APPENDICES
APPENDIX A

Text of the Founding Objectives of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam 20 December 1960.

On December 20, 1960, the day of its founding, the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam issued a manifesto and published it ten-point programme, the text of which follows:

I. Overthrow the camouflaged colonial regime of the American imperialists and the dicatorial power of Ngo Dinh Diem, servant of the Americans and institute a government of national democratic union.

The present South Vietnamese regime is a camouflaged colonial regime dominated by the Yankees, and the South Vietnamese Government is a servile government, implementing faithfully all the policies of the American imperialists. Therefore, this regime must be overthrown and a government of national and democratic union put in its place composed of representatives of all social classes, of all nationalities, of the various political parties, of all religions; patriotic, eminent citizens must take over for the people the control of economic political, social, and cultural interests and thus bring about independence, democracy, well-being, peace, neutrality, and efforts toward the peaceful unification of the country.

II. Institute a largely liberal and democratic regime.

1. Abolish the present constitution of the dicatorial powers of Ngo Dinh Diem, servant of the Americans. Elect a new National Assembly through universal suffrage.

2. Implement essential democratic liberties: freedom of opinion, of press, of assembly, of movement, of trade-unionism; freedom of religion without any discrimination; and the right of all patriotic organizations of whatever political tendency to carry on normal activities.

3. Proclaim a general amnesty for all political prisoners and the dissolution of concentration camps of all sorts: abolish fascist law 16-59 and all the other antidemocratic laws: authorize the return to the country of all persons persecuted by the American-Diem regime who are now refugees abroad.

4. Interdict all illegal arrests and detentions; prohibit torture; and punish all the Diem bullies who have not repented and who have committed crimes against the people.

III. Establish an independent and sovereign economy, and improve the living conditions of the people.

1. Suppress the monopolies imposed by the American imperialists and their servants: establish an independent and sovereign economy and finances in accordance with national interests: confiscate to the profit of the nation
the properties of the American imperialists and their servants.
2. Support the national bourgeoisie in the reconstruction and development of crafts and industry: provide active protection for national products through the suppression of production taxes and the limitation or prohibition of imports that the national economy is capable of producing; reduce customs fees on raw materials and machines.
3. Revitalize agriculture; modernize production, fishing, and cattle raising; help the farmers in putting to the plow unused land and in developing production; protect the crops and guarantee their disposal.
4. Encourage and reinforce economic relations between the city and country, the plain and the mountain regions; develop commercial exchanges with foreign countries regardless of their political regime, on the basis of equality and mutual interests.
5. Institute a just and rational system of taxation; eliminate harassing penalties.
6. Implement the labor code: prohibition of discharges, of penalties, of ill-treatment of wage earners; improvement of the living conditions of workers and civil servants; imposition of wage scales and protective measures for young apprentices.
7. Organize social welfare: find work for jobless persons; assume the support and protection of orphans, old people, invalids; come to the help of the victims of the Americans and Diemists; organize help for areas hit by bad crops, fires, or natural calamities.
8. Come to the help of displaced persons desiring to return to their native areas and to those who wish to remain permanently in the South improve their working and living conditions.
9. Prohibit expulsions, spoliation, and compulsory concentration of the population; guarantee job security for the urban and rural working populations.

IV. Reduce land rent; implement agrarian reform with the aim of providing land to the tillers.
1. Reduce land rent; guarantee to the farmers the right to till the soil; guarantee the property right of accession to fallow lands to those who have cultivated them; guarantee property rights to those farmers who have already received land.
2. Dissolve "prosperity zones," and put an end to recruitment for the camps that are called "agricultural development centers." Allow those compatriots who already have been forced into "prosperity zones" and "agricultural development centers" to return freely to their own lands.
3. Confiscate the land owned by American imperialists and their servants, and distribute it to poor peasants without any land or with insufficient land; redistribute the communal lands on a just and rational basis.
4. By negotiation and on the basis of fair prices, repurchase for distribution to landless peasants or peasants with insufficient land those surplus lands that the owners of large estates will be made to relinquish if their domain exceeds a certain limit, to be determined in accordance with regional particularities. The farmers who benefit from such land distribution will not be compelled to make any payment or to submit to any payment or to submit to any other conditions.

V. Develop a national and democratic culture and education.
1. Combat all forms of Yankee fashions; develop a culture and education that is national, progressive, and at the service of the Fatherland and people.
2. Liquidate illiteracy: increase the number of schools in the fields of general education as well as in those of technical and professional education, in advanced study as well as in other fields; adopt Vietnamese as the vernacular language: reduce the expenses of education and exempt from payment students who are without means; resume the examination system.
3. Promote science and technology and the national letters and arts; encourage and support the intellectuals and artists so as to permit them to develop their talents in the service of national reconstruction.
4. Watch over public health; develop sports and physical education.

VI. Create a national army devoted to the defense of the Fatherland and the people.
1. Establish a national army devoted to the defense of the Fatherland and the people; abolish the system of American military advisers.
2. Abolish the draft system; improve the living conditions of the simple soldiers and guarantee their political right; put an end to illtreatment of the military; pay particular attention to the dependents of soldiers without means.
3. Reward officers and soldiers having participated in the struggle against the domination by the Americans and their servants; adopt a policy of clemency toward the former collaborators of the Americans and Diemists guilty of crimes against the people but who have finally repented and are ready to serve the people.
4. Abolish all foreign military bases established on the territory of Vietnam.

VII. Guarantee equality between the various minorities and between the two sexes; protect the legitimate interests of foreign citizens established in Viet-Nam and of Vietnamese citizens residing abroad.
1. Implement the right to autonomy of the national minorities: Found autonomous zones in the areas with a
minority population, those zones to be an integral part of the Vietnamese nation. Guarantee equality between the various nationalities: each nationality has the right to use and develop its language and writing system, to maintain or to modify freely its mores and customs; abolish the policy of the Americans and Diemists of racial discrimination and forced assimilation. Create conditions permitting the national minorities to reach the general level of progress of the population: development of their economy and culture; formation of cadres of minority nationalities.

2. Establish equality between the two sexes: women shall have equal rights with men from all viewpoints (political, economic, cultural, social, etc.).

3. Protect the legitimate interests of foreign citizens established in Vietnam.

4. Defend and take care of the interests of Vietnamese citizens residing abroad.

VIII. Promote a foreign policy of peace and neutrality.

1. Cancel all unequal treaties that infringe upon the sovereignty of the people and that were concluded with other countries by the servants of the Americans.

2. Establish diplomatic relations with all countries, regardless of their political regime in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence adopted at the Bandung Conference.

3. Develop close solidarity with peace-loving nations and neutral countries; develop free relations with the nations of Southeast Asia, in particular with Cambodia and Laos.

4. Stay out of any military bloc; refuse any military alliance with another country.

5. Accept economic aid from any country willing to help us without attaching any conditions to such help.

IX. Re-establish normal relations between the two zones, and prepare for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The peaceful reunification of the country constitutes the dearest desire of all our compatriots throughout the country. The National Liberation Front of South Vietnam advocates the peaceful reunification by stages on the basis of negotiations and through the seeking of ways and means in conformity with the interests of the Vietnamese nation.

While awaiting this reunification, the governments of the two zones will, on the basis of negotiations, promise to banish all separatist and war mongering propaganda and not to use force to settle differences between the zones. Commercial and cultural exchanges between the two zones will be implemented; the inhabitants of the two zones will be free to move about throughout the country as their family and business interests indicate. The freedom of postal exchanges will be guaranteed.
X. Struggle against all aggressive war; actively defend universal peace.
1. Struggle against all aggressive war and against all forms of imperialist domination; support the national emancipation movements of the various peoples.
2. Banish all war-mongering propaganda; demand general disarmament and the prohibition of nuclear weapons; and advocate the utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.
3. Support all movements of struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress throughout the world; contribute actively to the defense of peace in Southeast Asia and in the world.

APPENDIX = B

Ten point programme of People's Revolutionary Party (Issued on 1 January 1962).

1. We will overthrow the Ngo Dinh Diem government and form a national democratic coalition government.
2. We will carry out a program involving extension of democratic liberties, general amnesty for political detainees, abolition of agrovilles and resettlement centers, abolition of Special Military Tribunal law and other undemocratic laws.
3. We will abolish the economic monopoly of the U.S. and its henchmen, protect domestically-made products, promote development of the economy, and allow forced evacuees from North Vietnam to return to their place of birth.
4. We will reduce land rent and prepare for land reform.
5. We will eliminate U.S. cultural enslavement and depravity and build nationalistic progressive culture and education.
6. We will abolish the system of American military advisors and close all foreign military bases in Vietnam.
7. We will establish equality between men and women and among different nationalities and recognize the autonomous rights of the National minorities in the country.
8. We will pursue a foreign policy of peace, and will establish diplomatic relations with all countries which respect the independence and sovereignty of Vietnam.
9. We will reestablish normal relations between North South as a first step toward peaceful reunification for the country.
10. We will oppose aggressive wars and actively defend world peace.

APPENDIX - C

NLF Leadership elected at the First NLF Congress
16 February - 3 March 1962

Presidium

President
Nguyen Huu Tho

Vice-President
Huynh Tan Phat

Members
Phung Van Cung
Thom me-The-Nhem
Tran Nam Trung
Vochi Cong
Ybih Aleo
Dang Tran Thi
Nguyen Huu The
Nguyen Ngoc Ngoi
Nguyen Thi Dinh
Pham Xuan Thai
Thich Thien Hao
Tran Bach Dang
Tran Buu Kiem

Central Committee

Secretary General
Huynh Tan Phat

Deputy Secretary General
Ho Thu

Deputy Secretary General
Le Van Huon

Secretariat Member
Ho Xuan Son

Ung Ngoc Ky

Members
Chu Phat
Dang Quang Minh
Doung Ky Nam
Hoang Bich Son
Huynh Dang
Huynh Cuong
Huynh Thien Tu
Huynh Van Tam
Joseph Marie Ho Hue Ba
Lam Kiet Khanh
Le Quang Chanh
Le Thanh Nam
Le Thi Rieng

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Le Van Tha
Le Van Thinh
Ma Thi Chu
Nguyen Ngoc Thuong
Nguyen Thach
Nguyen Thi Binh
Nguyenhuy Duong nguyen Van Hieu
Nguyen Van Hieu
Nguyen Van Tien
Nguyen Van Tu
Nhu Son
Pham Thien Vi
Rochom Briu
Sat
Thich Hung Tu
Tran Hoai Nam
Tran Huu Trang
Tran van Thanh
Vo Dong Giang
Vovan Mon (Lt. Col.)
Vu Tung

APPENDIX - D

(Central Committee of the NLF elected at the Second Congress, 1-8 January 1964).

Presidium of the Central Committee

President
-Nguyen Huu Tho, patriot without party affiliation (now President of the Advisory Council of the Republic of South Vietnam).

Vice-Presidents
-Ybih Aleo, a patriotic Protestant sprung from the Ede minority nationality, President of the Movement for the Autonomy of the Nationalities of Tay Nguyen (now a member of the advisory Council of the Republic of South Vietnam).
-Phung Van Cung, doctor of medicine, a patriot without party affiliation (now Vice-President and Interior Minister of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam).
-Vo Chi Cong, President of the Revolutionary People's Party.
-Huynh Tan Phat, architect, Secretary-General of the Democratic party (now President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam).
-The Venerable Thich Thom Me The Nhóm, a Khmer Buddhist patriot (died 1966).
-Tran Nam Trung, representing the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces (now Defence Minister of the Provisional Revolutionary Government).

Members
-Mme Nguyen Thi Dinh, President of the Women's Union for Liberation, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces.
-Tran bach Dang, President of the Youth Federation, Secretary-General of the Association of Former Resisters.
-Venerable Thich Thien Hao, President of the Association of Luc Hoa Buddhists of Vietnam.
-Tran Buu Kiem, President of the Federation of School and College Students for Liberation (now Minister to the Presidency of the Provisional Revolutionary Government).
-Nguyen Van Ngoi, a high-ranking Caoadaist dignitary of the Tien Thien Sect.
-Tran Xuan Thai, President of Federation of Trade Unions for Liberation.
-Nguyen Huu The, President of the Association of Peasants for liberation.
-Dang Tran Thi, Vice-President of the Federation of Trade Unions for Liberation.
Secretariat of the Central Committee

- Huynh Tan Phat, Secretary-General.
- Le Xuan Huan, professor, Deputy Secretary-General.
- Ho Thu, chemist, Deputy Secretary-General.
- Ung Ngoc Ky, journalist, Deputy Secretary-General of the Democratic party, member (now a Vice-Minister to the Presidency of the Provisional Revolutionary Government).
- Ho Xuan Son, journalist, member.

Members of the Central Committee
-Mme Nguyen Thi Binh, professor (now Foreign Minister of the Provisional Revolutionary Government).
-Mme Ma Thi Chu, chemist.
-Mme Nguyen Thuy Duong, doctor of medicine.
-Mme. Le Thi Rieng, Vice-President of Women's Union for Liberation (executed by the Saigon Administration in 1968).
-Rochon Briu, a patriot of the Jarai national minority, Vice-President of the Movement for the Autonomy of the nationalities of Tay Nguyen.
-Joseph Marie Ho Hue Ba, a Catholic, seminary professor.
-Huynh Cuong, a Khmer intellectual (now a member of the Advisory council of the Republic of South Viet Nam).
-Huynh Dang, a national bourgeois patriot of Saigon.
-Vo Dong Giang.
-Nguyen van Hieu, professor.
-Lam Viet Khanh, engineer.
-Vo Van Mon, lieutenant-colonel, Chief of Staff of the armed forces for the Binh Xuyen.
-Le Thanh Nam.
-Doung Ky Nam, professor.
-Chu Phat, a Catholic priest.
-Ong Sat, a patriot of the Bahmar national minority, Vice-President of the Movement for the Autonomy of the Nationalities of Tay Nguyen.
-Nhu Son, an intellectual patriot of Saigon.
-Huynh Van Tam, a trade-union militant.
-Nguyen Van Tien, professor, Secretary-General of the Radical Socialist Party.
-Le Van Tha, Professor and engineer (now Vice-minister of justice of the Provisional Revolutionary) Government).
-Nguyen Thach, a Saigon industrialist.
-Tran Van Thanh, a trade-union militant.
-Le Van Thin.
-Nguyen Ngoc Thuong, professor, Deputy Secretary General of the Radical Socialist Party (now Vice Minister of the Interior of the Provisional Revolutionary Government).
-Tran Huu Trang, playwright President of Association of Writers and Artists for Liberation (died 1966).
-Vu Tung, journalist, president of the Association of Partiotic and Democratic Journalists (died 1966).
-Nguyen Van Tu, musical composer.
-Venerable Thich Hung Tu, President of the Association of Buddhists of Eastern Nam Bo.
-Huynh Thien Tu, professor, high ranking Hoa Hoa dignitary.
-Pham Thien Vy, Professor.
Besides, eleven seats are reaseved for representative of political parties, mass organizations, armed forces and for patriotic personalities who will join the Front.

Have been made members of the Central Committee:
-Nguyen Van Quang, head of the Permanent Delegation of the NFL to China.
-Le Quang Chanh, head of the permanent Delegation of the NFL to the UAR (now Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Revolutionary Government).
-Dang Quang Minh, head of the Permanent Delegation of the NFL to the USSR.
-Tran Hoai Nam, head of the Permanent Delegation of the NFL to Algeria.
-Hoang Bich Son, head of the Permanent Delegation of the NFL to Cuba (now Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Revolutionary Government).
-Vo Oanh, a scholar, now member of the Advisory Council of the Republic of South Vietnam).

APPENDIX – K

Action Program of the Provisional Revolutionary Government (10 June 1969)

As imperatively called for by the new situation and tasks, and in response to the deep aspirations of the broad social strata, the historic All South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives meeting on the 6th, 7th and 8th of June 1969 resolved to set up the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam formally declares to assume its heavy responsibilities before the nation and the world; all its members solemnly pledge themselves to do their utmost to fulfil the heavy and glorious mission entrusted to them by the Congress.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam undertakes to mobilize the South Viet Nam armed forces and people to impel forward the struggle against US aggression, for national salvation to total victory and to successfully accomplish the lofty tasks laid down by the Congress of People's Representatives.

For the sake of the supreme interest of the fatherland and people.

In this sacred hour of history,

In order to carry out the tasks confided to it by the Congress,

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam proclaims hereafter its 12-point program of action:

1. To lead the armed forces and the entire people to achieve monolithic unity, step up military and political struggle defeat the US imperialist's aggressive war and their attempts to "Vietnamize" it, and press the United States to start serious talks with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam at the Paris Conference on Viet Nam on the basis of the 10-point overall solution put forward by the South Viet nam national Front for Liberation, force the US Government to withdraw completely and unconditionally from South Viet nam the US troops and those of foreign countries belonging to the US camp with a view to bringing the war to an early
end, restoring peace and enforcing the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people— independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity— as recognized by the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam.

2. To abolish the disguised colonial regime established by the US imperialists in South Viet Nam: to overthrow the entire structure of the puppet administration; to rescind the Constitution and all antinational and antidemocratic laws enacted by the puppet administration, to annul the sentences passed by the said administration that are detrimental to the life, property, dignity and other interests of the citizens.

To build a really democratic and free republican regime, to organize general elections according to the principle of equality, real freedom and democrcacy, without foreign interference.

3. In a very broad spirit of national concord for the sake of the supreme interests of the country and nation, the Provisional Revolutionary Government is prepared to enter into consultations with political forces representing various social sections and political tendencies in South Vietnam that stand for peace, independence and neutrality, including those who, for political reasons, have had to take up their residence abroad, with a view to setting up a provisional coalition government on the principle of equality, democracy and mutual respect. The provisional coalition government will organize general elections in order to elect a constituent Assembly, work out a democratic constitution taking into full consideration the interests and aspirations of the entire people, and form a coalition government, symbolizing national concord and the broad unity of the entire people, and form a coalition government, symbolizing national concord and the broad unity of all social segments.

4. To strengthen the comprehensive resistance potential of the people.

To consolidate and develop the revolutionary power at all levels.

To build and reinforce the revolutionary armed forces.

To unify the patriotic armed forces.

To consolidate and widen the liberated areas.

5. To enforce extensive democratic freedoms.

To set free all persons detained by the US imperialists and the puppet administration on account of their patriotic activities.

To prohibit all acts of repression, reprisal and discrimination against people having collaborated with either side, whether living inside or outside the country.

To achieve equality between man and woman in all fields.

To carry out a policy of unity and equality among the
various nationalities. The national minorities are free to use their own languages and scripts for developing national culture and arts, and to maintain or to change their usages and customs.

To respect freedom of belief and freedom of worship, to achieve equality among the various religions.

To protect the interests of the Vietnamese nationals abroad.

To see to the legitimate interests of foreign nationals in South Vietnam.

6. To pay the greatest attention to the interests of all strata of townspeople, first of all, the right to a decent life and democracy.

To improve the living conditions of the workers and labouring people. To amend labour legislation and fix minimum wages. To fight against corporal punishment, wage stoppages, and sackings of workers and labouring people; the workers enjoy the right to take part in the management of enterprises, and freedom to join trade unions.

To oppose the pressganging of youths and students into the puppet army and guarantee to youths and students opportunities for education.

Personalities, intellectuals, professors, writers, artists, journalists are to be given freedom of thought, freedom of opinion and freedom of the press. Industrialists and traders are entitled to freedom of enterprise, and to fight against and oppressive competition by foreign monopoly-capital.

The various strata of urban populations must be able to take part in political activities, in all actions for peace, independence sovereignty and a better life; to resist all terrorist and repressive measures of the US puppets.

7. To boost up production in order to supply the front and increase the people's potential; to create conditions for the building of an independent and self-supporting economy. To care for the living conditions of the labouring people and pay proper attention to the interests of the other social strata.

To carry out a land policy consistent with the specific conditions of South Vietnam; to improve the living standards of peasants.

To restore and develop agricultural and industrial production.

To encourage industrialists and traders to contribute to the development of industry, small industry and handicrafts. To protect the right of ownership of means of production and other property of the citizens in accordance with the laws of the State.

8. To combat the US-imported slavish and depraved culture and education, which are impairing our people's
fine cultural traditions. To build a national and
democratic culture and education, to develop science and
technique.
To raise the cultural standard of the people, to liquidate
illiteracy, to make complementary education available for
the people, to open new general education schools.
To develop health work and promote prophylactic hygiene.
9. To encourage, welcome and properly reward those
officers and men of the puppet army and police and those
functionaries of the puppet administration who cross over
to the side of the people after accomplishing meritorious
deeds. To give special encouragement and rewards to those
puppet army and police units that go over to the
Provisional Revolutionary Government.

To treat with leniency, and refrain from any
discrimination against, those guilty persons who show true
repentance and rejoin the ranks of the people; those who
are credited with distinguished service shall be
remunerated accordingly.
10. To actively resolve the problems left behind by the US
war of aggression and the puppet regime.
To heal the war-wounds and restore to normal the life of
the people.
To give devoted care and wholehearted help to war invalids
and the families of the fighters who have died for the
fatherland.
To supply jobs to the people, to diligently settle the
problems of unemployment. Those compatriots forcibly
"resettled" by the enemy in concentration camps and
strategic hamlets, who desire to stay where they are,
shall be granted recognition as owners of their lands,
and given assistance to continue living in the place: those
who desire to return to their former villages shall
also be lent help to this effect.
To grant relief to the compatriots in misfortune, to care
for orphans, old people and invalids.
Disabled puppet armymen and puppet policemen and
derelict and destitute families of puppet armymen and
puppet policemen killed in battle shall also benefit by
proper attention.
To help those who have been driven by the US imperialists
and their agents into depravity to turn a new leaf.
11. To re-establish normal relations between South and
North Vietnam, to guarantee freedoms of movement, of
correspondence, of residence, to maintain economic and
cultural relations according to the principle of mutual
benefit and mutual help between the two zones. The two
zones will come to terms on the statute of the
demilitarized zone and work out modalities for the
movements across the provisional military demarcation
line.

The reunification of the country will be achieved
step by step, by peaceful means, through discussions and agreement between the two zones, without constraint from either side.

12. To win the sympathy, support and aid of all countries and progressive people in the world, including the American people, for the South Vietnamese people's struggle against US aggression, for national salvation. To wholeheartedly support the national independence movement of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples fighting against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. To effectively coordinate actions with the American people's protest movement against the US imperialists war of aggression in Viet Nam: to actively support the legitimate struggle of the Afro Americans for their fundamental national rights.

To carry out a foreign policy of peace and neutrality. To maintain friendly relations and to carry out a good-neighbour policy with the Kingdom of Cambodia on the basis of respect for her independence, sovereignty and neutrality, to recognize and pledge respect for the territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Cambodia in her present borders; to follow a good-neighbour policy with the Kingdom of Laos on the basis of respect for the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos.

To establish diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with all countries, irrespective of political and social regime including the United States, in accordance with the five principles of peaceful co-existence: mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference in the internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, peaceful co-existence. To accept aid, with no political strings attached, from any country, in terms of capital, technique and specialized services.

To refrain from Joining any military alliance with foreign countries: not to allow any foreign country to maintain military bases, troops and military personnel on the South Vietnamese territory, not to accept the protection of any country or military alliance.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of Republic of South Viet Nam earnestly calls on the entire armed forces and people to unite closely as one man behind it, to strive their best to carry out the above Program of Action to lead the widespread offensives and uprisings to still greater successes, to thwart all dark schemes and perfidious manoeuvres of the US imperialists and their agents and to bring about new developments in our people's sacred resistance.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government pays a warm tribute to the admirable spirit of sacrifice and gallantry of our whole armed forces and people who always remain
worthy of a heroic nation in the struggle against US aggression, for the independence and freedom of the country.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam expresses its deep gratitude to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and to our Northern kith-and-kin who have done their utmost to fulfil their duty as the great rear area to the great front.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam feels greatly thankful to the socialist countries, all peace-loving countries and progressive peoples in the world and to the American people as well for their sympathy and support to the struggle of the South Vietnamese people against US aggression, for national salvation.

Let our armed forces and people keep up their victorious march level all obstacles, fight perseveringly and heighten their vigilance, determined to defeat the US imperialists war of aggression, to overthrow the puppet administration, to force the US government to withdraw wholly and without conditions the US troops and those of foreign countries belonging to the US camp, and leave the South Vietnamese people to effectively exercise their right to self determination, with a view to gloriously completing the national liberation and creating basic conditions to build an independent, democratic peaceful, neutral, prosperous South Viet Nam and to achieve the ultimate peaceful reunification of the country.

Southern fellow-countrymen, march forward valiantly! Splendid victories are awaiting us! The South Vietnamese people will win!

South Vietnam, June 10, 1969
For the provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam

The President
HUYNH TAN PHAT