

## Editorial

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## ASEAN And The Viet Nam Issue.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was founded in 1967 with two goals: stabilizing the socio-political situation, and developing the economy of the region. During the next twenty years, ASEAN has achieved the second goal as its role in the international trade market has increasingly become vital, especially to Japan and the U.S. One of the contributing factors to this success is the past intervention of America in the Viet Nam War. What one must consider among the intentions of the U.S. there was the need to stop the Communist expansion in this region of great economic potentials, thus ASEAN member nations have an opportunity to develop a healthy economy they now enjoy.

Members of the Association today are vital trade partners of America. Exports from the U.S. to countries in the region have upped eight times, from one billion to eight billion dollars each year during a period of fifteen years from 1970 to 1985. On the other hand, member nations altogether ranked fifth in exporting to America as they grossed over 15 billion dollars from products exported to this country. After Japan, ASEAN is the most important trade partner of the U.S. in the Pacific Asia.

ASEAN members are also an important part of the Japanese economy. They are both a significant market for Japanese manufactured products as well as an abundant supply source for natural resources such as crude oil and various metals needed by Japanese high-tech industries.

Unfortunately, a new threat emerged and undermined economic success of ASEAN. After the fall of the Republic of Viet Nam to the hand of the viet cong, the entire Indochinese peninsula became a beachhead for a Soviet expansion for an eventual conquest of the region. From military bases in Cam Ranh, Da Nang, Tan Son Nhat, Kompong Som, and Ream, Soviet navy and air forces can easily strike all six ASEAN capitals. Cam Ranh is now the biggest navy base of the Soviet Union outside Russia.

Once dominated or even conquered by Communism, ASEAN nations would undoubtedly halt economic developments, and trades between these countries with other nations would be adversely affected. Similar to Viet Nam today, ASEAN members would then concentrate on exporting only one product - subversive activities in neighboring countries.

Although a concern by ASEAN members has been raised on the Communist threat, their commitment is thus far restricted to aiding non-Communist resistance forces in Kampuchea battling viet cong occupying army. These nations evidently should see that the Communist problem in the region must be dealt with at its root, namely Ha Noi. The only people capable to solve the problem by overthrowing Ha Noi regime through a liberation movement are the Vietnamese. Liberating Viet Nam from the viet cong regime and ending Soviet domination in Viet Nam are two goals of the Vietnamese Resistance.

Today the Vietnamese people are still fighting, alone and bravely, to solve their problem, which is also a problem of the world. A mutual cooperation between ASEAN and Vietnamese Resistance would be beneficial for Indochina as well as the Pacific Asia, and should be in the interest of both Japan and the United States. A reluctant attitude and lack of determination on the part of the free world as a whole and on the part of ASEAN in particular to deal with the Communist threat in the region will only allow Ha Noi to recuperate from present internal crises and become more aggressive in the future in its expansion scheme. And it won't be long before factories in ASEAN nations are turned into weapon arsenals.

## INSIDE :

- Viet Nam And World Security.
- News From Viet Nam.
- The Viet Nam National Day All Around The World...
- Commentary.



# Viet Nam And World Security

**A**fter their invasion of South Viet Nam, the viet cong quietly occupied Laos in late 1975. They signed a Friendship and Cooperation Treaty with the Soviet Union in November of 1978. Two months later they invaded Kampuchea and set up a puppet regime. Their claim of liberating the Kampuchean people from the rules of the Khmer Rouge was a false pretext because the puppet regime they set up afterward consisted of a large number of high ranking members from the same Khmer Rouge.

After their conquest of Indochina was completed, the viet cong began to threaten other countries in the region. In recent years the Thai Communist Party, or Pak-Mai (New Party) and the communist armed rebels in the Philippines (NPA) have been actively assisted by the viet cong.

In June, 1979, the viet cong opened Vietnamese land to the Soviet plan of expansionism. This move enabled the Soviet Navy to occupy Da-Nang and fully modernized the military port of Cam-Ranh. Within six months, Cam-Ranh was turned into a Soviet naval base. After the latest modernization in October, 1985, Cam-Ranh became the largest Soviet naval base beyond the Soviet territory. It harbors a powerful fleet of carriers and submarines of nuclear strike capability in the Pacific Ocean. From air bases in Viet Nam, Soviet aircraft can attack all six capitals of ASEAN countries, American bases in the Pacific, and the Northern part of Australia. Also Soviet reconnaissance air planes and spy ships camouflaged as fishing vessels can monitor all telecommunications of countries in the Southeast Asian region. From Viet Nam the Soviet fleet can communicate directly with Moscow for orders. The Soviet military aggression in Southeast Asia has proceeded together with the increased military pressure in Northeast Asia and in Central Asia, typified by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. In view of such a sudden

military build-up, what are the Soviet intentions? Moving from Northeast Asia to the Indian Ocean, then to Afghanistan and to the Middle East, one can detect the Soviet pressure chain encircling both Europe and Asia. From Viet Nam, a newly consolidated link of this offensive chain, the Soviets are advancing further toward islands in the South Pacific.

**S**outheast Asia is an economically developing region with the highest growth rate in the world today. 50% of the crude oil and 80% of the strategic minerals of the West are shipped yearly through Malaysian and Indonesian straits. The Southeast Asian region has a reserve of 43% of the world's aluminium and 13% of the world's cobalt. The region supplies 20% of the Japanese oil consumption and purchases 60% of Japanese manufactured products. Besides the six ASEAN nations, Hongkong, Taiwan, and South Korea are also important trade partners of the Western countries and Japan. Short of natural resources, Japan and to a lesser extent, South Korea and Taiwan, depend mostly on outside supplies and the security of international sea lanes in the Pacific. Asia has also become an important factor in the United States' economy as the countries in Pacific-Asia have outdistanced their European counterparts in trading with the United States. In short, Southeast Asia, strategically important in term of both trade and security to the industrialized countries, is within range of Soviet attack from military bases in Viet Nam. By external threats and internal destabilization, the Soviet Union can easily paralyze all the countries in this region.

Wherever the communists are in power, industry will certainly become either scraps or arsenals, people will become either slaves or mercenaries, youth will become uneducated or authorized racketeers for the regime.

Wherever an economy is managed by the communists, productivity always plummets and famine never fails to appear. If the whole of Southeast Asia falls into the Soviet orbit, its resources would belong to Soviet's use, through COMECON's plans. At that time all trade partners of Southeast Asia would have to deal with the Soviets on its terms. If Southeast Asia falls into the Soviet orbit, crises and turmoils would spread to other countries and this region will export terrorism, violence and sabotage instead of merchandises and technology. It has been shown in the case of Cuba, Viet Nam, Nicaragua, Bulgaria, North Korea, East Germany, etc...

Because of the Soviet presence in Viet Nam and their increasing aggression in the region, the situation in Indochina noticeably has direct impacts on the interests and security of Southeast Asia and Japan, and indirect impacts on Western countries.

The Soviet strategy of aggression and expansion is a global one which encompasses all deceptions and falsehoods, with various exertions in accordance with defense capabilities of victim countries and reactions of the Western bloc. To cope with such a large scale, multi-sided and multi-leveled strategy, the United States cannot rely completely on strategic weapons. The "Flexible Response" would be American cooperation with resistance organizations in Communist-occupied regions.

Those resistance movements are an effective bulkhead to impair and contain the spread of Soviet hegemonism. This approach is also commensurate with the American ethical standard of human rights. It is also, obviously, an economical measure. Blocking Soviet expansion in Afghanistan by assisting the Afghanistan Resistance is certainly less costly than any other measures of military build-up. The Viet Nam case requires similar

## The Soviet Version of "Zero Option" and The Defense of Europe.

consideration. Freedom-fighters around the world have actually eroded the expansionist capability of the Soviet and their henchmen. Weakening the Soviet Union by adequate assistance to these resistance movements is an effective course of action, because it is morally and it is the least expensive alternative.

The confidence crisis of the United States' allies is not limited to the countries of the Third World. The behaviors of Western Europe have for a decade shown that many Western European countries have considered different measures rather than relying on the capability and goodwill of the United States. The Soviet Union has diligently exploited this situation in order to drive the Western European attitude into accepting "strategic neutrality". If Southeast Asia is dominated and Japan steers to the course of compromise, Western Europe will become isolated and neutralized like Finland. In this situation, how long can Western Europe hold out before they also have to submit themselves to Soviet satellites on the continent?

In 1975, when the Viet Nam War was considered "over", it epitomized the United States way of solving international conflicts. Today, Viet Nam is another example of the aggressive pressure of the expansionist Soviet Union. Solving the viet cong problem will put an end to the "Viet Nam complex" on both counts. Solving the viet cong problem will restore people's faith in justice and courage of mankind, particularly in influential countries of the Free World.

Looking at the Viet Nam issue in such a context, one can realize that Viet Nam is the weakest link in the Soviet scheme of aggression. Breaking this link means breaking the chain of Soviet domination running from the Indian Ocean up to the Okhotsk Sea in northernmost Asia. Breaking this link means restoring the stability of Southeast Asia. Breaking this link means eliminating sabotages in Burma, Thailand, and the Philippines. Breaking this link means protecting trade activities between Asia, America and Europe. Breaking this link means restoring the confidence of the Third World countries in the powerful democratic nations, if the latter cooperate with the Vietnamese Resistance to do this righteous task.

From then on, freedom-loving peoples can be assured that communist domination is not everlasting or irreversible. ■

The impact of Reyjavik's "Zero Option" proposed by Gorbachev to remove all intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) from Europe can still be felt today in that continent.

After the 1975 victory by the Soviet-backed viet cong in Viet Nam, Moscow took the advantage of the American's debacle to install mid-ranged missiles, SS-12, 18, 20, 22 and 23, all aimed at Western European nations. It was not until 1983 that the United States and its European allies began to take counter-actions. Washington, with the agreement of allied governments, ordered to install Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in West Germany, England, Belgium, Italy, and Holland. While the installation was in process, pseudo-pacifist activities, manipulated by the Soviets started to take place on European streets, yet encountered unfavorable public reactions. The installation of the missiles went ahead as planned and was finally completed.

In Gorbachev's "Peace" offensive, Moscow early this year proposed a quite interesting disarmament plan for Europe. According to the plan, the Soviet Union would take the first move by dismantling 243 SS-20 missiles, each carrying three warheads. The United States would respond by removing 316 Pershing 2 missiles and cruise missiles in England, West Germany, Belgium, and Italy. Kremlin claimed if the plan carried out as such, the Soviets would retain only missiles now in Siberia, and America would only have those in Alaska. All these missiles can't reach Europe.

This plan at first seemed quite attractive to Washington amid the Iran-Contra scandal. An acceptance by the U.S. of Moscow's proposition would probably help America prove to the world once again she is not a warmonger, and re-establish the credibility of President Reagan somewhat damaged by the scandal.

The trouble is, "Zero Option" is nothing more than Moscow propaganda designed to play up its peace-loving facade. If going by the plan, the Soviet Union would still have a number of SS-12, 22, and 23 missiles in East Germany and Czechoslovakia. These missiles are capable of destroying the entire Western Europe. Even in the (impossible) case where Moscow agreed to remove *all* of its missiles in Europe, thus would make

this continent a nuclear-free zone, would the security of Western European countries still be ensured? *The Soviet Union maintains a conventional army which is far more superior in troops and weapons to that of Western Europe and could overrun the continent in a short period of time.* What would the U.S. do if its allies in Europe were attacked by the Soviets in a conventional war?

Would the U.S. try to save NATO member countries by starting a nuclear war in which America itself would become a target? Or would Washington decide to just stand by and watch, and concentrate American resources to defend American soil?

Leaders of Western European nations have been asking themselves these questions; naturally they do not want to see any agreement between the two super powers which may provide some short-term benefits to the political image of President Reagan, yet compromises the long-term security of Western Europe. Since March, leaders of West Germany, England, and France have held talks in an apparent attempt to outline a uniform plan for Western Europe in dealing with Moscow as well as Washington. The urgent agenda included the issue of American and Soviet short-ranged missiles not covered by Moscow's "Zero Option". The issue of the longer run confronting the three leaders was need for improving the self-defense capability of Western Europe should a war break out. This particular issue was raised as the three countries wondered if they could rely on the American commitment.

Were American allies in Europe going to do something soon about improving their fighting capability? If so, would they be willing to sacrifice some economic resources for the sake of nation defense, or would they bow to Soviet pressure and eventually surrender themselves to become "filandized", neutralized nations? All these headache questions have puzzled European leaders enough, and yet the impact of the issue in political, economic, and international relations areas are unquestionable. In the mean time, America begins to focus on another issue: the election in 1988. Is that why Western European leaders recently said to each other something very much familiar to the Vietnamese people: "We ought to count on ourselves first"? ■



The Commissioner General presenting the Arts & Literature Award trophy to a representative of the still imprisoned laureate, the writer Phan Nhat Nam.

## The Viet Nam Nat All Around The The "Quoc Kha



San Jose, California: Vietnamese students of 10 junior high schools preparing for an athletics championship.



The Art Performing Group in Houston, Texas.

Oslo, Norway: A prayer to restore Peace in Viet Nam (Below)



The Maubert Auditorium in Paris crowded with during the National Day celebration.

The Soccer Championship during the National



# **ational Day e World.... anh" Day**



with 2,000 Vietnamese refugees

nal Day in Tokyo, Japan (Below) .



**A**fter a decision by the National Resistance Council in 1986 by which Quoc Khanh Day (the Viet Nam National Day) shall be established and celebrated each year on the Founding Emperors Hung Vuong Commemoration Day (March 10th of lunar calendar) all units of NUFRONLIV ever since have been working closely with overseas Vietnamese communities to organize ceremonies to celebrate the new Quoc Khanh Day each year.

During the whole week from the fourth to the twelfth of April, Vietnamese red-striped yellow flags were seen flying in the Vietnamese communities in Chicago, Houston, Hawaii, California (USA), Tokyo (Japan), Sydney (Autralia), Oslo (Norway), Paris (France), West Germany, Netherland, and many more...

Several community events to celebrate Quoc Khanh were also organized and especially with the participation of foreign representatives. An international soccer tournament with teams representing four countries took place in San Jose, Northern California (USA). A traditional dress contest was held in Hawaii (USA). A reception for foreign officials representing their nations was organized in Tokyo, Japan. Other events included an award for Vietnamese essay contest for youth, fairs, arts exhibitions and musical shows, fund-raising dinners.... Quoc Khanh Day this year evidently meant a lot to the Vietnamese communities outside Viet Nam.

The city selected for conferring the Annual Arts and Literature Award this year is Paris where Vietnamese from all over Europe came to attend an all-day celebration seen as most solemn of all. However, what remarkable about this year Quoc Khanh Day is not only the celebration of a Cultural Award in a city that is wellknown of its cultural history, but the participation of community leaders in organizing the ceremony. This participation reflects the solidarity of the overseas Vietnamese communities.

Below are some images about the celebration of 1987 Viet Nam National Day around the world...



Sydney, Australia : A show of Vietnamese Martial Arts.

Unna, West Germany : Our pledge to liberate our homeland (Below) .





## Resistance Activities Reported By VRR :

### Resistance in Dong Nai Province Works With Youth.

According to a recent report by the Resistance & Administration Committee of Dong Nai province, members of the local resistance youth team worked with a number of youth to show the youngsters the method to boycott the Youth Union of the viet cong. Many current members of the Union, acting on the instructions of the resistance, carried out propaganda work from inside. Low registration in the Union frustrated local viet cong agents, who tried in vain to recruit new members. The Dong Nai RAC also reported that the resistance units in the province have received over 400 kilograms of supplies (food, medicine, printing material, warm clothes) from local people on occasion of the Vietnamese New Year in February. ■

### Fighting Continues Inside the Party.

Viet cong in Saigon were at each other again as the election for the Eighth Congress was approaching. In the villages of Binh Chanh district, Binh Thanh county and Go Vap county, the fight was more raging over the candidates list. The group siding with Nguyen Van Linh, the new General Secretary of VCP, used its position to reshuffle the list and creating a new candidates list.

Fights at other districts were equally raging. For instance early this March, residents of Thu Duc district in the outskirts of Saigon discovered the body of a viet cong agent named Nguyen Van Son. Apparently he was stabbed to death and dumped on a rice field. Acquaintants of the victims linked his death to his pro-Nguyen Van Linh stand. ■

### Resistance in Phu Khanh Attacked viet cong Control Post.

The Armed Resistance Force of Phu Khanh reported the attack of a viet cong control post in Song Cau district by one of

their unit in last February. One viet cong public security agent and a tax agent were killed in the attack. The Resistance unit took an automatic rifle AK-47, some ammunition, and important documents. Before retreating to the base, the unit has blew up the post and left behind flyers warning the viet cong to stop all crimes against the people. Viet cong agents at the post routinely harassed local residents and merchants, and seized property from people.

Phu Khanh ARF also reported the members of the unit, in a joint assignment with the local RAC, organized a training class in basic military and light weapon techniques for the residents. Sixteen young men joined unit after completing the training. ■

### An Giang Population Against The Forced-Abortion Policy of The viet cong.

The opposition movement against the viet cong is widespread among the population, regardless of social origin or religious conviction. In An Giang province, most populated with peoples of Hoa Hao religion, the opposition was even more violent when the viet cong implemented their program of forced-abortion. According to the VRR broadcasting on February, 13, 1987, the An Giang population is outraged when pregnant women were forced to interrupt their gestation and several of them were killed during the so-called "surgical operation" practiced even lately by viet cong

Once massively covered by international press media, Viet Nam of post 1975 has vanished from the world; the public hardly knows what happened inside the country except for what can be guessed or deduced from the viet cong's deceptive propaganda.

To overcome the viet cong's blackout of information and their suppression of communication, the establishment of the **Vietnamese Resistance Radio** was then regarded as a task of first priority.

Broadcasting 8 hours daily, on the 30m and 40m wavebands (10.3MHz and 7.4MHz), the VRR has since 1983 effectively informed and mobilized the populace into concerted resistance activities against the viet cong regime.

Due to limited space, we can only excerpt part of one VRR daily news program.

"health agents." The reaction was particularly severe in the districts of Cho Moi, Phu Tan on in Long Xuyen city: On January 9, a viet cong "health agents" was found stabbed to death in Phu Tan with a written verdict on his genocide crimes against pregnant women in the district.

The same VRR program also reported the opposition of the education profession against the viet cong enrollment of local teachers in a forced-labor program. In An Giang, local educators have organized their resistance effort in founding an "Educators' Brigade For The Resistance" to inform and mobilize the population against the exploitation scheme of the viet cong. Quoting the Resistance and Administration Committee of An Giang, VRR reported the same day that two training sessions on "basic military" and "light weaponry" were given by the *Khang Chien Quan* to the local youth. ■

Following are abbreviations being used in this news brief :

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| ARF       | The Armed Resistance Forces.                              |
| ARU       | The Armed Resistance Units.                               |
| ARVN      | The Armed Forces of the Republic of Viet Nam.             |
| CPV       | Communist Party of Viet Nam.                              |
| GD/ILA    | The General Directorate of In-Land Affairs.               |
| GD/OA     | The General Directorate of Overseas Affairs.              |
| NRC       | The National Resistance Council.                          |
| NUFRONLIV | The National United Front for the Liberation of Viet Nam. |
| RAC       | The Resistance and Administration Committees.             |
| RVN       | The Republic of Viet Nam (formerly South Viet Nam).       |
| VC        | Viet cong (Vietnamese communist).                         |
| VRR       | Vietnamese Resistance Radio.                              |

## An Interview With VO HOANG, General Secretary of the Association of Resistance Writers and Artists.

**B**orn and raised in South Viet Nam, *Vo Hoang*, 35, escaped the Communist Viet Nam in 1979. Abroad, he wrote intensively and was regarded as one of the most promising young Vietnamese writers. Notably among his works are "Young bamboo shoots" (*Mang Dau Mua*), "Turmoil of a revolution" (*Trong Long Cach Mang*), "Far away from home" (*Goc Be Ben Troi*), and "Strange land" (*Dat La*).

He joined NUFRONLIV in 1982, and returned to Viet Nam two years later, this time as a *Khang Chien Quan*. In the resistance base, *Vo Hoang* continued writing and composing music, in addition to duties of a freedom fighter, to contribute to the literature treasure of the free Vietnamese. His poems and songs written in the resistance base are widely acclaimed by his countrymen abroad. He has been elected General Secretary of the Association of Resistance Writers and Artists (ARWA).

In view of the 1987 Annual Arts and Literature Award conferred on this year Viet Nam National Day, Vietnamese Resistance Radio interviewed writer *Vo Hoang* on his thought on the Award. This interview was broadcasted on March 20, 1987.

**VRR :** Upon the recommendation of the Association of Resistance Writers and Artists, the National Resistance Council (NRC) has established the Annual Arts and Literature Award to be conferred each year on the Viet Nam National Day. As the ARWA General Secretary, can you explain the reasons for establishing the Award ?

**VH :** The Award is established based on the need of our struggle. We have a need not only to preserve but also to widely manifest the Vietnamese arts and literature, which are now in danger of being destroyed by the viet cong regime. Besides, free arts and writing play an essential role in our struggle today, meaning that they will mobilized our strength and spirit to liberate the country. Additionally, we foresee a future need for a more proper form of arts and literatures for the foundation of a new Viet Nam.... In sum, while our people commit all efforts in the struggle today, if we can encourage works that support our cause, we should do so.

**VRR :** What is your thought on the decision of the NRC, based on the suggestion by the General Directorate of In-Land Affairs, recommending the war memoir "Peace and Prisoners of War" of Phan Nhat Nam for the 1987 Award ?

**VH :** Members of the Association thought their suggestion for an annual Award would probably be only approved in the 1988 or 1989. So it was a bit surprise and a lot aspiring to us that the NRC, by accepting our suggestion, decided that the first Award be conferred this year. Members of the Council, through this decision, have proved that

NUFRONLIV is concerned with and committed in preserving and encouraging the value of the Vietnamese arts and literatures.

About the winner of this year Award, the ARWA unanimously supports the decision of the NRC. Based on the need of our people for writings that encourage the Vietnamese traditions and values, and on the concept of serving the country, "Peace and Prisoners of War" deserves the Award. The war memoir reflects the spirit of a true soldier in the truest way. The writing is real and humanistic. Through his personal experience recited without any flaw, the writer alerted the readers of the Communist threat.

"Peace and Prisoners of War" is also a condemnation of animalistic viet cong. It suits the philosophy of the ARWA.

**VRR :** You mentioned the philosophy of the ARWA. Can you elaborate on it?

**VH :** Our philosophy is "created to serve (the country)". First, a writer shall create such that his works contribute to the efforts of people in preserving and spreading the spirit of the Vietnamese arts and literatures during the hard time of the country. Second, he must create in support of mobilizing people in the struggle today. Last but not least, his creations shall contribute to the treasure of the future arts and literatures after the liberation. These are the three goals for the ARWA.

**VRR :** Getting back to this year Award, as we all know, Mr. Phan Nhat Nam, author of "Peace and Prisoners of War", is still in viet cong

prison, and his fate remains uncertain. How will the Award be accepted ?

**VH :** As of now, I still do not know how that can be done. Of course, NUFRONLIV will figure out a way to confer the Award this year. The point here is not the confer of the Award but the selection of a work for the Award. About Mr. Phan Nhat Nam, there is a need for us to put the pressure on Ha Noi to release him. Nonetheless, it is a goal in our protracted struggle to fight for freedom for all writers and artists, not just for any winner of the Annual Arts and Literature Award. Ha Noi has no right to hold artists and writers against their will for speaking out the truth and wishes of the people.

**VRR :** For our last question, what are the future plans of the ARWA ?

**VH :** The ARWA will publish more works. We are now in the process of gathering resources for publishing right here, in the resistance base. Furthermore, we encourage as well as help writers and artists who wish to contribute to the struggle through arts and literatures. Abroad, there are quite many art and literature works with great values. The ARWA will try to bring these works to the Vietnamese people in Viet Nam. We will also hold meetings on a regular basis for members of the ARWA to discuss laying foundation for our country's arts and literatures; this is something we call "the people's arts and literatures foundation for the country". In the area of organization, the ARWA is establishing more branches everywhere, in the units of the Armed Resistance Forces, in the public, and even abroad. I believe that with utmost efforts and all our hearts, we will attain these outlined goals.

**VRR :** Thank you for the interview. ■







# Our Friends & Our Cause

March 8th, 1987

General Hoang Co Minh,  
President,  
The National United Front For The Liberation Of Viet Nam.  
P.O. Box 7826,  
San Jose, CA 95150-5519.

Dear General Hoang Co Minh,

I am delighted to have an opportunity to send my congratulation to you and your fellow freedom fighters on the Fifth Anniversary of the proclamation of the Political Program of The National United Front For The Liberation Of Viet Nam.

I also offer my support to you and all these freedom fighters for your work and dedication to the cause for a free Viet Nam. As an Air Force fighter pilot during the late 1950, and a war correspondent in Southeast Asia during the sixties, I came to know and admire the courage and conviction of my South Vietnamese allies for their fierce opposition to communist rule. By now, the leaders in Hanoi should be aware that they can never suppress the true desire of all freedom-loving Vietnamese to break away from the iron grip of tyranny and oppression.

Your fellow freedom fighters are the heroes of our continuing battle against Marxist-Leninist expansion. They have sacrificed their future, endured much hardship, and risked their lives in their effort to free the country of Viet Nam; but moreover, they fought to uphold the principles of all free men who resolutely refused to co-exist with the communists and their Godless ideology. These gallant men are our friends because they intimately share with us the belief that democracy is worth defending, and that communism is inherently inhumane and evil.

The freedom fighter of The National United Front For The Liberation Of Viet Nam are the torch of hope for all those people who constantly live in the dark shadows of hunger and suppression. Their unselfish efforts to championing of democracy is in itself a triumph. Indeed, it is a symbolic victory of faith over the adversities of fear and hopelessness.

Again, my congratulations on this very special day, March 8th, to honor all my friends, the Vietnamese freedom fighters, whom you are leading for a free Viet Nam.

May God bless you and these fellows to have the strength to carry on the noble cause of fighting for freedom and democracy.



Best regards,  
**ROBERT K. DORNAN**  
U.S. Congressman.

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.

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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 :

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