

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF HIS EXCELLENCY TRAN VAN CHUONG

Former AMBASSADOR OF VIET NAM TO THE UNITED STATES

Born June 2, 1898, at Phu Ly in North Viet Nam, Mr. Tran van Chuong belongs to a South Viet Nam family, many of whose branches are established in the north. His father, Tran van Thong, who was living in Hanoi until the Geneva partition of Viet Nam and who has now come to Saigon, was for fifteen years Governor of the province of Nam Dinh, one of the most recently abandoned to the Viet Minh, and one of the most heavily populated provinces in Viet Nam. Mr. Chuong's wife is a cousin of His Majesty Bao Dai and a Councillor of the French Union.

He is the oldest son of a large family, one of his brothers being Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tran van Do, and another Attorney General of the Court of Appeals at Hanoi. One of his two sons-in-law is a lawyer in Saigon, the other is Catholic leader Ngo dinh Nhu, brother of Premier Ngo dinh Diem.

Doctor of the Faculty of Law at Paris, a degree he received in 1922, Mr. Chuong spent his youth and took all his studies in Algiers and in France. For many years he was the senior Vietnamese lawyer, first in Saigon, then in Hanoi. He was Vice President of the Grand Council for Economic and Financial Interests of Indochina in 1938, member of the Federal Council of Indochina in 1940, and in 1945, just before the Viet Minh revolution, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Vice President of the Ministerial Cabinet headed by Tran trong Kim. Subsequently he withdrew from political life and only accepted, in February, 1953, the important judicial posts of Councillor of the Franco-Vietnamese Court of Cassation and of the Franco-Vietnamese Council of State, two bodies corresponding in their functions to the United States Supreme Court.

He emerged from his political retirement, which had lasted since 1945, only this year, when he accepted the post of Minister of State in the new nationalist government formed on July 7th by Premier Ngo dinh Diem. In this capacity he was immediately sent abroad, first to Geneva, and then to the United States on special mission, and then as Ambassador to Washington.

The fact that the Vietnamese government has now accredited Mr. Chuong, who stood second on the governmental list of precedence, as permanent Ambassador in Washington indicates the great importance with which Viet Nam attaches to American aid in its efforts to win the coming elections, slated to take place in 1956.

August, 1954

He resigned from his Ambassadorial post late in August 1963, in protest against his Government's repressive policies toward Students, professors, and Buddhists.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF HIS EXCELLENCY TRAN VAN CHUONG

AMBASSADOR OF VIET NAM TO THE UNITED STATES

Born June 2, 1898, at Phu Ly in North Viet Nam, Mr. Tran van Chuong belongs to a South Viet Nam family, many of whose branches are established in the north. His father, Tran van Thong, who was living in Hanoi until the Geneva partition of Viet Nam and who has now come to Saigon, was for fifteen years Governor of the province of Nam Dinh, one of the most recently abandoned to the Viet Minh, and one of the most heavily populated provinces in Viet Nam. Mr. Chuong's wife is a cousin of His Majesty Bao Dai and a Councillor of the French Union.;

He is the oldest son of a large family, one of his brothers being Minister of Foreign Affairs Tran van Do, and another Attorney General of the Court of Appeals at Hanoi. One of his two sons-in-law is a lawyer in Saigon, the other is Catholic leader Ngo dinh Nhu, brother of Premier Ngo dinh Diem.

Doctor of the Faculty of Law at Paris, a degree he received in 1922, Mr. Chuong spent his youth and took all his studies in Algiers and in France. For many years he was the senior Vietnamese lawyer, first in Saigon, then in Hanoi. He was Vice President of the Grand Council for Economic and Financial Interests of Indochina in 1938, member of the Federal Council of Indochina in 1940, and in 1945, just before the Viet Minh revolution, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Vice President of the Ministerial Cabinet headed by Tran trong Kim. Subsequently he withdrew from political life and only accepted, in February, 1953, the important judicial posts of Councillor of the Franco-Vietnamese Court of Cassation and of the Franco-Vietnamese Council of State, two bodies corresponding in their functions to the United States Supreme Court.

He emerged from his political retirement, which had lasted since 1945, only this year, when he accepted the post of Minister of State in the new nationalist government formed on July 7th by Premier Ngo dinh Diem. In this capacity he was immediately sent abroad, first to Geneva, and then to the United States on special mission.

The fact that the Vietnamese government has now accredited Mr. Chuong, who stood second on the governmental list of precedence, as permanent Ambassador in Washington indicates the great importance with which Viet Nam attaches to American aid in its efforts to win the coming elections, slated to take place in 1956.

August, 1954

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF H.E. MR. TRAN VAN CHUONG

AMBASSADOR OF VIET NAM TO THE UNITED STATES

Born June 2, 1898 at Phu Ly in North Viet Nam, Ambassador Tran van Chuong belongs to a South Viet Nam family, many of whose branches were established in the north.

Ambassador Tran van Chuong spent his youth and took all his studies in Algiers and France. In 1922 he took his Doctorate in the Faculty of Law in Paris. For many years he was the senior Vietnamese lawyer, first in Saigon and then in Hanoi. He was Vice President of the Grand Council for Economic and Financial Interests of Indochina in 1938, a member of the Federal Council of Indochina in 1940, and in 1945, just before the Viet Minh revolution, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Vice President of the Ministerial Cabinet headed by Tran trong Kim.

Subsequently he withdrew from political life and only accepted in February 1953 the important judicial posts of Judge at the Franco-Vietnamese Court of Cassation and the Franco-Vietnamese Council of State, two bodies corresponding in their functions to the United States Supreme Court.

He emerged from political retirement, which had lasted since 1945, only when he accepted the post of Minister of State in the new nationalist government formed on July 7, 1954 by Premier Ngo dinh Diem. In this capacity he was immediately sent abroad, first to Geneva, and then to the United States on a special mission.

Shortly thereafter he was appointed Ambassador of Viet Nam to the United States.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF HIS EXCELLENCY TRAN VAN CHUONG

FORMER AMBASSADOR OF VIET NAM TO THE UNITED STATES

Born June 2, 1898, at Phu Ly in North Viet Nam, Mr. Tran van Chuong belongs to a South Vietnam family, many of whose branches are established in the north. His Father, Tran van Thong, who was living in Hanoi until the Geneva partition of Vietnam and who has now come to Saigon, was for fifteen years Governor of the province of Nam Dinh, one of the most recently abandoned to the Viet Minh, and one of the most heavily populated provinces in Vietnam. Mr. Chuong's wife is a cousin of former Emperor Bao Dai, and was a Counsellor of the French Union.

He is the oldest son of a large family, one of his brothers being Vietnam's former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tran van Do, and another Attorney General of the Court of Appeals. His daughter, Mme. Ngo Dinh, is the wife of M. Ngo Dinh Nhu, brother of President Ngo Dinh Diem. His son, Tran Van Khiem, is the new Chief of Vietnam's Secret Police.

Doctor of the Faculty of Law at Paris, a degree he received in 1922, Mr. Chuong spent his youth and took all his studies in Algiers and France. For many years he was the senior Vietnamese lawyer, first in Saigon, then in Hanoi. He was Vice President of the Grand Council for Economic and Financial Interests of Indochina in 1938, member of the Federal Council of Indochina in 1940, in 1945, just before the Viet Minh revolution, he was named Minister of Foreign Affairs and Vice President of the Ministerial Cabinet headed by Tran trong Kim. Subsequently he withdrew from political life and only accepted, in February 1953, the important judicial post of Councillor of the Franco-Vietnamese Court of Cassation and of the Franco-Vietnamese Council of State, two bodies corresponding in their functions to the United States Supreme Court.

He emerged from his political retirement, which had lasted since 1945, in 1954 when he accepted the post of Minister of State in the new nationalist government formed on July 7th by Premier Ngo Dinh Diem. In this capacity he was immediately sent abroad, first to Geneva, then to the United States on special mission, and then as Ambassador to Washington.

He resigned from his Ambassadorial post late in August, 1963, in protest against his Government's repressive policies toward students, professors, and Buddhists.