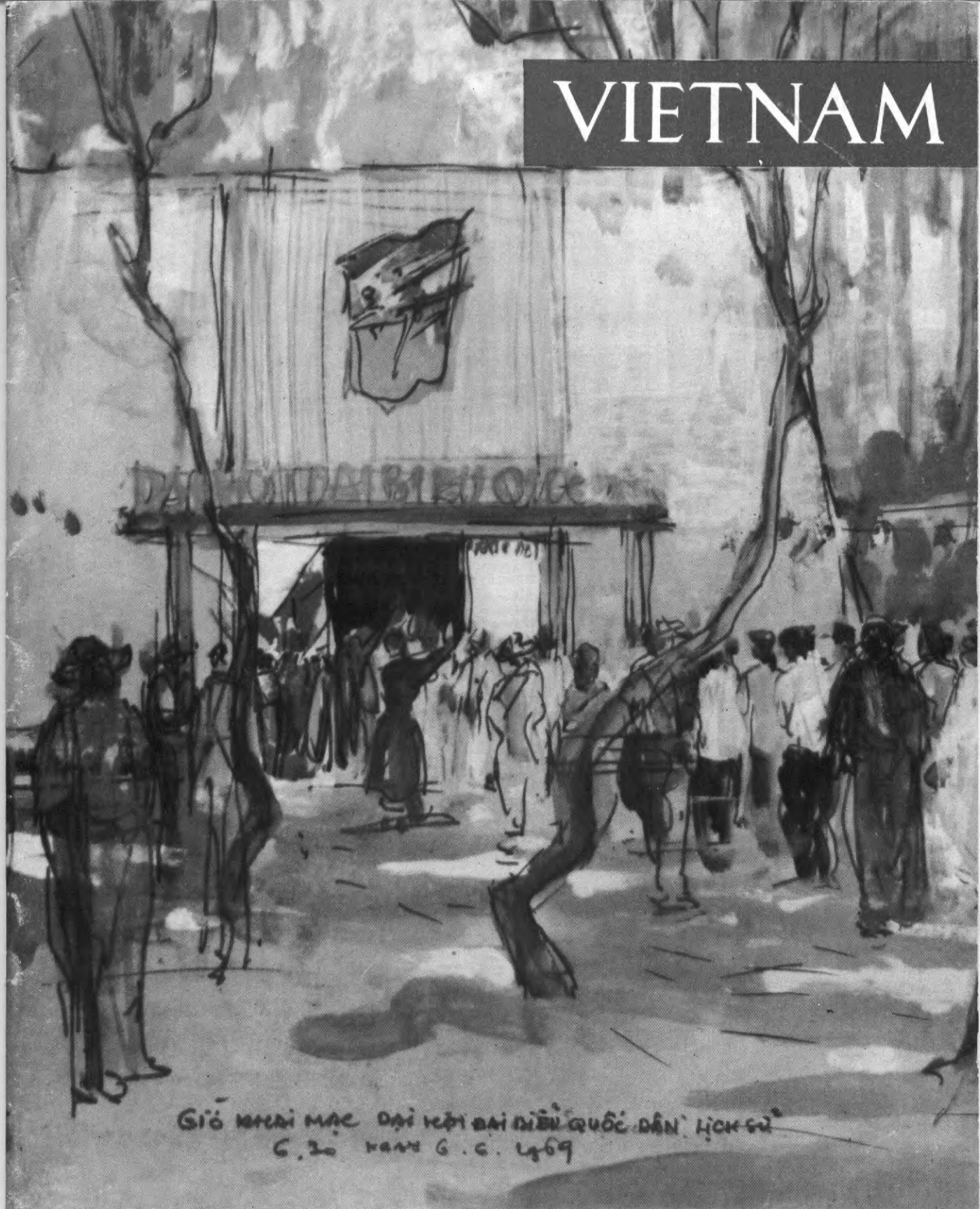


VIETNAM



GIỜ KHAI MẠC ĐẠI HỘI ĐẠI BIỂU QUỐC DÂN HỊCH SỰ
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Special issue

**CONGRESS OF PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE
FORMATION OF THE PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY
GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH VIET NAM**

APPEAL

OF PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH

ON THE OCCASION OF JULY 20, 1969

Dear fighters and compatriots throughout the country!

FIFTEEN years ago, after the glorious victory of Dien Bien Phu, the Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam recognized our people's fundamental rights — independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. These agreements provided for the holding of free general elections in July 1956 to reunify the whole of Viet Nam.

But the U.S. imperialists have impudently sabotaged the Geneva Agreements, carried out aggression against our country, and unleashed the most atrocious colonial war in human history.

Throughout the past fifteen years, our armed forces and people in the whole country, united as one man, braving all sacrifices and hardships, have fought with sublime heroism against U.S. aggression to save the country. The U.S. imperialists' aggressive plans have gone bankrupt one after another, the U.S. defeats have become heavier and heavier; our people have gone from success to success, and are sure to win total victory.

The armed forces and people in the North have defeated the U.S. aggressors' war of destruction.

The armed forces and people in the South are defeating the U.S. "local war".

Since the spring of the year Mau Than, the situation has radically changed in our favour, to the disadvantage of the enemy. Four-fifths of South Viet Nam's territory with three-quarters of its population have been liberated. In these conditions of victory, the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives met and unanimously elected the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Advisory Council. This Government has been promptly recognized by over twenty fraternal and friendly countries, and warmly hailed by the people of the world.

Betraying the American people's interests, President Nixon has continued to step up the war of aggression in the southern part of our country, intensified attacks by B. 52's and toxic chemicals, launched frenzied bombardments to destroy our villages and cities and massacre our compatriots, perpetrating new crimes of utmost barbarity.

Nixon is carrying out a scheme for "de-Americanization" of the war in an attempt to use puppet troops to fight the South Vietnamese people.

At the Paris Conference, the U.S. imperialists have stubbornly put forward extremely absurd demands, and refused to discuss seriously the reasonable

and logical 10-point overall solution advocated by the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

Nixon plans to withdraw 25,000 U.S. troops in an attempt to appease American and world public opinion. This is a trick.

The Vietnamese people firmly demand the withdrawal of all U.S. and satellite troops, not the withdrawal of only 25,000 or 250,000 or 500,000 men, but a total, complete, unconditional withdrawal. Only in this way will it be possible to retrieve the honour of the United States, and to avoid for hundreds of thousands of young Americans a useless death in South Viet Nam, and suffering and mourning for hundreds of thousands of American families.

After the total withdrawal of the U.S. and satellite troops and the complete liberation of South Viet Nam from foreign invasion, the Provisional Coalition Government, as provided for in the 10-point overall solution, will organize free and democratic general elections to enable the South Vietnamese people to determine themselves their own political regime, elect a Constituent Assembly, work out a Constitution, and set up the official Coalition Government of South Viet Nam, without any foreign country being allowed to interfere. So long as U.S. troops and the puppet administration remain in existence in South Viet Nam, really free and democratic general elections will be absolutely impossible.

The defeat of the U.S. imperialists is already evident; still they have not given up their evil design of clinging to the southern part of our country. Our armed forces and people throughout the country, millions as one man, upholding revolutionary heroism, and fearless of sacrifices and hardships, are determined to carry on and step up the resistance war, with the firm resolve to fight and win, till the complete withdrawal of U.S. troops and till the total collapse of the puppet army and administration, in order to liberate the South, defend the North and proceed toward the peaceful reunification of the country.

I take this opportunity to express, on behalf of the Vietnamese armed forces and people, our sincere thanks for the world's great support and assistance. I am confident that the fraternal socialist countries, all the peace- and justice-loving governments and peoples, including the progressive people in the United States, will extend increased support and assistance to the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation till total victory.

Fighters and compatriots in the whole country, march forward resolutely!

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are doomed to defeat!

The Vietnamese people are sure to win total victory!





Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho (*left*), head of the delegation of the South Viet Nam N.F.L., and Lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao (*right*), head of the delegation of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, at the Consultative Conference held on May 23, 1969 to discuss the convening of the Congress of People's Representatives for the formation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

A HISTORIC CONGRESS



President Nguyen Huu Tho delivers the Political Report at the Congress.

IN the history of our nation, many congresses stand out as glorious milestones on the road of struggle for the independence and freedom of the Fatherland.

In the 13th century, as half a million Yuan troops invaded our country, the will of the entire nation to resist was voiced at the *Dien Hong* Congress by elders. Asked whether the nation should fight or submit, they unanimously answered: "Fight!" When the question was posed to them: "How to fight while the country is still in a weak posture?" they again unanimously answered: "By enduring all sacrifices!" The strength of this unity in struggle provided the basis on which *Tran Hung Dao* won the glorious *Bach Dang* victory and drove the enemy out of the country.



A HISTORIC CONGRESS

In the autumn of 1945, amidst a nation-wide revolutionary upsurge, a National Congress met in *Tan Trao*, decided to start a general insurrection, and set up the Provisional Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and turned a new, glorious page in the age-old history of our nation.

At present, while the general offensive and concerted uprisings are shaking the South and ever greater victories are being won, a Congress of People's Representatives of South Viet Nam has met and set up a Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, marking a new stage in Viet Nam's struggle against American aggression, for national salvation, which is advancing toward complete victory.

Meeting in early June amidst news of resounding victories, the Congress was attended by the finest representatives of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, various political parties, mass organizations, nationalities, religions, and patriotic personalities, from both the rural and urban areas, thus embodying in the most complete and most representative way the will of the South Vietnamese people.

The line of resistance against American aggression and for national salvation laid down at the Congress expressed the determination of the armed forces and people of South Viet Nam to fight and defeat the American aggressors and their lackeys, build a truly democratic and free republican ▶

"THE SOUTH VIET NAM CONGRESS OF PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES SOLEMNLY DECLARES: THE UNITED STATES MUST END ITS WAR OF AGGRESSION IN VIET NAM; ENTER INTO SERIOUS TALKS WITH THE PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH VIET NAM AT THE PARIS CONFERENCE ON VIET NAM ON THE BASIS OF THE TEN-POINT OVERALL SOLUTION PROPOSED BY THE SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION TO SETTLE THE SOUTH VIET NAM PROBLEM AND HELP RESTORE PEACE IN VIET NAM. SUCH IS THE HONOURABLE WAY FOR THE UNITED STATES TO GET OUT OF THE VIET NAM WAR.

THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE PEOPLE ARE DEEPLY ATTACHED TO PEACE, BUT THIS MUST BE A PEACE IN INDEPENDENCE AND FREEDOM. THEY ARE DETERMINED TO ENHANCE THEIR VIGILANCE AND TO CARRY ON THE FIGHT TILL THE UNITED STATES ENDS ITS AGGRESSION, WITHDRAWS FROM SOUTH VIET NAM ALL ITS TROOPS AND THOSE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES BELONGING TO THE U.S. CAMP, AND RESPECTS THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE PEOPLE'S RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION AS WELL AS THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE'S FUNDAMENTAL NATIONAL RIGHTS.

THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE PEOPLE'S JUST STRUGGLE AGAINST U.S. AGGRESSION, FOR NATIONAL SALVATION IS SURE TO END IN TOTAL VICTORY!"

(From the Appeal of the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives — June 8, 1969)



Major Huynh Thanh Mung, Vice-President of the Tay Ninh Committee of the Organization for Consolidating Peace and Peaceful co-existence: "Let's strengthen the unity among various religious communities, mass organizations and political parties affiliated to the Front and the Alliance so as to provide a steady and powerful backing for the revolutionary power..."



A HISTORIC CONGRESS

Representatives of the Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces at the Congress.
Sketch by Le Lam



Superior Thich Thien Hao, representative of patriotic Buddhists: "We pledge all-out efforts to materialize the spirit of the Congress, namely national unity and determination to fight and defeat the U.S. aggressors."

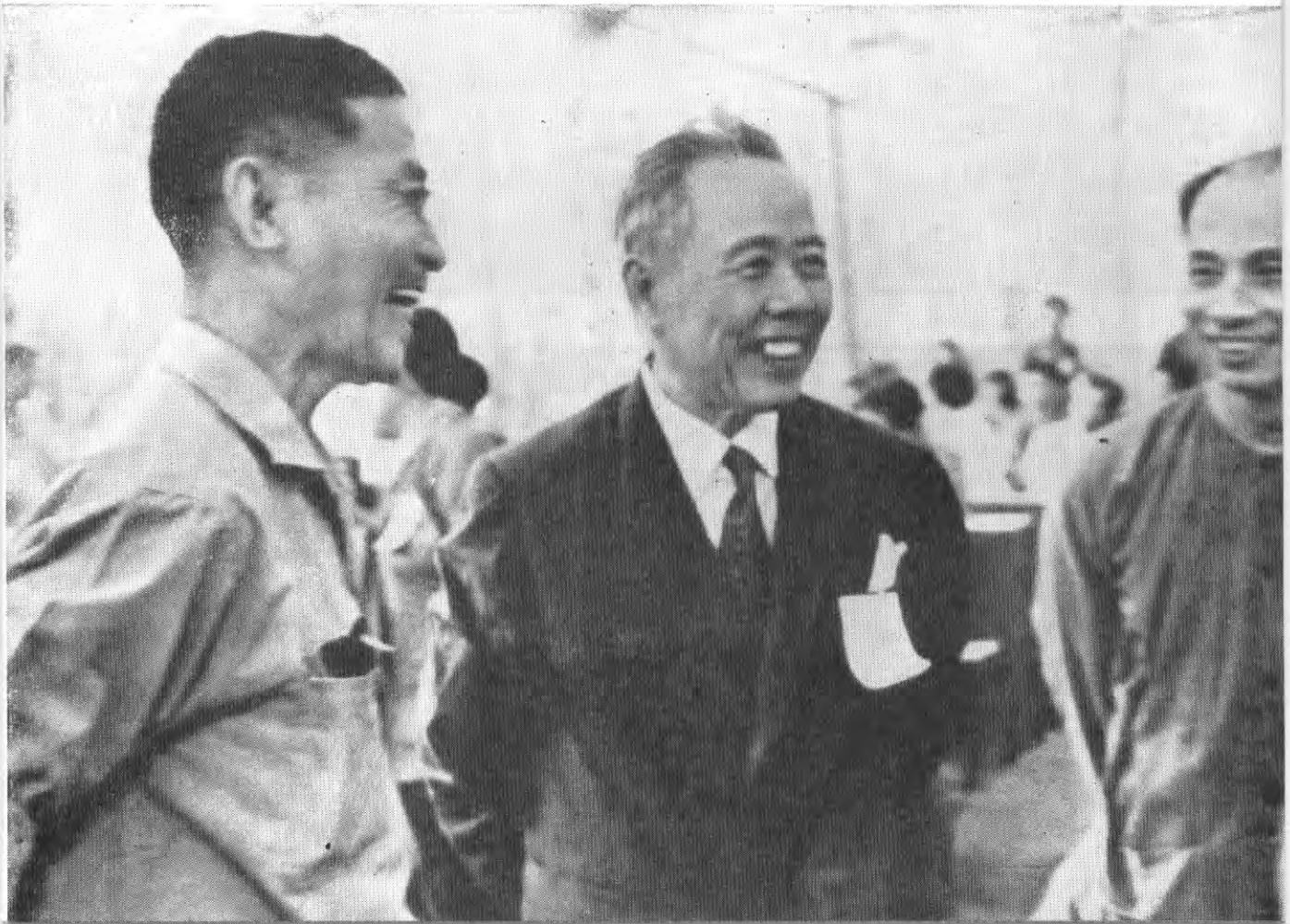
Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho and Lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao lay wreaths at the War Dead Monument.



Architect Huynh Tan Phat, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government (*left*), Lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao, Vice-President of the Advisory Council (*middle*), and Mr. Nguyen Van Sieu, Vice-President of the South Viet Nam Liberation Peasants' Association, chatting cordially.

Mr. Ung Ngoc Ky, representative of the Viet Nam Democratic Party, speaks at the Congress.

Sketch by Le Lam



regime, and their iron resolve to reunify the country.

Pointing at an honourable exit for the American from the Viet Nam war, the Congress solemnly declared: "The United States must end its war of aggression in Viet Nam, enter into serious talks with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam 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 to settle the South

Viet Nam problem and help restore peace in Viet Nam."

The appeal issued by the Congress is resounding all over South Viet Nam like a clarion call, urging the Liberation armed forces and people to rush forward and fight so that "the Yanks will quit and the puppet topple," and to win complete victory for the resistance against American aggression, for national salvation, the greatest resistance war ever fought in our people's history of struggle against foreign aggression.

A HISTORIC CONGRESS



Representatives of Saigon people.

Sketch by Le Lam

During a break. Front rank, left to right: Ambassador Nguyen Van Hieu, Professor Nguyen Van Kiet, Vice-president and Minister of Education and Youth, and Composer Luu Huu Phuoc, Minister of Information and Culture.

Mme Nguyen Thi Dinh, Deputy-Commander of the South Viet Nam P. L. A. F., exchanges views with Mme Lien Hoa, representative of Saigon industrialists and traders.



Dr. Duong Quynh Hoa (right) is very fond of taking photographs.



Representatives of heroes, heroines and model fighters of the South Viet Nam P.L.A.F.

Sketch by Le Lam

SOUTH VIET NAM CONGRESS OF PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES FUNDAMENTAL RESOLUTIONS

(EXCERPTS)

AT this hour of paramount importance in our history, the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives, expressing the will of our entire people, solemnly affirms that the basic objectives of the South Vietnamese people are independence, democracy, peace, neutrality and, ultimately, peaceful reunification of the country, and voices the unshakable resolve of the 14 million South Vietnamese to fight through to the end in a self-denying spirit for these objectives.

It is now a task of paramount importance for all our armed forces and people in South Viet Nam to strengthen unity, step up the struggle, devote all their energies to the fight to defeat the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy, overthrow the reactionary puppet administration, liberate the South, defend the North and achieve

an independent, democratic, peaceful and neutral South Viet Nam, progressing toward the peaceful reunification of the country.

To express the unconquerable will for independence and freedom of our people who are winning victories, to crystallize, consolidate and develop the splendid achievements and great victories recorded in our resistance war, to respond to the aspirations of all social strata for democracy and revolution, and to meet the imperative requirements of the situation, and to vigorously push forward the resistance to total victory, the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives solemnly proclaims the founding of the Republic of South Viet Nam and lays down hereafter major provisions regarding the organizational structure of the regime.

PART ONE

THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH VIET NAM

Article 1.— The political regime of South Viet Nam is a Republican regime...

Article 2.— The internal policy of the Republic of South Viet Nam is to promote the unity of all people, irrespective of social status, religious belief, nationality, political tendency and past record, provided they stand for peace, independence and neutrality.

The Republic of South Viet Nam firmly upholds national sovereignty, guarantees

democratic liberties, respects the freedom of belief, puts into effect equality among all nationalities, carries out land policies, boosts up production, develops industry and trade, develops education, health, cultural and social work with a view to continuously improving the material and cultural living conditions of the people, especially of the labouring people, and mobilizing manpower and material resources according to the motto "All for the front, all for victory."

Article 3.— The Republic of South Viet Nam applies a foreign policy of peace and neutrality, establishes diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with all countries, irrespective of political and social regime, in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence, carries out a policy of good neighbourhood with the Kingdom of Cambodia on the basis of respect for her independence, sovereignty, neutrality, and territorial integrity in her present borders, carries out a policy of good neighbourhood with the Kingdom of Laos on the basis of respect for the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos, actively supports the

movement for national independence, against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for peace in South-East Asia and the world.

Article 4.— Viet Nam is one, the Vietnamese people are one. The right of the Vietnamese people to defend their Fatherland is their sacred, inalienable right of self-defence.

After the liberation of South Viet Nam, the reunification of Viet Nam will be achieved step by step, by peaceful means, on the basis of agreement between the two zones without foreign interference.

PART TWO

THE PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH VIET NAM AND THE PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEES AT VARIOUS LEVELS

Article 5.— The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam is the most centralized organ of power; it expresses the South Vietnamese people's will and aspirations, pushes forward the resistance to victory, creates conditions for the formation of a Provisional Coalition Government with a view to organizing free general elections, electing a Constituent Assembly, working out a Constitution, and appointing the Government of South Viet Nam.

Article 6.— The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam has as its tasks to mobilize and lead the armed forces and entire people, to lead the People's Revolutionary Committees at all levels and the various Ministries to develop the successes already achieved to step up the widespread offensives and uprisings along with the diplomatic struggle to unceasingly develop the resistance potential in all fields with a view to defeating the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy, overthrowing the reactionary puppet administration, compelling the United States to renounce the war of aggression and to withdraw from South Viet Nam all U.S. and satellite troops and achieving the objectives: independence, democracy, peace and neutrality, progressing toward the peaceful reunification of the country.

Article 7.— In the urgent situation now prevailing, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam is entrusted by the Congress of People's Representatives with full powers to direct and take action on all works related to the internal and external policies of the country.

Basing itself on the resolutions of the Congress of People's Representatives, the Political Program of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Political Program of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, the Provisional Revolutionary Government shall enact laws and decrees, directives and circulars in order to step up the resistance against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, and the building of the country, and to exercise unified leadership over the People's Revolutionary Committees at various levels.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam is a fully competent body in foreign relations: establishment of diplomatic, economic and cultural relations with foreign countries, settlement of the South Viet Nam problem on the basis of the principles and main content of the ten-point overall solution put forward by the Delegation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation at the Paris Conference...



Members of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam appear before the Congress of People's Representatives. *Front rank, from right to left*: Dr. Duong Quynh Hoa, Minister of Public Health, Social Affairs and War Invalids; Prof. Nguyen Van Kiet, Vice-President and Minister of Education and Youth; Architect Huynh Tan Phat, President of the Government; Dr. Phung Van Cung, Vice-President and Minister of Home Affairs; Engineer Cao Van Bon, Minister of Economy and Finance; Composer Luu Huu Phuoc, Minister of Information and Culture.

THE AUTHENTIC AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE PEOPLE



LIKE a violent hurricane, the general offensive and widespread uprising of the South Vietnamese armed forces and people have shaken the whole structure of the puppet administration to its foundation. Revolutionary power has been established in the majority of provinces, districts and villages and even in Saigon-Cho Lon, and is being consolidated day by day.

In the early days of June, a big, happy event rejoiced people in the whole country and friends in all the five continents: the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam was set up.

This was the outcome of the long and valiant revolutionary struggle of our people for the liberation of South Viet Nam and the ultimate reunifi-

cation of the country. It lays a new, important landmark, impelling forward the Resistance to U.S. aggression for national salvation of South Vietnamese armed forces and people to total victory. In their joint message of greeting addressed to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Advisory Council, President Ho Chi Minh and Premier Pham Van Dong pointed out: "The holding of the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives and the establishment of revolutionary power throughout South Viet Nam indicate our southern compatriots' resolve to strengthen their solidarity and keep up their stubborn fight to become masters of their destiny and create new favourable conditions to advance to complete victory. This momentous histo-



Members of the Advisory Council appear before the Congress — *Left to right*: Major Huynh Thanh Mung, Professor Le Van Giap, Engineer Lam Van Tet, Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Advisory Council, Lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao, Vice-President of the Advisory Council, Mr. Ibih Aleo and Mr. Lucien Pham Ngoc Hung.

ric event fills with boundless joy and confidence our compatriots throughout the country and abroad and will earn us more active support from our brothers and friends in the five continents.'

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, elected by the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives, is the legal government and genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people. The broad composition of this government embodies the bloc of great national union and the will, aspiration and right to be the real master of the country of the 14 million South Viet Nam people. The so-called "legality" and "constitutionality" of the Thieu-Ky-Huong puppet administration are merely a bluff. In its 12-point Programme of Action, the Provisional Revolutionary Government has clearly expounded its objective, namely, the building of an independent, democratic, peaceful and neutral South Viet Nam and advance towards the peaceful reunification of the Fatherland. In the spirit of national

concord and in the supreme interests of the nation, the P.R.G. is prepared to enter into consultations with political forces representing various social strata and political leanings in South Viet Nam that stand for peace, independence and neutrality with a view to setting up a provisional coalition government on the principle of equality, democracy and mutual respect.

The P.R.G. declares that it pursues a foreign policy of peace and neutrality and persistently adheres to the 10-point overall solution to the South Viet Nam problem put forward by the National Front for Liberation.

Enjoying the powerful support of the South Vietnamese people, with the all-conquering revolutionary armed forces at its disposal and the backing of the South Viet Nam N.F.L., the P.R.G., with its comprehensive revolutionary power structure established throughout South Viet Nam, clearly shows its mighty strength and will surely accomplish the historic task entrusted to it by the South Viet Nam Congress of People's Representatives.

**LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF
THE PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY
GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF
SOUTH VIET NAM**

- President: Architect HUYNH TAN PHAT.
- Vice-President and Minister of Home Affairs: Dr. PHUNG VAN CUNG.
- Vice-President and Minister of Education and Youth: Prof. NGUYEN VAN KIET.
- Vice-President: Mr. NGUYEN DOA.
- Minister of the Office of the Government's President: Mr. TRAN BUU KIEM.
- Minister of Defence: Mr. TRAN NAM TRUNG.
- Minister for Foreign Affairs: Mme NGUYEN THI BINH.
- Minister of Home Affairs: Dr. PHUNG VAN CUNG.
- Minister of Economy and Finance: Engineer CAO VAN BON.
- Minister of Information and Culture: Composer LUU HUU PHUOC.
- Minister of Education and Youth: Prof. NGUYEN VAN KIET.
- Minister of Public Health, Social Affairs and War Invalids: Dr. (Mme) DUONG QUYNH HOA.
- Minister of Justice: Mr. TRUONG NHU TANG.
- Vice-Minister of the Office of the Government's President: Mr. UNG NGOC KY.
- Vice-Minister of Defence: Messrs DONG VAN CONG and NGUYEN CHANH.
- Vice-Ministers for Foreign Affairs: Messrs LE QUANG CHANH and HOANG BICH SON.
- Vice-Minister of Home Affairs: Prof. NGUYEN NGOC THUONG.
- Vice-Minister of Economy and Finance: Mr. NGUYEN VAN TRIEU.
- Vice-Minister of Information and Culture: Writer HOANG TRONG QUY (pen name: THANH NGHI) and Writer LU PHUONG.
- Vice-Ministers of Education and Youth: Prof. LE VAN CHI and Mr. HO HUU NHUT.
- Vice-Ministers of Public Health, Social Affairs and War Invalids: Dr. HO VAN HUE and Prof. (Mme) BUI THI ME.
- Vice-Minister of Justice: Prof. LE VAN THA.

**LIST OF THE MEMBERS
OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL
OF THE REPUBLIC
OF SOUTH VIET NAM**

- President of the Advisory Council: Lawyer NGUYEN HUU THO, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation.
- Vice-President of the Advisory Council: Lawyer TRINH DINH THAO, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces.

Members of the Advisory Council:

- Mr. IBIH ALEO, President of the Movement for the Autonomy of the Nationalities in the High-Plateaux, Vice-President of the Presidium of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. Central Committee;
- Mr. HUYNH CUONG, representative of Khmer nationals in South Viet Nam, member of the S.V.N.N.F.L. Central Committee;
- Superior Bonze THICH DON HAU, former chief representative of the Viet Nam Unified Buddhist Association (Van Hanh section) and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces;
- Bonze HUYNH VAN TRI, representative of the Hoa Hao Buddhists;
- Mr. NGUYEN CONG PHUONG, veteran revolutionary in the central part of Central Viet Nam;
- Engineer LAM VAN TET, patriotic personality, Vice-Chairman of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces;
- Mr. VO OANH, patriotic personality, member of the S.V.N.N.F.L. Central Committee;
- Prof. LE VAN GIAP, Chairman of the Saigon-Cho Lon-Gia Dinh Committee of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces;
- Major HUYNH THANH MUNG, Vice-President of the Tay Ninh Committee of the Cao Dai Organization for Consolidating Peace and Peaceful Co-existence;
- Mr. Lucien PHAM NGOC HUNG, representative of the patriotic catholics of South Viet Nam, Standing-member of the Saigon-Cho Lon-Gia Dinh Committee of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces;
- Prof. (Mme) NGUYEN DINH CHI, Vice-President of the Thua Thien-Hue People's Revolutionary Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Hue Committee of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces.

PROGRAM OF ACTION OF THE PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH VIET NAM

(EXCERPTS)

... **T**HE Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam proclaims hereafter its 12-point program of action.

1. To lead the armed forces and the entire people to unite as one man, step up military and political struggle, defeat the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war and their attempts to "Vietnamize" it, and demand that the United States enter into serious talks with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam 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, compel the U.S. government to withdraw totally and without conditions from South Viet Nam the U.S. troops and troops of foreign countries belonging to the U.S. camp with a view to bringing the war to an early end, restoring peace and carrying into effect 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 U.S. imperialists in South Viet Nam; to overthrow the entire structure of the puppet administration; to abolish the Constitution and all anti-national and anti-democratic laws enacted by the puppet administration, to annul the sentences passed by that 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 democracy, without foreign interference.

3. In a very broad spirit of national concord, in the supreme interests of the country and nation, the Provisional Revolutionary Government is prepared to enter into consultations with the political forces representing the various social strata and political tendencies in South Viet Nam that stand for peace, independence and neutrality, including those persons who, for political reasons, have to live 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 fully reflecting the interests and aspirations of the entire people, and set up a coalition government reflecting national concord and a broad union of all strata.

4. To strengthen the resistance potential of the people in all fields.

To consolidate and develop the revolutionary power at all levels.

To build and consolidate the revolutionary armed forces.

To unify the patriotic armed forces.

To consolidate and widen the liberated zone.

5. To achieve broad democratic freedoms. To set free all persons jailed by the U.S. 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, and who are now in the country or abroad.

To achieve equality between men and women in all fields.

To carry out a policy of unity and equality among the various nationalities. The national minorities have the right to use their own languages and scripts to develop national culture and arts, and to maintain or change their customs and habits.

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

To protect the interests of Vietnamese nationals abroad.

To protect the legitimate interests of foreign nationals in South Viet Nam.

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

To improve the living conditions of the workers and labouring people. To amend the 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 fight against the pressganging of youths and students into the puppet army, and guarantee to youths and students conditions for education.

Personalities, intellectuals, professors, writers, artists, journalists must enjoy freedom of thought, freedom of opinion and freedom of the press.

Industrialists and traders must enjoy freedom of enterprise, and be in a position to fight against any oppressive competition by foreign monopoly-capital.

The various strata of urban population must be able to take part in political activities, in all actions for peace, independence, sovereignty and a better life; to oppose all terroristic and repressive acts of the U.S.-puppets.

7. To boost up production in order to supply the front and replenish the people's forces; 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 Viet Nam; to improve the living conditions 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 on means of production and other property of the citizens in accordance with the laws of the State.

8. To fight against the enslaving and depraved culture and education of American brand, which are doing harm to 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 organize complementary education, 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 grant special encouragement and rewards to those puppet army and police units that cross over to the side of the Provisional Revolutionary Government.

To show leniency, and refrain from any discrimination against those guilty persons who repent and sincerely rejoin the ranks of the people: those who will have accomplished meritorious deeds shall be treated according to their merits.

10. To actively resolve the problems left behind by the U.S. war of aggression and the puppet regime.

To heal the war-wounds and stabilize the normal life of the people.

To extend the best care and wholehearted help to war invalids and the families of the fighters who have died for the Fatherland.

To find jobs for the people, to actively resolve the problem of unemployment. Those compatriots forcibly "resettled" by the enemy in concentration camps and "strategic hamlets", who desire to stay, shall be granted recognition of the right of ownership on their lands, and given help to continue living in the place; those who desire to return to their former villages shall also be given help for this purpose.

To grant relief to the compatriots in misfortune, to care for orphans, old people and invalids.

Invalid puppet army men and puppet policemen and those families of puppet army men and puppet policemen killed in battle, who are finding themselves in a distressful situation, shall also receive proper attention.

To help those persons who have been driven by the U.S. imperialists and their agents into deprivation, to remake their life.

11. To re-establish normal relations between South and North Viet Nam, 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 reach agreement 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 U.S. aggression, for national salvation.

To actively support the national independence movement of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples struggling against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

To achieve active coordination with the American people's struggle against the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Viet Nam. To actively support the just 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 carry out 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 conditions attached, from any country, in terms of capital, technique and specialists.

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 recognize the protection of any country or military alliance...

South Viet Nam, June 10, 1969

THE PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY
GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF
SOUTH VIET NAM

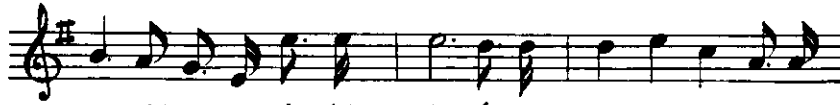
President

HUYNH TAN PHAT

NATIONAL ANTHEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH VIET NAM



Giải phóng miền Nam, chúng ta cùng quyết tiến bước. Diệt đế quốc



Mỹ, phá tan bè lũ bán nước. Ói xương tan máu rơi, lòng hận



thù ngất trời! Sông núi bao nhiêu năm cải rồi. Dãy Cửu long



hùng tráng. Dãy Trường Sơn vinh quang. Thúc giục đoàn ta xung phong đi



giết thù, Vai sắt vai chung một bóng cờ. Vũng



lên! nhân dân miền Nam anh hùng! Vũng lên! xông pha vượt qua bão



bùng. Thế cứu lấy nước nhà! Thế hy sinh đến cùng! cầm



gươm ôm súng xông tới. Vận nước đã tới rồi, bình



minh chiếu khắp nơi. Nguyên xây non nước sáng tươi muôn đời.

WE'LL LIBERATE THE SOUTH!

To free our land, determined,
on we march —
Oppressed and tortured, hatred
fills our hearts —
We'll build our ranks —
Rout the traitors and Yanks!
Imperialism's hour is come.
Rivers and mountains —
Long separation.
Mekong and Truong Son
Spurs us on to the final
victory:
Liberate our South Viet Nam!
Heroic Southerners stand firm!
United we will brave the
storm!
To save our land we'll fight to
the end.
March onward, guns in hand.
Our day is nigh,
Bright dawn fills the sky —
A shining future for our
land!

**NATIONAL FLAG
OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH VIET NAM**



NATIONAL FLAG

The Congress of People's Representatives decides to adopt the flag of the South Viet Nam N.F.L., the symbol of the national union and indomitable spirit of the South Vietnamese people, as the national flag of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

The Congress of People's Representatives decides to take the song « Liberate South Viet Nam » which voices the South Vietnamese people's determination to fight and to win, as the national anthem of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

(From the Fundamental Resolution of the Congress of People's Representatives)