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Vietnamese **BULLETIN** vietnamien  
Vietnamese Canadian Federation      Fédération vietnamienne du Canada

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**FEDERATION NEWS**

**VCF asks DFAIT to help release  
Dr. Nguyen Dan Que**

Following the re-arrest of Dr. Nguyen Dan Que, an internationally known political dissident, by Vietnamese Communist authorities, VCF's President Danh Nguyen wrote the following letter to Bill Graham, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, to urge him to intervene for his release.

*April 19, 2003*

*The Honourable Bill Graham, P.C., M.P.  
Minister of Foreign Affairs and  
International Trade  
House of Commons  
Ottawa, ON K1A 0A6*

*Dear Sir:*

*I am writing to bring to your attention the recent arrest of Dr. Nguyen Dan Que, a well-known political dissident in Vietnam, by Vietnamese authorities.*

*Dr. Que has been relentless in his peaceful struggle for respect of human rights and*

*democracy in Vietnam over the last twenty five years. He was first imprisoned from 1978 until 1988 for his political activities. In 1990, he was arrested again and sentenced to 20 years in prison. Thanks to international pressure, the Hanoi government released him in 1998 but kept him under house arrest. On March 17, 2003 he was imprisoned again for speaking out against the government.*

*Dr. Que's detention constitutes yet another event in a worrisome trend of political oppression by the Vietnamese government. This trend consists of the imprisonment of religious leaders and political dissidents such as the Most Venerable Thich Huyen Quang and the Most Venerable Thich Quang Do, both of the Vietnamese United Buddhist Church; Reverend Nguyen Van Ly of the Vietnamese Catholic Church; Mr. Le Quang Liem of the Hoa Hao Buddhist Sect in South Vietnam; writer Ha Si Phu, scientist Nguyen Thanh Giang; veteran Pham Que Duong; and most recently lawyer Le Chi Quang.*

*I hope that in the Canadian tradition of upholding human rights and democracy around the world, you would be kind enough to urge the Vietnamese government to release Dr. Que as well as the above religious leaders and political dissidents in order to promote a spirit of national reconciliation, a spirit which can only enhance the political, social, and economic development of Vietnam.*

*Trusting that our request will receive a positive response from you, I remain,*

*Yours sincerely,*

*Danh T. Nguyen, President*

### **Vietnam Conference in Toronto - Excerpt**

Following is an excerpt from the statement made by Canadian Ambassador to Vietnam, Richard LeCoq, at the Vietnam Conference co-sponsored by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and the University of Toronto on February 24, 2003 in Toronto. A complete summary is available from Eileen Lam, Manager, Asian Institute, Munk Centre for International Studies, University of Toronto, <[eileen.lam@utoronto.ca](mailto:eileen.lam@utoronto.ca)>.

**Ambassador LeCoq** noted that he has been in the post of Ambassador since September, and so has spent slightly more than 5 months in Vietnam. Like China, Mr. Lecoq remarked, Vietnam is undergoing a great deal of change, especially economic change. In the last 10 years it has shown the second fastest growth in Asia. Out of a population of 80 million people, 70% have been born since the war, so the population is young. It is a dynamic society. It has very low inflation, a reasonable external debt (so interest is not a problem), a strong commitment to globalization, and a will to join the WTO. Vietnam has received a rating of BB-, as well as glowing reports from JP Morgan Chase Bank, and is considered a good place to invest.

Realistically, people are still very poor; nevertheless, people are optimistic. It was not surprising to read the survey (where approximately 40,000 people were interviewed) – 70% of respondents believe Vietnam is doing well as a country, 97% are positive about their lives (about the same as France and Canada), and 98% believe their children will live better in the next 5 years (compared with only 34% in Canada). This optimism exists despite the fact that Vietnam is a poor country under an authoritarian regime.

Vietnam suffers from heavy bureaucracy, corruption, a lack of transparency, a legal system with severe deficiencies, and its industries are not very competitive. The regime is very authoritarian, and they have strong concerns about the country opening too much too fast. A lot of progress is yet to be made in economic development and human rights. Vietnam is at a cross-roads. On the economic side, they have experienced very fast growth but now, they will not be able to repeat such progress, especially in the agricultural sector. Growth now must be industrial.

Vietnam faces three major challenges over the next five to ten years. First, it must meet the expectations of young people, who are very materialistic. This is going to be difficult for the government when 1.4 million jobs must be created per year. The second challenge is the question of the north sharing political power with the south. The north currently retains political power but economic power is in the south. In order for the country to grow, the north must share power, and this is going to be difficult. The third issue is the transition from a rural to an urban society. People are migrating from rural areas to cities in large numbers, and this could have a very strong impact on social cohesion, especially with discrepancies between rural and urban areas increasing. Will these challenges be met? Some think so, especially financial institutions. In the private sector we see more changes. Some companies consider Vietnam to be a country with political stability, where they can diversify risk from China. Canadian companies like Bombardier and Hydro Quebec are beginning to look more closely at Vietnam as a place to do business. So, Vietnam could be a potential new dragon, a new China, but they cannot afford complacency.

People are optimistic, but if they do not fulfil expectations there will be serious problems.

### Letter from Australia

Following is a letter written by Trung Doan, President of the Vietnamese Community in Australia, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Australia regarding Vietnam's military intervention in Laos. Danh Nguyen, President of the Vietnamese Canadian Federation, has also brought this matter to the attention of the Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Trade.

*May 22, 2003*

*The Hon. Alexander Downer  
Foreign Minister, Government of Australia*

*Dear Minister*

*Re. Vietnamese army in Laos, and  
Australia's foreign aid to Vietnam*

*According to the Fact Finding Commission,  
an NGO specialising in Laos:*

*"Since February of this year two divisions of Vietnamese Army forces have entered Laos and .. have joined with LPDR army troops to bolster defenses against rumored threats of internal dissatisfaction within the LPDR government ... It is also reported there are two divisions of combined Vietnamese and LPDR military forces at Vientiane under the command of Vietnamese officers. In addition many Vietnamese "construction workers" believed to be army soldiers are stationed in Vientiane."*

*<http://www.factfinding.org/page5.html>*

*"They reported that on February 19, 2003 at 10:00 a.m., the government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR) used*

two MI-8 helicopters to drop bombs and launch rockets on their village at Nyuen Namxang. The communists flew three sorties that day and killed 55 people. A total of five hundred people who were exposed to chemical gas and wounded by bomb explosions and gun fires."

<http://www.factfinding.org/page83.html>)

And according to the Asia Times publication, there is continued fighting in Laos between LPDR forces and Hmong resistance fighters. See, for example, its 17th May report at

[http://www.atimes.com/atimes/Southeast\\_Asia/EE17Ae01.html](http://www.atimes.com/atimes/Southeast_Asia/EE17Ae01.html).

I wish to, firstly, bring this matter to your attention for verification and monitoring.

Secondly, if it is true that Vietnamese armed forces are in Laos or other neighbouring countries, then I suggest that Australia review its provision of bilateral aid, and support for multilateral aid to Vietnam.

Australian bilateral aid, and multilateral aid supported by Australia, could be seen as helping Hanoi to free funds to pay for such military interventions. Additionally, if Vietnam is able to afford to effectively provide military aid and send troops abroad, then its apparent need for continued foreign aid should be reviewed.

Thirdly, if Vietnamese forces are involved in human rights abuses such as the use of chemical weapons, then Australia should condemn it. The lack of reports by state-controlled media does not mean that there are no such abuses.

Sincerely

Trung Doan  
Federal President  
Vietnamese Community in Australia

**VCF opens a campaign to help fight the closure of a fledgling Vietnamese fish-sauce company**

Following is an excerpt from a letter sent by Capt. (Ret.) Sanh Ngo, President of Atlantic Seafood Sauce Co. Ltd. (ASFS) in Halifax, Nova Scotia, regarding the closure of his fish-sauce making company by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA). Due to the apparent unfamiliarity of the CFIA inspection team with the fish-sauce making process, Capt. Ngo asks for public support in his quest to have an independent review of the CFIA decision.

The Vietnamese Canadian Federation fully supports this request and hopes that the independent review that Capt. Ngo has been lobbying for will eventually prove that AFSS's product is safe for human consumption. The reversal of CFIA's decision would save this fledgling first-ever Canadian-grown fish-sauce making business and to give thousands of consumers in Canada a reliable source of the key ingredient in Vietnamese and other Asian food recipes.

Following is a letter that can be sent to the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food, either to his postal address below or to his website:

[www.agr.gc.ca/contacts/emailmin\\_e.phtml](http://www.agr.gc.ca/contacts/emailmin_e.phtml)

The Honourable Lyle Vanclief, P.C., M.P.  
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada  
Sir John Carling Building  
930 Carling Avenue  
Ottawa, ON K1A 0C5

Re. Atlantic Seafood Sauce Company Ltd.

Dear Sir:

I understand that the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) has decided to close to operation of Atlantic Seafood Sauce Company Ltd. in Halifax, Nova Scotia, apparently due to the unfamiliarity of its inspection team with this company's fish-sauce making process. I therefore respectfully urge that you set up an Independent Panel (including fish-sauce experts) to review this decision based on solid scientific evidence.

Atlantic Seafood Sauce Company is the first - ever Canadian - grown company which was set up to provide a healthy source of fish sauce, a key ingredient in food preparation by thousands of Canadians of Vietnamese and other Asian origins. For this reason, I believe that everything should be done to assist, and not to destroy, this company.

Yours sincerely,

(Signature)

Background on Atlantic Seafood Sauce Company

Fish sauce is a traditional condiment for 250,000,000 people around the world, especially in the South East Asian region. In Vietnam this product has been processed for many centuries, and has been used by all Vietnamese in all walks of life. It has become an indispensable part of the Vietnamese culture. It can be said without exaggeration that without fish sauce there cannot be a Vietnamese meal.

Since 1989, with financial support from the Atlantic Canada Opportunity Agency (ACOA), the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, and the Government of Nova Scotia, and technical support from the Technology University of Nova Scotia (TUNS), and the Marine Institute of Memorial University, Atlantic Seafood Sauce Co. Ltd. opened a new facility to produce fish sauce for Vietnamese communities across Canada, the U.S. and Australia. The facility can be considered the most advanced of its kind in the world. It is housed in a closed (walled) building, not in open air as in South East Asia, and is equipped with food grade equipment such as fibreglass tanks, (not cement tanks as in Southeast Asia), stainless steel pumps etc...

Since its opening, every year Atlantic Seafood Sauce Company (ASFS) used thousand of tonnes of male capelins (which are usually dumped by other fishing industries, causing environmental problems), provided employment for local people either directly in the facility or indirectly through support services and manufacturing, and provided a good, clean, and healthy products to people familiar with fish sauce.

ASFS is registered under Fish Inspections Regulations (FIR) which classified the operation under the pickle marinate category. Knowing that it was classified wrongly, the company had raised the question several times to CFIA inspectors but the matter has never been settled. In fact, it cannot be settled because the FIR covers only six types of fish process operation i.e. fresh/frozen; ready-to-eat; drying and salt fish; pickled, spiced and marinated; canning; and molluscan shellfish. Nothing covers fermentation of fish which is a completely different process as mentioned in thousands

of pages of research papers written by well - known universities or well respected food scientists. The company's factory is inspected annually by Fisheries Inspectors. Occasionally, some issues needed to be corrected, but our product never failed the test.

In July 2001, Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) replacing Fisheries Inspectors, again carried out inspections. The inspection team decided that all products of ASFS should be condemned because they were "sitting there too long".

The team came to this conclusion after being told that the product was 6 to 8 years old. Even under ambient temperature of 38~45 degrees C, it still takes up to 18 months to make the right product. Under the cold temperature in Newfoundland, Canada, about 15 degrees C in summertime and minus 10 C in wintertime, it will take much longer for the fermentation to complete. In addition, since the process is based on fermentation, it is claimed that the product becomes better with age (like wine). A week later, ASFS received a letter from CFIA which condemning all products, citing the following reason: fish were decomposed, unwholesome, and tainted. It should be noted, however, that the company's products passed all the tests carried out by the Department of Fisheries (DFO) in the past. It is unfortunate that the new inspection team disagreed with the results of these previous tests due to its unfamiliarity with the fish-sauce making process.

With the decision to close ASFS, CFIA has put an end to a business which the owner and founder, Capt. (ret.) Sanh Ngo, a former refugee, has dedicated over a decade of his

life, pushed his family to the brink of bankruptcy, put people out of work, and wiped out a promising new industry in Newfoundland. Ironically, this is the kind of treatment that he had tried to protect his family from when they fled to Canada as refugees in 1975.

It appears that this case stems from a cultural difference between the East and the West: what can be seen as the best in the East is considered the worst in the West and vice versa. An example of this difference is cheese. This product has the same method of processing as fish sauce, i.e. fermentation. The only difference is that cheese is made from liquid milk while fish sauce is made from solid fish.

To Western people, cheese is a healthy and delicious product, but many Asian people who smell it for the first time cannot stand the odour. They may even consider it 'tainted'. Of course this is not to suggest that cheese should be banned, but merely to show that the problem is not in the process, but in the lack of understanding of different cultures. Other cultures in Canada should be understood and appreciated by every Canadian. Canada is very proud of its multicultural society. Canada is about celebrating all cultures, not making other cultures assimilate to the Western ways.

Source: Capt. (Ret.) Sanh Ngo

President, Atlantic Seafood Sauce Co. Ltd.

43 Litchfield Crescent

Halifax, N.S. B3P 2N4

### **Vietnam as a Country of Concern**

Far Eastern Economic Review  
June 27, 2003

The United States government is considering designating Vietnam as a country of particular concern because of an alleged recent increase in religious persecution.

"Vietnam has been warned several times in recent months," says one U.S. official, adding that the Bush administration is concerned about "severe religious persecution" in the northern and Central Highlands areas populated by Christian ethnic minorities. "There have been hundreds of church closings and forced renunciations of religious faith," the official claims.

If Vietnam is designated a country of particular concern, U.S. officials have the option of imposing economic sanctions against Hanoi, which in 2001 ratified a bilateral trade agreement with Washington.

Asian countries currently on the list include Burma, China and North Korea. Meanwhile, the U.S. House of Representatives is expected in July to pass a bill that would call on the Bush administration to impose sanctions on Vietnam for human-rights violations. The Senate is considering a resolution that would condemn Hanoi for human-rights violations but not impose sanctions yet.

### **Vietnamese political dissident Nguyen Dan Que jailed again**

(VOA, May 23, 2003)

The Vietnamese government's human rights abuses were the focus of Vietnam Human Rights Day at the U.S. Capitol. U.S. State Department country officer for Vietnam, Charles Jess, read a statement from U.S. Ambassador to Vietnam Raymond Burghardt: "I discussed human rights with Vietnamese officials on many occasions over the past year and urged both specific and general actions to improve human rights and religious freedom. We also met, as we are able, with reform activists and religious leaders, regardless of whether the Vietnamese government recognizes them."

Vietnamese who talk about the government's human rights abuses run grave risks. On March 17th, Dr. Nguyen Dan Que was jailed again. Thirteen years earlier, on May 11th, 1990, Dr. Que published a manifesto calling for an end to repression in Vietnam. For this, he was sentenced to twenty years in prison. Dr. Que was released in 1998 on condition that he leave Vietnam. He refused. He continues to speak out. And he is being heard. Dr. Torsten Wiesel, a Nobel laureate in medicine and a human rights advocate, explains why: "His stature, to me, is very much like that of [the late] Dr. [Andrei] Sakharov, the famous Russian dissident, because of his insistence on human rights -- his courage."

Professor Doan Viet Hoat, a prominent dissident, expresses the admiration of many Vietnamese: "I have been in jail with Dr. Que twice and I know his ideals. He has no other ideals than that Vietnam should have human rights and democracy. Without human rights, democracy, Vietnam cannot develop. Even a market economy cannot develop without human rights. And that is what he is trying for -- and peacefully."

By imprisoning Dr. Nguyen Dan Que and other critics, the government of Vietnam

tells the world that it is afraid -- afraid to let the people of Vietnam speak freely. But they will not be silenced.

## **AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL PRESS RELEASE**

18 June 2003

### Viet Nam: The crackdown continues - dissident sentenced for "espionage"

Amnesty International expressed profound shock and dismay at today's sentencing of dissident Dr Pham Hong Son to 13 years imprisonment after a closed trial lasting only one day. Diplomats who had formally requested to attend the hearing were refused entry to the court. Dr Pham Hong Son was charged with espionage and sentenced under Article 80 of the Viet Nam Criminal Code.

"Once again the Vietnamese authorities are showing blatant disregard for freedom of expression and fundamental human rights. To accuse Dr Pham Hong Son of espionage is a travesty of justice", the organization said.

Dr Pham Hong Son, a 35-year-old businessman and qualified medical doctor, and father of two young children, has been detained since March 2002 under conditions which contravene both Vietnamese and international law. He was arrested after translating an article from the United States embassy's website in Viet Nam, entitled "What is Democracy" and sending it to friends and senior party officials. He is now serving a long prison sentence solely for the peaceful

exercise of his fundamental rights to freedom of expression.

Dr Pham Hong Son is one of 21 other dissidents who signed a petition to the authorities in August 2002 which called for political reform.

The indictment which details Dr Pham Hong Son's alleged "crimes", names other dissidents in Viet Nam and Vietnamese in exile, with whom he had e-mail contact and shared information.

"This is a worrying indication of how closely the Vietnamese authorities monitored his private email and access to the Internet," Amnesty International emphasized.

Amongst the accusations noted against him are that he collected "materials with content denigrating and distorting the policy of the Party and the State, collecting materials and information and distributing them to exile reactionary persons for them to falsely accuse the State of violating human rights" and that he "actively prepared for the establishment of forces for pluralism and democracy in Viet Nam".

"Dr Pham Hong Son has not advocated violence or the overthrow of the Vietnamese government, neither has he passed on state secrets. He is an advocate of democracy, peaceful political change and human rights", Amnesty International said, "We consider him to be a prisoner of conscience who must be immediately and unconditionally released."

"This is yet another outrageous example of

Viet Nam using loosely-worded national security legislation to criminalize activities which are regarded as perfectly legal under international law and in most countries of the world," the organization added.

## **Background**

Under the *July 1988 Viet Nam Criminal Procedure Code*, the period of temporary detention for investigation cannot exceed two months for "less serious crimes", or four months for "serious crimes". However, if a person is being held for investigation of crimes "of particular danger to national security", this period can be further extended by the Chief Procurator. Dr. Pham Hong Son was detained for 15 months without trial.

In a crackdown which started around the beginning of 2002, other dissidents have been imprisoned, arrested, or placed under house arrest, many of them in connection with increased use of the Internet for advocating peaceful political reform and human rights. Dissident Nguyen Khac Toan was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment for "spying" in December 2002, and Le Chi Quang to four years' imprisonment in November 2002 under national security legislation alleging "propaganda against the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam".

At least five other prominent dissidents are in prison awaiting trial, including the respected military historian Pham Que Duong and Professor Tran Khue, arrested in December 2002. They are believed also to be facing charges of espionage under Article 80 of the Viet Nam Criminal Code. Dr Nguyen Dan Que, a prisoner of conscience

for 18 years before his release from detention in 1998, was re-arrested on 17 March 2003 and is currently detained without charge.

Montreal activist denounces Vietnam's repressive tactics: Today is world press freedom day.

Sentences are given for posting articles 'harmful to national security': PEN Canada

Bob Harvey  
CanWest News Service  
3 May 2003, Montreal Gazette

In Vietnam, use of the Internet to express your opinions has become a crime, says a Montreal physician.

Dr. Lam Thu Van, head of the Canadian branch of Democracy for Vietnam, said that "more and more dissident writers are being imprisoned after expressing their views on the Net."

Dr. Nguyen Dan Que is the most recent example.

The physician, activist and writer has spent 18 of his 61 years in prison because of his persistent campaign for democracy in Vietnam. And on March 17, he was arrested again for trying to send some of his writings abroad via the Internet.

Lam said that today, World Press Freedom Day, Canadians should remember Que and other writers like Le Chi Quang, a lawyer imprisoned for four years for writing an essay on democracy, and Nguyen Khac Toan, sentenced to 12 years for sending out reports of peasants' protests against corruption in Hanoi.

Other Vietnamese writers have been imprisoned for using media to protest

against government corruption, or lack of freedom, and Lam said the crackdown on dissidents and religious leaders has been escalating since it began in 2001.

The communist government tightly controls all media in Vietnam, including its sole provider of Internet access.

According to the writers' organization PEN Canada, Prime Minister Phan Van Khai ordered the monitoring of Vietnam's 5,000 Internet cafes last year to prevent access to "state secrets" and "reactionary documents." Internet users have received lengthy prison sentences for posting documents "harmful to national security," says PEN.

Que was one of five Vietnamese writers honoured last year by Human Rights Watch with grants from the estates of writers Dashiell Hammett and Lillian Hellman, awarded annually to those who have been targets of political persecution.

Since his last release from jail in 1998, Que has been under surveillance by local security officials but Lam said he still managed to circulate an underground review titled Tuong Lai (The Future), and his own Internet articles on respect for prisoners' human rights, the rights of ethnic minorities, the need for freedom of the media, and free elections in Vietnam.

Lam said Que's whereabouts have been unknown since his arrest, and his family has been denied permission to visit him and provide the medication he needs for his multiple health problems.

She said "it is alarming to see that Vietnam's blatant violations of its' citizens' rights have been ignored by most international donor states and economic aids organizations."

"The criterion for economic aid should be good compliance to the international

standards of democracy and human rights," said Lam.

Sameer Ahmed, a spokesperson for the foreign affairs department, said yesterday that over the past two decades Canada has contributed \$200 million to Vietnam in economic aid.

"Our three main objectives in giving economic aid is promoting good governance, alleviating poverty and developing the private sector. Developing democracy and human rights would certainly be part of that," he said.

## PROFILE

### **Nguyen Chi Thien - An internationally known Vietnamese dissident writer**

Date of birth: 27 Feb 1939 in Hanoi, Vietnam; years in prison in Vietnam: 27; exiled to the U.S.: 1995.

Originally written in Vietnamese, his poems have been translated into various languages including English, French, German, Chinese, Japanese, and Czech.

His main published books include:

- 1) Flowers from Hell (poetry)
- 2) Blood Seeds Become Poetry (poetry)
- 3) Ho?a Lo` (Hanoi's Hilton, or Furnace Fire)

He has been:

- 1) nominated twice for Nobel Prize in Literature for his outstanding works;
- 2) awarded two year scholarship in Strasbourg and St. Lo in France by the Parliament of Writers in Europe (Parlément des écrivains) to write and translate his writings;
- 3) listed in the *Who's Who in Twentieth-*

*Century World Poetry*, London & New York: Routledge, 2000;

4) awarded the Amsterdam Poetry Prize and the American PEN Freedom Prize.

In total, Thien spent 27 years in prison in Vietnam as follows:

1) First imprisonment: 1961-1964 (for writing poetry critical of the Hanoi regime)

2) Second imprisonment: 1966-1977 (for alleged political disturbance).

3) Third imprisonment: 1977-1991

After being released in 1977, he wrote all the poems that he composed mentally while in prison. One day, he sneaked into the British Embassy in Hanoi and handed to a diplomat his collection of poems. Once he left the embassy, he was immediately arrested and imprisoned for another 12 years.

He was finally released in 1991, thanks to the intervention of many international human rights organizations and governments from around the world. He was allowed to leave Vietnam for the U.S. in 1995. In all, Thien spent 27 years in prison for being a poet who truly expressed himself in poetry. He currently lives in Garden Grove, California.

(Adapted from the introduction of the poet at an appearance in California)

### **New Figures of Vietnamese Population in Canada**

According to Census 2001 conducted by Statistics Canada, there were 151,410 people of Vietnamese origin in Canada in 2001.

This figure shows an increase of 61% from 1991 (94,250) and 11% from 1996 (136,810).

### **Distribution by Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs, major cities)**

|                  |        |
|------------------|--------|
| Toronto          | 45,100 |
| Montréal         | 25,605 |
| Vancouver        | 22,865 |
| Calgary          | 11,595 |
| Edmonton         | 8,990  |
| Ottawa           | 6,090  |
| Winnipeg         | 3,495  |
| Hamilton         | 3,405  |
| Kitchener        | 3,320  |
| London           | 1,880  |
| Windsor          | 1,770  |
| Guelph           | 1,410  |
| Québec           | 1,050  |
| Regina           | 915    |
| Nanaimo          | 850    |
| Saskatoon        | 770    |
| Victoria         | 730    |
| Halifax          | 730    |
| St. Catherines & |        |
| Niagara          | 675    |
| Hull             | 560    |
| Sherbrooke       | 275    |
| Kingston         | 255    |
| Thunder Bay      | 215    |
| Yellowknife      | 175    |
| Moncton          | 80     |
| Trois Rivières   | 75     |
| St. John's       | 70     |
| Fredericton      | 40     |
| Whitehorse       | 40     |

### Distribution by Provinces

|                       |        |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Ontario               | 67,455 |
| Quebec                | 28,310 |
| British Columbia      | 27,195 |
| Alberta               | 21,495 |
| Manitoba              | 3,760  |
| Saskatchewan          | 1,865  |
| Nova Scotia           | 795    |
| New Brunswick         | 235    |
| Northwest Territories | 175    |
| Yukon                 | 40     |
| Prince Edward Island  | 20     |
| Nunavut               | 10     |

### **Vietnamese Canadian Federation**

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### In Comparison: Other Asian Communities

|                            |            |
|----------------------------|------------|
| Chinese                    | 1,094,700  |
| Filipino                   | 327,545    |
| Korean                     | 101,715    |
| Japanese                   | 85,225     |
| Cambodian                  | 20,430     |
| Laotian                    | 16,950     |
| Total Canadian population: | 29,639,035 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 2001,  
*Ethnocultural Portrait of Canada*

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The Federation welcomes contributions to this publication from its member associations and from the public, as well as suggestions or comments that may help improve its format or enrich its content.

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