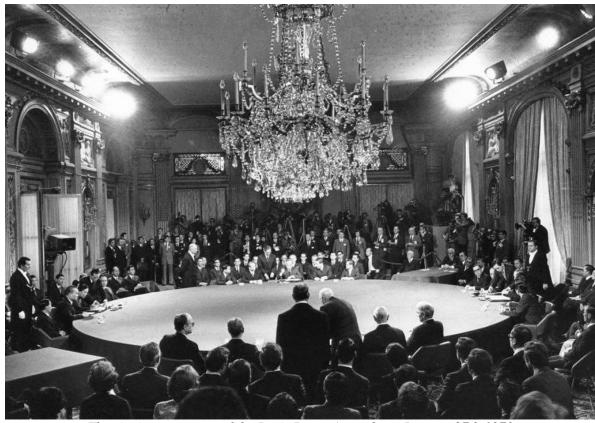
1) On January 21, 1973, the Paris Peace Accords was signed to end the war and establish peace in Vietnam.



The signing ceremony of the Paris Peace Accords on January 27th 1973 (Lễ ký kết Hiệp Định Paris vào ngày 27 tháng 1 năm 1973)

- 2) Nixon promised that if the North violated the agreement, the United States would "respond with full force" and save South Vietnam from a communist takeover.
- 3) President Thieu signed the Paris Agreement under extreme duress from the United States.
 - "At the time of the [Paris] peace agreement, the United States agreed to replace equipment on a one-by-one basis. But the United States did not keep its word. Is an American's word reliable these days? The United States did not keep its promise to help us fight for freedom, and it was in the same fight that the United States lost 50,000 of its young men ... The United States has not respected its promises. It is inhumane. It is untrustworthy. It is irresponsible ... You ran away and left us to do the job that you could not do." (South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu) http://alphahistory.com/vietnamwar/fall-of-south-vietnam/
- 4) After the signing of the Paris Peace Accords, in flagrant violation of the 1973 Paris Agreement, North Vietnam devastated and conquered South Vietnam by force, leading to the unconditional surrender of Saigon government to the North forces.



Duong Van Minh (center, looking down), the last president of the Republic of Vietnam, and his entourage leaving the Presidential Palace in Saigon on April 30, 1975 after announcing on radio his cabinet's surrender following his capture by North Vietnamese communist troops.

(Duong Văn Minh, tổng thống Việt Nam Cộng Hòa cuối cùng, cùng đoàn tùy tùng rời khỏi Dinh Độc Lập tại Sài Gòn ngày 30 tháng 4 năm 1975 trong vòng vây của Cộng Sảng Bắc Việt sau khi tuyên bố đầu hàng trên đài phát thanh.)

5) North Vietnamese forces took complete control of the South by the end of April 1975 with no significant American response. The United States had reneged on their promise and let Chinese warships attack and occupy both the Paracel and Spratly archipelagoes.



On April 30 1975, soldiers of the North Vietnamese Army entered Saigon, capturing the Presidential Palace and assuming control of the country.

(Ngày 30 tháng 4 năm 1975, Cộng quân tiến vào Sài Gòn, chiếm Dinh Độc Lập và kiểm soát toàn bộ miền Nam Việt Nam)



April 30, 1975, North Vietnamese tanks went into the Presidential Palace, marking the fall of Saigon (30 tháng 4 năm 1975, chiến xa CSBV tiến vào Dinh Độc Lập, Sài Gòn thất thủ)

6) North Vietnamese forces took complete control of the South by the end of April 1975 with no significant American response. Millions of Vietnamese people had to riskily flee the country in flimsy boats at all cost because they did not want to live with Communists. Most of these refugees (aka boat people) unfortunately lost their lives during their perilous journeys due to suffering from hunger, thirst, diseases, pirates and storms while at sea.



Vietnamese refugees (aka boat people) in South China Sea (Thuyền nhân Việt Nam trên Biển Đông)



Escaping from Communism regardless of awaiting danger at sea (Đào thoát khỏi Cộng Sản bất chấp hiểm nguy chực chờ trên biển)

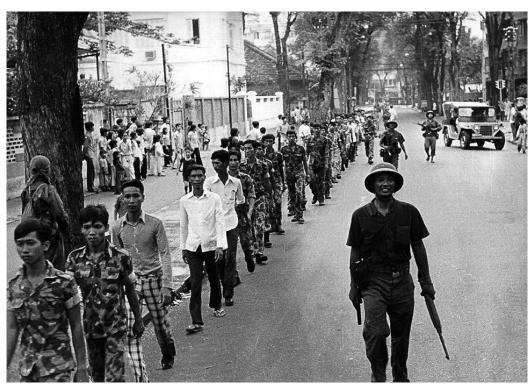


A cramped boat with Vietnamese refugees fleeing from Communism (Thuyền nhân tị nạn Cộng Sản trên một con thuyền chật cứng)

7) On April 30, 1975, South Vietnamese government announced unconditional surrender, but North Vietnam was not satisfied. They imprisoned all former military personnel and government workers from the former regime of South Vietnam and even its supporters, civil servants, capitalists, priests as well, seized all their assets, banished these South Vietnamese political prisoners' families and relatives to uninhabited forested areas aka "New Economic Zones", where they were to survive by reclaiming land and clearing jungle to grow crops with scanty food supplies and medication.



A re-education camp, class for about 1,000 former Saigon regime officers near the Cambodian border, Tay Ninh province (Một "lớp học" trong trại cải tạo gần biên giới Cambốt, tỉnh Tây Ninh, gồm khoảng 1 ngàn sĩ quan Quân Lực VNCH)



An April 30, 1975, photo shows a line of captured South Vietnam troops. (Các quân nhân VNCH bị Cộng quân bắt và giải đi)



Prisoners tied to poles for days at the re-education camp. (Tù nhân bị trói vào cột nhiều ngày liền tại trại cải tạo.)



A father and his children had to do hard physical work to survive in the so-called "new economic zones."

(Một người cha cùng đàn con nhỏ dại phải làm lụng cật lực để sống còn ở những nơi mà CSVN gọi là "vùng kinh tế mới")

- 8) Almost 5 million Vietnamese are living in exile around the world.
- 9) After the fall of Saigon to the communist forces, despite the fact that the United States had no stomach for a return to Vietnam, several patriot groups at home and abroad were longing to find a way to liberate their homeland by all means such as traveling, business investments, charity.

10)1990, Mr. Nguyen Huu Chanh established the Confederation Development of Free Vietnam (CDFV).



Mr. Nguyên Huu Chanh and Board of Directors of the CDFV took an oath of allegiance, 1991. (Ông Nguyễn Hữu Chánh cùng Ban Quản Trị Liên Đoàn Kiến Thiết VNTD tuyên thệ, 1991)



Mr. Tran Van Lam – former RVN Minister of Foreign Affairs cum Senator, was in conference with CDFV, 1990.

(Ông Trần Văn Lắm – Cựu Tổng Trưởng Ngoại Giao kiêm Chủ tịch Thượng Viện VNCH trong một cuộc họp với Tổng Liên Đoàn Xây Dựng Kiến thiết VNTD năm 1990.)



Mr. Dave Barry and AFL-CIO delegation were in conference with the CDFV. (Ông Dave Barry và phái đoàn CFL-CIO làm việc với Tổng Liên Đoàn Xây Dựng Kiến thiết VNTD)



Mr. Tran Van Lam (former RVN Minister of Foreign Affairs), the AFL-CIO and the CDFV Delegation, 1990 (Phái đoàn Tổng Liên Đoàn Lao Động Hoa Kỳ, phái đoàn cố Ngoại trưởng Trần Văn Lắm và Tổng Liên Đoàn Kiến Thiết VNTD năm 1990)

11)1991, Mr. Nguyen Huu Chanh called on political parties to establish the National People Union Council.



1991: The National People Union Council was introduced to the Vietnamese Community. (Hội Đồng Liên Hiệp Quốc Dân VN ra mắt trước Cộng Đồng VN năm 1991)



A meeting of the National People Union Council presided by Dr. Nguyen Ton Hoan. (Bác Sĩ Nguyễn Tôn Hoàn chủ trì cuộc họp với Hội Đồng Liên Hiệp Quốc Gia Việt Nam)

12)In the same year, Mr. Nguyen Huu Chanh voluntarily led the delegation to return to Vietnam.



Mr. Nguyen Huu Chanh, head of the U.S. Delegation met with Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai in Hanoi, 1991.

(Ông Nguyễn Hữu Chánh, trưởng phái đoàn từ Hoa Kỳ trở lại VN tiếp kiến ông phó Thủ tướng Phan Văn Khải tại Hà Nội năm 1991.)

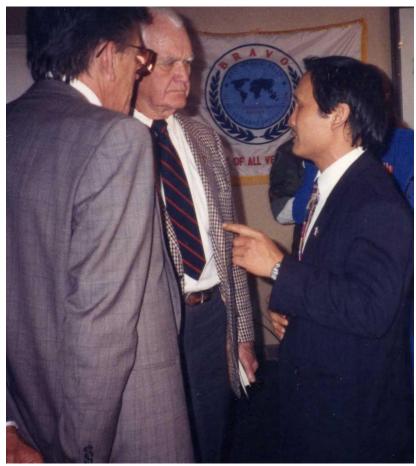


Mr. Nguyen Huu Chanh in a meeting with Vietnamese authorities, 1991 (Ông Nguyễn Hữu Chánh trong một cuộc họp với chính quyền CSVN, 1991)

13)1993, due to the disclosure of the plans, Mr. Nguyen Huu Chanh had to flee Vietnam to Cambodia.



Mr. Nguyen Huu Chanh left Vietnam for Cambodia to meet with Prince Norodom Ranarith and Norodom Siravut, 1993. (Ông Nguyễn Hữu Chánh rời khỏi VN đến Cam bốt gặp Hoàng Thân Norodom Ranarith và Norodom Siravut năm 1993.)



Gen. Westmoreland, Chairman of the BRAVO, Mr. Tony Diamond and Mr. Nguyen Huu Chanh were conferring on special missions that would be carried out in Cambodia, Washington DC, 1993. (Thống tướng Westmoreland và chủ tịch BRAVO, ông Tony Diamond gặp ông Nguyễn Hữu Chánh tại Washington DC năm 1993 họp bàn về công tác đặc biệt tại Cambốt.)



Lt. Gen., Cambodian Deputy Minister of Defense was conferring with the BRAVO. (Trung tướng, thứ trưởng Bộ quốc phòng Cam Bốt đang họp bàn với tổ chức BRAVO.)

14)On April 30, 1995, Mr. Nguyen Huu Chanh established the Government of Free Vietnam.



April 30, 1995: the GFVN was established at Indochina Frontier. (Ngày 30-4-1995, chính phủ CMVNTD thành lập tại biên thùy Đông Dương)



The GFVN Armed Forces was formed in 1995. (Lực lượng quân sự của Chính phủ CMVNTD được hình thành vào năm 1995.)

15)1995-1997, Mr. Nguyen Huu Chanh and his delegations had traveled around the world to lobby Vietnamese communities for the Government of Free Vietnam.



Mr. Nguyen Huu Chanh and Adm. Lam Nguon Tanh in Australia (Ông Nguyễn Hữu Chánh và Đô Đốc Lâm Ngươn Tánh tại Úc Châu)



Mr. Tran Van Lam (second from left) and GFVN's delegation in Australia. Ông Trần Văn Lắm (thứ hai từ trái sang) và phái đoàn CPVNTD tại Úc Châu.

16) January 24-25-26, 1997, Just Cause Convention officially announced members of the Government of Free Vietnam for the first time.



Mr. Nguyen Huu Chanh speaks at Just Cause Convention. (Ông Nguyễn Hữu Chánh phát biểu tại Đại Hội Chính Nghĩa.)



Dr. Arthur Suchesk (Chairman of the the International Support Committee) speaks at the Convention. (Tiến sĩ Arthur Suchesk – Chủ tịch UB Quốc Tế Yểm Trợ phát biểu tại Đại Hội Chính Nghĩa.)



Delegates at the Just Cause convention, 1997 (Các đại biểu tại Đại Hội Chính Nghĩa, 1997)



Delegates and banner COUNTRY – DUTY – HONOR (Các đại biểu và biểu ngữ TỔ QUỐC – DANH DỰ - TRÁCH NHIỆM)

17) April 30, 1997, domestic and overseas members of leadership council discussed together at INDOCHINA FRONTIER CONVENTION.



Delegation at base 702, Indochina Frontier, 1997 (Phái đoàn tại căn cứ 702, Biên Thủy Đông Dương 1997)



Gen. Linh Quang Vien, Prof. Ngo Trong Anh, Prof. Nguyen Huy Dau, Prof. Phan Van Thinh, Prof. Cao The Dung, Mr. Hoang Van Minh and Gen. Nguyen Duy Hinh en route to base 702. (Đại tướng Linh Quang Viên – GS. Ngô Trọng Anh – GS. Nguyễn Huy Đầu – GS. Phan Văn Thinh – GS. Cao Thế Dung – Cụ Hoàng Văn Minh – Trung Tướng Nguyễn Duy Hinh trên đường vào căn cứ kháng chiến -702)

18)1998, Operation Peace in Indochina was successful. Khmer Rouge forces and their bases have been annihilated.



Mr. Nguyen Huu Chanh & Cambodian Generals (Funcipec) were conferring on battle plans. (Ông Nguyễn Hữu Chánh đang cùng các tướng lãnh Cambốt (Funcinpec) bàn thảo kế hoạch tác chiến.)



Gen. Peter Schoomaker (left) – US Army Chief of Staff, held US Special Operations Command, Col. Mailwick & Mr. Nguyen Huu Chanh (Tướng Peter Schoomaker (trái) – Tham mưu trưởng Lục Quân Hoa Kỳ, Tư Lệnh Lực Lượng Đặc Biệt Mỹ, Đại tá Mailwick và ông Nguyễn Hữu Chánh)

19)1999, GFVN's members infiltrated Vietnam to struggle for democracy and freedom for Vietnam.



Delegation of Thai Armed Forces escorted Mr. Nguyen Huu Chanh en route to Vietnam, 1999. (Phái đoàn quân đội Thái Lan tháp tùng ông Nguyễn Hữu Chánh trên đường đi Việt Nam, 1999.)



Mr. Nguyen Huu Chanh & Gen. Prichai (Thai Special Forces Commander) Ông Nguyễn Hữu Chánh và Tướng Prichai (Tư Lệnh Lực Lượng Đặc Biệt Thái)



Delegation of Thai Armed Forces bid a farewell to Mr. Nguyen Huu Chanh en route to Vietnam, 1999. (Phái đoàn quân đội Thái Lan tiễn đưa ông Nguyễn Hữu Chánh trên đường xâm nhập Việt Nam, năm 1999.)

20)2000, Mr. Nguyen Huu Chanh and his comrades were arrested in Vietnam and Thailand.



Mr. Ha Vien (farthest left) and his comrades – Bao Long Liberators Anh Hà Viên (tận cùng bên trái) cùng các chiến hữu trong Biệt Đoàn Bảo Long



Bao Long liberators pledge allegiance to the country of Vietnam. Biệt đoàn Bảo Long tuyên thệ trung thành với tổ quốc Việt Nam.



Bao Long members shown at the opening of their trial in Saigon city (Các thành viên trong biệt đoàn Bảo Long tại phiên tòa xét xử ở Sài Gòn)

Exiles Harass Southeast Asian Nations

EXILES, From A1

nam's border with Cambodia and Laos where rebel fighters are training.

The group's leader, Nguyen Huu Chanh, one of the most wanted men in Vietnam, boasted in an
interview that his supporters
placed several bombs around Hanoi last month to protest the arrest of a prominent dissident.
Chash said the bombs, whose timing devices were not operational,
were intended to send a message
about the group's growing clout.

Vietnam recently sentenced several members of the organization to long prison terms for attempting to blow up landmarks and government buildings in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon. That authorities said that in response to the convictions the group planted two bombs outside the Vietnamese Embassy in Banglook list month.

Vietnamese officials also contend that recent anti-government protests by members of the Montagnard ethnic group in the country's Central Highlands were instigated by Montagnards who live in the United States. The Montagnards were recruited by the CIAduring the Vietnam War and fought against North Vietnamese forces alongside U.S. and South

Vietnamese troops.

Although American Montagnard leaders denied the Vietnamese allegations, U.S. officials said telephone and e-mail communication between Montagnards in the United States and those in Vietnam played a role in sparking the demonstrations.

In Laos, the biggest anti-government attack in years—a raid on a customs post last year by fighters who briefly raised the old royalist flag—reportedly was partially funded by Laotians living in the United States.

Exile leaders said they have stepped up their efforts to overthrow governments because of political changes across the region and in Washington.

The ruling Communist Party in Vietnam recently appointed a general secretary who is regarded as more moderate than his predecessors, while the party's counterpart in Laos has been beset with factional infighting for a year.



NEWS HOOSE PRO

Le Kim Hung, center, an alleged leader of the Government of Free Vietnam, is sentenced to 20 years in prison May 29.

want to kill people," Chanh, 50, said in an interview in his Garden Grove, Calif., office. "We've had enough war. We just want to get rid of the Communists."

In the years immediately following the Communist victories in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam, many exiles were involved in paramilitary groups based in Thailand that sought to destabilize the new governments with quiet assistance from the United States. But those efforts had largely faded away by the late 1980s. Even unofficial U.S. support for those actions had ended by the 1990s, when Washington established diplomatic relations with all three countries.

Although the exile groups have elaborate plans for political destabilization, and say they have thousands of supporters, Western officials and analysts are not sure whether to take them seriously. The attacks in Phnom Penh and at the Laotian customs post falled, and the attempted bombings in Vietnam were folled without a single blast.

They talk big, but they're rela-

the walls, and leaders boasted that they have a "transition plan" to run Vietnam as soon as they assume control. Le said the group has enlisted several former South Vietnamese army officers to help train troops and select targets.

Yasith Chhun's group, the Cambodian Freedom Fighters, appears far scrappier. Although he said they have 500 members in the United States and tens of thousands in Cambodia, there is little to suggest that his windowless office is the drafting room for a revolution except for a lone machine gun near the door and a homemade resistance flag tacked to the wall. The file cabinets are filled with tax records, not battle plans.

A law called the Neutrality Act prohibits American citizens or residents from using force to everthrow a foreign government. In an effect not to run afoul of U.S. authorities, exile leaders said they coordinate their operations from other countries, often Thailand. Our office in the United States is not directly responsible for what happens in Vietnam, "Le said, "it's only a liaison office. We don't

involvement in the assault.

Cambodian leaders have urged the United States to extradite Yasith Chhun, who adsmitted organizing the attack and directing the operation from a hideout in Thailand. These days, the soft-spoken 44-year-old, who looks more like an accountant than a field commander, is back in his Long Beach office, where he eagerly showed visitors a spreadsheet listing the 291 intended targets of Operation Voicano, including hospitals, bridges and the homes of top officials.

"How can the United States say it promotes democracy and peace around the world if it lets these groups operate?" Chea Sophara, Phnom Penh's governor, asked in an interview.

The State Department has said that it "strongly deplores and condemns" the attack, but U.S. authorities have ruled out handing over Yasith Chlun because Cambodia and the United States have no extradition treaty.

no extradition treaty.

In addition, a U.S. official said,
"it's not easy to establish these
groups are carrying out activities

37 Bao Long liberators were captured in Vietnam. 37 chiến sĩ trong biệt đoàn Bảo Long đã bị bắt tại Việt Nam.

21)2001, four GFVN's members were apprehended: Vo Duc Van – Nguyen Tan Vinh – Huynh Ngoc Thuan - Phan Nguyen Thanh Hien Si



Protestors with FREE VO DUC VAN signs (Đoàn biểu tình với biểu ngữ trả tự do cho Võ Đức Văn)



Protestors call for the release of Vo Duc Van. (Đoàn biểu tình đòi phóng thích Võ Đức Văn.)

22)2002, the Alliance of Vietnamese People was established and the National People's Conference (I) was held in Anaheim Convention Center.



Saluting the flag and singing the National Anthem at the National People's Conference (I) (Lễ chào quốc kỳ và hát quốc ca tại Quốc Dân Đại Hội kỳ I)



Mr. Nguyen Huu Chanh in front of the National Altar (Ông Nguyễn Hữu Chánh trước bàn thờ tổ quốc)



Thousands of compatriots attend the Conference. (Hàng ngàn đồng hương đã đến tham dự đại hội.)



Gen. Prichai speaks at the Conference. (Tướng Prichai phát biểu tại đại hội.)

23)2003, introducing members of the Provisional Government of Free Vietnam at UC Irvine, California.



Members of the Provisional Government of Free Vietnam in front of countrymen (Các thành viên của Chính Phủ Lâm Thời VNTD trình diện trước đồng bào)



Compatriots wave flags to show their support for the Provisional GFVN. (Đồng hương vẫy cờ ủng hộ Chính Phủ Lâm Thời VNTD.)



Mr. Dennis Cartron – USIM Director speaks at the ceremony. (Ông Dennis Cartron – Chủ tịch tổ chức USIM phát biểu tại buổi lễ.)

24)2005, the National People's Conference (II) was held in Anaheim Convention Center.



5,000 people including multiple politicians from all over the world participated in the historic day of the GFVN.

(5 ngàn người bao gồm nhiều chính khách từ khắp nơi trên thế giới đã về tham dự kỳ đại hội lịch sử của CPVNTD.)



General Nguyen Khanh assigns Adm. Lam Nguon Tanh as Prime Minister of the GFVN. Tướng Nguyễn Khánh bổ nhiệm Đô Đốc Lâm Ngươn Tánh làm Thủ Tướng Chính Phủ VNTD.)



Compatriots warmly greet Head of State Nguyen Khanh and the GFVN's Cabinet. (Đồng hương nhiệt liệt chào đón Quốc Trưởng Nguyễn Khánh và nội các CPVNTD.)

25)2006: Operation General Offensive kicked off in Vietnam. Mr. Nguyen Huu Chanh was captured on the way to Laos to infiltrate Vietnam.



Demonstrators call for the release of Mr. Nguyen Huu Chanh. (Đoàn biểu tình kêu gọi trả tự do cho ông Nguyễn Hữu Chánh.)



Compatriots join in hunger strike at the Korean Consulate General. (Đồng hương biểu tình tuyệt thực tại Tổng Lãnh Sự Nam Hàn.)



The 3rd day of the hunger strike at the Korean Consulate General (Ngày tuyệt thực thứ 3 tại Tổng Lãnh Sự Nam Hàn)



Demonstrators on Bolsa Ave (Đoàn biểu tình trên đường Bolsa)



Demonstrators in front of the White House (Đoàn biểu tình trước Tòa Bạch Óc)

26)2006: GFVN's members who had been arrested in Vietnam were released at the request of U.S. government.



Mrs. Nguyen Thuong Cuc (left) at the trial in Saigon City (Bà Nguyễn Thương Cúc (trái) tại phiên tòa ở Sài Gòn)



Nguyen Thuong Cuc Foshee of Orlando and Huynh Bich Lien are surrounded by Vietnamese guards as she is on her trial to begin Friday, Nov. 10 in Saigon City, Vietnam.

Bà Nguyễn Thương Cúc Foshee (cư dân Orlando) và Bà Huỳnh Bích Liên trong vòng vây công an CSVN tại phiên tòa ngày 10 tháng 11 tại Sài Gòn, Việt Nam)

27) Aug 2006: Mr. Nguyen Huu Chanh was freed and returned to the United States.



Mr. Nguyen Huu Chanh got home safe and sound from South Korean Supreme Court. (Ông Nguyễn Hữu Chánh trở về Mỹ an toàn từ Tòa Thượng Thẩm Nam Hàn.)



Compatriots gather at LAX to greet Mr. Nguyen Huu Chanh. (Đồng hương tập trung tại phi trường LA để chào đón ông Nguyễn Hữu Chánh.)



Hundreds of countrymen and American media gather at LAX to greet Mr. Nguyen Huu Chanh. (Hàng trăm đồng bào cùng các cơ quan truyền thông Hoa Kỳ tập trung tại phi trường LA để chào mừng ông Nguyễn Hữu Chánh trở về.)

28)November 2006, Mrs. Nguyen Thuong Cuc Foshee and other GFVN's members was also discharged and returned to the US.



Mrs. Nguyen Thuong Cuc got home safe after being sentenced for 15 months in Vietnam. (Bà Nguyễn Thương Cúc trở về Mỹ an toàn sau 15 tháng bị giam cầm tại Việt Nam.)



Nguyen Thuong Cuc Foshee, shown leaving a Saigon City court after sentencing Friday, was released ahead of an international summit.

(Bà Nguyễn Thương Cúc chuẩn bị rời Sài Gòn sau khi bị kết án, nhưng được phóng thích trước khi một phiên họp quốc tế diễn ra tại Việt Nam.)

29)2008, Mr. Nguyen Huu Chanh and Gen. Nguyen Khanh attended a Human Rights hearing at the United Nations.



Mr. Nguyen Huu Chanh and Gen. Nguyen Khanh at the 5th International Human Rights 2008 (Ông Nguyễn Hữu Chánh và Tướng Nguyễn Khánh tại Phiên Điều Trần Nhân quyền tại LHQ năm 2008)



Mr. Nguyen Huu Chanh at the 5th Annual International Human Rights Summit 2008 (Ông Nguyễn Hữu Chánh tại Phiên Điều Trần Nhân quyền tại LHQ năm 2008)



GFVN Delegation at the 5th Annual International Human Rights Summit 2008 (Phái đoàn CPVNTD tại Phiên Điều Trần Nhân quyền tại LHQ năm 2008)

30)2008: Conferences of the Vietnamese National Party. The Government of Free Vietnam temporarily dissolved.



Leadership members of the Vietnamese National Party (Thành phần Ban Lãnh Đạo của Đảng Dân Tộc Việt Nam)



Compatriots at the Vietnamese National Party Conference 2008 (Đồng hương tham dự tại Đại Hội Đảng Dân Tộc Việt Nam 2008)



Prof. Ha The Ruyet speaks at the Party Conference. (Giáo Sư Hà Thế Ruyệt phát biểu tại Đại Hội Đảng.)

31)2009 - 2012: Demonstrating for the release of activists Vo Duc Van – Nguyen Tan Vinh – Huynh Ngoc Thuan – Phan Nguyen Thanh Hien Si and other 37 GFVN's members.



Thousands rally to call for the release of Vo Duc Van. (Hàng ngàn người kêu gọi phóng thích Võ Đức Văn.)



Supporters of Vo Duc Van hold a demonstration calling for his release. (Đồng bào biểu tình kêu gọi trả tự do cho Võ Đức Văn)

32)2009 - 2014: Media activities of the Vietnamese National Party (Radio - Television and Press)



Opening ceremony of Radio Free Vietnam (Lễ khánh thành Đài Phát Thanh VNTD)



2nd anniversary of Global TV (Lễ kỷ niệm 2 năm thành lập Global TV)



3rd anniversary of Global TV (Lễ kỷ niệm 3 năm thành lập Global TV)

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TINH THẨN ĐẦN TỘC TỰ QUYẾT VÀ DŪNG KHÍ VIỆT HAM



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Dan Toc newspaper – the official mouthpiece of the Party (Báo Dân Tộc - cơ quan ngôn luận của Đảng Dân Tộc Việt Nam)

- 33)2015: officially announced leadership members of the Alliance of Vietnamese People and program of action.
- 34)2016: The Alliance of Vietnamese People announced the political solution for Vietnam before 2020.



The Alliance of Vietnamese People's Conference, 2016 (Đại Hội Liên Minh Dân Tộc Việt Nam 2016)



Compatriots attend the conference. (Đồng hương tham dự đại hội.)

This White Paper with unedited photos and documents is to pay tribute to people who have been unwaveringly fighting for a better future of Vietnam, the country that has been suffering for more than 70 years under a brutal Communist regime.

If the United States wants to regain reliability from Asian countries, then they should be responsible for the Vietnam Conflict, especially for South Vietnamese people.

The United States must demonstrate to the world that they did not betray South Vietnam and the supreme sacrifices of 58,000 US troops in the conflict against Communist forces would not have been made in vain and pointless.

If the US does not directly support those organizations in fighting for freedom and democracy in Vietnam, then the US should not implement requests from Hanoi administration, hindering our struggles.

Vietnam will definitely regain FREEDOM and DEMOCRACY, because almost 100 million Vietnamese people at home and abroad do not want to live under a Communist regime.

Nothing can stop the wave of FREEDOM to Vietnam in the coming year of 2020.