

# Vietcong Radio Naming Possible Postwar Figures

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By CRAIG R. WHITNEY  
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SAIGON, South Vietnam, Nov. 30—Recent Communist radio broadcasts have been mentioning the names of members of the National Liberation Front and Provisional Revolutionary Government of Vietnam, apparently in a campaign to make them recognizable figures after a cease-fire, American analysts believe.

Most of the persons mentioned in recent broadcasts as endorsing the draft peace accord are not those whom the Americans here describe as "hard-core Communists," nor recognizably powerful figures in the Communist political apparatus in the South.

The analysts speculate that these people would be among those the Communists would name to the National Council of Reconciliation and Concord, which is part of the proposed American-North Vietnamese agreement, either as members of the Communist delegation or as supposedly neutral members.

The radio campaign has given rise to much speculation about a shift in the power structure of the national Liberation Front, or Vietcong. A report in the French newspaper *Le Monde* even described in detail an "armed revolt" at a Communist jungle headquarters in the South is supposed to have failed and resulted in the strengthening of "moderate" leaders at the expense of those who advocated fighting to the end. American intelligence

One American intelligence source even called the French report "completely false" and suggested that it might have originated within the Communist camp for propaganda. The reason is that many of the persons being mentioned in the

broadcasts are those who, according to *Le Monde's* report, stood for a policy of peace and reconciliation. Those hard-line Communists who led the supposed revolt have not been mentioned in the recent radio accounts.

All of these events show how little anyone here knows about the shadowy leadership of "the other side," and this may be one reason the Communist broadcast media have been trying to make some names more familiar.

The only known Communist identified in recent broadcasts is Tran Nam Trung, who was described as minister of defense in the Provisional Revolutionary Government and a deputy chairman of the National Liberation Front, a coalition of Communist and other revolutionary groups in South Vietnam. And it was he who, in *Le Monde's* report, put down the armed revolt against the "peacemakers."

The other names are less identified with the Communist party of South Vietnam, although many have turned up in previous lists of members of the National Liberation Front and the Vietnam Alliance of National Democratic and Peace Forces.

They are quoted in the broad-

casts as having spoken at secret meetings to discuss the peace agreements in early November. Some of them are the following:

¶Trinh Dinh Thao, a lawyer, who is chairman of the alliance group. He was not a member of the Vietminh in the days of the war against France, but he did oppose the Government of President Ngo Dinh Diem in the nineteen-fifties and early nineteen-sixties and was a member of a "peace committee" in Saigon in 1965.

¶Nguyen Huu Tho, the chairman of the National Liberation Front who heads the Liberation Peasants Association. He is a former elementary school teacher and not openly a Communist.

¶Prof. Nguyen Van Hieu, a member of the presidium of the National Liberation Front's central committee.

¶Thich Don Hau, a Buddhist monk, who was well known in South Vietnam before entering into pro-Communist political activity in 1968.

¶Ibuh Aleo, a Montagnard tribesman who heads a group called the Central Highland People's Autonomy Movement.

¶Nguyen Van Kiet, vice chairman and minister of education and youth of the Provisional Revolutionary Govern-

ment.

What is interesting about the recent broadcasts, according to the American analysts, is that the openly Communist members of the National Liberation Front were not mentioned. Particularly missing were Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist People's Revolutionary party; Pham Xuan Thai, and Nguyen Van Linh.

So is the head of the North Vietnamese Central Office for South Vietnam; Pham Hung, a native Southerner who is, in effect, the most important of all the Communist leaders in the South.