

# Saigon Gives Governing Share To Some Non-Red Thieu Foes

By DAVID A. ANDELMAN

Special to The New York Times

BANGKOK, Thailand, Aug. 29—A number of former members of the so-called third force opposition in South Vietnam have quietly begun appearing in the governing bodies being set up by the Communist Government, according to intelligence reports, broadcasts and reports from travelers from Vietnam.



The New York Times  
Ngo Cong Duc

While most are relatively unknown members of what was the non-Communist opposition to President Nguyen Van Thieu, the list does include at least one prominent journalist and bitter opponent of the former President and several Buddhist priests, lawyers and university professors.

Fueled by a report from the,

North Vietnamese press agency, there was renewed speculation that Pram Hung, a member of the Politburo of the North Vietnamese Communist party who was head of the Hanoi-run group that is believed to have directed the war in the South, had emerged as the head of the Communist Government in Saigon.

Mr. Hung's name leads the list of the South Vietnamese delegation that arrived in Hanoi Thursday for National Day celebrations next Tuesday. All those listed as leaders of the delegation are long-time members of the National Liberation Front who took over after the Communist victory in April either as top officials in the Government of South Vietnam or as leaders of the so-called Saigon Military Administrative Committee.

### Independent Figures

The composition of the Saigon municipal government, as distinct from the Military Administrative Committee—which apparently still exists for military matters and may really be in charge—is that the civilian group includes figures not linked with either the North Vietnamese or the South Vietnamese Communists.

However, reports from travelers and intelligence sources indicate that many of the appointments are window dressing. Other sources say that some senior members of the third force are becoming disenchanted with the new regime, which has been conceding that serious problems remain, particularly in Saigon itself.

Three weeks ago the Saigon radio announced in some detail the members of the presidium and central committee of the government of Saigon.

The chairman of the presidium was identified as Prof. Nguyen Van Chi, a "resistance intellectual" whose pedigree goes back to "educational service during the anti-French resistance."

Most of the top leaders, including all the deputy chairmen of the 25-member presidium and the 32-member secretariat of the central committee, appear to be long-time members of the Vietcong or the Provisional Revolutionary Government.

### Thieu Closed Newspaper

Among those clearly recognizable as former members of the third force. The most prominent is Ngo Cong Duc, a former National Assembly Deputy and publisher of the opposition newspaper *Ti Sang*, which was closed by Mr. Thieu. Ho Ngoc Nhuan, former director of political affairs for that paper and also a National Assembly Deputy, is listed as a deputy chairman of the presidium of the Saigon committee.

Mr. Duc fled from South Vietnam nearly a year ago via Cambodia after Mr. Thieu threatened him with imprisonment.

Among Buddhists listed in the city government are Thich Minh Nguyet, former chairman of the Nam Bo Buddhist Association for National Salvation; Huynh Lien, head of a mendicant sect of monks, and Thich Thien Phap, former chairman of the People's Front Against Famine.

There is also one member of Cao Dai, a sect that was anti-Communist but that tried to maintain its neutrality toward the end of the war. He is identified as Prof. Cao Hoai Ha, "a Cao Daiist personage and patriotic intellectual."

Two Roman Catholics are listed—a "Catholic minister," Ly Chanh Trung, identified as "a progressive and patriotic Catholic intellectual."

Workers and peasants, particularly those long identified with or part of the revolution, predominate in the new organs.

COOL, GREEN, CAMP, KIDS,  
AID THE FRESH AIR FUND