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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

**Collection Name** WHITE HOUSE OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT  
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**Withdrawer**

DLB 7/16/2023

**File Folder** CO172 (VIETNAM) (250000-399999)

**FOIA**

S10-306

**Box Number** 221

SYSTEMATIC

1345

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
250880	MEMO	ROBERT MCFARLANE TO PATRICK BUCHANAN, RE: VIETNAM -- TENS YEARS AFTER <b>R 7/17/2023 NSC/DEPT. OF STATE WAIVERS</b>	2	4/11/1985	B1 <i>P5 CAS 7/16/1999</i>
250881	MEMO	PAT BUCHANAN TO DONALD REGAN, ET AL., RE: VIETNAM -- TEN YEARS AFTER <b>R 7/6/1999 CAS P5 REVIEW</b>	2	4/5/1985	P5
250882	MEMO	DUPLICATE OF #250881 (DONALD REGAN COPY) <b>R 7/6/1999 CAS P5 REVIEW</b>	2	4/5/1985	P5
250883	MEMO	DRAFT (EDITED) COPY OF #250881 <b>R 7/6/1999 CAS P5 REVIEW</b>	2	ND	P5
250884	MEMO	FIRST DRAFT OF #250881 <b>R 7/6/1999 CAS P5 REVIEW</b>	2	ND	P5

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

C.F. 2733

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 11, 1985

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CO172

ND 9016



*Handwritten initials*

MEMORANDUM FOR PATRICK BUCHANAN

FROM: ROBERT C. MCFARLANE *RM*

SUBJECT: Vietnam -- Ten Years After

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NSC/StateWriters

BY *dr* NARA DATE 7/17/2023

Appreciated your thoughts on the subject. There have been several meetings on this beginning in February in which a member of my staff participated.

One of the judgments made concerned media reaction to the anniversary which you have raised. It was determined, and thus far borne out, that rather than focusing on the war itself, except historically, the media would turn an eye towards current conditions in Vietnam, a subject you also covered. CBS coverage, The Wall Street Journal and some parts of the weekly news magazines have been making these points effectively for us. Clearly, there will be plenty of inaccurate reporting, especially about the US role, but the judgment of whether we could change it is problematic at best. Witness the opinion polls and some of the latest reporting in Newsweek and Time on the war itself -- but also being somewhat offset by President Nixon's book.

The parallels that are attempted between Vietnam and Central America are much less frequent than 2-3 years ago and we have worked hard to make sure that the distinctive differences in conditions are drawn. The case can be made in terms of parallel Communist behavior and Congressional reluctance, but the popular media tend to focus on direct US intervention into an insurgent environment, then proceed to draw parallels that have hurt us in the past.

As a result of our interagency work, specific actions that have taken place or underway include:

- Secretary Weinberger's speech on April 4 to the World Affairs Council, subject: Southeast Asia. His speech clearly highlighted the results of Vietnamese policy as you outlined.
- Secretary Shultz is considering an address which would draw on similar themes and make needed policy points on the current Cambodian struggle.
- Emphasis on honoring Vietnam veterans will be done by Secretary Weinberger at Arlington on Memorial Day.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NSC #8508733

- State, Defense, NSC personnel have been doing backgrounders and on-record interviews for several weeks and will continue through the period.
- White House public liaison is considering an event highlighting the plight of refugees and has been coordinating with my staff.
- The President is scheduled to have lunch with Dith Pran (The Killing Fields) and the academy award winning actor who portrayed him. This event will be accompanied by appropriate publicity on the refugee situation and the President's personal concern over their plight.

We want to reinforce public focus on the results of Vietnamese behavior, but avoid an official debate rooted in direct US involvement. The current plight of those in Vietnam, economically and politically, the reeducation camps, the boat people, the Cambodian invasion and the new Soviet presence in Vietnam are powerful messages that the media understand and are reporting.

In various ways (privately in our negotiations and publicly), we have played on Vietnam's sensitivities to its own professed nationalism and Soviet dependence. We have emphasized that it is in Vietnam's national interest to look forward as we do. We have made it known to them privately and publicly that we are over the war and they can overcome it also by negotiating with ASEAN and resolving the bilateral issues between us (POW/MIA, reeducation, etc.). This path has worked well for us in a number of areas and is supported by our ASEAN friends in the region, two of which are treaty allies.

In the deliberations, a Presidential radio address, vice a speech, was discussed as a possibility, keying on the tone in the President's July speech to the National League of Families, at the entombment of the Vietnam Unknown and at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial. It was decided not to put the President out front, but a draft could be considered if it would move Southeast Asian policy forward, reinforce our attempts to resolve the POW/MIA issue and free the reeducation camp inmates.

cc: Donald T. Regan  
Ben Elliott  
Mike Deaver

309645

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SP

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

JV

PY

April 5, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR DONALD T. REGAN  
BUD McFARLANE  
BEN ELLIOTT  
JOHN POINDEXTER

FROM: PAT BUCHANAN *PJB*

SUBJECT: VIETNAM -- TEN YEARS AFTER

From Monday's Issues Lunch, my suggestion is we pre-empt network coverage from Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City which will surely emphasize the following: What a waste of American lives was Vietnam! What a stupid, tragic, unwinnable war! We must avoid all future Vietnams -- especially any involvement in a quagmire like Central America.

The way to pre-empt, it seems to me, is with a Presidential speech, an unanticipatec surprise for the press, no advance notice, where the President discards his expected text and devotes a speech to "The Lessons of Vietnam."

As the President did Monday, he might:

A) Open by discussing how in 1972, the South Vietnamese, with all Americans gone, or on their way out, controlled every provincial capital -- that the enemy was militarily neutralized -- that we signed a peace accord.

B) Next came massive Communist violations of the agreement, combined with the U.S. Congress forcing the South Vietnamese to "fight a poor man's war" resulted in South Vietnamese defeat, more than two years later. At the height of the war, the U.S. was spending \$30 billion a year to fight it; at war's close, Congress was reducing Saigon's aid to one percent of that figure.

South Vietnam, as a consequence, was defeated and overrun.

Consider what followed: 1) Tyranny. 2) "Re-education" camps still holding thousands. 3) Half a million boat people, maybe as many again drowned in the South China Sea. 4) The New Vietnam is a militarist, aggressor nation, invading Cambodia. 5) The country of South Vietnam -- which exported rice during the war -- now an economic basket case. 6) Instead of American planes and ships, we now have Soviet planes and ships operating out of Danang and Cam Ranh Bay.

Is that what we want for Central America?

Again, recommend a surprise speech by the President, say, just before the last week of April that would put our position, our side of this national debate, on the record, before we get buried in the Left's version, courtesy of the networks.

309645  
CO172

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

April 5, 1985

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BUD MCFARLANE  
BEN ELLIOTT  
JOHN POINDEXTER

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South Vietnam, as a consequence, was defeated and overrun.

Consider what followed: 1) Tyranny. 2) "Re-education" camps still holding thousands. 3) Half a million boat people, maybe as many again drowned in the South China Sea. 4) The New Vietnam is a militarist, aggressor nation, invading Cambodia. 5) The country of South Vietnam -- which exported rice during the war -- now an economic basket case. 6) Instead of American planes and ships, we now have Soviet planes and ships operating out of Danang and Cam Ranh Bay.

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D R A F T

MEMORANDUM FOR DONALD T. REGAN  
BUD MCFARLANE  
BEN ELLIOTT  
JOHN POINDEXTER

FROM: PAT BUCHANAN

SUBJECT: VIETNAM -- TEN YEARS AFTER

*Chen - 90  
single space*

From ~~today's~~ <sup>Monday's</sup> Issues Lunch, my suggestion is ~~that we attempt~~ to pre-empt ~~the~~ network coverage from Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City which will surely emphasize the following: What a waste of American lives! <sup>was Vietnam</sup> What a stupid, tragic, unwinnable war! ~~this was~~. We must avoid all future Vietnams -- especially any involvement in a quagmire like Central America.

The way to pre-empt, it seems to me, is with a Presidential speech, an unanticipated surprise for the press, no advance notice, where the President discards his ~~anticipated~~ <sup>expected</sup> text and devotes a speech to "The Lessons of Vietnam."

As the President did ~~today~~ <sup>Monday</sup>, he might:

A) Open by discussing how in 1972, the South Vietnamese, with all Americans gone, or on their way <sup>out</sup>, controlled every provincial capital <sup>H</sup> that the enemy was militarily neutralized <sup>H</sup> that we signed a peace accord.

B) Next <sup>CAME</sup> massive Communist violations of the agreement, combined with the U.S. Congress forcing the South Vietnamese to "fight a poor man's war" resulted in South Vietnamese defeat, more than two years later. At the height of the war, the U.S. was spending \$30 billion a year to fight it; at war's close, Congress was reducing <sup>Saigon's aid</sup> to one percent of that figure, ~~Saigon's military support for survival.~~

South Vietnam, as a consequence, was defeated and overrun. Consider what <sup>Followed</sup> happened: 1) Tyranny. 2) "Re-education" camps still holding thousands. 3) Half a million boat people, maybe as many again drowned in <sup>The</sup> South China Sea. 4) The New Vietnam <sup>15</sup> a militarist, aggressor nation, invading Cambodia. 5) The country of South Vietnam -- which exported rice during the war -- now an economic basket case. 6) Instead of American planes and ships, we now have Soviet planes and ships operating out of Danang and Cam <sup>T</sup> Ran Bay.

Is that what we want for Central America? Because that is what we are risking in our own backyard, if Congress writes off the Freedom Fighters and allows the Soviets to consolidate a beachhead and revolutionary base camp in Central America.

Again, recommend a surprise speech by the President, say, just before the last week of April that would put our position, our side of this national <sup>debate</sup> debate, on the record, before we get buried in the Left's version, courtesy of the networks. ~~Chi Minh City, and Hanoi.~~

Memorandum to Donald T. Regan, John Poindexter, Bud McFarlane, Ben Elliott

From Pat Buchanan

From today's Issues Lunch, my suggestion is that we ~~pre-empt~~ <sup>account to</sup> the network coverage from Hanoi and Ho Chi Min <sup>n/city</sup> City, which will surely emphasize the following: What a waste of American lives! What a stupid, tragic, unwinnable war this was. We must avoid all future Vietnams --- especially any involvement in <sup>ag</sup>aguamire like Central America.

The way to pre-empt, it seems, to me ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> with a Presidential speech, an unanticipated ~~surprise~~ surprise for the press, no advance notice, where the President discards his anticipated text and devotes a ~~speech~~ <sup>speech</sup> to the ~~topic~~ "The Lessons of Vietnam."

As the President did ~~do~~ today, he ~~can~~ <sup>can</sup> ~~might~~ <sup>might</sup>:

A) Open by discussing how in 1972, the South Vietnamese, with all Americans gone, or on their way, controlled every provincial capital, that the enemy was militarily ~~defeated or neutralized~~ <sup>defeated</sup>, that we signed a peace ~~accord~~ <sup>accord</sup>.

B) <sup>North</sup> Massive Communist ~~violations~~ <sup>violations</sup> of the agreement, combined with the U.S. Congress forcing the South Vietnamese to "fight a poor man's war" resulted in South Vietnamese defeat, ~~more than~~ <sup>more than</sup> ~~two~~ <sup>more than</sup> two years later. At the height of the war the U.S. was spending \$30 billion a year to fight it; at war's close, Congress was reducing to one percent of that figure, Saigon's military support for survival.

South Vietnam, as a consequence, was defeated and overrun---and consider what happened: 1) Tyranny 2) "Re'education" Camps still holding Thousands. 3) Half a million boat people, maybe ~~that many~~ <sup>as many</sup> drowned in that South China Sea. 4) The New Vietnam a militarist, aggressor nation, invading ~~Cambodia~~ <sup>Cambodia</sup>, 5) The country of South Vietnamese---which exported rice during the war---~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> now an economic basket case. 6) Instead of American ~~lanes~~ <sup>lanes</sup> and ships, we now have Soviet planes and ships operating out of Danang and Camh Ran Bay.

~~Yes, there are comparisons.~~ <sup>comparisons</sup> Is that what we want for Central America. <sup>?</sup>

Because that is what we are risking in our own backyard, if Congress writes off the Freedom Fighters and allows the Soviets to consolidate a beachhead and

revolutionary base camp in Central America.

Again, <sup>Recommend</sup> a surprise speech by the President, say, ~~xxx~~ just before the last week of April <sup>That</sup> would put our position, our side of this national debate, on the record, before we get <sup>buried in the</sup> ~~the news~~ left's version, courtesy of the networks from ~~xxx~~ Ho Chi Minh City, and Hanoi.

FROM  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. J. R. Rosencrans  
Post Office Box 2100  
Anderson, Indiana 46018

JV

850521



To J. R. Rosencrans - With appreciation,  
every good wish & Very Best  
Regards - Ronald Reagan

re: Presidential  
Comment About Vietnam.

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SP

ND016

PR003

PR00501

PR00502

April 24, 1985

3/10

Dear Mr. President,

I would like to thank you for your comment a few nights ago, About "Not Losing the Viet Nam War."

You are 100% correct we never lost a battle in the years that we spent defending South Viet Nam.

I'm very happy somebody else has had enough, of the media, distorting the Honor of America, and the men who fought for our Country. Thank you for standing up for the Americans who went to Viet Nam.

Honest "you made my day"

My Best wishes go out to you and your family.

J.R. Rosencrans

1st Marine Air Wing Viet Nam 1968 - 1969

City of Anderson

Department of Fire

44 West 5th Street 46018

P.O. Box 2100

Anderson, Indiana 46018



**CITY OF ANDERSON**

DEPARTMENT OF FIRE

P. O. Box 2100  
44 West Fifth Street

**ANDERSON, INDIANA 46018**

Phone — Chief's Office  
317 646-5691

**STOP FIRES  
SAVE LIVES**

31 **TIMOTHY M. MOORE**  
Chief

**CARL T. GREENLEE**  
Deputy Chief

✓ **J. R. ROSECRANS**  
Deputy Chief  
Dir. Fire Prevention

**RICHARD BEVELHIMER**  
Asst. Deputy Chief

April 24, 1985

AH  
Dear Ms President,

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Honored "you make my day"

My Best wishes go out to you  
and your family.

J.R. Rosencrans  
1<sup>st</sup> Marine Air Wing Viet Nam, <sup>ret</sup> 1968-1969

sg

October 28, 1985

VI

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COITD

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FG006-01

Dear Dr. Chang:

Thank you for your letter of September 16 and for your article from Newsweek on the situation in Vietnam.

While I cannot schedule far in advance, I would be glad to chat with you when you are in Washington.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Patrick J. Buchanan  
Assistant to the President

Dr. Parris H. Chang  
1221 Edward Street  
State College, PA 16801

PJB/KF/vml (10PJBA)



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Thank you for your letter of September 16

and for your article from NEWSWEEK. on

The situation in Vietnam.

While I cannot schedule far in advance

I would be glad to chat with you

when you are in Washington.

With ed gd wish

PJB

*With respect*

*Parris H. Chang Ph.D.*

PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE  
CHAIRMAN, ASIAN AREAS STUDIES

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TEL: (814) 237-0538

哥倫比亞大學博士  
賓州州立大學政治系教授  
兼亞洲研究會主席

張

旭

成



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
UNITED STATES ARMY JOHN F. KENNEDY SPECIAL WARFARE CENTER  
FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA 28307-5000

Sept. 16, 1985

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF:

Dear Mr. Buchannan:

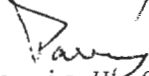
Greetings from Fort Bragg. In the current academic year I am serving as a visiting scholar at the School of Internation studies at the Special Warfare Center here.

Enclosed please kindly find an article of mine in the overseas edition of Newsweek. If you approve of the idea I put forth(i.e. for the U.S. to play a more active and forceful role), please circulate the article to concerned friends.

You and I have changed letters for quite sometime. I wonder if you would see me if I come to Washington? I can be reached at this telephone number 919/396-5608, or 396-2523.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

  
Parris H. Chang  
Visiting professor



# America's Cambodian Dilemma

OPINION/PARRIS CHANG

Secretary of State George Shultz's visit last July to the refugee camps along the Thai-Cambodian border highlighted a continuing American policy dilemma. On the one hand, the United States repudiates both the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia and the puppet Heng Samrin regime installed there by Hanoi; it also wants to contain Vietnamese expansionism in Indochina. On the other hand, it is unwilling or unable to play a forceful role, due to its disappointing and demoralizing experience in the Vietnam War.

As a result, the Reagan administration has so far resorted to nonmilitary means to achieve its purposes vis-à-vis Cambodia. This low-key U.S. policy has failed to coax Hanoi to the negotiating table or compel it to withdraw the 160,000 Vietnamese occupation troops from Cambodia. It is true that Vietnam, despite its annual dry-season offensives, is unable to wipe out the Cambodian nationalists and extinguish the resistance led by Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann. The anti-Vietnamese forces have successfully pursued their guerrilla war inside Cambodia. The result is a military stalemate. "This will be a long, long war, with no clear winner or loser," Prince Sihanouk told me in a recent interview in North Korea.

**Drain:** This impasse may be acceptable, even desirable, to China, the United States and some members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. It serves to bleed and weaken Vietnam and drain Vietnamese and Soviet resources. However, there are also clear dangers that Vietnam, backed by the Soviets and indirectly aided by Washington's weak policy, could consolidate its hold on Cambodia. In time Vietnam could pose an even more severe threat to Thailand if Cambodia ceases to be a buffer zone. To protect itself from Vietnam, Thailand seems likely to align itself more closely with and depend even more on China. Such a development could divide Thailand from other ASEAN members that are apprehensive about Peking's intentions toward Southeast Asia.

But there is a way out of the current stalemate: a negotiated settlement that would mean concessions from all the parties and the creation of an independent, non-aligned Cambodia, whose permanent neutrality would be guaranteed by the United

Nations or the major powers. It would have five points:

1. The termination of the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia and a phased withdrawal of Vietnamese troops.
2. The introduction of an international or U.N. peacekeeping force and the establishment of a provisional governing authority.
3. The disarmament of all Cambodian factions.
4. Free elections—under U.N. supervision—to choose a popularly supported national government.
5. The infusion of international aid to both Cambodia and Vietnam for their economic reconstruction.

Any solution hinges on the cooperation

## Can Washington overcome its Vietnam syndrome and play a key role again in Southeast Asia?

of Vietnam. More active and forceful U.S. involvement could significantly raise the price of Vietnam's occupation and, eventually, compel Hanoi to come to the negotiating table and accept a political solution.

The \$5 million aid package recently approved by the U.S. House of Representatives is a good beginning, symbolizing the softening of congressional and public opposition to U.S. involvement in Indochina. But it's only a beginning. The amount pales in comparison with the annual aid—approximately \$4 billion—that Vietnam has been receiving from Moscow. To counter that, the United States should greatly step up both economic and military support to the noncommunist forces. This would increase the likelihood of defections from the Heng Samrin puppet forces and from the Peking-supported Khmer Rouge, whose 35,000 troops constitute the strongest anti-Vietnamese force. Such a strengthened resistance could also become a viable alternative to the Khmer Rouge. This would alleviate what remains a key concern of Hanoi's despite last week's announced re-

tirement of Pol Pot: that the Khmer Rouge, whose brutal and tyrannical rule under Pol Pot killed as many as 2 million Cambodians between 1975 and 1979, will take over if the Vietnamese forces leave Cambodia.

**Distress:** A negotiated settlement will allow Vietnam to extricate itself from the Cambodian morass and make peace with China and with the members of ASEAN. It will also initiate a reconciliation of relations between Vietnam and the United States and permit the flow of international economic aid for Vietnam's postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction. Vietnam has been at war for 40 years and is now one of the world's poorest countries. It is critically short of energy, raw materials and food. However tough and hardy Hanoi's top leaders may be, there are unmistakable signs of indiscipline, demoralization and corruption among the rank-and-file cadres after so many years of struggle, hardship and deprivation. Moreover, to the distress of the proud Vietnamese, their nation is totally dependent on Moscow's good will.

Moscow, for a number of reasons, may not block a settlement. The Soviets have to carry a heavy financial burden for Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia, and their resources are not without limits. Furthermore, Soviet support of Vietnam has exacerbated Moscow's difficulties with Washington, added another issue to the Sino-Soviet conflict and damaged Soviet relations with ASEAN. For its part, Peking, though a longtime supporter of the Khmer Rouge, has indicated its willingness to accept a negotiated settlement, regardless of the fortunes of its proxy.

This leaves Washington. Will it step into the conflict in Indochina and step up military aid to pressure Hanoi to reach a compromise settlement? For this to happen, America, a decade after its debacle in Indochina, would have to overcome the psychological paralysis of its Vietnam syndrome. That's a tall order—perhaps even one that is out of reach right now. But the fate of Cambodia depends on that order being filled.

*Parris Chang is a visiting professor at the School of International Studies, John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center, Fort Bragg, N.C.*

UNCLASSIFIED  
(Classification)

369010  
1181  
20172  
FG006-12

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT  
TRANSMITTAL FORM

S/S 8535084

Date NOV 20 1985



For: Mr. Robert C. McFarlane  
National Security Council  
The White House

Reference:

To: Robert McFarlane From: James Trullinger  
Date: November 14, 1985 Subject: Vietnam Freedom Fighters

WH Referral Dated: November 25, 1985 NSC ID# 8509367  
(if any)

         The attached item was sent directly to the  
Department of State

Action Taken:

- A draft reply is attached.
- A draft reply will be forwarded.
- A translation is attached.
- x   An information copy of a direct reply is attached.
- We believe no response is necessary for the reason  
cited below.
- The Department of State has no objection to the  
proposed travel.
- Other.

Remarks:

  
Nicholas Platt  
Executive Secretary

NSC#8509367

UNCLASSIFIED  
(Classification)

*9 file  
not controlled*



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

November 27, 1985

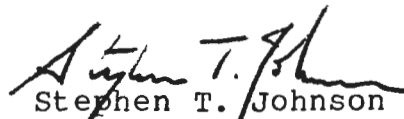
Mr. James W. Trullinger  
36-20 Bowne Street  
Flushing, New York 11354

Dear Mr. Trullinger:

I have been asked to reply to your November 14 letter to Mr. Robert McFarlane in which you asked his advice concerning your effort to seek assistance for the United Front of Patriotic Forces for the Liberation of Vietnam.

We appreciate your desire to assist Vietnamese wishing to change the repressive regime now in power in their country, but it is the policy of the United States Government not to give support to such efforts. We are not in a position, therefore, to offer you the advice you ask for.

Sincerely,

  
Stephen T. Johnson  
Country Officer for  
Vietnam

REFERRAL

DATE: 25 NOV 85

MEMORANDUM FOR: STATE SECRETARIAT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION:

TO: MCFARLANE

SOURCE: TRULLINGER, J

DATE: 14 NOV 85

KEYWORDS: VIETNAM

MP

SUBJ: LTR TO MCFARLANE FM TRULLINGER RE VIETNAM FREEDOM FIGHTERS

REQUIRED ACTION: DIRECT REPLY FURNISH INFO COPY

DUE DATE: 02 DEC 85

COMMENTS:

*Diare G. Ross*

FOR WILLIAM F. MARTIN  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

*processed in  
AS # 2300  
11/26/85*



James W. Trullinger  
36-20 Bowne Street  
Flushing, New York 11354  
(212) 539-4798

9367  
NOV 18 1985

369010  
November 14, 1985

00172

Robert McFarlane  
National Security Advisor  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. McFarlane:

I am writing to introduce myself and to ask your advice in organizing to assist a superb group, the freedom fighters of Vietnam.

First, a brief word about myself. I was formerly a U.S. Foreign Service Reserve Officer and served in Vietnam. While there, I devoted my free time to assist a program with which you may be familiar, the Shoeshine Boys Project homes for orphaned children. Later, I conducted research for my Ph.D. in Vietnam, and in 1980 published the results as a book. Currently, I am working for a division of Capital Cities Communications in New York City.

As you can see from the attached documents, I have been honored with the title of official U.S. fund-raiser for the United Front of Patriotic Forces for the Liberation of Vietnam -- Vietnam's freedom fighters. This group is an effective and growing force on the ground in Vietnam, and it has mounted various activities there. In addition, the freedom fighters conduct limited activities in Cambodia, in conjunction with the Cambodian resistance.

As you probably know, the United Front and its leader, Mr. Le Quoc Tuy, are currently receiving some limited assistance from the world community. But serious needs remain, especially for food, clothes, medicine, and other types of non-military items.

Mr. Tuy and his fellow leaders are interested in receiving help from the U.S., but at this time not from our government. Their desire is to mobilize U.S. private sector resources for strictly humanitarian aid. As Mr. Tuy told me, his group only needs offer food and clothing to deserters from the Vietnamese Army in Cambodia, and they will come over in large numbers!

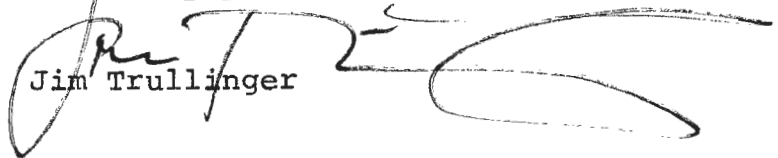
I am writing you to ask your advice in this important support effort, and to ask for introductions to private sector Americans who might be available to help establish a small support committee for the Vietnamese freedom fighters. I have already been in touch with Gen. Singlaub,

who has given encouragement. Can you think of any others I might approach? Frankly, I need your help getting started, but realize that I must not expect any official U.S. Government assistance.

I invite you or your associates, or those you may care to introduce, to contact me at your convenience. You may reach me from 9AM to 5PM at (212) 741-6726, and at home at (718) 539-4798.

I hope to hear from you directly or indirectly, and I hope that from it all some help will flow to an inspiring group of brave Vietnamese men and women.

Sincerely yours,

  
Jim Trullinger

Enclosures



# UNIFIED FRONT OF PATRIOTIC FORCES FOR THE LIBERATION OF VIET-NAM

COMMISSION OF FOREIGN RELATIONS

## C E R T I F I C A T E

---

To whom it may be concern,

This is to certify that:

Mr Jim TRULLINGER

Is the Official Fund raiser for the UNITED FRONT OF PATRIOTIC FORCES FOR THE LIBERATION OF VIET NAM ( UFPF/LVN ) ( Art.117/b of 1976 Central Committee for all functions in abroad ;....).

This document will serve as creditals of official autorisation<sup>y</sup> specifically guaranteeing his quality to negotiate with the American Enterprises and Organizations for all support to Viet Nam Resistance Forces fighting against Communist occupation in Indochina.

Signed, certified and registred on July 29th, 1985, in Paris with the reference FR/Eur 85/102.



On behalf of the Central Committee  
of UFPF/LVN,

Nguyen Bathien, M.D, D.Sc;  
Special Counselor,  
Commission of Foreign Relations.

NBT/ag

# Yank Gives Hope To Hungry Viet Children

New York (AP)—For 500 children who are usually homeless and nearly always hungry, the man to see in Da Nang, South Vietnam, is a lanky, handsome, 26-year-old American named Jim Trullinger.

He's easy to find, a conspicuous man at 6-feet plus next to the crowds of chattering children who seek him out.

Since shortly after arriving in Da Nang in 1969, Trullinger has run a youth hostel for 50 children, a volunteer project that dovetails with his job as an officer of the Agency for International Development.

Although he usually deals in the essentials: food, medicine and shelter for children either orphaned by the war or runaways, he has had to improvise to meet a wide range of problems.

In the two years he has run the hostel, Trullinger has cared for infants, bailed youngsters out of jail, reunited lost children with relatives and counseled youths emotionally hurt and hardened by a decade of war.

"Their feelings are usually pretty confused, sometimes they're hostile or cynical or just totally withdrawn," Trullinger said during a recent vacation visit to his parents' home in Syosset, on Long Island.

"But the one emotion they can't hide for long is an almost desperate need for love," he said. "Some of these kids have lived most of their lives in the

streets, and they've never had somebody to care about them."

## "Dust Of Life"

Although the children are Vietnamese, they are largely ignored by local government officials already burdened down by other problems, said Trullinger. Da Nang residents call them Bui Doi—"dust of life."

Trullinger's own involvement with the children began a few months after he arrived in Da Nang and set out to practice his Vietnamese on two shoeshine boys. They told him about their residence, and he asked to see it.

"I went there and found about 15 boys living in an old, abandoned house at the end of an alley," he said. "The kids would just go there at night and sleep on the floor. The rest of the time, they'd be out in the streets trying to earn money to eat, or they'd steal food."

## Got Student To Help

Although a newcomer himself, Trullinger appealed to local Vietnamese for help, and he persuaded an older student to move into the house.

Slowly, there were other improvements; sleeping mats on the floor, a regular meal every day, the beginnings of a school. And other children, approaching shyly or defiantly asked to live there.

"A lot of times, the kids just come up to me in the streets," said Trullinger. "The hardest thing in the world for me to do

is to turn them away. But we have room for 50 and it filled up pretty fast."

At about the same time Trullinger was setting up the hostel in late 1969, he met Richard Hughes, 26, another American who had organized two similar youth hostels in Saigon.

From their chance meeting at the Da Nang Press Club, the two men agreed to combine their projects and seek private donations in the United States and elsewhere.

Their new umbrella organization, called Shoeshine Boys Foundation, Inc., now operates the one hostel in Da Nang and four in Saigon.

"The biggest problem always has been money," said Trullinger. "After two years, we still operate one month at a time. First we pay the rent, and whatever is left over goes for food."

## Hunger Persists

"Some months, our kids still go hungry," he said.

Trullinger, home from Vietnam for the first time in 18 months, spent most of a one-month vacation seeking donations for the foundation, its only source of income.

"I would talk to groups of kids, to anyone who would listen, and it was discouraging to me," he said. "It seems that Americans just turn away from anything that has to do with Vietnam."

"But the point is that we have no ax to grind. It has nothing to do with politics. Above every-



FRIEND OF CHILDREN—Jim Trullinger, lower left, operates several hostels in Da Nang and Saigon for homeless, hungry youngsters. Trullinger, now on a visit to Manhattan, to raise funds, took the photos, top and lower, right, of children he has helped care for.

thing else, we're doing it because

Trullinger said the foundation hopes eventually to provide some type of mechanical train-

ing for boys at the hostel. But for now, providing the essentials is the biggest problem.

In Da Nang, 50 boys sleep in a single room on quarter-inch

mats, and there is still only one meal a day. School work can be assigned only sporadically, stalled by such things as shortage of writing material.

# Rallying support for a Vietnam cause

## Resistance group seeks to oust communists

By Larry Peterson  
The Register

ANAHEIM — The United States will be used as a support base for a movement to overthrow the communist government of Vietnam, a representative of a resistance movement said here Saturday.

Le Quoc Tuy, speaking through an interpreter, briefed reporters on the resistance after his appearance at a rally at Anaheim High School. Applause from the audience of about 300 frequently interrupted his remarks during the rally, sponsored by a coalition of Vietnamese groups.

He said he was in the United States to "join hands" between the "freedom fighters" and Vietnamese living in the United States. He will speak today in San Jose before traveling to Houston and Washington, D.C.

He said he hoped that the United States would become the same kind of support base for anti-communist insurgents that France was for Vietnamese pro-communist movements in earlier decades. But he was vague about how that would be accomplished.

Tuy said the resistance has received no help from the U.S. government and has not tried to recruit volunteer fighters among Vietnamese living in the United States.

"We have enough hands in Vietnam to do the job," he said.

He said the group intends to seek financial help from Vietnamese living in the United States. There was no apparent solicitation of funds at the rally, during which all the speeches were in Vietnamese.

At the rally and during the interview, Tuy and other resistance supporters answered questions about the movement and about three rebels executed earlier this month by the Vietnamese government.

The three have been proclaimed martyrs in the local Vietnamese community and were honored Monday at a Santa Ana rally attended by 1,000 people. They also have been pictured on posters and in local Vietnamese newspapers.

Chuyen Nguyen of Stanton, a former Vietnamese air force officer and a rally organizer, said the three were among 21 resistance members tried in December. The sentences of two others initially sentenced to death were commuted to life terms and the others were imprisoned for terms of eight to 15 years, he said.

Tuy said the 21 were seeking to attack government facilities at two air bases and to blow up a hotel where Soviet advisers are billeted, but succeeded only in blowing up a bridge about 30 miles from Saigon.

He said the group was caught when members were discovered trying to smuggle arms from the southern part of the country, near the Cambodian border, to the Saigon area.

Tuy declined to say how many resistance members are in Vietnam. He said most rebels have remained in groups of 10 or less recently to avoid detection and have concentrated on fomenting opposition rather than fighting.

He said losses suffered by the group in heavy 1980 fighting forced the group to reduce the scale of its activities. An entire resistance battalion of 180 men

was wiped out, but only after it killed 300 government troops, he said.

Tuy lamented that the American public is resigned to Vietnam remaining under communist control. He also said he hopes that resistance-support efforts won't renew the divisions that split the American people during the controversial American military involvement in Southeast Asia.

Nguyen said the rally was sponsored by the Committee For Just

Cause of Free Vietnam, a coalition of 18 Orange County Vietnamese groups that supports ousting the communists.

Conspicuous among rally organizers were veterans of the Vietnamese armed forces and uniformed members of the anti-communist Vietnamese Youth Organization. Among those who questioned Tuy at the rally were a legless Army veteran, a former general and a member of a Vietnamese students' group at the University of Southern California.



H. Lorren Au Jr./The Register

Le Quoc Tuy, a resistance movement member, addresses a rally in Anaheim on Saturday.

# Viet Struggle Gaining, Says Rebel Leader

By GARY JARLSON, Times Staff Writer

Efforts to overthrow the Vietnamese government have been going on for nearly 10 years and the plot for which three men were recently executed was part of a continuing struggle rather than just an isolated incident, a rebel leader said Saturday in Orange County.

Le Quoc Tuy, identified as the mastermind of the plot and sentenced to death in absentia, said the Communist rulers of his homeland have for years been covering up the activities of his group, the United Front of Patriotic Forces for the Liberation of Vietnam.

Tuy, speaking through an interpreter, said that while the trial last December of 21 men charged with espionage and sabotage was the government's first public admission that there had been attempts at overthrow, such activities have been going on regularly since the Communist takeover of South Vietnam in 1975.

Some of those on trial had been arrested as long ago as 1979 and 1980, Tuy said, and included two field commanders who were captured in the last pitched battle his organization fought with government forces. Tuy escaped from Vietnam in October just before the government arrested a large number of suspected plotters.

All 21 were convicted and three were sentenced to death, including Tuy's younger brother, Le Quoc Quan. The three were executed by firing squads earlier this month.

Tuy was in Orange County on Saturday as part of a speaking tour that will take him to San Jose today and then on to Houston and Washington, D.C. He appeared at Anaheim High School before an estimated 350 members of the Vietnamese community, telling them of his organization's activities and answering questions from the audience.

Tuy's appearance, which was videotaped for broadcast at other meetings, came a week after a rally in Santa Ana at which more than 1,000 people turned out to honor the three men who were executed.

While noting that the "American public doesn't have any expectations of regaining Vietnam from the Communists," Tuy said Saturday it was the aim of his group to try to stir up the Vietnamese populace to

attack the government through such activities as terrorism and sabotage. Its most recent victory was the destruction of a major highway bridge 30 miles from Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon.

After suffering the loss of an entire battalion in the 1980 battle near the Cambodian border, Tuy said, his organization underwent a marked change in strategy and no longer operates with large units. Instead, in an effort to avoid detection, activities are now carried out

by very small groups.

Tuy said his organization has also developed ties with Cambodian rebels who have been battling for months with Vietnamese invasion troops.

Tuy, a former member of the Vietnamese air force who was educated as an engineer in France, denied charges the government made at his compatriots' trial that the group was being supported by the United States, China and Thailand. But he also said he would not rule out asking for aid from other governments at some time in the future.

The rebel leader also said his purpose in coming to the United

States was not to raise money or volunteers for his organization.

"We have enough people already in Vietnam, and we are gaining more from among those who are being drafted into the military, especially those who have gone to fight in Cambodia," he said.

If Vietnamese living in the United States want to donate aid, Tuy said, he will set up a committee to ensure that it gets to his people in Vietnam.

Tuy said that one thing he did not want was for his presence in this country to rekindle the divisiveness the American public experienced during the Vietnam War.



Los Angeles Times

Le Quoc Tuy, giving a speech to Vietnamese in Anaheim.

# Ringleaders of coup plot against Vietnam to face firing squad

Ho Chi Minh City (Reuters, AFP). - Vietnam's Supreme Court yesterday sentenced five people to death by firing squad for plotting to topple the Government with help from China, Thailand and the United States.

The five were among 21 dissidents found guilty of treason and espionage after a five-day trial in which China was named as paymaster of the plot which was allegedly to have been mounted next year. Three others were sentenced to life imprisonment and the rest were given jail terms ranging from eight to twenty years.

About 1,000 spectators packed into the court here. There were gasps as the death sentences were announced.

One defendant closed his eyes and swayed as if he were about to faint. Another tried to speak but a guard clamped a hand over his mouth and hustled him away in handcuffs. All 21 were ordered to stand shoulder-to-shoulder before the five civilian judges for the sentencing which lasted two hours.

Judge Huynh Van Thang said the five, sentenced to death, Mai Van Hanh, Tran Van Ba, Le Quoc Quan, Huynh Vinh Sanh and Ho Thai Bach, were ringleaders of a plot funded and armed by China and backed by Thailand, with US connivance.

Many of the defendants served in the former South Vietnamese Army. They admitted their guilt and pleaded for leniency. Under Vietnam's penal code, the five have seven days to appeal to have their sentences commuted to life imprisonment. There is no appeal against the jail terms.

During the trial, the biggest of its kind since the whole country came under Communist rule at the end of the Vietnam war in 1975, the prosecution said part of the plot was to kidnap or kill French and Soviet diplomats and technicians to sour Hanoi's relations with Paris and Moscow.

The defendants, aged between 20 and 63, were among more than one hundred rebels captured after infiltrating the country since 1981, the court in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, was told.

The aim of the "United Front of Patriotic Forces for the Liberation of Vietnam" was to launch simultaneous guerrilla and sabotage attacks in 1985, including blowing up Soviet ships, the court was told.

One of the defendants, Ho Thai Bach, a leader of the Cao Dai religious sect which has many followers in the Mekong Delta of southern Vietnam, dissociated himself from the Front and protested that he was

being tried "among reactionaries, spies and traitors".

The prosecution said China financed the plot with \$300,000 (£250,000) in cash and more than 100 tonnes of weapons, while the Thai Army trained the rebels.

One of the accused, Tran Van Ba, had confessed to meeting five Americans in Bangkok, including Mr Donald Coleman, the Second Secretary at the embassy, to tell them of the plan. But the US Embassy in Bangkok denied that American diplomats in Thailand took part in, or knew of, the plot. The Thai authorities dismissed the trial as a farce and described the allegations as groundless.

One alleged ringleader, Mai Van Hanh, said he made several visits to Peking after 1975 to discuss spying and sabotage and that his main contact was the Vice-Foreign Minister, Mr Han Nianlong. During the trial, people queued to see piles of Chinese weapons and ammunition the defendants were alleged to have brought with them.

A government spokesman said a few members of the rebel group, including a leader, Le Quoc Tuy, were still at large. But he said: "Basically, the spy ring has been destroyed".

China denied acting as paymaster and said the charges were fabricated.

## Guy Wright



### Fall of Saigon

**W**HILE OTHERS looked backward last week across the 10 years since Saigon fell, some expatriate Vietnamese looked forward to the next decade with a hope of seeing their country free.

At their anniversary observance in Civic Center Plaza, those who share that dream were told what they wanted to hear: "Yes, there is a resistance movement in Vietnam, and it is growing."

The bearer of the good news was Le Quoc Tuy, a founder of the Unified Front of Patriotic Forces for the Liberation of Vietnam — which, as the name suggests, hopes to unite that nation's diverse resistance groups.

From this distance there is no way to verify Tuy's account of growing defiance of the Hanoi regime, but he is accepted by responsible members of the local Vietnamese community, and he offered some tangible evidence that the resistance is more than just talk.

For example, every American who spent much time around Saigon knows the Bien Hoa bridge. It is gone, blown up last August by anti-Communist guerrillas, Tuy said.

Vietnam's controlled press suppressed the news, just as it had suppressed news of all guerrilla activities. But in December the Hanoi government suddenly switched strategy.

It televised a show trial of 21 resistance fighters. Two leaders were executed, including Tuy's brother, who had been captured delivering arms. Tuy himself was sentenced to death in absentia. He had left the country shortly before.

During the trial the government revealed resistance activity far greater than it had previously admitted, including the capture of 119 guerrillas since 1980 and discovery of 2,000 weapons in a single cache.

The 21 men on trial were charged with planning a concerted attack on the Saigon power plant, oil tanks and the barracks of Russian soldiers — targets that Tuy confirmed.

Incidentally, the Vietnamese have coined their own term for their Russian advisers — "Americans without money."

Tuy said the resistance now has secret camps and arms caches in the Vietnamese hinterland. He showed photos of uniformed men with rifles, machine guns and rocket launchers in a jungle compound.

He made no claim that the guerril-

las are ready to take on the Vietnamese army. Their efforts run more toward sabotage and small-scale ambushes. As he described it, the resistance is at about the stage the Viet Cong had achieved in the late 1950s.

But the tables are turned now. The Communists are the visible establishment bedeviled by a shadowy opponent who has the sympathy of a resentful populace.

There is an element of *deja vu* about it all. The resistance is centered in the Mekong Delta, historic hatchery of rebels, including the Viet Cong. The Unified Front was formed by expatriate Vietnamese in Paris, where Ho Chi Minh got his start. It has ties to the Vietnamese religious sects, which have always provided partisan fighters.

Tuy himself belonged to a substantial group of Vietnamese who were unwilling to support either Hanoi or Saigon and sat out the war in France, hoping to formulate a third alternative. With that hope in mind, he returned to South Vietnam the year before the Communists took over and soon plunged into the resistance movement.

He made it clear that he does not seek American military involvement — "the Vietnamese must liberate themselves" — but he would welcome financial help from almost any quarter. Even from China if the terms were right, he said. After all, the Chinese would sleep better if there were no Soviet naval base at Cam Ranh Bay.



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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Send to State for Direct  
reply — info copy  
NSC.

D

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RECEIVED 20 NOV 85 16

TO MCFARLANE

FROM TRULLINGER, J

DOCDATE 14 NOV 85

KEYWORDS: VIETNAM

MP

SUBJECT: LTR TO MCFARLANE FM TRULLINGER RE VIETNAM FREEDOM FIGHTERS

ACTION: RECOMMENDATIONS

DUE: 25 NOV 85 STATUS S FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

CHILDRESS

SIGUR

CANNISTRARO

HALL

THOMPSON

COMMENTS

REF#

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*C 11/25 Direct reply furnish info copy*

DISPATCH

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

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FG006-12

TR

September 19, 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR RONALD K. PETERSON - OMB

FROM: WILLIAM F. MARTIN *WFM*

SUBJECT: State draft report on H.J.Res. 328, to condemn  
the Government of Vietnam for violations of  
human rights

The NSC has reviewed and concurs in the above subject draft report.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

7336

September 11, 1985

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer-  
National Security Council  
Department of Defense

SUBJECT: State draft report on H.J.Res. 328, to condemn the  
Government of Vietnam for violations of human rights.

The Office of Management and Budget requests the views of your agency on the above subject before advising on its relationship to the program of the President, in accordance with OMB Circular A-19.

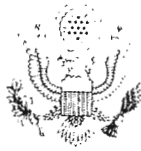
A response to this request for your views is needed no later than FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1985.

Questions should be referred to SueThau/TraceyLawler (395-7300), the legislative analyst in this office.

RONALD K. PETERSON FOR  
Assistant Director for  
Legislative Reference

Enclosures

cc: Bob Howard



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Chairman:

We are writing in reply to your July 23 letter to the Secretary to convey the Department of State's comments on H. J. Res. 328, which would condemn the Government of Vietnam for violations of human rights.

There can be no doubt of the truth of the general accusation. The Government of Vietnam is a totalitarian regime which shows contempt for political, economic and religious freedoms and other basic human rights. Indeed, one might say that it isn't so much that it shows contempt for these rights, but is unaware that such individual rights might even exist. Observers of Vietnam might argue about some of the specific charges contained in the bill, however, and if you wish, we would be glad to arrange for our Vietnam desk to discuss them with your staff.

The charge dealing with missing Americans deserves particular comment. We are now at a critical moment in what has been a long drawn out process to get the Vietnamese to a point where they are really serious about resolving this issue. There is some evidence that they are now ready to cooperate at a significantly higher level than heretofore. We are now engaged in talks with them at the policy level to test the sincerity of their expressed desire to arrive at a resolution of the issue within two years. This may not lead anywhere, but we owe it to our missing men and to their families to take it seriously and find out how far the Vietnamese are willing to go. In this context it is not a good idea to charge them with failing to perform in the POW/MIA area. Certainly as of today the charge is justified, but just now might not be the time to make it. Therefore, we would prefer not to have a resolution containing this language on POW/MIA cooperation passed by the Congress at this time.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that from the standpoint of the Administration's program there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely,

J. Edward Fox  
Acting Assistant Secretary  
Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs

The Honorable  
Dante B. Fascell,  
Chairman,  
Committee on Foreign Affairs,  
House of Representatives.

99TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. J. RES. 328

To condemn the Government of Vietnam for violations of human rights.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 27, 1985

Mr. BURTON of Indiana introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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## JOINT RESOLUTION

To condemn the Government of Vietnam for violations of human rights.

Whereas the Government of Vietnam is a totalitarian regime which shows contempt for political, economic, and, religious freedoms, and for other basic human rights;

Whereas there are currently imprisoned in Vietnam, without any reasonable legal basis, approximately two hundred thousand citizens of the former South Vietnam;

Whereas Vietnam has used torture within its concentration camp system;

Whereas Vietnam has forced laborers to go to the Soviet Union to work under harsh conditions to repay Vietnam's war debts to the Soviets;

Whereas Vietnam maintains the fourth largest army in the world to further its future aggressive goals;

Whereas Vietnam has brutally deprived its people of necessities to build a war machine that goes beyond any defensive need;

Whereas Vietnam has a policy to expel people of Chinese ancestry from Vietnam because of racial hatred;

Whereas Vietnam has executed about sixty-five thousand Vietnamese since 1975;

Whereas Vietnam has forced over one million persons to flee Vietnam in the last decade because of the inhumane conditions there;

Whereas Vietnam has invaded Cambodia with the intent of making it a captive nation, and contributed to causing seven hundred thousand deaths in the first year of occupation;

Whereas Vietnam's attacks in Laos and Cambodia show evidence of the use of chemical warfare;

Whereas Vietnam has not made a full accounting for American prisoners of war, or those Americans missing in action in the Vietnam War;

Whereas Vietnam has proven itself to be a dictatorship which practices rule by terrorism, and which threatens the peace and freedom of the peoples of Southeast Asia: Now, therefore, be it

- 1        *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
- 2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the Government of Vietnam is condemned for its many
- 4 past and present violations of human rights.

○

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

September 18, 1985

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR BILL MARTIN

FROM: DICK CHILDRESS DC

SUBJECT: State Draft Report on H.J.Res. 328

Recommend you sign the memorandum at Tab I.

*not available*  
Sigur, Raymond, Steiner, and Sable concur.

Approve WAPG

Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

Attachments

Tab I Martin/Peterson Memorandum  
Tab II OMB Incoming Correspondence

cc: Sigur  
Raymond  
Steiner  
Sable



OP

National Security Council  
The White House

System # I

85 SEP 19 P 4: 30

Package # 7336

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Bob Pearson	<u>1</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>A</u>
William Martin			
John Poindexter			
Paul Thompson			
Wilma Hall			
Bud McFarlane			
William Martin			
NSC Secretariat	<u>2</u>		<u>D</u>
Situation Room			

I = Information	A = Action	R = Retain	D = Dispatch	N = No further Action
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cc: VP Regan Buchanan Other \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS Should be seen by: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Date/Time)

\*OMB has requested ASAP.

RECEIVED 17 SEP 85 11

TO MARTIN

FROM PETERSON, R

DOCDATE 11 SEP 85

KEYWORDS. VIETNAM

HUMAN RIGHTS

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL

SUBJECT: STATE DRAFT RPT ON HJR-328 / TO CONDEMN GOVT OF VIETNAM FOR VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

ACTION: MEMO MARTIN TO PETERSON DUE: 30 SEP 85 STATUS S FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

CHILDRESS

SIGUR

STEINER

MATLOCK

RAYMOND

SABLE

COMMENTS

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( HW *DR* )

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
<i>C</i>	<i>9/19</i>	<i>Pearson sgd memo</i>		<i>BP, RC, SU, RS</i>

DISPATCH

*DR 9/19*

W/ATTCH

FILE

*WH*

(C)

*DR*