



<u>VIDEO</u>	<u>AUDIO</u>
<p>SLOW MOTION MONTAGE OF VIETNAMESE CASUALTIES OF WAR INCLUDING INNOCENT CHILDREN. SHORT CUTS TO: CONFUSION AND PANIC OF WAR, PEOPLE RUNNING ON STREETS BEING BOMBED. BOAT PEOPLE WEATHERING A TEMPEST ON A SMALL BOAT. VIETNAMESE ARRIVING TO SAFETY.</p> <p>FREEZE-FRAME ON VIETNAMESE FAMILY PHOTO WITH FAMILY STANDING NEAR AMERICAN FLAG.</p>	<p>people who desperately wanted to leave Vietnam. I think the U.S. or the free world in general underestimated the thirst for freedom of the Vietnamese people.</p> <p><u>NARRATOR:</u> Alone among the victims and casualties, the truly forsaken ones, the North and South Vietnamese people have yet to tell their story. It is a tale of confusion, of horror, of a desperation for freedom; a tale of heroic journeys and finally; of life-giving renewal. This is the story, at long last of the Vietnamese Americans.</p>
<p>PANNING ACROSS CLOSE-UP OF FAMILY PORTRAIT FADES TO BEAUTY OF VIETNAMESE COUNTRYSIDE: TRANQUIL LAND, GENTLE PEOPLE.</p> <p>FADE UP ON TITLE: PART ONE: THE FIRST JOURNEY</p>	<p><u>NARRATOR:</u> PART ONE: THE FIRST JOURNEY</p>
<p>SHORT CUTS: VIETNAMESE PEOPLE STILL IN THE THROES OF WAR. IN U.S.: FLAG-DRAPED COFFINS ROLL DOWN ON CONVEYOR BELT FROM PLANE.</p> <p>CUT TO: WALTER CRONKITE BROADCASTING THE LATEST</p>	<p><u>NARRATOR:</u> The Vietnam War and a decade of bitter in-fighting and dissent left scars on the American psyche. In 1975 with American involvement in the war ending, few citizens wanted to continue to support the South Vietnamese quest for freedom. By this point, the U.S. had been in this undeclared war for over a decade and our people were tired of what seemed like endless calculations of loss...</p> <p><u>NEWSCASTER WALTER CRONKITE ON AIR #0:01:</u> The United States has tried repeatedly without</p>

VIDEO

VIETNAM WAR REPORT. [#0:01]

ANTI-WAR LOBBYISTS IN CONGRESS PROTESTING THEIR CAUSE. HENRY KISSINGER AND PRESIDENT NIXON ALONE IN DEEP CONVERSATION.

NORTH VIETNAMESE ARMY PRIMED FOR AN INVASION TO SOUTH VIETNAM; SOLDIERS AT THE BORDER, PREPARING FOR BATTLE.

GRAPHIC: DOMINO EFFECT MAP.

AMBASSADOR DIEM BUI AND DELEGATION ARRIVING IN U.S. PHOTOS/FOOTAGE WITH BUI SPEAKING TO STATE DEPARTMENT, CONGRESSPERSONS, ETC. EVIDENCE OF DENIAL OF REQUESTS. BUI TURNING TO THE PRESS FOR HELP. CONGRESS VOTES TO PROHIBIT VIETNAM WAR FUNDS. NIXON AND KISSINGER 2 YEARS EARLIER IN MEETING WITH BUI IN SAN CLEMENTE. CLOSE UP: NIXON'S FIVE LETTERS TO PRESIDENT THIEU PROMISING MILITARY

AUDIO

success to obtain a list of the hundreds American prisoners held by the Vietnamese, while apparently the Pentagon has found out who a lot of those men are, despite Hanoi's lack of cooperation.

NARRATOR:

This story galvanized Americans. They turned to their representatives to find their missing men and to stop the war. Congress responded by reducing military funding, despite warnings of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and President Nixon.

With the North Vietnamese Army primed for the mass invasion, the South Vietnamese who, like American policy makers, feared the Domino Effect -- the related collapse of Laos and Cambodia if Vietnam should fall -- they placed their faith in America's promises and full commitment to save them. Believing in the integrity of American promises, they made a last appeal.

NARRATOR:

On March 1975, a South Vietnamese delegation led by Ambassador Bui Diem, made a desperate plea for aid to the State Department and the U.S. Congress, realizing that they would need public opinion, even turned to the press for help. The requests were denied on all fronts. Furthermore, Congress had prohibited any funding for the Vietnam War two years earlier and this included all of Indochina, leaving Cambodia and Laos also exposed to incursions of Communist North

VIDEO

ACTION IF THE NORTH ATTACKS THE SOUTH. FINAL "NO" VOTE OF CONGRESS.

CLOSE UP: LEGISLATIVE BILL TO PROHIBIT AID TO INDOCHINA WITH TITLE UNDERNEATH.

FORMER AMBASSADOR BUI DIEM, #0:01.33

SHORT CUTS SHOWING FEAR: CITY PEOPLE RACING FOR COVER; NIXON BATTLING WATERGATE PROSECUTORS; EXPLOSIONS AND FIRE IN VILLAGES; NORTH VIETNAMESE ARMY TROOPS CHARGING INTO CROWD.

SEQUENCE: NORTH VIETNAMESE MOUNTAINOUS STOCKPILES OF AMMO FROM RUSSIA AND CHINA; CHINESE ADVISORS STANDING BY; SOLDIERS WAITING AT THE

AUDIO

Vietnam's troops, the VPA. Diem was further annoyed since he had the assurances of President Nixon and Henry Kissinger, who two years earlier at a meeting in San Clemente had given their word to aid Vietnam. President Nixon had written five letters to President Thieu promising military action if the North attacked the South again, but despite all of this, Diem M's pleas received not a single votes to save his country. He felt deceived and bitter.

AMBASSADOR BUI DIEM [0:01:33] (V.O.):

Henry Kissinger quite often said to me that you can count on us, but how could we count on him with that verbal promise? ... And with the Watergate, we saw it right away, it was very difficult for President Nixon to keep his promise..... (#0:31:41) when I went to seek Congressmen -- some of the friends who defended me before---who defended South Vietnam before -- they tried to avoid me.

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NARRATOR:

In stark contrast to American indifference, aid from Russia and China had nearly doubled to the North's army. Vast stockpiles of armaments, supplies, and

VIDEO

BORDER VS. SOUTH VIETNAM  
RIOTS; CHAOS; LOOTING;  
VILLAGERS ON ROADS CARTS  
WITH BELONGINGS AND  
CHILDREN ATOP, TRYING TO  
ESCAPE. TRAFFIC JAMS IN CITIES.  
TERRORISTS EXPLOSIONS.

CLOSE UP ON OLD RADIO WITH  
FAMILY LISTENING. SOLDIERS  
HEADING BACK TO UNITS.

MONTAGE OF RAGGED SOUTH  
VIETNAMESE SOLDIERS FIGHTING  
TO THE LAST MINUTE WITH LITTLE  
OR NO ARMS VS. THE NORTH  
ARMY DOUBLING IN STRENGTH  
WITH COMMUNIST ALLIES.  
SOUTHERN TROOPS BLINDED BY  
WHITE BLASTS OF PHOSPHORUS.  
HOLD ONE ONE DISOLATE FACE  
OF SOLDIER APPEARING  
ABANDONED.

DA PHAM INTERVIEW, #01:10:37.  
SCENES OF DESERTED AIR  
FIELDS WITH NO PLANES;  
DESERTED GAS TANKS VS.  
ENEMY ROCKETS BLASTING VS. A  
FEW BULLETS IN SOUTHERN  
SOLDIER'S HAND OR ON GROUND.

AUDIO

teams of Russian and Chinese advisors and  
soldiers poured into the North as supplies and  
ammunition were running out in the South where  
chaos set in.

REPORTER FROM SAIGON RADIO(V.O.):

(In Vietnamese, warning of invasion.) Viet Cong  
attacked Ban Me Thuat, Long Khanh and they are  
heading to Bien Hoa and Saigon. Martial law now  
rules the whole country. All soldiers go back to your  
unit and all citizens stay indoors and do not go out  
unless there is an emergency...

NARRATOR:

South Vietnamese soldiers from the ARVN, the Army  
of the Republic of Vietnam, meanwhile, were fighting  
with old World War II rifles

-- M2 carbines, and some troops were rationed to  
just three rounds of ammunition per day. The North  
Vietnamese and their communist allies, Cambodia's  
Khmer Rouge doubled their attack on the South and  
ground them to a halt. Southern troops were blinded  
by white blasts of phosphorus and they fought on,  
sustained only by the stark hope of a miracle.

According to survivors, one thought constantly  
plagued their minds: Why did America desert us?

DA PHAM , ENGINEER (#01:10:37 V.O.):

How can you fight without ammunition? There was  
no gas for airplanes...no gas for the tanks. There  
was nothing. The enemy attacked fiercely. They  
poured rockets and artillery on us like rain and I only  
had five bullets for the whole day.

VIDEO

AN LE, ASSEMBLER, #17:48.  
MORE SHOTS OF LITTLE AMMO  
OVERWHELMED BY HEAVY  
ARTILLERY IN VARIOUS CITIES  
AND VILLAGES.

KHIET DANG, RETIRED TEACHER,  
#07:28. OLD HELICOPTERS LEFT  
BY THE WAY SIDE; MISSING PARTS  
LAYING AROUND ON GROUND.

LEWIS SORLEY, PROFESSOR,  
WRITER, (PAGE 21) SHOTS OF THE  
SOUTH ARMY NOT BEING ABLE TO  
SUSTAIN THEMSELVES.

SCENES OF MONTRIOUS BOMBING .  
THE BOMBINGS ARE ILLUSTRATED  
AS MOVING WAVES OF FIRE  
MOVING SOUTH TO SAIGON. - -  
SOUTH VIETNAM CRUMBLING  
FROM THE 1ST DIVISION TO BAN  
ME THUAT TO SAIGON AND THE  
REST OF THE COUNTRY.  
VICTORIOUS NORTHERN  
SOLDIERS STAND PROUD.

AUDIO

AN LE ASSEMBLER #17:48 (V.O.) :

How can you fight without ammunition? There was no gas for the airplanes...no gas for the tanks. There was nothing.

KHIET DANG, RETIRED TEACHER #07:28:

Many times we were short of parts for our helicopter.

We used parts from two helicopters to consolidate into one. We were out of circuit wires and had to substitute with regular wires that were not safe for helicopter operation, but we had no choice.

LEWIS SORLEY, PROFESSOR, WRITER (PAGE 21):

My friend, Tom Polgar, who was the last CIA stationed chief in Saigon, sent me a message near the end. Maybe his final message, in which he said, "Final outcome, no longer in doubt. The South Vietnamese cannot sustain themselves without our support, as long as the communists to get robust support from their backers and sponsors." End of story.

NARRATOR :

In March of 1975 the North launched what turned out to be the decisive attack of the war, known as Operation 275, which was designed to capture the West Central Highlands from the ARVN. From Ban Me Thuat to Saigon, South Vietnam was caught in a monstrous siege. Hanoi bombed the South 275 times in one month crippling them, while in Cambodia, Pol Pot readied his Khmer Rouge to join the assault in his country. Laos was also under

<u>VIDEO</u>	<u>AUDIO</u>
<p>GRAPHIC: TWO BOOKS CHINA AND VIETNAM WAR 1950-1975 OF QIANG ZHAI, NHUNG TRAN DANH LICH SU TRONG CHIEN TRANH VIETNAM OF NGUYEN DUC PHUONG.</p>	<p>attack. One ARVN soldier said, "the end of the fighting felt as if the fields, mountains, and rivers were collapsing on themselves."</p> <p><u>NARRATOR:</u> The North announced South Vietnam would fall by 1976. They did not have to wait that long.</p>
<p>ICONIC IMAGE OF EMBASSY ESCAPE. FIRST IMAGE IS A CLOSE-UP OF HELICOPTER BLADES. THEN PULL BACK FOR FULL VIEW OF EMBASSY ESCAPE -- FREEZE FRAME. CLOSE-UP ON AMERICANS LOOKING BACK TO CROWD. -- PAN TO SLOW MOTION VIEW OF VIETNAMESE FACES IN ANGUISH; EXTREME CLOSE-UP ON EYES PLEADING FOR HELP. BACK TO REALTIME MOTION; HELICOPTER TAKING OFF. DUST IN AIR. PEOPLE COVERING THEIR EYES.</p> <p>AMBASSADOR RICHARD AMITAGE 00:49. HOLD ON AMBASSADOR THEN STILL SHOT ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE EXTERIOR, THEN FOOTAGE OF DEFENSE DEPARTMENT BOARDROOM WITH A MEETING IN PROGRESS. AMITAGE ARRIVING IN SAIGON ON APRIL 24, 1975. -- THEN SHOT OF BIEN HOA AIRBASE NOW DESERTED WITH</p>	<p>ROARING SOUNDS OF HELICOPTER LIFTING OFF...</p> <p><u>NARRATOR:</u> In 1975 while South Vietnamese troops were still fighting against impossible odds and an adversary that was willing to accept incalculable loss of life, American service people at the U.S. Embassy were ordered out of the country. This iconic image of the war's end, now -- hard-wired into American minds --- was only one point of view. Many South Vietnamese who had bravely helped their friends escape, then kicked or punched away from the copters by American troops desperate to leave. Some US staffers expressed remorse for this, but there was nothing they could do.</p> <p><u>AMBASSADOR RICHARD AMITAGE "00:49:</u> I got another call from the Department of Defense on about the 21st or so of April. They asked me if was I was willing to return to Vietnam to organize an operation to destroy a very important military equipments to deny the Communist's possession of it and I agreed to do so. So, I arrived back in Saigon on the 24th of April, 1975. (02:56) I went to Bien</p>

VIDEO

EQUIPMENT DESTROYED LIKE AN ARTILLERY CEMETARY. SOUTH VIETNAMESE ARRIVING TO HELP AND DEFEND AMERICANS. CLOSE UP: MILITARY RADIO WITH COMMUNICATION FOR AMITAGE. FACES OF WORRIED VIETNAMESE SOLDIERS.

SHORT SHOTS: OPERATION FREQUENT WIND FROM INLAND LOCATIONS TO AIRPORTS AND SEA.

SOUTH VIETNAMESE FOOTAGE OF FALL OF SAIGON: SHOCK OF BETRAYL FROM CHILDREN TO ELDERS AND ALL IN BETWEEN. TERROR IN THE AIR. SHOTS OF V.C. ARMIES APPROACHING; PEOPLE RACING TO LOCATE THEIR FAMILIES. CHAOS, SHOCK, AND HOISTING OF SURRENDER FLAG OF SOUTH VIETNAMESE FOLLOWED BY ARRESTS AND SHOOTINGS.

AUDIO

Hoa on the 28th early in the morning and found the airbase deserted for the most part. The air base was under a lot of attack, a very heavy attack from artillery. But when this started, Vietnamese soldiers who had been left behind (South Vietnamese Soldier) started to show up when they saw an American, and they started to help us, to defend us while we went about the business of destroying this equipment. My boss who was in Saigon called me up on a military radio and said, "We're going to send a helicopter for you to get you out because we have intercepted enemy communications. They say they found you in the base. They want to kill you." I told my boss don't send a helicopter, that I have about 30 Vietnamese soldiers with me, and if I try to get out and leave them behind, they'll shoot me. So he swore. He was very angry.

NARRATOR:

The evacuation was known as Operation Frequent Wind, and it was the largest helicopter evacuation in history. By *American* standards, it was a big success.

From the Vietnamese angle, it was a disaster: the American evacuation was kept secret because the U.S. government did not want to deal with too many refugees. Consequently, when it was discovered, the shock of betrayl was all the more cruel.

Heartbreak, horror, and denial created a whirlwind in the Vietnamese community around the embassy. People raced to locate family members, roads were overwhelmed with traffic, and motorists crashed their



<p><u>VIDEO</u></p>	<p><u>AUDIO</u></p>
<p>AERIAL VIEW OF PEOPLE RACING TO THE WATER. EXODUS OF BOAT PEOPLE. SHOTS OF BOAT PANIC WITH OWNERS AND TRAVELERS HAGGLING OVER PRICES; SMALL FLOITILLAS OF BOATS EVERYWHERE ATTEMPTING TO SAIL AWAY. AERIAL SHOTS OF FISHING VILLAGES AND THEIR EXODUS. FADE TO:</p> <p>EXTERIOR SHOT OF THE SUBURBS IN MIDDLE AMERICA WITH TELEVISION ANTENNAES ON ROOFTOPS; SLOW MOTION THROUGH A WINDOW WE SEE THE TV EVENING NEWS WITH THE BOAT PEOPLE. ZOOM INTO TV SCREEN: MONTAGE OF VARIOUS HARROWING EXPERIENCES OF THE BOAT PEOPLE.</p> <p>DUONG NGUYEN ANH, BOAT PERSON; SCIENTIST, #03:14.</p>	<p>cars through the barricades at the airport in their desperation to flee the arrival of VPA troops. For many, this was the second time they had been forced to flee, their first exodus having been their initial being escape from the north. For them, the VPA's Viet Cong, known as the V.C. for short, represented the Spawn of Hell.</p> <p><u>NARRATOR:</u> It was as if the South had a common voice: "To the water! To the boats!" was the common cry. Anyone who was anti-communist or an American friend was at risk for their life. Boats were the easiest but costliest means of escape. Within hours of the fall of Saigon, local boat owners were charging up to 5 bars of gold per person -- a price available; only to the city's professionals or wealthy. Near the ocean, entire fishing villages were suddenly evacuated.</p> <p>This exodus of what were called "the boat people" -- doctors, business owners, and educators, local fishermen and their families -- soon became just another tale on the evening news. Americans had begun the war ignorant of Vietnamese culture and they ended it the same way, assuming that the boat people were the poorest of the poor, the uneducated cast-aways. As such the refugees did not receive over-much sympathy.</p> <p><u>DUONG NGUYEN ANH, SCIENTIST #03:14 (ENGLISH):</u> There was a sense of panic. As I recall the saying then was, had lamp posts on Saigon Street been able to walk, they too would have sought to leave.</p>

VIDEO

COMMUNIST RED FLAG WITH YELLOW STAR HOISTED UP BY NORTH VIETNAMESE SOLDIERS. MONTAGE OF THE STORMY HIGH SEAS, PIRATES RAIDING THE BOATS, NAVAL SHIPS FROM THAILAND RESCUING BOAT PEOPLE.

CONTINUED MONTAGE OF THE BOAT PEOPLE. STRICKEN FACES. STARVATION; SOME BEING TOSSED OVER SIDE; FIGHTING ON BOAT.

WIDE SHOT OF VIET FAMILY SITTING AT KITCHEN TABLE IN U.S., APPEARING SOLEMN AS IF LOST IN THOUGHT.

AUDIONARRATOR:

After the Communist takeover in Vietnam, life became unbearable for many and for over two decades, there was a mass exodus; over 3 million citizens escaped by boat or by walking through Laos or Cambodia to seek refuge in Thailand, Hong Kong, Malaysia, and Indonesia. They were *all* called "boat people." Those Vietnamese who did succeed in finding a boat were immediately launched into one of the most terrifying journeys of their lives. More than half of million of them died on their journey according to the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees. Their journeys, filled with death and atrocities, and attacks by pirates, were so terrifying that even once they were safe, like Holocaust survivors and battle-hardened veterans, most could not speak of what they had seen and experienced on these boats. Add to this the trauma of the loss of their homeland, and an entire generation of Vietnamese Americans retreated into deep silence hoping to shield their young from their nightmare.

Parents rarely spoke of the war or what they had witnessed in the labor camps and boats. They hoped their young might start anew, and felt that to finally be free in their own country, they would need to adopt America as their new homeland.

"Forget the past," they would often say, and as well-meaning as this advice was, the disconnect it caused created a misunderstanding and a loss of

VIDEOAUDIO

history not only for the young Vietnamese, but equally importantly, for Americans and others around the world who had no idea of what these immigrants had endured.

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END OF SUBMISSION.

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FOLLOWING PAGES CONTAIN BEAUTIFUL HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL ASPECTS OF THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE INCLUDING A MATRIARCHAL SOCIETY AND REVOLT BY THE TRUNG SISTERS IN 40 A.D. WHO DEFEATED THE CHINESE. THE TRUNG'S ANCIENT ARMY INCLUDED THEIR MOTHER AND THIRTY-SIX WOMEN GENERALS.

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I AM AT THIS TIME ONLY ABLE TO PROVIDE 10 PAGES OF THE 77 PAGES COMPLETED FOR PART ONE DUE TO THE NATURE OF CONFIDENTIALITY. PLEASE LET ME KNOW IF YOU REQUIRE MORE.

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<u>VIDEO</u>	<u>AUDIO</u>
<p>ROGER LEM ENGINEER #0:43. (EXAMPLES OF VIETNAMESE CLICHES.)</p> <p>NINA LU INTERVIEW, COLLEGE STUDENT, #0:01.</p> <p>CINDY NGUYEN, COLLEGE STUDENT #2.53.</p>	<p><u>ROGER LE,ENGINEER #0:43 (V.O):</u></p> <p>My Dad, he came over from Vietnam in 1981. He was a boat person. I think for future generations we need to refocus on what is the truth in our textbooks. I wouldn't try and rely on our textbooks to capture any of the South Vietnamese experiences.</p> <p><u>NINA LU, COLLEGE STUDENT #0:01 (V.O):</u> They only talked a little bit about the Vietnam War as it pertained to the U.S. side; as far as what the U.S. did or didn't do. It had no perspective as to the residents of Vietnam, which as an older adult now I find rather disturbing because it paints an unclear or imperfect picture of how the war really was.</p> <p><u>CINDY NGUYEN, COLLEGE STUDENT #2.53 (V.O):</u> My father was in prison for 13 years. He lost 13 years of his life in these prisons and it's important for me to know why. Why he fought so hard for the freedom of his country; Why anyone fought so hard when they stayed in these camps so long.</p>
IMAGES OF REFUGEES: FAMILIES BEING HOISTED FROM BOATS TO	<p><u>NARRATOR:</u> For most Americans, the Vietnamese they saw on TV</p>

VIDEO

SHIPS; LATER ARRIVING IN U.S. SHORT CUTS: U.S. VETS IN HOSPITAL. BUILDING OF NEW VIETNAMESE COMMUNITIES; BUILDINGS AND BUSINESSES GOING UP. REMINDERS OF HOME: VICTORIOUS VPA TANKS ROLLING THROUGH SAIGON, SOLDIERS ROUNDING UP INNOCENT CIVILIANS, VIETNAM VETS IN WHEELCHAIRS, HEROES RETURNING THEIR MEDALS, ADVOCATE GROUPS FIGHTING FOR THEIR RIGHTS.

STEPHEN DENNY, LIBRARIAN, ANTI-WAR PROTESTOR, #46:28. AMERICANS IN SAIGON SEEMINGLY OBLIVIOUS OF CULTURE AND PEOPLE.

VIETNAMESE TAKING THE OATH OF CITIZENSHIP. GRAPHIC COMPARISON TO OTHER MINORITY GROUPS WITH VIETNAMESE AT 82% CITIZENSHIP.

AUDIO

news were ghosts from a disturbing American past arriving on U.S. shores and bearing unpleasant memories. Americans had become anesthetized to anything having to do with Vietnam. They were mourning their own dead, world-weary; and still trying to determine what the war had meant and was it worth the cost in blood, treasure, and disagreement. But there was nowhere to run. Wherever one looked, images and reminders of Vietnam arose: The victorious VPA tanks rolling through Saigon, lines of civilians being marched away; Vietnam Vets in wheelchairs; heroes returning their medals, advocate groups fighting for their rights.

STEPHEN DENNY, LIBRARIAN ANTI-WAR PROTESTOR #46:28:

I think for the most part Americans in general whether anti-war pro did not really understand Vietnam very well. Personally I think for me personally, I did not really understand Vietnam pretty well until I came and met Vietnamese people myself because when you've lived through it you have a much better perspective than if you're just reading about it in a newspaper article and so forth; and so I don't know to what extent the anti-war movement itself really understood those issues

NARRATOR:

The Vietnamese, knowing the stigma they burrowed in and began, building their new lives. The Vietnamese knew what the lack of freedom cost and they appreciated it as much as our founding fathers

<u>VIDEO</u>	<u>AUDIO</u>
FADE IN: YOUNG VIETNAMESE TEENS WALKING DOWN A CITY STREET ENJOYING THEIR LIVES. SITTING AROUND COFFEEHOUSE SIPPING LATTES AND LAUGHING.	<p>did. They grew to be the largest group of political refugees and naturalized citizens in this country: More than 82% became U.S. citizens., with the great majority making a difference or significant contribution to their new country.</p> <p><u>NARRATOR:</u> Today, walking down a city street, whether in San Jose, California or Austin, Texas, young Vietnamese exhibit a happiness and confidence their parents never knew. They look like any other Americans: iPhones in hand; texting friends; listening to music or sipping a mocha latte.</p>
<p>SHOTS OF PARENTS; GRANDPARENTS APPEARING A LITTLE LOST IN THE MIDST OF AMERICAN LIFE. SPEAKING AND SYMPATHIZING WITH VIETNAM VETS.</p> <p>HOMELESS VETERAN WITH HEAD DOWN SITTING ON SIDEWALK. U.S. VETS IN HOSPITALS. VIETNAMESE STORE OWNER BEHIND COUNTER. VIETNAMESE TEENS PASSING A U.S. VET IN A WHEELCHAIR/BED DESIGNED FOR MULTIPLE AMPUTEES.</p>	<p><u>NARRATOR:</u> Their elders are sometimes a painful reminder of guarded secrets and stories; of a war gone wrong; the pain of defeat. Yet at the same time, the young understood the profound love their elders felt towards Vietnam Vets, especially those who had been spurned or scorned for their service. The new immigrants felt a raw empathy with these warriors, for they too had lost their country in a different way and were now living in the Land of the Invisible where many faces turned away as they passed.</p>
GRAPHIC: FAN OF HISTORY BOOKS AND NEWS MAGAZINES ON VIETNAM.	<u>NARRATOR:</u>

VIDEO

NORTH VIETNAMESE RAISING CONQUERING FLAG. SOUTH VIETNAMESE BOY BEGGING ON STREET. VISIBLE SIGNS OF THE DESTRUCTION OF SAIGON AFTER THE 1975 SURRENDER.

INTERVIEW U.N. AMBASSADOR SIV: #18:07; DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO U.S. PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH. PHOTOS:

CLOSE UP: TIME MAGAZINE COVER IN U.S. VS. ASIAN EDITION OF TIME. READER FLIPPING THROUGH CONTENT. GRAPHIC WORD COUNT COMPARING THE DIFFERENCE IN COVERAGE.

PLIGHT OF CAMBODIAN REFUGEES, KHMER ROUGE

AUDIO

While they had been deprived of many facts, the young Vietnamese were well aware that their parents were angry about the glut of misinformation produced on the Vietnam War by the American press and of history books -- most were written by Americans who never knew their language and based much of their research on the same erroneous sources.

SICHAN SIV; U.S. AMBASSADOR TO UNITED NATIONS, 2001-2006. SURVIVOR OF POL POT KILLINGFIELD #18.07 (ENGLISH):

When you talk about the American media, there are two aspects: the one in Asia is reported differently, and the one in America is reported differently.

Probably the fact that here there is so much information they had to sort of pick and choose.

I remember a story after I arrived in the refugee camp. I was interviewed by a lot of journalists because I was able to speak both English and French. Time magazine, the Asian edition, had a six page story on the plight of the Cambodian refugees in the camp and also of those Cambodian Khmer Rouge with pictures, drawings, and so on. So six pages. When I came to Connecticut, I went to look for the same issue, the same date. There was only one quarter of a page of the same story. So that tells you how the news is reported or screened in a way. That there was so much reported over there in Asia, but so little here.

<u>VIDEO</u>	<u>AUDIO</u>
<p>PHOTOS, DRAWINGS, DETAILED ACCOUNTS.</p> <p>DUONG NGUYET ANH, SCIENTIST, #49.02..</p> <p>MASS GRAVES, LABOR CAMP SCENES, MIDNIGHT ARRESTS WITH PEOPLE BEING SHOVED FROM THEIR HOMES. MEAT ON PLATE VS. BUREAUCRACY BANQUET.</p> <p>VIETNAMESE FAMILY IN LINE AT VIETNAMESE VS. AMERICAN AGENCIES. BOTH LINES LONG AND TEDIOUS.</p>	<p><u>DUONG NGUYET ANH, SCIENTIST: #49:02: (ENGLISH):</u> One key myth about the Vietnam War that they were taught is that US invaded South Vietnam and therefore the North had to liberate the South. They were taught that. We all know that it was a lie.</p> <p><u>NARRATOR:</u> American media declared the war over, but that was not true for the older generation of immigrants who still worried about the fates of family and friends who had been forced to remain in Vietnam. After 1975, stories of mass graves began to leak out; tales of friends and relatives incarcerated in labor camps; midnight arrests, and police arriving at dinner time to inspect meals because meat and chicken were forbidden for ordinary people -- only those belonging to the communist bureaucracy could eat it. -- If discovered on the table, the father of the family was immediately arrested. Such tales were common knowledge to the elders who often wept alone in their rooms, trapped in bureaucratic mazes of the U.S. and Vietnam systems, stymied as they tried to free their loved ones.</p>
<p>VIETNAMESE SITTING IN ESL CLASSES, EXTERIOR OF BUSINESSES, CHURCH SERVICE,</p>	<p><u>NARRATOR:</u> Vietnamese Americans tried to accept the alienating and sometimes abusive behaviors of some</p>



VIDEO

AND FAMILY EATING OUT AT VIET RESTAURANT.

SLEEPING OLD COUPLE IN APARTMENT BEDROOM. VIETNAMESE IN COUNTRYSIDES WITH WATER BUFFALO AND BAMBOO FORRESTS SWAYING IN RAYS OF LIGHT. RICE FIELDS, TAMARIND TREES, EXTERIOR SAIGON: VIETNAMESE IN THE CITY WITH PRETTY WOMEN WEARING LONG DRESSES AS IS THE CUSTOM. STREET SCENES. FAMILY INSIDE A VILLAGE HUT IN SILENT REPOSE WATCHING THE FIRE. VERSUS ELDERLY AWAKENING IN STARK STUCCO TRACK HOME WITH THE SURREALNESS OF REPETITIVE SQUARES.

FADE IN: ANCIENT WAR PAINTING TO BLACK AND WHITE PHOTO OF STRONG VIETNAMESE. FADE OUT SLOWLY.

MAP OF CHINA AND VIETNAMESE BORDER; ILLUSTRATIONS OF CHINESE SKIRMISHES. ART. DECAYING TEMPLES. EXTERIOR: VILLAGE SCENES.

ILLUSTRATIONS; ILLUMINATIONS

AUDIO

Americans with dignity; sitting in English classes, starting new businesses, and clustering together as they worshiped and enjoyed their luck to be alive.

At night, free of the constraints of the day, they dreamed of gentle countrysides; children riding water buffalo; elephants; the glistening rice paddies. Those from the cities, remembered the elegance and shimmering silks, rickshaws and shouts of their drivers, the arcades of tamarind trees, and the street vendors and their friendly morning cries rising over the scents of grilling meat and spices. And most fervently; they recalled their entire families together -- laughing and sharing jokes during the traditional three-hour meals.

With morning, came the struggles and realities of a new day inside the square corners of a tract home set down on a square patch of lawn, framed by concrete sidewalks.

NARRATOR:

The story of the Vietnamese people in America is a courageous struggle and indomitable to maintain their identity.

For over 4000 years, they had survived four major invasions from China and a total of 1000 years of Chinese occupation. Though Chinese became integrated into some of their dialects and they respected Confucian philosophy, Vietnamese held fast to their root language, their native customs, myths, and history.

In 40 A.D., the Trung sisters led the first national

VIDEO

OF TRUNG SISTERS. VIETNAMESE WOMEN IN POSITIONS OF LEADERSHIP AND AUTHORITY. CLOSE UP: TRUNG SISTERS KILLING TIGER. TIGER SKIN PROCLAMATION. MODERN EVIDENCE OF TRUNG SISTER LORE. TRUNG SISTERS SITTING PROUD ON THEIR THRONE.

MALES BOWING TO TRUNG SISTERS. CLOSE UP: TRUNG SISTERS FACES.

AUDIO

uprising against the Chinese, gathering an army of 80,000 that drove the Chinese out of Vietnam. This ancient army included their mother and thirty-six women, all trained to be generals.

Legend says that the Trung sisters killed a fearful people-eating tiger -- and used the tiger's skin as paper to write a proclamation urging the people to follow them against the Chinese. They lived in a time when Vietnamese women enjoyed freedoms that would be forbidden to them in later centuries due to the influence of Confucian studies. In those days, women could inherit property through their mother's; could become political leaders, judges, traders, and warriors.

Over time the Trungs became the stuff of legends and today, stories, poems, plays, postage stamps, posters and monuments still glorify their heroism.

FEMALE ACTOR (V.O.):

"All the male heroes bowed their heads in submission;

Only the two sisters proudly stood up to avenge the country."

15th century Poem

NARRATOR:

Later during the Mongol invasions in the 13th century, General Tran Hung Dao led triple victories over the mighty Mongol Yuan Dynasty army under the command of the feared Kublai Khan. These battles are considered among the greatest military feats in world history.



<u>VIDEO</u>	<u>AUDIO</u>
FADE IN: BRIGHT SUN WITH YOUNG GIRLWORKING IN RICE FIELD SINGING <i>CON CHIM NON</i> .	to have a simple life: tilling the land, building community, and in the evenings watching clouds unmaske the moon. Their love of nature is evident in their music and poems.  SOUNDTRACK OF YOUNG GIRL SINGING: <i>CON CHIM NON</i>
<p>THE VILLAGE TET CELEBRATION WITH GENERATIONS OF FAMILY ENJOYING THE FESTIVITIES. FIREWORKS. CHILDREN GREETING ELDERS AND RECEIVING RED ENVELOPES WITH MONEY. FIRST VISITOR AT NEW YEAR AT DOOR. SHORT CUTS OF TET FROM VILLAGES TO CITIES. LION DANCERS IN PARADE. FAMILY FEAST. FOCUS ON THREE FAMILIES: ONE IN COUNTRYSIDE, ONE IN SMALL TOWN, LAST ONE IN SAIGON.</p> <p>INTERIOR FARM HOME WITH FAMILY ENJOYING MEAL TOGETHER; LAUGHING; HUGGING CHILDREN.</p>	<p><u>NARRATOR:</u> Primarily, however, they honored family. The Vietnamese New Year, during the first month of the year, known as The Tet Celebration, is organized around family unity and marks the arrival of spring. The first day of Tet, is reserved for the nuclear family. Children greet their elders with traditional greeting, "Song lau tram tuoi," -- "Long life of 100 years." Then they receive a red envelope containing money. Since the Vietnamese believe that the first visitor a family receives in the year determines the family's fortune for the entire year, a beloved friend or the owner always enters the house first. Tet celebrations can last from a single day up to an entire week especially in the countryside. A traditional parade includes Mua Lan or Lion Dancers; symbols of strength in the Vietnamese culture.</p> <p>After the parade, families and friends feast on Vietnamese dishes and if they eat soley vegetarian food, it's considered especially good luck. After dinner, a grandfather usually entertains the young with storytelling, a revered tradition. Though Vietnamese recorded history begins in 242 B.C.E. ,</p>

<u>VIDEO</u>	<u>AUDIO</u>
	tonight this grandfather recounts the history of how Vietnam began with the dragon prince.
<p>GRANDFATHER TELLING STORY TO CHILDREN BY THE SOFT GLOW OF A LANTERN.</p> <p>FADE TO: ILLUSTRATION OF DRAGON PRINCE.</p>	<p><u>GRANDFATHER (V.O.):</u>          There was once a dragon prince named Lac Long Quan who married a fairy princess named Au Co and had 100 children. The parents agreed to separate so that each could manage the children better. Princess Au Co moved to the mountains with half of the children, and the Dragon Prince Lac Long Quan settled in the lowlands near the sea with the other fifty. All of these children became the Vietnamese people.</p>
<p>DISSOLVE TO: ILLUSTRATIONS OF DRAGONS ON A WIDE VARIETY OF THINGS FROM ARCHITECTURE TO BOWLS.</p> <p>ILLUSTRATION OF EMPEROR BAO</p>	<p><u>NARRATOR:</u>          Because of this legendary heritage, the dragon has always been considered special to the Vietnamese. They consider it the luckiest and wisest of all mythological creatures, not the least of all because the mighty dragon brings rain, essential for all agriculture, but doubly important for rice which grows submered in wet paddies. Water represents power and prosperity and like the Chinese dragon, the Vietnamese dragon is the symbol of yang, one of the two complementary energies of the Universe. Yang is bright, hot, active, masculine and its complementary opposite Yin, is cool, shadowed, feminine. They cannot exist independently of one another.</p> <p>In this image, Emperor Bao Dai, the last king of</p>

<u>VIDEO</u>	<u>AUDIO</u>
DAI SITTING ON A DRAGON THRONE WEARING DRAGON EMBROIDERED ROBE.	Vietnam, sits proudly on his dragon throne wearing a robe embroidered with golden dragons.
RETURN TO: SAME FARM FAMILY LIGHTING CANDLES AND ARRANGING ALTAR OF ANCESTOR SEEN IN PHOTO.	<u>NARRATOR:</u> Centuries of these rich historical tales absorbed within a broth of familial love gradually evolved into ancestor worship. Although Buddhism, Christianity, and Catholicism were later introduced into Vietnamese culture, it is the family that remains at the cultural core as a living deity. The Vietnamese believe that the departed influence the fortune of the living. Ancestor veneration ensures well being and cultivates kinship values such as filial piety, family loyalty, and continuity of the family lineage.
SUNSET BEHIND VILLAGE HOME. VILLAGERS CARRYING SACKS OF RICE AND BUCKETS OF WATER.	<u>NARRATOR:</u> This is why the loss of home and country creates an especially enduring heartache for Vietnamese Americans. Family members are missing. Older members lament them and long to be reunited at home.
MONTAGE OF SLOW SHOTS OF VIETNAMESE COUNTRYSIDE; NATURE; SLEEPING CHILD UNDER BANYAN TREE; WATER BUFFALO ON A HILL.	MUSIC UP: V.O. <i>MY BELOVED COUNTRY</i> SUNG IN VIETNAMESE BY Y LAN; NOTE: LYRICS ARE FROM MID-SONG, NOT OPENING LYRICS. 30 SECONDS OF INSTRUMENTAL PRELUDE FIRST, THEN VOCAL. (Translation): My Beloved Country! A young child plays the guitar under a banyan-tree. The mid-day sun sleeps quietly under the leaves. Nice buffalo are on the hill. What are you dreaming of? Or are you waiting for the sounds of my lonely

<u>VIDEO</u>	<u>AUDIO</u>
<p>MOTHER AND CHILD EMBRACING. FADING TO: STAR JASMINE.</p> <p>1883 FRENCH INVASION OF VIETNAM WITH WARSHIPS. COLONIZATION BEGINS. CUT TO: -- CHILDREN DRAWING CIRCLE NOW ERASING CHINA IN CENTER AND REPLACING IT WITH FRANCE.</p> <p>SHORT CUTS: PHOTOS OF NATIONAL HEROES: TRINH VIET BANG, PHAN THANH GIAN; PHAN TON , PHAN LIEM, PHAN DINH PHUNG, TRUONG VAN THAM OR "YEN THE TIGER," NGUYEN TRUNG TRUC AND HIS QUOTE: GRAPHICS: IF THE FRENCH PULLED OUT ALL THE GRASS IN VIETNAM, ONLY THEN WOULD THEY ELIMINATE EACH BLADE, ALL THE PEOPLE RISING UP AGAINST THEM.</p>	<p>flute?</p> <p>SONG FADES.</p> <p><u>NARRATOR:</u> It is an irony of history, that a people so enriched by family life, would be forced to face so many invasions. In 1883, after thousands of years of war with China, France, an industrialized European power colonized Vietnam driving out the Chinese with blazing cannons from their warships and superior weapons in the hands of their troops. In 1885 China withdrew its armed forces and signed a treaty with France expressly abandoning its longstanding tributary relationship with Vietnam. During more than 80 years of French occupation, the Vietnamese vehemently resisted with frequent uprisings. Fighting became a way of life. Few peoples in Asia had been compelled to fight longer and harder in attempts to retain their unique identity and independence than the Vietnamese. New wars and new battles produced new heroes...</p>
<p>CAN VUONG GROUP.</p> <p>CLOSE-UP: BOY EMPEROR HAM NGHI.</p> <p>SOLDIERS OF CAN VUONG.</p>	<p><u>NARRATOR:</u> At the onset of French colonialism, Vietnamese resistance fighters became known as the <i>Can Vuong</i>, translated as "loyalty to the king," on behalf of boy Emperor, Hám Nghi. The Can Vuong hoped to create a nationalist</p>

<u>VIDEO</u>	<u>AUDIO</u>
<p>HAM NGHI ISSUING DECREE OF RESISTANCE. VIETNAMESE FLEEING FRENCH FORCES; VILLAGES TORCHED. RESISTANCE FIGHTERS STRIKING BACK.</p> <p>EMPEROR HAM NGHI IN JUNGLE HIDING PLACE. MONTAGE OF RESISTANCE FIGHTERS.</p>	<p>resistance movement, with the people rallying behind the young Ham Nghi as their figurehead. The monarchy was the Vietnamese symbol of hope and unity. Through the enduring centuries of attack and invasion, it had been the one constant reminder that the Vietnamese identity was intact, however imperfect their leaders might have been.</p>
<p>HUE AMBUSH. RALLY TO TAKE OVER CITADEL.</p> <p>KING HAM NGHI IMPERIAL FAMILY TAKING FLIGHT.</p>	<p><u>NARRATOR:</u> From 1885 to 1889, the <i>Can Vuong</i> movement grew into a large-scale insurgency. In July of 1885, thousands of insurgents launched a night attack against French General Roussel de Courcy and his escort of French troops in what became known as The Hue Ambush. French troops beat off the attackers and counterattacked successfully, fighting their way through the gardens of the citadel and capturing the royal palace. Angered by what they saw as Vietnamese treachery, they looted the royal palace. Following their failure, the young Vietnamese King Hàm Nghi and the Vietnamese imperial family fled and took refuge in the high mountains of Tan So.</p>
<p>FRENCH SYMBOLS OF OCCUPATION. KINGS OF NGUYEN DYNASTY: Kinh Thanh Tai, Duy Tan, and Cuong De. AERIAL VIEW OF ALGERIAN ISLAND AND PRISON. VIETNAMESE NATIONALISTS.</p>	<p><u>NARRATOR:</u> By the end of 1885, French control of Vietnam was absoluted. They exiled most of the rulers of the Nguyen Dynasty; Ham Nghi to Algeria; Thanh Thai</p>



<u>VIDEO</u>	<u>AUDIO</u>
<p>VIETNAMESE CROWD RALLY FOR DEMOCRACY.</p> <p>UPRISINGS WITH PHAN CHU TRINH AND VENERABLE PHAN BOI CHAU. SEQUENCE OF SHOTS OF PHAN BOI CHAU WHETHER IN BATTLE OR IN PAINTINGS, ILLUSTRATIONS, VENERATION IN ALTARS.</p>	<p>to South Vietnam, and Duy Tan to an Algerian Island where Duy Tan soon learned that ten thousand Vietnamese nationalists who had fought for independence had been killed.</p> <p>Angered by French rule and their ineffectual monarchy, the Vietnamese people demanded change and turned toward Democracy.</p> <p>New uprisings arose with leaders like Phan Chu Trinh and the venerable Phan Boi Cha. Phan Boi Chau was known as the pioneer of modern Vietnamese nationalism and introduced the fundamental principles of freedom. In 1903, he formed the "Reformation Society," a revolutionary organization influenced by the works of Voltaire, Rousseau, and the fierce egalitarian spirit of the French Revolution. These early leaders worked together for the common cause of Democracy and though they had their differences, they supported one another in pursuit of the greater good.</p>
<p>PAN SLOWLY ACROSS WEARY FACES OF SOLDIERS.</p>	<p><u>NARRATOR:</u> The Vietnamese struggle persevered into yet another century, and their tenacity and the strain of bitter defeats seem timeless on the faces of these soldiers photographed in 1918.</p>
<p>EPIGRAMS FROM VOLTAIRE, ROUSSEAU. NOTE: NARRATION MOVES ALONG WITH COPY AS IF SCROLLING PAGE. PHAN BOI CHAU MONTAGE. REFORMATION SOCIETY; GROUPS SHOTS OF REVOLUTIONARIES.</p>	<p><u>NARRATOR:</u> [Readings from Voltaire and Rousseau]</p> <p>"Independence in the end is the fruit of injustice." Voltaire.</p> <p>"I prefer liberty with danger than peace with slavery."</p>

<u>VIDEO</u>	<u>AUDIO</u>
<p>ILLUSTRATION OF SPIRIT OF FRENCH REVOLUTION.</p> <p>FRENCH TAKING CHAU INTO CUSTODY TO HUE PRISON. PHOTO: HO CHI MINH. HUE PRISON: IMAGE OF PRISON WINDOW WITH LIGHT STREAMING IN THROUGH BARS. FADE TO BLACK. EXTERIOR VIEW AND SENSE OF DESOLATE ISOLATION. CLOSE WITH COURAGEOUS PORTRAIT OF CHAU.</p> <p>CHIEU NGHUYEN, WRITER #01:03.</p> <p>NGUYEN THAI HOC AT YEN BAI CAPTURING PROVINCES. TWO MUTINOUS UNITS SEIZING BARRACKS, RAILROAD STATION, AND ADMIN. BUILDINGS. FADE TO LIGHTENED IMAGE.</p>	<p>"No man has any natural authority over his fellow." Jean-Jacques RousseauJean-Jacques Rousseau</p> <p><u>NARRATOR:</u> For nearly a hundred years, Vietnamese unity against the French was disrupted by internal forces, intent on destroying any movement toward freedom and democracy.</p> <p><u>NARRATOR:</u> In 1925, Chau was captured and sold to the French for 150,000 piastres. The traitor was largely assumed to be Ho Chi Minh whose grand design for Indochina would later emerge as a plan from Stalin. As head of a rival, revolutionary nationalist group, Ho wanted to merge these two groups under one communist umbrella. The French convicted Chau and other nationalists of treason.</p> <p><u>CHIEU NGHUYEN, WRITER #01:03:</u> My grandfather was one of Mr. Phan Boi Chau's followers. He was arrested and received a life sentence of exile to Tra Co. It was a small village near the coast at the border of China and Vietnam. That's why my father was born here.</p> <p><u>NARRATOR:</u> Chau's work, however, continued in prison. His friend and successor, Nguyen Thai Hoc, then formed the Nationalist Vietnamese Party known to Vietnamese as, "Vietnam Quoc Dan Dang" or VNQDD. Hoc soon led a famous uprising, The Battle of Yen Bai, where an attack on the French at the Yen</p>

VIDEOAUDIO

TRAN TU THANH, TITLE CARD:  
CHAIRMAN OF VNQDD PARTY  
#12:59.

HUE PRISON AGAIN; EXECUTION  
OF NGUYEN THAI HOC AND  
GRAPHIC DEPICTING POEM.

HOC MONUMENT TODAY  
STANDING IN YEN BAI PROVINCE.  
VIETNAMESE GROUPS IN U.S. AND  
OVERSEAS CAMPAIGNING FOR  
DEMOCRACY IN VIETNAM.

NATIONALIST GROUPS FIGHTING  
OFF THE FRENCH AND HO'S  
FORCES.

Bai Garrison nearly succeeded. Hoc became a symbol of freedom and democracy to the Vietnamese people.

TRAN TU THANH, TITLE CARD: CHAIRMAN OF VNQDD PARTY. # 12:59:

Before Mr. Phan Boi Chau was arrested, he planned to form Nationalist Party. Therefore, when Nguyen Thai Hoc formed VNQDD, he came and asked Mr. Phan Boi Chau to become VNQDD Chairman of Honor. Mr. Phan Boi Chau agreed.

NARRATOR:

Chau spent the rest of his life under house arrest in Hue; Hoc was executed and his soldiers either killed or sent to prison. Before he executed, Nguyen Thai Hoc sang a poem:

Die for country is

The death of honor

My heart is joy

My mind is serene.

Other words, “Khong thanh cong, cung thanh nhan,” meaning “failed, as well as human” resonates in the hearts and minds of Vietnamese Americans. Hoc's monument stands today in Yen Bai province. A few survivors of this famous uprising are still alive. Their party is in hiding today in Vietnam and overseas, continuing their work to democratize Vietnam.

NARRATOR:

The nationalist pro-democracy groups were in a difficult position; they were fighting the French and Viet Minh Communist forces at the same time.

VIDEO

NGUYENN ANH DUNG, CHAIRMAN OF HOA HAO, #24:15.  
SHORT SHOTS: FRENCH INVADING EASTERN PROVINCES. HOA HAO BUDDHISTS SHOTS FIGHTING FRENCH AND VIET MINH.

TRINH QUOC, CHAIRMAN OF CAO DAI, HOUSTON, TEXAS #00:59.  
SHORT SHOTS: CAO DAI GROUP IN SERVICE TO OTHERS. ARREST OF EIGHT LEADERS AND FOUNDER PHAM CONG TAC AND THEIR EXILE TO AFRICA. THE CAO DAI ARMED FORCE UNIT PROTECTING CITIZENS.

AUDIO

NGUYEN ANH DUNG, CHAIRMAN OF HOA HAO BUDDHIST IN HOUSTON, TX # 24:15

(VIETNAMESE):

When the French invaded the number of provinces in the East, Nguyen Trung Truc and Tran Van Thanh organized an uprising to fight the French to help revive the Can Vuong movement, the insurgency movement of earlier years. In 1939, Hoa Hao Buddhists (a Buddhist group founded in the Mekong River Delta region), reached a turning point. We fought with the French to protect our country sovereignty and at the same time fought the Viet Minh to protect our people from the communist atheists. We had an armed force called Bao An Doan.

NARRATOR:

Other Buddhist groups were fighting for their lives as well.

TRINH QUOC, CHAIRMAN OF CAO DAI, #00:59

(VIETNAMESE):

Cao Dai was officially formed on October 15, 1936 (02:49) based on justice and charity to teach people to serve others and country with love and harmony. (9:34) Under French rule Cao Dai was compressed. Our eight leaders and the founder Pham Cong Tac were arrested and exiled to Massalanca in Africa over 5 years. (12:16). Cao Dai had to form an armforce to protect the citizens because there was very vulnable. Day time they have to hire from French force, night time they have to hire from Viet Minh who came to town to collect heavy tax. (16:10). There was a Cao Dai famous Lieutenant General

<u>VIDEO</u>	<u>AUDIO</u>
<p>ZOOM TO: NATIONALIST GROUPS IN VIETNAM FIGHTING HO'S FORCES AND THE FRENCH AT THE SAME TIME.</p>	<p>Trinh Minh The who was very effective protecting people at that time.</p> <p><u>NARRATOR:</u> Ho realized that to unite all Vietnamese independence fighters and nationalist parties, he would need to form a united government. Nationalist parties joined him in hoping that after taking the French out, the Vietnamese would unify becoming a free country. But that was not the case.</p>
<p>THE THREE CHILDREN SITTING ON ASPHALT, NOW DRAW AN OBLONG CIRCLE WITH FRANCE IN BIG LETTERS IN THE CENTER, VIETNAM IS SCRIBBLED AT THE TOP.</p> <p>CHILDREN ERASE "FRANCE" THEN SPELL OUT "JAPAN."</p>	<p><u>NARRATOR:</u> At this juncture, the game of Truth or Dare was simple... France owned Vietnam.</p> <p><u>CHILD V.O. IN FRENCH:</u> C'est amoi maintenant! Allez-vous!  (It's mine now! Go away!)</p> <p><u>NARRATOR:</u> But then things changed..</p>
<p>JAPANESE INVADING CHINA, FIGHTING THE FRENCH, TAKING OVER VIETNAM. SHORT CUTS: BLOCKADE WITH JAPANESE FORCES.</p> <p>KIEU CHINH #28.5 SHOTS OF FAMILY PHOTOS OR FACSMILE OF FAMILY LIKE HERS. SCENE AT HOSPITAL WHERE CHINH'S</p>	<p><u>NARRATOR:</u> ... As World War II approached, the Japanese invaded Asia and fought the French on Vietnam's soil. Most of the casualties were Vietnamese. Kieu Chinh, the Hollywood Vietnamese American actress, lost her mother and infant brother during one of the attacks.</p> <p><u>KIEU CHINH #28.5:</u> I was born in the Buddhist family with a large members, I think 9 or 10 of us. We lived together with</p>

VIDEOAUDIO

MOTHER DIED. PICTURE OF FATHER.

my grandpa, my parent and my brother, sister. I'm the youngest one and also my housekeeper and the baby sitter who takes care of me and one more the cook and one more person who was both the driver and take care of the horses. # 2:43:8 My mother die seems I was very young, my mother and my younger brother were die due to at the time that my mom went to the hospital, they giving birth to my younger brother. But at that time the Second world War 1943-44 and the Allies Arm forces bomb, the allies bombing the Japanese occupied North Vietnam. And the bomb, hit the hospital, killed my mother and my younger brother. So, then I was grown up with, I only know my father.

FRANCE SURRENDERS VIETNAM TO JAPAN; THE TIGHTENING OF BLOCKADE AGAINST CHINA; SCENES OF JAPAN'S RULE IN VIETNAM 1941-45.

NARRATOR:

The fighting lasted only days before France surrendered all of Vietnam to Japan, which immediately tightened the blockade against China to prevent it from importing arms and fuel to Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. Vietnam was under Japan's rule from 1941-1945. The Vietnamese felt that the Japanese were no better than the French. Their rule would soon create the great holocaust in Vietnam.

LENIN AND STALIN TAKING OVER RUSSIA. COMMUNIST FANTASY OF FUTURE WITH WORKERS IN A SUBLIME EGALITARIAN SOCIETY.

Meanwhile, in another part of the world, leaders in Russia: Lenin and later Stalin, fostered Marxism as the antidote to Tsarist and capitalist excess. Both foresaw a future where workers controlled an egalitarian society.

MAO ZEDONG MONTAGE; CHINESE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION; INDUSTRIES/BUSINESSES

In China, Mao Zedong followed their lead. Under the influence of Karl Marx and Lenin's theories, he led a

VIDEO

NATIONALIZED; SOCIALIST REFORMS; HUGE BANNER -- CHAIRMAN MAO -- OTHER SIGNS OF NEW PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

AUDIO

successful revolution, educating and organizing peasants to overthrow their landlords and the ancient feudal culture and converting China into a single-party socialist state. Industries and businesses were nationalized under state ownership and socialist reforms implemented in all areas of life. His revolutionary tactics earned him the name, "Chairman Mao," the founding father of the People's Republic of China.