



MEDIA ADVISORY

June 17, 2005

CONTACT:

Steven Propper
(202) 354-8283
VietnamPress@mac.com

Prime Minister Phan Van Khai of Vietnam to Visit the United States

Vietnamese Prime Minister Phan Van Khai will be visiting the United States this Sunday, June 19 through Saturday, June 25.

During his trip, Prime Minister Khai will make stops in the following cities:

- Seattle
- Washington
- New York
- Boston

In addition to meeting with President George W. Bush to discuss the future of U.S.-Vietnam relations and strategies to strengthen existing cooperation, Prime Minister Khai will visit with business leaders from numerous U.S. corporations.

Enclosed are several documents providing information pertaining to the trip, including:

- Press Release;
- Biography of the prime minister;
- Explanation of the WTO accession process, both generally and as it relates to Vietnam;
- Fact sheet on Vietnam's tourism market;
- Background information on U.S.-Vietnam relations; and
- Official Vietnamese delegation list.
- *Washington Post*: "Vietnam, U.S. to Improve Intelligence, Military Ties: Premier Discusses Goals Before Visit." Published June 17, 2005

We hope that you will find these materials helpful in your coverage of this historic visit, and we are happy to provide any further assistance you may require.

If you have questions for the U.S.-Vietnam Trade Council or the U.S.-ASEAN Business Council, please contact Steven Propper via phone at (202) 354-8283 or e-mail at VietnamPress@mac.com.

To contact Chien Bach in the Office of Public Affairs of the Embassy of Vietnam, call (202) 861-0737x228 or (202) 550-5518, or send an e-mail to chienbach@vietnamembassy-usa.org.



PRESS RELEASE

June 17, 2005

CONTACT:

Steven Propper
(202) 354-8283
VietnamPress@mac.com

Prime Minister of Vietnam to Visit United States *First visit by Vietnamese leader in 30 years seen as next step to strengthening ties*

WASHINGTON – During the 10 years since the United States and Vietnam normalized relations, Vietnam has become one of the fastest-growing economies in the world. It has made tremendous strides in international development, becoming an active and productive member of the global economy.

Because of this progress, Vietnam stands today on the precipice of accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO).

This month, Vietnamese Prime Minister Phan Van Khai will make a historic visit to the United States to promote strong bilateral relations with the United States and highlight the vibrant business climate that has developed between the two nations. During his weeklong trip, the prime minister will travel to Seattle, Washington, New York and Boston.

On June 21, Prime Minister Khai will meet with President Bush at the White House to discuss the future of U.S.-Vietnam relations and strategies to strengthen existing cooperation.

U.S.-Vietnam business relations have grown significantly since 2001, when the two countries entered a Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA) promoting economic cooperation and increased trade. The U.S.-Vietnam Trade Council (USVTC) and the U.S.-ASEAN Business Council (USABC) have been working since 1989 to develop new trade and investment opportunities that will build upon the countries' already spirited economic relationship.

As USABC President Matthew Daley points out, "Numerous U.S. companies have found that, not only does Vietnam offer fertile space for business and investment opportunities, it also welcomes corporate and economic activity to its shores, making it an excellent place to do business." Emphasizing the importance of continued economic cooperation and bilateral talks between the two nations, Daley looks forward to Vietnam's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) as the next key step in normalization.

According to Virginia B. Foote, USVTC president and co-founder, "The visit of the prime minister to the United States is truly historic. U.S. businesses have developed strong ties with Vietnam, and commerce between our nations is at an all-time high. The prime minister has taken bold steps to initiate important reforms, and he brings to the people of the United States a message that the Vietnamese invite Americans to see for themselves the beauty of their country."



Following a meeting with Prime Minister Khai in Hanoi, Vietnam, last month, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Robert Zoellick agreed that Vietnam is likely to be in the spotlight this year. According to Zoellick, “This is obviously an important year in U.S.-Vietnam relations because it is the 10th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic ties.” He also emphasized the strong support of the United States for Vietnam accession to the WTO, stressing that “[the U.S.] is committed to working with Vietnam to try to move forward as rapidly as it can.”

Vietnamese Ambassador to the U.S. Nguyen Tam Chien echoed these sentiments, saying that the visit is “a historic opportunity to show how deep relations between Vietnam and the United States have grown over the past 10 years, and to pave the way for an even closer friendship between our governments and business communities.”

To underscore the strong business relationship with Vietnam, a delegation of more than 30 senior government officials and 80 Vietnamese business leaders will accompany Prime Minister Khai. According to Foote, “The strength of this delegation demonstrates that Vietnam is indeed open for business.”

The USABC and the USVTC are also co-hosting a Business Forum and Gala Dinner and helping provide overall support.

Portions of the prime minister’s events are sponsored by ACE American Insurance Company, American International Group (AIG), Boeing, Citigroup Inc., Gap Inc., Motorola, Inc., Nike, New York Life International, LLC, Procter & Gamble and Vietnam Partners, LLC and Mr. Jack Tate.

About the U.S.-Vietnam Trade Council and the U.S.-ASEAN Business Council:

The U.S.-Vietnam Trade Council (USVTC) has played a leadership role in rebuilding a relationship between the U.S. and Vietnam, contributing to normalization of relations and improving the bilateral trade and investment environment. USVTC played a key role in the negotiation and implementation of the U.S.-Vietnam Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA) in 2001 and has worked closely with Vietnam on its next major step in economic integration with the world: accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO).

The U.S.-ASEAN Business Council (USABC) is America’s leading private business organization dedicated to promoting increased trade and investment between the United States and the member nations of ASEAN. The Council’s membership includes 150 of the Fortune 500 American companies with trade and investment interests in the ASEAN region. The Council’s members represent diverse industries, including aerospace, agribusiness, automobiles, computers and information technology, media and entertainment industry, consumer goods, energy exploration and development, express delivery services, financial services, health care and pharmaceuticals, mining, software and telecommunications. For information on the U.S.-ASEAN Business Council or general information on the ASEAN region, visit the Council’s website at www.us-asean.org.

At the beginning of 2005, the USABC and the USVTC began joining forces and integrating their efforts in the United States and in the region. As the two councils consolidate their activities and services, USVTC members will have access to the membership benefits of the USABC. This new partnership will expand the work in the ASEAN region and provide continued assistance to U.S. companies. Both organizations have worked to make the prime minister’s trip a success.

Portions of the prime minister's events are sponsored by:



And, Mr. Jack Tate.

Prime Minister H.E. Phan Van Khai

Phan Van Khai became Prime Minister of Vietnam in 1997. Prior to being elected Prime Minister, Khai served as Deputy Prime Minister from 1992 to 1997.

Khai was born on December 25, 1933 in Tan Thong Hoi village, a suburb of today's Ho Chi Minh City. Khai studied at the Moscow University of Economics for five years. He began working as a specialist in the General Department of the State Planning Committee and was later promoted to Chief of a Section.

Khai went on to become deputy mayor of Ho Chi Minh City, finally becoming the city's mayor in 1985. Five years later, he assumed the post of Chairman of the State Planning Committee and would keep that position until becoming Deputy Prime Minister.

Prime Minister Khai is married with two children.



¹ Copyright© Polak Matthew/Corbis Sigma. All Rights Reserved. Unauthorized use of this image constitutes copyright infringement and shall entitle Corbis to exercise all rights and remedies under applicable copyright law. If you would like to license the right to use this image, please contact Anelka Shulkitas of Corbis Corporation, New York, at 212-375-7614.

WTO Accession: Vietnam's Status

Vietnam applied for WTO membership in January 1995 and is among 25 countries (including Saudi Arabia, Russia, and Ukraine) seeking WTO accession. Vietnam has set a goal of acceding to the global trading body in 2005.

148 countries are currently members of the WTO. WTO accession for Vietnam involves agreement by Vietnam to accept the WTO rules through multilateral negotiations, and to conclude bilateral negotiations with interested Members on market access for goods and services.

Vietnam's 10th and most recent Working Party meeting was held on 20 May 2005. At this meeting, new Working Party Chairman Eirik Glenne urged Vietnam to complete bilaterals in the "next couple of months" if it were to hope for accession in December 2005. It is therefore currently working intensively to close with its trading partners, including the United States, before its next Working Party meeting in September 2005, with the goal of acceding joining during the next WTO Ministerial in December 2005 in Hong Kong.

Vietnam has to date conclude bilateral negotiations with the EU (October 2004), Chile (November 2004), Argentina (November 2004), Brazil (November 2004), Singapore (December 2004), Uruguay (April 2005), Korea (June 2005), and Japan (June 2005).

Primer: World Trade Organization (WTO) Accession²

According to Article XII of the WTO Agreement, accession to the WTO will be "on terms to be agreed" between the acceding government and the WTO. Accession to the WTO is essentially a process of negotiation — quite different from the largely automatic processes of accession to other international entities, like the IMF.

Because each accession working party makes decisions by consensus, all interested WTO members must agree that their individual concerns have been met and outstanding issues resolved in the course of bilateral and multilateral negotiations.

All documentation examined by the accession working party during the process of negotiation remains restricted until completion of the process.

Eligible applicants

According to Article XII of the WTO Agreement, "Any state or customs territory having full autonomy in the conduct of its trade policies is eligible to accede to the WTO on terms agreed between it and WTO members."

² Source: *The WTO website at www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/acc_e/acces_e.htm.*

The request for accession

The accession process commences with the submission of a formal written request for accession by the applicant government. The General Council establishes a working party to examine the accession request and, ultimately, submit its findings to the General Council for approval. The working party is open to all members of the WTO.

Submission of memorandum on the foreign trade regime

The applicant government presents a memorandum covering all aspects of its trade and legal regime to the working party. This memorandum serves as the basis for the working party's detailed fact-finding. Subsequent working party meetings involve the examination of questions from WTO members based on the information provided in the memorandum and replies provided by the applicant government.

Conditions of entry

After examining all aspects of the existing trade and legal regimes of the acceding government, the working party goes into the substantive part of the multilateral negotiations involved in accessions. This stage of the process determines the terms and conditions of entry for the applicant government.

Terms and conditions include commitments the applicant government must make to observe WTO rules and disciplines upon accession, as well as the transitional periods required to make any legislative or structural changes necessary to implementing these commitments.

Bilateral negotiations

Concurrent with the multilateral negotiation process, the applicant government engages in bilateral negotiations with interested working party members on concessions and commitments involving market access for goods and services. The results of these bilateral negotiations are consolidated into a document, which is part of the final "accession package."

The final "accession package"

The "accession package" consists of three documents, which represent the results of both the multilateral and bilateral phases outlined above. These include:

- Report of the working party, containing a summary of proceedings and conditions of entry;
- Protocol of Accession; and
- Schedules of agreed-upon goods and services market access commitments.

Approval of the "accession package"

Once both the working party's Draft Report and Protocol of Accession and the market access commitments in goods and services are completed to the satisfaction of members of the working party, the "accession package" is adopted at a final formal meeting of the working party.

The documents are then presented to the General Council or the Ministerial Conference for adoption. Once approved by the General Council or the Ministerial Conference, the accessions package is redistributed as a non-restricted document.

Two final documents will be issued, including:

- The decision of the General Council
- The Protocol of Accession
The Protocol of Accession provides a statement of the entrant's accession to the WTO Agreement, defines the schedules and outlines final provisions for timing of acceptance, protocol and full membership in the WTO.

Becoming a full member

Once approved by the General Council of Ministerial Conference, the applicant is free to sign the Protocol of Accession, stating that it accepts the approved accessions package, subject to ratification in its national parliament. Normally, a period of three months from the signing of the Protocol of Accession is given for ratification to take place.

Thirty days after the applicant government notifies the WTO Secretariat that it has completed its ratification procedures, the applicant government becomes a full member of the WTO.

Vietnam Travel and Tourism: Fact Sheet

Geography

- Vietnam encompasses an area of 329,560 square-kilometers (204,779 square-miles) and is home to a population of 83 million people.
- Northern Vietnam is characterized as a Southern Mediterranean climate. It has hot, dry summers and cool, rainy winters. Southern Vietnam is a tropical monsoon climate, characterized by humid, warm temperatures year-round and especially high rainfall in summer months.
- Most of Vietnam is a flat delta with central highlands, and foothills and mountains in the extreme northwestern part of the country. The highest point in Vietnam is Ngoc Linh near the border with China, which measures 3,143 meters (10,312 feet) high.

Tourism Facts and Overview

- According to the Vietnam National Administration of Tourism, the five-month estimate of tourist arrivals in 2005 has already reached 1,379,684, up 19.4 percent from May 2004. In 2004, the country saw a 25 percent rise in tourism – pushing it up to approximately 2,927,876 million foreign tourists (272,473 of which were Americans) and close to 13 million domestic tourists. Korea and China made up the largest traveling constituency, while an increase in holiday tourists visited from Russia, New Zealand, Thailand, Australia and Indonesia.
- Vietnam has 2,243 kilometers (1,400 miles) of coastline and beaches and 105 small islands off its southern shore, offering pristine beaches, exotic wildlife and complete isolation.
- There are over 100 hotels and resorts throughout Vietnam, as well as multiple cruises and guided tours of rainforests, cities and neighboring countries.
- One U.S. Dollar will garnish approximately 15,870 Vietnamese Dong, allowing for a favorable exchange rate for many tourists who visit the country.
- Top sites among the many places to visit in Vietnam include Hue's Imperial Tombs, which contain classic Vietnamese architecture, Halong Bay, which features over 3,000 small islands rising from the Gulf of Tonkin. Also exciting are Hanoi's Old Quarter and Saigon's outdoor markets, Buddhist temples and pagodas. And, of course, there is the option of swimming and snorkeling off Vietnam's central coastal region in the South China Sea.
- Access to Vietnam is increasing, now offering not only comprehensive regional service, but also direct flights from London and San Francisco. Although the country still has a primitive transportation network, a national railway, small planes, bicycles and rickshaws suffice to transport visitors to the country's wealth of tourist sites.

Chronology of U.S.-Vietnam Relations³

- April 30, 1975** North Vietnamese forces take over the southern part of Vietnam, ending the war. Washington extends an embargo to all of Vietnam and breaks diplomatic relations.
- 1978** Talks between Hanoi and Washington on normalizing relations break down.
- 1988** Under the Reagan Administration, Vietnam begins cooperation with the United States to resolve the fate of American servicemen missing in action (MIA).
- April 1991** Under the Bush Administration, U.S. humanitarian aid to war victims begins.
- December 1991** Washington lifts the ban on organized U.S. travel to Vietnam.
- July 2, 1993** The Clinton Administration clears the way for resumption of international lending including IMF and World Bank to Vietnam.
- February 3, 1994** President Clinton lifts the trade embargo.
- July 11, 1995** President Clinton announces “normalization of relations” with Vietnam.
- August 6, 1995** The U.S. and Vietnam both officially open embassies in each other’s capitals.
- May 1996** U.S. presents Vietnam with trade agreement blueprint.
- May 9, 1997** Former Congressman Pete Peterson (D-FL) takes up post as U.S. Ambassador in Hanoi. Le Van Bang officially becomes Vietnam’s Ambassador in Washington, D.C.
- March 11, 1998** President Clinton issues waiver of the Jackson-Vanik Amendment for Vietnam.
- November, 2000** President Clinton makes historic trip to Vietnam.
- September-October, 2001** The BTA passes the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate.
- November 28, 2001** The BTA is ratified by the Vietnam National Assembly.
- December 7, 2001** The U.S.-Vietnam Bilateral Trade Agreement is signed into force.
- December 12, 2003** Vietnam WTO negotiators participate in a Working Party Meeting in Geneva. Bilateral discussions are held with the U.S.
- June 23, 2004** President Bush designates Vietnam as a recipient of the \$15 billion plan to fight HIV/AIDS globally and designates Vietnam a “focus country.”
- December 10, 2004** The BTA is renewed by President Bush.
- June 19-25, 2005** Prime Minister Phan Van Khai visits the United States.
- 2006** Vietnam is hosting the 2006 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Summit.

³ Courtesy: U.S. Vietnam Trade Council, last updated March 15, 2005.

**LIST OF THE DELEGATION ACCOMPANYING PRIME
MINISTER PHAN VĂN KHẢI**

Prime Minister	Phan Văn Khải
Deputy Prime Minister	Vũ Khoan
Minister of Finance	Nguyễn Sinh Hùng
Minister, Chairman of Government Office	Đoàn Mạnh Giao
Minister of Justice	Uông Chu Lưu
Minister of Health	Trần Thị Trung Chiến
Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development	Cao Đức Phát
Deputy Foreign Minister	Lê Văn Bằng
Deputy Minister of Defence	Nguyễn Huy Hiệu
Deputy Minister of Public Security	Nguyễn Văn Hương
Deputy Minister of Planning and Investment	Nguyễn Bích Đạt
Deputy Minister of Trade	Lương Văn TỰ
Deputy Minister of Finance	Lê Thị Băng Tâm
Vice Chairman of Government Office	Nguyễn Quốc Huy
Deputy Minister of Post and Telecommunication	Trần Đức Lai
Deputy Minister of Training and Education	Trần Văn Nhung
Deputy Minister of Transport	Trần Doãn Thọ
Chairman of the Academy for Science and Technology	Đặng Vũ Minh

Head of the Committee for Research of PM	Trần Xuân Giá
Assistant Prime Minister	Kiều Đình Thụ
Chairman of the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City	Lê Thanh Hải
Chairman of the People's Committee of Da Nang City	Hoàng Tuấn Anh
Chairman of the People's Committee of Hải Phòng City	Trịnh Quang Sử
Chairman of the People's Committee of Hue City	Nguyễn Văn Cao
Chairman of the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Vũ Tiến Lộc
Deputy Chairman of the External Affairs of National Assembly (NA)	Tôn Nữ Thị Ninh
Member of NA, Chairman of the People's Committee of Quang Nam Province	Nguyễn Xuân Phúc
Member of NA, Chairman of the History Science Association	Dương Trung Quốc
Member of NA, Vice Director of Children Hospital No. 2	Trần Đông A
Vice Chairman of NA Office	Nguyễn Sỹ Dũng
Head of the Vietnam Association of Protestants	Thái Phước Trường
Head of Board of Management of Hi-Tech Park of HCMC	Phạm Chánh Trực

The Washington Post

Vietnam, U.S. to Improve Intelligence, Military Ties *Premier Discusses Goals Before Visit*

By Ellen Nakashima

The Washington Post

© 2005 The Washington Post Company. Reprinted by Permission.

June 17, 2005

HANOI, June 16 -- Once enemies in battle, Vietnam and the United States will cooperate in the exchange of intelligence on terrorism and transnational crime, and Vietnam will send military officers for training in the United States, Prime Minister Phan Van Khai said Thursday on the eve of the first U.S. trip by a top Vietnamese Communist leader.

The intelligence and military cooperation agreements will be announced when Khai visits next week, marking the highest-level visit to the United States since the Communists won the war in 1975. He will meet with President Bush and Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld on Tuesday.

The move to forge solid military ties between Vietnam and the United States shows how far the relationship has advanced in the 10 years since President Bill Clinton established formal diplomatic relations. The trip will be a milestone, analysts said, a signal that a mature relationship based on mutual interests in security and trade is beginning to take shape.

"During the war, Vietnam and the United States were opponents," Khai said during a 75-minute interview at his office in the capital, which is within walking distance of the mausoleum holding the embalmed body of Ho Chi Minh, the independence leader and North Vietnamese president during the war. "Now that 30 years have elapsed since the end of the war, it is our policy to put aside the past and look to the future and a better relationship between the two countries."

Khai, an economic modernizer, will meet Bill Gates, the chairman of Microsoft Corp., and ring the bell on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange. He will also face questions about Vietnam's human rights record. Congressional leaders and leaders in the Vietnamese American community are pressing Vietnam to allow greater religious and political freedom.

One of Khai's goals is to persuade Bush to declare his support for Vietnam's accession to the World Trade Organization, which would allow Vietnam to compete on more even footing in a region nervously eyeing China's growing economic power.

Khai's trip is part of a wider effort by Vietnam to establish stronger relations globally, and analysts say the trip's success is crucial if economic reforms are to continue to flourish.

Khai also said he wanted to reach out to the sizable Vietnamese American community, saying, "They are an integral part of our nation and a very important resource for our country."

The Washington Post

"Some stood on that side, some on the other side, even in one family" during the war, Khai said. "A lot of suffering has been put on the Vietnamese people. That's why we would like to put behind us the past and look forward to the future."

Khai, 71, was a member of Vietnam's revolutionary youth group in 1947, served as a government planner during the Vietnam War and was chosen prime minister by the country's Communist-governed National Assembly in 1997.

He said the intelligence agreement with the United States would extend to money-laundering and would entail the creation of positions to handle intelligence-sharing in the U.S. Embassy in Hanoi as well as in the Vietnamese Embassy in Washington.

"Terrorism has become a global threat," Khai said. "To eliminate terrorism . . . and to prevent it from causing catastrophic consequences to innocent people has become a pressing issue that requires joint efforts and cooperation of different countries. Vietnam is not an exception regarding this threat."

By terrorism, Khai was referring to violent anti-government activists rather than al Qaeda or other radical Islamic organizations, which are not known to have a presence in Vietnam.

The United States wants Vietnam's cooperation on issues such as drug smuggling, piracy and eventually nuclear proliferation, said Matthew P. Daley, former deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian affairs and Pacific affairs and now President of the US-ASEAN Business Council. "There's a range of future possibilities out there that are not strictly terrorist."

Though Khai said Vietnam's participation in the International Military Education Training program will be limited for now to English language and medical training for a handful of military officers, it is a significant sign that Vietnam is willing to engage the United States in defense cooperation, analysts said.

"IMET is a major breakthrough," said Carlyle A. Thayer, a defense analyst with the Australian Defense Force Academy who just completed a teaching appointment at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies in Washington and is in Hanoi to consult with the Defense Ministry. Vietnam had been concerned that participating in the program would invite unwanted scrutiny of its human rights record, but by agreeing to join, he said, "it has put its major objection aside."

It is difficult to overstate the extent of the two countries' diplomatic progress, analysts and former U.S. officials say. The arduous process to forge cooperation in searching for remains of U.S. prisoners of war and soldiers missing in action began in the late 1980s.

Today, notes Douglas "Pete" Peterson, the first U.S. ambassador to Vietnam after the war and a former prisoner of war there, the progress made on the POW-MIA issue has become "the lubricant" of the relationship.

The Washington Post

Since 1988, Vietnam has helped the United States recover and identify the remains of more than 500 U.S. service members killed or missing during the war, and the United States has helped Vietnam find the remains of hundreds of soldiers missing since the war.

In the last 18 months, three U.S. naval warships have docked in Vietnam. More such visits are expected, though no one is contemplating stationing U.S. military personnel or reopening bases in the near future, said analysts and former U.S. officials.

Clinton's successful trip to Vietnam in 2000, the first by an American president since the war, set the stage for Khai's visit. The signing that year of a bilateral trade agreement greatly boosted trade. Since 2001, when the pact took effect, trade with the United States has gone from \$1.5 billion to \$6.4 billion in 2004, 20 times higher than it was a decade ago, Khai noted. Vietnamese exports to the United States have soared from \$800 million in 2001 to \$5 billion last year.

Vietnam still has a long way to go, business leaders contend. They say it needs to make progress on a variety of issues, including opening access to financial service sectors and improving intellectual property protection.

When Khai -- who is bringing a delegation of more than 200 people, including 81 business people -- arrives in Washington, he will meet congressional leaders who will urge that Vietnam's economic progress be matched by progress in lifting restrictions on churches and political dissent. In September, the United States placed Vietnam on its list of countries about which it has concerns regarding religious freedom.

In the interview, Khai referred to Vietnam's "ultimate revolutionary goal" of "freedom and democracy," but said, "Political reforms and economic reforms should be closely harmonized."

"We have no prisoners of conscience in Vietnam," he said in response to criticism. In addition, he said, "the history of Vietnam for thousands of years has shown that there has never been a religious conflict in this nation."

This year, the government said that forced renunciations of faith were illegal and that unofficial churches, especially in the central highlands, should be given assistance to register legally.

But for critics among the more than 1 million Vietnamese Americans, that is not enough. "The first thing we request is that Mr. Khai restore freedom and democracy for the Vietnamese people," said Tan Nguyen, chairman of the civic organization Vietnamese Community of Washington, D.C., Maryland and Virginia. Members are planning to hold a demonstration in front of the White House when Khai meets Bush.

Vietnam and the United States also will announce the resumption of U.S. adoptions of Vietnamese children. Before the suspension of all international adoptions here in 2002, U.S. adoptions of Vietnamese children exceeded 700 a year.