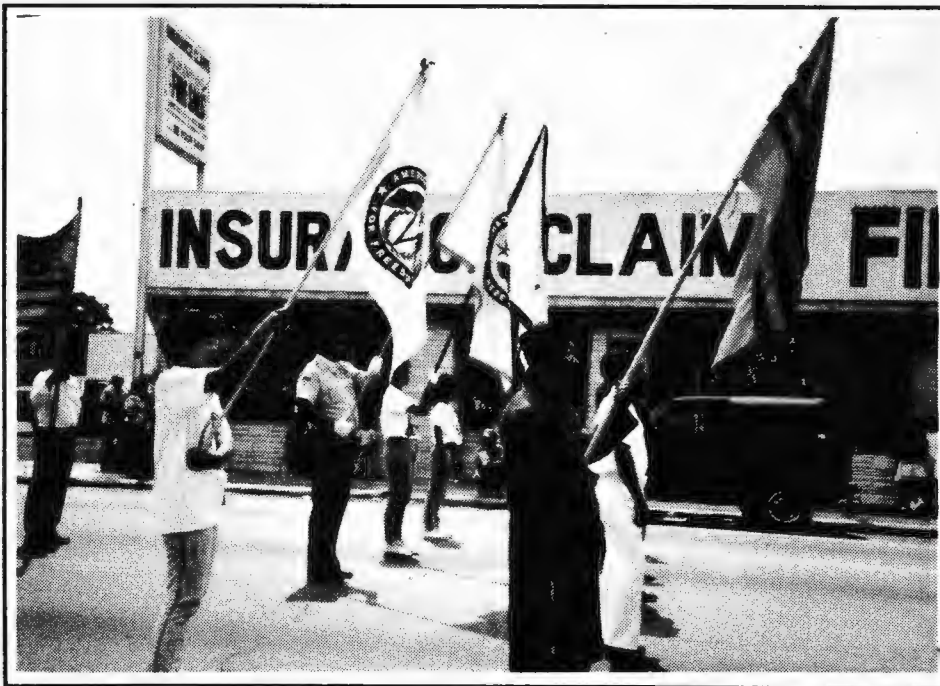
(1) a full and complete accounting of POWs and MIAs; (2) the complete and permanent withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and support from Cambodia; (3) the release of war and political prisoners; (4) The reinstatement of basic human rights, including the freedom of religion, in Vietnam; and (5) free elections.

The people of Vietnam now recognize that Russia is no friend. Furthermore, they recognize that the United States is No. 1. AVF is vitally interested in the United States policies toward Vietnam and we respectfully discussions effecting that policy. In addition, AVF stands ready to help implement the normalization process and the objectives stated herein and offers its total resources to that end. I welcome the opportunity to discuss this matter further with you or your representative.

Thank you for your kind consideration.

Very truly yours,

**Chon Q. Nguyen**



Memorial Day 1989, Houston, Texas

## **TOWARD MORAL VICTORY**

This occidental new year begins the last decade in the twentieth century. Monumental changes have taken place during the 1980's in the communist world, changes which have brought hope for millions of people. It is well that we look forward with guarded optimism. We may have hope, but must remain alert to the danger inherent in desperation. That the communist structure is failing adds substance to our hope. That the governments of China and the Soviet Union remain militarily strong adds resolve to our continuance.

The economic failures evidenced in Eastern Europe also apply to the present government of Vietnam; as has long been the case. The independent spirit of the Vietnamese people, tempered by centuries of resistance to control by other nations, is an intrinsic characteristic; unfortunately shared by those Vietnamese who chose communism. Regardless of the communists' mismanagement of once prosperous assets of estate and human potential, the drain of talent and aptitude evident with the thousands still risking death to escape, will hurt Vietnam immeasurably. Thousands of years of cultural value may be rendered sterile by the monotonous drone of Maoist influence, as witness the so-called re-education camps, which waste the talents of professional people and natural leaders. It is ironic that the culturally old city of Hanoi cannot learn from the resilience that Saigon has shown in spite of the imposition of a cruel master.

We in America aspire to bring the talents neglected by the government of Vietnam to a pinnacle. American Vietnamese may take advantage of the benefits taken for granted by many long time residents of this country. The educational system alone offers opportunity for advancement. Unification of Vietnamese in this country and the propagation of cultural values allied with conservative values held in high esteem in this country may transcend religious and ethnic barriers and create an operative force in this exciting decade.

We work for opportunities to interact with established institutions, bringing cultural and healing arts to bear in an exercise for understanding and realistic effect. We hope to establish cultural centers where Vietnamese art and history may be shared and the young Vietnamese get to know their former country with pride. Many recitals of traditional Vietnamese music and dance are already sponsored in major cities with a large Asian population; we need more! Bringing the many Vietnamese groups together in concerted effort will help encourage young people and lift the spirits of the thousands who have suffered through imprisonment and were torn by the years of conflict in Vietnam. Veterans of the Vietnam action still suffer; these are not only Native American veterans but Vietnamese also.

The arm of communist repression is still active in Southeast Asia and reaches the American Vietnamese community in the form of threats levelled at extended families, disruption by North Vietnamese agents provocateur, and exploitation of gang activity. It will take a lot of energy to overcome these difficulties; however, every Vietnamese who was obliged to come to this country by circumstances has already made a private evaluation and taken a course of action. It is time to put aside differences and work collectively toward bringing freedom back to Vietnam.

**J. Burgess Webb**  
Vice Chairman



CPAC 1989

## **THE REVERSE OF THE SOUTHEAST ASIA REFUGEES PROBLEM**

Never has an issue created as much frustration and compromise as the refugee issue. Now, the term "refugee" has been set aside to make room for the phrase "displaced person", but whatever words are used, they denote the same problem.

In the early days, when the first wave of refugees came to light, most people were content with the definition of a refugee as any person who, "owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted of reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it". The drafters of this paragraph of the 1951 statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees UNHCR thought they were dealing with "refugee" as a person or a group of persons. This definition, as broad as it seems, did not include the whole movement of people. As a result, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) included an additional category of person who "has been the victim of a war or a disaster which has seriously disadvantaged his condition of living". An even broader definition was found in Elfan Rees' "We Strangers and Afraid" (1959). Rees wrote of "anyone who has been uprooted from his home, has crossed the frontier - artificial or traditional - and looks for protection and sustenance to a government or authority other than his former one! The United States has adopted those definitions in its laws on refugees and immigration. One point is clear; the term "refugee" was used to refer to an individual, and not a group. After World War Two, people began fleeing their own country en masse. Authorities of the country of their choice were faced with a dilemma of both the political and social aspect. The issue was settled by major countries in Western Europe taking these displaced persons and allowing them to resettle. No extreme difficulty arose because most of the refugees came from the Western Hemisphere.

The refugees from Southeast Asia present several different problems. Unlike their peers in Europe and America, the Southeast Asian refugees: (1) Come in large groups (2) They come almost daily (3) Their first place of asylum is often a nearby country (4) Nearly all expect to go to the United States (5) They are fleeing a system and not a government, (6) They take advantage of any means of transportation, (7) Their chance of survival is slim, (8) Their presence may cause many social and economic problems in the place they are allowed to resettle.

The Southeast Asian refugee flow has its source first in the tough economic and political condition in their home-country, and then in what they learn from their relatives or friends who are now abroad. It has been 15 years since the communist system was established in Indochina. The so-called socialist government is in fact run by hard line Stalinists who follow Stalin's policies in remodeling the society and the people. Everything is controlled by the Party and the State. To survive, one must comply with the government, i.e., think and do what the Party and the Government command. Humans are reduced to mere robots. There is no individual ownership since everything belongs to the State and the Government. A small group of depraved and megalomaniac persons control the State and the Government. They exercise control through the Army and the Police, they make and repeat the law at will. There are no laws nor any legal principles that protect people in their life, limbs, and property. The classless society becomes the lawless society where brutal force is the answer to all problems. But Stalinism has failed in Southeast Asia. Vietnam has become the poorest of the poor countries of the world. This does not concern the Party so long as it can maintain its political power.

Two questions must be considered. (1) To survive the economic ordeal, the Party must have enough hard currency (2) To survive the political ordeal, the Party must be in full control of the people. Hard currency comes from different sources. National exportation and foreign aid, supplied from overseas Vietnamese communities. At the present time national exportation suffers a large deficit, Soviet aid has been cut down to 65% of its previous level. Money sent home from Vietnamese communities abroad has increased to fill the gap. People have begun to realize the power, they have. To counter this many potentially dangerous people are sent out of the country, ultimately to the United States. Under those circumstances, the refugee problem emerges as one of strategic design. From the Viet Communist point of view, this scheme is threefold: (1) to embarrass the Free World who can not turn away and adopt an indifferent attitude toward the refugee without shocking the human conscience (1) to blackmail the Free World, and the United States in particular, for economic, technical, and political benefits (3) to eliminate undesirable elements.

It is no wonder that the Southeast Asian refugee movement is becoming a business. To leave the country one must pay for his exit. Because a sizable number of Vietnamese refugees can not find an adopting country, governments of some countries of first asylum are looking to forced repatriation as a solution. The British Government is the first one to pay the Vietnamese Communist authorities a lump sum of US\$600.00 for each repatriated refugee whom Hanoi accepts. Ironically, this same refugee had to pay for his exit from Vietnam. He paid the government to allow him to leave, then a third country's

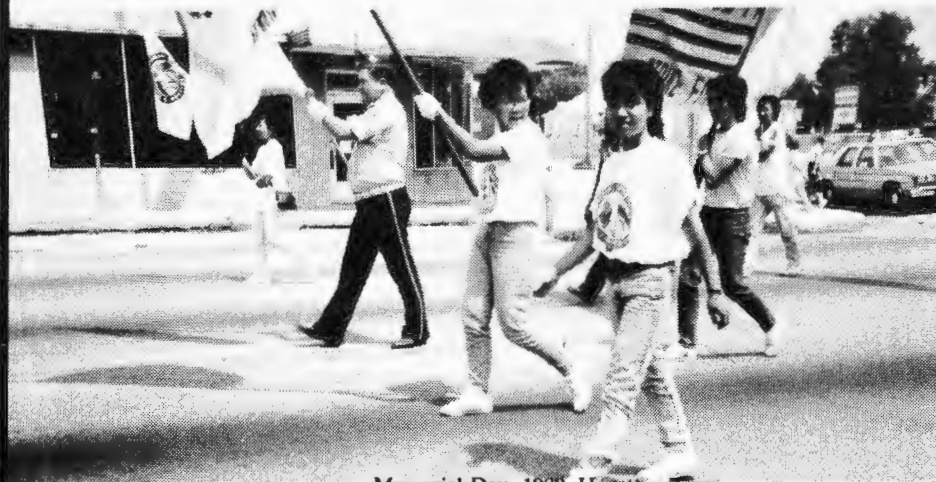
government paid to send him back. The Communist Government gets paid double. This is a good business. The Communist Government has turned the refugee into merchandise.

To drive the movement further, the Communists covertly support the pro-refugee and anti-repatriation crusade. No one dares to leave Vietnam if there is no hope of being accepted by a third country of his choice. Had the refugee movement been stopped, the Vietnamese Communists would not have the chance to send their own people abroad. Hanoi's aim is to get control of the Vietnamese community outside of Vietnam.

Migration to the United States remains a dream of many people, but it is also a means through which the Vietnamese Communist Government tries to quell troubles inside the country.

Former political prisoners are among those whose revengeful heart cannot forgive what the Communists have done to them; they are the main source of political unrest. Because of the United States promise to bring this category of refugee out of Vietnam, there is tendency for people to avoid engaging in rebellion. People want to leave Vietnam for the United States and in order to do this as political prisoners, people must comply with the communist requirements. The people's power is losing its driving force with a single arrow; the Communists have hit a threefold target.

We should not oppose the movement of the refugees from Southeast Asia. We should work instead to dismantle the evil system now controlling Indochina. The things that happened in Rumania may not take place in Vietnam where the Communist system is supported by a fully armed and well trained force.. The leaders of this force know that their fate depends on the survival of the system. This system may not last long because the communist world is changing.



Memorial Day 1989, Houston, Texas

**Pham Nam Sach**  
General Advisor

## BLACKMAIL BY HOPE

The people of Vietnam are being blackmailed by the Communist government. Also their emotions are played upon by the pursuit of a dream that never materializes. The Communist government fears the collapse of its system due to the economic problems of the country. It has, consequently, developed a strategy by which it suppresses any opposition voices, and at the same time puts money in its coffers.

The key to this strategy is the emigration policy. The government has for many years been sending agents into the United States to prey upon family members in their homeland. These agents continually blackmail the family members here in the United States into thinking that by giving these agents money they can increase the chances of their relatives being allowed to emigrate from Vietnam. Some family members pay these "fees" several times to the same agent who blames the lack of success or the loss of their money on "mismanagement" by another person in Vietnam. This money goes instead into the coffers of the Hanoi regime. These agents also encourage family members here to "go see your congressmen". This action in turn involves the U.S. Government, and results in the exchange of favors by government officials of both sides.

At the same time, the Communist regime shows the people in Vietnam films of friends and relatives boarding planes which they claim are going to America. Everybody wants to go to America because it is the land of the rich and the free. Those family members who do go back to visit in Vietnam portray an image of wealth and success. This plays into the hands of the Hanoi government by reinforcing these images to the people. This also plays heavily upon the strongest emotion of any repressed people: hope!

The money that leaves the U.S. economy is going to help prop up the Communist government and failing economy of Vietnam. Our people are being blackmailed by hope, and this action should not be tolerated by the United States. Many family members here in the U.S. are working two and sometimes three jobs to keep this "hope" of reunion with their family members in Vietnam alive. This is indeed a tragedy. It can be reversed if the U.S. changes its immigration policies. Until the U.S. Government takes effective steps to change its policy on Vietnam, the economy and government of Vietnam will continue to be supported by refugees here in the United States and in other free nations. It is our opinion that until this issue is addressed, the misery and suffering of our people will continue unabated.

This situation will also result in more problems for the United States. As more refugees are accepted by the U.S., more money will continue to flow back to Vietnam. This will create a serious economic drain which the U.S. is not in a

position to withstand, given the current problems of the budget deficit and foreign trade imbalance.

We offer a few solutions to these problems. First, the U.S. should more carefully screen those refugees it accepts, to try to prevent the entry of those agents of the communist government. Second, if the current government in Vietnam wants a relationship with the United States, then it should agree to our terms explicitly! Third, these terms should most certainly address the human rights violations on the refugee problem and should work to resolve this dilemma by insuring democratic reforms in Vietnam.

The hope that is held by family members here in the United States and in Vietnam should not be allowed to be compromised through "refugee diplomacy". It is time to put corruption in its proper place and take away the emotional abuse of Vietnamese people everywhere.

**Chon Q. Nguyen**  
National Chairman



AVF Memorial Day 1989

## **"THE NAP"**

With the unprecedented events in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, in addition to these in South Africa, America must re-examine herself both politically and economically.

The issues are many. What do we do with our military as it relates to a reduction in forces here and abroad . . . how do we address the approaching unification of the European Common Market . . . how will we compete in what is now an unavoidable world market and community ?

The answers to these complex problems are not easy. Some steps must be taken, however, if we are to avoid becoming a third world country. The preceding statement may sound absurd but it may someday be prophetic. We have lived too long without paying for the lifestyles we enjoy. We have been supported by massive foreign investment which is viewed both positively and negatively. It is this writer's opinion that this foreign investment only serves to enslave our corporate policies to the interest of other nations. These other nations are then in a position to dictate corporate policy to America's corporate boards.

A simple notion that has been painted over and twisted many ways is the idea that the national debt has to be paid. Some politicians, in both parties, see this as a problem that simply must be dealt with another day. Others are realistic yet find themselves politically ostracized and discredited. The "play now pay later" ideology is not an issue which can be resolved by placing tax burdens upon your sons and daughters. It is an inevitable reality that we all will see this matter resolved either by the economic collapse of this nation, or by higher taxes which will result in personal and household hardships.

The decision is clear, we have to pay as we go. Those economists who bank on speculative markets and rely on the political stability of nations still have not awakened to the futility of such reasoning. What has happened to common sense Americans can be educated, and this education must include the simple math that most would understand, but which many have chosen to forget. We are a nation that will ride asleep at the wheel and then blame each other for our despair. Wake up America . . . your long nap is over!!!

**Paul Chon Nguyen**  
Executive Director

## VIETNAM SAIGON OR SAIGON VIETNAM

The name which I have been remembering in my mind.

The new Vietnam war began immediately after the fall of Saigon on April 30, 1975. I lived in Saigon from that day until 1979, when I left Vietnam for almost five years. I saw a communist regime at work. Also, for four years I did my part as an active participant in the effort to liberate Vietnam from what I know to be one of the most inhuman regimes in the world today.

There are many newspapers which already mentioned the fighting in the Mekong River Delta between the communist occupation forces and thousands of ARVN soldiers who decided to go on fighting after their generals had left them. You can read in more detail from Mr. Piere Darcourt (Reporter), in "Vietnam, What Did You Do With Your Son?" published in 1976; how soldiers of South Vietnam and common people rejoined the resistance forces of Buddhists and Catholics in the new iron triangle of many provinces in South Vietnam and defied the occupation forces from the North. Darcourt also tells how Vietnam recuperation forces and their men including marines, paratroopers, rangers, and soldiers of the many different companies bravely held the Xuan Loc, Dinh Quan, Dalat, and Phan Thiet sector.

I did not have to read those reports. Sometimes I lived with the resistance right in the jungle which was not far from Saigon. My comrades fought in Ho Nai, Trang Bom with Catholic soldier and militiamen, with Caodaist resistance groups in Tay Ninh, in the jungle of Black Virgin, with Hoa Haos' fearless fighters in the Mekong River Delta, and our brothers in the highlands in the heroic battalion of FULRO (United Forces for the Liberation of Oppressed Races). When I arrived in Malaysia in 1980, I was asked whether it was true that there was armed resistance in Vietnam: later, in the United States I again was asked the same question. May be, some of you also want to know and ask me again that question.

I wish to let the communist Vietnam answer that question. On January 18, 1979, radio Hanoi commentator Nguyen Van Cuong, expressing wishful thinking rather than conveying reality said that, after 45 battles, yes, 45 battles, the FULRO forces in Dakto [high mountain (Kontum Province)] were basically eliminated. On April 4 (people's army, the PAVN official newspaper) published the account of 45 more clashes with not only the Fulro forces but also non Montagnard elements in the area of Dakto, and stated that only 35 of the resistance fighters had been put out of... action.

In May 1983, the official newspaper in Saigon, Gai Phong, announced the execution of two freedom fighters who were my friends. Their names are Hoang and Man. They were participating in the front for national liberation of Vietnam, and for plotting to overthrow the government.

One more time, radio Hanoi, on August 17 and 19, 1983, revealed the extent of the work done by the Caodai central national restoration council, by divulging the list of 33 freedom fighters who were captured and charged with conspiracy to overthrow the government. Two patriots, Nguyen Hoang Oanh and Truong Minh Chau were sentenced to death, while others received lengthy prison terms.

On August 3, 1983 Tran Mai, in "Dai Doan Ket" published in Hanoi, viciously attacked the catholics in general, and punished them for counterrevolutionary propoganda activities.

Then in Feb. 1986 Le Quoc Tuy's anti-communist forces narrowly escaped death. They were spared, but only to spend the rest of their lives in prison.

What Hanoi said was evidence enough of a countryside rash of armed activities against the communist regime. Recent and numerous charges have been brought against patriots, very conveniently charges of spying or working for the anti-communist forces in North as well as South Vietnam. This testifies to the widespread activities of the new liberation movement in Vietnam.

I worked almost five years with the Vietnam national anti-communist forces, also called national restoration forces or Vietnam Recuperation Forces. I was a staff member of VRF and placed in charge of the intelligence service. I also worked closely with the agitprop units in the Saigon and Cholon area.

We succeeded in penetrating the highest levels of the communist apparatus. We succeeded in contacting dissatisfied high ranking PAVN officers and we succeeded in exploiting every bit of information we got to strengthen our forces, to weaken and divide the enemy, and to achieve miracles on the battlefields.

I will only add this to what I just said: the armed resistance movement in Vietnam is strenghtened everyday with new recruits; the resistance network is achieving greater and greater unity, and the communist regime in Vietnam will be defeated!

Our resistance forces could not fight communism with weapon alone, we have resorted to other strategies and tactics. We have begun to use truth and intelligent argument to attack the Communists. We will prevail on the strength of our ideas rather than our armies.

Let me tell you why we believe that the communist will be defeated. First of all, the Vietnamese communist regime is by now the most hated regime in the world; it is hated not only by the common people in Vietnam, but also by those who have made sacrifices for the communist cause for decades, the PAVN and their cadres which were called people's army of the Vietnam, and cadres at all levels have realized now that unless the current communist regime is destroyed, nothing of value in our motherland would survive. A near majority of PAVN officers and soldiers are dissappointed, disgruntled and

ready to rebel the regime. Cadres and officials are either corrupt or bitter or both. The communist regime in Vietnam cannot rely any more on their cadres or the PAVN soldiers, as more and more of them are making common cause with the people or are corrupt beyond redemption. The regime's "assuming international responsibilities" in Laos and especially in Cambodia pushed soldiers and cadres to desert and rebel. The immense and effective human machine which enabled the communist rulers in Vietnam to defeat the French, and to take advantage of American decisions and weaknesses in the past, is no longer effective; in fact it is no longer working at all. That is the first reason why we believe that the communist regime in Vietnam will be defeated.

The second reason why we believe that the communist will be defeated in Vietnam is the anti people policies carried out by the communist politburo in Hanoi: segment after segment of Vietnamese people have become the targets of its policy of ostracism and persecution: the persecuted include 3,000,000 people in South Vietnam, who had nothing to do at all with the South Vietnamese armed forces and administration. They include 2,500,000 catholics both in North and South Vietnam. They include 3,000,000 Buddhists in two zones. They include 1,200,000 Hoa Hao's and 1,000,000 Cao daist. They include the highland minorities in both the Northern highland and the South central highlands. They included more than 2,000,000 Chinese North and South, who have not been able to escape from Vietnam. When one adds up the groups which are already the targets of persecution in Vietnam, the obvious conclusion which naturally comes to mind is that no government, no regime can last long, when it deliberately alienates so many important segments of the population over which it rules. That is the second reason why we believe that the communist will be defeated in Vietnam soon.

The third reason why we believe that the current insurgency will be victorious in Vietnam is the international policies of the politburo comprising two major designs: first, establishment of an indochinese empire with Hanoi as the imperial capital. Second, confrontation with the People's Republic of China, for as long as the PRC continues to reject the Soviet monopoly of communist and world leadership. And inside the country, PAVN officers and soldiers and their families feel revulsion at seeing Vietnamese blood being spilled wastefully for a doomed pipe dream of territorial conquest. This late in human history? The dream is doomed, not only because it is out of step with modern times, but also because it aims at conquering the heroic peoples of Cambodia and Laos, the peoples who have shared with Vietnamese a heritage of bravery and heroism throughout the ages. The dream is doomed because the Vietnamese people, unlike the old men in the Hanoi politburo, have a lasting friendship with our brothers and sisters in Laos and Cambodia, not hatred and bloodshed.

And when China shortly invaded Vietnam; there was an exodus of a major pool of skilled workers, hundreds of thousands of Chinese Vietnamese defied death, and attempted to escape from Vietnam. Out of interface with the freeworld, the people of Vietnam see our country completely isolated, sometimes considered an out-law by the international community. The Vietnamese also see increasing evidence of Soviet domination with the takeover of Cam Ranh Bay Naval Base by Soviet navy and marines and Da Nang airport by Soviet air forces.

Our fellow countrymen see evidence of their own government selling our workers to communist countries to repay huge debts contracted because it assumes "international duties" in Laos and Cambodia, outside Vietnam. The people of Laos and Cambodia know that the aggressor, the enemy who tries to subjugate and gradually assimilate them, is not the Vietnamese nation, but the communist politburo in Hanoi. The freedom fighters in Laos and Cambodia have worked and are ready to work more closely with the resistance movement in Vietnam. They know that Laos and Cambodia will know real peace only when the Nguyen Van Linh, Do Muoi, Le Duc Tho, Vo Van Kiet, Mai Chi Tho clique is overthrown by our people. Hanoi has succeeded in alienating the Asian nations with its occupation of Cambodia, stopped almost completely the flow of foreign aid from the free world into economically destitute Vietnam. It has gained the enmity of the People's Republic of China. It antagonized the Soviet Union itself. The international policy adopted by Hanoi is the third reason why we believe that the communist regime in Vietnam will be defeated. We know that the final victory will be ours. But we want to achieve a rapid victory, to shorten the time of suffering of our people who carried on their shoulder all the heavy burden until now, and then to put a stop to confrontation and bloodshed in the region.

We appeal to the liberation forces in Cambodia and Laos to cooperate more closely with us; we appeal to friendly countries around the world to support the heroic struggle of our people to recover freedom for the individual and true independence of our nation. We want the freeworld to let our people solve our own problems. We also request the freeworld to support our effort.

On the other hand, we must act soon to seize the opportunity that we have now before the communist government can strengthen itself.

Bear Cat

## **Freedom Movement...**

Ladies and Gentlemen: Dear Friends,

I am very glad to be here today to discuss the anti-communist activities that are still ongoing in Vietnam.

As background, I would like to review my own experiences that have led to this point.

I became actively involved in intelligence work during the war as an interpreter to U.S. Special forces. I was especially active in covert "mission impossible" type operations, flying into North Vietnam with the Americans, and coordinating movements and supply requirements with South Vietnamese Forces operating in enemy territory.

Near the end of the war, I was wounded. This forced me out, and I was still recovering when the North overran the South in 1975. It was a terrible experience as you can imagine.

My family moved into the countryside, away from Saigon (now called Ho Chi Minh city). I stayed in Saigon, but went underground, living in a Chinese neighborhood. I took a Chinese name and had papers made up changing my nationality. (I speak only a little Chinese, but it was more than the average Vietnamese soldier or civilian could speak, so I managed to get away with my fake identity). And my friends in the neighborhood supported my cover - if questions were asked, they verified that I was who I said I was.

If I had been detected, I would have been thrown into a concentration camp. If my covert background had been discovered, I would have been tortured and probably executed. I was lucky, and none of these things happened. I had many many friends who felt the same as I did . . . they helped me, but more . . . we helped each other through this terrible time. We all felt a deep sorrow at the loss of our freedom.

Late in 1975, I was contacted by representatives of a secret organization called the Anti-communist Forces of South Vietnam. They took me into the jungle where I was interviewed. Many of the people there knew me, and were aware of my past history in military covert activities with the Americans. After some discussion, they asked me to become their director of intelligence. In this position, I was to form and manage a spy network throughout Saigon and the countryside, and was to be directly involved in the planning and operation of covert activities. I agreed to do this.

In my new responsibility, I started a training program to teach individuals in how to gather information from the enemy. I formed a wide-ranging spy network. There were many many people involved in these activities, and it was my job to pull them together into a coordinated effort. I think we did good.

With my Chinese identity as a cover, I began to act something of a playboy, and ingratiated myself with North Vietnamese officials. I threw parties, did favors, got them things that were in short supply, gave them money. I introduced them to women. We used

to sit around clubs and talk; shoot the breeze you might say. They became very relaxed with my presence, and we became friends. And through all these activities we gathered a great deal of political and military information useful for our purposes.

It was exciting, but at the same time I was fearful. There was always the dread of being caught. And during this time, my family remained in the jungle. I could only visit them occasionally, and was always afraid I would blow my cover.

Then, one day in 1979, it did happen. I got word that the North Vietnamese had found out who I was. I managed to escape into the jungle before they arrived at my house. They put a price on my head, and if I had been captured, there would have been fearful torture before my execution. My friends and fellow resistance fighters were equally fearful of my capture. There was too much danger that I could not resist the torture, and would give away our secrets. They knew that I must escape, and they helped me.

I had to leave my family behind, which distressed me greatly, but my friends assured me they would get them out too, and later they did. In my case, I became one of the boat people and escaped to Malaysia. That was a terrible experience, but it is another story. In Malaysia, I stayed in a camp for about a year. I was recognized by some Americans who knew me in Vietnam, and they arranged for my passage to America. I found work very quickly in America (at first Frank Knott Metal Inc. and later, other jobs). All the while, I remained active in South Vietnamese causes.

In 1984, I was invited by WACL Committee to address a WACL meeting in San Diego, California. At that meeting, I was made chairman of our present Vietnamese anti-communist organization which is a part of the broader United States council for world freedom.

I mention my past history because of its relevance to the current events that are happening in Vietnam today.

I have retained many of my contacts in my home country, and have access to a great deal of information that is not normally available to the public.

In Vietnam, there are two major subversive forces operating against the communists: (1) The anti-communist force, and (2) The propaganda force.

The anti-communist forces continue to work pretty much as I described above. They are involved with subversive activities throughout Vietnam.

The propaganda force is responsible for the continued education of the people . . . in freedom and democracy. They encourage the people not to cooperate with the North Vietnamese government, to passively resist all the North's directions.

The North Vietnamese government is deteriorating. The economy is in shambles, and is a failure. One only needs to read the newspapers to recognize how terrible the situation really is. There is no longer enough food, even though our country used to be a breadbasket that had enough to export to other countries. No more. And as bad as things are in the South, they are worse in the North. Now the the North is even looking to the

South for economic guidance. But our resistance is strong, and the majority of our people want nothing to do with communism, and are not cooperating.

The North Vietnamese came down to our side to force their ideas on us . . . to show us how good they were. Well, they got their chance, and it has been a disaster in every way. They have not only been bad for us, they have been bad for themselves.

But worst of all, they have remained blind, they still cannot see.

The lack of human rights remains a deplorable evil of the Northern government. They still invade homes in the middle of the night and drag people off to prison, to torture and to death. There is no press freedom, no right to public assembly.

They are inept managers, and the economy is in ruins. The farms are operating only at a fraction of their prior capacity.

The country is in poverty, and is proving to be a terrible drain on the Russian economy. Many have become disillusioned and angry. Without the military, the government could not survive. Many are still escaping . . . more boat people by the thousands I can assure you from my own experience, it is a miserable time.

It is with a deep sadness that I still hear so many people throughout the world expressing their naive views about the Vietnam war, as if the war was the fault of the Americans . . . as if our people wanted to live under the "joys" of communism. How I wish those misguided people could have the opportunity to taste the same kind of terrible waste of life that their naivete has accepted for our people.

Well, the struggle continues. Someday . . . somehow we will regain our freedom. In the meantime, we can only continue to fight in the only way possible under present conditions.

We do not seek money, because that is not our objective. We seek resistance by all democratic world governments. **NO TRADE. NO COOPERATION. NO FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.** None of these things should happen until the communists agree to give us back . . . **OUR RIGHTS AS HUMAN BEINGS. . . OUR DIGNITY AS A NATION AND AS A PEOPLE. . . OUR FREEDOM!**

American-Vietnamese for freedom will always fight for the return of our country to democratic principals. But at the same time. We will never forget that others are also in this same struggle . . . Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Angola, and others. We will always support them because **THEIR CAUSE is OUR CAUSE, THEIR DREAMS are OUR DREAMS.** Someday, once again, we all will be free.

**Vinh Hoa**



Senator John McCain, a Vietnam Veteran, and C.Q. Nguyen, AVF Chairman exchanged their views on how to bring democracy to Vietnam.

**American-Vietnamese For Freedom join CPAC 90 in Saluting  
President George Bush,  
Vice President Dan Quayle,  
and Their Administration.**

**We want the Conservastives to be even stronger.**



**Vietnam is still there, but where is its freedom and democracy ?**

# Hãy Dồn Phiếu Cho: **GEORGE BUSH & DAN QUAYLE**

**CÙNG CÁC ỨNG CỬ VIÊN CỦA ĐẢNG CỘNG HÒA**



- Ngày 8 Tháng 11 năm 1988  
Rủ Nhau Đi Bầu
- Mỗi Lá Phiếu Là 1 Viên Gạch  
Xây Dựng Nền Tảng "Thực Thể"  
Người Việt Quốc Gia Tại  
Chính Trường Hoa Kỳ.

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**American-Vietnamese For Freedom**

## NGÀY 8 THÁNG 11 NĂM 1988 CHÚNG TA NGHĨ GÌ? VÀ NÊN LÀM GÌ?

Trước 75, tại quê nhà trong những mùa bầu cử của Hoa Kỳ chúng ta đã từng có những cảm nghĩ bâng khuâng về những Ứng Cử Viên Tổng Thống Hoa Kỳ của hai đảng. Và chúng ta ước muốn có một Tổng Thống của một đảng nào đó có thiện cảm và đường lối trùng hợp với sự giúp đỡ cho Việt Nam Cộng Hòa chúng ta được đắc cử... Với những tin tức thời sự của cuộc vận động tiền bầu cử đó không được phổ biến đầy đủ... Nên sự nhận định về các Ứng Cử Viên chúng ta vẫn mù mờ... Hơn nữa chúng ta cũng chẳng là những Công Dân Hoa Kỳ để có thể trực tiếp lựa chọn Ứng Cử Viên cho phù hợp với quyền lợi của đất nước chúng ta... Có một điều chúng ta có thể làm là cầu trời và may rủi mà thôi!

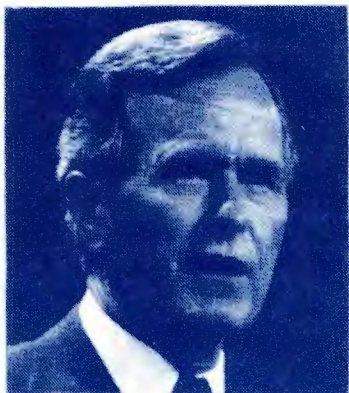
Nhưng đến nay, đã 13 năm qua sau ngày bỏ nước trốn chạy ngục tù Cộng Sản, chúng ta đã có rất nhiều người trở thành Công Dân Hoa Kỳ... Như thế, thời điểm thực sự đã tới để chúng ta hành sử quyền lựa chọn Tổng Thống và Phó Tổng Thống Hoa Kỳ hầu có thể đóng góp một chút gì cho những kỳ vọng mai hậu của chúng ta những người Việt Nam Hải Ngoại với 60 triệu đồng bào ruột thịt đang quần quai dưới ách thống trị của bè lũ thú vật Cộng Sản.

13 năm qua, chúng ta đã miệt mài tham dự những hội đoàn - mặt trận - đảng phái để đấu tranh hầu có ngày giải phóng quê hương... Có thể, chúng ta quá đa đoan vì có quá nhiều lãnh vực chúng ta phải chống phá - đấu tranh với Cộng Sản... nên hiệu quả không được khả quan cho lắm nếu không muốn nói không đạt được thành quả theo ước tính... Con đường đấu tranh để giải phóng Việt Nam còn đầy gian lao và thử thách - điều đó ai ai trong chúng ta cũng biết! Nhưng có thể, có nhiều sự việc có lợi và cần thiết cho ngày giải phóng đó - hơn nữa lại trong tầm tay của chúng ta... Sử dụng quyền Công Dân Hoa Kỳ để tạo lực hợp nhất trong sinh hoạt chính trường... Để sự hiện diện của tập thể người Việt Nam Quốc Gia là một thực thể mạnh như những tập thể thiểu số khác: Do Thái, Mỹ, Trung Hoa, Đại Hàn... Sự việc đó, chắc hẳn sẽ là những tiềm năng đóng góp cho ngày quang phục Việt Nam huy hoàng và cả cho thời hậu chiến nữa.

Trong những ngày qua - Chúng ta đã coi Truyền Hình và Báo Chí về những cuộc vận động Tổng Thống và Phó Tổng Thống... Với nhãn quan của tập thể người Việt Nam Quốc Gia chúng ta, đường lối và chủ trương của hai Ứng Cử Viên Tổng Thống Bush và Dukakis về các lãnh vực Kinh Tế - An Ninh Xã Hội v.v... chắc hẳn không là những chỗ khó khăn cho sự lựa chọn vị Tổng Thống nào hay đảng nào cầm quyền thì đời sống chúng ta cũng không thay đổi... Nhưng có một điều chúng ta cần mở xẻ và tìm kiếm một giải đáp để sự lựa chọn trùng hợp với công cuộc đấu tranh cách mạng giải phóng quê hương Việt Nam yêu dấu?

Ai sẽ là người thiện cảm và có những đường lối đấu tranh trực diện với Cộng Sản và sẽ yểm trợ chúng ta... Hẳn sẽ có những đổi thay cần thiết có lợi về tinh thần và vật chất cho công cuộc đấu tranh giải phóng Việt Nam.

Xin đừng quên 60 triệu đồng bào Việt Nam tại quê nhà và dân tộc Việt Nam phải là một dân tộc hào hùng... Hãy nắm tay nhau và cùng nhau xây dựng một tư thế mạnh cho tập thể người Việt Nam Quốc Gia chúng ta trong sự sinh hoạt chính trường Hoa Kỳ này.



**GEORGE BUSH**

**Tiểu Sử**

# GEORGE BUSH

- 12-6-1924 : **George Herbert Walker Bush** sinh tại thành phố Milton, thuộc Tiểu bang Massachusetts.
- 4-6-1924 : Tốt nghiệp Học viện Phillip tại thành phố Andover, Massachusetts.
- 6-6-1942 : Gia nhập Hải quân Hoa Kỳ.
- 6-6-1943 : Tốt nghiệp Phi công Hải quân và cũng là một Phi công Hải quân trẻ tuổi nhất. Ông phục vụ trên Hạm đội U.S.S. San Jacinto tại Thái Bình Dương.
- 2-9-1944 : Phi cơ bị bắn rớt trong phi vụ tại Thái Bình Dương.
- 6-1-1945 : Ông lập gia đình với Bà Barbara Pierce.
- 1948 : Ông Tốt nghiệp Văn bằng Kinh Tế Học tại Đại học Yale.
- 1948-1950 : Ông làm việc cho Công Ty Dresser Industries.
- 1951-1954 : Sáng Lập Viên các Công ty: Bush-Overby Oil Development, Zapata Petroleum, và Công ty Zapata offshore.
- 1963 : Chủ tịch Đảng Cộng Hòa tại Harris County (Texas).
- 1966 : Đắc cử Dân biểu Hạ nghị Viện.
- 1968 : Tái đắc cử Dân Biểu Hạ Nghị Viện.
- 1971-1973 : Đại sứ Hoa Kỳ tại Liên Hiệp Quốc.
- 1973-1974 : Trưởng Văn Phòng Liên Lạc Hoa Kỳ tại Bắc Kinh (Trung Cộng).
- 1976 : Giám Đốc Cơ Quan Trung Ương Tình Báo (CIA).
- 4-11-1980 : Đắc Cử Phó Tổng Thống Hoa Kỳ trong Liên Danh Ronald Reagan và George Bush.
- 20-1-1981 : Tuyên thệ lễ Nhậm chức Phó Tổng Thống thứ 43 của Hoa Kỳ.
- 20-1-1985 : Nhậm chức PTT nhiệm kỳ 2.
- 17-8-1988 : Được Đại Hội Đảng Cộng Hòa đề cử ra tranh cử Tổng Thống Hoa Kỳ nhiệm kỳ 1989-1992 trong liên danh George Bush và Dan Quayle.

# CHỦ TRƯỞNG CỦA GEORGE BUSH

## PHÒNG THỦ VÀ CHÍNH SÁCH ĐỐI NGOẠI:

- Ủng hộ tiếp tục chương trình Phòng Thủ Chiến Lược (SDI).
- Ủng hộ hệ thống Vũ Khí Chiến Lược như: Hỏa Tiễn MX, Midgetman, Oanh Tạc Cơ B-1.
- Chống đối việc đình chỉ sản xuất Vũ Khí Hạch Tâm.
- Ủng hộ việc lưu giữ Quân Đội Hoa Kỳ tại Đại Hàn.
- Ủng hộ về việc cung cấp những dụng cụ quân sự cho các Kháng Chiến Quân tại Nicaragua, Angola và các Quốc Gia chiến đấu cho Tự Do.

## CHÍNH SÁCH ĐỐI NỘI:

- Nông Nghiệp:**
  - Chống đối về việc Chính Quyền kiểm soát giá cả và sản phẩm Nông Nghiệp.
- Thiếu Hụt Ngân Khoản:**
  - Ủng hộ một Tu chính Hiến Pháp về việc Quân bình Ngân Sách.
  - Chủ trương dùng quyền phủ quyết từng tiết mục thay vì phủ quyết toàn bộ Ngân Sách.
- Phát Triển Môi Sinh:**
  - Ủng hộ chương trình xây cất các nhà phát điện nguyên tử.
  - Ủng hộ việc khoan dầu ngoài thềm lục địa.
- Thuế Vụ:**
  - Chống đối việc tăng thuế.
- Mậu Dịch:**
  - Chống đối việc tăng thuế trên các hàng nhập cảng.
- Kế Hoạch Gia Đình:**
  - Chống đối việc phá thai dưới mọi hình thức ngoại trừ trường hợp bị hiếp dâm, loạn luân hoặc sự sống của người mẹ bị nguy hiểm vì có thai.
- Aids:**
  - Ủng hộ việc thử nghiệm bệnh Aids nhưng được giữ kín.
- Chương Trình Chăm Sóc Thiếu Nhi:**
  - Chống đối việc Chính Quyền kiểm soát và qui định các chương trình chăm sóc Thiếu Nhi.
- Đạo Đức và Giáo Dục:**
  - Ủng hộ một Tu chính Hiến Pháp cho việc tình nguyện cầu nguyện trong các cơ sở giáo dục công cộng.
  - Ủng hộ việc thiết lập "Công Khố Phiếu Tiết Kiệm Đại Học" giúp Phụ Huynh được miễn thuế trên số tiền để dành để đài thọ những chi phí cho con em tiếp tục việc học.
  - Ủng hộ Giáo sư hướng dẫn học sinh đọc "Lời Hứa Bốn Phận Công Dân Đối Với Quốc Gia" (The Pledge of Allegiance) trong lớp học.
- Luật Pháp:**
  - Chống đối về việc kiểm soát Vũ Khí.
  - Chủ trương xử tội tử hình trong trường hợp phạm tội sát nhân, phản quốc hoặc làm gián điệp.
- Tệ Trạng Ma Tuý:**
  - Chủ trương xử tội tử hình cho những người trong tổ chức buôn bán cần sa ma tuý.

# CHỦ TRƯỞNG CỦA MICHAEL DUKAKIS

## PHÒNG THỦ VÀ CHÍNH SÁCH ĐỐI NGOẠI:

- Chống đối chương trình Phòng Thủ Chiến Lược (SDI).
- Chống đối hệ thống Vũ Khí Chiến Lược như: Hỏa Tiễn MX, Midgetman, Oanh Tạc Cơ B-1.
- Ủng hộ việc đình chỉ sản xuất Vũ Khí Hạch Tâm.
- Chủ trương rút Quân Đội Hoa Kỳ ra khỏi Đại Hàn.
- Chống đối việc cung cấp những dụng cụ quân sự cho các Kháng Chiến Quân tại Nicaragua, Angola và các Quốc Gia chiến đấu cho Tự Do.

## CHÍNH SÁCH ĐỐI NỘI:

- Nông Nghiệp:**
  - Ủng hộ việc Chính Quyền kiểm soát giá cả và sản phẩm Nông Nghiệp.
- Thiếu Hụt Ngân Khoản:**
  - Chống đối một Tu chính Hiến Pháp về việc Quân bình Ngân Sách.
  - Chống đối việc dùng quyền phủ quyết từng tiết mục thay vì phủ quyết toàn bộ Ngân Sách.
- Phát Triển Môi Sinh:**
  - Chống đối chương trình xây cất các nhà phát điện nguyên tử.
  - Chống đối việc khoan dầu ngoài thềm lục địa.
- Thuế Vụ:**
  - Chủ trương tăng thuế.
- Mậu Dịch:**
  - Chủ trương việc tăng thuế trên các hàng nhập cảng.
- Kế Hoạch Gia Đình:**
  - Chủ trương phá thai dưới mọi hình thức.
- Aids:**
  - Chống việc bắt buộc thử nghiệm bịnh Aids.
- Chương Trình Chăm Sóc Thiếu Nhi:**
  - Chủ trương Chính Quyền kiểm soát và qui định các chương trình chăm sóc Thiếu Nhi.
- Đạo Đức và Giáo Dục:**
  - Chống đối Tu chính Hiến Pháp cho việc tình nguyện cầu nguyện trong các cơ sở giáo dục công cộng.
  - Chống đối việc thiết lập "Công Khố Phiếu Tiết Kiệm Đại Học".
  - Chống đối việc Giáo sư hướng dẫn học sinh đọc "Lời Hứa Bốn Phận Công Dân Đối Với Quốc Gia" (The Pledge of Allegiance) trong lớp học.
- Luật Pháp:**
  - Chủ trương việc kiểm soát Vũ Khí.
  - Chống đối xử tội tử hình trong trường hợp phạm tội sát nhân, phản quốc hoặc làm gián điệp.
- Tệ Trạng Ma Tuý:**
  - Chống đối xử tội tử hình cho những người trong tổ chức buôn bán cần sa ma tuý.

## TÓM LƯỢC CHỦ TRƯỞNG CỦA

## ỨNG CỬ VIÊN TỔNG THỐNG GEORGE BUSH

Trong cuộc vận động tranh cử Tổng Thống và Phó Tổng Thống Hoa Kỳ nhiệm kỳ 1989-1992 giữa hai Liên danh George Bush, Dan Quayle thuộc Đảng Cộng Hòa và Michael Dukakis thuộc Đảng Dân Chủ rất là sôi nổi. Theo cuộc thăm dò của các Hãng Thông Tấn, Liên danh Dukakis và Bentsen đã dẫn đầu với tỉ lệ phần trăm dân chúng Hoa Kỳ có khuynh hướng ủng hộ lập trường của hai ông.

Nhưng kể từ sau Đại Hội Đảng Cộng Hòa tại New Orleans (LA) và hai lần đối chất giữa Phó Tổng Thống Bush và Dukakis, dân chúng Hoa Kỳ đã thấy rõ chủ trương và đường lối của hai Ứng cử viên Bush và Dukakis. Tính đến ngày 14-10-1988 sau nhiều cuộc thăm dò dư luận của các Hãng Thông Tấn khác nhau cho thấy Liên Danh Bush, Quayle dẫn đầu với tỉ lệ 49% so với Liên Danh Dukakis, Bentsen với tỉ lệ 43%.

Sở dĩ Liên danh George Bush và Dan Quayle luôn luôn dẫn đầu với tỉ lệ khả quan trước cũng như sau 3 lần đối chất Ứng Cử Viên Tổng Thống, Phó Tổng Thống, là vì chủ trương của George Bush rất rõ rệt trong những điểm chính sau đây:

Việc phòng thủ và chính sách đối ngoại: PTT Bush chống đối việc đình chỉ sản xuất vũ khí Hạch tâm. Ông ủng hộ tối đa việc nghiên cứu và phát triển chương trình Phòng thủ Chiến Lược. George Bush luôn luôn ủng hộ chương trình chế tạo các vũ khí chiến lược như: Hỏa Tiễn MX, MIDGETMAN, Oanh Tạc Cơ B-1. Ông chủ trương lúc nào Hoa Kỳ cũng phải ở vào tư thế mạnh nếu có thương thuyết với Nga Sô. Trong lãnh vực bảo vệ An Ninh Quốc Gia ông Bush đặt vào hàng đầu. Do đó, đối với các quốc gia trong khối Tự Do, ông luôn luôn ủng hộ cho sự chiến đấu chống Cộng. Chẳng hạn như vấn đề Trung Mỹ: Bush chủ trương không những mang lại hòa bình cho Trung Mỹ bằng cách ngăn chặn sự bành trướng của Nga Sô mà còn duy trì và thiết lập một Chính phủ được bảo đảm bởi nền Tự Do và Dân Chủ. PTT Bush rất chú tâm đến sự giúp đỡ cho những người Chiến Đấu cho Tự Do trên toàn Thế Giới. Ông hứa tiếp tục giúp đỡ Kháng Chiến Quân A Phú Hãn, Nicaragua, Angola và các Quốc Gia vùng Đông Nam Á.

Trong lãnh vực Đối Nội: Ứng Cử Viên Tổng Thống George Bush xác định rằng ông cực lực chống đối việc tăng thuế. Ông quả quyết nếu cơ quan Lập Pháp áp lực ông trong việc tăng thuế ông sẽ dùng quyền phủ quyết trong vấn đề tăng thuế. Việc phát triển ngành Nông Nghiệp ông George Bush sẽ giúp nhiều phương tiện cho nông dân để sản xuất thêm

nông phẩm. Ông chủ trương không thúc đẩy nông dân hạn chế việc sản xuất. Ưu tiên hàng đầu trong ngành Nông Nghiệp của chính quyền ông là sẽ mở rộng thị trường nông nghiệp cả hai lãnh vực Quốc nội và Quốc ngoại. George Bush chủ trương rằng ông muốn cho tất cả dân chúng Hoa Kỳ hiểu rằng ông sẽ là vị Tổng Thống chú tâm vào nền Giáo Dục. Ông muốn chính phủ Liên Bang gia tăng chi phí cho ngành giáo dục ít nhất 600 triệu đô la. Hầu hết ngân khoản này sẽ nằm dưới hình thức học bổng do Tiểu bang quản trị. Ông tin tưởng phương thức này hữu hiệu hơn là để cho Liên Bang điều khiển. Ông Bush chủ trương thiết lập một "Công Khố Phiếu Tiết Kiệm ĐẠI HỌC" giúp Phụ huynh để dành tiền cho con em vào Đại học. Tiền lời số tiền để dành sẽ được miễn thuế nếu số tiền để dành dùng vào việc chi phí học đường cho con em. Ngoài ra, ông Bush còn ủng hộ chương trình "Chi phí học đường được trừ thuế" cho những Phụ huynh có con em học tại các trường Tư Thục...

Đối với Chiến tranh không trận tuyến như vấn đề MA TUÝ do Nga Sô và Tập đoàn Cộng Sản Quốc Tế Chủ Trương nhằm tiêu diệt tiềm năng, chiến đấu của Khối Tự Do. Ông Bush chủ trương có những hình phạt rất cứng rắn như: Tử hình, cho những kẻ buôn bán Ma Tuý, và những người xử dụng ma tuý cũng giống như kẻ gây tội ác cần phải trừng phạt thích đáng. Ông sẽ mở một chiến dịch có tầm vóc Quốc Tế để chặn đứng những Tổ chức điều hành việc cung cấp ma tuý trên Thế giới.

Tóm lại, lập trường của Ứng Cử Viên Tổng Thống George Bush có một tầm mức chiến lược toàn cầu trong việc đem lại cường thịnh cho Hoa Kỳ và Hòa Bình cho Thế giới. Ngược lại chủ trương của Ứng Cử Viên Tổng Thống Michael Dukakis thuộc Đảng Dân Chủ luôn luôn chủ trương Hoa Kỳ phải co lại trong phạm vi lãnh thổ Hoa Kỳ; bằng chứng là ông Dukakis đã chủ trương chống đối lại các chương trình Phòng Thủ Chiến Lược, ngưng sản xuất vũ khí Hạch tâm, và ông Dukakis còn tuyên bố không ủng hộ các phong trào chiến đấu cho Tự Do như A Phú Hãn, Angola, và Nicaragua.

Sau khi, so sánh hai chủ trương của George Bush và Michael Dukakis chúng ta hãy:

**DỒN PHIẾU CHO LIÊN DANH TRANH CỬ  
TỔNG THỐNG VÀ PHÓ TỔNG THỐNG:**

**GEORGE BUSH và DAN QUAYLE**

THƯ NGỎ CỦA



# American - Vietnamese For Freedom

Sau ngày bọn Cộng Sản Hà Nội cưỡng chiếm Miền Nam Việt Nam, người Dân Việt bỏ nước ra đi không định hướng, không có thời gian tính toán. Từ cái mốc thời gian định mệnh đau thương đó, Dân Việt Nam tại Hải Ngoại có một cái nhìn rộng rãi và bao quát hơn. Sự ra đi đó, minh chứng một hành động chính trị vì không chấp nhận chế độ Cộng Sản tàn bạo tại Việt Nam.

Trong 13 năm lưu vong nơi Hoa Kỳ, chúng ta nhận thấy rằng chính quyền Hoa Kỳ đã đặc biệt ưu đãi những dân tộc tị nạn nói chung và dân Việt Nam nói riêng. Chúng ta rất may mắn được tị nạn tại "Vùng Đất Có Cơ Hội" này.

Trái qua 8 năm cầm quyền ngành Hành Pháp, Tổng Thống Reagan ngoài việc đối phó với những khó khăn nội bộ, như nạn lạm phát, thiếu hụt ngân sách trầm trọng do chính sách của chính quyền Carter để lại. Tổng Thống Reagan cũng đã lấy lại được uy tín của một siêu cường quốc trong thế giới Tự Do cũng như đối với khối Cộng Sản. Điển hình là việc đổ bộ Giải Phóng Grenada, áp lực Nga Sô rút quân ra khỏi A Phú Hãn và chur hầu rút quân ra khỏi Kampuchea; và gần đây Tổng Thống Reagan đang tích cực cố gắng đem lại Hòa Bình và Tự Do cho Trung Mỹ.

Thiết tưởng rằng sự thành công đó Phó Tổng Thống George Bush đã đóng góp một công lao không nhỏ.

Phó Tổng Thống George Bush đã từng là Đại Sứ Hoa Kỳ tại Liên Hiệp Quốc, Trưởng Văn Phòng Liên Lạc Hoa Kỳ tại Bắc Kinh, Giám Đốc Cơ Quan Trung Ương Tình Báo Hoa Kỳ và gần 8 năm kinh nghiệm với chức vụ Phó Tổng Thống; Ứng Cử Viên Tổng Thống George Bush là người có đầy đủ kinh nghiệm và tài ba để lãnh đạo Dân chúng Hoa Kỳ và Thế Giới Tự Do trong đó có Tập Thể Người Việt Hải Ngoại của chúng ta để chống lại âm mưu bá quyền của khối Cộng Sản Quốc Tế. Trong thời gian tại chức Phó Tổng Thống George Bush luôn luôn ủng hộ các Phong trào Chiến Đấu cho Tự Do như: A Phu Hãn, Nicaragua, Angola, Mozambic, Kampuchea, Lào, Việt Nam v.v...

Cùng với Ứng Cử Viên Tổng Thống George Bush, Ứng Cử Viên Phó Tổng Thống Dan Quayle là một Thượng Nghị Sĩ trẻ, đầy nhiệt huyết, với tài năng sẵn có; chắc chắn rằng Dan Quayle sẽ mang lại một luồng sinh khí mới cho Xã Hội Hoa Kỳ trong Tương Lai.

Ban Chấp Hành Trung Ương American-Vietnamese for Freedom thiết tha kêu gọi toàn thể Cử tri người Việt tại Hoa Kỳ hãy dồn phiếu cho:

**Liên Danh**  
**GEORGE BUSH và DAN QUAYLE**



**CHỦ TRƯỞNG  
CỦA  
AMERICAN-VIETNAMESE FOR FREEDOM (AVF)**

- 1. Yểm trợ chính quyền Hoa Kỳ trong các mục tiêu sau đây:**
  - a. Chống Cộng dưới mọi hình thức.
  - b. Bài trừ Tệ Đoàn Ma Tuý và Bệnh tật.
  - c. Giải phóng các quốc gia đã bị Cộng Sản xâm chiếm.
- 2. Tham gia trong các công cuộc Sinh Hoạt Chính Trị Hoa Kỳ.**
- 3. Xây Dựng và Phát Triển một Cộng Đồng Việt Nam vững mạnh trong Xã Hội Hoa Kỳ.**

**American Vietnamese  
For Freedom  
1806 Hadley  
Houston, Texas 77003  
(713) 655-0600**

**Hãy Dồn Phiếu Cho:**

**MARSHALL COLEMAN** For Governor  
và  
**BRAD MARRS** For Delegate

**CÙNG CÁC ỨNG CỬ VIÊN CỦA ĐẢNG CỘNG HÒA**



**Marshall Coleman**

- Ngày 7 tháng 11 năm 1989  
Rủ Nhau Đi Bầu
- Mỗi Lá Phiếu Là 1 Viên Gạch  
Xây Dựng Nền Tảng "Thực Thể"  
Người Việt Quốc Gia Tại  
Chính Trường Hoa Kỳ.



**Brad Marrs**

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**American-Vietnamese For Freedom**

## NGÀY 7 THÁNG 9 NĂM 1989 CHÚNG TA NGHĨ GÌ? VÀ NÊN LÀM GÌ?

Trong những lần bầu cử, các Ứng Cử Viên trong chính phủ Hoa Kỳ mà chúng ta đã từng có những cảm nghĩ buâng khuâng về các Ứng Cử Viên của hai Đảng. Từ những cảm nghĩ đó, chúng ta muốn có những vị đại diện dân cử của Đảng nào có thiện cảm, có đường lối thích hợp và có sự giúp đỡ thiết thực cho Cộng Đồng Ty Nạn chúng ta thì chúng ta nên dồn phiếu cho họ để được đắc cử.

Sau mười bốn năm Cộng Đồng Người Việt đã có rất nhiều người trở thành công dân Hoa Kỳ. Như thế thời điểm thực sự đã đến để chúng ta hành xử quyền lựa chọn các Ứng Cử Viên trong các chức vụ Dân Cử hầu có thể đóng góp một cách hữu ích và thiết thực cho sinh hoạt Cộng Đồng của chúng ta nói riêng và chính phủ Hoa Kỳ nói chung.

Sau ngày bỏ nước trốn chạy khỏi ngục tù Cộng Sản, chúng ta đã miệt mài tham gia những tổ chức, sinh hoạt Cộng Đồng Việt Nam tại địa phương vững-mạnh; ngó hầu liên kết toàn thể các Cộng Đồng Người Việt Quốc Gia trên khắp các tiểu bang Hoa Kỳ. Với nhân quan của Cộng Đồng Người Việt Nam Quốc Gia chúng ta, đường lối và chủ trương của các Ứng Cử Viên về mọi lãnh vực chắc hẳn không là những điểm khó khăn cho chúng ta lựa chọn. Bất kỳ một Ứng Viên thuộc Đảng nào tham gia vào chính quyền thì đời sống chúng ta cũng không thay đổi. Nhưng có một điều chúng ta cần suy xét và tìm kiếm một giải đáp về sự lựa chọn trùng hợp với lợi ích thiết thực cho Cộng Đồng chúng ta và hợp với mục tiêu đấu tranh tìm tự do cho Quê Hương Việt Nam.

Ai sẽ là người thiện cảm đem lại lợi ích thiết thực cho cộng đồng có đường lối đấu tranh trực diện với Cộng Sản và yểm trợ cho chúng ta? Chắc hẳn sẽ có những thay đổi cần thiết về tinh thần lẫn vật chất cho Cộng Đồng Việt Nam tại Hải Ngoại nói riêng và cho Quê Hương Việt Nam nói chung. Đó không ai khác hơn là:

- \* Ứng Cử Viên Thống Đốc Tiểu Bang: Marshall Coleman
- \* Ứng Cử Viên Thị Xã: Brad Marrs

Hai Ứng Cử Viên nói trên đã và đang phục vụ cho chính quyền Hoa Kỳ và đồng thời cũng giúp đỡ cho Cộng Đồng Ty Nạn Việt Nam chúng ta không ít.

Phạm Vĩnh Thành

*I wrote - chm*

# BRAD MARRS FOR DELEGATE

## SOUTH RICHMOND NEEDS BRAD MARRS IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES



Brad Marrs

"South Richmond deserves a delegate who will do the right thing all the time-not just when he's in political hot water.

"I can be that kind of responsible delegate."

-- Brad Marrs

Brad Marrs and his wife, Beth, live in South Richmond's West-over Gardens neighborhood. Brad and Beth share a commitment to public education and plan to send their one-year-old son, Eric, to Richmond city schools.

A graduate of William & Mary and the University of Virginia Law School, Brad Marrs now practices law with a local firm. His work emphasizes the representation of individuals and small businesses in civil trials.

Brad Marrs believes in public service. He has volunteered his services to Legal Aid, lectured at area schools and on WANT radio's "Law Line", and organized and participated in fund raising events for area charities.

Brad Marrs has the knowledge of state government necessary to be an effective delegate. For the past 2 years, he has served on the Virginia Republican Policy Committee. Brad also served as a delegate to this year's American Council of Young Political Leaders.

## BRAD MARRS SPEAKS FOR SOUTH RICHMOND

### **On The Drug Problem:**

"We must beef up enforcement, stiffen penalties, and promote awareness through an education drive grounded in strong moral principles.

"We can encourage employers to provide drug-free workplaces. And we must take every possible step to keep drugs out of our schools."

### **On Priorities in Budgeting:**

"We must pay for government's core functions first-things like schools, law enforcement, prisons, and roads. And before we pursue every social engineering fad, we need to give all our taxpayers broad relief."

### **On Working For Richmond:**

"We need a delegate city officials can count on-and not just in election years.

"We need a delegate who can work effectively with other Richmond area General Assembly members.

"I will work hard to do a better job for South Richmond."

*"Brad Marris has the ideas we need to fight the war on drugs."*

-- Senator Joe Benedetti

*"South Richmond needs a delegate who cares abp it is. That's why I'm for Brad Marris."*

-- Councilwoman Carolyn Wake

*"Brad is committed to the right principles. I am proud to be Chairman of the Brad Marris campaign."*

-- Congressman Tom Bliley



Marshall Coleman

# MARSHALL COLEMAN FOR GOVERNOR

## Education:

University of Virginia  
University of Virginia Law School

## Political Experience:

Attorney General of Virginia - four years  
Virginia Senate - two years  
Virginia House of Delegates - four years

There is so much I'd like to do as your Governor. I have great expectations: to improve our schools and our roads, to hold the line on taxes, save the Bay, save the environment. But not one of these amounts to anything if the future of our children is threatened by drugs.

There is so much each of us can do, if we all work together. If we get busy and save our children, we save our future.

I also very much believe that experience counts a lot in this election. The first year in office is the year that determines whether an Administration is successful or not.

I need no on-the-job training for this job. There's no manual on how to be a good Governor. You have to live and earn it.

I have served in state government, in both the House of Delegates and the State Senate, and won statewide office as Attorney General - the only Republican to have ever served in that post.

No one running this year has my experience, nor can match it.

I want to put that experience to work for Virginians.

*Mỗi người dân Hải-ngoại là một lá phiếu,  
Để bảo vệ quyền lợi của Cộng-Đồng Hải-Ngoại.*

*Nếu hiểu rằng, lá phiếu là một tiếng nói,  
xây dựng của người Tị Nạn ở Hải-Ngoại,  
Cũng là tiếng nói Tự-Do, Dân-Chủ  
đập tan ý đồ tham vọng của Cộng-Sản Việt-Nam.*

*Cũng là cơ hội mở ngoặc cho Tự-tôn của  
người Việt Tị Nạn Tự Do khắp thế giới,*

*Đó là tiếng nói Trung-thực Đoàn-kết  
để sớm trở về phục-hưng Chấn-quốc cho Quê-Hương.*



# American - Vietnamese For Freedom

Sau ngày bọn Cộng Sản Hà Nội cưỡng chiếm Miền Nam Việt Nam, người dân Việt bỏ nước ra đi không định hướng, không có thời gian tính toán. Từ cái mốc thời gian định mệnh đau thương đó, dân Việt Nam tại Hải ngoại có một cái nhìn rộng rãi và bao quát hơn. Sự ra đi đó, minh chứng một hành động chính trị vì không chấp nhận chế độ Cộng Sản tàn bạo tại Việt Nam.

Trải qua 14 năm lưu vong tại Hoa Kỳ, chúng ta nhận thấy rằng chính quyền Hoa Kỳ đã đặc biệt ưu đãi những dân tộc tị nạn nói chung và dân Việt Nam nói riêng. Chúng ta rất may mắn được tị nạn tại "Vùng Đất Có Cơ Hội" này.

Trải qua 8 năm cầm quyền ngành Hành Pháp, Tổng Thống Ronald Reagan và Phó Tổng Thống George Bush ngoài việc đối phó với những khó khăn nội bộ, như nạn lạm phát, thiếu hụt ngân sách trầm trọng do chính sách của chính quyền Carter để lại. Tổng Thống Reagan đã lấy lại được uy tín của một siêu cường quốc trong thế giới Tự Do cũng như đối với khối Cộng Sản. Điển hình là việc đổ bộ Giải Phóng Grenada, áp lực Nga Sô rút quân ra khỏi A Phú Hãn và chủ hầu rút quân ra khỏi Kampuchea; Ngoài ra Tổng Thống Reagan và Phó Tổng Thống Bush cũng đã tích cực cố gắng đem lại Hòa Bình và Tự Do cho Trung Mỹ.

Vào ngày 20 tháng 1 năm 1989, Tổng Thống George Bush và Phó Tổng Thống Dan Quayle lại một lần nữa tiếp tục con đường giữ vững uy tín của một siêu cường quốc trong thế giới tự do cũng như đối với thế giới Cộng Sản. Ngoài ra Tổng Thống George Bush cũng đã đem lại nhân quyền Dân Chủ mà một số quốc gia đã không được thừa hưởng bấy lâu nay.

Thiết tưởng rằng sự thành công của Tổng Thống George Bush và Phó Tổng Thống Dan Quayle cũng đã có sự đóng góp của những Đảng Viên Cộng Hòa như Ứng Cử Viên Thống Đốc: Marshall Coleman và Ứng Cử Viên Thị Xã: Brad Marrs một công lao không nhỏ.

Tập thể người Việt Hải Ngoại của chúng ta có phận sự: yểm trợ giúp đỡ và đồn phiếu cho Ứng Cử Viên nào đang làm công việc thích hợp hữu ích cho chính phủ Hoa Kỳ nói chung và đem lại nhiều lợi ích cho các Cộng Đồng Sắc Tộc nói riêng. Vì lợi ích thiết thực của Cộng Đồng người Việt Hải Ngoại; Chúng ta nên đồn phiếu cho:

- Ứng Cử Viên Thống Đốc: Marshall Coleman
- Ứng Cử Viên Thị Xã: Brad Marrs

Ban Chấp Hành Trung Ương American-Vietnamese for Freedom thiết tha kêu gọi toàn thể Cử tri người Việt tại Hoa Kỳ hãy đồn phiếu cho hai Ứng Cử Viên trên.



**CHỦ TRƯỞNG  
CỦA  
AMERICAN-VIETNAMESE FOR FREEDOM (AVF)**

1. **Yểm trợ chính quyền Hoa Kỳ trong các mục tiêu sau đây:**
  - a. **Chống Cộng dưới mọi hình thức.**
  - b. **Bài trừ Tệ Doan Ma Túy và Bệnh tật.**
  - c. **Giải phóng các quốc gia đã bị Cộng Sản xâm chiếm.**
2. **Tham gia trong các công cuộc Sinh Hoạt Chính Trị Hoa Kỳ.**
3. **Xây Dựng và Phát Triển một Cộng Đồng Việt Nam vững mạnh trong Xã Hội Hoa Kỳ.**

**American Vietnamese  
For Freedom  
3210 Cofer Road  
Richmond, VA 23224  
713-996-9051 (Hdqt.)  
804-233-8606 (Res.)**

25000 in Marshall Coleman, VA.  
Phan

July 11, 1990

Mr. Sichan Siv  
Deputy Assistant for Public Liaison  
The White House (128 OEOB)  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Siv:

After having read the article in "Parade" published by the Washington Post last weekend, I could not prevent myself trying to contact you. I was very moved and impressed by your success story.

There are certain similarities between your story and mine. Unlike you, I fled Cambodia by a plane via Bangkok to France with a friend of my father on the 15th of April, 1975, two weeks before the communists take-over. My parents sent me to live with my aunt in Paris with the intention to join me shortly after. But, they, as well as my two younger sisters never came and I never heard from them since. At the time, I was six years old. Then, since 1975, I have always lived with my aunt and uncle in the suburbs of Paris.

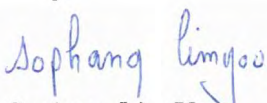
In the summer of 1986, after graduation from the "lycee", I came to Jacksonville in Florida on the invitation of the Tek family, a friend of my aunt. The following Fall, I was registered for classes at "The Faculte de Medecine" for medical studies in Paris. However, the Teks invited me to stay with them for a year which I gladly accepted. I decided to enroll at a nearby Community College to improve my english where I took a physics class as well. Upon the advice of my physics professor, Dr. Lee, I applied to Denison University in Ohio, his alma matter. Denison offered me a generous scholarship which enabled to attend their institution.

Last May, I graduated from Denison with a Bachelor's degree in physics and presently I am an intern at the Issues Management Association in Washington. Albeit my undergraduate background is in physics, my interests are in international relations and in the public policy field. This Fall, I will be attending the School of Engineering at Washington University (St. Louis) in their systems science program.

Furthermore, as a concerned Cambodian, I have studied our rich culture. I have also written a research paper on the rise and fall of the Khmer Republic and analyzed its consequences. Last Spring, I have had the chance of meeting Dith Pran on his visit at Denison. His skeptical view on Cambodia's future though, bothered me.

In conclusion, I am writing to you to solicit a meeting to share my experience with you. In addition, I will truly be delighted if our meeting could be over lunchtime. Like you, I am a strong believer that dreams do come true. I hope to hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Respectfully,

  
Sophang Lim-You



KY NGO  
Delegate to the Republican National Convention 1988

File:  
"Vietnamese American"

August 10, 1989

Sichan Siv  
Deputy Assistant to the President  
for Public Liaison  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Siv:

We appreciated your letter dated June 7, 1989 and the pictures that you sent to the Asian American Republican Headquarters. The staff and I were honored that you took the time out of your busy schedule to share these memorabilia with us.

We are working diligently on the campaign for Senator Pete Wilson. As you know Senator Wilson is the 1990 republican gubernatorial candidate for the state of California. We feel confident that he will win that election.

Vice President Quayle was here recently to meet with the leaders of the Asian Community to help plan our strategy in the coming election. We would greatly appreciate any advice that you have and if at all possible the opportunity to meet you personally here in California as we prepare for this next election.

By the way, were you aware that you made our local Vietnamese news paper? Enclosed you will find a copy of the article and a translation of it. I hope you find it as interesting as I did.

If I can be of any assistance to you please feel free to call me anytime. Until we hear from you again may God bless you and help you as you carry out your duties.

Very truly yours,

Ky Ngo

Translation of March 1989 article in  
Thoi Luan Newspaper

President Bush appoints a Kampuchea refugee to an important office!!

A Kampuchea American refugee, Mr. Sichan Siv has just been appointed as the Deputy Assistant to the President for Public Liaison. Mr. Siv accepted his new position on February 13, 1989. That was the same day he escaped from his country 13 years ago.

Before he became the first Asian American to hold the important position as Deputy Assistant to the President for Public Liaison, Mr. Siv was working for two volunteer agencies named, Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Services (LIRS) and President Bishop Fund (PBF). He also worked for I. I. E. in New York. Mr. Siv also is an active member of Kampuchea Delegation to the United Nations and is well known as a diplomat in New York.

As Deputy Assistant to the President for Public Liaison, He is in charge of the internal and foreign policy relating to the ethnic communities in the U.S.A. Reports prepared by Mr. Siv are handed to the Assistant to the President for Public Liaison which is then handed to the Chief of Staff of the White House.

Mr. Siv is a staunch supporter of the policies of the former President Reagan and of the current President Bush. At a reception given by the Republican Kampuchea located in Brooklyn New York on February 10, 1989 in the honor of Mr. Siv he stated that he would serve the President and uphold the President's policies. He did not serve for only a unique ethnic group but would insist that the President's policies be enforced for one and for all.



To Mr. Siches Sir

from best wishes and

best wishes and



To Mr. S

Chairman Sir... best wishes



**FRANK A. VISCO**  
Chairman

Dear Ky,

It was a pleasure meeting you at the  
Vice President's Event in San Francisco.

Thank you for your support. If I  
can ever be of any assistance, please  
don't hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

1903 West Magnolia Boulevard, Burbank, California 91506



Ky Ngo  
10802 Garden Grove Blvd.  
Garden Grove, CA. 92643



**KY NGO**  
Delegate to the Republican National Convention 1988

10802 Garden Grove Blvd, Garden Grove, CA 92643  
Tel. (714) 636-7704

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 1, 1990

Dear Mr. Doanh:

Thank you very much for your letter and I appreciate your support. Enclosed is the photo which you requested.

Also, the address and phone number to contact Mr. Ngo Ky is  
10802 Garden Grove Blvd.  
Garden Grove, CA 92643  
(714) 636-7704

If the White House Public Liaison office can be of any help to you in the future do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,



Sichan Siv

Deputy Assistant to the President  
for Public Liaison

Mr. Nguyen Kinh Doahn  
955 S. Plymouth Blvd.  
Los Angeles, CA 90019

NGUYEN KINH DOANH  
955 S PLYMOUTH BLVD  
LOS ANGELES, CA 90010

JUNE 8, 1990

YOUR HONOR:

WE, ASIANS, ARE VERY  
PROUD OF YOUR ENTHUSIASTIC EFFORT  
YOUR IMPRESSIVE ACTIVITIES ARE  
PRAISEWORTHY. WE ADMIRE AND  
STRONGLY SUPPORT YOUR WORKS.

WILL YOU PLEASE SEND  
ME YOUR AUTOGRAPHED PHOTO  
WITH MY NAME ON IT, COPIES  
OF YOUR SPEECHES, LET ME KNOW  
OFFICE ADDRESS OF NGO KY  
(A VIETNAMESE WORKING WITH  
REPUBLICANS), AND TELL ME  
YOUR OPINIONS ON US  
RELATIONSHIP WITH INDOCHINA?

MAY GOD AND BUDDHA  
BLESS YOU ALWAYS.

SINCERELY  
Nguyen Kinh Doanh

**CHRISTOPHER COX**

40TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS  
AND TRANSPORTATION

SUBCOMMITTEES:  
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WATER RESOURCES  
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEES:  
GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES AND TRANSPORTATION  
COMMERCE, CONSUMER, AND MONETARY AFFAIRS



**Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives**

510 CANNON BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, DC 20515  
(202) 225-6611

4000 MACARTHUR BOULEVARD  
EAST TOWER, SUITE 430  
NEWPORT BEACH, CA 92660  
(714) 756-2244

CHAIRMAN:  
TASK FORCE ON  
CAPITAL MARKETS

Co-CHAIRMAN:  
TASK FORCE ON  
BUDGET PROCESS REFORM

April 23, 1990

Mr. Nguyen Kinh Doanh  
955 South Plymouth Boulevard  
Los Angeles, California 90019

Dear Mr. Doanh:

When you contacted my office and asked for help, I wrote to let you know that I consider it a privilege to represent you.

That's not just rhetoric. With the enormous taxes you pay to the federal government, you deserve federal agencies that work for you. As your Representative in Washington, I want to help see to it that federal agencies treat you with respect, honor your rights as a citizen and taxpayer, and deal fairly and promptly with the specifics of your case.

Most of the time, my staff and I are able to produce results when we intervene with a federal agency on behalf of a constituent. Even when that's not possible, however, you should always feel confident that your Congressional office went to bat for you. While we can't control the bureaucrats throughout the federal government, I can make sure that my staff are always courteous, professional, and responsive to your requests.

Enclosed you'll find a brief questionnaire that asks for your evaluation of the job your Congressional staff did--or is doing--in handling your case. Would you take a moment to let me know if you're satisfied with the service we've been giving you? Although there are no "incentive bonuses" in government service, a little comment like "job well done" lets us know our commitment to helping others is paying dividends. By the same token, if you have problems with the service from my office, I want to know about it so that we can improve.

Each year, the federal government grows larger and more impersonal. Your Congressional office is working to stop that trend, making you the master and government the servant. Thanks for helping us do just that.

Again, thank you for helping us give you even better service. On behalf of my entire Washington and California staff, we appreciate the opportunity to help make government work for you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Chris".

Christopher Cox  
Member of Congress

CCC:klp  
Enclosure