

# **THE MOTHERLAND OF VIETNAM**

## **THE PROVISIONAL NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF VIETNAM**

**REGAIN ANCESTRAL LANDS – END POPULACE SUFFERING**



# **CONSTITUTION**

**THE THIRD REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM**

**ERADICATE VIETNAMESE COMMUNIST, VIETNAMESE DO NOT KILL VIETNAMESE**

# CONSTITUTION OF THE THIRD REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

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# **PROVISIONAL CHARTER**

## **PROVISIONAL CHARTER**

### **PART 1: Overview of the Formation of The Third Republic of Vietnam**

#### **Chapter 1.1: CONSCIOUSNESS**

##### **SECTION 1.1.1: RECOGNIZE**

While alive, the Vietnamese soul must be strong. In death, the Vietnamese spirit must The living must abound with Vietnamese Mettle. Dying must metamorphose into Vietnamese Sacred Spiritual Mettle; Inevitably, our populace has produced heroic talents. The mainstream of Vietnamese ethos has had an unbeatable tradition and Great Peace culture, being printed instruction, determined and authoritatively testified throughout the root and stream of Van Lang Culture, considering the Village as a social basis. It authenticated in Kinh Duong Vuong as the National Ethos, the Wisdom Philosophy, highly Humanist and Democratic, and currently termed as the Principal Ancestral Ethos - the Great Survival Religion of Vietnam. Moreover, imminently, hope that will be the new era of humankind revealed as the New Democratic Enlighten Religion, generated in the new Era of the New Democracy Era in the year of 1987. The Great Survival Religion is the need to live reality and sublimity for humankind, to assist Major Religions on the pathway to redeem, deliver, or salvage humankind. The modern history of national salvation and construction urgently demands the assembly of heroines, heroes and other brave men all over Vietnam and the world, to consolidate the unbeatable Sacred Spiritual Energy sources of Vietnam Earth and Heaven Realm, of Vietnamese flesh, blood and bone, and of Vietnamese Culture and Religions, enlightened by our ancestors, populace and us. The Major Vietnamese Force must

absorb the Sacred Spiritual Energy to nurture Wisdom Mind and Wisdom Philosophy for themselves, family, populace, and humankind.

Historical and prophetic legends recited transmitting in the populace and their desires, from past to present, still have proved that, whenever Motherland is in danger or Nation in peril, the Sacred Soul of Fatherland and the Eternal Spirit of our Holy Ancestor will incarnate again to assemble all Heroines and Heroes, mobilizing entire populace together with the significant forces of the victorious generation. Leadership arises henceforth. It is neither from individualism nor any group or power whatsoever, but rather within the populace, from the divine energy source of the Earth and Heaven and the transformational struggle for National Salvation and Construction. That belief is the Manifold Victory strength. That belief signifies a historical turnaround of the populace. Furthermore, being refined along with time, it may be a message for the entire humankind, indicating the rise of the intelligent, diligent, unyielding, and heroic Vietnamese race.

The humane characteristic is the source of spiritual living and most precious consciousness, potential in the Vietnamese Conscious. Altogether alike and always, our Holy and Revered Ancestors had declared and behaved Humanity throughout history. The universe is immense; the world is wavy and boundless. Consciousness, awareness, and intellect are still profound and subtle disharmonies. Just as the source and stream of humanism are released, being able to relieve Discord and create Peace, humankind may have settled down in Generous Pleasure. Such very, the principle of Vietnamese Humane Spirit — the Vietnamese Quintessential and Characteristic!

The history of humankind has experienced many transformations for millions of years. Nonetheless, consider within entire humankind: is there any populace having enough inertia to behave lovingly, forming into Spiritual living (Humanity) like the Vietnamese? For almost five thousand years of founding Nation, the Humane characteristic has become the Wisdom Philosophy of our populace. The Humanism and Morality cornerstone has Transformed Appearing throughout the history of the living stream, having become Vietnamese Humane Characteristic. The Most Brilliant and Glorious Light of all humankind, expressed in the manners of loving of our Ancestors for populace and country, and for millions of transfigured sacred spirits of Heroes and Heroines in our hallowed history, and even, by clouds of incense smokes of merciful rites, for the misleading ancient enemies when they violated the Vietnamese Earth and Heaven. Enormous old banyan trees, immeasurable leaves, trunks and roots are like all the same, in eternal life and death from place to place over entire country surfaces. Alas! Infinity, endlessness, inestimably deep and far offing, vastly encompassing and containing innumerable waves with plenteous mirage, illusion, vagueness or mysteriousness, and boundless, limitless miraculous powers, all are the ultimate victory of uncountable sequent waves from the bottom level, as is the unparalleled robust and burgeoning might of our populace's supreme spirit.

Ever known innumerable times, Vietnamese Humane has greatly radiated such miraculous energy, creating the predominant factor for Proactiveness and Willpower Victory, and being the root of our Populace's Will. Take a look! Even the cruel and ruthless Northern enemy, our populace had forgiven them, furthermore, held the merciful rites for their suffered souls of death by battles. Again, take perceiving of the extraordinary epic General Pham Ngu Lao whose mind concentrating so much on defending Nation, that had his flesh pierced without pain! Alas! Humane has been a Vietnamese characteristic that has become a Vietnamese Quintessential, which has generated Vietnamese Spirituality. Open up the Human Mettle, enlighten the Spiritual Soul, certainly the mind will shine! To Laugh Courageously, have Heroic Spirit, embrace the Grand Potential Might of our Nation into the heart, embed Vietnam in the bosom, and have to attain the Spiritual Humanity and the Wholeheartedness to do whatever is the Connection In Harmony with the Vietnamese Humanity.

To regain the Nation, firstly, it is essential to resurrect Morality, resuscitating our Nation's orders. The Vietnamese people have originally intelligent, diligent, and full of benevolent, devoted and brave character, a tremendously fertile land ready for ethics and righteous seeds of religions for sprouting, developing pistil, and blooming. The dignity of benevolence, compassion, happiness, discharging, forgiveness, Humanity and integrity of Religion has become the roots of the Vietnamese people's spirit. Omitting the apocryphal and other sensitive reasons, but just acquiring the quintessences that are suitable to Vietnamese Spirituality, Character, and Tradition, will, fortunately, be the pathway of general happiness for the obstructed or the temporarily congested world. As a torrential river blocked by a small bank, yet the flood stream of water excavates breakthrough it vortically, casting away the rubbish, to follow down the streams of world affairs.

In contributing to the releasing of the entire Vietnamese populace, the living stream of the masses will continue to advance out to the seas, evaporating to the Skies, forming rain, keeping watering tree germs, making it to sprout, from which the seedlings spring, to flourish the race and to green the life. In other words, if the dead-end happens, a change must exist after that. That is a Law of the Universe. When the hope has virtually shattered, the reactions will burst out. The evil power will be eliminated or self-destructive. Righteousness and Justice will generate unity, overthrow the brutal regime, bring Vietnam up to eminence, prosperity, Peace, and complete the convening of Dragons and Clouds festival - the Paradise on Earth.

## **Chapter 1.2: AWARENESS**

The geographical structure of Vietnam is extraordinary within the Southeast Asian area that it is the exit port heading to the Pacific, the military head bridge in case of war, the contact point of Indochinese and Western civilizations, and the site balancing Eastern Asian economics. Besides, it is edged by the adjacent Truong Son range at one side, Mekong river adjoining at the rear, and the Pacific Ocean contacting at the other side,



which has the continental shelves built into shores, containing masses of oils, minerals, precious metals, stones and gems, that are hitherto still explored and researched. However, the most underlying latent is not the geographical, political, military, economic position, or mineral and oil resources with the most copious amounts in the world, but the Culture - the cradle of human civilizations. Here is a discovery but not novel, which has been sought for and recognized, as a secret ideological weapon that is extremely sacred and ultimate victorical in restoring the National Religion and Spiritual Position of the Vietnamese populace and people, in the Eastern Asian and Worldwide.

Nowadays, humankind skews towards materialism and logicalism. The civilization of science, technology and potential economics plays an active role in almost any settlement of society; and humankind has made a significant leap in discovering nature and striven to change and take the rights of the Creator. Although the natural biological body of humankind is finite, the thought is infinite. However, we, within engrossment of searches to protect survival by scientific vision, have allowed the limits of existentialism and "-ISM"-ideologies including Rationalism, Idealism, and Materialism, to have dominated and been preventing the development of spiritual insight ability to unify with the belief concerning the universe, and to harmonize with the perspective toward life and limitless uniqueness of thoughts in humans. The human body is visible, but it contains spirituality and reasoning that is invisible; thus, Materialism cannot express the entirety of "Human." However, if concentrating is solely on pure Idealism, it is feared that requirements for physiology body and reasoning are less considering. When leaning towards Logicalism, it is lack of essence and spirituality. There is even Humanism that is also discussed and seems closer to completing than those "-ISM"-ideologies. However, humans have the spirit connecting with Heaven and Earth, the sacredness, the universe, and the extramundane world, besides the physical body.

In summary, these "-ISM"-ideologies all themselves can have been inadequate to the point of becoming outdated. Even more, instead, how dangerous they are that they are currently the sources of four trends reigning in social structures to date: Capitalism, Communism, Socialism and Idealism.

Capitalism and Communism, on the outside, appear to be more compatible since they influenced by materialism, but they are dissimilar and oppose one another severely in terms of structure. The Public and Private sectors still have discrepancies. As of the Socialism trend, since as yet has not achieved leverage, it only engenders a type of temporary social order for nations fluctuating between two ways: Capitalism and Communism. Or rather, it is a kind of polish paint on rotten wood, a patch of medication to treat cancer, which cannot come even up to the level of "-ism", not to mention the doctrine or Spiritual Way. Idealism aims to guide humankind up toward holiness, approaching the creator and spirituality. However, it creates philosophers among the life-market, despite coating with Spiritualism as well, lectured by many Masters, it cannot overcome the existing physical body and reality. A standard folk advice: "Food is essential keeping spiritual way," has reminded of the fact of life, that

ruthless and inferior but it is unforgettable. As a piece of food, despite trivial, there never has hitherto been a superhuman or saint who could drop it entirely or even fast during their whole life.

With more social orders, Capitalism and Communism have prepared their "-ism" level for themselves, and used the policy of "the Seniority aids the junior, the rich helps the poor to bind and silently dominate the weaker and less civilized peoples. Using the format of dialectical account of materialism or using the give-take method. Reputed to be giving aid, the recipient has no gratitude toward the donor, and it is assumed the powerful nation helps the backward country; however, this causes the latter to be dependent, the social system in chaos. In spite of being deemed "Brothers" countries, they are not at equality, that "Big Brother" takes priority over "the Young one." Have they ever cared that a "Big" is existed only by the presence of "Many Small" combining! Poverty is the birthplace of "Prosperity." Moreover, although capitalism and communism have discrepancies, the basic viewpoints of these two regimes, in general, merely are the tangible comparison of documentation. Whether proletarian or capitalist, it is only the manner of differentiating the proprietary management of material in terms of individuals or collectives. Besides, according to rationalism's actual reasoning, the Extreme prosperity of Capitalism will be unavoidable approaching proletarianism, because, with the liberal competition mode, the adroit persons will finally obtain proprietorship of the gentle, slow, and inferior capacity ones. Conversely, during the progression of communism's arrangement and division, the products will start begetting individuals' possession of the tangible property. As well as, in an inescapable paradox, that thing leads to capitalist position, inducing the capitalist trend that is the footing of capitalism too. A change in this physical ownership is the fundamental factor, causing both Capitalism and Communism to enter an endless cycle. The Extreme prosperity of Capitalism will generate a minor communism and the maximum development of communism will create capitalism.

Else, the two "Difference - Same" will disturb itself if both the doctrines do not change its form and character in time to merge the "Minor" into the "Major" or according to the astrological aspect, the Minor Positive merges into the Great Negative, and bring the Minor Negative to the Great Positive. If these two ideologies themselves concede or reach a compromise to survive, they will come out with a kind of "public-private -ism," a "capitalist way" according to the "socialist orientation," a vicious cycle.

Although these trends currently attempt to harmonize with each other, because of the profound and subtle conflicts within the ideology domain, which also are the main features of the regime and material advantage, they do not cease to conflict, forging a fragile peaceful life. Or rather, they have to negotiate or temporarily concede yet watch out each other, as an incompatible couple of husband and wife is more restrained and angrier, which will someday explode into divorce easily. What an unfortunate situation! Alas, the world has not yet had an adequate reputed and capable referee to judge or prevent conflicts when it becomes drastic like a matter of life and death. Furthermore, the powers are not as simple as couple living under the same roof, having to concede

to one another for their children, for the rest of their life. Therefore, when not compatible and in conflict, those nations, blocks will separate, starting a war to invade or destroy one another.

As it is concerned, although modern civilization has biased towards reasoning with the marketplace and principles of governing, conducing to the bloodily struggles among the axes of power. Society still at torn to jostle for influence. If the humankind's determination having to find another civilization for Common Peace, based on humanity, love with the principle of kinship, to harmonize the powers and both primary necessities of humankind, consisting of material and spiritual, or rather clearly, between human physical body rights and essentials of thought and spirituality, the long term peace can be maintained, and society being able to avoid jostling, and so are humankind away from the deadlock of thinking and the injustice of private thoughts, thus creating Harmonious Humanity, as explained by the ideology of Neo-Democracy, the doctrine of Neo-Democracy and Righteous Justice. When the individual is in harmony, the society singing a joyful song and the world is peaceful. Isn't this the World of Wisdom and Peace? Otherwise, humankind is unavoidable to have horrific "Jihad" war, or a ferocious battle to determine between two powers camouflaging with the names of "Conscience" and "Crime" or rather, between Divine Power and Secular Power, so.

### **Chapter 1.3: Modern History of Vietnam**

After the French dominated the Nguyen court and showed their cruel intent to colonize Vietnam, the Can Vuong revolution was launched, but it was unsuccessful. Many patriots succeeded one another to lead the people, creating revolutionary forces against the French colonialists, while continually being persistent and heroic for more than a century. Finally, due to the influence of international politics, as they have to confront the opposition right within France and the defeat at Dien Bien Phu and the intervention of the United States, the French had to withdraw from Vietnam. The Indochinese Labor Party, a disguised form and predecessor of the Vietnamese Communist Party, led by Ho Chi Minh, a Chinese Communist spy disguised as a Vietnamese, relied on the Third Communist, used violence and swindling ruses to murder and steal merit of all resistance forces, took the royal seal from Emperor Bao Dai - the last emperor of the Nguyen dynasty and occupied the North in 1945. This outlaw group was sponsored by "brother" communist nations and were assigned with the "international duty" to continue the conquest of southern Vietnam, and has destroyed infinitely the potentiality of Vietnam, especially the youth. The youth were seduced, taken advantage of, thrown into a bloody and hopeless war without a future.

At that time, Southern Vietnam had a referendum to discard Emperor Bao Dai, to establish a democratic Government with a Republican regime. It had carried out a General Election with a standard secret ballot box, electing Prime Minister Ngo Dinh Diem as President of the First Republic of Vietnam on October 26<sup>th</sup>, 1954, and



Lieutenant General Nguyen Van Thieu as President of the Second Republic of Vietnam on September 1<sup>st</sup>, 1967. However, because it was the forefront of anti-communism of entire Southeast Asia to prevent the invasion of Northern Vietnam communists, it depended on foreign aid. Hence, although the Republic of Vietnam's people and soldiers had perseveringly, courageously fought, and resisted, it had finally fallen on April 30<sup>th</sup>, 1975.

Since the day the communists had taken entire Vietnam by force, our people thought that they would escape the fire-smoke of war, enjoy unity and peace, and collaborate in the nation's construction. Contrariwise, the headers of the communist junta — out of gloating and deeply immersed in the ignorance of an out of expected victory — had exposed themselves ruses, deceit, and disguises during the miserable struggle, abandoned the compatriots-kinship love, and rapidly unmasked as the horrible monsters. Instead of applying an amnesty policy and discarding hatred, the North utilized the cruel revenge method, imprisoning and murdering devilishly many patriots and useful talents of the nation, intending to eliminate the roots of opposition in both the North and South, and continuing to cause terribly so many miseries and crimes for the Vietnamese people, as well as both neighboring countries, Laos and Cambodia.

## **Chapter 1.4: Historical Scenario**

Almost one hundred years of recent history from the Can Vuong Movement uprising headed by the Nguyen dynasty's courtiers was the first phase against French colonists. The second phase originated from two patriots: Phan Boi Chau and Phan Chau Trinh. Despite derived from Western ideology, they had the nationalist concept that arose several fundamental ideas for the next revolutionary struggles. The discrepancies in the two revolutionaries' policies generated genesis for the subsequent resistant trends. Among those, there were two main trends: The first one was to agitate foreign countries' supporting, such as the Tokyo Brotherhood Assistance Movement (Dong Kinh Nghia Thuc); the second was the trend of organizing Party domestically, such as the Nationalist Party, the combination of Duy Dan Party and Dai Viet Party. However, in general, those trends still could not mobilize the entire Vietnamese population's strength into a unified bloc. Eventually, they had precipitated an aggressive conflict between the Nationalist parties and the Indochinese Labor Party, namely the Vietnam International Alliance Association, in short, the "Viet Minh," the predecessor of the disguised Vietnam Communist Party.

In reality, these two blocs had the policy of mobilizing the people to resist the French, but in the ideology and the modus operandi, were all affected by other nations. In particular, the Viet Minh was mostly, which was entirely and secretly led by the International Communist Party, placing their headquarters in Moscow. The remaining bloc consisting of the Tokyo Brotherhood Assistance Movement (Dong Kinh Nghia Thuc, by the Duke Cuong De) bore Japan's influence, and the Nationalist Party was affected by the Chinese Nationalist Party. Nevertheless, these two blocs were also insufficient in

national essence, and their mode of operation was lack of democratic spirit. Thus, they could not build up and mobilize the entire populace strength. Finally, Indochinese communists relied on the Third International Communist, using swindling and barbaric violent ruses, to murder and plunder credits of all other forces' resistance, and took the North Vietnam by force. That plot was conspired by Ho Chi Minh, a Communist Chinese spy, who disguised into a Vietnamese, assuming the name of a Vietnamese clerk called Nguyen Sinh Cung, alias Hai Con or Nguyen Tat Thanh, the son of Nguyen Sinh Huy whose root was at Kim Lien village, Nam Dan district, Nghe An province, after Nguyen Sinh Cung was burned in a fire at the Hong Kong's library in 1930. The plot was called "THE WILD CAT FOR CROWN PRINCE" to transform Ho Chi Minh into a Vietnamese patriot, creating an environment for him to infiltrate into the patriotic organizations resisting French colonialists, and claim the Resistance's merits of efforts and achievements, after having eliminated all other genuine patriots. Ho Chi Minh and his accomplices in the Vietnam Communist Party took advantage of French's withdrawal to despoil power in the North, forming the "Democratic Republic Government of Vietnam." And in reality, all of those events were guided by the Chinese Communists.

Fortunately, during the period of the resistance war against French colonialists, the ideologies of Nation, Democracy, and Human Life, which were also aroused by talented leaders, such as Master Pham Cong Tac, Master Huynh Phu So, Sir Ly Dong A...etc., who have helped a great deal in filling the foundation and directing a number of young people in the next generation, maintain and develop national ideology and stance. However, those things still have not induced remarkable, heroic talents to lead the youth, assemble brave men, and unify the entire populace's strength to salvage the nation, when communism had expanded in Vietnam.

For nearly a recent century, after Ho Chi Minh headed the Vietnam Communist Party to rob power from the National government in the North in 1945, and later invade the South in 1975, they destroyed extremely so much potential of the nation, especially the youth generation, who were taken advantage of and thrown into a bloody and desperate war to protect communism and puppet regimes for foreign countries. The resistant strength from the people and genuine national forces had erupted many times. However, what a regret! The serendipity of the populace had not arrived yet. The national potential had still not been utilized totally, and the unbeatable might of the Vietnamese people and youth had not again been led and condensed into heroic force, numerous unparalleled victories, to transform into a complete, genuine righteous revolution, eliminating foreign influences, saving the populace.

This weakened Nationalist phase also originated from the ideologies, modes of the organization following that of Europe, the United States, and the Soviet Union, China, which are entirely unsuitable with the Vietnamese populace's decent, gentle nature character. The consequence was that the North became poor and backward, whereas the South was discorded and corrupt. The Paris treaty accused both Southern-Northern governments of lacking authority. The North was merely an utterly dependent tool, the

puppet of Soviet Union-China International Communism. Although the South was built with democracy, trying to serve the people, it was not able to create the manufacturing machinery system, economic self-supply due to the destruction of Vietnam communists, so it was gradually manipulated by foreign aids, and could not be independent, autonomous, and national sovereignty.

Subsequently, after the Paris treaty signed in December 1972 declared on January 27<sup>th</sup>, 1973, the gradual withdrawal by parts toward the whole of all Allied forces of the Republic of Vietnam (the government of southern Vietnam at that time) was one of the crucial reasons of the collapse of the southern Vietnam's entire regime on April 30<sup>th</sup>, 1975. After subjugating entire Vietnam, Vietnam communists carried out the plot of Chinese communists: TAKING FUEL OF BEANS TO COOK BEANS, USING THE VIETNAMESE TO KILL THE VIETNAMESE, eliminating the organization called "People Front for South Vietnam Liberation," a tool set up by Hanoi communists, used as a veneer to conceal their wickedness to invade southern Vietnam. A large number of nationalist soldiers, consisting of forces in the Military of the Republic of Vietnam, National Police forces, administrative forces of all levels, fighting forces originated from several religions, patriots, legitimate spiritual representatives, forces of Justified Parties, armed and self-defense people's associations, including Communist cadres, soldiers, party members having realized, seceded and returned to the populace's root, were arrested and murdered in mass collective prisons, called re-education camps grown up like mushrooms from the North to the South of Vietnam. Many Heroes had committed suicide, and a large number withdrew into marshlands, mountainous areas, or distant villages to ambush and resist. Other numbers changed their identity, relying on cities, waiting for opportunities to assist to Regaining the Country.

During the nation in anarchy and families in upheaval, numerous compatriots ran to foreign countries to avoid the brutal suppression and revenge of the Vietnam Communists and their lackeys. On the one hand, they also maintained their forces, waiting for the advantageous chance to charge ahead with the people to save the Nation. Among them are young people, university students, and Vietnamese students, who are significant forces with the same motivation. They are the foundation to build on the subsequent Neo-Democratic Vietnamese Movement.

## **Chapter 1.5: Formation of the New Democratic Vietnamese Movement**

Consequently, during these years, domestically, the army, people, cadres, and Vietnamese youth still follow the example of their ancestors, following in the footsteps of resistance heroes, and national salvation forces to bring more glory to the Democracy and flag.

At abroad, the young generation must, on the one hand, engage in cultural and social tasks to maintain National Traditions, and on the other hand, contribute to many commissions of the predecessors, as well as rapidly adapt to the new life, and strive to



obtain quickly, wide and deep good knowledge of civilization, science, technology of advanced Nations to meet their necessity for their social level advancement. However, they still have cherished the ambition of serving the home country, like the sacred fire always smoldering in their bosom. They realize the shame of losing nationhood, suffer the populace's pain, and still nurture the determination to regain the Fatherland being temporarily dominated by evil communist rule.

Whether Vietnamese students' forces residing in home country or outside, all are the whole of one, still go along with the populace's living stream, still are present with history, and are ready to continue the predecessors' tradition of uprising, writing the new history page. They anticipated that the proletarian system in the world would be discarded for the change. Finally, the communists would be destroyed, self-eliminated right at their firmest fortress: Moscow. Indeed, this would bring about the catastrophic collapse of communism in Eastern Europe and throughout the world. Moreover, right in Vietnam, movements struggling demanding Democracy and Freedom will rise more fiercely until the day to sweep away the communism in Vietnam.

**In 1987**, Mr. Quan Minh Dao, a member who founded the Vietnam New Democratic Movement, and was formerly the leader of the Struggle Art group of the Vietnamese Nationalist force (1981-1983), after the original structural system of the Vietnamese New Democracy Party became the New Humanism, had started meeting and motivating reputable politicians, seniors for their opinion to assemble a Grand Conference of Compatriots, to express their determination for unity, unison in the policy of nationalism, to have sufficient stature in announcing the Compatriots Resolution to be the Compatriots power to dissolve the regimes set up by Vietnam communists, without the need to execute a bloody revolution.



*Ho Chi Minh, Vo Nguyen Giap, and American intelligence officers*

**On August 4, 1989**, He was assigned by the National Seniors' Council the role of Chairman of the Permanent Committee to motivate to establish 2 mechanisms: National Citizens' Association and National Seniors' Council. After submission, and getting the approval from the Council and Seniors the Draft of the National Citizens' resolution, together with the Philosopher Luong Kim Dinh, he signed the standard letter. He sent it to **Compatriots**, calling for support for the National Resolution **to show the populace's determination to the World on August 17<sup>th</sup>, 1989**. Later, he decided to donate his entire property for those who are willing to travel the world to mobilize and circulate. Asking for the contributing opinions, simultaneously asking for the people, seniors, acquaintances, and intellectuals to be involved. It is honorable to know that not only did they supplemented their opinions, but hundreds of intellectuals, chairpersons of overseas associations, and domestic resistance forces also attended the office to meet the Chairman of the Standing Committee. They solemnly accepted to participate in those two mechanisms. Moreover, almost everyone signed the consent of the National Draft Resolution to form the political basis of the Vietnamese citizens' great national salvation and construction mission.

That unusual significant achievement, as never before, in the Vietnamese community, had made the Hanoi evil regime and its underlings concerned. The Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party pushed to have an urgent meeting in Saigon on August 15<sup>th</sup>, 1989 (instead of meeting in Hanoi as usual) to adopt measures to confront this. On the one side, they bribed, perverted Vietnamese overseas newspapers to attack Philosopher Luong Kim Dinh's reputation. On the other side, they caused division among the ranks of the Vietnamese Confederation of Revolutionary Parties, a vital part of the plan to organize the Grand Conference of Compatriots. And on the other side, they incited jealousy and self-adulation within An Viet Organization and bribed newspapers to release rumors, creating suspicion among the Vietnamese people. That pressure caused the Philosopher Luong Kim Dinh to concern that the Grand Conference of Compatriots would be unsuccessful, and the people's hearts more disintegrated, so he had to grudge to self-determine to disband the Standing Committee with the reason: *"Since there are too many participants, it is necessary to open more contact offices everywhere, but not to concentrate in one organization as before."*

Realizing that the risk of disunion, falling into the enemy's plot would lead to external being surrounded, internal unrest, borne attacking from many sides, fronts, and most important was to avoid causing the uniting lost, damaging the compatriots' trust, Mr. Quan Minh Dao, despite having spent too much full-hearted devotion and finance, had to follow the directives, stop all external activities, but implicitly reinforced the Vietnam New Democratic Movement, building for the next young generation to create more potential force to confront the situation whenever necessary.

Early in 1990, the situation became more urgent. Many forces in Vietnam stood out to resist, calling on all the South resistant forces, who were being indignant because of being deceived and exploited by the communists, to jointly participate in demanding for



Freedom, Democracy, and Human Rights. The communists immediately increased their arrests and suppression. The Central Cultural Ideological Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam had to circulate an internal document called the "Activities of a number of Enemy and Opposing Forces" to warn the entire party. However, the leading parts in the Southern Liberation Front, such as Hoang Minh Chinh, Ta Ba Tong, Ho Hieu, Nguyen Van Tri, especially Nguyen Ho, a principal member of the Southern Liberation Front, became aware, realizing that they had been defrauded to become the instrument for the invasion to the South, then only to be discarded aside, so they were very indignant at the unjust regime of North Vietnam Communists. Hence, they joined the South Vietnamese people who used to follow with the communists to the North for training and mission, to stand out to form a Resistant Club to re-establish their political status. When hearing news about the Provisional National Government of Vietnam being imminent to be formed, and since they did not want to do that singly, they highly wished to combine with overseas groups, hoping to create a joint connective force between domestically and abroad, by which they could demand autonomy for the south, as the North Vietnam Communists' promise before 1966. However, the North had betrayed and used the ruse of "use then discard", finding excuses to arrest and eliminate sectors of the South Vietnamese Liberation Front, so Nguyen Ho officially seceded the Communist Party, abandoned Saigon, went to Song Be to form the Alliance of Democratic Forces on March 21<sup>st</sup>, 1990. Seizing this opportunity, the Vietnamese New Democracy Movement decided to announce the First Declaration which was read by Mr. Dao Minh Quan, Chairman of the Central Committee, who acted as its representative on April 30, 1990, to make public the activities and officially produce the solution of a General Election in Vietnam. On the same day, members in the Vietnamese New Democracy Movement actively supported the Southern California community to show the spirit of the overseas Vietnamese community by demonstrating vehemently against the communists, blending with the wave of anti-communist resistance of those living in Vietnam. For the first time after fifteen (15) years of exile, a meeting of more than three thousand (3,000) people in southern California on the National Sorrow Day (April 30) expressed the fervent anti-communist spirit.

Overseas Vietnamese organization forces frenetically demonstrated, marched, and read fiery declarations and announcements against the communists.

The Communists were very anxious and concentrated all their efforts to bring about a large-scale International Propagandizing campaign, by submitting documents at the United Nations Educational Scientific Cultural Organization, UNESCO, to request honoring Ho Chi Minh to be as "One of the World's Reputed Figures", on the occasion of his 100th (false) birthday. Vietnamese compatriots and genuine struggle organizations of anti-communist Vietnamese people overseas jointly sent approximately one ton of objecting letters to the United Nations. Adding to that, the Vietnamese New Democratic Movement initiated the campaign "Taking the fingerprints of Ho — Grave of Vietnamese communists" and "Signing to trample on the face of Ho Chi Minh" initiated by Vietnamese Historical Organization, which has the effect of revealing the truth and crimes of this false idol, causing the United Nations to discontinue their review of Ho's

biography on May 19, 1990, shaped another strategic victory, which is of international extent, eventually leading to the destruction of the conglomeration of the North Vietnamese leadership since then.

## **Chapter 1.6: Establishment of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam**

**In August 1990**, the United States decided to deploy troops into Kuwait to stabilize the Middle East affairs. According to political experts' predictions, subsequently, the Indochinese issue would also be resolved in order. The Communist Party of Vietnam is concerned about being isolated and its ending in dissolution, so it increased sending many more high-ranking cadres in propaganda and enticing campaign, such as Nguyen Thi Binh, Nguyen Co Thach, to overseas to lobby and implore the United States.

**On September 03<sup>rd</sup>, 1990**, Jiang Ze Min, General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, together with Li Peng, Prime Minister of Chinese Communist House of Representatives, urgently summoned the set of three people: Nguyen Van Linh, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Do Muoi, Chairman of the Vietnam Communist Ministers' Council and Pham Van Dong, Counselor of the Vietnam Communist Central Executive Committee, to meet at Chengdu, Sichuan province, to coerce them into signing a secret treaty on September 04<sup>th</sup>, 1990. This secret treaty is to carry out a gradual invasion plot, turning Vietnam into China's county seat within thirty (30) years. On September 07<sup>th</sup>, 1990, Communist China also commanded the Vietnam Communists to arrest and put Nguyen Ho under surveillance at Song Be to prevent internal unrest.

The US-Vietnam air route started to bustle with politicians who wanted to turn into following that chance trend. Many Nationalist Vietnamese organizations and forces were disconcerted and disheartened. At southern California, right in the capital of Vietnamese refugees from communists, there was only a single small National Flag of the Republic of Vietnam, pulled on at Nguyen Hue area on Bolsa and Ward streets. The situation of the Vietnamese people overseas at that moment was like a snake without head.

Many nationalist soldiers became despondent, unmotivated, and anxious. Not able to wait any longer, the Vietnam New Democratic Movement hurriedly made the longest National Flag of the Republic of Vietnam in the world (more than 90 feet) right at the Central Quarters, the capital of the Vietnamese refugees from communism, and decided to stand out to convene a Grand Conference of United Democracy, to request opinions of the righteous men, intellectuals and Vietnamese compatriots in three generations: Old, Middle-Age People, and Youths to establish a Government, to execute a grand uniting the genuine nationalist Vietnamese forces to help the populace and save the nation, dissolving the Vietnam communist regime, confronting directly Communist China.

The Wholehearted Determination Letter replaced the invitation publicized by the

Vietnam New Democratic Movement on September 20<sup>th</sup>, 1990, was sent to almost all anti-communist associations and forces overseas. However, due to the clouded situation, many people were still waiting and hesitant, not yet participated courageously. Newspapers, radios, television did not dare to report the news related to that event for fear of being involved. Some even played the role of indifferent people waiting for results. There were only a few newspapers and media organizations, because of their communication function, which bravely transmitted the news of the Grand Conference. However, the publicity was still not widely. Therefore, the Central Executive Committee of the Vietnam New Democratic decided to self-publish hundreds of thousands of announcing pamphlets, and promulgated continuously seventeen (17) Dan Y (People's Will) newspapers about the news of the grand conference, collecting people's opinion concerning the formation of the Government.

**On October 21<sup>st</sup>, 1990**, after surpassing all challenges, threats, and obstacles, the Grand Conference was assembled and unanimously transferred power to the Vietnam New Democratic Movement to present itself, calling for the forming of a government termed the Provisional National Government of Vietnam. That is the Government of the Vietnamese populace who had nationhood pillaged by the communists. To satisfy the wishes of numerous Vietnamese compatriots, righteous intellectuals, the New Democratic Vietnamese Youth and Students Movement invited an elder, Mr. Nguyen Tran, to accept dedication undertaking the responsibility of Prime Minister, a perilous role and certainly which would undergo much pressure in a profoundly troubled and complicated situation at that time. Nevertheless, afterward, Mr. Nguyen Tran resigned due to poor health, his wife's serious medical condition, and the Standing Office could not assemble a Grand Conference with the participation of representatives of all Vietnamese people throughout the entire world as he wished.

Since the world political situation changed abruptly, too rapidly, the United States and liberal bloc conducted plans that influenced Asia and Vietnam. The United Nations officially accepted presenting to resolve the issues abroad related to the Cambodia situation, so the strong trends in Vietnam were more heated, rising, and demanding for freedom and human rights ubiquitously. To promptly cope with the urgent crisis of turmoil in the home country and abroad, it is necessary to have a brilliant leader with nationalism and righteous genuine patriotism, firm anti-communist policy, transparency and resolution, clean biography, deep love to the Vietnamese compatriots, diligence and willingness to sacrifice himself for the populace - great cause, in order to create a sufficient dignity and stature, to direct the Nationalist ship on the fierce wave, directly confronting the evil communist power, rulers at Hanoi, at all over the forefronts of politics, diplomacy, economics, and international campaigns..

**On December 11<sup>th</sup>, 1990**, a plenary meeting organized at the Standing Office of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam, with the participation of the Secretariats in the United Democratic Grand Conference and a number of people being full-hearted of the motherland, along with the Central Executive Committee of the Vietnam New

Democratic Movement, unanimously reached determination to invite Mr. Quan Minh Dao, who was appointed by the then Prime Minister Nguyen Tran to act as Permanent Officer of the Government, to assume the position of Prime Minister of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam. However, Mr. Dao Minh Quan refused and suggested the invitation to righteous intellectuals of a better reputation. Finally, the grand conference decided on a referendum by using a Suggestive Vote to invite one (1) of the twenty-seven (27) righteous intellectuals who had relative reputation at that time to shoulder the Heavy Obligation of Prime Minister. If any compatriot did not trust the nominated persons, they could suggest one (1) other righteous intellectual to replace Prime Minister Nguyen Tran. Despite being recommended, Mr. Quan Minh Dao requested to withdraw his name. Therefore, on the Referendum, there were only the names of 27 those nominated persons. The ballots were to be opened on February 20<sup>th</sup>, 1991. The predicament was there was no Prime Minister when the Government formed. The Standing Office and Vietnam New Democratic Movement, on the one hand, called for mobilization, and on the other hand, requested people who have full-hearted to contribute to the nation, but it had not yet received enthusiastic responses. In the meantime, Vietnam communists ordered Nguyen Co Thach and Nguyen Thi Binh to go to the United States to ask for aid. The Southern Liberation Front also rushed to send Tran Van Tra and Nguyen Thi Dinh to the United States, delegating a contact person to the Standing Office to express their willingness to cooperate. However, they only wished to discuss their plan directly with the Prime Minister of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam. The Standing Office could not resolve this request, and just knew to earnestly appeal to Prime Minister Nguyen Tran to change his mind, but he firmly refused. On the other hand, he frantically presented his continual request on many Dan Y newspapers and media organizations. At this point, several more Vietnamese corrupt newspapers of communists started to spoil the Provisional National Government of Vietnam from its infancy, which increased more nobody daring to take on the position of Prime Minister, since the fear of defamation and denigration.

**On January 17, 1991**, the Vietnamese New Democratic Movement urgently assembled Grand Conference for members in the community to select the Prime Minister. However, the result was still that nobody suggested or was brave enough to accept this historic Responsibility. In the succeeding Congresses, all participating members unanimously invited Mr. Dao Minh Quan, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese New Democratic Movement, to accept the role of Prime Minister of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam. However, Mr. Dao Minh Quan still refused with the reason of not having support and lack of reputation..

The task was still obstructed until February 10<sup>th</sup>, 1991. A meeting consisting of representatives from three (3) generations: Old, Middle-aged, and Youth Vietnamese in collaboration with the Vietnam New Democratic Movement, Populace's True Vietnam History Organization, Brotherhood of Integrity Association, and the Standing Office unanimously requested Mr. Quan Minh Dao once again, for the grand mission to devotedly undertake the role of Prime Minister of the Government. Finally, Mr. Quan

Minh Dao temporarily accepted this duty until all suggestive votes were opened publicly before his compatriots. He emphasized that: *"I am willing to hand over my duties as Prime Minister to anyone who gains the compatriots' trust."*

**On February 16<sup>th</sup>, 1991**, of the Gregorian calendar, which was the second (2nd) day of the Vietnamese Tet, beginning New Year of the Goat of Lunar calendar, the Grand Ceremony of taking oaths to pledge the heavy obligation of Prime Minister had been performed in Southern California, United States, at the Capital of Vietnamese Refugees from Communism Disaster, signifying a historic advancing step in the struggle mission of national salvation of entire populace, which was recorded as: *"The Demise of the communist regime of Vietnam."*

**On February 20<sup>th</sup>, 1991**, the Standing Office opened the box of suggestive ballots sent by the people as announced, in front of the inspection of the representatives of the Populace's True Vietnam History Organization, Brotherhood of Integrity Association, the Standing Office, and a number of compatriots, righteous intellectuals, voluntarily working in the ballot monitoring committee. After the sealed ballot box were opened, Mr. Quan Minh Dao received virtually unanimous support from comrades, soldiers, righteous intellectuals, and compatriots who knew him. The result of checking the official votes showed he achieved more than sixty-five (65) percent of the total number of votes to recommend, support, and request Him to undertake the Prime Minister's Heavy Obligation. After the results of the ballots were officially announced, the Permanent Office of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam followed the directive of the Prime Minister, transmitted many messages to the United Nations and liberal countries. He was officially announcing the presence of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam, rejecting the representation of the Vietnamese people as the brutal Communist government known as the "Government" of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the tool of the Communist Party of Vietnam, puppet of international communists, which does not deserve to represent Vietnam and the Vietnamese people.

Immediately after that, on behalf of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam. Representing Vietnamese people deprived of nationhood by the communists, Prime Minister Dao Minh Quan signed the resolution to make ineffective and refused to bear responsibility for the contents of all documents, contracts, agreements related to the spiritual and physical assets of the Vietnamese people, which are signed by the Vietnamese communists with any individual, group, or nation after the Provisional National Government of Vietnam was established on February 16, 1991. This decision is officially sent to all nations in the world as a control document in the future after the collapse of the communist regime in Vietnam. Simultaneously, the Prime Minister immediately promulgated the policy of Grand Virtue and Generous Amnesty: s

## **PART 2: FOUNDATION**

### **Chapter 2.1: Proclamation of Principles**



The Third Republic Government of Vietnam is the successor of the Governments of the First and Second Republic of Vietnam, succeeding to the Provisional National Government of Vietnam. This Government is formed from a nation of longstanding culture, spiritual life, perpetually respecting religion, and believing in the Supreme Creator's supreme power. The Vietnamese people are highly intelligent, diligent, and full of creativity. The Vietnamese people are harmony-loving, wish to live in peace with all other nations on earth, and absolutely have equality right, freely seeking happiness and basic freedoms, as ruled in International Law, like other people of other civilized countries. Proprietorship right is essential, which nobody has the right to deprive for any reason. Based on the people's wishes and the nation's current situation, the Third Republic Government of Vietnam decides to proclaim:

**SECTION 2.1.1:** Vietnam is a Pioneering Nation to construct New Democracy to civilize the New Democratic Epoch for humankind. The supreme power of the Vietnamese populace is the Vietnamese Compatriots. The cardinal interests of Vietnamese Populace and Vietnam, based on the desires of the Vietnamese people, are guaranteed and compatible with humankind's interests, based on respecting religion, protecting human rights, and satisfying the populace's general happiness.

**SECTION 2.1.2:** Vietnam is an independent Nation with its sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity, encompassing the Mainland, islands, seas, and skies of Vietnam. Vietnamese territory is inviolable and undividable of any format. Vietnam self-arranges the population and boundaries as preparation when there is a government for the entire world officially to present. All actions against the independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity, and against the mission led and managed by the Third Republic Government of Vietnam to build and protect the Nation, are all illegal and strictly punished.

**SECTION 2.1.3:** All citizens, regardless of gender, are equal in dignity, rights, and duties and treat each other with mutual assistance. The Vietnamese people, regardless of gender, ethnicity, religion, class, and level of education, quality, status, or disability, all are respected and equal before the National Law and Righteous Law of the entire world. The minorities receive special aid to keep pace with the standard progress and development of the populace.

**SECTION 2.1.4:** Vietnam is a unit in the human community. The Communist regime and ideology are eliminated to the root. All propagandas motivating the Communist theory, ideology, and Communism and Socialism, are prohibited and strictly punished by Law. All citizens of other countries who have relations to Vietnamese flesh and blood, culture or are born in Vietnamese territory, are obviously the citizens of Vietnam, have the right to participate in the duties and responsibilities for the Vietnam nation, according to the stipulations of the Constitution and Laws of the Third Republic of Vietnam, and are considered to need not to abandon their current citizenship.



*Refugees in the camps fleeing communists participating in the First Anniversary Establishing the Provisional National Government of Vietnam*

**SECTION 2.1.5:** Children born in Vietnam, whose parents are citizens of the Third Republic of Vietnam, naturally have Vietnamese citizenship and are citizens of the Third Republic of Vietnam.

**SECTION 2.1.6:** The Third Republic Government of Vietnam recognizes and guarantees the fundamental human rights regarding the position of an individual or a multitude, and tries to provide everyone equal opportunities and necessary conditions to enjoy the rights and execute the duties and responsibilities for the nation.

**SECTION 2.1.7:** The Government of the Third Republic of Vietnam encourages economic expansion, cultural promotion, scientific and technological development. The citizens have duties towards the nation, compatriots, to develop moderately and fully the human character.

**SECTION 2.1.8:** The Government of the Third Republic of Vietnam always makes efforts to contribute to world security and peace, accepts international legal principles that do not contradict national sovereignty and equality of peoples. Vietnamese culture and tradition must be uphold and developed, which is suitable for human progress and decisively resists all forms of invasion.

**SECTION 2.1.9:** The Republic of Vietnam and the government of the Third Republic of Vietnam accepts international legal principles, do not contradict the execution of National sovereignty and equality among peoples, strive to construct and protect global security and peace, maintain and develop friendly contacts among the peoples based on freedom and justice.

## **Chapter 2.2: Government System - People's Will Is God's Will**

**SECTION 2.2.1:** The wishes of the majority of Vietnamese people, the supreme rights of Vietnamese people, and the fundamental of TO END POPULACE'S SUFFERING must be the foundation for any future Charter, Constitution, Rightful Law, Legislation stipulated.

**SECTION 2.2.2:** The Provisional National Government of Vietnam was founded by representatives of three Vietnamese generations: Seniors—Middle-aged—Youth on October 21<sup>st</sup>, 1990, at Orange County, California, United States. This government was established, functioning provisionally, to confront the communists to help the populace, save the nation, and had requested, elected Mr. Quan Minh Dao to be Prime Minister on February 16<sup>th</sup>, 1991.

**SECTION 2.2.3:** After Prime Minister Quan Minh Dao founded the Third Republic of Vietnam on February 16<sup>th</sup>, 2018, and had more than five (5) million compatriots throughout Vietnam and globally, participating in the computerized Referendum system to elect as the President of the Third Republic of Vietnam, he had taken oaths to pledge the Heavy Obligation on November 11<sup>th</sup>, 2018, to become the first President in tenure I of the Third Republic Legitimate Regime of Vietnam. He is the only official legal representative of Vietnam at the current time, so he merits a privilege: The tenure only terminates after a General Election in Vietnam to elect the President of second tenure and Congress successfully. The President of the first tenure I has the right to be a candidate for two more times, the tenure II and tenure III.

**SECTION 2.2.4:** The First Congress of the Third Republic of Vietnam is chaired by the President with one thousand seventy (1070) Representatives, representing more than five (5) million delegates, decides:

SUBSECTION 2.2.4.1: The Nation of Vietnam, according to the regime of the Third REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM, name of the nation is the REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM, with four powers distributed as:

SUBSECTION 2.2.4.2: Executive Power, which the President has the responsibility to direct.

SUBSECTION 2.2.4.3: Legislative Power resides with the Constitutional Congress and Legislative Congress.

Act 2.2.4.3.1: The Congress in First Session assembled by the President of the Third Republic of Vietnam is Constitutional.

Act 2.2.4.3.2: The Legislative Congress will be assembled by the President in the second term.

SUBSECTION 2.2.4.4: The Judicial Power is the responsibility of the Supreme Court.

SUBSECTION 2.2.4.5: The Populace's Will Power belongs to communicating verbally of Justice Communications and the People.

SUBSECTION 2.2.4.6: The Congress of the Third Republic of Vietnam for the first tenure prescribes five (5) acts:

Act I: Vietnam adopts the Republican regime.

Act II: The Vietnam National Flag is the Yellow Flag with Three Red Stripes.

Act III: The Vietnam National Anthem is the Song "Tieng Goi Thanh Nien" (Calling to Youth).

Act IV: The Vietnam National Day is on February 16<sup>th</sup>.

Act V: The Capital of the Republic of Vietnam is Saigon.

## **Chapter 2.3: Rights and Duties of the People and Citizens**

**SECTION 2.3.1:** All Vietnamese Populace have the right to become Vietnamese citizens according to the formality prescribed by the Third Republic of Vietnam's Constitution and laws. Everyone has the right to donate tissues, body, and organs belonging to them, as defined by Law. Medical, pharmaceutical, scientific tests, or any other form of testing on the body must have the consent and voluntariness of the person tested, and comply with all conditions ordered by the Third Republic of Vietnam's Constitution and laws. All Vietnam communist cadres, party members, soldiers, disabled veterans, and families of died soldiers, who have not yet or participated in the Provisional National Government of Vietnam-Third Republic of Vietnam after April 30<sup>th</sup>, 2020, are investigated. If their committed crimes in the past are discovered, they may be deprived of citizen rights for five years. This act will be specified in detail in the Code of Recruitment to Renounce Communism.

**SECTION 2.3.2:** All legal Vietnamese citizens and Populace residing in the home nation or other countries, regardless of whether these countries have diplomatic relationships with the Government of Vietnam, the Human Rights of these citizens and nationals must all also be protected by international Law justifiably and transparently,



not be mistreated, arrested, imprisoned illegally. However, if they breach the laws of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam-Third Republic of Vietnam, they can be deprived of citizenship within ten (10) years from the day of sentencing. During the time of loss of citizenship, there are four (4) cases:

SUBSECTION 2.3.2.1: RESIDING HOME NATION: Will not enjoy the benefits like other citizens, including election or campaigning. If their situation is in difficulty or finance in dire straits, they must apply for assistance. However, that case only applies to emergencies and relief.

SUBSECTION 2.3.2.2: RESIDING OUTSIDE VIETNAM TERRITORY: will be prohibited from entering domestically. They cannot have any rights, benefits of the citizen of the Third Republic of Vietnam, including electing or nominating until their citizenship rights returned.



*The Provisional National Government of Vietnam rapidly meets the desires of Vietnamese people, and they automatically formed a union to express their consent with the policy: Regain Ancestral Lands — Ends Populace Suffering, determined to confront the brutal Vietnamese communists, puppets from the invading Chinese.*

SUBSECTION 2.3.2.3: Domestic residence, but being on business, leisure travel outside Vietnam territory: If they are sentenced in absentia by the court, they are reviewed permitted for entry. However, after they have returned to Vietnam, they cannot have rights like other citizens, including election or self-nomination. If their situation is in difficulty or finance in dire straits, they must apply for assistance to receive help. However, that case only applies to emergencies and relief.



SUBSECTION 2.3.2.4: The individuals, who have lost their citizenship right, will not affect the activities of their family or relatives.

SUBSECTION 2.3.2.5: Vietnamese people, who though have lost citizenship rights of the Third Republic of Vietnam, can receive assistance and protection when they are impoverished, should they request the Provisional National Government of Vietnam to consider their situation.

**SECTION 2.3.3:** All human rights and fundamental rights such as the freedom of ideology, freedom of expression, freedom of the press, freedom of religion, freedom of meeting, freedom of forming unions, freedom of form associations, freedom of preaching and practicing religion, freedom of striking, freedom of seeking happiness, freedom of trade, freedom of election and campaigning are all guaranteed by the Law. Everyone has the right to live freely and safely, but they should not violate the safety and rights of other individuals or public order within the scope specified by Law. Nobody can be arrested, imprisoned illegally. Unless flagrant violation, and there must be a warrant by the competent organization, according to the format specified by Law. All defendants, whether they are severe or petty criminals, have the right to choose or request a lawyer for themselves.

SUBSECTION 2.3.3.1: Nobody can be tortured or suffers punishment or cruel, merciless treatment, or causing loss of dignity. Privacy, family, homes, dignity, and status of all citizens must be respected.

SUBSECTION 2.3.3.2: The confidentiality of mail cannot be violated unless there is a writ of the Court or public security protection or standard order maintenance. Everyone has the right to be protected by Law against threats or illegal violations.

SUBSECTION 2.3.3.3: Every citizen has the right of freedom to travel and reside on Vietnamese territory, except in the case the Law prohibits, due to hygiene or public security. Every citizen has the right to travel abroad freely, except the case the Law restricts due to the safety of defense, economics, finance, or general interests.

SUBSECTION 2.3.3.4: Every citizen has the right and duty to work. If they work equally, the salary is equal. The worker has the commiserate wages to guarantee for the worker and his/her family a convenient, dignified life.

SUBSECTION 2.3.3.5: Every citizen has the right of freedom of thought, meeting and forming associations within the terms of reference ruled by the Law. The right of freedom of expression and press to create a truthful and constructive opinion is completely respected. All citizens have the right and duty to protect themselves against actions that distort the truth, and they are not allowed to use this right to smear, slander, violate other people, or cause a bad influence on the ethics or call for rebellions, overthrowing the Third Republic Legitimate Regime of Vietnam.

SUBSECTION 2.3.3.6: All citizens have the right of freedom of religion, freedom of practicing religion, and freedom of conducting missionary work, provided the use of that right is not against the morals and beautiful customs.

SUBSECTION 2.3.3.7: The Third Republic Government of Vietnam acknowledges and definitely guarantees the proprietorship right. Everyone can become a proprietor, owner to warranty for people to have an appropriate and free lifestyle, and concurrently build a prosperous society.

SUBSECTION 2.3.3.8: The Third Republic Government of Vietnam encourages people to use their reserved assets to possess houses, farmlands, and shares in companies or consortium. All citizens of the Third Republic of Vietnam have the right to organize economic collaborations, provided they do not have the purpose of illegal acquisition for profiteering and market manipulation. The Government encourages and promotes mutual cooperation without the intention of profiteering. The Third Republic of Vietnam does not recognize the monopoly of business or exclusivity, except in cases stated by Law due to defense, security necessities, or public interests.

SUBSECTION 2.3.3.9: The rights of freedom of union and strike are recognized and used according to the Law's format and conditions. However, public servants have no right to strike. The right to strike is also not approved for employees and workers in branches relating to defense, general security, or social life necessities.

**SECTION 2.3.4:** Family must be a shelter of happiness; the private home must be obviously respected. There only must be monogamy. Remarriage only occurs when the spouse has passed away or, when both without mental or material stress, consent to terminate the marriage. The wife or husband is equal before the Law. (This part is explained further in the Family Code). However, to protect children less than eighteen (18) years old, of minority, the Constitution of the Third Republic of Vietnam ordains the case of parents in a divorce, as follows:

SUBSECTION 2.3.4.1: Consideration given to whoever is given the right to take care of the children after their divorce. Usually, the mother takes care of the children if they are less than five (5) years of age. However, in the case the mother is self-indulgent, involved in drinking, gambling, smoking, drugs, profligate, or suffered from sickness affecting the life of the child, such as depression, neurological illness, chronic conditions, yet the father has good ethics, good health, a healthy lifestyle and stable income, he is considered to keep and take care of the children. And it is vice-versa for the mother, if the father is in that case.

SUBSECTION 2.3.4.2: In the case the Court considers both parents to lack ethics, responsibility, or to be self-indulgent, debauched, the Government must find ethical, intelligent families having a healthy lifestyle and stable income, to replace the parents

to take care of those unfortunate children until they are mature or have reached eighteen (18) years of age.

**SUBSECTION 2.3.4.3:** In the case, the mother or father has the right to take care of the children when they are unemployed, life is full of hardship, finance is poor, they will be taken into consideration by the court. If the father or mother has a stable income, financial benefits must give to the children.

**SUBSECTION 2.3.4.4:** In the case, the mother or father is encountering financial hardship, with an income beneath the average standard, and having the certification of the Department of Social Security and their local authorities, where they reside, and they will be taken into consideration by the Government for assistance.

**SECTION 2.3.5:** The village is the base of society. It is necessary to rearrange moderately according to the customs, economics, population, and geography, for prosperous self-development and excess to contribute to the national fund. Redistribution of Farmlands and Public Lands must be fair and reasonable. Its autonomy is managed by the Administrative Security Committee of the Village. However, it is necessary to complete National Duties promulgated by the Constitution of the Third Republic of Vietnam. Routine reporting, receipt of directives through the system of linked Districts and Provinces.

**SECTION 2.3.6:** All Vietnamese citizens of the Third Republic of Vietnam, according to the established constitution, have equal rights in education, employment, occupation, and living in happiness. It is a must to respect National Law, have the duty to execute training obligation, military service, and tax, as specified by the Constitution of the Third Republic of Vietnam. They have the right to vote when they are above eighteen (18) years of age and have the right to self-nominate or participate in government when above thirty (30).

**SECTION 2.3.7:** All relatives, families, couples, or children, regardless of any social class, including cases of flesh and blood relations to communist cadres, party members or soldiers, which have registered legally and completed all procedures prescribed to become citizens of the Third Republic of Vietnam, will receive the respect, equal treatment, and protected equally, democratically before Law, enjoy the rights and interests, and have the obligation and duty like all other Vietnamese citizens.

**SECTION 2.3.8:** All Communist cadres, soldiers, and party members who have renounced the communist status, have resolutely and transparently confirmed their nationalist allegiance by signing for spurning Ho Chi Minh, the untrue Vietnamese, the traitor, the Chinese spy, complied with the stipulations of the Constitution of the Third Republic of Vietnam, are given Grand Amnesty, total clemency, become citizens of the Third Republic of Vietnam and treated like other citizens and considered for

recruitment, depending on the capacity, experience, and standard. If they wish to participate in the government, they will be assessed for each case.

**SECTION 2.3.9:** Communist leaders from the province and hamlet levels upwards, cadres, soldiers, party members who have committed crimes against the Vietnamese people will be tried and judged fairly before the Law. However, it is guaranteed that: If they have renounced communism and voluntarily studied to become genuine Vietnamese, they will not suffer revenge or discrimination. The policy of the Third Republic of Vietnam is very humane: Vietnamese with Vietnamese certainly do not execrate, murder in requiting. It is summarized in the phrase: "THE VIETNAM COMMUNISTS: IF RENOUNCE COMMUNISM, BECOME VIETNAMESE – VIETNAMESE DO NOT KILL VIETNAMESE."

**SECTION 2.3.10:** The administrative leadership levels ranging from the management upwards, military leader levels starting from Brigadier-General upwards of the Republic regime of Vietnam, who had deserted before April 30<sup>th</sup>, 1975, must also be judged transparently before Law, except those who continue to participate in contributing to the entire Vietnamese people's the mission of resistance against Communists. For those in positions in charge of administration ranging from managers upwards and military commander levels from the rank of Colonel upwards in the Vietnam Communist regime, who had corrupted, abused power, thieved, or used power to rob public or private assets, suppress, murder, oppress people, must be punished appropriately before the Law.

**SECTION 2.3.11:** In particular, all staffs and parts of the Court, Inspectorate, polices, securities, polices of traffic, including contract securities, polices in the Communist regime of Vietnam, whether wearing uniform or not, at any rank, who had reputedly corrupt or used the power to bully, maraud, blackmail, harm the people, will be prosecuted and punished appropriately if the people accuse them and there is evidence of the crime.

**SECTION 2.3.12:** All disabled veterans and deceased soldiers who sacrificed for Vietnam, regardless of whether they belonged to a different status or regime, are investigated to inhume. If the descendants of those veterans no longer have any relatives nor wish to live with their relatives, they will be catered by the government until they are eighteen years of age.

**SECTION 2.3.13:** For the soldiers of the Republic of Vietnam Military who had heroically sacrificed their lives to protect the compatriots, territory, air space, sea space of Vietnam, without yet being honored by the Nation, the Provisional National Government of Vietnam would like honorably, profoundly and respectfully to express heartfelt gratitude and will set up a memorial of "Ancestor-Nation Honors Merits" with incense burned annually. If their parents, wife, and children are still alive, they enjoy

the Nation's prerogative standard benefits. Direct descendants are taken care of until they reach twenty-five (25) years of age.

**SECTION 2.3.14:** All Vietnamese citizens who had perished on the escape to find freedom using the sea route or walking are commemorated, and their souls will have the rites to rest in peace. If these people's relatives still suffer from any wrongdoing, injustice, swindling, robbery, or murdered by the communists, since in escaping from Vietnam, they will have been considered if they complain.

**SECTION 2.3.15:** If all armed services, government officials, politicians, soldiers, and government public servants of the First and Second Republic of Vietnam, who were imprisoned by the Communists, participate in the Provisional National Government of Vietnam, then their period in communist prisons is compensated for as a long-term mission. If they have not participated in the Provisional National Government of Vietnam, and neither have collaborated with the Vietnam communists, but have proof of did not commit desertion before April 30<sup>th</sup>, 1975, they will be deemed to receive the Veteran's pension. If they have passed away or been disabled, then their wife or husband and direct children can be considered to receive the pension instead of the father or husband. If it is their wife or husband, then the pension will be received permanently. If it is their direct children, that aid will be received until the age of twenty-one (21).

**SECTION 2.3.16:** All patriots who were imprisoned or murdered because of opposition or non-collaboration with the communist regime will be investigated for release in honor. Those who were deceased will be honored before the Motherland. The family, relatives of these deceased will enjoy prerogative standard benefits indicated by the Government.

**SECTION 2.3.17:** For the orphans, widows, or families of the Republic of Vietnam, who were and are being bribed, taken advantage of, or abused by the Vietnam communists, if they collaborate and confess their real situation to the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam, will be granted amnesty.

**SECTION 2.3.18:** After the promulgated Constitution of the Third Republic of Vietnam, all Vietnamese quislings, sycophants of Communists and foreign enemies, having action against the populace's sacred and cardinal interests, or against the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam, will be severely punished before the Law.

**SECTION 2.3.19:** While the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam has not yet officially returned to home nation, the souls of the Dead Heroes Revered Spirits or the suffered souls of the Compatriots, who died on the escape for freedom, will temporarily be settled at the Thanh Mieu shrine in the area of Tu Nghia Duong. When the Government officially returns to Vietnam, it will establish a



memorial.

**SECTION 2.3.20:** All interests from the exploitation of resources, oils, gases in the continental shelves of Vietnam will be divided equally for citizens of the Third Republic of Vietnam. Those with the Medal of National Service are given priority to receive the profits in the first allocation.

**SECTION 2.3.21:** All brother, sisterhoods, who did or are participating in the Vietnam communist army, soldiers, police, but did not infringe the law, did not suppress, rob, murder the people, did not bribe powers, nor corrupt, did not steal public assets, are immune from prosecution and can return to a normal life like every other citizen. Whoever wishes to continue serving is justly reviewed for each case, depending on their capacity and ethics, to participate equally in the Third Republic of Vietnam or the Republic of Vietnam Military, like every other citizen.

**SECTION 2.3.22:** Any officers, soldiers, police officers, members of the Vietnamese Communist Party who voluntarily collaborated with the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam, depending on their credit, will be considered for exemption from the investigation. Whoever assists the Provisional National Government of the Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam with the smooth transfer of power, is considered for a reward. If collaboration is in the form of whistleblower, assisting the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam to retrieve resources, assets, objects, illegal cash, which the communist leaders in government organizations or nationalized companies robbed, stole, concealed and dispersed, are rewarded and given five (5%) percent of the total cash, assets, object retrieved by the Provisional National Government of Vietnam.

**SECTION 2.3.23:** Any Vietnamese citizen with the credit of preserving and guiding the treasures for the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam to regain, will be prioritized for citizenship of the Third Republic of Vietnam and awarded five (5%) percent of the regained total of treasure by the Government.

## **Chapter 2.4: Regulations of the Policy**

**SECTION 2.4.1:** The Government of the Third Republic of Vietnam is the successor of the Governments of the First and Second Republics of Vietnam, also the successor of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam. Because of the diverse geographical, and political circumstances in various countries, the humanity are integrated in the complex situation of the country. The majority of Vietnamese people residing domestically never participated in political activities in a free, democratic, and equal manner. They also bear the suppression and terrorization of the Vietnamese communist authorities. A minority being as slave labor, forced to work, or having to sell themselves as mistresses to foreigners, including those who have only one (1) part of Vietnamese blood, or Vietnamese people who were naturalized as citizens of the Third Nations, or

are exiling throughout the world, are all beloved citizens of the Populace and are Vietnamese Citizens.

**SECTION 2.4.2:** The Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam had been urgently formed in that circumstance, having to self-provide in human resources and finances, having not received foreign aid, so its activities are very difficult, challenging, and limited. However, it is sincere, endeavoring to fulfill grand uniting the parts of the True Righteous Nationalist Populace, to eliminate Communism. In recent times, with those limitations, despite had prepared, the Government could not come up with long-term plans for after the end of Communists. Millions of compatriots now entrust it, so it organizes the Congress of the first term, chaired by the President. It has passed the Constitution of the Third Republic of Vietnam to produce some fundamental mechanisms with function to determine basic principles of management, to become the foundation of completing the purpose and resolution to exterminate the Communist evil regime in Vietnam, protecting the nation and thoroughly preventing China from invading and turning Vietnam into its district. That is because these fundamental mechanisms are constructed at each step based on the principles of ethics, responsibility, hardiness, striving, working while studying, according to the Strategic Motto presented by President Quan Minh Dao , that is: "CONSIDER THE PEOPLE AS CHILDREN, TREAT THE PEOPLE AS PARENTS," taking the legitimate desires of the great majority of the entire people as the National Policy, resolutely serving the Nation and compatriots with the following criteria:

- Purpose : Re-acquisition of the Fatherland
- Motivation : No Misery for the People
- Policy : Abandon Communism to Retain Vietnam
- Pathway : Vietnamese Do Not Murder One Another

## **PART 3: FUNDAMENTAL MECHANISM**

### **Chapter 3.1: NATIONAL SUPREME COUNCIL**

**SECTION 3.1.1: THE NATIONAL SUPREME COUNCIL** consists of the President, four (4) Chairmen of the National Council, who are the Chairman of the Religious Council, the Chairman of the National Seniors Council, the Chairman of the National Intellectuals Council, the Chairman of the People Delegates Council and the Chairman of the Supreme Court.

SUBSECTION 3.1.1.1: Members of the Religious Council are called Monastics based on the recommendation of the Monks, the venerable abbots leading the religious life in religious orders, and have been approved by the President.

SUBSECTION 3.1.1.2: Members of the National Seniors Council are called Righteous

Intellectuals, appointed by the President.

SUBSECTION 3.1.1.3: The National Intellectuals Council and the Council of People Delegates are altogether called the "Congress." Members of the National Intellectuals Council are called Senators. Members of the Council of People Delegates are called Representatives.

SUBSECTION 3.1.1.4: The National Intellectuals Council regarded the Senate, and the Council of People Delegates called the House of Representatives, all are elected by the people and hold the Legislative power.

SUBSECTION 3.1.1.5: The Chairman of the National Intellectuals Council assembles and chairs general meetings of Congress, made of the National Intellectuals Council and the Council of People Delegates.

SUBSECTION 3.1.1.6: If the Chairman of the National Intellectuals Council is obstructed or does not control the meetings at the Senate, the Chairman of the Council of People Delegates will replace the Chairman of the Senate in this duty.

## **SECTION 3.1.2: RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE NATIONAL SUPREME COUNCIL**

SUBSECTION 3.1.2.1: The President is the Chairman of the National Supreme Council, having the right to recommend bills and promulgate laws.

SUBSECTION 3.1.2.2: Representatives and Senators have the right to introduce proposed laws.

SUBSECTION 3.1.2.3: The drafted laws and projected laws, commonly called "draft bills," must be submitted to the office of the Council of People's Representatives, i.e., the House of Representatives.

SUBSECTION 3.1.2.4: Under all circumstances, when the House of Representatives accepts or rejects a draft bill, the draft bill must be transferred to the office of the National Members' Council or Senate within three (3) full days.

SUBSECTION 3.1.2.5: If the Senate gives the same opinion as the House of Representatives, the addressed bill will be transferred to the President for promulgation or rejection.

SUBSECTION 3.1.2.6: If the Senate disagrees with the idea of the House of Representatives, the addressed bill will be handed over to the office of the House of Representatives within three (3) full days, with attaching a resolution showing the reason.

SUBSECTION 3.1.2.7: If the Senate does not perceive the same view as the House of Representatives, the People Delegates Council can pass on the addressed bill, with the majority of two-thirds (2/3) of the total number of Representatives.

SUBSECTION 3.1.2.8: If the House of Representatives does not make up to two-thirds (2/3) of the above total number, it is necessary to present to the National Supreme Council for the final solution.

SUBSECTION 3.1.2.9: The time for discussion and voting of an addressed bill at the Senate can only be half (1/2) of that at the House of Representatives. The time for discussion and final voting of an addressed bill at the House of Representatives, can only be twice the time for debate and vote at the Senate.

SUBSECTION 3.1.2.10: Each National Council itself elects the Chairman and forms the Standing Committees, Special Committees, appoints office staffs, and has the full right to self-pronounce regulations, contact procedures, and activities.

SUBSECTION: 3.1.2.11: Executive, Legislative, Judicial all have the duties of protecting the Constitution, serving the entire populace, maintaining the Freedom, Democracy of the Republic legitimate regime, and security, public order. Assignment of duty between the executive and legislative must be clear. Activities of legislative and executive organizations must be regulated.

### **SECTION 3.1.3: RELIGIOUS COUNCIL**

It is entirely autonomous and receives spiritual and materialistic assistance from the Government to focus on activities, develop religion, to make the ethical basis for educating the people, especially the youth. This council comprises citizens of the Third Republic of Vietnam who are leading or representing religions that have, are, or will be formed in Vietnam. This council has the function to provide opinions to the Government in all matters concerned with Beliefs, Religion, ritual ceremonies, and Educational Programs. This council also has the role of operating and managing Dignity Training Centers. It is prohibited to allow Priests, Bishops, Abbots, Religious Leaders, Monks, to participate in economic and political activities affecting the management of the government and congress. When the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam returns to take governing Vietnam, the temples, churches, monastic sites in practicing, conducting religious duties yet being scandalized will be inspected by the Religious Council, without allowing any communist spy or disguiser to infiltrate by the cover of the religious officials.

SUBSECTION 3.1.3.1: The majority of the Vietnamese adopt Buddhism and Ancestral Worship. The Government will assist in constructing Spiritual temples for the deceased,

and send officials to be in charge of guiding the people on how to worship their Ancestors by chanting the repentant scriptures at this site, and taking the 18 verses in the Eighteen Contemplations to change into Scriptures for educating the people.

SUBSECTION 3.1.3.2: To help developing of religion and respect the Beliefs of the people, the Government will consider the construction of more pagodas, churches, temples, or Religious places of worship such as: Cao Dai Holy Temple, Buu Son Ky Huong Pagoda, Hoa Hao Buddhism Priory and places of worship of other Religions. At schools, from kindergarten to twelfth grade (12th), each week has one (1) hour of study of Religious Doctrine, according to the students' religion.

### **SECTION 3.1.4: NATIONAL SENIORS COUNCIL**

It has the function of a National Planning Council. It is composed of Vietnamese citizens above sixty-five (65) years age, with prestige, morals, experiences of politics, culture, leadership, or had ever been members in the National Intellectuals Council, Religious Council, People Delegates Council, yet have retired. This council has to counsel the Government to present the plans for domestic and foreign affairs and suitable pathways to serve the Vietnamese compatriots.

## **Chapter 3.2: Executive Rights**

### **SECTION 3.2.1: THE PRESIDENT**

SUBSECTION 3.2.1.1: The President is the Head of State, representing the entire people, the leader of the Government elected according to the secret public ballot format with a term of five (5) years. However, under exceptional circumstances, when the Communist Party of Vietnam is still in power in Vietnam, it is not possible to publicly organize the secret public ballot. Therefore, millions of Vietnamese people throughout the world and in Vietnam have used the electronic Referendum system to elect Prime Minister Dao Minh Quan as President of the Third Republic of Vietnam. The President of the Third Republic of Vietnam is on oath into office on November 11<sup>th</sup>, 2018.

SUBSECTION 3.2.1.2: The Constitution of the Third Republic of Vietnam, and the Session I Congress, on behalf of the Vietnamese Populace, Compatriots approve and recognize PRESIDENT QUAN MINH DAO AS THE FIRST PRESIDENT AT TENURE I OF THE THIRD REPUBLIC REGIME OF VIETNAM, FROM NOVEMBER 11<sup>TH</sup>, 2018. This first tenure only ends after the General Election in Vietnam is successful.

SUBSECTION 3.2.1.3: If the first President at tenure I of The Third Republic Regime of Vietnams self-nominates again and is re-elected for tenure II, he will have the right to self-nominates for tenure III. The First President is allowed to appoint ANY OFFICE THAT IS STILL VACANT. The First President also has the full power to mobilize,



exchange, exclusively designate, or send all officers in the Republic of Vietnam Military to take charge of more other posts, or discharge those adjudged as incapable of fulfilling their assigned tasks.

SUBSECTION 3.2.1.4: The President may temporarily or permanently be dismissed if he has two-thirds (2/3) of the quorum of the National Supreme Council, which shows enough definitive evidences that he has violated one (1) of the following four (4) guilty things:

1. Treason, acting as a puppet for foreign powers.
2. It lacks in personal ethics.
3. Lack of capacity to lead the Cabinet.
4. No Standpoint towards the People.

Act 3.2.1.4.1: The dismissal or termination of the President must meet the total number of more than 2/3 of the members of the National Supreme Council, and after the President has the right to publicly defend himself before the National Supreme Court, at maximum of three (3) times. If the first time does not meet the required more than 2/3 quorum of members of the National Supreme Council, then after thirty (30) days, it must continue voting for the second time. If, for the second time, the National Supreme Council still cannot reach a consented resolution with more than 2/3, then after ninety (90) days, it must have the Referendum for the entire people to decide the result with a majority of more than 50% of voters.

SUBSECTION 3.2.1.5: The President has nine (9) essential duties and powers prescribed by the Constitution below:

- 1: To be the Chairman of the National Supreme Council composed of the Religious Council, the National Seniors Council, the National Intellectuals Council, and the People Delegates Council.
- 2: To be the official representative of Vietnam to plan national policy and participate, approve, sign treaties, documents, contracts with the internationality or with other nations, and must comply with and protect the Constitution of the Third Republic of Vietnam.
- 3: To draft and promulgate laws and orders or legislation to manage the nation and determine the government's internal and foreign policies.
- 4: To be the Leader of the Cabinet, the Chairman of the National Security Council and the Chairman of the National Economic Council, and to appoint Prime Minister, Government Representatives, Provincial Chiefs, and offices in the Government Cabinet.
- 5: To execute plans and pathways passed by the Congress or National Supreme

Council.

6: To act as Supreme General Head Commander of the Republic of Vietnam Military with the duty to lead, command, appoint, manage, operate the entire Armed Services, Government Officials, Politicians of all levels together to protect the Nation, encompassing all land, air space, seas, islands, protecting all Vietnamese citizens, protecting national treasures, resources, and assets.

7: To have the right to proclaim alert status, curfews, partial or complete war, declaration of war, ceasefire, truce, and promulgation of Martial Law to protect the nation.

8: To authorize all national policies, budgets, and projects, schemes related to National interests, covering: National treasures, resources, assets, finances, and funds.

9: To have the right to reward, grant amnesty, or reduce sentences.

### **SECTION 3.2.2: VICE-PRESIDENT**

Selected by the President to be a running mate in the nomination, retains the duty of assistant to the President, and may temporarily replace the President to control the cabinet, if authorized by the President, or in the case the President is lost the capacity to lead or dismissed before his/her tenure is over, which there is not yet a new President elected by the people through a standard General Election of secret ballot.

### **SECTION 3.2.3: CAMPAIGNING, ELECTION, TERMS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT**

SUBSECTION 3.2.3.1: The Presidential candidate and Vice-Presidential candidate together run on a joint ticket, and are elected by the national electorates, according to the direct and secret public ballot general election.

SUBSECTION 3.2.3.2: The tenure of the President and Vice-President are five (5) years. The President and Vice-President can self-nominate again for the second (2nd) tenure.

Act 3.2.3.2.1: The tenure of the President and Vice-President terminates strictly at twelve (12) a.m., on the last day of the sixtieth (60th) month from the date to start taking on the office and tenure of the new President and new Vice-President.

Act 3.2.3.2.2: The election of the new President and Vice-President is organized on the Sunday, four (4) weeks before the term of the incumbent President terminates.

#### **SUBSECTION 3.2.3.3: CONDITIONS OF SELF-NOMINATION:**

Citizens of the Third Republic of Vietnam, who meet all the conditions constituted

below, have the right to be a Presidential or Vice-Presidential candidate:

Act 3.2.3.3.1: Have Vietnamese citizenship at birth and reside continuously in Vietnam territory for at least thirty (30) years to the election date. The period of their servicing for government and political exile abroad are considered as the residential period in Vietnam.

Act 3.2.3.3.2: Is enough fifty (50) years of age to the election date and have all the citizen's rights of the Third Republic of Vietnam, and is in a status of legal immigrant and military duties.

Act 3.2.3.3.3: Satisfies other conditions expected in the laws to elect President and Vice-President.

## **Chapter 3.3: LEGISLATIVE RIGHTS**

### **SECTION 3.3.1 CONGRESS**

The Congress of the Third Republic of Vietnam comprises the National Intellectuals Council, also called the Senate and the People Delegates Council called the House of Representatives.

### **SECTION 3.3.2: NATIONAL INTELLECTUALS COUNCIL**

The National Intellectuals Council has the function of an Enactment Council consisting of the Citizens of the Third Republic of Vietnam, who did and are leading organizations, unions, civilian forces. Considered as the Senate, it has to collaborate, contribute opinions, mobilize the people to cooperate with the Government, and implement the government's promulgated plans and pathways suitable for the Vietnamese people's desires. All members of the National Intellectuals Council are called Senators. Each province elects two (2) Senators, and collectively, those nominations adopt the joint ticket standard mode in the national election.

#### **SUBSECTION 3.3.2.1: ELECTION — TERM OF THE SENATE:**

Act 3.3.2.1.1: The Senators are elected, at the majority Joint Ticket mode, by the national electorate in a direct and secret public ballot general election. Each Joint Ticket contains one-sixth (1/6th) to one-third (1/3rd) of the total number of Senators.

Act 3.3.2.1.2: The tenure of the Senator is six (6) years. Every three (3) years, there is an election again for half (1/2) of the senators. The senator can self-nominate again. The Senators in the first tenure will be divided into two (2) equal groups by random ballot selection. The first group has a period of six (6) years, and the second group has a term of three (3) years.

Act 3.3.2.1.3: The new Senators election must be organized within the latest time of one (1) month before half (1/2) of the total number of Senators terminate their term.

### **SECTION 3.3.3: PEOPLE DELEGATES COUNCIL**

The People Delegates Council, also called the House of Representatives has the function of an Inspectorate Council, comprising the Representatives of Citizens of the Third Republic of Vietnam from all occupations or commercial markets, to inspect the Government's activities and simultaneously submit all the people's legitimate desires to the Government for consideration of solution. This council also has to counsel and guide the Vietnam General Confederation of Labor Unions. Members of the People Delegates Council are called Representatives, elected at the single ticket mode by the direct and secret public ballot general election for each primary province. The tenure of the Representative is four (4) years. The Representative can be the candidate again. The Representative elections are finished within the latest time of one (1) month before their last term terminates.

SUBSECTION 3.3.3.1: CANDIDATE FOR REPRESENTATIVE: Every citizen of the Third Republic of Vietnam has the right to self-nominate to be the People Council's Representative. However, for each election unit of fifty thousand (50,000) people, only one (1) representative is elected under the following conditions:

Act 3.3.3.1.1: Is a citizen of the Third Republic of Vietnam, having the citizen's rights of the Third Republic of Vietnam, born in Vietnam, or naturalized as Vietnamese for at least twenty (20) years, or acquired or regained Vietnamese citizenship for at least ten (10) years to the election date.

Act 3.3.3.1.2: Is enough thirty (30) years of age by the date of election, and the time of occupation or area of specialization is at least ten (10) years.

Act 3.3.3.1.3: Is not listed as of the part attacking the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam.

Act 3.3.3.1.4: Meets all other conditions expected in the Constitution of the Third Republic of Vietnam and the Representative election legislation.

### **SECTION 3.3.4: VACANCY FOR REPRESENTATIVE AND SENATOR**

SUBSECTION 3.3.4.1: In case of vacancy for representative, for any reason, the substitute election will be held within three (3) months if the vacancy occurs for more than two (2) years before the term is terminated.

Act 3.3.4.1.1: In the case, there is a vacancy for Senators, for any reason, the substitute election will be held jointly with the election of half (1/2) of the total number of Senators.

Act 3.3.4.1.2: Methods and conditions of the nomination, election for the Representatives and Senators, including the Representatives of ethnic minorities, will be prescribed by election legislations.

### **SECTION 3.3.5: RIGHTS, DUTIES, AND LIMITS OF CONGRESS**

#### **SUBSECTION 3.3.5.1: INALIENABLE POWERS AND LIMITS:**

Act 3.3.5.1.1: Cannot prosecute, search to arrest, imprison, or try a Representative or Senator because of statement and vote at Congress.

Act 3.3.5.1.2: During the time of legal liability, except in the case of factual offense, it cannot prosecute, search to arrest, imprison or try a Representative or Senator if there is no approval of more than half (1/2) of the total number of Representatives or Senators.

Act 3.3.5.1.3: In the case of factual offense, the decision to prosecute or imprison for investigation will be made by the Supreme Court or Inspectorate Institute.

Act 3.3.5.1.4: The Representative and Senator have the right to secure the confidentiality of the source of the documents presented before Congress. They only show it when the incumbent President requests.

Act 3.3.5.1.5: The Representative and Senator cannot concurrently assume another office.

Act 3.3.5.1.6: The Representative and Senator may take on to lecture at universities and technical colleges.

Act 3.3.5.1.7: The Representatives, Senators, and their spouses cannot participate in biddings or sign contracts with government organizations or private contractors.

### **SECTION 3.3.6: DISMISSAL**

SUBSECTION 3.3.6.1: In the case of treason or other serious offenses, the Representative or Senator can be dismissed by the Supreme Court or Inspectorate Institute.



Act 3.3.6.1.1: Dismissal must have the recommendation of more than half (1/2) of the total number of Representatives or Senators.

Act 3.3.6.1.2: The decision to dismiss must be approved by three-quarters (3/4) of the total number of Representatives or Senators.

Act 3.3.6.1.3: The defendant has the right to defend himself during every stage of the dismissal procedure.

Act 3.3.6.1.4: During the time the Supreme Court has not yet been established, the incumbent President will have the privilege to substitute the Supreme Court to adjudicate the cases of Representatives' or Senators' offense.

### **SECTION 3.3.7: DUTIES OF CONGRESS**

SUBSECTION 3.3.7.1: To draft and vote for legislations and laws.

SUBSECTION 3.3.7.2: To approve international conventions and treaties.

SUBSECTION 3.3.7.3: To consult with the President in decisions to declare war and make peace.

SUBSECTION 3.3.7.4: To consult with the President in decisions to declare the status of war.

SUBSECTION 3.3.7.5: To inspect the Government in the execution of National policies.

SUBSECTION 3.3.7.6: To decide to make official the victory in the election of Representatives or Senators.

SUBSECTION 3.3.7.7: Each Council with one-third (1/3) of the total number of Representatives or Senators has the right to request the Prime Minister, or government officials to present to the Inspectorate Institute or Supreme Court to answer the questions of the execution of national policies.

SUBSECTION 3.3.7.8: The Committee Chairman of each National council (Congress) has the right to request Government commissioners or officials to participate in Committee meetings, to present or explain matters concerning their execution.

SUBSECTION 3.3.7.9: The National Members' Council has the right to investigate the execution of national policies, and request government organizations to show necessary documents for this investigation. In case documents have the relation to national

security, it is essential to have the incumbent President's approval.

### **SECTION 3.3.8: DUTIES OF THE CONGRESS**

SUBSECTION 3.3.8.1: Congress has the duty and right to advise to replace each part or all of the Government, with the consent of two-thirds (2/3) of the total number of the National Supreme Council members.

SUBSECTION 3.3.8.2: If President has no special reason to reject, the advice will effectuate.

SUBSECTION 3.3.8.3: If President rejects, the National Supreme Council can conclude the decision on the advice with three-quarters (3/4) of the total number of members of the Congress. The direction of the National Supreme Council is effective from the final vote date.

### **SECTION 3.3.9: PRINCIPLES TO TRANSFER AND PROMULGATE THE LAWS**

SUBSECTION 3.3.9.1: The addressed bills passed by the Congress will be reached to the President within three (3) full days.

SUBSECTION 3.3.9.2: The time to promulgation is fifteen (15) full days from the date the President takes on the addressed bill.

SUBSECTION 3.3.9.3: If in an emergency, it is determined by Congress, and the time limit to promulgation is seven (7) full days.

SUBSECTION 3.3.9.4: If the President does not promulgate within the given time limits above, the addressed bill passed by Congress with two-thirds (2/3) of the total number of votes automatically becomes law, and will be promulgated by the Chairman of the Senate.

SUBSECTION 3.3.9.5: Within ten (10) days, after the Senate has promulgated, the President has the right to send a message of reason to request the Congress to reconsider acts or sections, subsections in the laws or addressed bill.

SUBSECTION 3.3.9.6: In that case, Congress will have a meeting of both Congress houses to vote on the addressed bill. If, with the majority of more than half (1/2) the number of Representatives and Senators, Congress agrees to reject the President's request of reconsideration, the addressed bill will obviously become law and is transferred to the President for promulgation.

## **Chapter 3.4: Rights of People Voice and Justice Communications**

The Third Republic of Vietnam is a legal democratic regime, chosen by the people, for the people, and of the people. The actual voice of the people, the rights to hold plebiscites, and legal communications are absolutely respect, called the Four Powers, are placed equally with the Executive, Legislative and Judicial powers. The Four Powers give the people the right to monitor and inspect the entire authority structure, including the Government. This right established with the primary purpose of serving and protecting the people if the official opinion of the majority of people who went unnoticed or not responded to by the Government or the Supreme Council. However, it is prohibited to take advantage of the Four Powers, freedom of speech to slander and make false allegations against one another. All employees of the government or private sectors, those in charge, owners, or collaborators of the media, television, radio organizations must take an examination on their cultural level and must have a specialized professional certificate. When publishing an article, it must have content, details with evidence of verifiable reality, and with clear and transparent document sources. It is prohibited not to concoct stories, write fake news, blame, make false allegations, blame a third party due to differences in political opinion or viewpoint on traditional websites, affecting the national security policies as these will penalize by law.

### **SECTION 3.4.1: JUSTICE COMMUNICATION**

SUBSECTION 3.4.1.1: JUSTICE COMMUNICATION is a communication organization at the national and international level, with the duty to publicize activity news of the Government, Leaders, focusing on areas such as Policy, Education, Culture, Politics, Foreign Affairs, Internal Affairs, Social Matters, Defense...etc. Justice Communication also has to record and propagate news worldwide, helping raise the people's knowledge level.

SUBSECTION 3.4.1.2: DEPARTMENT OF CIVILIAN MOBILIZATION has the duty of receiving civil verbal information, collecting opinions from all classes, different parts in society, about issues, problems occurring from the rural areas to cities: Industrial, Forestry, Fishery occupations, intellectuals, workers, and students, including older adults, children, and disabled people, to study and timely explain the laws, notifications, announcements, helping every people understand the ways and regulations of the Government to mobilize the voluntary support of the people.

### **SECTION 3.4.2: PEOPLE VOICE**

SUBSECTION 3.4.2.1: OPINION BOX: It is established to collect the people's constructive opinions from all social classes to help the Government promptly respond, serve the people rapidly, and reduce burdensome administrative procedures that cause trouble for the people.

SUBSECTION 3.4.2.2: VIETNAMESE GLOBAL NEW DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION: Focus on women's issues in general, social issues for the Government to

notice, listen to problems related to women, family, and society. They are assembling women domestically and from overseas, helping them to become a big family with a mutually friendly mentality to assist one another, giving the Government more potential and energy to serve the Nation and Vietnamese people.

SUBSECTION 3.4.2.3: THE CONFEDERATION OF DESCENDANTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM has the duty of concentrating on families, relatives of the First and Second Republics of Vietnam from home country and throughout the world, because they are also the significant parts bringing back an actual history for the country, to collect opinions and voices for mobilizing all descendants of the Republic of Vietnam to return from all over the world, to help the construction and revival of the nation.

### **SECTION 3.4.2: UNJUST MEDIA:**

The Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam is a democratic, liberal regime, highly esteeming the Fourth Power. The dissolution of a corrupt, rotten, inhumane, cruel regime that is cowardly towards the Chinese, wicked towards the Vietnamese — like the Communist evil regime in Vietnam — is a process filled with hazards and dangers, requiring unity and strength of the entire populace. The duty of the Vietnamese media, newspapers is essential and must contribute to the duty and responsibility to save the nation like every other Vietnamese must. Therefore, the media, journalists must always be respected. The right to criticize, construct, transfer the truth is always encouraged and promoted since the influence of the media, newspapers is very generous and vital to the people.

SUBSECTION 3.4.3.1: The Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam is also an entity to be treated justly like other entities. Therefore, the media, newspapers, which are dishonest and lack justice in the collection, publication, circulation of news, will be severely punished.

SUBSECTION 3.4.3.2: Vietnam currently has two (2) fundamental mechanisms with the title of "Government." They are the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam elected by the people, and "State" of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam made by the Vietnam Communist Party.

Act 3.4.3.2.1: Since the "Government" of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is currently governing Vietnam, it is well-known to many people.

Act 3.4.3.2.2: The Provisional National Government of Vietnam is formed and publicly presented to people at Orange County, the Center, and Capital of Vietnamese refugees fleeing communism, located in Southern California, and received Awards from the United States and the European Community, is also certainly known.

SUBSECTION 3.4.3.3: Media, Newspapers are considered as violating when:

Act 3.4.3.3.1: Being unjust in information, only publicizing Vietnam communists' news, yet suppressing news of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam.

Act 3.4.3.3.2: Publicizing news of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam slanderously or untruly is indirectly benefiting the communists.

SUBSECTION 3.4.3.4: The Media, Newspapers infringing their professionals by transmitting false, unjust news are regarded as ill-conscience conduct.

SUBSECTION 3.4.3.5: While the Vietnamese communist, acting as Chinese communist underlings, caused innumerable crimes, robberies, murders, harm to the people, the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam along with patriots sacrificed themselves to eliminate the disaster of communism to save the people and nation. The use of media and newspapers or general public means, such as Facebook, YouTube, Messengers, etc., to guide the public to misunderstand the truth to attack the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam. Or lead to the attack against the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam, to indirectly or directly prolong a treacherous communist regime, will not be judged as guilt of slander, malicious conduct, but will be prosecuted as treason.

## **Chapter 3.5: Judicial Rights**

**SECTION 3.5.1: THE SUPREME COURT:** Retains the Judicial rights, the responsible Second Congress will introduce a draft bill specifying the organization and management with a regime guaranteeing the independence, as judged by the Jurors. However, the First Congress relies on the Constitution of the Republic of Vietnam to bring forth the following principles:

SUBSECTION 3.5.1.1: The Supreme Court consists of nine (9) to fifteen (15) Jurors. The tenure of the Juror of the Supreme Court is six (6) years, selected by Congress and appointed by the President, according to a list of thirty (30) people elected by the Jury, Prosecutor Committee, and Board of Lawyers.

Act 3.5.1.1.1: The Jurors of the Supreme Court must be Jurors or Lawyers who have been practicing their profession for at least ten (10) years in the Juridical field.

Act 3.5.1.1.2: The electorate parts belonging to the Jury, Prosecutor Committee, and Board of Lawyers must be equal.

SUBSECTION 3.5.1.2: Every Court must be established by a law with the class of the professional Juries of judging and prosecuting, abiding with a procedure respecting the



right of defense.

SUBSECTION 3.5.1.3: The judging Juror and the prosecuting Juror are differentiated clearly and have separate roles.

Act 3.5.1.3.1: The judging Juror decides, observing with his/her conscience and the law under the Supreme Court's control.

Act 3.5.1.3.2: The prosecuting Juror monitors the law applications to protect the security, public order under the Judiciary Department's control.

SUBSECTION 3.5.1.4: The judging Juror can only be dismissed if his/her is sentenced, contravenes the discipline, or has an incompetent mind or body.

SUBSECTION 3.5.1.5: The Supreme Court has the authorization to explain the Constitution, judges on the constitutionality or non-constitutionality of the acts, decrees, and the constitutionality and legality of the edicts, resolutions, and administrative dictums.

SUBSECTION 3.5.1.6: The Supreme Court has the authorization to judges to dissolve a party or organization having the policy and action against the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam.

Act 3.5.1.6.1: In this case, the Supreme Court will meet in general all institutes Legislative or Executive representatives who can participate in presenting their viewpoint.

Act 3.5.1.6.2: The Supreme Court's decisions, which declare an unconstitutional act or dissolve a legitimate political party, must satisfy the majority of three-quarters (3/4) of the total number of Jurors of the Supreme Court.

SUBSECTION 3.5.1.7: The Supreme Court has the authority to judge the highest submitted cases for the final jurisdiction.

SUBSECTION 3.5.1.8: The Supreme Court has an autonomous budget and the right to form a regime to administer the Judicial branch.

**SECTION 3.5.2: BOARD OF JURORS:** The duties of the Board of Jurors are:

- 1- Suggest the appointment, promotion, transfer, and sanction with discipline to the judging Jurors.
  - 2- Counsel the Supreme Court on matters related to the Judicial branch.
  - 3- The Board of Jurors include Jurors, elected by judging Jurors.
- An act will rule the organization and management of the Board of Jurors.

### **SECTION 3.5.3: SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS**

SUBSECTION 3.5.3.1: SPECIAL COURT: An act, which will rule the organization and administration of the Special Court, will be enacted by the Second Session Congress of the Third Republic of Vietnam. However, based on the Constitution of the First and Second Republic of Vietnam, the First Session Congress of the Third Republic of Vietnam prescribes as follows:

Act 3.5.3.1.1: The Special Court has the authorization to dismiss the President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, General Ministers, Jurors of the Supreme Court, Inspectorate Institutes, members of the National Supreme Council if they are deemed guilty of treason and serious crime.

Act 3.5.3.1.2: The Special Court is comprised of the Chairman of the Supreme Court, who holds the position of Head Judge, and nine (9) Representatives and nine (9) Senators introduced from Congress.

Act 3.5.3.1.3: If the Chairman of the Supreme Court is the defendant, the Chairman of the Senate holds the position of Head Judge.

#### **SUBSECTION 3.5.3.2: SUGGESTION FOR PROSECUTION:**

Act 3.5.3.2.1: Suggestions for prosecution with the reason must exceed half (1/2) of the total number of signatures of Representatives and Senators.

Act 3.5.3.2.2: Resolution to prosecute must be voted for approval by two-thirds (2/3) of the total number of Representatives and Senators.

Act 3.5.3.2.3: In particular for the President and Vice-President, the suggestion to persecute with good reason must have the signatures of two-thirds (2/3) of the total number of Representatives and Senators.

Act 3.5.3.2.4: Resolution to prosecute must be voted for approval by three-quarters (3/4) of the total number of Representatives and Senators.

#### **SUBSECTION 3.5.3.3: WHEN PROSECUTED:**

Act 3.5.3.3.1: The defendant must discontinue his/her duties when Congress decides to persecute until the Special Court has the resolution.

Act 3.5.3.3.2: The Special Court judges to dismiss, according to three-quarters (3/4) of the total number of its members. As for the President and Vice-President, the judgment to dismiss must fulfill four-fifths (4/5) of the total number of its members.

Act 3.5.3.3.3: The defendant has the right to defend in every phase of the procedure of prosecution.

Act 3.5.3.3.4: After the dismissal, the defendant can be prosecuted before authorized courts.

## **SECTION 3.5.4: THE INSPECTORATE INSTITUTE**

### **SUBSECTION 3.5.4.1: POWERS OF INSPECTORATE:**

#### **SUBSECTION 3.5.4.1: AUTHORITY OF INSPECTORATE INSTITUTE:**

Act 3.5.4.1.1: To inspect, monitor, and investigate staffs of government and private organizations involving to commit or to be the accomplice in conduct of corruption, profiteering, bribery to power, or damage to national interests.

Act 3.5.4.1.2: To review the accounts of government and joint commercial organizations.

Act 3.5.4.1.3: To examine an inventory of assets of official staffs from government organizations, including President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, Representative, Senator, Chairman of the Supreme Court.

Act 3.5.4.1.4: Particularly for the Chairman of the Inspectorate Institute and members of Inspectorate, the Supreme Court is in charge of examining their assets.

#### **SUBSECTION 3.5.4.2: RIGHTS OF INSPECTORATE INSTITUTE:**

Act 3.5.4.2.1: The Inspectorate Institute has the right to propound sanctions with discipline to the guilty official staff or request to prosecute the defendant to the authorized court.

Act 3.5.4.2.2: The Inspectorate Institute has the right to announce the result of the investigation.

**SUBSECTION 3.5.4.3: ORGANIZATION OF INSPECTORATE INSTITUTE:** A draft bill will specify the organization and management of the Inspectorate. However, the First Congressional Session of the Third Republic of Vietnam specifies:

Act 3.5.4.3.1: The Inspectorate Institute includes nine (9) to eighteen (18) members of Inspectorate, one-third (1/3) of it appointed by Congress, one-third (1/3) by the

President, and one-third (1/3) by the Supreme Court.

Act 3.5.4.3.2: The member of Inspectorate benefits the necessary rights and guarantees to execute the duties.

Act 3.5.4.3.3: The Inspectorate Institute has an autonomous budget, and the right to form a regime to organize the internal affairs and manage the inspection branch.

## **Chapter 3.6: National Budget**

Temporarily, the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam is negotiating to re-acquire national sovereignty, which encompasses the national assets and resources, treasures in Vietnam's territories, and the stock exchange used as the operating budget.

### **SECTION 3.6.1: TIME FOR PLANNED BUDGET**

SUBSECTION 3.6.1.1: The annual drafted budget is submitted to the office of the Council of People's Representatives before September 30<sup>th</sup>.

Act 3.6.1.1.1: Representatives and Senators have the right to suggest new expenses, but at the same time, must also recommend reasonably equivalent revenues.

Act 3.6.1.1.2: The Council of People's Representatives must decide on a draft budget before November 30<sup>th</sup>, and transfer the approved document to the Senate office by at least December 1<sup>st</sup>.

Act 3.6.1.1.3: The Senate must decide on the drafted budget before December 31<sup>st</sup>.

Act 3.6.1.1.4: Within that period, if the Senate requests the Council of People's Representatives to recommend one or many provisions in the planned budget, and carries on until December 31<sup>st</sup>, yet has still not completed, in this case, the President has the right to sign the decree for executing each part of the budget, once per month, each time equivalent to one-twelfth (1/12) of the budget in the previous financial year, until the Council of People's Representatives has finally settled on the planned budget.

### **SECTION 3.6.2: CONGRESS ASSEMBLY**

SUBSECTION 3.6.2.1: Each Council meets at regular sessions and irregular sessions.

Act 3.6.2.1.1: Every year, every Council has at least two (2) regular sessions. One session starts on the first Monday in April; one session begins on the first Monday in October. Each regular session cannot exceed ninety (90) days. However, the Council of

People's Representatives may extend the session to discuss or settle on the planned budget.

Act 3.6.2.1.2: Each Council must summon the irregular sessions of meetings when there is the President's request or one-third (1/3) of the total number of Representatives or Senators. If the sessions are requested to summon by the President, the session agenda is specified by the President.

Act 3.6.2.1.3: The Councils and Congress have public meetings, except when more than half (1/2) of the total number of Representatives or Senators are present to request a secret meeting.

Act 3.6.2.1.4: In public meeting sessions, the minutes relating to the entire discussion and the documents presented at Congress will be published in the general newspapers.

## **Chapter 3.7: Government Cabinet**

### **SECTION 3.7.1: CABINET LED AND APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.**

SUBSECTION 3.7.1.1: PRIME MINISTER: Appointed and designated by the President and is liable to the President.

Act 3.7.1.1.1: The Prime Minister takes the responsibilities of Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Act 3.7.1.1.2: The Council of Ministers includes all current General, Secretaries, and Ministers.

Act 3.7.1.1.3: The National Security Council comprises the Chairman of the National Supreme Council, Prime Minister, Commander of the Head Command of National Strategy, Chief of General Command-Advisory Board of the Republic of Vietnam Military, General Secretary of National Security and Intelligence, General Minister of Electronic Technology, General Secretary of National Defense, General Secretary of Internal Affairs and General Chief Executive Officer of Central Intelligence.

Act 3.7.1.1.4: The National Economic Council comprises the Chairman of the National Supreme Council, Prime Minister, Chairman of the Council of People's Representatives, General Minister of Economics, General Minister of Finance, General Minister of Planning, General Secretary of National Security and Intelligence and Chief Executive Officer of Vietnam National Bank.

SUBSECTION 3.7.1.2: DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER: Depending on the situation and real needs, the Prime Minister has the right to appoint Deputy Prime Minister as an assistant, after consulting the approval of the President. However, due to the need to



build the nation in parallel with the taking over the significant natural resources that favor the Vietnamese people, such as vast oil reserves in Vietnamese continent, so there must be at least two (2) Deputy Prime Ministers to be in charge of Population Development, Environmental Protection and 1 Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Natural Energy, such as Oil and solar energy.

**SUBSECTION 3.7.1.3: INSTITUTE FOR THE RECRUITMENT OF INTELLIGENTSIA:**

is Established by the determination of Prime Minister Quan Minh Dao since 1991 to invite Moral Intelligentsias, Cognoscente, Talents, the Vietnamese people who have country pillaged by Communists, have determined the policy of nationalism and been still full-hearted of the national survival and future, willing to contribute efforts, abilities, and mind-heart strength for the whole compatriots' great mission of eliminating communism and of constructing nation. Besides, the Institute for the Recruitment of Intelligentsia also directs the program "Returning to Our Root", including the (18) Eighteen Contemplations and seven (7) Basic Lessons introduced by President Quan Minh Dao. The purpose of this program is to guide Vietnam communists to become Genuine and Moral Vietnamese. They must relearn the true history of the nation and define Ho Chi Minh as an untrue Vietnamese, a criminal to the Vietnamese people, and aware, differentiating the RIGHT AND WRONG, GOOD AND BAD, JUST AND EVIL.

**SUBSECTION 3.7.1.4: THE POLITICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE:** Established under the decision of Prime Minister Dao Minh Quan, with the duty to assist the research on Vietnamese and world politics from 1991. This institute must study the past, present, and expects to advance in the future to always have a development direction for the country in all aspects: Spiritual, Culture, Philosophy, Ethics, Customs, Language, Literature, History, Geography, Borders, Territory, and National Sovereignty. This institute also has the most crucial duty of researching on Resources, Environment, Populations, Sports, Martial Arts, Art, Security, Intelligence, Military, Defence, Information, Civilian Mobilization, Psychological Warfare to assist the President in introducing political pathways and ways to serve the people correctly and adequately. This institute is still maintained and works directly with the President.

**SUBSECTION 3.7.1.5: INSTITUTE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH:** Has the responsibility of investigating, studying discoveries in Science, Technology, Industry, Medicine, and Electronics to serve for advancing of Populace's life.

**SUBSECTION 3.7.1.6: INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT RESEARCH:** Has the duty of researching, investigating, consulting Administrative, Diplomatic, Economic, Finance, Commerce procedures to help with the Spiritual Governing Revolution led by the President, serving the people more adequately and better.

**SUBSECTION 3.7.1.7: INSTITUTE FOR THE PROSECUTION OF COMMUNIST CRIMES:** The Vietnamese Populace's character is good-hearted, diligent, benevolent and tolerant. However, that because the venomous plot of foreign nations had created a Vietnam

Communist Party to execute a divisive, hateful ruse of "TAKING FUEL of BEANS TO BAKE BEANS, USING THE VIETNAMESE TO KILL THE VIETNAMESE", it has resulted in the scenes of internal required destroying - the "hell on earth" tragedy, is the genocide and crimes against humanity. Therefore, the Provisional National Government of Vietnam determined to form the Institute for the Prosecution of Communist Crimes from 1991, so that later, children will fully understand, always unite, and not be divisive, to avoid foreign domination as before. All populace must determine to prevent the assimilation of race. April 30<sup>th</sup>, 1975, must be forever the final day of the loss of nationhood in Vietnamese history.

SUBSECTION 3.7.1.8: ACADEMY: Vietnamese culture has a long-standing traditional background, that is very rich, diverse and can accept many languages in the world to compensate for the Vietnamese language. Therefore, it is necessary to have an Academy to determine, amendment, and certify as a basis for vocabulary, the spoken and written language of the Nation.

SUBSECTION 3.7.1.9: OPINION BOX: As the People's Will is as God's. Therefore, the Prime Minister of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam, after taking the oaths on February 16<sup>th</sup>, 1991, demanded the formation of an Opinion Box, with the purpose to receive all opinions of all classes of compatriots to improve the structure and edify officials and Government members, to serve the people effectively. Now President Quan Minh Dao accepts and demands to introduce it together with Justice Communications into the Constitution of the Third Republic of Vietnam, to form Fourth Powers to protect the voice and rightful will of the people, to be rapidly presented to the government, in order to be listened and promptly to find a satisfactory solution.

SUBSECTION 3.7.1.10: GENERAL, SECRETARIES, MINISTERS, OR COMMISSIONERS OF THE GOVERNMENT:

Act 3.7.1.10.1: Subject to the function and factual conditions, the Prime Minister has the right to appoint General, Secretaries, Ministers, Government Commissioners and Generals after they are presented and approved by the President. The duties and functions must be specified precisely according to their position, and must not overlap, concurrently assume other General or Minister whichever position than beside the current primarical duty.

Act 3.7.1.10.2: On account of the situation and special conditions of the nation, the majority is people in the nation not having the freedom to elect and campaign, being under the authoritarian, ruthless regime of ruling communists with the motto "Party chooses - people elect." Even though compatriots overseas claim a minority they benefit from the advantage conditions of Diplomacy, Economics, Politics, Science and Technology, etc. Therefore, the Government establishes two (2) National Affairs Institutes and eighteen (18) Departments consisting of:

- Department of Justice
- Department of Internal Affairs
- Department of Economics and Finance
- Department of Design and Construction
- Department of Agriculture-Forestry-Fishery
- Department of Social Security-Veterans' Affairs and Orphans
- Department of Security and Intelligence
- Department of Electrical Technology and Telecommunications
- Department of Economics
- Department of Health
- Department of Foreign Affairs
- Department of Transport, Post Office and Traffic
- Department of Investment and Foreign Trade
- Department of Judicial Communications and Population Campaign
- Department of Culture, Education, and Youth
- Department of Natural Energy, Natural and Environmental Protection
- Department of Heavy Industry and Processing
- Department of National Strategic and Defence Command.

Act 3.7.1.10.3: Ten (10) departments are established urgently, including:

- Department of Foreign Affairs
- Department of Judicial Communications and Population Campaign
- Department of National Strategic and Defence Command
- Department of Economics and Finance
- Department of Investment and Foreign Trade
- Department of Security and Intelligence
- Department of Electrical Technology and Telecommunications
- Department of Health
- Department of Culture, Education, and Youth
- Department of Natural Energy, Natural and Environmental Protection

Act 3.7.1.10.4: Two National Affairs Institutes in charge of Domestic Affairs and Foreign Affairs, with the rights like the Secretary, will be appointed by the President.

**SUBSECTION 3.7.1.11: DEPARTMENT OF COMMAND OF NATIONAL STRATEGY AND DEFENSE:** Department of Command for National Strategy and Defense has the function of the General Staff of the Republic of Vietnam Army, is the brains behind the Policy, Strategy, Tactics, and Training of the entire Republic of Vietnam Army, including Navy, Infantry, Air Force, is the primary force to protect Vietnamese territory and people. The Commander-in-chief of the Republic of Vietnam Army is the leader of the Department of Command of National Strategy and Defence, appointed or concurrently undertaken by the President, depending on the real situation to make the proactivity and effectiveness. The National Supreme Council must approve the appointment or accountability. The

Department of Command of National Strategy and Defence also must guide and mobilize all local tactical Commanding Departments. In the case the country proclaims the alert order due to foreign invasion, the Department of Command of National Strategy and Defence will also assume the responsibility of the Department for Defence to mobilize Border Command Quarters, including in the air, water, mainland and defense blocs in electronic and nuclear warfare.

SUBSECTION 3.7.1.12: OFFICES REPRESENTING THE GOVERNMENT: Are established for each Region or Village, managed by Government Representatives, depending on the local situation and requirements.

## **Chapter 3.8: Military of the Republic of Vietnam**

The Republic of Vietnam Military is formed with the mission of Protecting the Nation - Bringing Peace to the People. This Military does not serve any individual or group. It was mobilized by the Department of Head Command of National Strategy.

**SECTION 3.8.1:** Strategic Plan Order proposed by President Dao Minh Quan is to establish the Republic of Vietnam army with the principle: **The Entire Population Forms an Army-The Entire Nation Geography Forms a Defence. "Action as an Army — Rest as the civilians"** is to avoid substantial budgetary expenses in domestic affairs, defense and simultaneously generate more potential to construct the country. All citizens of the Third Republic of Vietnam are not forced to join the Republic of Vietnam Army. However, all citizens of the Third Republic of Vietnam, from the age of eighteen (18) to forty-five (45), regardless of the standard, capacity, occupation, gender, ethnicity Kinh or the minority, including religious clerics, public servants in the government, children of armed services or government officials, all must have conscription for military services to serve the nation in two (2) consecutive years. Citizens who did not pass the military conscription due to health must serve as local reserve soldiers and receive some basic skills training when the nation needs. Each month, if all of those in conscription are in studying or working, they need to reserve three (3) days to receive military training at centers specified at their residences. After participating in training for a full one hundred (100) days, they will give a certificate of "Popular Defence Program." There is no exemption, except when serving in the Government Cabinet or belonging to the Department of Head Command of National Strategy's military services. If termination or exemption due to health, consideration is made of voluntary work at the locality, instead of military service. However, one's health condition must be tested and certified by the authorized Medical Council.

SUBSECTION 3.8.1.1: All heroines, girls wishing to participate in the Republic of Vietnam Military voluntarily, are approved. However, since their nature body differs from the males, they can select their appropriate occupation or military services. They are exempt from works or duties and benefit maternity leave when having periods, pregnant and in labor.

Act 3.8.1.1.1: In the case of funerals, donations will delay but will be compensated subsequently.

All military and security training only aims at the purpose: When the nation is in peril, it will be able to immediately mobilize a strong military ready to defeat the foreign invaders, as well as during peacetime, effectively boost the manufacturing machinery system of the nation.

Act 3.8.1.1.2: This force is established according to the title: Nghia Dung Quan to protect the Nation, and have the duty to support the Government in executing and accomplishing the process of Saving and Constructing the Nation with the resolution: To Regain Ancestral Lands – To End Populace's Suffering.

**SUBSECTION 3.8.1.2: DEPARTMENTS COMMANDING TACTICS:** Departments commanding tactics placed under the guidance of the National Strategic Command, is formed from: Government Representatives at the area, Chairman of the local Administrative Security Committee, Battalion or Regiments of Nghia Dung Quan School (depending on rank), Chairman of the Vietnamese New Democracy Movement sector and Secretary of the Vietnamese New Democracy Party. Local Strategic Commanding headquarters have to guarantee security for the people within their relevant areas, train politics, local military services and execute plans, directives of the Government, and promulgated by the National Strategy Command.

Act 3.8.1.2.1: Mixed Allied Regimental Staff: Answering to the Orders of the National Strategic Commander-in-Chief Established to mobilize operations, exercises, or marches in coordination with friendly forces and will be dissolved after it completes the mission.

**SUBSECTION 3.8.1.3:** The license plates and equipment of the Republic of Vietnam Military are by regulations in the Provisional Constitution decreed by the Prime Minister of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam on September 6th, 1994. Now they are applied in the Constitution of the Third Republic of Vietnam.

## **SECTION 3.8.2: NATIONAL POLICE FORCE**

The National Police Force is the Semi-Armed Security Force of the Republic of Vietnam, from 1955 to 1975. This force is one of the Forces that play an essential role in coordinating with the Republic of Vietnam Military to keep peace and help confront the Vietnam War. After the Communists occupied Vietnam, they also created the police force, yet it was a corrupt, rotten gang. Therefore, while the Vietnam communists still have power in Vietnam, the country is always like in a state of war. The safeguard and keeping the nation's peace will be the Department of Head Command of National Strategy's responsibility in union with the Administrative Security Committees of all levels. After taking over the entire territories, the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam will re-establish the National Police Institutes, as in during the First and Second Republics times, to train officers and police officers to have



the conscience and ethics to serve, not to oppress nor be imperious, tyrannical to the people. The Congress in Second Session will be responsible for composing the Chapters, Sections for establishing National Police Forces wearing duty uniform and ordinary clothes.

### **SECTION 3.8.3: SECURITY AND ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEES OF ALL LEVELS**

SUBSECTION 3.8.3.1: The Government only has one wish and will to serve the whole populace, such as: **To Regain Ancestral Lands – To End Populace's Suffering**, as the purpose and ultimate goal. The Third Republic Government of Vietnam's policy and pathway only aim to meet the desires of most Vietnamese Citizens, populace. It must treat the people as the root. The factor of Harmonization of Humanity is developed as a basis to create Situation Advantage and Right Time of Universal Change. The principles of Democracy and Virtue Governance must be executed strictly. Taking ethics as the foundation and determination to serve the people as the focus for all activities must be conducted. Using the Village unit as the basic unit, the central unit of society has to be administered. Therefore, the Security Administrative Committees from Village, Hamlet to the Central level, must actually be elected by people residing at those sites, to fully express the democracy with the skill to serve the people. No being arbitrary, imperious, and harassment to the people, but always investigating to meet the local people's requirements and desires, suitable with the national policy, must be performed. Although this mechanism system or government organization is provisional, it must also meet the reputed and capable human resources, including the following standards:

Act 3.8.3.1.1: Chairman (all levels): Elected using the standard secret popular ballot

Act 3.8.3.1.2: Must be a citizen of the Third Republic of Vietnam and more than thirty (30) years of age.

Act 3.8.3.1.3: The total time of living at or residing locality is at least twenty (20) years from the nomination date.

Act 3.8.3.1.4: Has a good reputation and favor at the locality where he/she resides.

Act 3.8.3.1.5: Conduct and ethics following the Vietnamese populace traditional culture.

Act 3.8.3.1.6: Seven (7) Commissioners of the village and hamlet levels are appointed by the Chairman according to the standard: Must be a Vietnamese citizen of above twenty-five (25) years of age, completed primary school, fully understand or must be trained to use computers and have not received complaints regarding his/her conduct, ethics for ninety (90) days after the list posted.

Act 3.8.3.1.7: The Security Commissioner of the Village and Hamlet level must meet two (2) more conditions: Must graduate the basic security training course organized by

the Main Internal Security Committee of Central level, and his/her identification is verified by the Central Main Internal Security Committee. Priority is given to Vietnamese citizens who graduated from military training courses before 1975.

Act 3.8.3.1.8: Military Commissioner of the village and hamlet levels must meet additional condition: Must graduate the military training course organized by the District or Provincial Military Committee. Priority is given to Vietnamese citizens who graduated from military training courses before 1975.

Act 3.8.3.1.9: Medical Commissioner of the village, hamlet level must graduate the basic Medical course.

Act 3.8.3.1.10: Educational Commissioner of the village, hamlet level must be trained or have the basis of education, training, as well as meet additional condition of at least Secondary School level graduation.

Act 3.8.3.1.11: Administrative Commissioner of the village, hamlet level also assuming Deputy Chairman, must satisfy two (2) additional conditions: Graduated Secondary School and basic administrative course. Priority is given to Vietnamese citizens who were training in financial, administration branch, or National Administrative Institute before 1975.

Act 3.8.3.1.12: Social Commissioner of the village, hamlet level must reside continuously at the locality for more than ten (10) years.

Act 3.8.3.1.13: Economic Commissioner of the village, hamlet level must meet additional condition to graduate the Business Politics course at the District and Province levels. Priority is given to university students of the Business Politics School before 1975.

Act 3.8.3.1.14: Distinctively, Commissioners of the district and province levels must meet all conditions like Commissioners of the Village and Hamlet levels. However, the education level is at least secondary school graduation and is trained at the Middle-level training courses for specialization and area of responsibility.

Act 3.8.3.1.15: The Commissioners of the Region and Centre levels must meet all conditions like Commissioners at the District and Province levels. However, it is necessary to meet the requirements of a university degree and Appointment Order prescribed by the President of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam.

## **Chapter 3.9: Foreign Citizens**

**SECTION 3.9.1:** Definably, the Vietnamese people have genteel and hospitable

intrinsicness. Friendship contact with other nations' peoples must be welcomed and encouraged. The foreign policy of the Third Republic of Vietnam is very open, friendly, and peaceful. However, to limit the damages for the regular people and kind persons, the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam prescribes:

SUBSECTION 3.9.1.1: Foreign citizens from freedom countries in the Republican regime in Asia, Europe, Africa and United States, having the certified paper of ethical conduct of their residing countries, are exempt from applying for a visa to Vietnam. If not, they are only given one month to stay and must comply with regulations of SUBSECTION 3.9.1.4, SUBSECTION 3.9.1.5, and SUBSECTION 3.9.1.6.

SUBSECTION 3.9.1.2: Citizens of nations adopting the Communist regime or classified as terrorist types are totally prohibited and refused to enter Vietnam.

SUBSECTION 3.9.1.3: Citizens of nations belonging to the Socialist regime are only considered for traveling visas to Vietnam for a maximum of one (1) month. Each month requires a visa extension. However, if the Vietnamese government discovers that citizens of these countries entering Vietnam have improper and bad activity, they will never have visas to Vietnamese territories.

SUBSECTION 3.9.1.4: Types of work, occupational, or business visas must all have the Foreign Affairs Department's approval and business permit issued with a specified period by the local authority.

SUBSECTION 3.9.1.5: If their activity does not match the occupation, incorrect activities such as drug trafficking, prohibited goods, money laundering, weapons and firearms, rare animals, they will be expelled and in permanent prohibition of entry into Vietnam.

SUBSECTION 3.9.1.6: If the person is forbidden to enter or expelled due to any reason, then:

Act 3.9.1.6.1: All bank and credit accounts are frozen until the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam allows them to be open.

Act 3.9.1.6.2: During the period of freezing the bank and credit accounts of the person who is prohibited from entering or expelled, the Government has the exclusive right to use these accounts to pay debts or pay expenses, damages caused by that person.

Act 3.9.1.6.3: All orders for paying must be decided by the court of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam.

## **Chapter 3.10: Plan-Operation**

### **SECTION 3.10.1: TAXES**

SUBSECTION 3.10.1.1: Vietnam had suffered from a disaster of prolonged war. The majority of Vietnamese people are farmers, but the price of fertilizers is too high; yet profiteering, stockpiling and being exploited under usury, so their lives are miserable. Therefore, the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam will help them purchase cheap fertilizers, control the market to be stable, and strictly forbid the contractors purchasing with an inflated price. When they need capital, a national agricultural bank will give low-interest loans with easy procedures. If the harvest fails, there is no need to pay tax. Only a maximum of ten (10%) tax is applied to the total revenue after deducting the expenses and based on the family's average income. If the family income is less than average, it will have a review for tax exemption.

SUBSECTION 3.10.1.2: An exemption for all other taxes within three (3) years is effectuated from the date this document is promulgated, or one (1) year after the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam is supported by the international community and Vietnamese compatriots, populace, to officially and publicly take over the power in Vietnam, and having its activities there.

SUBSECTION 3.10.1.3: Taxes on foods, beverages, medications, medical equipment, books, and instruments for Students are given national standards, with only at half (1/2) of the other taxes. However, all types of soft drinks and fruit smoothies do not profit from this allowance. Only taxes on cigarettes, beer, wine (all types) are highest, probably many times of the regular tax.

## **SECTION 3.10.2: PRIVATE PROPERTY AND LANDS**

SUBSECTION 3.10.2.1: PRIVATE PROPERTY: All of the private documents, property, and lands of the individual registered legally with the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam will belong entirely to that proprietor. Properties confiscated by the communists will be restored to the owner with legal papers. If property confiscated or despoiled by the communists is sold to a third party, depending on the case, it will be taken into consideration.

SUBSECTION 3.10.2.2: LANDS, FARMS AND FIELDS: Vietnam is an agricultural country; the farmers must receive special assistance. If directly exploiting, farming occurs on a particular land, it is issued a title deed to continue cultivation. Only parcels of land or gardens belonging to the heritage, and worship for the family ancestor, will be deemed reasonable.

SUBSECTION 3.10.2.3: AGRICULTURE:

Act 3.10.2.3.1: Vietnamese farmers always get assistance from the Government, preventing merchants from price suppression, stabilizing trade, are guided to study how to plant rice throughout the year instead of in two seasons as currently. Whenever

there is the loss of harvest or income is less than the standard specified, then it is not taxable, and is supported with allowance for general happiness, sufficiency, and comfort.

Act 3.10.2.3.2: Capital loan with low interest being provided, and means of pesticides being given, and helping buy rice seeds and cheap fertilizers, all are to harvest successfully, not only to guarantee no famine in Vietnam, but also to achieve a surplus for reserve or export.

### **SECTION 3.10.3: DISPUTES OVER OWNERSHIP**

SUBSECTION 3.10.3.1: By the regulations of the constitutions, all assets, lands, and houses of people deprived or oppressively occupied by the communists will have to be restored to the owners having legal papers or evidence. If there is no admissible evidence, the Government will review, subject to the case. However, thereof, priority is given to citizens of the Third Republic of Vietnam, then other Vietnamese.

Act 3.10.3.1.1: Lands, farms, houses, and assets of people imposingly acquired by the evil communists of Vietnam and sold to a third party will be resolved justly, subject to the case, according to the Constitution of the Third Republic of Vietnam. Notably, the Government will investigate the title deeds issued by the Vietnam communists after April 30<sup>th</sup>, 1975.

Act 3.10.3.1.2: All personal or collective assets that were exchanged, traded, or contracted with the Vietnam communists after February 16<sup>th</sup>, 1991, are considered illegal and will be auctioned off and transferred into the public fund for the construction of the nation.

### **SECTION 3.10.4: ECONOMICS-BUSINESS-TRANSPORT-DYKES**

SUBSECTION 3.10.4.1: ECONOMICS-BUSINESS: Public servants and officials of government must be diligent and faithful and loyal to the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam to create a robust, united bloc from central to the local level to serve the people.

Act 3.10.4.1.1: All armed services, government officials, politicians within Congress, military, government public services, government offices, in duty term, or still in servicing time, are positively not allowed to establish a separate company for personal, family business, or to associate, connect domestic, international companies, commercial organizations, wicked factions, monopolistically manipulating, supporting domains of businesses, profiteering market in any form, to compete with individual business and private commercial organizations. Thereof, if the breach occurs, those persons of government services will be terminated, being sentenced by the highest degree of prescribed law of the Third Republic of Vietnam.



Act 3.10.4.1.2: Citizens of the Third Republic of Vietnam, who wish to carry out business activities, must have permits and professional certificates of the right specialization. Professionals like Doctors, Engineers, Lawyers, Specialists, and Experts must all be University graduates. Only works, jobs concerning to populace's health must all be certified by the Department of Health and local government relevant to thereof. All deals, trades must have proof of agreements, invoices, and receipts. To declare the income incorrectly, and avoid or cheat the laws, and to make permits representing another individual or company or commercial corporation to prevent tax or perform illegal activities, all are strictly forbidden and will be prosecuted, according to the current laws of the Third Republic of Vietnam.

Act 3.10.4.1.3: All forms of electronic lottery businesses, regular lotteries, number wagers, disguised gambling, usury, hiring or leasing for debt collections, online gambling, sports wagers are strictly prohibited since these will result in highly dangerous consequences for the people.

SUBSECTION 3.10.4.2: TRAFFIC-DYKES-ENERGY: For having a prosperous populace and a strong nation, it is required to know how to process an economic revolution, remedying the administration, being tactful in diplomacy and stabilizing politics. However, because Vietnam is currently like a just rehabilitated patient, it will cause a hazard if an overdose is given. Therefore, the complete processes of all aspects must gradually be performed step by step, yet flexibly, such as: modernizing the mode of manufacture, rearranging the economic zones, equilibrating the trade balance, engaging in international trades and deals wisely, and improving the quality of domestic products, etc. All details or reforms will be described in the documents of the Vietnamese International Trade Association. For the time being, it must perform the following temporary measures:

Act 3.10.4.2.1: It needs to widen the National Highway I. There must be, for every at least ten (10) kilometers, a gas station, and a clean public restroom with paths reserved distinctively for Males and Females, and for every fifty (50) miles, a resting station with clean public toilet and path reserved distinctively for Males and Females. Many additional roads connecting the National Highway I to the sea shores, highlands, distant villages, and hamlets are necessary. Renovation for the railway across Vietnam from South to North is needed. Also, it is necessities for more highways and provinces roads to major cities, more transports for people, public buses in cities, and growth of open sea, river transports, for safety, environmental protection, reduction of road and marine traffic congestion, and to help transfers, transports for trade and life activities of people more convenience and ease.

Act 3.10.4.2.2: More exploitation of canals, channels for irrigation, additional fertility of the Mekong delta, the lifeblood of Vietnam, and for easy transport of ferries, consolidation of dykes in the North to prevent floods. To plant more trees and create

more recreation parks in the city, at least five (5) kilometers to have one (1) recreation park and a clean public toilet with paths reserved separately for Males and Females. To place the "Navy guard" system along the seacoast to protect small fishes and attract and keep big fishes approaching the shoreline, to help Vietnamese fishermen, albeit lack of equipment, be able to compete with foreign fishing boats, and avoid dangerous netting at far offshore.

Act 3.10.4.2.3: To use solar energy or connect electric systems for agricultural sectors. The Government will provide funding if the citizens wish to install solar systems. Places having a considerable dense population must have lampposts, one (1) lamp post for every twenty (20) or thirty (30) meters. The populace is provided with clean sterilized drinking water and the Internet to the countryside. The Government will have to assist a radio or television set, a toilet, and one telephone to each family.

SUBSECTION 3.10.4.3: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND ECOLOGY: In the current situation of climate change throughout the world, natural disasters and environmental catastrophes occurring widely, causing environmental pollution for all species, including air, earth, water, food, the cause is partially due to geographic situations, increase in the earth temperature, in addition to destruction out of unawareness or intentional planning by harmful factors, investors or profiting foreign companies, such as the case of Vietnam. China plotted to poison the living environment of the Vietnamese people throughout all regions of the country, affecting and causing severe damage, creating misery, painful death to innumerable Vietnamese citizens and billions of animals and destruction of fisheries. The damages to material and spirit will have lasted for hundreds of years and carried the hazard of genocide to the whole populace, as the cases of Formosa, Bauxite in Tay Nguyen are the evidence. Therefore, the Government cannot concede and will determine to punish severely, according to the unique criminal code composed in detail by the Legislative Congress of the Third Republic of Vietnam, any person or association who has directly involved or related to any plot causing disasters to the environment, or affecting to the lives of the Vietnamese people. During the time in the first tenure of the First Government of the Third Republic of Vietnam led by President Quan Minh Dao, the First Session Congress will promulgate the criminal code on genocides, crimes against humanity, according to the international law, to implement judging the individuals or associations relating to the environmental destruction that affects to lands, forests and mountains, rivers and seas, trees, fisheries, sea-river living beings, animals, and birds, etc., or causes damage to Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery, and the life of the Vietnamese people.

SUBSECTION 3.10.4.4: Protecting the People from Radio Waves: All frequencies in a nation's space may significantly influence health and must be paid attention completely. Mobile/microwave/satellite networks systems for telecommunications must be managed on a large scale, since electromagnetic fields have a very harmful effect on human health. The microwave and radio antennas stations of telecommunication, distance calls, mobile telephone systems, etc. are never placed near the people's residences, but

usually put at industrial areas or mountains or forests, empty fields. And the time for the people to stay nearby is never more than twelve (12) hours per day. It must be studied to measure the microwave degree in the circumstance of wave barriers set up around those wave stations.

### **SECTION 3.10.5: CULTURE - EDUCATION - SOCIAL SECURITY- INVESTMENT- COMMUNICATIONS**

SUBSECTION 3.10.5.1: CULTURE-EDUCATION: The previous generation has sacrificed and undergone so many hardships and sufferableness; future generations of the nation must have progress and happiness. Vietnamese young generations in future must reach the standard of a healthy physique, with a height of above six (6) feet (approximately one meter eighty (1m8)), and a weight of more than one hundred eighty (180) pounds (around eighty (80) kilograms), in a brilliant brain, with abundant knowledge, good ethics, respect, loyalty, trustworthiness, and deep love for the compatriots. That is the wish of President Quan Minh Dao, and the goal that must be achieved of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam and the entire Vietnamese populace.

Act 3.10.5.1.1: Education is the origin and the end of politics. However, in Vietnam, because the North compatriots have to have undergone the Communist rule for nearly one (1) century, and the South for more than forty-five (45) years, anyhow, all of them have been either much or less brainwashed by the evil, cruel, atheist and non-conscience communist ideology. Therefore, the populace become moral and spiritual decay and can have character transmuted. People more and more live further apart, in a selfish way, filled with hatred, losing somewhat of the humanity, and only concern with enjoyment and personal interests, trampling on humanitarian values and humane, courageous traditions of our ancestors. However, our nation is a "Sacred Land with Heroic Talents." The Vietnamese people are never inferior to any people in the world. Therefore, the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam intensely focuses on the country's modernization, resuscitates the value of traditional culture, transforms young generations' awareness, and uses the Ethics basis and populace tradition as the base to cultivate talent and resurrect the race.

Act 3.10.5.1.2: Cultural, Historical, Scientific, Artistic relics must be preserved. Temples, mausoleums, churches must be renovated. Literary and artistic works, performing arts, acting, ethnic dancing must have assistance in promotion and marketing. In particular, relics of the boat and walk people in neighboring countries are need to be preserved, and so are for remnants of Vietnamese soldiers killed by the invading Chinese communist party in their plot to occupy and govern Vietnam.

## **Chapter 3.11: Education Sponsorship**

### **SECTION 3.11.1: ASSISTANCE FOR PRESCHOOLS, STUDENTS AND COLLEGE /UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**

SUBSECTION 3.11.1.1: PRESIDENT QUAN MINH DAO especially is affectionate and focuses on the assistance for young generations, youth, college/university students, and students, since they are the backbone and the future of the Nation. They must be carefully taken care of and trained to become useful people with kindness, intelligence, and a healthy physical body.

Act 3.11.1.1.1: Young men and women are the backbone, future of the Nation. The undertaking of charge, nourishing, nurturing, training, and educating Vietnamese Students, University Students must have a tight collaboration among the government, parents (family), and teachers, to help our children become talented, virtuous people with kindness and brilliant mind and perfect physique. If they study abroad, they receive a supplemental education program on fostering the cultural tradition and national ethics.

Act 3.11.1.1.2: For those absent in one (1) class, the school must urgently contact the parents/family to find the reason for the absence of an illness or truancy case. If it is truancy, it is necessary to find the motivation and ways to assist the student promptly. The school must be responsible for contacting regular and informing immediately to the parents/family about the student's disciplinary contraventions.

Act 3.11.1.1.3: Illiteracy must be eliminated upon all citizens over eighteen (18), are encouraged and assisted in completing the General Secondary level without fee. If the school acknowledges him/her as an excellent student yet who lacks finance to pursue university level, the Government will concern that and provide support.

Act 3.11.1.1.4: Excellent students having finished Secondary School and wishing to continue to University, and the Social Security Department and local government certify them to be in difficult financial circumstances with an income below the indicated level, will continue to receive the allowance until he/she reaches twenty-five (25) years of age. Students having passed the Secondary (Grade 12) examination with the maximum score will be granted a full scholarship by the Government to complete a University program of four (4) years. After University graduation with the maximum score, they will be granted a full scholarship continuously by the Government to pursue the Masters and Doctorate programs.

Act 3.11.1.1.5: The families with low income having more than four (4) children, confirmed by the Social Security and local governments, will be assessed to receive additional assistances twice (2) per year about allowance for clothes, shoes, and books for each child.

SUBSECTION 3.11.1.2: LIMITED FINANCIAL SPONSORSHIP:

Act 3.11.1.2.1: Students who do not achieve the maximum but sufficient scores, and wish to continue to University, are also accounted by the Government for the assistance of creating conditions for their parents/family to borrow interest-free money, so that they also have opportunities to continue their university levels.

Act 3.11.1.2.2: At University, if their studies are discontinued due to health, study loans will be considered for debt reduction or the extended payment time.

Act 3.11.1.2.3: After completed the University program of four (4) years, students not achieving the maximum graduation score, but enough passing scores, and having the certified ethical conduct by the university, wishing to advance to Masters or Doctorate, and having difficult circumstances, low income verified by the Social Security and local government, will have interest-free loan money from the Government. After graduation, if they are in employment, the loan must be paid monthly, subject to revenue (or paid once).

Act 3.11.1.2.4: All annual allowances are rechecked, based on the conduct and the educational level that must remain above average. The family income must be a low standard for the compensation to be continuous in the LIMITED FINANCIAL SPONSORSHIP program.

#### SUBSECTION 3.11.1.3: SPIRIT AND ENVIRONMENT OF SCHOOL

Act 3.11.1.3.1: The school is the place to train talent for the nation; it is necessary to maintain this diligent spirit, respect for the teachers, observation of religion in Vietnamese tradition. The environment must be fresh, safe, comprehensive, and clean. Teachers in kindergarten, primary, secondary, and university levels must all receive strict SPECIAL training and have appropriate and worthy ethics, conduct, and character. Teachers and professors must train their character to be gentle as befitting of being Intellectuals. When standing in class to teach students/university students of all levels, they must place themselves as parents and lovingly educate the children. They must strive to reinforce the intelligence, ethics, diligently help the students/university students to realize good deeds, clearly recognize mistakes, and clarify deceit and deception. Discrimination, lustful behavior, purchasing of degrees, fights, violence at the educational institute are forbidden.

Act 3.11.1.3.2: Teachers, professors in the educational sector must be diligent in educating students attending school. It is absolutely and strictly forbidden for the teachers to tutor beyond the regular class hours. However, they can only do that to their own students, yet with voluntary, no fee.

Act 3.11.1.3.3: The education program should be composed based on educational

books printed before 1975, to review the cultural, educational, history basics of the Vietnamese people, to cultivate patriotism, benevolence for the future generation, the backbone of the future nation. Educational books after 1975 which are manipulated by Vietnam communists, bearing propaganda, distorting, abusing history, and not correcting to the truth, must be destroyed and fully prohibited from duplication or use.

Act 3.11.1.3.4: Students at Levels 1, 2, and 3 study for half a day each day, depending on the class whether in the morning or evening, to have time for learning. Yet for one day, they will study, do homework, and take leisure activities with the control of teachers, helping parents to do their work comfortably.

#### SUBSECTION 3.11.1.4: EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME:

Act 3.11.1.4.1: The educational and training program needs to educate the New History Page program. Students from kindergarten to university must study the history of the Vietnamese People and the Biography of President QUAN MINH DAO. The customs of the Vietnamese people need to be explained and circulated. The Vietnamese oral literature heritage, such as folk songs, sayings, idioms, and written literary works as poetry, prose, related to historical phases of forming the Third Republic of Vietnam, are also taught, so that later generations must always appreciate the Deeds of the Ancestors through more than four thousand years of civilization, to always strive and maintain the Lac Hong Vietnamese race as indomitableness, brave, persevering, and eternally existent.

Act 3.11.1.4.2: Vocational schools must take conscience as the basis. Vocational aptitude and skills must be adequate to issue the graduation certificate. It is to avoid the situation of training still after graduation. Any occupation also requires well-education of ethics as the basis, and full mind-heart strength to construct a stable and beautiful Vietnam.

Act 3.11.1.4.3: Teachers and professors in Vietnam, whether domestically or having studied abroad, including foreigners, when assigned to Vietnam to teach, they must also receive SPECIAL training to integrate into the culture, ethics, and politeness of the Vietnamese people.

Act 3.11.1.4.4: Education branch is greatly respected and promoted by the President and Government of the Third Republic of Vietnam. The Legislative Congress must establish a separate CRIMINAL CODE to punish strictly cases of abuse of position, power, degree purchase, eroticizing, sexual abuse, class discrimination, and prohibit violence among the students. If there is a contravention, appropriate measures must be meted out.

## **Chapter 3.12: Medical and Social Assistance Programs**



### **SECTION 3.12.1: MEDICAL ASSISTANCE**

SUBSECTION 3.12.1.1: Medical programs are entirely free of charge. Medical branch, doctors, nurses, and nursing services all must embed the motto in the heart, as stated by PRESIDENT QUAN MINH DAO as "CONSIDER THE PEOPLE AS CHILDREN, TREAT THE PEOPLE AS PARENTS," to have modesty, gentleness, and thoughtfulness for the patient, always take care and treat them diligently with a conscience, and a saving lives kind heart. The fetus must be protected and nourished healthily.

Act 3.12.1.1.1: The pregnant woman must be taken care of thoroughly, complete rest before and after giving birth. The status of being single or impoverished will receive a pregnancy allowance program. Those with chronic diseases or congenital conditions must be received special treatment. If their wish for support is reasonable, the Government will try to help complete it. Cases of scientific fetal implanting or transplanting are not approved for this program. However, families without children can request a special privilege to have special consideration, subject to the case. To unexpected fertilization, issues must be taken care of, comforted, and sympathized. If they desire to give birth, assistance with sedulous care is also provided, especially in the psychological aspect.

Act 3.12.1.1.2: As the directive of President Quan Minh Dao stated, The Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam is a Government established to serve not to rule the people. That is a crucially concerned matter, because after Vietnam communists subjugated Vietnam, they governed it ruthlessly, regarded the people as the POTENTIAL ENEMY, using tyrannizing police to terrorize, murder, despoil the property of the people. Therefore, most citizens, especially those who did work for the Republic of Vietnam, are discriminated against, suppressed, blatantly deprived by the communists, and forced to live dragging their terrible homeless life on the streets, even in cemeteries to find shelter. That their children have no cover, wade through rubbish, garbage to find food, and have very skimpy clothes, how could education have been afforded! Those pitiful innocent citizens having no assets, no shelter, of course, have received covered and compensated by the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam. They will be given priority to become Citizens of the Third Republic of Vietnam without passing through regular examinations. Moreover, to bring justice to those who lost their house after April 30, 1975, the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam will assist, providing a comfortable shelter, and for their children the proper stationery to attend school like other children by using parts of the illegal assets, confiscated from the scoundrels leading the Vietnam Communist Party.

### **SECTION 3.12.2: ASSISTANCE FOR SENIORS AND DISABLED VETERANS**

SUBSECTION 3.12.2.1: Aged people above 70, without relatives to take care of, will profit senior care programs. In the case of continuous participation in the Provisional

National Government/Third Republic of Vietnam for over three (3) years, they receive senior insurance support use until they are deceased. If their health still good and wishing to serve the Nation, they will have consideration.

SUBSECTION 3.12.2.2: Disabled Veterans, regardless of whether they are from the North or South, communist side or nationalist, single without the care of relatives, without being able to take care of them, are all given security benefits by the government. After recovery, if they wish to work, they will be given priority to participate in additional training programs with the collaborative support of domestic or foreign voluntary organizations.

Act 3.12.2.2.1: However, for any of Communist cadres, soldiers, party members, including civilians who slandered and opposed against the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam or was imperious, and or assisted the betraying and selling nation communist regime, in stealing, despoiling, deceiving, selling, leasing national resources, or perpetrating robbery, murder, rape, drug trafficking, embezzlement of national, public funds, illegal land occupation, and or committing crimes against the people, shall not be cared for and assisted by the Government when old, weak or sick, but may be subject to criminal prosecution (this will be regulated in details in the Criminal Code).

Act 3.12.2.2.2: The patriots, the soldiers of the populace and religions, who, because of ever being tortured, beaten, imprisoned, having their health declined, whether can continue to serve, have the gratitude from the government, and receive standard benefits in return for their merits.

### **SECTION 3.12.3: SOCIAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE-PREGNANT WOMAN AND INFANTS, CHILDREN**

The country suffers from the threat of prolonged warfare and desires for prosperity. The entire population must enthusiastically contribute to their efforts and assets. However, this may not result in the mistreatment of those who are incompetent, lacking in aptitude, reduced capacity to work, or retired. They must be assured during their remaining days of life to enjoy peace and comfort. The social security must be tactful, just, and humane. The Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam expects that the successive governments must research the social security regime carefully. It is not necessary to follow the modus operandi of Europe and the United States, but the need to suit the people's requirements and Vietnam's situation, with the simple phrase: "A gift is worthy as the manner of giving." The Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam desires very much to accomplish and bring sufficient necessities and general happiness for each family. Regardless of whether in the city or countryside, electricity or telephone must be delivered to each house. Drinking water and toilets must be sanitary. Prisons must gradually be replaced by schools, temples, churches, or recreation parks. For unwanted

pregnancy cases, the wanting of bearing, nurturing, or abortions is all carefully considered by the Government, helping each case conscientiously and humanely. Orphans of no adoption or those uncared for at birth will be fostered by the Government as "National Adoptees." Born disabled children, or blind, deaf, mute, lacking limbs due to accident or congenital condition are all cared for with love by the Government.

**SUBSECTION 3.12.3.1:** To protect the mother and provide proper nutrition for the children of the Third Republic of Vietnam, the Government will establish the Early Childhood Center. This place always has at least one (1) nurse specializing in the care/guidance of the Mother and child (weighing, measuring, examination, etc.) each week or several weeks according to the child's condition from 0 to 2 years of age. In particular, it provides more aid for the mother and child from the age of 0 to 12 months. Organize meetings for mothers to become friends and assist one another. Young inexperienced Mothers will become Mothers experienced in tasks during the early days of being a mother. Therefore, regardless of having no guidance from her Mother or family member, this new Mother will have sufficient guidance information and confidence in all aspects to take good care of herself and her child.

**Act 3.12.3.1.1:** This Government will also establish an Early Childhood Sleeping Center like a standard major house to create a family scene with many bedrooms and several nurses/attending specialists to show ways of making the children sleep. Teach ways to keep them have a routine and mothers also have some training, learn about the psychology, the problems of children from the age of 0 to 2 years of age on how to select good milk, on how to be suitable and ready to help monitor the problems of the child, such as restless sleep, crying continuously, etc. Helping the child sleep peacefully and showing the mother the psychology and means to control the innermost feelings, avoiding depression, anxiety after birth.

**SECTION 3.12.4: INFORMATION-COMMUNICATION:** The Third Republic Government of Vietnam will build a smart industrial website of the nation, to educate and update the news of areas on Culture - Economy - Politics - Society - Science with transparent information, to help every citizen in Vietnam understand the administration policy, and management mechanism, as well as to provide opportunities for the Vietnamese from outer nations to contribute their intellect, finance and assets, and to appeal to multinational economic corporations to invest in Vietnam.

**SECTION 3.12.5: TRAFFICS-STREET SECURITY AND ORDER:** Capitals, cities, towns, streets, avenues must always be clean, artistic, beautiful, breezy, business activities must be in a proper position. It is prohibited to occupy the streets, highways, bridges, and the retail business must not congest transport, causing danger for pedestrians and obstructing transport.

**SECTION 3.12.6: POLITICS-DEFENCE:** Southern Vietnam during the First and Second Republic periods is supported by the United States in economics, finance for development, and in military weapons aid to protect the national sovereignty, fight and eliminate communists. However, after the 1973 Paris treaty was signed, the United States discontinued its support and withdrew its forces, so the government of the Second Republic of Vietnam was reduced in military strength, having security, defense expense deficit. Thus, the communist forces took the opportunities to attack, murder, and subjugate the South. From that point onwards, the Lang Son border was gradually deserted for Communist China to flood into our land freely.

SUBSECTION 3.12.6.1: To protect the Nation, the Government of the Third Republic of Vietnam needs to monitor the borders very closely. If in necessary cases, it must close the borders in the North during power transfer. It has to try to generate many diplomatic methods, and collaborate with many countries having economic and military potential, to be able to survive on sufficient self-reliance, manufacturing military uniform, equipment, weapons, and firearms. It will increase and modernize the Defense, purchase sophisticated modern weapons specialized for infantry, army, air, and navy forces. If war occurs, the Government will always have a proactive position, protect the territory's sovereignty, not be passive, dependent on the allies, and not let any nation dominate or manipulate and bully our Vietnam.

Act 3.12.6.1.1: It is to thoroughly prohibit all priests, military officers, and government servants in current duty or being retired, including Representatives, Senators still in their serving term or expired term, to divide into factions, form groups, work as spies, intelligence agent, disclose confidential information, exchange and sell document, information for the enemy or opposition parties or domestic and international secret political organization. If the offense is committed, they will be sentenced by law enacted.

**SECTION 3.12.7: INVESTMENT-BUSINESS:** The Government is always enthusiastic in supporting legislation, business law, investment, and tax for personal business or companies, corporations, and multinational corporations. However, companies, corporations, in businesses in Vietnam must train employees, provide work for the Vietnamese under contract, transparent, and reasonable working regulations. Salaries, wages, awards, assistance money, benefits, sickness, vacation allowance, and insurance must be declared clearly with the workers. All accidents or damages while working at factories must be compensated satisfactorily. Industrial equipment, machinery, the technology of companies, factories, plants, installations must be state-of-the-art, modernized according to the criteria and modern standard of Vietnam and the international world.

SUBSECTION 3.12.7.1: These plans and programs proposed, but whether they are successful depends on our determination and decisiveness. However, indeed, this is a

sincere desire and effort to improve and progress the Government. If each citizen contributes an arm, a heart, a brain, we will make each step to complete and regain the nation, building it to become prosperous, happy, and glorious. In order to do so, the leader must be adept at politics, and the most critical factors are the integrity willing to sacrifice oneself, having patriotism and the love for one's kinship populace. The answer will be determined by almost one hundred (100) million Vietnamese compatriots. The future of the nation must be determined by ourselves; we should not wait and expect foreigners to help us. If there is a collaboration with foreign countries, indeed, it should be based on the principle that both sides will benefit. Therefore, with a legal right, whether an employer or employee must be respected and equalized at the law.

## **PART 4: SUPPLEMENTS**

### **Chapter 4.1: Control of Use, Retention, and Credit**

#### **SECTION 4.1.1: PARTICIPATION IN THE GOVERNMENT**

SUBSECTION 4.1.1.1: The Nation always needs talents with the policy of humanitarian clemency that The Vietnamese, if Renounce Communism, become Vietnamese, and Vietnamese to Vietnamese Do Not Execrate, Murder in requiting, and the policy that The Rights and Interests of the Vietnamese Populace Are Supreme. Therefore, all Vietnamese citizens from the age of eighteen (18) to sixty-five (65), regardless of ethnicity, political belief, level of education, all have the Duty, Responsibility, and Right to participate in the positions within the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam or join the Republic of Vietnam Military and the Administrative Security Committee at all levels, from the village, hamlet to the Central level, according to the regulations of the Constitution. However, they must determine their policy about the nation and the populace resolutely, by signing for spurning Ho Chi Minh, the untrue Vietnamese, the traitor, the Chinese spy, the genocidal-monstrous criminal to Vietnam, the devil of crimes against humanity. There is no exemption whatsoever.

SUBSECTION 4.1.1.2: All Vietnamese citizens above the limit age indicated, yet still wishing to participate in Government organizations, must have their health approved by the Health Ministry or competent Health organization.

SUBSECTION 4.1.1.3 In the preliminary phase, officials and members in the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam are temporarily appointed according to the need. After the territory is settled, the members in the Administrative Security Committees from the Village, Hamlet levels to Central level are encouraged to complete their minimum educational level of Secondary School and professional occupation, according to their function's requisites. Members who have persevered continuously, worked helping the people, saving the nation, together with the

Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam, for more than three (3) years without contravening disciplines, diligently studying at their bases or at the Free Conference Call rooms for five hundred (500) hours, or being on Livestream to explain about the Biography of the President, and the pathways of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam for more than three hundred hours (300), will be considered to have an equivalent of an educational level of Social Worker, Community University.

#### **SECTION 4.1.2: COMMON DUTIES.**

SUBSECTION 4.1.2.1: "The Rise and Fall of the Nation - Responsibilities of the Common Citizen." However, if we are not yet united to lead and not concentrated our strength to unite, to join forces with the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam, but have struggled separately with groups, organizations, the path to regain our nation is still distant. If the waiting is long, Vietnamese communists will commit more robbery and share their gains with the foreign enemy, causing the national resources to dwindle further. The Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam earnestly appeal to all intellectuals, talents, patriotic youths, former/current armed services, civilians, government officials, and politicians still profoundly having concerned with the prospect of the nation that, altogether discard all personal grudges and jointly participate to accomplish the mission of saving and rebuilding the country.

SUBSECTION 4.1.2.2: The Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam is the Government belonging to the people, and loving, caring, serving the people. Was formed by self-awareness and self-generation, using Virtue as the focus to generate the revolution of New Democracy, rehabilitating Vietnamese Mentality, and determine to Regain Ancestral Lands and End Populace Suffering. Since Independence and Autonomy are desirable, it has to self-provide finances for itself, thus, cannot yet decide on salaries or financial plan for officials in the Government ... Every participating member may not demand any special privilege or benefit, due to their genuine patriotism or sacrificial volunteering spirit. From the date of establishment, the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam never collected or acquired donations from the people. All management costs are from the self-voluntary donations of the President and members of the Cabinet. With the large-scale development, many more structures have been formed, so the expenses have also exceeded beyond expectations. However, it fortunately has received the donations of Patriots who found the treasure and contracts for oil, gas exploitation. It would like to ask for permission from the entire populace to use ten (10%) percent of the total to invest and spend on the management's expenses. The whole populace DOES NOT HAVE TO CONTRIBUTE ANY TAX to the Government for this operating expense.

SUBSECTION 4.1.2.3: Factors to consider when persecuting a criminal and handling a crime that damages the people by slander, false allegations, and defamation:



Act 4.1.2.3.1: The following factors and evidences, which will be considered when prosecuting a criminal, and can be brought to the conclusion of the form of treatment, are: Motivation, calculation, preparation, action, results, and consequences.

#### SUBSECTION 4.1.2.4: INVESTIGATION OF CRIMES:

Act 4.1.2.4.1: Motivation: Jealousy, anger, revenge, want to plunder, regardless of the harm to the individual, multitude, nation, and populace.

Act 4.1.2.4.2: Calculation: With conniving and ruthless plots, if the purpose of the action is to cause damage, the further elaborate the calculation is, the more serious the crime.

Act 4.1.2.4.3: Organization: With preparation of means to carry out the plan, coordinating accomplices, making ready expedients, weapons, contacting to arrange maneuvers, a crime committed by one (1) person is not as serious as by an organization of many people or an entire gang...etc. If planned to libel an individual, another member, the crime is milder than that to the entire Government.

#### SUBSECTION 4.1.2.5: CRIMINAL ACTION:

Act 4.1.2.5.1: Expedients used to conduct intent or crime.

Act 4.1.2.5.2: Language and images: Oral information, pamphlets, newspapers, radio, television, or electronic network like the Internet, YouTube, Facebook, Messenger...etc.

Act 4.1.2.5.3: Types of weapons: Poison, guns, grenades, to cause an incident to make false allegations as Vietnam communists themselves had plotted and conducted at Tan Son Nhut airport, then imputed to the Provisional National Government of Vietnam to be a terrorist body.

Act 4.1.2.5.4: Target: One or a number of members of the Government and the Government.

Act 4.1.2.5.5: Words that distort the truth may affect adversely and indirectly other individuals or the entire government and, occasionally, the entire nation.

#### SUBSECTION 4.1.2.6: BASIC DAMAGE:

Act 4.1.2.6.1: Damages to material, physicality, spirituality, peace of mind, unity, emotions, causing untruth, negative of thought, increasing ill prejudice towards the subject, damaged individual, multitude, members of the Government, Government, President, Nation, and Populace.

Act 4.1.2.6.2: The damages from provoking misunderstanding by transmission of false information, libels cause such as: Disunity, hatred, ill perceiving due to misunderstanding the truth, or inducing non-collaboration in doing good deeds, or in the mission of saving the populace and nation.

#### SUBSECTION 4.1.2.7: POTENTIAL HARMFUL RESULTS:

Act 4.1.2.7.1: Between people and the patriots wishing to collaborate with the Government to eliminate the Communists and wanting to fulfill good deeds for the country.

Act 4.1.2.7.2: Between people and members of the Government

Act 4.1.2.7.3: Between people and the Government

Act 4.1.2.7.4: Among the members of the Government.

#### SUBSECTION 4.1.2.8: CRIMINAL DAMAGES:

Act 4.1.2.8.1: Damages are considered as Criminal when the kinds of damages mentioned above will make advantages for the communists, aggravating the danger of nation lost, prolonging the communists' tyrannizing, persecuting in the country, the populace's misery, and the waiting time to regain and modernize the nation, or causing harmful or destructive influence to the mission of saving the populace and nation.

Act 4.1.2.8.2: The damages are more severe if the harmed subjects are essential, have a significant role in the mission of saving the populace and nation, dissolving the communist evil power, bringing happiness to the populace. The degree of severity is subject to the position rank, importance level of duty, seniority extent of the national mission, merit contributions measured to the nation.

#### SUBSECTION 4.1.2.9: BEHAVE:

Act 4.1.2.9.1: Based on the consciousness, factors, and reasons for committing the crime, comprising malicious motivations, calculations, organizations, and actions of utilizing expedients, such as weapons, media, aiming at subjects to diffuse wrong information, libels, prompting consequences to the people, government members, triggering damages, that in general, those incidents make advantages for the communists, aggravating the danger of nation lost, prolonging the communists' tyrannizing, persecuting in the country, the populace's misery, and the waiting time to regain and modernize the nation.

SUBSECTION 4.1.2.10: SEVERE DAMAGE: The damage is regarded as severe to the populace and nation, using the factors mentioned earlier and above. If the target is the

leader of the country, it is adjudged as most severe and considered as a serious treason crime, if:

Act 4.1.2.10.1: The damages are more severe if the injured subjects are essential, have a significant role in the mission of helping the people and contributing to the nation, dissolving the brutal communist regime, bringing happiness to the people. The severity depends on the ranking of the position, extent of duty seniority of the mission, scale of contribution to the nation.

Act 4.1.2.10.2: Next target is the Government's tasks of helping the people and contributing to the nation.

The severity follows the order of aiming at the government members, such as the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam and citizens of the Third Republic of Vietnam and other citizens.

Act 4.1.2.10.4: The case of SUBSECTION 4.1.2.4 or SUBSECTION 4.1.2.5 is also considered as a serious treason crime, if it occurs in the circumstance of SUBSECTION 4.1.2.10 listed above.

SUBSECTION 4.1.2.11: SOLUTIONS: The best measure is solution. If it occurs, it is necessary to have measures to help the criminal committing the crime as mentioned earlier to have proper awareness about the necessity of proper thoughts and acts, differentiate between what is RIGHT and WRONG, GOOD and BAD, PROPER and MALICIOUS so as not to cause damage, and only gain benefit for the nation and populace. However, to execute justice and warnings for similar violations in the future, including measures:

Act 4.1.2.11.1: The longest time is one (1) year of being educated in the Center of Training Dignity, at least eight (8) hours per day.

Act 4.1.2.11.2: If the person is a citizen of the Third Republic of Vietnam: The time of lost or limitation of citizenship rights of the Third Republic of Vietnam is for a maximum period of three (3) years or payment of a fine equivalent to ten thousand (\$10,000.00) US dollars, and two (2) years of loss or restriction of citizenship rights of the Third Republic of Vietnam.

Act 4.1.2.11.3: The offenders, who are not yet citizens of the Third Republic of Vietnam, will have to pay a fine equivalent to ten thousand (\$10,000.00) US dollars, and six (6) years of waiting to apply for a test of citizenship of the Third Republic of Vietnam

Act 4.1.2.11.4: If the offender is a Communist Party member, or someone working for the communists, or relating with the communists, he/she must pay a fine equivalent to

one hundred thousand (\$100,000.00) US dollars and must be subjected to the treatment of the Act 4.1.2.11.1 above, and ten (10) years of waiting to apply for a test of citizenship of the Third Republic of Vietnam.

Act 4.1.2.11.5: If the offender does not have enough money, he/she will be searched for arrest to be brought to the correctional center or sentenced to hard labor as compensation.

Act 4.1.2.11.6: If the offender is a Vietnamese origin yet has applied for citizenship or been a permanent resident of another country, he/she shall also be wanted for apprehension and brought to the Vietnam's Court for sentencing.

#### SUBSECTION 4.1.2.12: IF THE OFFENDER IS NOT VIETNAMESE:

Act 4.1.2.12.1: The Government has to contact the embassies if they have a diplomatic relationship to request the transfer.

Act 4.1.2.12.2: The Government seeks all the ways to seize the criminals to bring them to judge at Vietnam's courts.

Act 4.1.2.12.3: If, after ten years, it has been impossible to arrest them, the offenders are classified as criminals sentenced to lifetime imprisonment without trial.

Act 4.1.2.12.4: Based on the factors formed as a crime as in SUBSECTIONS 4.1.2.4 and 4.1.2.5, if the more minor the crime is, the less punishment the treatment.

### **SECTION 4.1.3: BANK-REPOSITORIES OF TREASURES -ID CREDIT CARD**

#### SUBSECTION 4.1.3.1: BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM:

Based on the national resources, assets, and millions of Vietnamese compatriots' needs, the Government will reestablish the banking system to serve the people. This system has the honest, transparent, and convenient characteristics to help the people. The Bank of the Republic of Vietnam also uses CRYPTOCURRENCY, a brilliant idea to construct the ecosystem to solve the Vietnamese people's financial challenges.

#### SUBSECTION 4.1.3.2: REPOSITORIES OF TREASURES:

As Vietnamese Communists have tyrannized our country for too long, they virtually occupied houses, fields, and land belonging to the people. High-ranking Communist party members occupy virtually almost all national resources, , including minerals, forest trees, and rare animals, to make these as their property or given to Chinese communists. They even form gangs to steal gas, national budgets, and corrupt. The country is virtual without a Leader, Godless, Atheist. The strong bullies the weak, the

scoundrel suffocates the honest people. The authorities live luxurious and decadent lifestyles. The poor and honest ones do not have enough foods to eat, no comfortable abode, nor education. Fortunately, God and Buddha, the Divine Entities still have mercy on our people and grant abundant gas supplies in the South China Sea, and many precious treasures lie within Vietnamese territory. Therefore, every citizen has to focus on retaining the public property for distribution to the people. The Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam is finding ways to preserve the resources and treasures in Vietnamese territory for exploitation, creating credit, helping the people. Those acting as an accomplice with foreign country or Vietnamese communists to gain a benefit, pawn, transfer resources, and precious treasures without the permission of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam will be prosecuted and punished severely as treason, as ordained by law.

#### **SUBSECTION 4.1.3.3: ID CREDIT CARDS:**

To offer credit to the entire people, and especially, for laborers, impoverished people, the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam will find ways to produce the ID Credit Card for them. This card is used as an identity card, yet, with currency for their deposit, donation, or temporary funding from the Government, to let the people have the base to open their personal and family credit.

## **Chapter 4.2: Civil Service and People's Organization:**

### **SECTION 4.2.1: VIETNAMESE MARTIAL ARTS GENERAL INSTITUTION**

Originating from boundless Patriotism and love for Populace, President Quan Minh Dao wishes to serve the compatriots with the ambition to construct a peaceful, prosperous Vietnam, with traditional culture, stable economy, moral people, secure and thriving society, suitable for an advanced civilization. For the national future and the Martial Arts Headers and Teachers' support, the Prime Minister of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam had decided to establish: VIETNAMESE MARTIAL ARTS GENERAL INSTITUTION on July 5<sup>th</sup>, 2015, with 3 PURPOSES:

SUBSECTION 4.2.1.1: To help train generations of patriotic Vietnamese to be with brilliant minds, noble spirits, adept at martial arts, healthy physiques.

SUBSECTION 4.2.1.2: The Vietnamese Martial Arts General Institution promotes virtues, modesty, progressive mind, research, and studies to acquire the gems of world martial arts.

SUBSECTION 4.2.1.3: Martial arts will be one of the subjects taught, such as civil subjects at primary, secondary school and universities, after the communist regime in Vietnam is dissolved. The first Chief of General Institution, who received the honor and

appointed by the Prime Minister, is Master Ly Hong Thai, Header of Vietnam Hong Gia of Second Generation.

#### **SECTION 4.2.2: CONFEDERATION OF DESCENDANTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM**

Since he realized the descendants of the Republic of Vietnam brotherhood also have the tradition of Benevolence-Intelligence-Courage, have the courage and uprightness of their Forebears, and the determination to join the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam to retain the nation and fight against foreign invaders. Based on the enthusiasm and Patriotic spirit of descendants of the Republic of Vietnam brotherhood who participated for three (3) days in the "Tran Quoc Toan" Congress at Tu Nghia Duong, the brotherhood has expressed their willingness to act, accept to train, meet challenges, be self-disciplined and tolerate hardship out of their desires to continue the path of their Forebears. Hence, PRESIDENT DAO MINH QUAN decided to:

Act 4.2.2.1.1: Select the beginning day of the Gregorian year, January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2019, to establish the Confederation of Descendants of the Republic of Vietnam with the title "CONFEDERATION OF DESCENDANTS OF THE THIRD REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM."

Act 4.2.2.1.2: The Confederation of Descendants of the Third Republic of Vietnam had been formed to assist, creating the basis for descendants who are the key factors of the nation, having the enthusiasm, intelligence, and bravery, all together to contribute whole-heartedly to dissolve the Communist evil power, construct the Republic regime of Vietnam, and protect the nation against the Communist China's domination plots.

#### **SECTION 4.2.3: NEW DEMOCRATIC VIETNAMESE WOMEN GLOBAL ASSOCIATION**

SUBSECTION 4.2.3.1: After the day of nationhood pillaged by the Vietnam communists on April 30<sup>th</sup>, 1975, the genuine Vietnamese women were discriminated against by Vietnam communists. They were beaten, persecuted, threatened, imprisoned, sold as sex slaves, and even killed, only because they dared to express their desire to be treated equally as a person with freedom, democracy, and a passion for happiness. To protect and reinstate honor and enhance value, integrity, and return the deserving, worthy social status for the esteemed Vietnamese women, the MANIFESTO OF THE NEW DEMOCRATIC EPOCH by Mr. Quan Minh Dao , founding chairman of the New Democratic Movement launched in 1987, with the ideology of: "**Peaceful Path of Humanity**," and complemented by Mr. Khong Nhat Dang in 1992 is reflected.

SUBSECTION 4.2.3.2: After listening to the opinions, desires, and expressions of Women Representatives in Vietnam, the United States, Europe, and Australia from May



17<sup>th</sup>, 2019, to May 18<sup>th</sup>, 2019, in the Free Conference Call room, and having based on the results of full consent of the New Democratic Women Conference from many continents on May 18<sup>th</sup>, 2019, PRESIDENT QUAN MINH DAO decided to:

Act 4.2.3.2.1: Establish the Vietnamese Women Association with the title: NEW DEMOCRATIC VIETNAMESE WOMEN GLOBAL ASSOCIATION (NDVWGA).

Act 4.2.3.2.2: Choose May 18<sup>th</sup>, 2019, as the date of NEW DEMOCRATIC WOMEN Day, to be the Ceremony celebrated each year.

Act 4.2.3.2.3: All women who participated in the International Grand Congress on May 18<sup>th</sup>, 2019, are honored and, at priority, given the certificate: "The Citizen of the Third Republic of Vietnam" and awarded with the "SECOND-DEGREE DUTY MEDAL."

Act 4.2.3.2.4: The Honorable Ladies participating in the NDVWGA, with the determination to assist the Third Republic regime of Vietnam in the reconstruction and development of the nation up to the same level of civilized, developed countries in the world, are prioritized to participate and manage social welfare programs of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/ Third Republic of Vietnam.

Act 4.2.3.2.5: All families, descendants of Members of the NDVWGA, take priority of assistance and consideration in social benefit programs operated by the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/ Third Republic of Vietnam.

### **Chapter 4.3: Protection of National Ecology and Resources**

The Vietnam area from Nam Quan border station site to Ca Mau point is three hundred thirty-six thousand square kilometers (336,000 km<sup>2</sup>) with three-quarters (3/4) of highlands favored by nature, many minerals, and forestry, including rare earths. Our country also has the southern delta with an area of more than forty thousand five hundred forty-eight square kilometers (40,548 km<sup>2</sup>), a plentiful rice supplier, sufficient to feed the entire population, and residual to export. Vietnam seashores, not including the islands, have a length of three thousand three hundred eleven kilometers (3,311 km), with immense reserves of fuels and bountiful fisheries. However, Vietnam communists had offered Nam Quan border station site, Tay Nguyen highlands, Spratly and Paracel islands to Communist China, as well have shared to them agricultural, forestry, fishery productions, and opened aluminum and steel factories, carelessly releasing chemicals, dumping wastes, exterminating aquatic life, destroying the ecosystem, and poisoning our people, effecting diseases to spread. Communist China also built eight (8) upstream hydroelectric dams, obstructing over forty billions (40,000,000,000 m<sup>3</sup>) cubic meters of water from flowing down, causing the Mekong river levels to decrease, seawater to enter, destroying rice seeds, damaging crops, making our people live miserably. Therefore, the Government will have a set of laws to cultivate the environment and protect the ecosystem and National resources. These

laws also monitor growing animals, plant more forest trees, increase agricultural products, and harvest fisheries, helping people live peacefully and prosperously.

## **PART 5: PROMULGATION**

### **Chapter 5.1: Biography of President Dao Minh Quan**

#### **SECTION 5.1.1: BIOGRAPHY:**

President Dao Minh Quan has an alias, Dao Van, who was born on September 16, 1952, in the village of Thi Nghe, Gia Dinh province. His father was Dao The (expired), whose origin is the village of Truc Lam, and his mother is Nguyen Thi Hanh (expired), of Phu Cam village, Thua Thien. Since childhood, he attended the following schools:

From 1957 to 1959, when he was five (5), he was sent by his family to the Phu Xuan monastery (Hue, under the administration of Bishop Nguyen Van Thuan, who later became Cardinal).

From 1959 to 1962, he attended St. Anton School (primary school, Hoa Vang district, under the charge of Bishop Nguyen Ngoc Tro).

From 1962 to 1963, he attended Sao Mai School (secondary school, level I, Da Nang, under the charge of Bishop Le Van An, who was later Archbishop).

From 1963 to 1964, he attended Dang Duc Tuan School (secondary school, level I, Tuy Hoa, under the charge of Bishop To Dinh Son).

From 1964 to 1965, he attended Ba Ninh school (secondary school, level I, Nha Trang, under the charge of Brother Raymond Dang Van Hinh).

From 1966 to 1967, he entered Sao Mai school (secondary school, level I, Da Nang, under the charge of Bishop Le Van An, who was later Archbishop). At this stage, he met the journalist Robert D. Ohman (Associated Press, AP) and received financial sponsorship until he was 18.

From 1967 to 1968, he attended Phan Thanh Gian (secondary school, level I, Da Nang, the Principal was Professor Bui Dang Ha Phung).

In the Spring of 1968, he participated in the Mike Force Commando Camp at Son Cha/Da Nang. At the end of the year, he entered the Military Culture School (secondary school, level II, Da Nang, under the charge of the Psychology Bureau, First Legion, until the spring of 1969, when he accompanied his family to Saigon.

From 1969 to 1970, he completed his secondary studies at level II at Le Bao Tinh, Saigon, with Bishop Phan Du Vinh as Principal). During this period, he continued to assist the journalist Robert D. Ohman at the press agency AP (Associates Press).

He established and was the chief of the Poetry Group, "Ra Khoi" (Heading Outwards) in 1970, and served as the editor-in-chief of the journal "Ra Khoi" with the pseudonym Nam Quan. He composed many war songs and epics, using an alias, Anh Thuong.

From 1970 to 1971, he entered Thu Duc Infantry, 242nd Platoon, 2nd Battalion (with Lieutenant-General Pham Quoc Thuan as Commander), and graduated as an officer in the 5/71 session.

From 1971 to 1972, he served at the Quang Tri Ward Headquarters (Le Lai camp, Hue), at the rank of Second Lieutenant.

In 1972-1973, served in the Battalion 122, stationed at the frontier (Quang Tri province), with the rank of First Lieutenant.

In 1973-1975, he was chief in charge of the Special Task Forces Unit called Black Tiger, "Going and returning with silent" to hunt down the Vietnam Communist (VC) oligarchs. During that time, he was also the head of the radio program "Fire Zone" in Quang Tri province and was the head of the psychological warfare committee to recruit VC soldiers. His last rank was Captain Lieutenant of Military of the Republic of Vietnam. He had been a very specially trained soldier, "exclusively armed", which meant that without weapons could still terminate the enemy. Yet he has not killed anyone, for he always compassionates the North soldiers and people because they were caught up in the tactics of intimidation, deception, and hatred of the Communist Party.

After the Vietnam Communists contravened to invade the south of Vietnam on April 30, 1975, he had been imprisoned for more than three years in prison camps, respectively from: Trang Lon in Tay Ninh province (1975-1977), Long Khanh (1977) and later, imprisoned separately at Bu Gia Map camp, in Phuoc Long province (1978). He had secretly escaped from prison in that year's winter.

### **SECTION 5.1.2: DAO'S ESCAPING VENTURE TO THE FREEDOM WORLD**

On May 9<sup>th</sup>, 1979, he commanded the boat VNKG-0602, which transported 524 boat people from Tac Cau-Rach Oi, Kien Giang province, to travel by sea to Pulau Tangah, Malaysia on May 16<sup>th</sup>, 1979.

On August 14<sup>th</sup>, 1980, with family, he arrived in Los Angeles, California, USA. Less than one month later, he joined the National Vietnamese Forces in Santa Ana and was the Struggle Art group leader, which Vietnamese compatriots loved to call "The Black Clothes Arts Group".

In 1981, he graduated as a computer specialist at Rancho San Tiago Community College, Santa Anna (Associated Degree / Computer & Drafting).

In 1982, from the position of a computer specialist of "System Group", he was invited by the "Measurement System & Controls" firm to be the company's engineer (Test Engineer).

In 1982-1983, he studied Computer / IBM Compatible. During this time, he accomplished the computer's basic input-output brain (BIOS), and founded his "Clone Master" firm at 2008 W. Niobe Ave. Anaheim, CA. 92804.

From 1983 to 1984, he experimented with manufacturing a computer called "Dao computer" at a low price, but with a speed that is twice that of the IBM computer, called the "IBM CLONE," at 1027 N. Magnolia Ave. Anaheim, CA. 92801.

From 1984 to 1986, he received the proposal from "Advanced Digital Corporation" to accept the position of Technical Electronics Director at 5432 Production Dr., Huntington Beach, CA. 92649.

In 1986-1987, he founded and owned "Advanced Computer Company" at 7908 Westminster Bl. #D, Westminster, CA. 92683. With the help of Engineer Nguyen Viet, he started designing a prototype of Vietnamese letters on computers.

In 1987-1989, he founded "Dao Computer INC." and produced Dao computer at 12810 Nutwood Ave., Garden Grove, CA. 92640. He is also the chairman of the trade magazine "Viet Nam Business Magazine". At the same time, he was president of the international trading company "Pacific Trading and Consulting" and the "Teletech Paging" owner. Thanks to his diligence and talent, he became one of the young Vietnamese millionaires at that time in just a few years.

### **SECTION 5.1.3: ENGAGING**

On August 3, 1989, together with Mr. Ho Ngoc Thach, he presented the draft "The Compatriots Resolution" to the Philosopher, Luong Kim Dinh (In the role of Vietnamese Spiritual Senior).

It took place on August 4, 1989, at 12772 Louise St., Garden Grove, CA. 92841, the Philosopher Luong Kim Dinh in the role of Vietnamese Spiritual Senior, Chairman of the Senior Citizens' Council, has signed his authorization to assign him the responsibility of being "Chairman of Standing Committee of Council of Compatriots."

During this year, the Vietnamese Communists applied with UNESCO to honor Ho Chi Minh to be one of the world's figures with a good reputation. Together with Vietnamese

compatriots overseas and the "Protocol Association," he turned the campaign "One Hundred Responses of the Vietnamese" of the "Vietnamese History" Organization into a movement called "Signature to Denounce the Face of Ho Chi Minh" and requested UNESCO to compare the fingerprint of Nguyen Ai Quoc with that of the corpse of Ho Chi Minh embalmed at Ba Dinh. This request intended to provide that Nguyen Ai Quoc IS NOT HO CHI MINH to investigate the swindling history of Ho. However, the Communist Party of Vietnam refused to PRESENT THE FINGERPRINTS from the corpse of Ho Chi Minh to compare with those Nguyen Ai Quoc that is still retained at the French General Security Office since they are concerned of revelations of deceit.

On July 17, 1989, he informed by the Senator representing Utah, Orrin G. Hatch, that contact was made with Joe Mehan, a UNESCO member, that in 1990, there was no intention to honor Ho Chi Minh.

From that triumph, he publicized the campaign to denounce the face of Ho Chi Minh and thousands of people in refugee camps to enthusiastically support the denunciation of Ho to send to the Vietnamese New Democratic movement. On account of his intellect, the "Ho Chi Minh idol" concocted by the Communist Party of Vietnam overthrown. Thus, there is a saying, **"Ho's Fingerprints Are the Grave of Vietnamese Communists."** Based on this significant victory at the United Nations, he pursued the strategy: **"TRUTH - REMOVAL OF COMMUNISM,"** which helped to awaken many communist party members, who left and joined the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam. It is a very significant result in his strategy of eliminating communists from his strategic motto: **"Trample the Dead Communist - No more any surviving Vietnamese communist."**

On March 15<sup>th</sup>, 1990, he founded New Democratic Vietnamese Youth and Students Movement (NDYVSM) in Orange County, and personally announced the General Election solution in Vietnam on Vietnamese television and radio stations in the USA.

In 1989-1990, he and Mr. Nguyen Hau, chairman of the General Association of Communism Political Prisoners, had set up the files of Political Prisoners to help soldiers of Military of Republic of Vietnam (MRV) imprisoned by the Vietnam communists reunite with their families in the United States, via the H.O program (Humanitarian Operation). He also lobbied sponsorship programs to help Vietnamese refugees settle down in the United States, through the C.P.A. program (Comprehensive Plan of Action), and at the same time contacted and urged countries as Kuwait, Vanuatu, Ukraine, Australia and European Union to support such results for Vietnamese refugees in these countries.

In early 1990, the Republican Party of the US invited him to be a member of the Host Committee.

**On May 1<sup>st</sup>, 1990,** California's Department of Social Affairs sent a letter, acknowledging Vietnamese New Democratic Movement, which was established and led by him, had endeavored credits of activities in opening classes, teaching use of

computers, English, how to accommodate with a new life, and in helping newly-arrived Vietnamese in the United States.

In the Fall of 1990, in Southern California, Garden Grove city, he and his comrades themselves had made the most extended National Flag of the Republic of Vietnam in the world, more than 90 Feet, right at the Center of Capital of Vietnamese Refugees from communists.

**On October 21<sup>st</sup>, 1990**, he and the New Democratic Vietnamese Movement convened a GRAND CONFERENCE of UNITED DEMOCRACY to consult the Vietnamese Compatriots' opinions for endorsement to establish a National Government to confront the communists. The Grand Conference had agreed to approve forming a government with the name of "PROVISIONAL NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF VIETNAM "(PNGVN), and suggested inviting Mr. Nguyen Tran, a senior official of the First Republic of Vietnam (RVN), former governor of Dinh Tuong province, to undertake the role of Prime Minister. However, at less than one month later, Prime Minister Nguyen Tran resigned due to a health problem, so three generations of Vietnamese old, middle age, and youth in the USA, and most compatriots of refugee camps in Southeast Asia had supported and elected him instead.

## **Chapter 5.2: The Oath of Office of the Prime Minister:**

At 12:00 am-noon on February 16<sup>th</sup>, 1991, on the second day of the Vietnamese New Year of the Goat of Tan, Mr. Dao Minh Quan knelt to receive the "National Treasure of Compatriots' Vietnam True History", and took oaths of pledging to obligate to be the Prime Minister of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam (PNGV), in a solemn and declamatory ceremony, publicly held at the Standing Office of PNGV on 12812 Brookhurst Street, Garden Grove city, Orange County, California.

## **Chapter 5.3: Processes, Achievements of Prime Minister Dao Minh Quan**

Immediately after receiving his Duties, the Prime Minister commenced diplomatic contacts with the United States and the international community to mobilize recognition of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam and the Standard of the Republic of Vietnam. He requested their intervention and assistance with the Vietnamese refugees fleeing the Communists. Members of the Neo-Democratic Vietnamese movement commenced entry into Vietnam and approached refugee camps to collaborate with the people in the resistance against mandatory repatriation. The Provisional National Government opened the postal box at "PO Box 2807, Anaheim, CA. 92814" to contact, receive opinions from the people and commence the establishment of Neo-Democratic Vietnamese movement sections, Representative offices in the United States, Europe, Australia, and Vietnam.



The Prime Minister also printed and sent stationery, documents as well as finances to assist his people in seventeen (17) communist refugee camps in South East Asia belonging to Malaysia, Hong Kong, Thailand, Philippines, and Indonesia. He has transformed the Office of the Central Committee of the New Democratic Movement into the Permanent Office of the Government and also the center to serve the community and the site to assist new arrivals in the United States. With the collaboration of well-meaning colleagues, he secretly sent people to Vietnam to distribute rice to impoverished people and take care of orphans in Vietnam, especially infants abandoned in garbage bins.

**On June 23, 1991**, the Prime Minister with more than forty (40) thousand Civilians-Officers-Cadres of the Republic of Vietnam officially raised the National Standard at the Cultural Park of San Jose, California. For the first time, the Golden with Three Red Stripes Flag was officially PULLED ON TO KEEP PACE WITH the US Flag and MATCHED it at the top. After that, to struggle and train himself with his patience and endurance, he moved the Standing Office of PNGV to the Adelanto desert, at 10800 Sierra Road, Adelanto, CA. 92301, on 40 acres of land he purchased in 1989. At this desert site, with the assistance of one (1) Marine soldier in the Republic of Vietnam army called Tran Van Am, the first person to accompany him to the desert. Subsequently, there were additional colleagues, together with two of his sons who commence the project of building the headstone of Five Generals, Pagodas and Flagposts to commemorate and worship the Heroes and Nameless Soldiers who Sacrificed Themselves for the Fatherland, together with the souls of Vietnamese citizens who perished on their boat escape while fleeing the communist red demons. He also settled, buried the ashes of 4 people of mother and children, that while still in the refugee island of PulauTangah-Malaysia, he had endeavored to get, carry on and accomplish his wish for them to rest in peace.

After the Republic of Vietnam Flag Post set up in the desert, the Prime Minister started to appeal and assemble patriots and combatants of the Republic of Vietnam Military, Heroes and Heroines and descendants of the Republic of Vietnam to meeting at this site to take his lectures and trainings, to carry out together the long-lasting dream of serving the compatriots, helping the People, saving the Country. To prepare for the mission of "TO REGAIN ANCESTRAL LANDS" and "TO RECONSTRUCT THE HOMELAND", He named this site as "TU NGHIA DUONG," used as the BASE of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam.

On February 16<sup>th</sup>, 1992, the Second Anniversary Ceremony was organized in San Jose with the participation and support of Mr. Barry Thaxton, Chairman of the American Allies Association.

On August 29<sup>th</sup>, 1993, the Prime Minister chaired the Grand Conference of Patriotic Dedication converged compatriots at 8500 Bolsa Ave., Westminster, CA. 92683.

On January 28<sup>th</sup>, 1994, the Prime Minister received President Bill Clinton's Diplomatic Note for the first time, to invite him to collaborate in building democracy, peace, and prosperity for the world. Moreover, the second time on April 4<sup>th</sup>, 1994, was with the promise that the time will accomplish.

On March 28<sup>th</sup>, 1994, the Prime Minister was invited by the Provisional Government of Ukraine to read a speech at the conference of eleven countries of the former Soviet Union, at the time the daughter of the Prime Minister, Tina Dao, aged eleven (11), read the recommendation for her father.

On April 25<sup>th</sup>, 1994, the Prime Minister received an invitation from the scientist Bill Todorof and other American-Indian scientists to Chair the Sun Energy Development International (SEDI) Conference at Ramada-Anaheim Hotel, # 2141 S. Harbor Blvd, Anaheim, CA. 92802. Also, in this year, the Prime Minister traveled to Australia, visiting the Catholic Mothers Association in Queensland and the Vietnamese Seniors Association in Sydney. In this visit, the Prime Minister personally publicized the campaign "SIGNATURE TO STAMP SPURNING HO CHI MINH'S FACE", and had a meeting with advocating and participating from the General Secretary of the Australia Labor Party, in signing the document to stamp spurning Ho Chi Minh's face.

On January 28, 1994, the Prime Minister was invited by the Provisional Government of Ukraine to read a speech at the eleventh (11) conference of the former Soviet Union, at the time the daughter of the Prime Minister, Tina Dao, aged eleven (11), read the recommendation for her father.

From 1995 to 2005, the Prime Minister concentrated on monastic practices and meditation in the Adelanto Desert. During this period, by the invitation of the Representatives of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam and the New Democratic Vietnamese Section in France, Prime Minister Quan Minh Dao traveled to Europe twice (2). On June 17<sup>th</sup>, 1999, the first time was to visit the Vietnamese compatriots, the Veteran Association of the Republic of Vietnam Military in Marseille, and publicize the campaign "SIGNATURE TO STAMP SPURNING HO CHI MINH'S FACE." The Prime Minister chaired the Swearing Ceremony of Representatives, held in order in the countries: In France, the Representative Nguyen Dinh Nam, in Norway, the Representative Nguyen Tanh and Switzerland, the Representative Hang Thuong Nguyen. Furthermore, with the Compatriots' strong support, especially Heroines, the Prime Minister formed the New Democratic Vietnamese Sector and the New Democratic Women Association in France.

On February 22, 2002, He, along with Special Ambassador Le Minh, visited Vietnamese compatriots, Religions and had diplomatic exchanges with intellectuals and politicians in Europe for the second time. During this time, he gave lectures to representatives and Executive Committee Sector of the New Democratic Vietnamese established in his first

visit to Europe.

On July 5, 2005, the US Federal Representative, unit 42, Gary Miller, invited Prime Minister Quan Minh Dao to participate in the Republican Congress. In front of the audience of US politicians, Representatives, Senators, the Prime Minister declared to continue the struggle to dissolve Vietnam communism.

On August 5, 2007, the Prime Minister met high-rank officers of Quang Tri Section, at 12952 Deodara Dr., Garden Grove-Arena Soccer Parks, California.

On April 30, 2008, the Prime Minister read the recommendation (part 1) at the Tu Nghia Duong base.

On October 10<sup>th</sup>, 2008, the Prime Minister formed the National Artists Association and read the recommendation (part 2) at 2008 Niobe Ave., Anaheim, CA. 92804.

On October 15, 2010, the Prime Minister met President Nixon's brother, Edward Nixon, at the Nixon Library. Amidst the acclamation of all attendants of US senior politicians, leaders, generals, American and world tycoons, together with US senators and representatives, the Prime Minister proclaimed Vietnam sovereignty in the South East Asia Sea.

On September 16, 2012, the Prime Minister had a conference with American-Vietnamese officials and formed the Head Command of National Strategy Department.

On February 16, 2013, the Prime Minister submitted the lawsuit to sue 19 Vietnamese communist leaders at the International Criminal Court, P.O. Box 19.519 2500 CM, The Hague, Netherlands. Since Ho Chi Minh was a spy for Chinese communists, the Announcement of the case was sent to Xi Jin Ping as Chairman and Secretary-General of the Chinese Communist Party. Ping had signed it for the first time on July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2013.

On April 17, 2013, the General Secretary of the Council of the European Union (28 countries) sent the first Diplomatic Note, recognizing the status of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam and Mr. Dao Minh Quan's Prime Minister role.

On May 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2013, the Prime Minister received the second Diplomatic Note of the Council of the European Union with two (2) Resolutions justifying the crimes of Vietnam communists and the "State" of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam of religious oppression and human rights abuse in Vietnam.

On May 23, 2013, the Prime Minister acknowledged the second Diplomatic Note of the European Commission with two (2) Resolutions confirming the crimes of Vietnamese communists and the "Government" of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam of religious suppression and human rights abuse in Vietnam.

On May 27, 2013, he received the response of the International Criminal Court (ICC) that the documentation under his name has been received and submitted to persecute the 19 Vietnamese communist leaders led by Ho Chi Minh. After receiving the ICC response, the litigation form against Ho Chi Minh sent to Xi Jing Ping, and he signed it the second time on July 18, 2014.

On August 30, 2014, the Prime Minister submitted a form suing Communist China at the ICC, demanding the Spratly and Paracel Islands. This form sent to Xi Jin Ping on September 02, 2014.

On February 16, 2015, the Prime Minister submitted the form to sue Communist China at the International Criminal Court (ICC), demanding compensation of fifteen (15) thousand billion USD to the Vietnamese people, and the Court acknowledged receipt of the files on August 13, 2015.

On April 19, 2015, the Prime Minister held a press conference at Orange County to announce the suing case against Communist China at the International Criminal Court.

On July 25<sup>th</sup>, 2015, the Prime Minister formed the Vietnamese Martial Arts General Institution at Vietnam Hong Family dojo (Vietnamese Hong Family Martial Arts), Westminster city, California.

On September 4, 2015, the United Nations Defence Brigade welcomed the Prime Minister in his visit to Canada. On September 6, 2015, he lectured at the hall room for the Vietnamese in Calgary.

On November 7, 2015, he conversed with Vietnamese people in Canada in his second trip when he invited by the Representative of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam in Canada, Ms. Lam Ai Hue.

On January 2, 2016, during his visit to Texas, he visited the Vietnamese people in Houston as per the invitation of Representatives of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam in Texas, Ms. Judy Nguyen.

On April 27, 2016, the Prime Minister consulted Mr. Alex Padilla, Secretary-General of the State of California, and received the award of 30 years of community service.

On April 30, 2016, the President of the Governmental Impact, Mr. Jim Dantona and President of the Board of Directors of Los Angeles, himself brought the Award of the United States Government and the Los Angeles Council to Orange County with congratulations, solemnly acknowledged the success of more than thirty (30) years of serving the community in Orange County and the world, to award him the position of Prime Minister of Provisional National Government of Vietnam. At the same time, he praised the goodwill and activeness of Prime Minister Dao Minh Quan with his sincerity

to serve and develop commerce for the community and humanity.

On July 21, 2016, the Prime Minister submitted a claim to sue Formosa at the United States Federal Court, Santa Ana-California.

On February 18, 2017, the Prime Minister chaired the Dien Hong Conference at the Performance Art Center, Fountain Valley/California, organized by General Quach The Hung, M.D., and his colleagues in the Provisional National Government of Vietnam.

On February 16, 2018, as Prime Minister of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam, He Launched the Third Republic of Vietnam, at the Vietnam-United States Statue, 14180 All American Way., Westminster, CA. 92684.

On April 28, 2018, the Prime Minister chaired the CONGRESS FOR THE REHABILITATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM at the Vietnam-United States Statue, Centre of Vietnamese Refugees of Communism, Westminster-California. On the National Sorrow Day, April 30, 2018, the Prime Minister read the recommendation at the Vietnam-United States Statue, Westminster and chaired the Memorial Service of the Republic of Vietnam Army at San Jose on June 16, 2018, organized by the expert Nguyen Huu Trú and his colleagues in the Provisional National Government of Vietnam.

On June 19, 2018, the Prime Minister appointed Minister Frank J. Helring as Special Ambassador of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam in the United States and presented himself to guests from the community and foreigners at an official party organized on June 29, 2018, at the Embassy Suites by Hilton, Garden Grove.

On August 17, 2018, the Prime Minister supplemented the documents to sue Communist China to demand compensation of 36 thousand billion dollars.

On November 11, 2018, following the people's opinions with more than four (4) million votes in the Referendum electing Prime Minister Dao Minh Quan as PRESIDENT OF THE THIRD REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM. He inaugurated at TU NGHIA DUONG (GATHERING HALL), 10800 Sierra Rd. Adelanto, CA.92301 and chaired the party with Generals, Representatives of the Provisional National Party of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam, the presence and support of American and foreign guests at the hotel Hilton-Costa Mesa.

On January 1, 2019, the President formed the Confederation of Descendants of the Republic of Vietnam at Tu Nghia Duong.

On May 18, 2019, the President delivered the recommendation to Vietnamese female representatives throughout the world to establish the Vietnamese Global New Democratic Women's Association at the FCC meeting room.

On June 24, 2019, the President signed the supplementary form to sue Communist

China and was supplemented by American politicians to thirty-eight (38) thousand billion dollars.

On September 14, 2019, the President chaired the presentation meeting of the Board of the Vietnamese Global New Democratic Women's Association at Happy Receptions, Melbourne, Australia, organized by the Representative Pha Le and his family.

## **Chapter 5.4: Eighteen Ideologies**

During the twenty-five (25) years living in Adelanto Desert, San Bernardino County, California, from 1990 to 2015, the President had reserved twenty (20) years of meditation and religious activities to present the Referendum policy with the desire to eliminate the hateful ideology of Communism by training GENUINE VIETNAMESE, who can differentiate THE RIGHT FROM THE WRONG, GOOD FROM THE WICKED, JUST FROM THE BAD to rehabilitate Vietnamese religion and tradition. He researched scriptures, books written by sages and communicated with Distinguished seniors, monks to summarise 18 facts to be contemplated called the "18 VIRTUE CONCEPTS" listed below:

- 1/ Our Eternal Treasure is our Smile
- 2/ Our Great Intelligence is our Self-Control
- 3/ Our Utmost Justice is Time
- 4/ Our Best Friend is our Health
- 5/ Our Best Comfort is our Giving Alms
- 6/ Our Utmost Strength is our Forgiveness
- 7/ Our Great Wisdom is our Love
- 8/ Our Great Hope is our Self-Change
- 9/ Our Great Success is our Politeness
- 10/ Our Worst Enemy is our Greed
- 11/ Our Loneliness is our Inferiority Complexity
- 12/ Our Idiocy is our Hopelessness
- 13/ Our Misery is our Self-Despise
- 14/ Our first Mistake is Lying
- 15/ Our Most Regret is Filial Piety
- 16/ Our Most Handicap is Jealousy
- 17/ Our Most Weakness is Anger
- 18/ Our Most Failure is Arrogance.

## **Chapter 5.5: RECOGNITION**

**SECTION 5.5.1:** Based on the process, achievements, and connections, patient sacrifices of President Dao Minh Quan for more than thirty (30) years to find the way to help his people and save the country. He is originating from his patriotism and the love



of his people. He accepted to abandon fame, prosperity, family happiness, and youth to singly plunge into the desert, without a single house, to accept the life of poverty, destitution, in which days are scorching to the point of burning skin, freezing nights for more than a length of twenty (20) years. Therefore, the Nation and Vietnamese people, through the Constitution and Congress of the Third Republic of Vietnam, representing the Vietnamese people to confirm, determine and recognize the Efforts and Virtues of President Dao Minh Quan as the Saviour of the People and grant him the honor of the "GRAND DUKE." Whether he is still in office, retired, or no longer existent, he is always respected, acclaimed, and receives the exemption of persecution. His entire family receives the Title: "THE GREAT VIETNAMESE FAMILY."

**SECTION 5.5.2:** Regardless of whether the Constitution of the Third Republic of Vietnam can amend, supplement, or change, including the decisions of the Supreme Court, Chapter 5.5, SECTION 5.5.1, and SECTION 5.5.2 of this Constitution cannot alter.

## **Chapter 5.6: Notes**

**SECTION 5.6.1:** This full text of the Constitution of the Third Republic of Vietnam consists of five (5) parts, which are the principal documents of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam / Third Republic of Vietnam, based in part on the policy of the New Democratic Party of Vietnam, which is blessed by the revelation superiors. , created by Ancestors, pointed out by the elders of Vietnam, through the experience of President Dao Minh Quan, contributed by his peers, friends, and companions alike National Service, with the sole purpose is to: Regain Ancestral Lands – End Populace Suffering.

**SECTION 5.6.2:** The Constitution of the Third Republic of Vietnam is a summarised treatise of a general property to serve the People. It is continuously supplemented and enhanced by masters and patriots. As citizens of a Heroic Vietnam, all officers and public servants of the Government and Army, whether they are still in office or not, still have the responsibility to observe and execute the Constitution. All Members and Colleagues must always strive to master and understand clearly the contents to try to complete the task. It is decisive to execute the five (5) oaths made by the President on February 16, 1991, during this Swearing-In Ceremony as Prime Minister of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam as follows:

1. Absolute loyalty towards Vietnamese Sovereignty.
2. Prioritize the rights of the Vietnamese Fatherland and people.
3. We are continually maintaining impartiality, Loyalty-Trust-Courtesy-Righteousness, Diligence-Integrity.
4. Ready to sacrifice one's life and intellect in the mission to save the people.
5. Execute the unity of all components of the nation and righteous, non-Communist

people to save the nation and bring peace to the people.

**SECTION 5.6.3:** Although the Provisional National Government of Vietnam Regime/Third Republic of Vietnam is still incomplete, it is desirable to receive additional human resources and people's will as the basis for all plans and pathways to execute and supplement to complete all Departments and Offices. However, the sincerity and determination to surpass obstacles to contribute along with the people to exterminate communism and bring about salvation to the country. The Vietnamese people are united, whether they are overseas or not. Due to the chaotic and unsettled situation of the country, the Government had to establish overseas. However, the purpose of the Government is to serve the entire Vietnamese people. The focus of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam is to provide for the people living in Vietnam and citizens residing overseas. However, due to its reliance on the laws and conditions of foreign citizenship as well as awkward contact, the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam requests the people to accept flexible measures to complete the duties, initiate the new glorious historical records of the Vietnamese heritage. The Constitution of the Third Republic of Vietnam is only a ground plan that contributed to the purpose of serving the country and the populace. Although incomplete, it temporarily declared as the pivotal step for operation. However, continue to record all Focal Points of Representatives and patriots to supplement. Please send high opinions to the address:

**CPQGVNLT**  
**P.O. Box 2807**  
**Anaheim, CA 92814-0807, USA.**  
**Email: [btclctg@gmail.com](mailto:btclctg@gmail.com) or [diplomatic@cpqgvnlt.com](mailto:diplomatic@cpqgvnlt.com)**

**SECTION 5.6.4:** To avoid internal national unrest, prevent somewhat the disorder of the hitherto Vietnamese situation, the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam requests the Vietnamese Civil Service to unanimously and with a united effort, assign the responsibilities and strong support so that the Government satisfies the confidence and character to dissolve the ruling Communist Party of Vietnam. The Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam will have many ethical concerns toward any Communists who place their trust in this Constitution, who neither have any destructive conduct nor order the destruction of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam.

**SECTION 5.6.5:** While preparing for the stabilization of the political situation, the entire National Populace, and domestic and overseas Vietnamese people, unions, religions, political organizations, resistance forces, domestic and overseas political parties are requested to unite, and, out of concern for the hazard towards the Vietnamese people. Due to the prospect of the people, future of the nation, once again,

protect and execute this Constitution, herald the Neo-Democratic Righteous Pathway to transfer to the Righteous Sacred epoch to transform Vietnam into an Earthly Paradise.

**SECTION 5.6.6:** Abiding the Call of the Vietnamese nation and people, the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/ Third Republic of Vietnam once again earnestly and respectfully invite all intelligentsia and patriots with rich experience, ability, ethics and Vietnamese youth who volunteer to help the country. Although I am only a regular military officer like many other soldiers in the Republic of Vietnam army, I still wholeheartedly get involved out of duty and patriotism. I am always respectful and wish to receive feedback from my seniors, peers, colleagues, intellectuals, and all Vietnamese citizens with genuine patriotism in order to serve the country and people.

## **Chapter 5.7: Effectiveness**

**SECTION 5.7.1:** Although the Vietnamese Communist Party still ruled in the country, that is so-called the "Government" of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as set by them not elected by the people and does not serve the people. In contrast, it displays acts of puppetry serving for the Chinese enemy, acting as traitors against the people. Therefore, millions of Vietnamese people throughout the world and within Vietnam have courageously used the electronic Referendum system to elect the Prime Minister of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam to be the President of the Third Republic of Vietnam.

**SECTION 5.7.2:** The Inauguration of President Dao Minh Quan was held publicly in southern California, the Capital of the Vietnamese Refugees of Communists, on November 11, 2018. The President assembled the First Congress of the Third Republic of Vietnam on the fourteenth of December two thousand nineteen (14/12/2019), with more than a thousand seventy (1070) Representatives enlisted to participate in approving the Constitution of the Third Republic of Vietnam. When the Constitution of the Third Republic of Vietnam came into effect, the Provisional Constitution signed by the Prime Minister of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam promulgated on the sixth of June two thousand and nine (06/06/2009) is, as a matter of course, no longer valid.

### **SECTION 5.7.3: DETERMINED BEFORE TRANSFER OF POWER**

**SUBSECTION 5.7.3.1:** The President of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam/Third Republic of Vietnam retained, and the First democratically elected Congress assembled by President Dao Minh Quan are representatives of the Citizens and Vietnamese people within the scope of the Constitution until the second (2) President and Vice-President are elected by the people and the first (1) Legislative Congress assembled. During this time, the current Courts continue to execute Judicial powers until the mechanisms stipulated in the Constitution of the Third Republic of Vietnam established.

SUBSECTION 5.7.3.2: Throughout his term, President Dao Minh Quan has the real power of the First (1) President of Vietnam with nine (9) duties and fundamental rights, as specified by the Constitution of the Third Republic of Vietnam in the Third Part, Chapter 3.2, Section 3.2.1, SUBSECTION 3.2.1.1, SUBSECTION 3.2.1.2, SUBSECTION 3.2.1.4 and SECTION 3.2.3, SUBSECTION 3.2.3.2, Act 3.2.3.2.1, and special powers as specified in Chapter 5.8, SECTION 5.8.2.

SUBSECTION 5.7.3.3: The first Congress elected by the people was assembled by President Dao Minh Quan since the fourteenth of December two thousand nineteen (14/12/2019), which will form a list of electors, monitor the official properties and declare the results of the election of President and Vice-President for the second (2) term.

SUBSECTION 5.7.3.4: Regardless of the amendments, supplements or changes made to the Constitution of the Third Republic of Vietnam, including decisions made by the Supreme Court or suggestions for Amendments by Congress or by the Special Court or Inspectorate, but Section 3, Chapter 3.2, SECTION 3.2.1, SUBSECTION 3.2.1.1, SUBSECTION 3.2.1.2, 3.2.1.3, SUBSECTION 3.2.1.4, SUBSECTION 3.2.1.5, SECTION 3.2.3, SUBSECTION 3.2.3.2, Act 3.2.3.2.1, SUBSECTION 5.7.3, SUBSECTION 5.7.3.2, SUBSECTION 5.7.3.3, SUBSECTION 5.7.3.4 and Chapter 5.8, SUBSECTION 5.8.2 in this Constitution of the Third Republic of Vietnam must not alter.

#### **SECTION 5.7.4: GENERAL ELECTION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF STRUCTURE**

SUBSECTION 5.7.4.1: The election of the President and Vice-President will organize at a suitable time as indicated by the President during the 1st term after the Provisional National Government of Vietnam of the Third Republic of Vietnam has acknowledged governance and transfer of power have been handed over by the Communist Party of Vietnam and the "Regime" of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

SUBSECTION 5.7.4.2: The election of the Second Congress, the organization of the Supreme Court and the Inspectorate must carry out at least within twelve (12) months as of the date on which the President swore an oath in office for the second (2nd) term

SUBSECTION 5.7.4.3: Other organizations stipulated by the Constitution must be established at least within two (2) years as of the date on which the first (1) Congress established.

### **Chapter 5.8: Amendment**

SECTION 5.8.1: President or National Supreme Council has the power to recommend Amendments of the Constitution.

SECTION 5.8.2: Amendments of the Constitution approved when they reach a score of more than two-thirds (2/3) of the Congress, including the total number of Members of Parliament and Congress who consent or amended and promulgated or the President himself in the first term of the Third Republic of Vietnam.

## **Chapter 5.9: Promulgation**

On behalf of the President of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam - the Third Republic of Vietnam, I submit the full documents of the CONSTITUTION OF THE THIRD REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM to the PEOPLE, fellow citizens of Vietnam. To receive assistance, research, promotion, and supplement to meet the desires of the majority of the Vietnamese fellow citizens that are appropriate with the new era: In the time of the Holy Ghost, with love, benevolence and morality. This Constitution is of immediate validity from the date of signing. The Military Personnel, together with the entire Vietnamese population, are requested to comply, execute, protect this Constitution of the Third Republic of Vietnam.

## **Chapter 5.10: Signature**

### **SECTION 5.10.1 SIGNATURE (PAGE 94)**

The United States, February 16<sup>th</sup>, 2020

As on the Twenty-Third of January, the Year of the Rat  
The PRESIDENT of the THIRD REPUBLIC of VIETNAM  
SIGNATURE FOR PROMULGATION



**PRESIDENT DAO MINH QUAN**

**NOTES:** The entire treatise of the CONSTITUTION OF THE THIRD REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM consisting of ninety-five (95) pages is based mainly on the Provisional Constitution which was composed and signed for promulgation by President Quan Minh Dao, on June 6<sup>th</sup>, 2009, when he was holding the Office of Prime Minister of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam. It was later passed by the Congress in Session I on February 15<sup>th</sup>, 2020. The President signed and promulgated it on February 16<sup>th</sup>, 2020, with the witnessing of members in the National Supreme Council, Inspectorate Institute, Republic of Vietnam Military, Cabinet and Representatives of the Session I Congress of the Third Republic of Vietnam from worldwide, in presence at Tu Nghia Duong, the base of the Provisional National Government of Vietnam, no. 10800 Sierra Road, Adelanto, CA. 92301, United States.