

Editorial

The 1987 ARTS and LITERATURE AWARD

A young poet of Vietnam wrote thirty years ago :

*"My paper and my pen, if taken away,
I shall carve my poems on stone, by knives".*

He was arrested, 're-educated', and forced to write a confession statement. His crime? Writing such a verse under the communist ruling. The year was 1957, the place was Ha Noi - the seat of the Viet communism, and the poet is Phung Quan.

Quan was forbidden to ever write again, but the courage to write the truth, and to uphold the freedom of speech is ever never perished. His is a typical courageous attitude of freedom-loving writers and artists. Their personal tragedies, just like those of Solzhenitsyn, Milovan, Djilas, Boukovski,... are the common fate which writers and artists in the totalitarian world of Communists must face.

Denouncing totalitarianism, and defending the freedom of thought, and of creativity, the Vietnamese people always value those works which are free of indoctrination, and show ingenuity. To preserve the free art and literature also means to be concerned of the fate of those writers and artists who are under direct suppression, and to give them and their works the due recognition. Bearing that spirit, NUFRONLIV has established the Annual Arts and Literature Award to be conferred on the Vietnam National Day each year.

The Award of this year went to writer **Phan Nhat Nam** and his work, **Tu Binh va Hoa Binh** [Peace and Prisoners of War]. Published late in 1974, this collection of essays on the rarely mentioned topic of Vietnamese POW's from both sides in the Vietnam war, is his last completed work. After the fall of South Vietnam, Mr. Nam was captured by viet cong, and sent to re-education camp. He is still in captivity at Camp Cam-thuy, Thanh Hoa province in Central Vietnam as of today. And yet, he even keeps on writing in the viet cong prison, of course under a discreet secrecy.

Phan Nhat Nam is a popular writer, and very much loved by the Vietnamese. He is highly respected because he wrote about the war from his personal experiences, and from the Vietnamese perspective - the so-often ignored perspective of 'the most unfortunate people', as he was usually fond of referring to. He wrote to praise freedom, and the courage of those who fought against the viet cong atrocity. He also wrote to condemn those hiding behind the peace banners, shutting their eyes from the hard facts on the true identity of the viet cong while loudly applauding to the communist propaganda. His six books, written during the period of 1969 through 1973 are a harsh condemnation on the war itself, and on those who waged such a destructive venture under the beguiling pretext of 'liberating South Vietnam'. All that is certainly more than enough for the viet cong to give him a life sentence. His courageous and determined spirit during the last twelve years of imprisonment has earned more respect from the Vietnamese people, and infuriated the viet cong.

Phan Nhat Nam is one typical example of hundreds of writers and artists being imprisoned throughout Vietnam for their daring to speak out the truth, and to refuse the task of writing deceitfully in praise of the inhuman viet cong regime. The Vietnamese people are not only obliged to uphold the free arts and literature, but also to fight against suppression, so that writers and artists can be free to create as dictated by their conscience, and by their artistic aspiration. It is world-wide unacceptable to have people held against their will simply for speaking up the truth. The Vietnamese people share that ideal, and we elected **Phan Nhat Nam** for the Annual Arts and Literature Award to profess our solidarity with the free writers and artists.



Resolution of THE NATIONAL RESISTANCE COUNCIL On The 1987 ARTS and LITERATURE AWARD

In reference to :

Resolution number 012 resolved by the Council on September 22, 1986 to establish the Annual Arts and Literature Award.

The decision of the Council meeting on January 14, to select the best arts and literature work for the 1987 award.

Be it resolved that :

First, as recommended by the General Directorate In-Land Affairs, the novel titled "Peace and Prisoners of War" by Mr. Phan Nhat Nam published by Hien Dai Publisher in 1974 in Sai Gon is hereby selected to be the winner for the 1987 Arts and Literature Award.

Second, the General Directorate, Overseas Affairs is responsible for holding a ceremony to confer this year award.

Signed
Hoang Co Minh
President of NUFRONLIV

About PHAN NHAT NAM Winner of The 1987 Arts and Literature Award.

Born on September 9, 1943 in Hue (Central Viet Nam), **Phan Nhat Nam** was destined to endure hardships in life since his early age. Abandoned by a father who left home to join the viet cong in 1950, he was raised by his mother in Da Nang. She died in the year he graduated from high school.

At age 18, Phan Nhat Nam entered the Armed Forces Academy in Da Lat—the West Point of South Viet Nam. Upon graduation from the academy, he joined the paratroopers, the elite branch of the South Vietnamese Armed Forces. He fought in many bloody battles against the invading columns from the North.

Leading a soldier's life allowed him to see the destructions of war, and prompted him to devote his life to the cause of peace through writing. Phan Nhat Nam did not write to entertain but to tell, as a first-hand witness, about the sufferings of the Vietnamese people in the war, and about the life of those who fought to defend their beloved country. He was a soldier who wrote about the soldiers in the truest way.

His first work, "*Dau Binh Lua*" (The Trace of War) published in 1969,

sent waves through the writers' community in South Viet Nam. It also gave war memoirs at the time a new dimension. The next four works, "*Doc Duong So 1*" (Along Highway 1), "*AI Tran Gian*" (Hell on Earth), "*Mua He Do Lua*" (The Enflamed Summer), and "*Dua Lung Noi Chet*" (Leaning on Death), were published in the following three years. The last one, written in 1973 gave him the full recognition as a renowned writer. But "Along Highway 1" and "The Enflamed Summer" were the ones that marked milestones in his writing career. "Along Highway 1" brought out the ugly faces of war in a bitter contrast with the selfish and unconcerned attitude of the life back in the cities.

The war became ever more raging in 1972 when the North Vietnamese Army took over Quang Tri, a front line province. Moved by touching scenes of the great Southward exodus of innocent refugees, escaping the invaders' pursuit under hails of bullets and shells, he wrote "The Enflamed Summer" which, as observed by many, surpassed all prior war novels. The work helped him secure his place in the South Vietnamese writer circle,

although a professional soldier, not a writer, was always the career of his choice.

The Paris Treaty was signed in 1973. The South Vietnamese government assigned Captain Nam to the Prisoner Subcommittee of the Four-Party Joint Military Committee, and to head the Vietnamese delegation in the exchanges of prisoners of war. His last work, "*Tu Binh va Hoa Binh*" (Peace and Prisoners of War) was written during this period of time as he witnessed so much of what were happening in the North, behind the enemy lines in the South, on the conference tables, and back in Sai Gon.

Started in February, 1973 and completed by November, 1974, "Peace and Prisoners of War" is considered as his best, a collection of essays with all the styles and ingenuity which the readers have come to love him for. Only if he knew that he were writing his own sufferings for later on.

On June 15, 1975, **Phan Nhat Nam** became a 'prisoner of peace'. The victors classified him a Catholic with

HAT TRẦN
 QUỐC GIẢ THỐNG NHẤT
 GIẢI PHÓNG VIỆT NAM
 HỘI ĐỒNG
 KHÁNG CHIẾN TOÀN QUỐC
 SỐ: 002/87/HĐKCTQ


Chiến khu ngày 17 tháng 1 năm 1987

 H I E U

 Quyết Định số 012/HĐKCTQ/QĐ ngày 22 tháng 9 năm 1986 của Hội Đồng Kháng Chiến Toàn Quốc thiết lập giải thưởng VĂN HỌC NGHỆ THUẬT QUỐC KHÁNH VIỆT NAM.
 Kết quả phiên họp ngày 14 tháng 1 năm 1987 của Hội Đồng Kháng Chiến Toàn Quốc để tuyển chọn tác phẩm cho giải thưởng VĂN HỌC NGHỆ THUẬT QUỐC KHÁNH VIỆT NAM năm 1987.

 U I E T I N H

 Thứ Nhất : Do đề nghị của Tổng Vụ Quốc Nội, tác phẩm **TU BÌNH VÀ HÒA BÌNH** của nhà văn **PHAN NHẬT NAM** do nhà xuất bản Hiện Đại xuất bản vào năm 1974 tại Saigon được tuyển chọn trúng giải nhất giải thưởng VĂN HỌC NGHỆ THUẬT QUỐC KHÁNH VIỆT NAM năm 1987.
 Thứ Hai : Trong hoàn cảnh khó khăn của đấu tranh giải phóng, Tổng Vụ Hải Ngoại được ủy nhiệm tổ chức lễ phát giải thưởng vào dịp lễ Quốc Khánh năm 1987.

 Chủ tịch
 Mặt Trận Quốc Gia Thống Nhất
 Giải Phóng Việt Nam

 Hoàng Cơ Minh
 Nơi nhận:
 - Nhà văn Phan Nhật Nam
 - Tổng Vụ Quốc Nội
 - Tổng Vụ Hải Ngoại
 Ban sao kính gửi:
 - UBTV/HĐTVHT
 - Hội Văn Nghệ Sĩ Kháng Chiến
 Hồ sơ - Lưu trữ

"Tù Binh và Hòa Bình": The Dark Side Of Peace.

"Writing memoirs is like praying in a dark solitude. My memoirs echo like a sigh in the dark of the night," wrote Phan Nhat Nam, author of *Peace and Prisoners of War*, and winner of the 1987 Arts and Literature Award.

With ingenuity, Phan Nhat Nam wrote about the war, about soldiers, and about his people. His writing is passionate, lively, and natural because it reflects what he saw, felt, and suffered for himself as well as for his fellow-countrymen. His Award winning book touched upon a raw nerve of the Vietnam war, ie. the immorality and the inhumanity of ALL the players from all sides.

Peace and Prisoners of War was about the largely ignored Vietnamese prisoners from both the North and the South, in the aftermath of the false peace hailed by a Nobel Peace prize in 1973. A collection of eighteen essays over a span of twenty two months, this work was commenced in February of 1973, and provided details as well as insights into various aspects of the prisoner exchange, and of the 'practice' of peace. Most of these details went unnoticed, and were not reported by the international press corps which focused only on the American POW issue.

Phan Nhat Nam reported that the sixty day period of exchanging POWs per the Paris Accord was closed, with

the release of 26,508 POWs by the South in exchange for only 4,956 from the North, even though the South had provided the North with a detailed list of 67,501 accounted for between 1954 and 1973. Why such a discrepancy? Here, we ran into a dialogue with a deaf. The North Vietnamese simply maintained that there was no North Vietnamese Army in the South; thus, they did not take any prisoner at all. Even then, out of the list of 5,081 provided by the North Vietnamese in Paris, only 4,019 POWs were returned. What kind of treatment did the North give to the vanishing 29 officers, and 1,033 soldiers originally listed? The implementation of the prisoner exchange as dictated by the Peace Treaty thus became a tug-o-war, a shameless bargain on human lives. Witnessing the tragedy, Phan Nhat Nam could not help not to be bitter, and wrote:

"The issue of POW is supposed to be solved on the basis of 'reconciliation, ending all hatred and sufferings, and family reunion...' [Paris Accord]. The world is praising the beautiful and humane spirit of the treaty, but the Vietnamese POWs, where are you?"

Peace and Prisoners of War did not stop at the tragedy of one class of victims, ie. POWs. It went on into the morality of the war, of those involved in it, and also of those either

strong anti-Communist records. Of unbenign and righteous characteristics, he is still imprisoned at Camp Cam-Thuy of Thanh Hoa Province until now; and yet, he has been fighting all along. Part of his journal, secretly written under the tightest control of the viet cong prisons, was confiscated. The other part of twenty thousand words was secretly brought out of the country by his released cell-mate, and published in 1981. It is an indictment against the animalistic treatments which the viet cong reserve for prisoners in re-education camps.

In April of 1987, **Phan Nhat Nam** was elected for the Arts and Literature Award upon the recognition of his work, "*Peace and Prisoners of War*". A person longing for peace and freedom himself, he is still struggling against the suppression of freedom, from the inside of the viet cong prison right at this moment, but not alone. The Vietnamese people are also carrying on the struggle for freedom from all around the country right now, so that he shall be a free writer again, and reunite with his wife and the two children some day not far from now. ■



This young Vietnamese was held prisoner for two years at Duc Pho, a viet cong camp some 300 miles north of Sai Gon.

supporting or opposing it. The book described the confrontation between a man, breathing freedom with the heartbeats of a true soul, and his opponents, breathing indoctrination with the heartbeats of a calculating machine. It pointed out the disadvantages of the human being having feelings in a struggle against those clones having cruel and treacherous implanted brains. Phan Nhat Nam was at the center of such a confrontation once, and he, broken-hearted, had to work out a humanitarian problem with those inhuman opponents.

Peace and Prisoners of War deserves the 1987 Arts and Literature Award because it truly reflects the tragic, heroic, and yet very humanistic nature of the South Vietnamese self-defense war. This work is not merely one of the few last-minute books of the period of freedom in Viet Nam (1954-1975), but rather a valuable work explaining the reason why the Vietnamese had to fight, and enlightening the essence of the struggle which the Vietnamese are still carrying on until now. ■

The Vietnam National Day Fair, Washington, D.C.

An overhead banner was hung across Arlington Boulevard at Glebe Road in Northern Virginia, commemorating the Vietnam National Day of 1987. Joining in the celebration of this day, Vietnamese businesses in Arlington and Falls Church raised their national flags, and contributed to the National Day Fair organized by the Washington, D.C. Chapter of NUFRONLIV in Alexandria on April 5, 1987. About one thousand of Vietnamese and their American friends attended the day-long festivities, including a ceremony commemorating the Vietnamese Founding Fathers — Kings HUNG VUONG (approximately 2879-258 BC), a musical program, and exhibition show of 'Ao Dai' (traditional dresses), and a table tennis tournament.

A mural exhibition depicting Vietnam history and national heroes covered on side of the hall, and tables laden with aromatic foods lined the other. Forty nine small children, dressed in colorful garbs from various localities of Vietnam, entered into the Children Contest in Traditional Dresses, and won the hearts of everyone there. The festivity was covered by the Washington Post, and by local newspaper. Ms. Sarah Burke of the Alexandria Gazette captured the keynotes of pride, and spirit of freedom as she reported:

'Anh Dang-Vu, formerly of Alexandria and recently graduated from the medical school at Duke University said, "The Vietnamese hold the celebration of National Day to reinforce the idea of pride in the Vietnamese culture."



Day at the fair

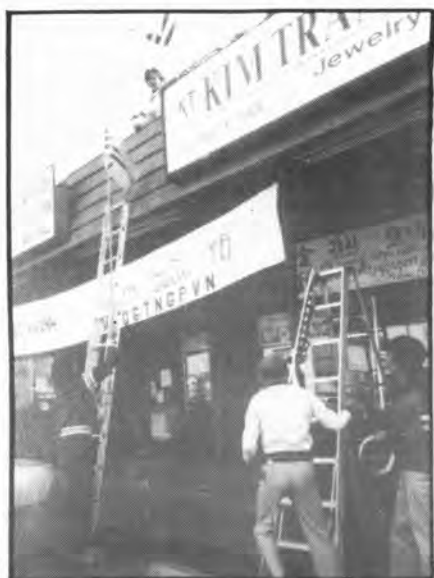
Vietnamese-American children dress in traditional clothing for Sunday's Vietnam National Day Fair at T.C. Williams High School, in Alexandria. About 1,000 people attended the event, sponsored by the area chapter of the National United Front for the Liberation of Vietnam.

Stephen Jaffe/Journal

Cuong Dinh, of Fairfax County, noted that there is a common spirit with the Vietnamese everywhere, even in the Virginia area. "We come together here and we are hopeful for our people struggling for freedom in Vietnam."

Denver, Colorado.

On April 4, 1987, the Vietnamese community in Denver, Colorado has marked the National Day by raising the Vietnamese flags in front of their homes and businesses. The local NUFRONLIV chapter also organized a mobile information center to make available to the public various documents and pamphlets of the Front.



Top : The lively Children Contest in Traditional Dresses.
Bottom : Raising the Vietnamese flags in Denver (left), and opening the National Day Soccer Cup in Ottawa (right).



CELEBRATIONS On The VIET NAM NATIONAL DAY Of 1987.

Ottawa, Canada.

The Vietnamese community in Ottawa, Canada and the local NUFRONLIV chapter have organized a National Day Soccer Cup with the participation of 8 teams, representing Vietnamese youth clubs in the city. Under the banner "Be strong for the liberation of Viet Nam", all of the athletes have competed in the spirit of team work and great sportmanship.

The champion cup was presented to the winning team at a reception held by elder members of the community. This has demonstrated the unique relationship between the old and the young Vietnamese. That is, at any age, they share the same goal of restoring freedom for Viet Nam. ■



Mrs. Pham Bich Thuy, President of the Minnesota Chapter in her opening remarks at the reception.

Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

In observance of the Viet Nam National Day, the Vietnamese community in Calgary, Canada organized a meeting at the Maccabees Hall on April 4, 1987. Dr. Tran Xuan Ninh, Vice General Commissioner of Overseas Affairs of NUFRONLIV was the guest speaker on this occasion.

The meeting was commenced with a traditional ceremony, led by an elder member of the community, Mr. Bui Van Quan of 86 years old. Dr. Ninh then spoke on the meaning of the National Day with regard to the Vietnamese back home, and abroad. This day is to reassert the true Vietnamese heritage, and to denounce the alien Communist ideology imposed upon Viet Nam.

The following day, Dr. Tran Xuan Ninh also attended the National Day meeting held by the Vietnamese community in Lethbridge, Canada. ■

Minnesota, USA.

The Vietnamese community of Minneapolis St. Paul, Minnesota celebrated the National Day with a reception. Following the opening remarks of Mrs. Pham Bich Thuy, President of the Minnesota Chapter of NUFRONLIV was a traditional musical program performed by members of the community. ■

Gelsenkirchen, West Germany.

This city was the site of the National Day Table Tennis Tournament in West Germany. There were about thirty contestants from nearby cities as Dorsten, Duisburg, Duisseldorf, Aachen, Essen, Oberhausen, Krefeld,.... After a day-long competition, Krefeld captured the First place, Hannover placed Second, and the Third place went to Aachen. The oldest contestant in this tournament is forty three years old, and the youngest one is thirteen. ■

Bottom left : The Traditional ceremony led by Mr. Bui Van Quan to commemorate the Founding Fathers. Bottom right : The National Day Table Tennis Tournament in Gelsenkirchen, West Germany.



Diplomatic Reception To Celebrate The Viet Nam National Day In Tokyo, Japan.

Eighty distinguished guests attended the reception at the Ikenohata Bunka Kaikan Center in Tokyo, held by the Japan Chapter of NUFRONLIV to celebrate the Viet Nam National Day in the evening of April 7, 1987.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Tran Vu, the Chapter President extended his greetings to all of foreign dignitaries who have come to attend the Vietnamese National Day celebration. He then expressed the gratitude of the Vietnamese refugees to the Japanese people for lending them hope and support. He also asked the attending representatives of Cambodia, Laos, Japan, the United States, France, Pakistan, Iran, Venezuela, Spain... to convey a message of friendship from the Vietnamese people to the world Community.

The honnor speaker at the reception was Mr. Nguyen Kim, General Commissioner of Overseas Affairs of NUFRONLIV. Mr. Nguyen Kim took this occasion to reaffirm the Vietnamese determination to restore peace and freedom to Viet Nam and contribute to the stability and prosperity of Indochina. He stressed:

"There is only one Viet Nam in the world. Thus, it has saddened our hearts to hear public opinion accusing Viet Nam of 'invading neighboring nations,' or 'committing crimes against international laws.' We, the Vietnamese, see the viet cong oligarchy as nothing other than a satellite government of the Soviet Union, and we refuse to be identified with that regime which considers its own citizens as enemies, and invaded



other countries despite of the universal principle of national sovereignty.

We solemnly denounce the domination of the viet cong regime. It is not the representative of the Vietnamese people. It is the tool of the Soviet imperialism in Southeast Asia.

The Vietnamese people has arisen to fight in order to bring down this Soviet backed regime, and to build a new, truly independent, free, and democratic Viet Nam which lives in peace and harmony with other

members of the world community.

...Being in charge of the overseas activities of the Vietnamese Resistance, I can tell you that all Vietnamese abroad are participating in the struggle along with their countrymen back home. Although they had many difficulties in starting a new life, the refugees have made significant contributions to the resistance movement. A typical example is the Vietnamese Resistance

Top : Representative of the French Embassy, talking with a leader of the Vietnamese Community in Tokyo (Japan) at the reception. **Bottom :** Mr. Nguyen Kim, General Commissioner of Overseas Affairs, addressed the guests from the diplomatic community (left), and talked to the representatives of the Spanish Embassy (right).



While the land reform of 1956 in North Vietnam was still in progress, and reaching a record number of peasants either executed or imprisoned, the Twentieth Congress of the Soviet Union adopted a new program of Krushchev, signaling a new turn in the Kremlin policy. The new program was to correct mistakes made under the Stalin era. Shortly after the Soviet Foreign Minister Mikoyan arrived in Hanoi to deliver the Kremlin's new orders, the land reform was stopped. Then, Ho Chi Minh publicly admitted that excessive measures were taken by the regime in zealously implementing the reform plan. 'Adjustment steps' soon followed, and Truong Chinh — the General Secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party at the time, lost his post to Le Duan.

The Kremlin's new program evidently saved Hanoi from a disastrous agricultural crisis. That new program also prompted Hanoi's campaign of 'Blooming Flowers' in arts and literature, hopefully to relieve them of the people's deep resentment. In this campaign, artists, writers, performers, and intellectuals were encouraged to create freely. This 'openness' policy was not referred to as 'glasnost' at that time yet.

This 'openness' period did not last long. People were soon purged, forced to self-criticize, and even imprisoned for doing free arts and literature. The attack of Hanoi on freedom-loving artists and writers was never brought to light, for it was drowned under the noise of Soviet tanks rolling into Poznan and Budapest to crush the fight for freedom of the Czechoslovakian people. The Vietnamese people, nonetheless can never forget the attack on writers and artists in Hanoi in 1958.

Neither will the Vietnamese

Radio which has been operating inside of Viet Nam for the past three years. This radio station has been supported with the materials and technology mainly from the Vietnamese refugees.

Their success in fulfilling their duty of liberating the fatherland is owed to you all. You gave the refugees generous help when they desperately needed it. And you did not only give them the material support, but also the moral support to continue the struggle.

From your noble act, we learn that even in this land of peace, we cannot enjoy freedom as millions of our compatriots are still oppressed by the viet cong. We know that the Vietnamese have to engage themselves

'Glasnost', The N th Edition.

forget that while putting on the 'openness' mask, the viet cong were discreetly preparing for the invasion of the South. Created by Hanoi, the Popular Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam was not heard of until 1960 when there was the need for a legitimate facade to camouflage their aggression.

.... Now comes the flashy debut of 'glasnost'. A familiarity strikes us, like a deja-vu.

In his peace-offensive plan, Gorbachev has skillfully exploited a few popular incidents involving such dissidents as Sakharov, or Orlov as the make-up for the propaganda campaign of his 'new policies'. What seems rather complicated that many could not fully grasp is that the Soviet General Secretary pursues two objectives which complement and camouflage each other.

Using a fifty-year old tactic of Stalin, Gorbachev attempts to consolidate his personal power over the Soviet bureaucracy. He covers the whole scheme with a 'reform' banner. The Soviet leader knows too well that the Russian socio-economic system can only be improved by changing the government itself. He definitely does not want that, but a 'reform-and-openness' trademark certainly serves well the purpose of consolidating one's personal power, and projecting a moderate image to the public. He resorts to such 'new measures', once employed by Stalin and Krushchev, as secret ballot, amnesty for some political prisoners, holding talks with famous dissidents such as Sakharov,

and repeatedly talking of a purge of the outdated elements in the party.

At the same time, Gorbachev exploits the advantage of an 'openness' facade to disarm Western European nations, and to undermine the cooperation within NATO. Such an 'openness' policy, Krushchev called it 'peaceful co-existing', and Brezhnev termed it 'detente'. It is aimed at crippling the defensive capabilities of the West, and on the other hand, exploiting the economic trades with the well-developed countries to solve the Soviet economic problems.

The 'option-zero' proposed by Moscow in February of this year, and the 'glasnost' policy, these two hot topics capturing the attention of the Western news media can very well create an illusion that the moderate wing led by Gorbachev is struggling against the hard-liners to push forth the normalizing process of the East-West relationship. Going by that rationale, many believe that it would be right to help Gorbachev and his moderate allies to achieve their goals in this 'progressive' effort. Many thought in the same way about Stalin, and Krushchev, only to eventually see that Western aids supposedly for the reform plan were used by the Soviet to destroy the hope for freedom of Hungarian, Polish, and Czechoslovakian, and to invade Cuba, Vietnam, Angola, and Afghanistan, ect....

We all have seen that, but have we learned the lesson?

Looking back the last thirty years, the Vietnamese peasants as well as intellectuals may well say, "No!"

in the quest for their own freedom and independence."

Mr. Tadakuma, General Secretary of the Senate Association of Asian Pacific represented the guests to give congratulations on the Viet Nam National Day. He particularly praised the just cause of the Vietnamese liberation struggle, and asked the guests joining him to give three cheers for it.

After a toast proposed by Professor Muto, President of the Freedom and Human Rights League of Japan, the guests sampled the Vietnamese foods, and enjoyed a program of songs and traditional folk dances, performed by the Viet Nam Resistance Choir of Tokyo.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Nguyen Kim, in an interview with the Sekai Nippo newspaper, briefed on the progresses of NUFRONLIV. He said that a large number of Resistance and Administration Committees were set up in the South, and in Central Viet Nam. Particularly since last year, these committees have been organized inside of North Viet Nam. He also confirmed that the Viet Nam Resistance has a certain degree of control in various locations where the viet cong are only present in the day time, and abandoned at night in fear of the Front's operations.

After this reception in Tokyo, Mr. Kim went to Paris, France to attend the 1987 Arts and Literature Award ceremony on April 11, 1987.



Our Friends & Our Cause

"Honor and common sense demand that we contribute to our future freedom. Some of our fellow human beings are fighting to reverse the hideous plague of tyranny that has blotted out the hopes of 42% of humanity since 1917. The Free Vietnamese, along with other freedom-seeking peoples who have been forced from their homelands, are manning the front lines of liberty. While we enjoy the temporary luxury of individual rights and freedom, the Vietnamese are struggling to bring the light of liberty back to their country and their countrymen."

The National United Front for the Liberation of Vietnam (NUFRONLIV) has the organization and an effective strategy to begin the Free World's successful march to bring hope and dignity and liberty to all of mankind. Their struggle slows the advancing darkness of international communism that would engulf the free world. They are fighting our fight. Can we do less than give them all the help we can? To do less is to abandon them, as we did in 1973, to defend OUR freedom without our help. Our choice is between honor and freedom or shame and tyranny. Let us choose with courage and wisdom."



Mr. Pete Davies
Director of Citizens for a Strong America
Seattle, Washington



"As a former United States Navy Commander, with two tours of duty in Vietnam, I am personally familiar with the struggle for freedom that has faced this country for many years."

The National United Front for the Liberation of Vietnam is keeping the effort for a free nation alive. I support their efforts and encourage them to stay strong, and continue their work."

Mr. Jim Ellis
California Legislator, USA

The National United Front for the Liberation of Viet Nam (NUFRONLIV) was formed in 1980 by the Vietnamese people, inside Viet Nam and abroad to liberate their country from the viet cong, and to build a free and democratic nation. Under the leadership of President HOANG CO MINH, the National Resistance Council directs the three branches of NUFRONLIV, the General Directorate of In-land Affairs, the General Directorate of Overseas Affairs, and the Armed Resistance Forces in mobilizing the Vietnamese people in every way and by every means to overthrow the viet cong. Throughout the country, from North to South, the General Directorate of In-land Affairs has developed resistance network, in which mobilization activities are carried out under the protection of the Armed Resistance Forces. Directed by the General Directorate of Overseas Affairs, NUFRONLIV chapters have been formed and are active around the world wherever Vietnamese are resettled.

The following are addresses of NUFRONLIV overseas offices :

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- Australia : P.O. Box 152, Bankstown, NSW 2200, AUSTRALIA.
- Europe : Boite Postale 131, 92164 Antony Cedex, FRANCE.

To present background information on Vietnamese liberation struggle, "THE VIETNAMESE RESISTANCE" is published monthly by the overseas Directorate of Information, and sent to a selected readership. Also available are publications in Danish, French, German, Japanese, etc., and "KHANG CHIEN", the most widely read monthly tabloid among the Vietnamese overseas.

To promote our just cause, your financial contributions are welcome. For subscription or contributions, please contact our Public Relations Office :

NUFRONLIV 1900 M Street, NW # 1318, Washington, DC 20036 (Attn : Mr. DO NIEM, Tel (301) 474-2115).