announced, and Hieu was named as its Secretary General. He represents the Socialist Party on the NFLSV Central Committee. At the First Congress of the NFLSV in February 1962, he was elected Secretary General of the front. He retained that post until he was sent to Prague in November 1963. In June 1962 Hieu began a five-month tour which took him to Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Indonesia, China, and North Korea as the head of an NFLSV friendship delegation. The group also attended the congress of the International Organization of Journalists in Budapest, the Sixth Assembly of Member Organs of the World Federation of Democratic Youth in Warsaw, the Seventh Congress of the International Union of Students in Leningrad, and the World Congress for General Disarmament and Peace in Moscow. It was given a triumphal welcome when it reached Hanoi after completing its tour in October. According to the North Vietnamese newspaper Nhan Dan some months later, Hieu was embraced by Ho Chi Minh during ceremonies at the Second National Assembly in the course of his visit there.

After being assigned to Prague, Hieu attended the World Peace Council meeting in Warsaw in November 1963 and went to Moscow in December for celebration of the third anniversary of the founding of the NFLSV. He made a friendship visit to Cuba in January 1964, attended the Budapest meeting of the World Federation of Democratic Lawyers in March, and returned to Budapest in April for a World Peace Council meeting. In May 1964 Hieu went to Albania for a Communist celebration, stopping in Paris on route to visit the DRV delegation there. He headed the NFLSV delegation to the Peking Symposium in August, returning in October for national day celebrations, and attended national day celebrations in Algeria in November. Later in November Hieu led the NFLSV delegation to the international conference for solidarity with the Vietnamese people, against US aggression, and for the defense of peace. From 4 December 1964 until 15 January 1965, with the exception of ten days in December during which he returned to Prague for NFLSV founding anniversary celebrations, Hieu was in Peking as head of the delegation for Cambodian-Vietnamese border discussions.

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According to his official NFLSV biography, Hieu was the first director of the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency and the Voice of South Vietnam Liberation Radio. He has also been a Vice Chairman of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization and of the Patriotic and Democratic Journalists Association, Secretary General of the South Vietnam Peace Committee, and a member of the Executive Committee of the International Organization of Journalists, but it is not clear whether he continues to hold any of those offices. Hieu's wife, Ma Thi Chu, is also an NFLSV Central Committee member and is stationed with him in Prague. They reportedly have one child.

NGUYEN VAN NGOI

A superior bonze of the Tien Thien sect of the Cao Dai religion, Nguyen Van Ngoi was named to the first NFLSV Central Committee in 1962 and was appointed to the Presidium at the second congress of the NFLSV in January 1964. Ngoi has also been identified as a member of the Central Region Zone committee of the NFLSV. He has apparently been with the NFLSV since 1960.

Reportedly born in My Tho in 1900, Nguyen Van Ngoi studied at the Teachers Training College in Saigon and taught at the Tam Binh School in Vinh Long Province until about 1954. He has been a practicing Cao Daist since 1927, first in the Tay Ninh sect and later in the Tien Thien sect. He is said to have been President of the Vinh Long Lien Viet Association and of the Cao Dai Committee for the National Welfare during the anti-French resistance period. This may refer to the Cao Dai Cuu Quoc Nambo (Cao Dai National Salvation Association of South Vietnam), in which Ngoi was reported to be an official in 1948 and 1951.

NFLSV sources state that Ngoi settled in Soc Sai, Ben Tre (Kien Hoa) Province, the seat of the Tien Thien sect, in 1954. He was reportedly given the rank of Phoi Su (equivalent to archbishop) in 1955 and that of Ngoc Dau Su (venerable bonze) in 1958. He apparently came to NFLSV-controlled territory in 1960 and had become affiliated with the Central Region Zone committee by the time of his election to the Central Committee.
NGUYEN VAN TAI

Nguyen Van Tai, a journalist, is Secretary General of the Saigon - Gia Dinh Committee of the NFLSV. He was elected to the Executive Committee of the South Vietnam Patriotic and Democratic Journalists Association in September 1963. At that time he was identified as the former editor in chief of Tuan San Phong Thuong Mai Saigon (Saigon Chamber of Commerce Weekly). Tai is reportedly a member of the Saigon - Gia Dinh branch of the Radical Socialist Party, an NFLSV component.

Tai was born in Long An Province in 1930 and studied at the Asian Linguistic School in Paris. He became involved in nationalistic resistance movements while in France and was an official in the Vietnamese Student Association there. After his return to Vietnam he became affiliated with the Tuan San Phong Thuong Mai Saigon, writing for the paper under the pen names Phi Linh and Van Tai. He was reportedly a member of the Governing Board of the South Vietnam Journalists Union in 1959 and 1960. Tai had become affiliated with the NFLSV by early 1962; he was elected to the Saigon - Gia Dinh committee as a representative of the Patriotic and Democratic Journalists Association in February of that year. (CONT)

NGUYEN VAN TI

Nguyen Van Ti, listed as a new member of the NFLSV Central Committee in January 1964, is apparently an alias. Ti is identified as a composer, but his real name is unknown. (CONT)

NGUYEN VAN TIENT

Nguyen Van Tien has represented the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam (NFLSV) at the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) in Cairo since May 1963. Tien, who was named to the NFLSV Central Committee in January 1964, has been assigned to missions abroad in behalf of the front since 1962. The UAR Government agreed in May 1966
to the establishment of an NFLSV mission at government level, but the front has not yet announced the appointment of the mission head. Until a permanent NFLSV representative is assigned, Tien is heading both the political and the AAPSO representation in Cairo, but a recent report states that he plans to leave the UAR permanently in the near future. Since his arrival in Cairo, Tien has done considerable traveling for both the NFLSV and the AAPSO and has made frequent public statements on NFLSV policies. His most recent trip took him to Havana for the Tricontinental Conference in January 1966, back to the NFLSV headquarters in Vietnam, on to Moscow for the 23rd Conference of the Soviet Communist Party, and back to Cairo in May.

The NFLSV biography of Tien states that he was born in My Tho in 1919, but a passport issued to him in January 1963 gives his birth date as 1922. He is, according to the NFLSV, a devoted professor who has participated in the "patriotic movement" since 1945 and who has been responsible for missions abroad since 1962. These missions have included the AAPSO conference in Moshi, Tanganyika, in February 1963, May Day celebrations in Peking and an AAPSO meeting in Cyprus in September, and an Afro-Asian jurists meeting in Guinea, followed by a trip to Ghana, in December. In March 1964 he attended an AAPSO conference in Algiers; in October he went to Peking for national day celebrations; and in December he made a trip to the Soviet Union to celebrate the founding of the NFLSV. During his trip to the USSR, the decision to open an NFLSV office in Moscow was announced. Tien led an NFLSV delegation to Cuban revolutionary anniversary celebrations in January 1965; in February he went to Algiers for an Afro-Asian Economic Seminar; and in May and June he accompanied NFLSV Central Committee members Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh on a goodwill visit to several African countries. As of January 1964, he was serving as Chairman of the AAPSO Committee for Aid and Assistance to the South Vietnamese People. Tien, who states that he comes from a Buddhist family, is married and has three daughters. (cont.)
PHAM XUAN THAI

Named to the NFLSV Central Committee in early 1962 and re-elected as a Presidium member in January 1964, Pham Xuan Thai is also President of the South Vietnamese Liberation Federation of Trade Unions (SVLFTU), the NFLSV labor organization whose name was changed from Liberation Workers (or Labor) Association in April 1965. Nothing is known of Thai's background, but he has headed the labor association at least since his first election to the NFLSV Central Committee. He often issues public statements in the name of the Liberation Federation of Trade Unions, and in May 1965 he is said to have spoken to an NFLSV military congress in the name of the People's Revolutionary Party, the Marxist-Leninist party controlled by the North Vietnamese Lao Dang Party. The NFLSV has announced that all activities of the Liberation Federation of Trade Unions will now be placed under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party. (CON) According to a 3 May 1966 Hanoi radio broadcast, the fifth anniversary of the SVLFTU was held in a "liberated" area in South Vietnam on 27 April, presided over by NFLSV President Nguyen Huu Tho and Thai. Thai acknowledged messages of international solidarity received by the SVLFTU from the WFTU and trade unions of East Germany, North Korea, Rumania, and the French Miners' Trade Union. (CONT) PHAM XUAN VY

The name of Pham Xuan Vy, described as a professor, was included in the list of new NFLSV Central Committee members announced in January 1964. The name is apparently an alias, however, and his real identity is unknown. (CON) PHAN LAC TUYEN

A former officer in the South Vietnamese Army, Captain Phan Lac Tuyen left Vietnam after the failure of the attempted anti-Diem coup of November 1960, in which he had participated.
He appeared in the NFLSV ranks in late 1963, and in September of that year his appointment to the Executive Committee of the South Vietnam Patriotic and Democratic Journalists Association was announced by Hanoi radio. Tuyen's status as a journalist apparently derives from his work on military publications under the Diem government. He was the editor in chief of Tap San Dai Hoc Quan (Military Review), published by the Vietnamese Military Academy at Dalat, and reportedly also wrote for such other military periodicals as the magazine Phung Su (To Serve).

Specifics of Tuyen's role in the attempted coup are unknown, but he fled Vietnam for Phnom Penh, Cambodia, along with other coup participants early in November 1960 and apparently remained in Cambodia until he joined the NFLSV sometime in late 1963. By August 1961 Tuyen was reported to be the leader of a group among the exiled Vietnamese who wanted to leave Cambodia and try to obtain commissions in the Viet Cong forces, because they preferred Communism to the continuation of the Diem regime. The Vietnamese were released from Cambodian government custody in January 1962, and at that time it was reported that Tuyen and three other officers had requested Cambodian permission to go to North Vietnam. He apparently did not leave Cambodia, however, until late September 1963.

His affiliation with the Patriotic and Democratic Journalists Association was announced on 21 September, and in early October he issued a statement over the NFLSV Liberation Radio. Commenting that while he was in exile he had had occasion to contact "many persons of differing political views," he said that he had realized the nature of the US threat to Vietnam and had decided to follow the "only correct path": affiliation with the NFLSV against Diem and the United States. His name has been used since then in various NFLSV defection appeals to South Vietnamese military men. In late 1963 Tuyen was alleged to be commanding a Viet Cong battalion in Kien Hoa Province. (CONF)
PHUNG VAN CUNG

A former medical practitioner, Dr. Phung Van Cung is a vice president of the Central Committee Presidium of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam (NFLSV), chairman of the South Vietnam Liberation Red Cross, and president of the South Vietnam Peace Committee. The latter two organizations are affiliates of the NFLSV, and Dr. Cung often issues denunciations of alleged American and South Vietnamese military atrocities in the name of these groups. He also is chairman of the NFLSV Military and Civil Medical Council and heads the front's Public Health Commission. Cung has reportedly participated in resistance activities since the end of World War II, although until 1960 he held a series of posts in the South Vietnamese Government health service. One source claims that he has been assigned by the Communist Party, which he allegedly joined in 1945, to operate covertly in South Vietnam; Cung and his family fled to Viet Cong territory in late 1960, and he has remained there since then.

Born on 15 May 1909 in Vinh Long Province, Phung Van Cung received a medical degree from Hanoi University in 1937. He is said to have lived in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, from 1940 to 1945, when he returned to Vietnam and set up a medical practice in Rach Gia. He was mobilized into the South Vietnamese military medical service in 1951. NFLSV sources state that he resisted the requisitioning orders and that despite repeated orders from the French, he refused to serve as a physician in the French colonial army. According to another source, however, he did serve until 1953, when he feigned illness and was discharged soon afterward. Cung reportedly joined the staff of the Kien Giang Hospital and was transferred to the Chau Doc Hospital a year later, working there until his resignation in 1960. After a short assignment at the Fukien Hospital in Cholon, he left for the Viet Cong zone later that year.
By early 1962, when he was first elected a Vice Chairman of the NFLSV Central Committee, Cung had already been named to head the South Vietnam Peace Committee. According to one source, he presided over the meetings in February and March 1962 when the first Central Committee of the front was named. In January 1963 Cung was reported to have attended a meeting of NFLSV and foreign Communist representatives which was held at the Chinese Communist Embassy in Phnom Penh to discuss the Viet Cong war effort. He was re-elected to his Central Committee vice-chairmanship in January 1964.

Phung Van Cung's wife has also worked for the Viet Cong for some time. A former vice chairman of the Liberation Women's Association of Rach Gia, she was elected to the Standing Committee of the Liberation Women's Association in March 1965. She was named to an NFLSV committee for "Denunciation of the US Imperialists and their Lackeys' War Crimes in South Vietnam" in March 1966. The Cungs have two children.

US official sources identify Cung both as a notorious French agent until 1956 and as a Communist agent who had penetrated French intelligence and who claimed to have also been successful in penetrating the International Control Commission and North Vietnamese intelligence. The accuracy of these reports cannot be determined. (SECRET)

ROCHOM BRIU

A Jarai tribesman of the Vietnamese highlands, Rochom Briu has been an NFLSV Central Committee member since 1962. He also serves as an officer in the NFLSV Highland People's Autonomy Movement, both as secretary general of the movement and as vice president of its Pleiku branch, and is additionally a member of the South Vietnam Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

Rochom Briu's NFLSV biography states that he was born in Darlac Province on 1 June 1922 and taught school in Pleiku until he was dismissed...
by the colonial authorities for having requested the expulsion of a "particularly odious" French inspector. Elected to the People's Council in Pleiku in 1945, he worked as a youth organizer until he was arrested in 1947. After escaping from prison in 1949, he is said to have become involved in oppositionist activities, first against the French and later against the Diem government and the US.

Tam Duc

Tam Duc, whose name sometimes appears as Tan Duc and may also be Nguyen Tan Duc, was elected a Vice President of the South Vietnam Patriotic and Democratic Journalists Association in September 1963. He was identified at that time as director of South Vietnam Liberation Radio, the voice of the NFLSV. Duc was first elected to the vice-presidency of the Patriotic and Democratic Journalists Association when it was founded in early 1962. Later that year an NFLSV source listed him among newsmen who were formerly prominent in Saigon and had joined the front. He was said to have been associated with the newspaper Nhan Loai.

A Tam Duc was named Secretary of the Union of Vietnamese Journalists of South Vietnam in late 1948, and in 1953 a journalist named Tam Duc signed a petition to have Pandit Nehru named as a candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize. In 1958 Tam Duc, who used the pen name Tam Da, was associated with the newspaper Thoi Cuoc (Current Affairs), a politically moderate publication. He contributed a daily satirical column and a biweekly theatrical commentary to the paper and was said to be a good writer and quite popular. Later in 1958 Tam Duc was named Secretary General of a Saigon journalists society.

A Nguyen Tan Duc, identified as a journalist, was listed in a Hanoi news announcement of May 1962 among ten "intellectuals" of South Vietnam who had signed a letter thanking Americans who had urged an end to US military intervention in South Vietnam. Again in May 1965 a journalist named Nguyen Tan Duc signed a similar letter; it
is possible that he is the same person as the NFLSV official.

A Tam Duc was reported in mid-1962 as a cadre of the Central Office for South Vietnam who was working with Viet Cong leaders in the Western Region Zone. About a year later a Tam Duc was listed as Chairman of an NFLSV district committee in Kien Giang Province. (CON)

THANH HAI

Thanh Hai, a poet, is a Central Committee member of the South Vietnam Liberation Youth Association and the South Vietnam Liberation Artists and Writers Association. His full name is Luu Thanh Hai, but he is more often known simply as Thanh Hai. Hai has made several trips to Communist countries as a member of NFLSV delegations. In 1962 he accompanied Nguyen Van Hieu on a goodwill tour of Indonesia, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, Communist China, and North Vietnam. He returned to China with an NFLSV delegation in August 1963 and again in April 1964 as head of an NFLSV youth and student delegation. In May 1965, a Thanh Hai, identified as a poet, was one of the "140 South Vietnamese intellectuals" who signed a letter thanking the Americans who have demanded an end to "US aggressive warfare in South Vietnam." (CON)

THANH NHUONG

In January 1962 the founding of the South Vietnam Patriotic and Democratic Journalists Association was announced, with Thanh Nhuong as its Secretary General. He was named an Assistant Secretary General in September 1963. Nhuong is reportedly a former editor of the Saigon newspaper Dan Chu Thoi Luan (Democratic Times) and is said to have been well known in Saigon before joining the NFLSV. He was one of the 140 "South Vietnamese intellectuals" who reportedly signed a letter of thanks to Americans who have opposed "US aggressive warfare in Vietnam" in May 1965. (CON)
THANH LOAN

Thanh Loan, an actress, was named Vice President of the South Vietnam Liberation Women's Association in December 1961. She also serves as a member of the Executive Committee of the South Vietnam Liberation Writers and Artists Association and as Vice Chairman of the Saigon-Gia Dinh chapter of the latter group. Also known as Nguyen Thi Thanh Loan, she was born in 1917 and was reportedly active in pre-1954 resistance operations. Her NFLSV biography states that she was a founder of the Artists Mutual Assistance Association and that in 1955 she was named to the Executive Committee of the Saigon Artists and Stagehands Union. She is said to have left Saigon for the Viet Minh-controlled area in 1961, and she has apparently worked exclusively for the NFLSV since that time.

THIEN HAO

Thich Thien Hao, a Buddhist monk, is a member of the NFLSV Central Committee Presidium, chairman of the South Vietnam Patriotic Buddhist Association (also known as the Luc Hoa Buddhist Association), and vice president of the South Vietnam Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. He has done considerable foreign traveling for the front and is a tireless composer of public statements condemning the United States. In March 1966 he was named a member of a committee set up by the NFLSV for "Denunciation of US Imperialists and Their Lackeys War Crimes in South Vietnam," whose purpose was said to be to gather evidence and publish denunciations of such crimes. In the course of a visit to Peking in mid-1964, Thien Hao made several well-publicized speeches extolling Mao Tse-tung and Chinese support of the NFLSV and commenting on the evils of modern revisionism as practiced by Khrushchev.

Thien Hao was reportedly born in Gia Dinh in 1909 and became a monk early in his life. According to an NFLSV biography, he has fought unceasingly to preserve religious freedom and
Vietnamese independence. He is said to have settled in the Gia Gia Ngan Pagoda in Saigon after the Geneva Accords of 1954. In mid-1961 Hao was identified as a member of the Front Committee for the Central Area of Nambo, and the following November he is reported to have sent a message to the conference of the World Fellowship of Buddhists in Phnom Penh denouncing religious persecution by the Diem regime. A Hanoi broadcast of April 1962 identified him as a member of the NFLSV Central Committee. He presumably had become Chairman of the Patriotic Buddhist Association by that time, although his name in that connection was given as Thuong Hao.

Thien Hao was vocal in protesting Buddhist persecution under the Diem regime during 1963, and in October of that year he attended an international Buddhist meeting in Peking, where he continued these denunciations. He was a member of the NFLSV delegation which toured the USSR in December 1963, and in January 1964 he went to Cuba on a friendship visit. The following June Hao left for Peking, apparently remaining about a month. He planned to attend the Tokyo Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs in August, but the NFLSV delegation was refused entry by the Japanese government. He was a delegate to the Indochinese People's Conference in Phnom Penh in February and March 1965 and stopped in Hanoi on his way to Cambodia. (CONC)

TRAN BACH DANG

Since 1962 Tran Bach Dang has been a member of the NFLSV Central Committee, Chairman of the South Vietnam Liberation Youth Association, and Secretary General of the Association of Former Resistant in South Vietnam. He was named to the Central Committee Presidium in January 1964. Active in propaganda and youth work for the last 20 years, Dang has been identified by several sources as chief of the Propaganda, Culture, and Indoctrination Section of the Central Office for South Vietnam, the organ through which the North Vietnamese Government controls the Viet Cong.
Dang, who reportedly uses the alias Tran Quang, may be the author of articles on the war in the South which appeared in the People's Revolutionary Party organ Tien Phong in July 1965 and in the Lao Dong Party theoretical journal Hoc Tap in October 1963.

Born in Cholon on 15 July 1924, Tran Bach Dang received only a secondary school education and by 1945 was working as a reporter for the newspaper Saigon Moi. He was elected Secretary General of the Saigon-Cholon Youth Federation the following year, and in 1948 he was named secretary of the National Salvation Youth Organization. By that time he had already become associated with the Viet Minh, and in 1949, when he attempted to accompany the South Vietnamese delegation to a youth conference in Hanoi, he was arrested by the French and imprisoned until the end of that year. After escaping from jail, he resumed his political activities and became deputy chief of the Information Committee of the Saigon-Cholon Resistance and Administration Committee. During 1950 and 1951 he was president of the South Vietnam Salvation Youth Organization, representing the group on the Vietnam Committee for World Peace in 1950. At about the same time, he was also an officer in the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association and Director of the Military and Political School of the Western Interzone.

By 1954 Dang was identified as a Standing Committee Secretary of the Lien Viet Front and as an Executive Committee member of the Association of Journalists of Nambo. He may have spent some time in Cambodia between 1961 and 1963, but it is not clear whether he resided there for any length of time. In 1961 Dang was elected secretary general of the Association of Former Resistants, an NFISV affiliate, and he had become chairman of the Liberation Youth Association by 1962. He has consistently been identified for at least five years as a propaganda and training officer for the Viet Cong, and in that capacity he is reported to have attended a meeting of NFISV
officials and foreign Communist advisers held in early 1963 at the Chinese Communist Embassy in Phnom Penh to discuss military operations in South Vietnam.

Several sources have mentioned Tran Bach Dang's partially paralyzed arm and disfigured mouth, which allegedly resulted from his arrest and torture by South Vietnamese officials sometime before 1960. Dang is married. Besides Tran Quang, he also uses the aliases Nam Quang, Nam Meo, and Yen The. (SECRET)

TRAN BUU KIEM

Tran Buu Kiem, chairman of the NFLSV External Relations Committee, has recently been active in representing the front in Cambodia. Since September 1965 Kiem, whose headquarters are reportedly in Tay Ninh Province near the Cambodian border, has made at least three trips to Phnom Penh, where he has negotiated with Cambodian government officials on terms for material and moral support to the Viet Cong. A leader in Communist-front youth activities since the mid-1940's, he was one of the founders of the New Democratic Party and currently serves on the Central Committee of the NFLSV Democratic Party. Kiem is also a member of the Central Committee Presidium of the NFLSV and President of the front's Liberation Students and Pupils Association. One source has suggested that his services as head of the External Relations Commission are less significant to the front, which now maintains a substantial number of representatives abroad, than are those as an organizer of student intellectuals for the NFLSV cause.

Born in Can Tho on 2 March 1921, Kiem studied law at Hanoi University, where about 1943 he helped to organize a clandestine, but apparently non-Communist, "Patriotic Students Group." He had come to Saigon by the following year, continuing his work in student movements, and is said to have participated in the insurrection of August 1945. He was a Democratic
Party delegate to the Provisional Central Committee of the South Vietnam branch of the Lien Viet League in 1946, and for the next several years he was secretary general of the Nambo Resistance and Administrative Committee. He made a short visit to North Vietnam in 1949, probably for training in anti-French resistance operations. After 1950 Kiem was Deputy Director of Economic Services, and he apparently went north in 1954. The date of his return to South Vietnam is not known, but it was probably about 1960. Early that year he was reported to be in charge of organizing guerrilla and commando units for the Viet Cong in the Saigon area. By 1961 he was said to be deputy chairman of the "Association of Former Resistant" and a member of the Saigon-Cholon-Gia Dinh Committee. Kiem was elected to the first NFLSV Central Committee in early 1962 as a representative of the Liberation Students Association, and in January 1964 he was appointed to the Presidium. With the assignment of Nguyen Van Hieu to represent the front in Prague in November 1963, Kiem was appointed to replace him as NFLSV Secretary General. He held that post only until January 1964, however, and no explanation has been offered for his replacement.

Kiem headed the NFLSV delegation to the Indochinese People's Conference in February 1965. He returned to Phnom Penh in September, when he talked with Prince Sihanouk and obtained an agreement for the sale of food and medical supplies to the Viet Cong. In January 1966, when two US prisoners were released by the Viet Cong in Cambodia, Kiem was again reported to be in the area, and he was in Phnom Penh during North Vietnamese Minister of Culture Hoang Minh G'am's visit there in March and April 1966.

Kiem's wife, Pham Thi Yen, is a pharmacist who reportedly joined the Communist Party in 1949 and was active in Communist subversion in Saigon until her arrest in 1960. Three years later she was sentenced to life imprisonment at
A 1947 report states that Kiem speaks some English. He reportedly uses the alias Chin Kiem, and perhaps has also used Chin An. (SECRET)

TRAN DO

Identified by a recent Viet Cong defector as deputy chief of the political office of the Central Office for South Vietnam (COSVN), Major General Tran Do is an alternate member of the Central Committee of the North Vietnamese Lao Dong Party. Do's most recent official assignment was that of Political Commissar of the Right Bank Military Region, the headquarters of which is in Nam Dinh Province. He has been reported by at least two additional Viet Cong captives to have been in South Vietnam during the past two years. One of these men identified him as Commander of the 324th Division in Quang Tri Province as of July 1966, and the other claimed to have seen Do in the Kontum-Binh Dinh area about April 1965. According to the latter source, Do said at that time that he had been in the South since 1959; however, he was mentioned in the North Vietnamese press as having made a visit in Son Tay Province in late 1964. Tran Do is said to be the author of articles signed "Truong Son" which have appeared in North Vietnamese magazines in May and June 1966 and in a Liberation Radio broadcast of December 1965 on the war in the South, possibly reflecting an internal conflict on proper military strategy at high DRV levels.

According to the limited background information available, Tran Do was a company, battalion and assistant regimental commander and chief of staff in the 148th Regiment between 1945 and 1950. Between 1951 and 1953 he was Deputy Commander and Political Commissar in the 209th Regiment, and he then became Political Commissar of the 312th Division, of which the 209th Regiment formed a main segment. (In the 209th Regiment and later in the 312th Division, Tran Do served under Major General Le Trong Tan, who has also been identified as a key COSVN leader.)

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SECRET
By 1956 Tran Do was reported to be assistant commander and chief of staff of the 159th Regiment, and in 1958, to be commander of the 148th Regiment. He reportedly received the appointment as Political Commissar of the Right Bank Military Region in 1958. Do was elected to the Second National Assembly from Nam Dinh Province in 1960 but was not re-elected in 1964. (SECRET)

TRAN HOAI NAM

Tran Hoai Nam, who has been identified in recent years as a member of the Central Committee of the NFLSV, has been the Front's permanent Representative to Algeria since June of this year. He is also a member of the Central Committee of the Liberation Federation of Trade Unions (formerly the Association of Liberation Labor), a component of the NFLSV, and a member of the NFLSV's Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

Tran Hoai Nam was born in 1922 in Quang Nam Province (central Vietnam). In 1945 he belonged to the Viet Minh and participated in a general uprising in his native province. The following year he was serving as a political commissar for the Viet Minh forces in the fight against the French and was also in charge of the transportation and communications service of the Fifth Zone of the central region of Vietnam. By August 1954 he was active in labor union movements in South Vietnam.

Since mid-1962 Nam has traveled extensively as a Front representative. In that year he led a labor delegation to Czechoslovakia in July, attended a union conference in Moscow in October, and visited Communist China in December. He attended the Asian Economic Conference in Colombo in March 1964, led an NFLSV labor delegation to May Day celebrations in Peking, and went to Indonesia in September as head of a delegation which met with Indonesian labor leaders. In December 1964, Nam made a trip to Albania for national celebrations and to Czechoslovakia for meetings with union officials. In May and June 1965 he led a labor delegation to Peking, went on to East
Germany for "liberation" ceremonies, and attended the 35th Congress of the French Confederation General du Travail. In July Nam was in Mongolia and the same month went to Peking after being denied permission to enter Japan for the 11th World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs. From there he went on to Djakarta for Independence Day celebrations. In October he was in Warsaw, where he obtained Polish approval to have a permanent NFLSV representative assigned to Warsaw. The following month he was in Rumania and stopped over in Moscow on his return trip home. In 1966 Nam was in Peking for May Day celebrations before going on to his new post. (Cont.)

TRAN HUU TRANG

A former actor and playwright who uses the name Tu Trang as a pen name, Tran Huu Trang has been an NFLSV Central Committee member since 1962. He is also vice chairman of the Saigon-Gia Dinh branch of the front and president of the NFLSV Liberation Artists and Writers Association. It has been reported that Trang was killed as a result of an American bombing raid in January 1966.

Born in My Tho in 1906, Tran Huu Trang reportedly began writing plays in 1932. He is said to have been a founder of the Artists Mutual Assistance Society in 1948 and to have served on the Executive Committee of the society for ten consecutive terms. Reportedly active in the formation of the Artists and Stagehands Union in 1955, he was apparently involved with labor relations in the theater until he became affiliated with the NFLSV. Trang was elected to the presidency of the Liberation Artists and Writers Association when it was founded in July 1961.

(Cont.)
TRAN NAM TRUNG

Tran Nam Trung, listed as a representative of the South Vietnam Liberation Army, was a member of the first NFLSV Central Committee, and at the second congress of the front in January 1964 he was raised to the status of a vice chairman of the Central Committee Presidium. Tran Trung has also been identified as Chairman of the NFLSV Military Committee. Viet Cong agents interrogated during the past several years have consistently identified Tran Nam Trung as a cover name for Lieutenant General Tran Van Tra, an alternate member of the North Vietnamese Lao Dong Party and a Deputy Chief of Staff of the North Vietnamese Army. There is no reason at this time to doubt that Tra and Trung are the same person. General Tran Van Tra is not known to have appeared publicly in North Vietnam since October 1963.

Most of the information on Tran Nam Trung's background comes from an NFLSV publicity booklet which states: he was born in 1913 in the southern part of central Vietnam into a peasant family, joined the revolution while still very young, and was jailed "many times" by the colonialists. He is said to have been active in the struggle against "imperialism, feudalism, and fascism" since 1930; to have been one of the leaders of the August 1945 insurrection; and to have devoted himself from then until 1954 to the resistance and since 1954 to the fight for implementation of the Geneva agreements. Information from Viet Cong defectors adds that Trung was born in Quang Ngai Province, fought with the Viet Minh, went north after 1954, and was sent to the south several years ago.

Tran Van Tra was reportedly born on 15 January 1918 in Quang Ngai Province, which is in central Vietnam, and is said to have attended an industrial school in Hue from 1936 to 1939, participating in revolutionary activities during this period. He served a prison sentence in Hue in 1939, then continued his work in Saigon until he was arrested in 1944, and participated in the activities of the Viet
Tran Van Thanh, who has headed the NFLSW permanent representation in Peking since September 1964, was elected to the Central Committee of the Front in January 1964. He is also a member of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam Liberation Federation of Trade Unions. Thanh is frequently in evidence at various international conferences in Peking and Hanoi, and his speeches are often publicized in Chinese and North Vietnamese radio and press releases.

Reportedly born in Vinh Long Province in 1921, Tran Van Thanh is said to have been an early participant in anti-French resistance activities. Sometime before 1945 he was arrested by the French and imprisoned at Pulo Condore; he was released after the war and immediately rejoined the resistance movement. After the signing of the Geneva Accords in 1954, he reportedly worked against the South Vietnamese government among labor groups in the Saigon-Cholon area. The fate of Thanh's affiliation with the NVPH is unknown, but he was first noted as a standing member of the Liberation Labor Association in October 1963. At that time he attended a conference in Hanoi of the International
Trade Union Committee for Solidarity with the Workers and People of South Vietnam, where he spoke at several conference sessions.

Thanh led a delegation to Peking in December 1963 to attend Chinese celebrations of the third anniversary of the founding of the NFLSV, and in July 1964 he led a delegation to Cuba for revolutionary celebrations. Appointed to represent the NFLSV in Peking in September, he went to Hanoi two months later to attend the International Conference for Solidarity with the Vietnamese People Against US Imperialism and for the Defense of Peace. The following January, he was named Vice Chairman of a newly organized bureau which was set up to formulate a program to achieve the aims of the foregoing conference. Most of the other members of the bureau are North Vietnamese.

Thanh returned to Hanoi in June 1965 as head of a Liberation Federation of Trade Unions delegation to the second conference of the International Trade Union Committee for Solidarity with the Workers and People of Vietnam against US Imperialist Aggression.

UNG NGOC KY

Named to the first Central Committee of the NFLSV in early 1962 as a representative of the South Vietnam Democratic Party, Ung Ngoc Ky was elected to the NFLSV Central Committee Secretariat in January 1964. He was elected to the Central Committee of the Democratic Party in January 1965, and he later became Assistant Secretary-General of the Committee. An official publication of the NFLSV also lists him as a member of the South Vietnam Peace Committee. In March 1966 he became one of the ten members of the "Committee for Denunciation of the US Imperialists and their Lackeys, War Crimes in South Vietnam."

Ky is the only journalist who has been involved in labor activities since the end of World War II.
Born in Can Tho in 1920, Ung Ngoc Ky was reportedly a teacher and civil servant under the French in Indochina. He is said to have contributed articles to newspapers and magazines under the pen name of Truong Son Chi and to have been active in a number of cultural organizations, such as the Phan Thanh Gian Cultural Committee, the Society for the Spread of the National Language, the Tay Do Cultural Group, and the Association for the Promotion of Education. During the anti-French resistance period from 1945 to 1954, he reportedly served as Secretary General of the Quang Ngai Resistance Committee and as editor of the newspaper Doc Lap (Independence), organ of the Democratic Party of Vietnam. From 1957 to 1959 he reportedly worked full-time for the NLF/SV. After the Geneva Accords, Ky is said to have been a professor in Can Tho, where he worked with the "bourgeoisie and the intellectuals" against the Diem government and the Americans. From 1967 to 1969 he reportedly was editor of the newspaper Hoa Binh, Trung Lap (Peace and Neutrality). He has apparently worked full-time for the NLF/SV since at least early 1962. The names: Ung Ngoc Huy, Lam Ngoc Chien, and Duong Bac Chi, which have been transcribed phonetically from oral sources, appear to be incorrect renderings of Ung Ngoc Ky.

VO CHI CONG

VO Chu Cong, who is usually identified as the representative of the People's Revolutionary Party (PAP) on the Central Committee of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam (NLF/SV), has been a Vice Chairman of the NLF/SV Presidium since 1962. Statements by Viet Cong defectors, or prisoners, have identified Vo Chi Cong as a key figure in the leadership of the front's central office for South Vietnam (COSVN), the secret executive agency set up by the North Vietnamese Communist Party to coordinate activities in the south. He is said to be a member of the COSVN Political Office, the CIA Anti-Aircraft Bureau, and to head the Front, the military arm of the NLF/SV.
or Civilian Proselytizing, Section. Usually described in official biographies as a "seasoned revolutionary," Vo Chi Cong has been prominent in Communist-front causes since the 1920's.

Vo Chi Cong was born in Quang Nam Province, central Vietnam, probably in 1912. His background is unknown, although one NFLSV official commented in 1965 that Cong used to be a doctor. Official NFLSV biographies state that he has been active in revolutionary work since 1928 and that he worked against the French and "feudalists" in Cochinchina from 1930 through 1935. He was a member of the Democratic Anti-Fascist Movement from 1936 to 1939. Arrested by the French in 1942 and sentenced to life imprisonment at Pauli Condore, he was released in 1945 and participated in the revolutionary uprising in central Vietnam in August of that year. From that time until the 1954 Geneva agreements, he was active in the resistance movement, and since then he has been involved in Viet Minh activities in South Vietnam.

Cong was identified as a Vice Chairman of the Presidium of the first Central Committee of the NFLSV, elected in February 1962, and he was re-elected in January 1964. He is said to speak French.

VO CONG TRUNG

Although he was noted as a member of the permanent bureau of the NFLSV in Algiers in early 1964, Vo Cong Trung has apparently been there since 1963. In recent months, he has been further identified as the representative of the Viet Cong news agency, the Liberation Press Agency, and as an executive committee member of the NFLSV's Liberation Youth Association. An American journalist who interviewed Trung in April 1965, stated that Trung is 39 years of age and has come to Algeria in 1963 after 18 years of fighting in Indochina. Reportedly a former political prisoner, he attended a lycée in Saigon and speaks fluent French.
Trung attended the Sixth Session of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization in Algiers in March 1964 and has done considerable traveling around Algeria to promote the NFLSY position. In April 1965 he was in Brazzaville, where he made a speech condemning US policy at a meeting marking anticolonialist day. In February of 1966 Trung returned to Brazzaville at the head of a youth delegation, and in April he was in Tanzania to attend celebrations of the World Youth Day against Colonialism and the World Youth Conference against Racial Discrimination.

VO DONG GIANG

Formerly head of the NFLSY representation in Havana, Vo Dong Giang left his post to return to South Vietnam in April 1965, and there is no information available on his assignments since then. Giang was named to the NFLSY Central Committee at the Second Congress of the front in January 1964. A native of Quang Nam Province, he was born into a working family in 1921, according to his NFLSY biography. He is said to have worked with the Viet Cong in Kontum Province and to have joined the anti-US movement after 1954. In 1963, presumably before his arrival in Cuba in July, he reportedly headed an NFLSY delegation to a labor conference in Prague.

VO VAN MON

Lieut. Vo Van Mon, also known as Hay Mon, is a former leader of the Binh Xuyen sect who has been fighting on the Viet Cong side since the 1954 Geneva Agreements. Born in Cholon in 1918, he is a former commander of Binh Xuyen troops which fought with French Union forces against the Communists after World War II. After 1954 some dissident Binh Xuyen leaders formed private armies which fought the Diem government with some encouragement from the Communists. By 1958 Vo Van Mon's forces had allied with dissident Cad Dai troops under the name Allied Troops
of the Binh Xuyen and Cao Dai, operating mainly in Tay Ninh and Binh Long provinces, and were thought to be largely under Viet Cong control. With the founding of the NFLSV in 1960, Bay Mon's troops apparently rallied to the front. Mon is a member of the NFLSV Central Committee; he is probably the man whose name was received as Lieut. Colonel Vo Dang Liem in the January 1964 Central Committee election announcement. He is also a member of the front's Eastern Zone Committee.

VU TUNG

Vu Tung, a journalist, has been a NFLSV Central Committee member since January 1964. He has also been President of the NFLSV Patriotic and Democratic Journalists Association since its founding in January 1962 and has been active in propaganda work for the Saigon-Gia Dinh Special Zone Committee. A former member of this committee who was interrogated in early 1966 has stated that Vu Tung was killed in January during a US bombing raid, but his statement has not been confirmed in other sources. No more recent information on Vu Tung is currently available.

NFLSV sources state that Vu Tung was born in North Vietnam in 1919, but another man who worked with him on the Saigon-Gia Dinh Committee describes him as a native of the central part of the country in what is now the Republic of Vietnam. This source adds that Tung is from a middle-class family, has completed 12 years of education, and speaks French fairly well. By the end of World War II Vu Tung was in Saigon, where he is said to have been a founder of the weekly newspaper Cong Ly (Justice) in the early years of the anti-French resistance. In 1949 he was one of the signers of a resolution urging direct French negotiations with the Ho Chi Minh government, and two years later he was a member of the Saigon-Cholon campaign committee for the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association. NFLSV sources mention that he was at one time a member of the French Socialist Party in.
Vietnam. And that as a "progressive journalist and ardent patriot," he was active in movements for independence and democracy. He had apparently joined the NFLSV by 1961 and had become an official in the Information and Press Bureau of the Saigon-Gia Dinh Zone Committee. A former associate on the committee reports that Vu Tung was thoroughly disliked by his subordinates because of his autocratic and selfish attitude and that his personal ambitions had created considerable friction in the Propaganda and Training Section. In September 1963, Tung was identified as editor in chief of the NFLSV newspaper Giai Phong (Liberation) in the Saigon-Gia Dinh area.

Vu Tung, who uses the name Ut Nam, is married to a woman who has also worked in the Propaganda and Training Section of the Saigon-Gia Dinh Committee. Identified as a niece of Phan Chu Trinh, a Vietnamese patriot who resisted the French before 1945, she goes by the name Hai Thu. They reportedly have a son who lives with his grandparents in one of the southern provinces, and a daughter who went to live in Hanoi in 1961.

XAT

A member of the NFLSV Central Committee since 1963, Xat is a Bahnar tribesman and a native of Pleiku Province. He also serves as a Vice Chairman of the Highland People's Autonomy Movement and as President of the Pleiku branch of the movement. Born in 1918, he reportedly joined the military resistance movement against the French soon after World War II. He became head of a local administration and resistance committee in the Pleiku area in 1948, and after the 1954 Geneva agreement he continued his antigovernment operations among minority tribesmen. His name is sometimes spelled Sat. (005)
formation in early 1961. He was elected a vice chairman of the NLF SV Central Committee Presidium in 1962. Y Binh Aleo is a former officer in the French colonial army who has been active in tribal independence movements for some years, and he seems to serve the NLF SV primarily in attempts to win support among minority tribesmen in the mountain areas of South Vietnam.

Y Binh Aleo was born in Darrac Province, probably in Ban Me Thuot, in 1901 and reportedly is a Protestant Christian. NLF SV biographies say that he joined the army at an early age and was an officer in the French colonial army before 1945. His activities with the Viet Minh underground apparently began around 1945. He was elected to the Darrac committee of the People's Revolutionary Party and is said to have organized a militia in Ban Me Thuot, which drove the French from the province. When the French returned in December 1945, Yi Binh Aleo was sentenced to execution. His sentence was later reduced to life imprisonment in Ban Me Thuot and then changed to exile in Lam Dong Province until 1952, when he was released. The NLF SV claims that the French released him to try to gain his services but that Y Binh Aleo "categorically refused."

His activities between 1952 and 1958 are unknown, but in the latter year he reportedly was a signer of a letter to former President Ngo Dinh Diem protesting an arrest of montagnard leaders. He is said to have been active in the struggle against Diem and the Americans in Darrac Province, and he apparently joined the Viet Cong guerrilla program around this time. He was reportedly one of the founders of the Highland People's Autonomy Movement in early 1961.

Y Binh Aleo is also a member of the South Vietnam Committee for the Preservation of World Peace and of the NLF SV Commissions and Awards Council. His name sometimes appears as Y Bih, Abih Aleo, Ybih Also, Y Bi, Binh Aleo, or Y Binh. He is married, and is said to speak French.
ANNEX II

I. The so-called "peace terms" of the NLF/SV were set forth on 22 March 1965, interspersed within a rambling five-point statement. Essentially, the Front's five points are as follows:

a. The condemnation of US policy in Vietnam along with a catalogue of US war "crimes" there since 1954;

b. An expression of the determination of the Vietnamese "people" to "kick out" the US "imperialists" from Vietnam and to "liberate" South Vietnam. According to the statement, the Vietnamese will never stop fighting until their ultimate objectives of "independence, democracy, peace, and neutrality" have been obtained. The "only way out" for the US is to "withdraw" from South Vietnam. The statement declared that "at present, all negotiations are useless" on the war as long as "the US imperialists" do not withdraw all troops, weapons, and means of war from Vietnam, and as long as the Liberation Front does not have the "decisive voice." By this the Front apparently meant that it should have a dominant voice in any political settlement of the conflict;

c. A pledge of determination to "advance toward" the reunification of Vietnam;

d. A declaration that the Front has the "full right" to receive international assistance. While relying primarily on its own force, the Front "will buy war materiel from any country," and will call "if necessary" for foreign volunteers;

e. A call on all South Vietnamese people to join in the fight to "liberate" the South.

* The Official Program of the National Liberation Front, as announced by Hanoi VNA on 11 February 1961.
1. To overthrow the disguised colonial regime of the US imperialists and the dictatorial Ngo Dinh Diem administration, lackey of the United States, and to form a national democratic coalition administration.

The present regime in South Vietnam is a disguised colonial regime of the US imperialists. The South Vietnamese administration is a lackey which has been carrying out the US imperialists' political lines. This regime and administration must be overthrown, and a broad national democratic coalition administration formed to include representatives of all strata of the people, nationalities, political parties, religious communities, and patriotic personages; to wrest back the people's economic, political, social, and cultural interests; to realize independence and democracy; to improve the people's living conditions; and to carry out a policy of peace and neutrality and advance toward peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

2. To bring into being a broad and progressive democracy.

   a. To abolish the current constitution of Ngo Dinh Diem dictatorial administration, lackey of the United States, and to elect a new National Assembly through universal suffrage.

   b. To promulgate all democratic freedoms: freedom of expression of the press, of assembly, of association, of movement... (ellipses as received); to guarantee freedom of belief with no discrimination toward any religion on the part of the state; and to grant freedom of action to the patriotic political parties and mass organizations, irrespective of political tendencies.

   c. To grant general amnesty to all political detainees, dissolve all concentration camps under any form whatsoever, abolish the fascist law 10-59 and other antidemocratic laws; and to grant the right of repatriation to all those who had to flee abroad due to the US-Diem regime.
d. To strictly ban all illegal arrests and imprisonments and tortures, and to punish unrepenting cruel murderers of the people.

3. To build an independent and sovereign economy, and improve the people's living conditions.

   a. To abolish the economic monopoly of the United States and its henchmen; to build an independent and sovereign economy and finance, beneficial to the nation and people; and to confiscate and nationalize the property of the US imperialists and the ruling clique, their stooges.

   b. To help the industrialists and tradespeople rehabilitate and develop industry both large and small, and to encourage industrial development; and to actively protect homemade products by abolishing production taxes, restricting or ending the import of those goods which can be produced in the country, and reducing taxes of import of raw materials and machinery.

   c. To rehabilitate agriculture, and to modernize planting, fishing, and animal husbandry; to help peasants reclaim waste land and develop production; and to protect crops and insure the consumption of agricultural products.

   d. To encourage and accelerate the economic interflow between the town and the countryside, between plains and mountainous areas; and to develop trade with foreign countries without distinction of political regimes and on the principle of equality and mutual benefits.

   e. To apply an equitable and rational system to abolish arbitrary fines.

   f. To promulgate labor regulations, that is, to prohibit dismissals, wage cuts, fines and ill-treatment of workers; to improve the life of workers and office employees; and to fix wages and guarantees for the health of teen-age apprentices.
g. To organize social relief: jobs for unemployed; protection of orphans, elders, and the disabled; assistance to those who have become disabled or lost their relatives in the struggle against US imperialism and its stooges; and relief to localities suffering crop failures, fire, and natural calamities.

h. To help northern compatriots who had been forced or enticed by the reactionaries to go South after the restoration of peace to return to their native places if they so desire, and to provide jobs to those who decide to remain in the South.

i. To strictly prohibit forcible house removals; arson; usurpation of land, and the herding of the people into concentration centers; and to insure the country folk and urban working people of the opportunity to earn their living in security.

4. To carry out land rent reduction in preparation for the settlement of the agrarian problem so as to insure land to the tillers.

   a. To carry out land rent reduction; to guarantee the peasants' right to till their present plots of land and insure the right of ownership for those who have reclaimed waste land; and to protect the legitimate right of ownership by peasants of the plots of land distributed to them during the resistance war.

   b. To abolish the "prosperity zones" and the policy of herding the people into "resettlement centers" and to grant the right of those forcibly herded into "prosperity zones" or "resettlement centers" (disguised concentration camps) (parentheses as received) to return home freely and earn their living on their own plots of land.

   c. To confiscate the land usurped by the US imperialists and their agents and distribute it to landless and land-poor peasants; and to redistribute communal land in an equitable and rational way.
d. Through negotiations, the state will purchase from landowners at equitable and rational prices all land held by them in excess of a given area, fixed in accordance with the concrete situation in each locality, and distribute it to landless and land-poor peasants. This land will be distributed free and will be free of any conditions.

5. To build a national and democratic education and culture.

   a. To eliminate the enslaving and gangster-style American culture and education; and to build a rational, progressive culture and education serving the fatherland and the people.

   b. To wipe out illiteracy; to build sufficient general education schools for the youth and children; to expand universities and professional schools; to use the Vietnamese language in teaching; to reduce school fees or exempt fees for poor pupils and students; and to reform the examination system.

   c. To develop science and technology and the national literature and art; and to encourage and help intellectuals, cultural, and art workers to develop their abilities in service of national construction.

   d. To develop medical service in order to look after the people's health; and to expand the gymnastic and sports movement.

6. To build an army to defend the motherland and the people.

   a. To build a national army defending the fatherland and the people; and to cancel the system of US military advisers.

   b. To abolish the pressganging regime; to improve the material life of the army men and insure their political rights; to prohibit the ill-treatment of soldiers; and to apply a policy of assistance to families of poor army men.
c. To remunerate and give worthy jobs to those officers and soldiers who have rendered meritorious services in the struggle against the domination of the US imperialists and their henchmen; and to observe leniency toward those who had before collaborated with the US-Diem clique and committed crimes against the people, but have now repented and serve the people.

d. To abolish all the military bases of foreign countries in South Vietnam.

7. To guarantee the right of equality between nationalities and between men and women; to protect the legitimate rights of foreign residents and overseas Vietnamese.

a. To insure the right of autonomy of the national minorities; to set up, within the framework of the great family of the Vietnamese people, autonomous regions inhabited by minority peoples; to insure equal rights among different nationalities, allowing all nationalities to have the right to use and develop their own spoken and written languages and to preserve or change their customs and habits; to abolish the US-Diem clique's present policy of ill-treatment and forced assimilation of the minority nationalities; and to help the minority peoples to catch up with the common level of the people by developing the economy and culture in the areas inhabited by them by training skilled personnel from people of minority origin.

b. To insure the right of equality between men and women, so women can enjoy the same rights as men in all fields: political, economic, cultural, and social.

c. To protect the legitimate rights of foreigners residing in Vietnam; and to defend and care for Vietnamese nationals abroad.
8. To carry out a foreign policy of peace and neutrality.
   a. To cancel all unequal treaties signed with foreign countries by the U.S. benchemen which violate national sovereignty.
   b. To establish diplomatic relations with all countries irrespective of political regime, in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence as put forth at the Bandung conference.
   c. To unite closely with the peace-loving and neutral countries; and to expand friendly relations with Asian and African countries, first of all, with neighboring Cambodia and Laos.
   d. To refrain from joining any bloc or military alliance or forming a military alliance with any country.
   e. To receive economic aid from any country ready to assist Vietnam without conditions attached.

9. To establish normal relations between North and South Vietnam as a first step toward peaceful reunification of the country.

The urgent demand of our people throughout the country is to reunify the country by peaceful means. The NLFSSV undertakes the gradual reunification of the country by peaceful means, on the principle of negotiations and discussions between the two zones of all forms and measures beneficial to the people and fatherland. Pending the national reunification, the governments of the two zones will negotiate and undertake not to spread propaganda to divide the peoples or favor war, nor to use military forces against each other; to carry out economic and cultural exchanges between the two zones; and to insure for people of both zones freedom of movement, of livelihood, and the right of mutual visits and correspondence.
10. To oppose aggressive war and actively defend world peace.

a. To oppose aggressive wars and all forms of enslavement by the imperialists; and to support the national liberation struggles of peoples in various countries.

b. To oppose war propaganda; and to demand general disarmament, prohibition of nuclear weapons, and demand the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

c. To support the movements for peace, democracy, and social progress in the world; and to actively contribute to the safeguarding of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.