



Republic of Viet Nam Advocacy Group (ROVNAG)
Nhóm Vận Động cho Việt Nam Cộng Hòa (NVĐVNCH)

902 Fuller Rd, Colorado Springs, CO 80920

719-930-8664 --- rovnag.vnch@gmail.com



12 September 2019

PETITION FOR THE RE-OPENING OF THE PARIS PEACE AGREEMENT 1973

His Excellency Donald J. Trump
President of the United States of America
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Trump,

As proud citizens of the great United States of America, we - The Republic of Viet-Nam Advocacy Group (ROVNAG) - truly support and salute You, our great President of the United States, for your strong and formidable declaration against Socialism at the 73rd Session of the United Nations General Assembly on September 25, 2018; as well as your exemplary policy of **"Making America Great Again"**, and especially in your trade war against the Chinese government. Our below request to re-examine the **"Paris Peace Agreement (PPA) 1973"** will be a Big Win of your **"Rejection to Socialism"** initiative.

Today, we would like to appeal for your assistance to intervene in the **PPA 1973** that was blatantly violated 44 years ago by the North and South Vietnamese Communist leading to the fall of Saigon on April 30, 1975, for the following reasons:

I. THE FOUNDATION OF OUR CLAIM: The violation of the PPA of 1973 by the Socialist Republic Viet-Nam (SRVN) must be honestly and publicly addressed because:

1. The Act of the International Conference on Viet-Nam - Article 7: (March 2, 1973) (1)

- (a) In the event of a violation of the agreement or the protocols which threatens the peace, the independence, sovereignty, unity or territorial integrity of Vietnam, or the right of the South Vietnamese people to self-determination, the parties signatory to the agreement and the protocols shall, either individually or jointly, consult with the other parties to this act with a view to determining necessary remedial measures.
- (b) The international conference on Vietnam shall be reconvened upon a joint request by the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam on behalf of the parties' signatory to the agreement or upon a request by six or more of the parties to this act.

2. Congress - Public Law 93-559: The Policy with Respect to Indochina (December 30, 1974) (2)
Section 34, to Reconvene the Paris Conference 1973 (page 1805-1806):

- (4) to reconvene the Paris Conference to seek full implementation of the provisions of the Agreement of January 27, 1973, on the part of all Vietnamese parties to the conflict; and
- (5) to maintain regular and full consultation with the appropriate committees of the Congress and report to the Congress and the Nation at regular intervals on the progress toward obtaining a total cessation of hostilities in Indochina and a mutual reduction of military assistance to that area.

Note: This Public Law will need the president's signature in order to promulgate it.

II. THE CENTERING ISSUES: The following negative points will be eliminated and/or reversed:

1. Concerning Viet-Nam: The SRVN has not protected the integrity of Viet-Nam as an independent nation by: (a) Giving up Spradley and Paracel Islands and land at the northern border to Communist China, aka People's Republic of China (PRC); (b) Allowing the people from the PRC to enter freely into Viet Nam; (c) Giving the PRC to establish three Special Economic Zones in Quang Ninh - Khanh Hoa - Phu Quoc (3); (d) Furthermore, the Viet-Nam Communist Party (VCP) leaders let China to systematically and gradually assimilate Viet-Nam to be a province of China beginning in 2020 via the "1990 Chengdu Conference" signed by Former-Prime Minister Pham Van Dong in 1990 (4). The VCP is not the trustworthy master of Viet-Nam!

2. Concerning China - China's aggression throughout the world is evident with: (a) Its "One Belt and One Road" initiative (BRI), which promotes development in infrastructure, trade and investment links between China and other countries. Viet-Nam has been a strong supporter of BRI, and already fell into this "debt-trap" of China; consequently, all future China and Viet-Nam disputes will be more complicated (5); (b) On the other hand, China claims sovereign rights in the Nine-Dash Line in South Asia Sea area had been refuted by the Arbitration Court in The Hague based on the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS); however, China outrageously rejected that judgment (6); (c) Furthermore, China continues to circumvent the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) in order to avoid the "Fair and Free Trade" for its own gains; and (d) The US pulled out of the TPP because it would push more manufacturing jobs overseas, increase the US trade deficit, and fail to address currency manipulation by US trade partners (7).

3. Concerning the Regional Stability: (a) Viet-Nam already fell in the grip of the powerful and bullying China; and (b) Next comes Cambodia - which has 70% of total foreign investment from China - had blocked any mention of South Asia Sea territorial disputes with China in any statement by ASEAN (8); and (c) The Philippines - although won the dispute with China - did not want to enter further into the fight (9). The governments of the above countries might not want to fight China, but their people protested (10); however, if their leaders only followed China's plan without listening to their peoples' needs, the consequence would be the further sufferings on the poor, ignite public resentment - and in turn - instability in the region (11).

4. Concerning the United States: The US has successfully challenged China in its abuse of fair trade, but the US also needs the cooperation of countries neighboring China in the handling of other issues in the region, such as China's UNCLOS violations, the imposition of influence on its neighbors, and militarization of occupied islands. Viet-Nam has been a victim in this dangerous ploy but could not strongly protest (12); therefore, we need a new and effective solution so that Viet-Nam can exit this quagmire, and the ROVNAG considers that the re-opening of the PPA 1973 would be the key to solve all of the above problems.

III. THE BENEFITS OF OUR CLAIM: The re-opening of the APA 1973 will bring the following benefits:

1. Your "Rejection to Socialism Initiative" will be realized in Viet-Nam because the freedom-loving Vietnamese of the former RVN have been victims of the VCP with their violations of human rights, and the mal-treatment of former RVN military personnel... Moreover, the statements in the PPA 1973: to honor the independence, sovereignty, unity or territorial integrity of Viet-Nam, or the right of the South Vietnamese people to self-determination... will be fully accomplished. Our people in South Viet-Nam are ready!

2. The restoration of the RVN also will give back honor to the US Viet-Nam War Veterans who were badly treated due to the anti-war movement. This also brings healing to the US for all the wounds of the Viet-Nam War. Furthermore, the POW/MIA will be actively accounted for with the help of the Restored and Free RVN.

IV. OUR SUGGESTIONS: The ROVNAG realizes that this petition could not be supported under previous administrations. Now, Your Excellency -- You are the new hope for the people in Viet-Nam (RVN) and the freedom-loving Vietnamese-Americans in the US. The ROVNAG proposes that:

1. The ROVNAG will fully support you and the Republican Party in the up-coming 2020 Election.

2. The ROVNAG will submit our "Petition to Re-Open the Paris Peace Agreement 1973" to the "We the People Petitioning System" in the whitehouse.gov website. We Need Your Help!

May God bless You, and God bless our Great United States of America!

Our Sincerely Gratitude,

DRAFT

Reverend Joseph P. Minh Vu
Chaplain, Lieutenant Colonel, USAF (Retired)
Secretary-General of the ROVNAG

References:

- (1) Act of the International Conference on Viet Nam: <https://search.archives.un.org/uploads/r/united-nations-archives/f/5/2/f52a682fbbc8ce1c431a1b83acdf9d2d1944b1ca94e67d3a030a86b71ac6901b/S-0901-0004-07-00001.pdf>
- (2) Statute 93-559. (Public Law 93-559 – Dec 30, 1974), page 1805-1806
<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-88/pdf/STATUTE-88-Pg1795.pdf>
- (3) Nikkei Asian Review. Atsushi Tomyama. September 3, 2018. Vietnam's economic zones derailed by anti-China protests. <https://asia.nikkei.com/Politics/International-relations/Vietnam-s-economic-zones-derailed-by-anti-China-protests>
- (4) Kerkvliet, Benedict J. Tria; Speaking Out in Vietnam - Public Political Criticism in a Communist Party-Ruled Nation. Cornell University Press (2019); p.79-86.
- (5) RFA. Joshua Lipes. 25 May 2019. Experts Warn of 'Debt-Trap' For Vietnam in Belt and Road Initiative as China Bids For Projects. <https://www.rfa.org/english/news/vietnam/bri-05222019152925.html>
- (6) Time.com. Hannah Beech. July 19, 2016. Just Where Exactly Did China Get the South China Sea Nine-Dash Line From? <https://time.com/4412191/nine-dash-line-9-south-china-sea/>
- (7) Council on Foreign Relations (CFR). Andrew Chatzky. January 4, 2019. What Is the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP)? <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/what-trans-pacific-partnership-tpp>
- (8) The Japan Times. Editorials. July 25, 2019. China's ties with Cambodia pay off. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/opinion/2019/07/25/editorials/chinas-ties-cambodia-pay-off/#.XWeXruNKiUk>
- (9) ForeignPolicy.com. Isabel Guarco. July 12, 2019. Filipinos Don't Trust Duterte to Handle China. <https://foreignpolicy.com/2019/07/12/filipinos-dont-trust-duterte-to-handle-china/>
- (10) Reuters. James Pearson. August 6, 2019. Vietnam police disperse protest at Chinese embassy over South China Sea standoff. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-vietnam-china-southchinasea/vietnam-police-disperse-protest-at-chinese-embassy-over-south-china-sea-standoff-idUSKCN1UW0GQ>
- (11) Victims of Communism Memorial Foundation. Sam Scott. December 18, 2018. Cracking Down on Free Speech in Vietnam. <https://www.victimsofcommunism.org/witnessblog/crackdown-in-vietnam>
- (12) Nhân Dân Online. External Relations. 13 July 2019. Vietnamese NA Chairwoman meets top Chinese Party and State leader. <https://en.nhandan.org.vn/politics/external-relations/item/7688202-vietnamese-na-chairwoman-meets-top-chinese-party-and-state-leader.html>