

Liberals can be patriotic too

Daniel Tu K29/2

Liberals can be patriots, too. This is just as shocking as the idea that not all conservatives are bigots. Liberals have been charged as being un-American for criticizing the president, while conservatives have been charged with being ignorant for supporting him. Both sides adamantly claim that their candidate will do the best job over the next four years, vehemently maintaining that their candidate differs from the other.

I see the American public's frustration. The Kerry campaign hopes to ride the wave of anti-Bush sentiment. Meanwhile, the Bush campaign expects the waffling of Kerry to sway voters to their side. And so, the political think tanks of both major parties turn to war, the constant of history. Previously little known countries like Vietnam and Iraq come to the forefront of American news once more.

Since my history research deals with the Vietnam War, I believe that I am qualified to suggest that Bush isn't as stupid as you might think. I could digress forever here, but let it suffice to say that Americans grieve over 58,000 soldiers lost and many more wounded in Vietnam. There's a powerful wall designed by Maya Lin dedicated to them, which you might have seen in person.

But do most Americans ever ponder the 300,000 South Vietnamese soldiers or 3 million North and South Vietnamese civilians who died? Probably not, because those are just a bunch of random numbers. In addition, it's a shameful thing to mention,

so American historians tend to blot those minor details out and emphasize that America won the Cold War. Those American historians would include me by the way. The similarities between Vietnam and Iraq are astounding. America pretty much acted unilaterally in both instances. We also tried to support a democracy in a country that had never known democracy before. In fact, voting means little more than checking a box next to a name in those countries. And the term quagmire describes them both so perfectly. Will there be some shame felt about our actions in Iraq thirty years down the road? Probably, but interpretations of events shift unpredictably as the emotionality of living in that time period passes.

Conservatives love to point out the fact that Bush had to do something to calm the public, Wag the Dog style. If he had not gone to Iraq, people would have thought of him as a weak president. Since hindsight is twenty-twenty, we now know that President Bush was weak enough to believe that there were weapons of mass destruction in Iraq. He couldn't help but try to finish his fathers work by ridding the world of Saddam Hussein. Then again, America gained control of much of the oil in Iraq. Or should I say that big oil companies get to profit from American and Iraqi deaths?

But, let me ask you another question, is Kerry any better? Liberals will try to tell you with confidence that they believe in a man with little charisma. Don't let them lie to you. They only hope that the programs Kerry promises will come to fruition. However, I ask you to look at Bush's promises in 2000 and Bush's actions thereafter. Sure, 9/11 changed his focus, but where did that social security surplus go? This may be discomfoting to know, but politicians happen to possess great talent for telling you what you want to hear. I'm an inquisitive person, so I'll ask you another

question. Would you rather support a man who shows his faith or a man who hides it?

In the end, I can only say that I'm a Nader hater. Although, I guess the beauty of our American democratic republic is being able to protest our two-party system. At least, if you do that, you're enjoying a very important part of American citizenship. Come Election Day, I'm going to exercise the greatest power that the Constitution of the blessed United States of America has granted me. To make a Matrix analogy, I'm going to take the red, white, and blue pill. Some people call this voting.



The Vietnam Reeducation Camps: Rehabilitation or Punishment?

QueAnh Phan K28/2

Introduction on the Vietnamese post war

The Vietnam war's purpose was to prevent the spreading of Communism in the Southeast Asia. By stopping the spread of communism in Vietnam, it would act as a barrier for other countries and prevent Communism from spreading to countries such as Laos Cambodia, Thailand, and the Philippines. America played a large role; helping the Republic of Vietnam fight the war against the Communism, and aid the Vietnamese people. The American military and the Vietnamese Republic military (ARVN) were fighting against the Vietnamese Communists. The Americans left Vietnam in 1973, without American aid the Vietnamese were weak fighting against the North Vietnam, who had support from Red China. North Vietnamese conquered the Republic of Vietnam in 1975. (www.exploit.com)

In April 30, 1975 North Vietnam officially won the war and took over the country. After South Vietnam lost the war, some Vietnamese military who were in the Navy or the Air Force escaped Vietnam and came to America. The remaining Army of the Republic of Vietnam officers (ARVN) was forced to enter Reeducation Camps. Many Vietnamese Citizens such as; doctors, teachers, engineers, artist, and politicians were also put in the reeducation camps. A range of 50,000 to more than 350,000 people were sent to the camps (Kutler, page 468). The purpose of the reeducation camps, were intended to punish former South Vietnamese and dissident former Viet Cong guerrillas and suppress political dissent the reeducation camps forced the prisoners to built roads, dams, canals, plant crops, dig wells, clear the forest, built more camps, etc. Reeducation Camps was not unlike the Nazi Concentration Camps(Kutler, page 468) Prisoners were subject to hard labors,

food was very limited and living conditions was poor and very unsanitary. The prisoners who were once officers of the Republic of Vietnam were starving and many were dying because of diseases, and hard labor with limited food. Many prisoners tried to escape, some were successful, but many failed and were executed.

Memories of the reeducation camps are painful to the Republic of Vietnam Officers (ARVN); many who are now living in America. As the stories and interview of the past were told, many cried for their lost country. Many cried for their people™ suffering and for their sacrifice. The Reeducation camps under the eyes of Republic Vietnam Military Officer were a place of hell, a small prison within a bigger prison. A bigger prison stands for Vietnam itself. (Nguyen, Son, Personal interview) American Prisoners of War, who were captured during the Vietnam War, had similar views toward the reeducation camps as the Republic of Vietnamese Officer. Each day was a twenty-four-hour night mare, whether asleep or awake. In my dreams I would holler for someone to awake me. While awake, I longed for oblivioñ, stated General Robinson Risner, who was imprison in the reeducation camps of Hanoi Hilton. Many said that it was a place to punish the former South Vietnamese Citizens and the former Republic of Vietnam Officers. (Risner, page190) (Mckelvey)

The Communists on the other hand had a different view of the reeducation camps. The purpose for reeducation camps was to gather the South Vietnamese people to prevent counter-revolutionary elements...which could threaten public security. (Sagan and Denney, www.ocf.berkeley.edu) Together the people would be placed in camps that will give them opportunities to work together, learn to accept the reforms of the Communists and be directed by the government. The concept of these camps originated from the Chinese during the first Indochina War. The Communists had reeducation camps from 1954, but the world did not know of its existence until 1975 after the Vietnam War (Reeducation camps, www.exploit.com) The Communists believed that the reeducation camps were for the good of the country, to gather Anti-communist citizens and Republic Vietnamese Officer and reeducate them the theory of the Communism. The Communists did not have a strong

argument describing the conditions of the camps, have any photos or news articles of the reeducation camps. They do not use the word prison, but instead use the word reeducation, to educate or train for resumption of normal activities... (Webster Dictionary, page 1091) Most Americans have never heard of the Vietnam education camps, however the reeducation camps are big issues discussed by the Vietnamese American people today.

The Communists View

As the war ended, Vietnam was in poverty; roads were damaged, houses and buildings were burned, people were starving and the economy was going on a landslide. The Communists set up reeducation camps, as a place for rehabilitation and were considered to be used to coerce anti-Communism to accept and conform to the new social norms. (Vietnam-Reeducation camps, www.exploit.com). The Communists believe that the reeducation camps were a type of rehabilitation facility for the Republic of Vietnam Officers and South Vietnam citizens to have an opportunity to learn the good intentions that the Communists have. Communists wanted the Vietnamese to follow them without questioning their Communist Theory. The Reeducation camps were a way to control social change, to prevent counterrevolution and resistance. Communists stated that the camps were administered by PAVN (People's Army of Vietnam)...they were not regarded as prisons and indeed were separate from the prison system. (Vietnam, www.exploit.com) The Reeducation camps were considered a place where rehabilitation was accomplished through education and socially constructive labor. (Vietnam-Reeducation camps, www.country-data.com).

Reeducation was a positive way to unite the former South Vietnamese into a new society. According to the Communists those who were in the camps deserved to be punished or placed in prison for life, so they considered reeducation as an act of mercy, giving the prisoners another chance to reform. The Communists were concerned that the Republic of Vietnam officers were a threat to the public, because the ARVN might revolt or upraise the new government. The Communists said that the system of reeducation

was a moral substitute for the people who deserve education reform and was not punishment. The government noted that the reform education would last no more than a month or even a few weeks for high-ranking officers, and days for low ranking officers. Sick people were noted to enter the reeducation camps to seek a better medical facility and the patients will be well taken care of. (Sagan and Denney, www.ocf.berkeley.edu)

The reeducation camps are not for any individual deeds, it was for collaborating with the former South Vietnam. The Communist government has the power to imprison and arrest any one, who they believe is affecting the country security; therefore the re-education is to protect the country security and to restore peace. Camps are located in north and South Vietnam. Low ranking ARVN are usually placed in the south and former Republic of Vietnam politicians and high ranked officers are placed in Northern camps. The northern camps are isolated from the cities and villages most are in jungles. The camps are for training rather than prison. Also as the Vietnamese government stated that the camp is put on a productive labor, which the North Vietnamese Communists says is necessary because it would give the former South Vietnam a chance to contribute to the new society and would be a way to overturning the social order. (Sagan and Denney) (www.country-data.com)

The prisoners as the North Vietnamese Communists mention are treated equally as the guards; their food and housing are equally shared. The system of reeducation camps is looked upon by the Communists as a form of rehabilitation not punishment, in which the Vietnamese who are against the belief of the Communism are having their citizen rights taking away from them until they reform to the Communist ideal theory. They would be release when they learn to conform to the Communist government norms. (Sagan and Denney)

The former Army of the Republic of Vietnam Officers point of view

It seems that the North Vietnamese Communists clearly state

that reeducation camps are a positive way that acts as a center for rehabilitation. However, what they have said is hard to believe, because there are no profiles, pictures or videos of the reeducation camps to support their claim that it was a place for rehabilitation. Information of the reeducation camps on the Communist point of view was very limited and hard to find, on the other hand there were plenty of information on the reeducation camps from the former ARVN. All one can learn about the truth behind the prison walls is from the perspectives of the people who actually have been in the reeducation camps. Robert Mckelvey, a former captain of the U.S Marine Corps criticizes the events that happen in the reeducation camps, as the stories of the former political prisoners and their family illustrate, what the Communist actually did was far from humane and appears to lie somewhere between the two extremes of genocide and reconciliation (Mckelvey, page 238)

The former Republic of Vietnam officers had an opposite feeling toward reeducation camps. To them it was a place of hell, it was a place that is only seen in nightmares, it was a place where their youth was taking away, and for many it was a place where their friends die. Reeducation camps is not a rehabilitation center, it was a punishment, revenge, a place very similar to a prison. (Major Nguyen, Son. personal interview). The Communists say that the periods in the camps are very short. However, the average length stay in the camps was between seven to eight years, and ranged from one to twenty years. (Mckelvey, page5) People who are placed in the reeducation camps are those who were against the Communists during the Vietnam War. Historians Sagan and Denney, interview more than 200 former prisoners of the reeducation camps in 1982, agreed with the view of the ARVN officers. They stated that, The picture that emerges from our research is of hard-labor camps where hunger and disease predominate, where prisoners are harshly punished for minor infractions of camp rules and forced to write long confessions denouncing themselves.

Condition of the camps

Former ARVN Lieutenant officer, a Green Bret, Tuan Anh Phan was placed in Gia Trung Camp (Gia Lai-Kon Tum) in 1978, said that the camps were placed in the jungles; the camps are built by the prisoners themselves. Camps are located in North and South Vietnam; they are isolated from villages and cities to prevent interaction with outsiders. There are two types of reeducation camps; one is for political reasons and another is a criminal affair, the two camps are kept separate, for monitor purposes. About every year prisoners are moved to different camps to prevent prisoners from knowing whereabouts, befriending with other prisoners, or forming friendships with the guards. (Phan, Tuan. Personal Interview)

Their living space was about 10x20 feet as many as forty prisoners live in one cell. Their beds are stacked and are made of bamboo. One camp contains about twenty cells, fences are made of bamboo and on top are barbed wires, and deep trenches are built outside of the fence, to prevent escaping. Rest rooms are in their cells, waste deposits are placed together in a bucket, and the deposits are used for plant fertilizers. One camp will contain one well, the water in the well is for cooking and drinking. Without running water showers and baths are taken in streams, having guardsmen being near by. Electricity is not provided to the prisoners' cell, there for oil lamps is the substitution for light. Each prisoner has two pairs of clothes, shoes are not provided, but only saddles made out of rubber are provided. (Lt. Tuan Phan, Personal Interview) (Captain Truong Nguyen, Personal Interview) (Sagan and Denney)

Medical Care and Food supplies

If a prisoner were sick, he would first try to overcome the obstacles and difficulties by finding plant roots to cure for their sickness. If this attempt fails they would ask the guardsmen for Aspirin. And if the Aspirins do not work, then death would be the next phase that they would face. Many have died in the reeducation camps, especially old ARVN officers. Sickness and diseases such as malaria, dysentery, beriberi, tuberculosis and intestinal

hemorrhages are seen in the camps and often are spread to other prisoners. Lieutenant Tuan Phan father, Major Sam Phan at age 68 was diagnosed with intestinal hemorrhage after being released from the camps. Most elderly ARVN high ranking officers do not survive the reeducation camps with the limited of food and Medical supplies and hard physically labor. The immune system are often weak because of lack of nutrition and food, therefore it is hard to fight off various diseases. Many die in the reeducation camps, some die shortly after being release from the camps, others experience symptoms such as hyper aroused, or Post-Traumatic Stress Disorders. Medical supply usually does not exist, and Medical care is insufficient, however, there are a few former doctors who are prisoners. As a result there are high death rates. Prisoner death was not reported to the prisoner family. (Lt. Tuan Phan, Personal Interview) (Lt. Dat Do, Personal Interview) (Sagan and Denney).

Food supply is very limited; one or two bowl of rice was being provided a day, the meal contains rice with some vegetables without meat or fish. Conditions worsen when rice was replaced by corn, or root crop such as manioc. Root crops are not nutritious; it only helps to fill up the empty stomach. About 400 to 500 grams of food per day is being provided to the prisoners, not including water and salts. Much of the food is not well kept therefore most are spoiled. On special occasions such as holidays, New Years, a little portion of meat is given. Prisoners would catch lizards, rats, sneaks, grasshoppers, bird, any wild animals that they could catch, they would eat. Many say that after hunting wild animals, the animals around the camp became extinct. Lizards and sneaks would taste like chicken, rats and field mouse would taste like pork, and roasted grasshoppers would taste like roasted shrimps, these wild animals would be a fest for the prisoners. ARVN who are highly in shape would gradually lose weight, and eventually become as of a skeleton. Many ARVN officers would lose as much as fifty pounds or more in the reeducation camps. As Captain Nguyen, Truong have stated the communists kill their prisoners by verbal abuse, make the prisoners work hard and provide no food. Some prisoners die after being release for over eating with an empty stomach. One of Major

Nguyen, Son unforgettable experience would be that the communist try to control the brains of the prisoners by controlling the stomach of the prisoners. (Sagan and Denney) (Lt. Tuan Phan, Personal Interview) (Lt. Dat Do, Personal Interview) (Major Son Nguyen, Personal Interview)

Rules, Regulations, and Punishments

The Communists assay to maintain strict rules and orders to control the prisoners. In the reeducation camps, ARVN officers are order to respect the guardsmen; they have to be polite and respectful to the guardsmen, talking back to the cadres was prohibit. General Risner, Robinson, who was put in the reeducation camp of Hanoi Hilton for seven years, as seen in his Autobiography; he was being torture by being stuff with news paper in mouth for talking back to the cadres in an angrily manner, and for not admitting his guilt for talking and sending messages to his fellow prisoners. General Risner criticizes the communist treatment by stating The Bug use my night mare noises as an excuse to punish me for attempting to communicate with the other prisoners. In order to use the restroom, Major Rowe, James N. had to ask the guardsmen in a polite manner, and thanking them afterward. The prisoners are not permitted to read newspapers or magazines unless the things that they read were provided by the cadres themselves. Singing love songs and religious songs are not permitted. (General Risner, page 78, 190) (Major Rowe, page 194) (Sagan and Denny)

Violations of these rules to the slightest extent would end up with punishments. Some punishments include; force to work extra long hours, being placed in a tiger cage cells or empty wells, being hampered in connex boxes or being tied up in uncomfortable positions. Other form of torturing such as being tied up in an Airplane position; a prisoner is tied up to a pole or on the cement. The Honda position is being tied up with both hands and feet being tied together and beaten up at the same time. The Auto technique is being tied up in the butterfly position where the thumbs tied together behind the back; one arm over the shoulder and the other pulled around the trunk of the body..A prisoner could be kept in such positions for weeks or even months. It would seem that the

prisoner would not survive or would be crippled after the torturing. (Sagan and Denny, www.ocf.berkeley.edu)

Lieutenant Dat Do, was punish and was placed in an indomitable connex box made of metal, and also in an isolated cell, he was placed for about a month. With little space to move, and the metal containers being placed under the hot sun, the condition becomes unbearable to tolerate. The cruel cadres would pass by the connex boxes throw rock or hit sticks against the metal connex just for fun to made unbearable loud noises. Lt. Dat Do said that he would not be able to hear for hours, the echo would be so loud that his head would ache. He would not admit his fault or guilt, and would be placed in a barrel two third filled with water; the cadre would punish him by shaking the barrel and roll the barrel so that Lt Do would choke in water. He was a lower ranking officer; therefore was only put in reeducation camps for three years. After being release Lt. Do formed a small group of former ARVN officers to rebel against some of the Communist. His plan failed, he and his friends were captured and were placed in the reeducation camps for another nine years. Lucky, Lt. Do was not executed for rebelling against the Communist. Many prisoners were killed for trying to escape the camps. Lieutenant Tuan Phan told one of his unforgettable experiences was when; the cadres called for a meeting. During the meeting with the prisoners Lt Phan friend was shot. He was executed because he tried to escape the previous night, but he was caught. (Lt. Dat Do, Personal Interview) (Lt. Tuan Phan, Personal Interview)

A Day Routine

Prisoners are order to wake up at six in the morning. They would go outside and stretch or exercise. At seven clock they would go to the mountains or out in the forest, six or eight miles away from their camp to cut trees and carry the woods back to the camp. The prisoners would come back to have a little bowl of rice for lunch. After lunch they would head back to the forest to complete their jobs and head back to the camps at six in the afternoon, have another little bowl of rice and get

ready for bed. (Lt. Tuan Phan, Personal Interview)

During the early stages of reeducation, three or four times a month the cadres would gather the prisoners have discussions of their past month or week and give lectures of politics. The lectures would last a whole day. After the lectures, the prisoners were forced to write essays, lasting four to five days. The essay must summarize the lessons learned from the discussion. It must be in detail, the cadres would read the essay, criticize the prisoners and force the prisoners to self criticize their essay. The prisoner were also forced to confess their guilt for the involvement with aiding the puppet war machinery, it does not matter what their crimes may be. The prisoner were also forced to write an autobiography; a story about their lives, their family history, including their parents, grandparents, siblings, family finance and status, how each person in their family dies. This was written twice each month. The confession must be handwritten, after the written confessions were public confessions. The prisoners in front of the cadres and their fellow prisoners had to confess their crimes and guilt. The prisoners are forced to criticize each others confessions. The confessions are necessarily for file record, and give the prisoners a feel of guilt and fault. The Communists envy, and are jealous of you if you have more than them. They want to know what you have, how you get it and why you have it. And what for, they use your background to punish you, stated Lt. Do (Lt. Dat Do, Personal Interview) (Sagan and Denney)

Conclusion

The Vietnam War ended with a sad story for the former ARVN who have lost their country. After the Vietnam War the former ARVN officers and Educated South Vietnamese had to experience the worse nightmare of their life, the reeducation camps. The Communist called reeducation camps as a form of rehabilitation, not punishment. Despite their

efforts to argue the treatments and the condition of the reeducation camps as being rehabilitation, the former ARVN officers who actually survived the reeducation camps had a stronger argument; by providing personal experiences, stories and examples. They stated that the reeducation camps were similar to a prison. Lt. Dat Do who was in the reeducation camps for twelve years stated, You could never use the word rehabilitation, because with rehabilitation you are cared for, you have a treatment from people who take care of you. In reeducation camps if you don't do what you are suppose to do you will be punish. The communist don't treat you like human beings, they treat you like criminals, prisoners. They call it a reeducation camp, but I did not get any education, they slaved me up. From this argument the fact that the reeducation camps brought back grief and sorrow to all former prisoners is not surprising. As Captain Truong Nguyen stated that we should watch what the communist do, but not listen to what they say. Shows how wicked and dishonest the Communists were. According to interviews with the former AVRN officers, a memory of the reeducation camps had been a memory of pain, and tears. It seems as if the communist, not only took Vietnam from the people, but they also took the life, and youth from the prisoners. Many people die in the reeducation camps, many were cripple or die after being released. The Communist thought that they could remold people beliefs by imprisoning, and torturing them, however they are so wrong. They underestimate the power of the human spirit. As Lt. Dat Do said that the harder they pushed him and forced him to accept communism, the more he resisted and rebel against them. That was the cost for his twelve years of imprisonment. (Lt. Do, Dat) (Captain Nguyen, Truong) (Sagan and Denney)

During the Vietnam War, American soldier faced a prosaic time of their life. However, they had the support and encouragement from their loving families and government.

Unfortunately, many of the Vietnamese men and women had to go through a prolonged suffering not only alone, but without any idea of when, or if, it would end (Mckelvey, page 230) without the support from the new government, but was punished by the government. Was the Vietnam reeducation camp; rehabilitation or punishment? One has learned that the Communist reeducation camp was a punishment. It was revenge and a method of suppression. Many had to go through a phase of riot, that no human being deserved. The reeducation camps downgraded the lives of the People of the Republic of Vietnam. It not only destroyed the physical and mental health of its prisoners, but it also affected the lives of the prisoners family. After being released, many prisoners had nowhere to go, their family escaped from Vietnam. Some came back witnessing their wives and kids living on the street, others came back seeing their beloved country had changed. With dramatic changes, it was difficult for the former prisoner to find a job. Therefore many became homeless, and some had thoughts of committing suicides. Reeducation camps affects former prisoners in a negative way, it affected the present and the future the prisoners. (Mckelvey)

Reeducation is a form of punishment and cannot be considered rehabilitation. About two millions Vietnamese are living in free countries around the world. They have escaped their country, the big prison, which contains small prisons: reeducation camps. They are the witnesses to the cruelty and the crimes of the Communist actions after the Vietnam War.

Que Anh Phan

THÔNG BÁO

Đại hội Khóa 25

Toàn Thế Giới Năm 2005

Đại Hội Khóa 25 toàn thế giới năm 2005 được dự trù tổ chức tại Sacramento, California vào ngày 1 tháng 7 năm 2005.

Ban Tổ Chức xin trân trọng thông báo cùng toàn thể gia đình Khóa 25 để chuẩn bị tham dự.

Chương trình chi tiết Đại Hội sẽ được gửi đến từng gia đình trong thiệp mời và trong Nam Quan 8.

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Trân trọng thông báo

Ban Tổ Chức/Đại Hội Khóa 25 năm 2005

Thư Thông Báo

Kính gửi

Toà Soạn Đa Hiệu:

Trong Đa Hiệu số 71, phát hành vào tháng 6/2004, trên trang 337 đã có đăng một phân ưu đến “CSVSQ K31 Nguyễn Anh Cát”. Phân ưu này mệnh danh “Gia đình CSVSQ/K31 TVBQGVN”.

Căn cứ theo điều 7 của Tôn Chỉ Đa Hiệu đăng trên trang 2: “Đa Hiệu chỉ đăng Tin mừng hay Phân ưu do Liên Hội, Hội hay Đại diện Khóa gửi tới toà soạn.”, chúng tôi xin cải chính như sau:

1/. Người có tên Nguyễn Anh Cát trong bản

phân ưu KHÔNG phải là Cựu SVSQ Khoá 31.

2/. Đại Diện Khoá 31 đã không hề gửi tới Đa Hiệu lời yêu cầu đăng bản phân ưu nói trên.

Nhằm để tránh mọi mạo nhận, hiểu lầm hay ngộ nhận đáng tiếc sẽ có thể xảy ra vì bản phân ưu này, chúng tôi xin toà soạn Đa Hiệu cho đăng thư này để cải chính cho Ban đại diện Khóa 31 về bản phân ưu nói trên.

Trân Trọng Kính Thư

Đại diện Khóa 31/ Nguyễn Văn Đước

(Email: tieudoan1@yahoo.com)

NHẮN TIN !! NHẮN TIN !!

- **NT Cựu Trung Tướng Nguyễn Văn Minh K-5**
NT Nguyễn Hữu Phụng K-5, muốn liên lạc với NT Nguyễn Văn Minh Qua địa chỉ sau đây :
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Shoreline , WA. 98133
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NT Nguyễn Hữu Phụng K-5, cũng muốn liên lạc với NT Lê Quý Trán Qua địa chỉ ghi trên .
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Sau di chuyển vào Nha Trang, nay ở đâu, xin liên lạc với:
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7489 Gardner Ave .
Sacramento , CA 95828 .
- **NT Trần Ngọc Diệp K-20**
Liên lạc với người thân là **Thanh Nguyễn** – Điện thoại (916) 727-1329

CÁO LỖI – CÁO LỖI

Vì Đa Hiệu 72 tràn đầy phóng sự và hình ảnh của Đại Hội Võ Bị XIV nên một số bài vở và thư tư tòa soạn đã chuyển giao cho Ban Trị sự Đa Hiệu nhiệm kỳ 2004-2006 tại Nam Cali.

TỔNG KẾT TÀI CHÍNH TỔNG HỘI

Kể từ ngày 8 tháng 8 năm 2004

Kết toán nhiệm kỳ 2002-2004

A	Quỹ sinh hoạt TH	
	Thu	\$3,960.00
	Chi	-\$2,454.85
	Còn lại	\$1,505.15
B	Quỹ điện thoại	
	Thu	\$1,797.00
	Chi	-\$1,385.95
	Còn lại	\$411.05
C	Quỹ Xã Hội	
	Thu	\$2,000.00
	Chi	\$1,155.00
	Còn lại	\$845.00

Tổng cộng chuyển qua nhiệm kỳ 2004-2006:

Quỹ sinh hoạt TH	\$1,505.15
Quỹ điện thoại	\$411.05
Cộng	\$1,916.20

I. THU

Ngày 8-8-2004 trong đêm Dạ Tiệc Đại Hội XIV:

1	Khóa 20	\$200.00
2	Khóa 19	\$690.00
3	Khóa 16	\$100.00
4	Khóa 14	\$100.00
5	Khóa 18	\$200.00
6	Khóa 13	\$150.00
7	Khóa 26	\$100.00
8	Khóa 10	\$100.00

9	Khóa 17	\$100.00
10	Lien Hoi Au Chau	\$200.00
11	Phu Nhân cố NT N.V.Chuan K1	\$100.00
12	CSVSQ Võ Kỳ Phong K24	\$500.00
13	8/9/200 Nguyễn ngọc Doanh K27	\$120.00
	Cộng	\$2,660.00
		\$1,916.20
	Tổng cộng	\$4,576.20

II. CHI

Hộp thư BCH/TH & tem \$107.00

III. TÔN QUỸ:

1. Sinh hoạt TH: \$4,469.20
2. Quỹ Xã Hội: \$845.00

Nếu có gì sai sót, xin Quý Vị liên lạc với BCH/TH/Thủ Quỹ để được điều chỉnh kịp thời.

Làm tại Seattle, Ngày 24 tháng 10 năm 2004

TM. BCH/TH/CSVSQ.TVBQGVN
 CSVSQ Nguyễn Sanh K28
 Thủ Quỹ



Danh Sách CSVSQ & THÂN HỮU Ủng Hộ Đa Hiệu 72

Tính đến ngày 30 tháng 9 năm 2004)

Số thứ tự	Tên/Họ Khóa	Số tiền
1989	Hội CSVSQ/TVBQGVN PA & PC .0	\$150.00
1990	Khoá 16	\$100.00
1991	Nguyễn Đình Sách	\$20.00
1992	Nguyễn Ngọc Khôi	\$50.00
1993	Võ Khoát	\$40.00
1994	Bà Đặng Ngọc Lân	\$20.00
1995	Lê Kim	\$20.00
1996	Đặng Văn Cầu	\$40.00
1997	Nguyễn Hữu Phụng	\$30.00
1998	Nguyễn Văn Khuyển	\$40.00
1999	Phạm Gia Kiểm	\$50.00
2000	Phạm Thanh Gia	\$30.00
2001	Hồ Minh Châu	\$35.00
2002	Lộ Xuân Vinh	\$30.00
2003	Trương Văn Thành	\$30.00
2004	Lê Hữu Tự	\$30.00
2005	Nguyễn Ngọc Sáu	\$30.00
2006	Nguyễn Quốc Hoàng	\$30.00
2007	Nguyễn Thanh Nhan	\$50.00
2008	Điêu Ngọc Chánh	\$50.00
2009	Đình Công Hiếu	\$30.00
2010	Đoàn Trọng Tín	\$30.00
2011	Hoàng A Sám	\$100.00
2012	Phạm Ngọc Cầu	\$30.00
2013	Phạm Thế Vinh	\$60.00
2014	Bà Mai Ngọc Sang	\$35.00
2015	Bà Nguyễn Đình Thế	\$50.00
2016	Bà Đình Văn Tiết	\$20.00
2017	Lê Tất Biên	\$30.00
2018	Lê Văn Hiền	\$50.00
2019	Lê Văn Ngôn	\$30.00
2020	Ngô Văn Cử	\$30.00
2021	Nguyễn Mộng Di	\$40.00

2022	Nguyễn Thanh Mi	10	\$30.00
2023	Nguyễn Văn Vạng	10	\$20.00
2024	Phạm Văn Mòn	10	\$30.00
2025	Từ Bộ Mãng	10	\$40.00
2026	Trần Văn Dậu	10	\$40.00
2027	Võ Thanh Khiết	10	\$30.00
2028	Vũ Ngọc Mới	10	\$35.00
2029	Hoàng Văn Khôi	11	\$50.00
2030	Huỳnh Quang Minh	11	\$35.46
2031	Ngô Văn Phát	11	\$35.00
2032	Nguyễn Hữu Lý	11	\$30.00
2033	Nguyễn Tấn Tài	11	\$20.00
2034	Nguyễn Thành Nam	11	\$35.00
2035	Phan Bá Các	11	\$30.00
2036	Trần Ngọc Nam	11	\$37.55
2037	Trần Văn Tỹ	11	\$30.00
2038	Vũ Ngọc Thành	11	\$50.00
2039	Bùi Sỹ	12	\$50.00
2040	Hoàng Đình Hiệp	12	\$35.46
2041	Mạch Văn Trường	12	\$30.00
2042	Nguyễn Công Luận	12	\$30.00
2043	Nguyễn Văn Hà	12	\$30.00
2044	Nguyễn Văn Sắc	12	\$20.00
2045	Phạm Trọng Anh	12	\$20.00
2046	Tổng Đình Mai	12	\$50.00
2047	Trần Văn Bi	12	\$30.00
2048	Vũ Minh Bội	12	\$50.00
2049	Lai Văn Thành	12	\$20.00
2050	Bà Trần Ngọc Bảo	13	\$35.00
2051	Hồ Đắc Trúc	13	\$80.00
2052	Đỗ Huy Huệ	13	\$30.00
2053	Đỗ Đăng Cam	13	\$71.16
2054	Đàm Quang Bình	13	\$30.00
2055	Nguyễn An Cảnh	13	\$20.00
2056	Nguyễn Du Nghi	13	\$30.00
2057	Nguyễn Tấn Định	13	\$50.00
2058	Nguyễn Văn Hươn	13	\$30.00
2059	Phạm Văn Huệ	13	\$50.00
2060	Trần Khánh Dự	13	\$60.00

2061	Trần Đức Long	13	\$30.00
2062	Vũ Thế Việt	13	\$30.00
2063	Bửu Khải	14	\$50.00
2064	Bùi Văn Địch	14	\$70.00
2065	Diệp An Long	14	\$50.00
2066	Vũ Văn Bình	14	\$30.00
2067	Nguyễn Công Hiến	15	\$30.00
2068	Phạm Văn Côn	15	\$30.00
2069	Trần Văn Một	15	\$20.00
2070	Trương Đình Quý	15	\$30.00
2071	Chu Trí Lệ	16	\$30.00
2072	Lê Diêu	16	\$30.00
2073	Lê Quang Lộc	16	\$40.00
2074	Lê Văn Ảnh	16	\$50.00
2075	Lê Văn Sắt	16	\$50.00
2076	Lý Khâm	16	\$50.00
2077	Đặng Kiều Chương	16	\$35.00
2078	Nguyễn Anh Lê	16	\$30.00
2079	Nguyễn Cửu Nhông	16	\$30.00
2080	Nguyễn Đăng Dinh	16	\$20.00
2081	Nguyễn Đăng Thực	16	\$50.00
2082	Nguyễn Thanh Thiên	16	\$40.00
2083	Nguyễn Thiệu	16	\$30.00
2084	Nguyễn Văn An	16	\$0.00
2085	Đình Quốc Thịnh	16	\$30.00
2086	Phạm Văn Nghiã	16	\$40.00
2087	Tôn Thất Chung	16	\$20.00
2088	Trần Văn Bá	16	\$30.00
2089	Trịnh Dương Quang	16	\$40.00
2090	Dương Hữu Chiêu	17	\$71.16
2091	Dương Thanh Long	17	\$100.00
2092	Lê Văn Cưu	17	\$50.00
2093	Lê Văn Huyền	17	\$30.00
2094	Nguyễn Hữu Chữ	17	\$35.46
2095	Nguyễn Hoai Cát	17	\$20.00
2096	Nguyễn Phùng	17	\$50.00
2097	Nguyễn Tiến Mão	17	\$25.00
2098	Nguyễn Văn Hoàng	17	\$30.00
2099	Phùng Xuân Vinh	17	\$30.00

2100	Trần Đăng Phong	17	\$50.00
2101	Trần Văn Thuận	17	\$50.00
2102	Lê Ngọc Hưng	18	\$30.00
2103	Lương Công Cảnh	18	\$30.00
2104	Đỗ Văn Hạnh	18	\$30.00
2105	Ngô Hữu Thạt	18	\$50.00
2106	Nguyễn Công Khanh	18	\$30.00
2107	Nguyễn Khoa Lộc	18	\$50.00
2108	Nguyễn Lương Bằng	18	\$30.00
2109	Nguyễn Đình Trà	18	\$30.00
2110	Nguyễn Trí Đạt	18	\$30.00
2111	Nguyễn Văn Ân	18	\$30.00
2112	Trần Ngọc Huế	18	\$30.00
2113	Trần Đình Nga	18	\$40.00
2114	Trịnh Văn Ba	18	\$40.00
2115	Văn Đình Phụng	18	\$30.00
2116	Bà Phạm Thị Minh	19	\$100.00
2117	Hồ Huỳnh Anh	19	\$30.00
2118	Hồ Văn Hạc	19	\$20.00
2119	Huỳnh Văn Lành	19	\$30.00
2120	Lê Văn Chương	19	\$30.00
2121	Lê Văn Đáp	19	\$35.00
2122	Lương Thành Lập	19	\$35.00
2123	Đỗ Hữu Ái	19	\$30.00
2124	Đỗ Thành Long	19	\$40.00
2125	Ngô Hữu Quế	19	\$30.00
2126	Nguyễn Anh Linh	19	\$50.00
2127	Nguyễn Anh Tôn	19	\$30.00
2128	Nguyễn Hữu Kiều	19	\$30.00
2129	Nguyễn Mạnh Trí	19	\$30.00
2130	Nguyễn Ngọc Nam Cường	19	\$50.00
2131	Nguyễn Văn Rong	19	\$30.00
2132	Nguyễn Văn Thọ	19	\$40.00
2133	Nguyễn Văn Vinh	19	\$25.00
2134	Nguyễn Vĩnh Giám	19	\$35.00
2135	Nguyễn Vinh Quang	19	\$30.00
2136	Phạm Đức Tú	19	\$30.00
2137	Tô Văn Cấp	19	\$30.00
2138	Trần Tiến San	19	\$30.00

2139	Hà Văn Lộc	20	.....	\$30.00
2140	Hoàng Gia Tiến	20	.....	\$30.00
2141	Hoàng Văn Ngọc	20	.....	\$30.00
2142	Lê Ngọc Răng	20	.....	\$30.00
2143	Lê Văn Toàn	20	.....	\$50.00
2144	Đỗ Đức Chiến	20	.....	\$30.00
2145	Nguyễn Hữu Phước	20	.....	\$30.00
2146	Nguyễn Hai	20	.....	\$50.00
2147	Nguyễn Tài Ánh	20	.....	\$50.00
2148	Nguyễn Văn Nam	20	.....	\$35.00
2149	Đoàn Đại Lộc	20	.....	\$70.00
2150	Phạm Phước Khâm	20	.....	\$20.00
2151	Phạm Văn Sanh	20	.....	\$35.46
2152	Phạm Văn Tiền	20	.....	\$30.00
2153	Quách Thường	20	.....	\$30.00
2154	Trần Gia Bảo	20	.....	\$30.00
2155	Trần Hữu Hiếu	20	.....	\$50.00
2156	Trần Quang Trọng	20	.....	\$30.00
2157	Trương Ngọc Sáng	20	.....	\$30.00
2158	Trương Ngọc Toàn	20	.....	\$30.00
2159	Vũ Tuấn Việt	20	.....	\$30.00
2160	Vương Mộng Long	20	.....	\$30.00
2161	Cao Văn Lợi	21	.....	\$20.00
2162	Hồ Tấn Đạt	21	.....	\$30.00
2163	Lê Hữu Khiêm	21	.....	\$50.00
2164	Lê Hồng Điều	21	.....	\$20.00
2165	Lê Minh Quang	21	.....	\$30.00
2166	Lê Thắng	21	.....	\$40.00
2167	Nguyễn Châu Bằng	21	.....	\$30.00
2168	Nguyễn Minh Kính	21	.....	\$60.00
2169	Nguyễn Đắc Song Phương	21	.....	\$30.00
2170	Nguyễn Văn Hải	21	.....	\$30.00
2171	Nguyễn Văn Tùng	21	.....	\$50.00
2172	Trần Ngọc Linh	21	.....	\$49.99
2173	Trần Văn Khâm	21	.....	\$30.00
2174	Trương Văn Thành	21	.....	\$30.00
2175	Võ Duy Liệt	21	.....	\$30.00
2176	Bùi Trần	22	.....	\$30.00
2177	Huỳnh Văn Đức	22	.....	\$70.00

2178	Lê Viết Đắc	22	\$50.00
2179	Mai Vĩnh Phú	22	\$40.00
2180	Ngô Hữu Đức	22	\$30.00
2181	Nguyễn Văn Ngộ	22	\$50.00
2182	Nguyễn-Như Lâm	22	\$100.00
2183	Phạm Quảng Thành	22	\$30.00
2184	Phạm Xuân Thiếp	22	\$35.00
2185	Trần Văn Tiến	22	\$35.00
2186	Trương Văn Phở	22	\$30.00
2187	Trương Văn Tăng	22	\$30.00
2188	Bùi Văn Hưng	23	\$40.00
2189	Dương Công Thơ	23	\$30.00
2190	Huỳnh Thành Đạt	23	\$50.00
2191	Lê Hồng Hải	23	\$70.00
2192	Lê Văn Anh	23	\$25.00
2193	Mai Sen	23	\$30.00
2194	Nguyễn Tấn Lực	23	\$30.00
2195	Phạm Ngọc Hiền	23	\$30.00
2196	Phạm Văn Chắc	23	\$50.00
2197	Phạm Xuân Thu	23	\$40.00
2198	Tô Tài	23	\$30.00
2199	Trần Ngọc Đóa	23	\$20.00
2200	Trần Việt Huân	23	\$35.00
2201	Võ Phước	23	\$40.00
2202	Võ Văn Ba	23	\$25.00
2203	Vũ Huy Nghiã	23	\$30.00
2204	Hà Văn Thành	24	\$50.00
2205	Hoàng Trọng Thuật	24	\$30.00
2206	Lê Văn Kệt	24	\$30.00
2207	Lê Văn Minh	24	\$40.00
2208	Nguyễn Nhật Tân	24	\$30.00
2209	Nguyễn Thanh Sơn	24	\$30.00
2210	Nguyễn Văn Hương	24	\$60.00
2211	Nguyễn Văn Niên	24	\$50.00
2212	Nguyễn Văn Được	24	\$40.00
2213	Nguyễn Văn Quan	24	\$50.00
2214	Nguyễn Văn Tốt	24	\$30.00
2215	Ông Vĩnh Huân	24	\$30.00
2216	Huỳnh Ngọc Đường	25	\$35.00

2217	Huỳnh Quốc Lập	25	\$50.00
2218	Lâm Thế Bình	25	\$30.00
2219	Lê Lào	25	\$100.00
2220	Đặng Văn Khanh	25	\$50.00
2221	Đỗ Minh Cao	25	\$30.00
2222	Đỗ Thiều Bá	25	\$50.00
2223	Nguyễn Hàm	25	\$50.00
2224	Nguyễn Như Mạnh	25	\$50.00
2225	Ông Thoại Đình	25	\$30.00
2226	Phạm Hữu Đa	25	\$50.00
2227	Phạm Huy Mậu	25	\$50.00
2228	Tạ Thúc Thái	25	\$20.00
2229	Trần Hùng	25	\$20.00
2230	Trần Quốc Toàn	25	\$30.00
2231	Trần Văn Rạng	25	\$70.00
2232	Lê Văn Thanh	26	\$30.00
2233	Mai Cửu Long	26	\$50.00
2234	Đặng Văn Kế	26	\$30.00
2235	Phan Anh Tuấn	26	\$50.00
2236	Phùng Công Phước	26	\$50.00
2237	Tô Thành	26	\$50.00
2238	Diệp tặc Ziu	27	\$50.00
2239	Hồ Công Danh	27	\$50.00
2240	Lê Văn Hồng	27	\$25.00
2241	Lương Kiệt	27	\$20.00
2242	Nguyễn Ngọc Doanh	27	\$30.00
2243	Thần Phi	27	\$30.00
2244	Trương Văn Hớn	27	\$30.00
2245	Hoàng Văn Thức	28	\$25.00
2246	Ngô Tiến Lập	28	\$70.00
2247	Nguyễn Kim Quan	28	\$30.00
2248	Nguyễn Thành Tâm	28	\$100.00
2249	Nguyễn Văn Huệ	28	\$70.00
2250	Trần Văn Lý	28	\$30.00
2251	Võ Hữu Lợi	28	\$50.00
2252	Hồ Đẻ	29	\$35.00
2253	Đỗ Văn Tri	29	\$70.00
2254	Nguyễn Hùng Phi	29	\$70.00
2255	Nguyễn Phúc Ân	29	\$70.00

2256	Nguyễn Sanh Phương	29	\$70.00
2257	Nguyễn Thanh Sơn	29	\$30.00
2258	Phạm Tấn Lộc	29	\$30.00
2259	Phạm Văn Hải	29	\$50.00
2260	Trần Hữu Đức	29	\$40.00
2261	Trần Ngọc Tiến	29	\$70.00
2262	Nguyễn Bạch Châu	30	\$30.00
2263	Nguyễn Ngọc Oánh	30	\$30.00
2264	Phạm Văn Dũng	30	\$30.00
2265	Trương Văn Xuân	30	\$35.00
2266	Võ Nuội	30	\$70.00
2267	Hoàng Bá Trung	31	\$30.00
2268	Hoàng Tôn Long	31	\$35.00
2269	Nguyễn Kế Luân	31	\$30.00
2270	Nguyễn Văn Trung	31	\$35.00
2271	Nguyễn Xuân Quý	31	\$50.00
2272	Trịnh Văn Chính	31	\$50.00
2273	Bà Nguyễn Kim Chi	TH	\$50.00
2274	Bà Nguyễn Văn Thụy	TH	\$35.46
2275	Bà Trần Thị Lan Hương	TH	\$30.00
2276	BS Phạm Đức Vương	TH	\$100.00
2277	DR. Oai Phi	TH	\$50.00
2278	Hà Đức Bản	TH	\$20.00
2279	Hoàng Hậu	TH	\$70.00
2280	Hoàng Thi Sâm	TH	\$20.00
2281	Huỳnh Phi Hổ	TH	\$30.00
2282	Lê Hồng Hải	TH	\$50.00
2283	Lê Văn Thự	TH	\$20.00
2284	Đặng Thị Liên	TH	\$25.00
2285	Đỗ Kim Bảng	TH	\$15.00
2286	Nguyễn Anh Dzũng	TH	\$50.00
2287	Nguyễn Duy Sam	TH	\$46.00
2288	Nguyễn Tâm Tú	TH	\$30.00
2289	Nguyễn Thị Huyền Nga	TH	\$20.00
2290	Nguyễn Thị Ngọc Diệp	TH	\$35.00
2291	Nguyễn Thị Xuân Lan	TH	\$30.00
2292	Nguyễn Thụy Thomas	TH	\$50.00
2293	Phạm Đăng Long	TH	\$30.00
2294	Phạm Quang Minh	TH	\$20.00

2295	Phạm Sang	TH	\$20.00
2296	Robert Devert	TH	\$35.00
2297	Trần Duy Hùng	TH	\$30.00
2298	Trần Ngọc Bích	TH	\$35.00
2299	Trần Đình Nhiên	TH	\$50.00
2300	Trần Thị Thanh Tùng	TH	\$25.00
2301	Trương Công Tâm	TH	\$60.00
2302	Trương Nghĩa	TH	\$100.00
2303	Võ Luận	TH	\$35.00
2304	Võ Thành	TH	\$30.00
2305	Vỏ Thị Minh	TH	\$30.00
2306	Bùi Bách Diệp	VH	\$35.00
2307	Vũ Ngô Cường	VH	\$100.00

Tổng Số **\$12,538.16**

Báo Cáo CHI THU (10/01/2004)

Tổng Số Thu ĐH71	\$18,673.71
Tổng Số Chi ĐH71	\$11,936.66
Tồn Quỹ ĐH71	\$6,737.05
Tổng Số Thu ĐH72	\$12,538.16
Tổng Cộng:	\$ 19,275.21

Dự trừ chi phí ĐH72	\$12,500.00
Dự trừ Tồn Quỹ ĐH72	\$ 6,775.21

Lưu ý: Danh Sách CSVSQ và Thân Hữu Ủng Hộ Cho Đa Hiệu sau ngày 09/30/2004 sẽ được đăng trên Đa Hiệu 73.

PHIẾU ỦNG HỘ ĐA HIỆU VÀ THAY ĐỔI ĐỊA CHỈ

ỦNG HỘ ĐA HIỆU

Tên: _____ Khóa _____ Thân Hữu _____

Địa chỉ: _____

Số tiền ủng hộ: _____

Check

Money order

Tiền mặt

Loại khác

THÔNG BÁO ĐỔI ĐỊA CHỈ

Tên: _____ Khóa _____

Địa chỉ: _____

Thư từ liên lạc, tác phẩm và chi phiếu xin gửi về :

Đa Hiệu

P.O. Box 4448

Garden Grove, Ca 92842-4448

USA

Email : dahieuvobi@gmail.com

Phone/Fax : 951-736-5645

BẢO TRỢ

Nếu quý vị muốn bảo trợ cho thân hữu, xin vui lòng gửi tên, họ, địa chỉ của thân hữu về Tòa Soạn cùng với chi phiếu bảo trợ để Đa Hiệu cập nhật hóa.

Đa Tạ

