

Lon Nol Statement

No Cambodia War End Until Peace Comes To Vietnam

Saigon Post

6 JUN 1974

As long as peace has not returned to South Vietnam, the NVN Communists and Viet Cong will never stop the war in Cambodia which they are using as a troop infiltration corridor, staging area and source of supply.

The warning was made by President Lon Nol of the Khmer Republic Monday while disseminating to the nation a message sent to him by President Nguyen Van Thieu last weekend regarding the RVN's stand at the La Celle Saint Cloud Conference.

Lon Nol said the violations by the NVN Communist and Viet Cong of the ceasefire

agreement are proof that the Communists are bent on prosecuting their barbarian war of aggression while using the La Celle Saint Cloud Conference as a propaganda forum to cover their military activities and sabotage actions. He added he has solid ground to fear that the stubborn Communist attitude may lead to a new world war and asked that the signatories of the July 26, 1954 Geneva Accords and the January 27, 1973 Paris Agreement use all peaceful means available to help end a barbarian and inhuman conflict that runs counter to

(Cont'd on page 8)

No Cambodia

Saigon Post
(From page 1)

the UN Charter.

In his June 1, 1974 message to Lon Nol, President Nguyen Van Thieu said his country deems it of no purpose to continue political discussions at the La Celle Saint Cloud Conference as long as the Communist party fails to show any sign of readiness to arrive at a negotiated solution but continues to use the conference table as a cover for their current ceasefire violations.

He acknowledged that although far from being a fully successful achievement, the Paris Peace Agreement of Jan. 27 1973, born out of years of negotiations, still represents a valid base for an equitable solution to the Vietnam problem.

He said that SVN could not tolerate that this base be sabotaged by the Communist aggressive actions because this would cause the war to resume on so large a scale as in the past to and continue sufferings of the Vietnamese people.

The

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WEEKLY

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PETROLEUM ISSUE

Contracts on Oil Concessions to Be Signed in June

The signing of contracts on the concessions for petroleum exploration and exploitation on the RVN continental shelf was scheduled for late June, 1974.

According to the Office of the National Petroleum Committee (NPC), results of the 2nd bidding will be announced by the cabinet at a meeting this week.

Preliminary results revealed that the signature bonus to be collected by the RVN government in the 2nd bid might amount to US\$ 34.4 million, 200 per cent higher than that contributed by winning companies in the 1st phase. Nine blocks on the continental shelf are open for petroleum exploration and

exploitation concessions in 2nd phase.

The NPC permanent office said in the next five years, winning companies would have to spend about US\$ 72 million for the petrol prospecting and exploitation compared to US\$ 58 to 59 million in previous years.

Every year, these companies must provide the RVN government with an amount of US\$ 430,000 for the forming of Vietnamese petroleum specialists.

Consequently, in Autumn, 1974, the RVN will get about US\$ 730,000, enough for training petroleum specialists.

Commission Meets

The National Energy Commission (NEC) met Tuesday to assess the bids submitted by 19 foreign companies for exploration of oil in South Vietnam's continental shelf. The commission is expected to hold other sessions in the coming day before deciding on the winning bids.

Nineteen of 34 companies listed as eligible for participation in the bidding sent in their bids, and the signature bonus they plan to offer the government amounts to US\$ 34.4 million, or more than double of the total US\$ 16.6 million paid by the four winning companies in the first bidding in 1973.

(Cont'd on Page 3)

CAM RANH CHOSEN for 6th Ind'l Zone

SAIGON (VS).— Prime Minister Tran Thien Khiem recently decided to have RVN 6th industrial estate be set up in Cam Ranh, taking foreign businessmen's advices.

Cam Ranh Bay in these years has received a very large number of foreign observers, especially Japanese and American, who have all consented that Cam Ranh is in full prospect to become an important industrial zone of future international scale.

Foreign expert delegations have presented recommendations that Cam Ranh area be spared for establishing a complex for heavy industries as oil refinery, fertilizer factory, various chemical industries as salt, plate-glass and especially paper pulp production.

Actually SONADEZI (National Society for Development of Industrial Zones) is cooperating with the National Hydraulics Committee to care for hydraulics development in the basin of CAI River on the purpose of water supply for the complex.

According to SONADEZI, as first stage, the government would anticipate a fund of some score million US dollars to build up fundamental infrastructures; thereafter a much larger fund would be provided to expand the estate over to neighboring fields in Ninh Thuan Province.

Long Binh Ind'l Zone Set Up

— Another industrial zone was earlier authorized to set up in Long Binh by a decree signed on May 21 by the Prime Minister.

Long Binh industrial zone covering 317 hectares is in Duc Tu district, Bien Hoa province, 30 kilometers northwest of Saigon.

According to Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Ty, Director General of the State-run SONADEZI, Long Binh industrial zone with full convenient facilities is ready to host industrial factories.

Information on
State Bonuses
for Vietnam
Veterans

ARE YOU ELIGIBLE?

(See Page 12)



— «NEPTUNE 7» drilling station for oil in North Sea. Would something like this come true to add more fun around our seascape soon?

LOCAL ECONOMY — FINANCE NEWS

For'n Tourists on Saigon-Hue Tour

Hue imperial city with historical vestiges and famous battle grounds in the fight against the Communists has attracted foreign investment in tourism.

Typically, the Japan Nam-ho Travel Agency Company has sent its representatives to Vietnam for an observation tour of the imperial city, preparing for the founding of a travel office there.

The Japanese representatives joined a Saigon-Hue tour held by AIR VIETNAM on May 25-27 to make an on-the-spot observation of sites scheduled for tourist services.

Earlier, the BBC and the NHK television networks of Japan had realized news features on Hue imperial city and Quang Tri. The Tokyo Broadcasting System had introduced to Japanese sight-seeing tours organized by AIR VIETNAM.

Participating in the May 25-27 Saigon-Hue tour were over 20 Japanese, Thai and American tourists.

AIR VN OPENS 2 NEW FLIGHTS

AIR VIETNAM starting June 1 opens two new flights on every Saturday: Saigon-Can Tho - Rach Gia - Saigon and Phu Quoc - Rach Gia - Phu Quoc.

Ticket for Can Tho - Rach Gia flight or vice versa is priced at VN\$2,170, and for Rach Gia - Phu Quoc or vice versa, VN\$3,130.

To book seats, passengers may contact Can Tho branch office No. 102 Tu Duc st. (Tel. 20519) or Rach Gia agent No. 61 Hung Vuong st. (Tel. 2079).

AIR VN to Suspend SG-Camau flights

— All Saigon - Ca Mau - Saigon flights of Air Vietnam will be suspended starting June 16, 1974.

A communique of Air Vietnam said, the suspension is a temporary measure taken because of "exploitation" reason.

Foreign Firms Interested in VN Products

Many foreign companies in France, The Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands and Malacca have informed their demand for Vietnamese products, according to the Export Development Center (EDC).

Products wanted include fresh and frozen meat, raw and artificial rubber, mozuku seaweed, oriental medicine, cotton, coffee grain, pottery, fabric, assorted belts, timber, scrap plastic and metal items, glassware tubes and cement.

A number of import companies in Hong Kong, Australia, the United States, Taiwan, France and Malaysia recently announced that they would order Vietnamese products.

According to the Export Development Center, exportable items include electric appliances, fabrics, oil paintings engraved wooden frames, wooden works, metal and plastic tables, chairs, wardrobes, wall papers, plastic sheets, frozen shrimp, fish and shellfish, ready-made clothes, woman handbags, playing cards, rubber, artificial flower materials, leather gloves and silk.

Anthony Fung Enterprises Ltd. in Hong Kong has intended to establish a ready-made clothes factory in Vietnam.

Besides, a company in the Republic of South Africa wanted to act as middleman in the export of such Vietnamese products as flower, canned and frozen food, chemical products, clothes, antiques, handicraft items, glass and crystal items, iron, leather, jewelry, shoes, animal feed, timber, plywood, toys...

Interested businessmen can contact the Export Development Center No. 16-18 Hai Ba Trung st. Saigon for further information.

Pine Trees Started Growing

Seventy per cent of the 1974 afforestation program are to be realized in the Central Highlands where the growing of pine trees has already started with the coming of the rains, the Ministry of Agriculture said.

Target of 1974 afforestation program is set at 23,531,000 trees with the scheduled planting of 15,019,000 trees. A total of 4,120,000 young plants will

RVN Invited to Overseas Fairs

— Vietnamese craftsmen and industrialists have been invited to participate in the 5th Annual Korean Electronics Show to be held in Ducksoo Palace, Seoul, Nov. 26 - Dec. 23, 1974.

According to the Export Development Center, the 4th show in 1973 which attracted 100,000 visitors including 11,500 foreigners was contributed by 144 companies from eight countries.

For further information, interested businessmen can contact Mr. Chun Hwa Lee, President of Korea Fine Instruments Center, Government-Run Organizations for Electronic Industries Promotion, Gr. P.O. Box. 27, Seoul, Korea.

The same sources said Vietnamese producers may attend the 22nd Nagoya Fair in Japan, scheduled for Oct 5-12, 1974. The fair, specializing in exhibition of equipment and machinery for the timber industry, will take place at Nagoya International Exhibition Gallery.

Businessmen are requested to contact Mr. Kin Ichiro Tanaka, President, Chubu Woodworking Machinery Manufacturers Association, 5-36 Iwai Dori, Nak - Ku, Japan.

50 more Rural Banks in 1974

— Fifty more rural banks are scheduled to be established by the end of the year in view of assisting farmers to promote the production increase.

According to the Agricultural Development Bank (ADB), 60 rural banks are now operating in provinces and districts throughout the country.

Each bank has its own capital of VN\$27 million and receives an additional VN\$25 million from the ADB.

Rural banks last year extended loans totalling VN\$7.4 billion. The credit norm in 1974 was set at VN\$16 billion.

be distributed within the program. The planting is focused in the Central Highlands expanding to Quang Tri, Thua Thien, Quang Nam, Quang Tin and Quang Ngai provinces.

The Directorate General of Agriculture has sent seven forestry experts to reinforce two special afforestation teams set up in Da Nang and Qui Nhon early this year.

Cooking Oil Officially Sold

The Commissary Agency's retail centers in Saigon has sold cooking oil to cadres, policemen and militarymen in the capital city at the official price of VN\$750 a can.

Each married person can buy one can of cooking oil until June 19.

Besides in May, cadres, policemen and militarymen could buy milk at the old price of VN\$170 a can.

Saigon-Can Tho High-Voltage Line

— The Public Works and Communications Ministry has been authorized to promote the construction of the Saigon-Can Tho high-voltage electric line.

According to a Prime Minister's decree, to realize the mission, the Public Works Ministry may use landplots specified in the design for the construction of transformer stations. Owners of the requisitioned landplots will receive reparations under expropriation or clearance procedures.

Landstrips lying under the electric line and selected to build roads necessary for the transportation of building materials and the exploitation of the high-voltage electric line will also be requisitioned but the owners will be compensated according to the regulations in-force.

This high-voltage electric lines goes through Gia Dinh, Long An, Dinh Tuong, Vinh Long, Sadec and Phong Dinh provinces.

Quang Ngai: 980 Tons of Sea Products

— Fishermen along Quang Ngai coast and Ly Son Island, since early this month have collected 980 tons of sea products, including fish, lobsters, crabs.

This is an increase of 172 tons over that in May 1973.

Also in May, nine more fishing boats were launched and seven other boats were motorized.

Quang Ngai province has actually 40,000 fishermen using 7,623 fishing boats of which 2,575 are motorized.

Exotic Coconut Planting Promoted

— A program of improving the cultivation of coconut to get oil has been promoted by the Agriculture Ministry's Agriculture Research Institute in cooperation with USAID specialists and the Institute for Research of Oil and Oil Plant (IRHO) of France.

The shipment of 3,000 Malaysian coconuts imported under the American aid program has just arrived in Saigon. These coconuts will be grown at some pilot centers pending pollination with a variety of coconut from Africa (the Western African Tall) to be provided by IRHO in the next three or four years. The new variety, according to experts, has high productivity (fourfold of the ordinary ones).

A French specialist, Mr. De Nuce de Lamothe, has been making a first-hand study of local coconut varieties under the guidance of Vietnamese officials.

If the plan is successfully carried out, Vietnam would no longer have to import cooking oil and can obtain raw materials for production of detergent right in the country.

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LOCAL ECONOMY — FINANCE NEWS

PETROLEUM ISSUE

(Cont'd from page 1)

According to Engineer Tran Van Khai of NEC, the commission has spent the whole Tuesday afternoon assessing the bid values and ascertaining that the bidders fully meet the terms and conditions specified in the set of contract specifications which are considered as a bid tougher than those governing last year's bidding.

The Commission is expected to hold many other sessions in the days to come to scrutinize the bids to pick up as the winning ones the highest tenders. The Commission will also study both the plans to train Vietnamese technicians to work for the winning companies and the royalty problem. Immediate attention is being paid to the signature bonus amounts.

ATTEND
World Soccer Cup
at MUNCHEN
June 13, 1974

The Industrial Development Bank of Vietnam has just approved of extending two billion piasters as financial assistance to 20 industrial and handicraft projects for construction of factories and purchases of machines and equipment.

The Board of Directors of the Industrial Development Bank, in its meeting held on May 20, 1974, endorsed said projects because their operation would provide about 2,000 employments for the Vietnamese.

Of the 20 projects, there were nine industrial ones, three supplementary loans and eight handicrafts, according to IDB source. Total investment reached 5,411 million piasters. Once in operation, they would save or earn for the national budget more than US\$20 million (approximately 12 billion piasters).

Nine industrial projects :

— 1 fishery.- Annual production : 58 tons of shrimp and 288 tons of fish.

— 1 mushroom.- Annual production : 4,800 tons of European mushroom. Plant site : Di An, Bien Hoa.

— 1 paper.- Annual production : 2,880 tons of cover paper and thin paper. Plant site : Gia Dinh.

— 1 woolen sweater.- Annual production : 60,000 kgs. Plant site : Saigon,

Oil Prospecting in Mekong Valley

Oil researches in the Mekong valley and continental shelf of the central coast may start in June, subject to the conclusion of a related contract by the end of this month.

The office of the National Petroleum Board said a corporation, called Geophysical Service International (GSI), has responded to the invitation of Vietnamese government to do the job.

According to the same sources, under the draft contract likely to be signed at any moment, GSI will, after completing its task, sell its documentary findings to any oil company interested in oil exploration and exploitation in Vietnam.

GSI is supposed to share the proceeds with the Vietnamese government on a fifty-fifty basis at the beginning. When the sales rise, this rate will become 60/40 in favor of Vietnam.

IDB LOANS TO 20 INDUSTRIAL AND HANDICRAFT PROJECTS

— 1 glass.- Annual production : 20,000 square meters of plane glass sheet.

— 1 dry yeast.- Annual production : 480 tons of dry yeast.

— 1 round bar & wire rods.- Annual production : 24,000 tons.

— 1 iron ingot.- Annual production : 36,000 tons of iron ingot. Plant site : Bien Hoa Industrial Complex.

— 1 wood.- Annual production : 20,000 cubic meters of wood for export.

Three supplementary loans for additional purchase of machines or construction of plant :

— Magarine.

— TV and radio sets.

— Shrimp wafer.

Eight handicraft projects whose loans value under VNS 30 million each, scattering in various districts and all

Participants in any future oil biddings would be requested to buy such documents, the sources said.

The program, if successfully carried out, would earn additional income for the RVN government and at the same time help winning companies getting necessary data for the oil prospecting.

Binh Thuan : Oil Research Begun

Phan Thiet. — PECTEN Co. has just started the oil prospecting at block No. 7 on the continental shelf within the water limit of Binh Thuan province, the Binh Thuan administrative office announced.

A communique of the Binh Thuan administrative office said fishermen are barred from the operation area of this company extending from Binh Thuan to Binh Tuy, Phuoc Tuy provinces.

of them using local raw materials :

— Productions of 500 tons of sugar / year. Site : Ninh Thuan.

— Production of 400,000 liters of fish sauce/year. Site : Dinh Tuong.

— Production of 1,060 tons of paints/year. Site : Cholon.

— Production of 975 tons of manioc powder/year. Site : Gia Dinh.

— 2 projects one producing bricks and the other plywood from rice husk. Site : Gia Dinh.

— 1 saw mill. Site : Quang Ngai.

— 1 project producing 36,000 locks per year. Site : Cholon.

Thus, since early this year, the Industrial Development Bank had granted 7,300 million 500 thousand piasters to 55 industrial and handicraft projects.

V.I.B. Back-n-Forth Price Waterhouse Associates

On the occasion of formally establishing in Saigon the Regional Administrative Headquarters of the management consulting firm PRICE WATERHOUSE ASSOCIATES with its reception to be held at the Caravelle Hotel on June 4 at 07:00 p.m., The VIETNAM SUN has the pleasure to say Welcome with warm compliments.

PAPER- COVERED BOOK EXHIBIT

A book exhibit on «The World of Paperbacks» is held at Vietnamese-American Association (VAA) Saigon for a week, starting May 31.

Beginning in the 1950's in the United States, a new departure was the publishing of paper-covered books at prices that were more fraction of those for hard cover books. These included reprints of great works of scholarship, science, religion, literature and art.

The great market for the new edition was found among college students and professors. So successful were these editions that many publishers began reprinting their serious book in paper-cover editions of their own, some even issued new learned titles in this form for the student market.

In the United States, about 800 magazine wholesalers and 120,000 newsstand provide the mass distribution of these books. Sales of lower priced paper-bound books exceed 245 million copies a year, with the publishers receiving over US\$ 65 million.

Thousands of these books are sold in schools. Paper-covered book publishing also includes certain low-cost books for children. These are sold largely in supermarkets and in variety, candy, drug, and department stores.

The Exhibition Hall is open from June 1 to June 6 from 3:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Picasso's Works Displayed

Nearly 60 works of the late renowned painter Picasso have been displayed since May 23 at the French Cultural Institute, Don Dat St. Saigon.

These painting which were realized by Picasso between 1959 and 1968 have been kept at the National Library in Paris, France.

Picasso, born in 1881 and died in 1973, began painting in 1904.

The exhibition hall is open daily from 9:00 a.m. to 12 a.m. and from 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. until June. 2.

In - Country Export Documents

Suppliers interested in in-country procurement for the United States Defense Attache Office Contract Administration Branch, are invited to contact the Export Development Center to obtain relevant information on techniques, standards, etc.

The EDC said it disposes of a number of documents relating to the techniques of various lines, incandescent lamp bulb, plastic canteen, telephone cable, folding bed, canvas boot, welding rod, etc.

The address of EDC is 16-18 Hai Ba Trung, Saigon 1.

Bids under In - Country Procurement Program

• Embassy of the United States, Defense Attache Office, Contract Administration Branch, 137 Pasteur Street, Saigon, PTT - 94596, invites bids for supply of :

1.- 46,530 Mtr Chambray Cloth and 37,224 Mtr Denim Cloth.

Bid deadline : 1600 hrs, May 31, 1974. Solicitation No. DAJBo4-74-R-0206. Contact Mr. Walker / Mr. Young.

2.- 1,000,000 Ft Reinforcement Steel Bar, 1/4" Diameter.

Bid deadline : 1600 hrs, June 4, 1974. Solicitation No. DAJBo4-74-R-0186.

Contact Mr. Revere / Mr. Ha.

• Embassy of the United States, Defense Attache Office, Contract Administration Branch, 137 Pasteur, Saigon, PTT 94594, invites bids for supply of :

1/-LAUNDRY SERVICE:

Sheet (P)	3000 Ea.
Pillowcase (P)	1000 »
Tablecloth (P) (S)	5500 »
Napkins (P) (S)	15000 »
Car Seat Cover	25 »
Blanket	20 »
Drapes (P)	70 »

Bid deadline : 1500 hrs, June 5, 1974. Solicitation No. DAJBo4-74-R-0157.

For details, kind contact Mr. Haitz.

2/- Maintenance, repairs and overhaul of office machine. Bid deadline: 1600hrs, June 7, 1974. Solicitation No. DAJBo4-74-R-0196.

For further information, please contact Mr. Lagerquist.

OVERSEAS ECONOMIC ROUND-UP

BIDS for OPEC Meeting Kuwait Oil

Kuwait (AP).— Kuwait will get 1.25 million barrels a day of crude oil and 25,000 barrels a day of liquified petroleum gas (LPG) as a result of the pact negotiated by the government with British petroleum and gulf oil of America, a government statement said Tuesday.

The agreement, ratified by Parliament last week, gives Kuwait a 60 per cent share of all crude and LPG, the terms are retroactive from Jan 1, 1974.

The agreement was approved by Kuwait's ruler Sheikh Sabah Al Salam Al Sabah and has acquired full constitutional status, the statement said.

The government, it said, would take the necessary steps to market its share immediately.

"The government emphasizes that its marketing policy is aimed at the continuity and stability of supplies to the traditional markets of crude oil and oil products within the limits of the government's share," said the statement.

The government will deal directly with consumers, accepting no intermediaries, like trading and commission agency operations, and will prefer shipments that would be transported in Kuwait-owned tankers or tankers in which Kuwait has interests.

The statement said that bidders for Kuwait's part of the crude oil will have to contact the Minister of Oil and Finance in Kuwait no later than the end of June for quantities to be sold in auction and shipped during 1974. Bids are to be submitted no later than the end of September for auction sale of quantities to be shipped in 1975, it added.

Japan Ready for Iraqi Crude Oil

Tokyo (AP).— Japan was reported Thursday ready to offer to purchase Iraqi crude oil at 10.84 U.S. dollars a barrel in an effort to break deadlocked talks for direct government-level purchase of crude oil from Iraq.

The Nihon Keizai Shimbun, a Japanese economic daily, reported that the new Japanese price offer is 34 dollar higher than the original offer and that it would be accepted by Iraq.

Beirut (AP).—Representatives of five oil producing countries met here Tuesday to discuss unified pricing of crude oil.

Marketing officers of national oil companies in Algeria, Iran, Iraq, Libya and Venezuela attended the brief meeting. Kuwait and Abu Dhabi, originally scheduled to attend, did not send representatives.

The conference was held behind closed doors.

A conference source said that certain companies were selling crude oil at prices lower than others. This, they explained, meant that some oil producing countries might be selling oil at prices lower than the market prices observed in government-company relationships.

The conference dealt with a proposal to set up an international oil price control body, the source said.

The conference adjourned without decision. Another is to be held in Vienna in the near future, when Kuwait and Abu Dhabi are expected to attend, an Algerian delegation member told reporters.

U.S. Official on Energy Crisis

Washington (AP).— A United States government official told Congress Tuesday the energy crisis has increased the need of the world's poorest nations for foreign assistance.

John M. Hennessy, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, asked the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee for Foreign operations to approve one billion dollars for U.S. contributions during the coming year to International Development Banks for Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In the first talks held in March, Iraq insisted that the export price must be the same as Iraq's posted oil price of 11.67 dollars a barrel free on board and the talks ended in failure due to wide price differences, Nihon Keizai said.

Officials at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry declined to confirm the report.

Japan and Iraq reached a basic agreement in January under which Japan is expected to purchase directly 90 million tons of Iraqi crude oil over a 10-year period starting this year in return for Japan's extension of 1,000 million dollars in low-interest credits to Iraq.

JAPAN to Increase OIL RESERVES

TOKYO.— Japan will attempt to increase her reserves of oil in storage by importing 24.5 million kiloliters (152 million barrels) of crude during June, a spokesman for the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said Tuesday.

He said the import target is in excess of Japan's anticipated oil consumption for June. The imports are expected to give Japan a 57-day supply of oil in storage.

Japan had oil reserves equal to 59.7 days consumption at the start of the international oil crisis in October, 1973. They were reduced during the early part of 1974, and the government is rebuilding them.

Oil in storage at the end of May is expected to be equal to 54 days consumption. (UPI)

Oil and Power Cutback On

TOKYO.—Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka Monday decided to maintain the current oil and electricity cutback in June under guidance of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI).

Government sources said Tanaka's decision was made after he received opinions from the Finance Ministry and the MITI on the regulations on oil and electricity consumption.

Oil and electricity consumption by major industries in Japan last February was reduced by an average of 15 per cent. The cutback was partially lifted in March after Arab oil producing countries eased their oil supply.

Although Tanaka's decision was to keep regulations intact, the sources said the administrative guidance would bring the oil and power supply cut in June in Japan's major enterprises by an average of 10%.

Finance Minister Takeo Fukuda said after the decision Japan will not ease the regulations on oil and electricity consumption. He said the easing would have unfavorable effects on Japan's international balance of payments and commodity prices.

Tanaka make a compromise Monday and kept the regulations but it would be covered by the MITI's administrative guidance, the sources said. (UPI)

PENNY SHORTAGE

Washington, (UPI).— With the penny shortage escalating, the supermarket industry warned Friday that chain stores across the United States may have to issue paper scrip instead of the copper coins in change. A New Orleans chain is already handing out "penny food stamps".

The decision of Schwegmann Brothers' giant supermarkets to print the paper pennies — redeemable only on the purchase of food — was unpopular with some customers.

Shirley Hoerner of Kenner, Louisiana, who got three of the orange stamps, challenged the right of the supermarket to deny her coin change.

"I paid with cash money. Why should I get paper slips back, redeemable only for food items? I'd rather have my cash money any day," said Mrs. Hoerner.

"The situation is very critical in Chicago, very critical on the West Coast. It's spreading all over and it's only a matter of weeks before it's nationwide," said a spokesman for the national association of food chains.

The group said some chains already have asked the Treasury Department for permission to start issuing scrip — paper money which the stores will treat like money on return — for as long as the shortage lasts. The association said the general counsel's office at the Treasury is very reluctant to grant such permission.

The shortage developed because people began hoarding pennies after the Treasury revealed that rising prices and scarce supplies of copper may force it to start minting pennies that are not all copper.

The mint has stepped up production, turning out about 35 million pennies a day, and recently imposed a ban on melting and exporting copper from pennies.

The association said the only solution appears to be for people to empty their piggy banks, jars and paper bags of pennies and turn them in. It said a bank in Akron, Ohio, recently offered 1.10 (U.S.) dollars for every 100 pennies turned in, and was deluged by 100 million pennies from people who took up the offer.

The rising price of copper has created such a severe penny shortage that the Treasury Department has decided to hand out public service awards to anybody bringing in 25 dollars (U.S.) worth.

Marybrooks, director of the mint, said Monday that more than 30 billion pennies, about half the country's supply, were in hiding.

"They are in dresser drawers, shoe boxes, pickle jars — most any place you can think of that will get them out of pocket and out of sight," she said. "They are unwanted, unused, and unappreciated."

"For every 25 dollars worth of pennies cashed in at a bank, the treasury and the mint is prepared to award an Exceptional Public Service Certificate to the individual or group responsible."

(to be continued)



KAL HOTEL

CABLE ADDRESS "KALHOTEL"

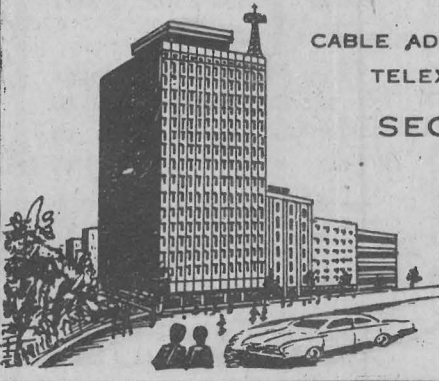
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23-1245

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Single	\$ 650	₩ 2,000	Grill Red Rose-26 Floor
Deluxe	\$ 750	₩ 2,300	Chinese Restaurant "
Double	\$ 900	₩ 2,800	Business man's club "
Deluxe	\$ 1050	₩ 3,200	Buffet "
Twin Deluxe	\$ 1250	₩ 3,800	Banquet Room & President Room "
Suite	\$ 4200	₩ 15,000	Front Desk 22nd Floor
			Coffee shop 1st Floor
			HOTEL Car Service

Privilege:

10% discount will be allowed to KAL passenger.

(Except single room)

LOW-COST TIDAL POWER

By Harold Sinnott

Buenos Aires, (Reuter) — The ebb and flow of the tides could be harnessed to meet Argentina's crucial need for low cost electric power for years to come, according to a 50-year old project, just revived.

Two Buenos Aires city councillors have blown the dust off plans made half a century ago urging the construction of a hydro-electric complex operated by tidal power, similar to a French station at St. Malo, on the Northwest coast of France.

But unlike the St. Malo project, which generates 240 megawatts, the Argentine complex would produce 8,900 megawatts, according to a study carried out in 1923.

A government-appointed research team said at the time this could be achieved by building the hydro-electric plant on the Valdes peninsula in bleak Patagonia, 1,000 kilometres (625 miles) Southwest of Buenos Aires.

The team's report said that the difference between high and low tide in the area averaged seven metres (23 feet) with slight variations depending on the phase of the moon.

But what made the Valdes peninsula in Southern Chubut province most attractive was that high and low tides on either side of the narrow isthmus joining it to the main land have diametrically opposite timings — high tide on one side is low tide on the other.

The width of the isthmus varies between eight and 16 kilometres (five and 10 miles) and the researchers argued that a canal built across it would provide a sufficient back and forth flow of high tide waters for a power station installed on the canal to generate the 8,900 megawatts.

Their project also included the construction of a reservoir to provide compensation for a drop in the flow at times when the rising tide on one side and the ebbing tide on the other are at the same level.

Thus, they said, by opening and closing tide gates at prearranged times, the power station could be kept in operation uninterruptedly.

At the time, however, Argentina's electric power needs were less than a tenth of the proposed 8,900 megawatts, so although the country was going through an economic boom, the project was shelved. Now half a century later, the picture is vastly different.

Argentina, which then depended on its exports of farm products for foreign exchange to import most of the manufactured products it needed, has since become highly industrialised.

The population has more than doubled and the demand for house hold electric power has soared as the current generations turn more and more to electric gadgets their grandparents never dreamed of.

But the country is lagging far behind in meeting the demand for electric power, let alone providing for future requirements. And most of the power currently available is supplied by costly and obsolete oil burning generators continually in need of repairs.

Summer daylight saving time was introduced in Argentina in the early 1930s but for long periods in the 1940s and 1950s clocks were permanently one hour ahead throughout the year.

Permanent daylight saving time is again in force since

1970 because of electric power shortages, and from January to April this year, clocks were put a further hour ahead.

This was partly due to the world oil crisis but also because of breakdowns in existing equipment. Steps have been taken in recent years to remedy the situation, but not always predicting for low production costs.

Earlier this year Latin America's first nuclear power plant went into operation in Argentina and two more are planned.

Another project nearing completion is the giant Chocorro Colorado twin hydroelectric plant, 1,100 kilometres (690 miles) Southwest of Buenos Aires.

But the nuclear power plant at Atucha, 120 kilometres (75 miles) Northwest of Buenos Aires, will only supply 310 megawatts when it goes into full production in June and 1,650 megawatts will come from Chocon when it is completed.

Most of this will go to the greater Buenos Aires area, which currently only turns out about 70 per cent of the 2,650 megawatts it requires, and to a strip running North along the Parana river to about 600 kilometres (375 miles) from Buenos Aires.

More than 45 per cent of Argentina's 25 million inhabitants and 75 per cent of its industrial activities are concentrated in the area.

Another project which has just got underway is the construction of a dam for a joint Argentine Uruguayan hydroelectric project on the Uruguay river between the two countries, to supply 1,620 megawatts within five years.

But most of the output from the Salto Grande dam, 350 kilometres (220 miles) North of Buenos Aires, will go to Uruguay.

A second joint project, to build a 3,300 megawatt complex with Paraguay on the Parana River, is only in its planning stage.

The Yacireta-Apipe hydroelectric complex is scheduled to go into operation within seven years.

But experts claim that Argentina's share of the Salto Grande and Yacireta Apipe complexes will hardly cover the country's needs for a few years after they are completed, and the cost of hydroelectric projects is high they add.

In reviving the Valdes plan the two city councillors merely submitted a motion that

the Council call the attention of the Federal Congress to it with the suggestion that Congress and specialised government departments undertake a feasibility study.

But experts believe that in relation to its estimated output, it would work out much cheaper than conventional hydroelectric dams.

SPEECH FACTORY

Speeches of all Kinds for Sale

By Carlos Banales

Bogota, (Reuter) — Colombia's national speech factory is satisfied with the results of the country's recent general elections campaign.

The Liberal Party and its candidate, Senor Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, won the elections on April 21 but that is not what the 'factory' is happy about.

It is celebrating an income of about 4,000 sterling from writing speeches for candidates of all political tendencies here over the past five months.

The 'factory' consists of an office on the fifth floor of a building in central Bogota.

Behind the door, which bears the legend 'national speech factory' sit a secretary and 48 year old journalist Eduardo Aguirre.

Senor Aguirre, the brain behind the five year old company, calls in two colleagues to help when the pressure is on, for instance during electioneering.

During the campaigning Senor Aguirre had a small advertisement in newspapers saying:

'National speech factory, speeches of all kinds for all occasions, Presidential campaigns, clubs, publicity ideas.. let us think for you'.

But Senor Aguirre says many of his clients are sent to him by other satisfied customers.

A speech from the factory may cost anything from five sterling to more than 50 sterling, and last from five to 10 minutes.

Senor Aguirre's success formula is: a good start, a good finish, and little in between.

He calculates that the 'factory' has produced about 4,200 speeches of very, varying types since it opened.

It began in 1969 when an acquaintance requested a speech on economics and a week later a friend who was auditor for a company asked him to write a few words to welcome its new manager.

This gave him the idea that there was an unsatisfied market for speech writing in Bogota.

When the first small-ads appeared, they were answered by people who wanted to say a few polished words — at company meetings, inaugurations of factories, Trade Union gatherings, Rotarian meetings, on taking over senior jobs, at parties, on wedding anniversaries, at funerals, etc.

The first requests came from Bogota, then from other parts of Colombia, and finally from abroad.

He has never written a speech for a Colombian Head of State.

But he has written one for a cow — or rather, about a cow.

He tells how a farmer asked him for a speech to deliver at the coronation of Queen Barbara.

Asked who this little known Monarch was, the man replied that she had been voted the best dairy cow in his region, and that he had organised a party to celebrate.



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BY J.I.
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HOLIDAY IN VIETNAM — IS IT POSSIBLE?

(The German magazine Die Zeit recently had a most interesting article entitled "Holiday in Vietnam? Is it possible?" The following is a translation of that article, which appears in the prestigious German magazine under the byline of Wolfram Punkel—).

Quietly the courteous and efficient customs and immigration officials went about their tasks as the arriving German tourists were processed at Saigon's Tan Son Nhut airport. What made an otherwise routine arrival noteworthy was the smell of Mother Kinderske's German cake and hot coffee provided especially for the first arrival of a German tour group, happily milling around graceful and lovely AIR VIETNAM ground hostesses and stern, impassive policemen in uniform.

Actually, it was not Mother Kinderske's birthday, but in a manner of speaking, the birthday of German mass tourism into Vietnam. The German travel agency of Neckerman had recommended in its latest Far Eastern catalog a brief visit to Saigon — a fascinating city of contrasts. In Bangkok, a tour group of twelve Germans decided on a three-day excursion trip to Saigon. They were happily welcomed with coffee and German cake by the Vietnamese Five-Oceans travel agency as a token of Vietnamese hospitality.

Tourism in Vietnam has to overcome some popular misconceptions in Europe, where a visit to this country is often still considered as a picnic in a graveyard. But as a Vietnamese representative of the Ministry of Social Welfare explained: "We do not want to be known only as a country of constant strife and conflict. Admittedly, much has been destroyed but our land has still a great deal to offer the foreign tourist and our people look forward to meeting foreign guests." And, as an after-

thought, he added that Vietnam also needs foreign exchange.

In spite of a shaky ceasefire which was concluded about a year ago, refugee camps, hospitals, orphanages and other still visible scars of warfare, Vietnam is also a land for the tourist. Even during the war, American tourists could be found on the beach at the resort of Vung Tau. Today, Vietnam does a good job selling itself as a tourist market. The newly established Commission for Tourism produces new and elegant brochures on Hue, the archeological town, the beautiful and romantic marble-mountain near Danang, the mountain resort of Dalat, and Vung Tau, the beach resort town near Saigon. In those places, there are no problems with renewed Viet Cong hostilities. As a government spokesman also points out, "we do not want the crowded tourism activities of Bangkok".

Aside from the few maverick visitors who board local trains and buses in search of adventure in Vietnam, the standard Neckerman tourist trip is limited to a group of twelve to fifteen visitors every fortnight to Saigon for three days, although occasionally the trip extends to five days.

The visitor, whose visions of Saigon consist of newspaper reports of the 1968 Tet offensive, will be just as surprised as the Asian movie stars who came here last September for the all Asian Vietnam film festival. Their reaction was "Surely, we have landed in the wrong place! This can't be Saigon!" For

here, beyond the airport, is a great, clean city with an Asian atmosphere, Asian faces with a touch of French charm and, as a first impression, little American influence.

Actually, the results of French colonialism are more evident in the city than what has been left behind by the Americans. The influence of the Americans is only noted after a second look when mutilated men beg for fifty piasters (25 Pfennigs) or when patient — and most likely swindlers — black marketeers whisper a dollar exchange rate. Or when in a gaudy bar, a faded beauty with wrinkles and overly made-up offers you in a thick Texas accent a Budweiser beer and her body.

Vietnam is a land of contrasts. One finds on the streets cars, motorcycles, buses, bicycles, trishaws in a totally undisciplined traffic pattern. But, as if guided by an unseen hand, traffic runs peacefully, not aggressively. It has an Asian patience about it, yet a typical French tempo. Girls, in their traditional Vietnamese dresses and conical hats, sit on a modern Honda scooter and with apparently unending equanimity, weave a path through taxis, cars, trishaws and pedestrians. Suddenly you notice a flash of French influence when their solemn faces light up in an aggressive and inviting smile. And yet the smile is as inscrutable as the beauty on the Honda.

Saigon is a city of contrasts — Asian and western. Vietnamese, French and American. Checking into the old and pleasantly decaying Hotel Continental, the receptionist looks at you stupidly when you ask him — in plain English — if there is a free room. Then he replies — in Sorbonne French — with a flow of information. You notice the reverse with a waiter who looks blank at every French word addressed to him and later tells you, in English, the story of his life.

The principle contrast, however, is in the twilight zone of war and peace. Although the 30-year war has yet to come to conclusive end, this twilight zone of

war and peace does not seem to affect the city life of Saigon. For here one lives in a city of trade and business, a city which deals with the whole world, a city with displays a certain remoteness to the rest of the country.

If you are lucky, you may be invited by a Vietnamese family, somewhere in Pham Ngu Lao Street, which you reach by going through many small alleys. The risk of being robbed here, incidentally, is far less than on Tu Do Street, the main street of Saigon. In the living room of your host, there are three or four adults and six or seven children. There are two stools for the guests. On the floor, four children play a noisy Vietnamese game while two other children are pulling at the legs of the guests trying to get them to join the children on the floor. The master of the house, oblivious of the children's activity around him, sits cross-legged and meditates with his soul at peace. When the meal is served on the table, quick fingers seize small lumps of spicy meat wrapped in rice paper.

One who does not have the good fortune of experiencing a Vietnamese meal at a local home should try CHA GIO at the Le Lai Restaurant which is located near the railway station or eat at the Floating Restaurant on Bach Dang Street. Owing to the advantageous rate of exchange, one can eat Vietnamese or Chinese delicacies or French lobster and crab dishes (TOM and CUA specialties) for five to ten marks.

One can go by taxi—at a pre-arranged price from ten to twenty marks, or go by foot through Saigon streets and parks and visit the pagodas. Most German tourists remark that Saigon pagodas are not as beautiful as those in Bangkok. In fact, they are not as gorgeous, great and golden as those in Bangkok but Vietnamese Buddhism is fundamentally different from Thai Buddhism. Beside the pagodas, one should visit the Botanical Garden which houses the greatest collection of orchids in the world, and the National Museum which contains documents and historical curiosities of Vietnam and other Asian countries. One should also see Kennedy Place, the Catholic Cathedral, the Presidential Palace and other government buildings. Also worthwhile is Chinatown in Cholon at night. Whatever you do, said a Vietnamese girl, go and visit the sights with open eyes and an open heart.

The majority of Germans, by the way, contrary to Americans and Japanese, are interested in visiting refugee camps and hospitals. After this first success with the Saigon tour group, the Neckerman travel agency would like to expand the Vietnam program. This would include, for instance, a visit to Vung Tau, 110 kilometers from Saigon on the South China Sea. On weekends, thousands of Saigon citizens, in buses, cars and on Hondas, pass through small villages, plantations and hills, past abandoned American military camps, towards Vung Tau. There they bask in the sun and swim in the 82 degree warm waters of the South China Sea. And as anywhere in the world, when people are on beaches, there are also colored parasols, cheerful restaurants with squid and seafood specialties, flirting youths, watching parents and laughing children.

There, for a moment, one forgets Vietnamese reality until my travel guide explains with a laugh that the white boat in front of us, in which children play, is a former bomb-shell (?). The Park Hotel, where one can spend the night for less than twenty marks, is not luxurious but very charming. In the sea, one watches fishermen catch fish in ways dating back centuries. One can swim to a little island where hidden in the green vegetation stands a small temple — a picturesque sight.

A holiday on the beach in Vietnam! This must be a weird idea even to Mr. Neckerman himself. While in Frankfurt the idea of a Vung Tau excursion is still considered with skepticism, the Commission for Tourism is already offering flights (for about 15 marks) to the old imperial city of Hue, where the damage of the 1968 Tet offensive is said to be less than reported in the press. Another tour destination is the hilltown of Dalat surrounded by the beautiful highlands.

If the Vietnamese remember their current guests in time to come, they may say: "The Chinese gave us their culture; the French have planted trees and left us a bit of their culture and the Americans have left tree-stumps and abandoned houses. What will the Germans leave behind?" Meanwhile, in Bangkok, the Germans are as unpopular as the Americans. But in Vietnam, at least for the time being, the Viet Cong still block effectively a German mass invasion.

('VN Report', May 21, 1974)

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MUNCHEN World Soccer Cup

Paris (Reuter).— Europe's new 250-passenger short-hop airbus goes into commercial service soon on the London-Paris route with two Air France flights a day in each direction.

Apart from the Anglo-French Concorde Supersonic Airliner, the airbus is the largest international civil aircraft venture underway in Europe.

The giant European Airliner is built in five different countries—cockpit and fuselage in France and West Germany, wings in Britain, steering gear in Spain and flying control equipment in Holland.

Current versions of the airbus are equipped with U.S. General Electric CF6-50 engines.

But talks are underway on the possibility of developing another version of the minijumbo jet, the airbus B. 10, with an updated version of the British Rolls Royce RB211 engine, already in use on the American Lockheed Tristar jumbo jet.

SHORT-HOP AIRBUS IN OPERATION

The airbus aims at a large market for twin-engined wide body planes to replace the generation of American narrow body aircraft when they start becoming outdated in about five years.

There is renewed continental interest, in attracting British airways to the airbus project. The builders of the European Airliner are now concentrating their efforts on the British market with a slightly smaller airbus which could be of interest to the European division of British Airways for their less dense routes within Europe, to back up the fleet of 350-seat Tristars already on order.

Two American firms, Lockheed and McDonnell Douglas, are believed to be plan-

ning a wide twin-engined airliner to meet that demand.

The airbus builders say the operating cost of their plane are 15 per cent less than for a Boeing 727 and 11 per cent less than for the three-engined wide-body McDonnell Douglas DC-10.

Its US\$ 15-million price compares with US\$ 22-million for the DC-10 and US\$ 18-million for the 350-seat Lockheed Tristar.

A sales breakthrough outside Europe was made recently with firm orders from Air Siam, a private-owned Airline with headquarters in Bangkok, and from Korean Airlines. They plan to use their planes on routes to Tokyo and Singapore.

By Gilbert Sedbon

European and American pilots who took control of the airbus during demonstration flights said it handled very nicely and would be ideal for short shuttle services.

Air France has been first to operate the airbus. It just put it into service on the Paris-London run on May 23.

The airbus will carry 251 passengers, 26 first-class and 225 economy-class.

On June 15, Air France and the French Air Inter-Company will extend airbus service to the Paris-Nice route and soon after that, from Marseilles across the Mediterranean to Algiers and other North African capitals.

Next year, the French Airlines expect to start regular airbus services on the Paris-Frankfurt route, and eventually to Athens.

Air France has already taken delivery of four airbuses, and has another two on order with a further 10 on option. In due course, the French state-owned company hopes to have more than 20 airbuses.

The German Air Line Lufthansa, which has ordered three airbuses, with four on option, hopes to start regular Frankfurt-Paris flights next year.

Current sales stand at 22 firm orders with 30 options. They include orders from Iberia (Spain), Sterling (Denmark), Sata (Switzerland), Trans-European Airways (Belgium) and Trans-Brazil (Brazil).

Airbus salesmen are actively canvassing other markets. Their main ambition is to break into the United States and Canada where the competition is toughest.

Oil Prices Predicted Higher

BOSTON, Mass. (UPI).— Oil and gasoline prices will soar even higher than during the Arab oil embargo if the United States goes ahead with plans to become self-sufficient in energy by 1980, according to scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).

Scientists at MIT's laboratory, writing in the current issue of the school's Technology Review, predicted the price of oil would jump another 10 to 12 U.S. dollars a barrel if the U.S. halts all imports of petroleum in favor of developing its domestic supplies.

"Thus the United States will face higher energy prices than those experienced under the Arab oil embargo if the nation pursues its current policy of seeking to achieve complete independence from foreign energy supplies," the article said.

Rather than a ban on energy imports, the authors recommended flexible tariffs or quotas to hold oil prices at levels that would reduce imports.

The article said oil prices are already high enough to "extract the present domestic oil and gas reserves with high levels of efficiency." "A still higher price would have only a marginal effect on exploration and production over the next few years within the United States," the report said.

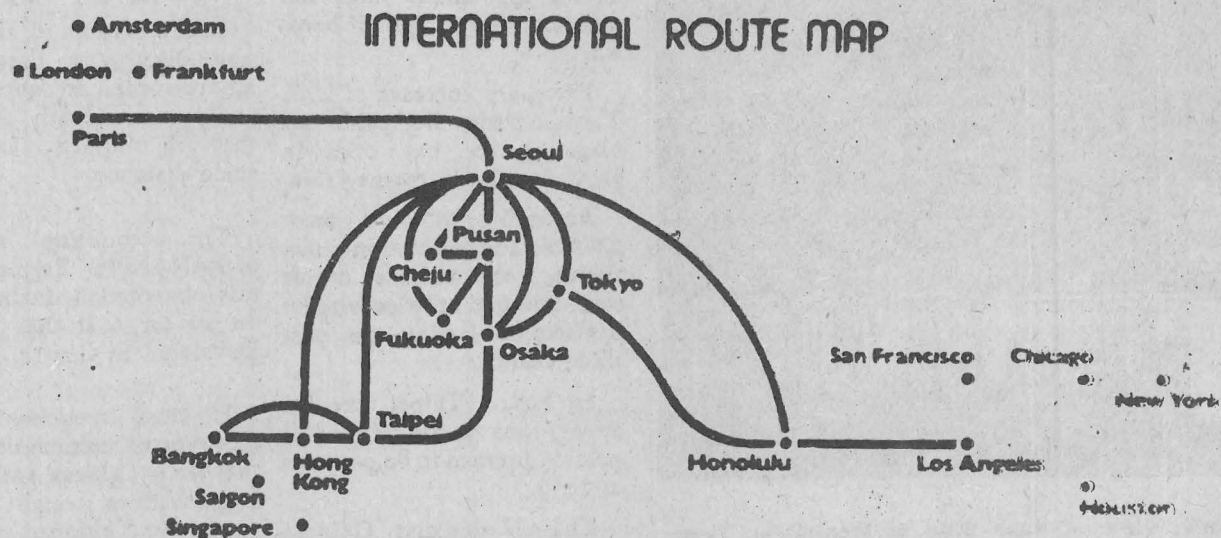


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SAS-THAI « DAYLIGHT EXPRESS » DIET MEALS ON BRD KLM

Links Asia, Europe, America this Summer

Hop - Skip - and - Jump. That's how simple it is to fly the «Daylight Express» from Southeast Asia to Europe and North America this summer.

Operated by Scandinavian Airlines and THAI International, the «Daylight Express» services depart from Bangkok daily except Monday at 10.30 from April 1, 1974.

All flights provide one-stop service from Bangkok to Copenhagen or Frankfurt, with same-day connections to many other points in Europe.

The DC-8 Super Fan services also include same-day connections by SAS or THAI from Hong Kong, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore to the 10.30 departures from Bangkok.

The hop-skip-and-jump to New York via the «Daylight Express» is the shortest route between the Southeast Asian and North American gateways — more than 1,200 kilometers shorter than conventional Middle East routings.

The «hop» is straight across Asia by the 12-hour «Daylight Express» to Copenhagen, four days a week featuring an intermediate stop in historic Tashkent. Here, the ancient Silk Road crossed the Gold Road, the legendary paths of Genghis Khan, Marco Polo, Tamerlane and Alexander the Great.

In Copenhagen, passengers bound for North America «skip» a night in the plane and spend a refreshing evening in the Danish capital instead.

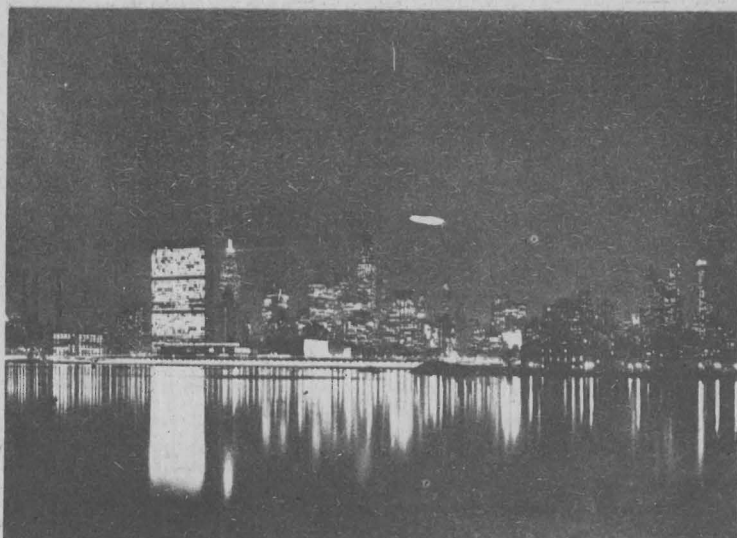


Tivoli Gardens in Copenhagen, Denmark.

There is ample time to enjoy Wonderful Copenhagen «after dark» or to do some sightseeing or shopping before the «jump» across the Atlantic at 15.20 by SAS 747-B to New York, arriving at 19.00.

From 10.30 to 19.00 the following day is 43 1/2 hours... almost 13 hours longer than ordinary through flights. But the «Daylight Express» means just that: daylight all the way from Southeast Asia to Copenhagen, and from Copenhagen to New York.

The «Daylight Express» takes only 21 1/2 hours to fly half-way around the world, including the bonus stop at Tashkent. Bracketed by the trip is still another bonus: 22 hours of relaxation in Copenhagen — the boundless star attraction of the heart of Europe.



— New York, view of East Side of Manhattan from Long Island City.

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ROC-US Air Cargo

TAIPEI (UPI) — China Airlines (CAL) starts a cargo service to the United States June 1 in a move to offset revenue losses caused by the termination of service to Tokyo last month, a CAL spokesman said Tuesday.

CAL's transPacific cargo service will link Taipei and the southern sea port of Kao Shiang with Los Angeles and San Francisco.

«This operation will help us greatly in making up our losses», he said.

The termination of air service to Tokyo resulted in an average monthly loss of 50,000 U.S. dollars to CAL, he said.

The spokesman said CAL will have three cargo flights a week to the United States during the initial stage and will add more flights if needed.

For sharp increase of U.S. Taiwan trade, he said, air cargo service has been in great demand in recent years.

According to civil aeronautics administration statistics, the volume of air cargo handled at Taipei airport has tripled during the past three years.

In 1971, Taipei handled 27,377 tons of air cargo. The volume jumped to 80,000 tons in 1973.

The Nationalist Chinese Government on Taiwan last year registered a trade volume totaling 2.9 billion U.S. dollars with the United States and ranked as one of the 12 leading trading partners of the United States.

Taiwan's close trading relationship with the United States, the CAL spokesman said, also helped the Airline in its regular passenger flights. It now has seven trans-Pacific flights a week with stops at Guam and Honolulu.

If you take notice, you will see that more and more people eat special meals. For a number of reasons, their number has shown a strong increase in recent years.

This is very noticeable also from the number of applications for special meals during flights. In 1971, for instance, KLM served 8,500 special meals, in 1972 10,000 and in 1973 this number had increased to 13,000. For years now, KLM has been serving special meals to passengers who who apply for them in time, preferably when making their reservation. The application may be based on religious grounds, because a passenger is a vegetarian or because the doctor has prescribed a special diet. Perhaps part of the demand for these meals may be explained from the fact that more and more people over 65 travel, many passengers in the over 65 category have been given special instructions on food by their doctors, or restrict themselves voluntarily.

In order to be able to satisfy as many applications as possible, KLM has now planned ten standard diet meals for breakfast, a light lunch, a hot meal and cold meal That makes a total of forty. This way, some 90% of the applications can be satisfied quite simply. Requests for special meals other than those forty can be met, provided they are put in on time. Depending on doctor's orders or their own wishes, passengers have a choice of the following special diets:

low cholesterol; diabetic; gluten-free; liquid; semi-fluid; low protein; low fat, soft; strictly salt-free/strictly sodium-free; low salt, mild and a reducing diet. As regards carbohydrates, fat, protein, and the like, the diets are geared to the average diet patient. KLM feels that if the quantity of food that is served exceeds the doctor's prescriptions, a passenger will be wise enough not to eat the excess. Moreover, every meal may be supplemented with fruit, milk or buttermilk. The basic diets have been drawn up by the Dutch Food Information Office, the KLM Catering Department and the KLM Medical Department.

These meals are prepared by two specialized cooks. Since other countries often have other foodstuffs and a different climate, people there often have to use other products to prepare the meals. The KLM departments responsible for catering at stations abroad therefore have lists with replacement articles per country. And, perhaps one may say of course, they also know all about the do's and don'ts for each diet.

KLM pays a great deal of attention to this subject. All a passenger has to do is state his request for some special meal when making his reservation.

By giving this extra service, which moreover is free, KLM hopes to make passengers feel happy about being able to stick to their diet when flying.

(Amstelveen, May 1974).

AIR CARGO Vs. SEA CARGO

Many experts in air cargo have discovered that goods air-forwarded are not necessarily more costly than if they are shipped along the same distance.

The accounting manager of PANAM in Saigon made this observation during a talk on air cargo at the Export Development Center.

He cited an example. Take this type of commodity: leather wallet, gloves and handbags. With a weight of 80 pounds and shipped to France by cargo vessel, the cost is US\$28,050 whereas by air cargo, it is US\$27,863.

The reason, he said, is that with cargo vessel, bagging weighs 1,393 pounds, about 633 kg. Conversely, thanks to the air bagging technique, the weight is only 40 pounds, about 19 kg.

The speaker pointed out earlier that for a while air cargo is still 'new' to many

people. It has often been thought that aircraft is designed to carry people instead of things. They haven't realized that heavy luggage sent by air is cheaper than when they are accompanied and of course faster and more secure.

At present, ten airlines in Vietnam accept any kind of merchandise for Air Cargo, despatched to any place. However, the problem still depends on the capacity, services and type of aircraft available of each airline. For instance PANAM can carry freight from a country outside USA to many countries in Asia, America, and Air France can carry freight from a particular country to the Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland, etc.

What suits air cargo, according to the speaker, are perishable goods, items for immediate use (newspapers, magazines) and valuables (expensive machines, etc.)

STUDYING MAN'S ENVIRONMENT from a Giant Container Ship and from a Very Small Boat



— Matsumura and Sato leaving the «Jutlandia» at Gothenburg with best wishes from Captain Rasmussen.

ScanDutch sails two Japanese architects halfway around the World to help them develop their philosophy of the human factor in modern design.

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Sailing Schedule

No. 5/74 1st May 1974

Vessels Voyage No.	Ceylon 57A/E2	Hakone 19A/E1	Tarn 34A/E2	Troja (1) 8A/E1	Basuanga 43A/E2	Beira 40A/E1	Boribana 33A/E2
Oslo	15/3		8/4				
Aarhus			15/4		13/5		11/6
Copenhagen	17/3		12/4		12/5		
Gothenburg	13/3		10/4		15/5		13/6
Middlesbrough	24/3		20/4		19/5		17/6
Bremerhaven	26/3		22/4	30/4	21/5	3/6	19/6
Hamburg	28/3		24/4	4/5	23/5	6/6	21/6
Antwerp				7/5		9/6	
Rotterdam	31/3		27/4		25/5	11/6	24/6
Amsterdam				9/5			
Le Havre				11/5		13/6	
Bordeaux	4/4						
Barcelona		4/4					
Leghorn		7/4					
Genoa		10/4					
Marseilles		15/4					
Arrival SAIGON	18/5	27/5	9/6	23/6	12/7	25/7	12/8

The large ScanDutch container vessel «Jutlandia» has for some weeks been the home — and transport means — of two young architects, Kenji Matsumura and Hiroshi Sato. By inviting them to travel from Japan to Scandinavia as the guests of ScanDutch, the partnership has wanted to assist in the execution of an interesting project: a close study by experts of man's environment with special regard to the development of future residential areas at the Sea.

Kenji Matsumura and Hiroshi Sato have been practising architectural design for over ten years and have recognized the decisive importance of developing a greater harmony between nature and architecture.

For five years they have been working on an ambitious project of sailing around the World to study architecture from the Sea. Their background is a philosophy of «the human factor in modern design» and they have been looking at Denmark as a leading shipping country with an architectural tradition in the very field they want to concentrate their studies on.

They have ordered a Danish yacht, the «Commander 31» of the Bianca Yacht A/S in Rudkøbing, and on this small boat they will set out on their 15-month sea voyage on 1st June this year. Sailing through the European canals and rivers to the Me-

diterranean, they will be studying European harbours and residential areas. Later they will cover the most interesting Mediterranean coasts and harbour towns and then set sail for the Atlantic, the Caribbean Sea, the Panama Canal and the Pacific on their way back to Japan.

«Tourism has corrupted a great deal of the places we will visit, but there are still undeveloped areas. How is it possible to protect the environment here? This will be one of the important aspects of our studies», says Mr. Matsumura, who will be writing an assigned book on the subjects, while Mr. Sato will work on a television film and take pictures for newspaper and magazine articles already ordered by Japanese publishers.

The two architects say that the psychological as well as the architectural factors play an important part in their studies and philosophy. «Therefore it was most important that on our journey on the «Jutlandia» we had a possibility to discuss the matters with professional sailors and to arrive at a much deeper understanding of their lives and views. Also it helped us to develop our skill as sailors and navigators.»

«We are grateful to ScanDutch for the hospitality and assistance and to the captain and his crew on the marvelous container ship «Jutlandia», says Mr. Matsumura.

Westbound.

Saigon/Europe

Vessels Voyage No.	Ceylon 57B/E2	Hakone 19B/E1	Tarn 34B/E2	Troja 8B/E1	Basuanga 43B/E2	Beira 40B/E1	Boribana 33B/E2
Departure SAIGON	20/5	29/5	12/6	25/6	14/7	27/7	14/8
Casablanca							
Bilbao	8/7		29/7		25/8		26/10
Le Havre	12/7	20/7	3/8	12/8	29/8	15/9	30/10
Dunkirk							
Rotterdam	18/7	26/7	6/8	19/8	1/9	21/9	3/11
Hamburg	21/7	30/7	10/8	22/8	5/9	24/9	5/11
Amsterdam	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Antwerp	16/7	24/7	8/8	17/8		19/9	
Gothenburg	24/7	2/8	15/8		10/9		12/11
Oslo		4/8		26/8		26/9	
Copenhagen		7/8		28/8		28/10	
Aarhus	27/7	6/8	13/8		8/9		8/11
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VN Fishing Co. to Get ADB Finance

Experts of the Asian Development Bank and those of the Agricultural Development Bank and the Directorate of Fishery enter the second phase of drawing up a project of fishing development in which the Asian bank will furnish Vietnam an amount of US\$12 million to set up an 'integrated fishing company' and finance the procurement of about 300 marine engines and fishery gadgets.

This disclosure was made by the Director General of the Agricultural Development Bank while accompanying the Prime Minister on a tour of Military Regions I and II last week.

The bank director said that following the first stage of fishery development for which the Asian Development Bank had provided US\$2 million equivalent to one billion Vietnamese piastres to help fishermen modernizing their fishing equipment, assist in building ice-making plant and cold storage facilities for marine products, a delegation of Asian bank experts are presently in Saigon to map out a fishing development project with Vietnamese technicians.

The project had received 'agreement in principle' from the Asian bank last November. Now it is given final touches and will be submitted for approval by the Vietnamese government and the managing board of the bank.

The project is made up of two parts of which the first aims at establishing a company to enable the Asian bank to consider financing purchase 16 boats for shrimp and fish netting. It also envisages digging 100 acre for shrimp-raising ponds, buying seven 'fish vehicles' fully equipped with refrigeration, cold storage and ice-making system.

This part of Asian bank finance may reach US\$6 million whereas Vietnamese contribution will amount to one billion piastres.

The Asian bank has financed a similar project in Indonesia with the establishment of a state-run corporation.

ABOUT FISHERY INVESTMENT

Q.— Are fishery projects considered priority in Vietnam?

A.— All of fishery projects such as : fish and shrimp catching and processing for export with fully-equipped shrimp trawlers or fishing boats etc. will be favorably considered for granting all investment privileges stipulated in the Investment Law No. 4/72.

Q.— Is there any limit on foreign capital investment in fishery projects?

A.— There is no limit on foreign capital investment in fishery projects.

Q.— Can foreign capital investment be made of fishing boats or shrimp trawlers or other equipments?

A.— Yes, it can be if such equipment are fully inspected by internationally-known superintendence companies (which have branches set up in Vietnam) and also in conformity with Vietnamese fishing regulations.

Q.— What kinds of fishery projects are most encouraged?

A.— All fishery projects producing and processing marine products for export.

Q.— Where can these fishery projects obtain credit?

A.— Presently, there are 3 financial institutions that

can grant loans to these projects :

— Industrial Development Bank of Vietnam (government), 40 Nguyen Hue Bld. Saigon I, Vietnam. Tel. 23988 — 25795.

— Investment and Development Bank (private), 3 Vo Di Nguy Street, Saigon I, Vietnam. Tel : 24724.

— Agricultural Development Bank (public), 7bis Ben Chuong Duong, Saigon I, Vietnam. Tel. : 93855 — 93856 — 93857 — 93858.

Q.— Can a foreign investor transfer his profit or disinvested external capital abroad?

A.— A foreign investor can be authorized by the National Exchange Office to transfer abroad :

— 100 per cent of total net profit realized annually.

— 100 per cent of disinvested external capital after 5 years of operation.

— 100 per cent of technician's salaries.

Q.— Where can foreign investors obtain additional information?

A.— At the Investment Service Center, 100 Tu Do, Saigon I, Vietnam. Tel. : 99971 — 99972. Working days : From Monday thru Saturday. 8.00 hours A.M. to 16.00 hours P.M.

RVN Fishing Limit

Law N.56 dated December 26, 1972 promulgated by President Nguyen Van Thieu specifies that the fishing limit of the Republic of Vietnam extends to 50 nautical miles beyond the nation's territorial waters. Such Law was communicated to all diplomatic mission in Saigon on February 16, 1973.

Since then several incidents involving foreign fishing vessels violating the RVN fishing limit have been reported. The latest such incident occurred Thursday April 25, 1974 when Vietnamese Navy patrol boats spotted several Thai fishing vessels operating 16 miles southeast of the Tho Chau Island in the Gulf of Siam, i.e. in waters claimed by the RVN. Warning salvos of 40 mm cannon were fired by the RVN Navy boats but reportedly when the Thai vessels refused to halt, one of them was directly hit and the skipper killed.

The RVN Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a note confirming South Vietnamese fishing limit and expressing regrets over the incident.

Mekong C'ttee aids fishery development

SAIGON.— The Mekong Committee has approved of a US\$2,832,000-aid for development of fishery in Vietnam.

The aid fund will be used to finance three fishery projects and the training of two specialists on fish breeding.

The 1st project, aimed to estimate influences of hydraulic and hydro-electric plans on Mekong River up on fishing as well as fish breeding, is realized by Prof. K. Lagler, Director of the Michigan Fishery Advanced School, and some experts.

The 2nd project, to be materialized by some Israeli experts, centers on the establishment of two fishbreeding centers. These specialists have completed their first-hand study in Western provinces and planned to start executing the project late this year or early next year.

The last project specializing in the building of a shrimp production center will begin early in 1975.

The said projects were envisaged at the RVN's request to ensure the fishery production in Mekong delta area once the irrigation system in the area is completed. The irrigation system in Mekong delta, which helps prevent flood, expand the cultivate area as well as provide sufficient water for rice-fields in the region, might decrease the productivity of the fishery branch due to the low water level.

FISHING INDUSTRY IN VIETNAM

By Quoc Anh

name fishing limit and expressing regrets over the incident.

Bright Prospect

At a meeting at the Export Promotion Center on April 26, Dr. Howard L. Steele and Professor Harlan C. Lampe spoke on their recent studies of the Japanese and Singaporean markets in connection with the prospect of exporting South Vietnamese fisheries products to these markets. Dr. Steele pointed out that Japanese imports of sea products had more than doubled between 1965 and 1972 to 500,000 metric tons and were expected to reach 1.6 million tons in 1980. South Vietnamese frozen shrimp, according to Dr. Steele, is highly popular in the Japanese market. Singapore imported US\$26 million of sea products in 1971. Professor Lampe noted that the South Vietnamese fishing fleet was still poorly equipped and the fishing ports lacked modern facilities. He warned that to promote exports, quality should be greatly improved. He specifically recommended that the two fishing ports of Rach Gia and Vung Tau should be expanded and modernized.

Present Status

Latest statistics released by the Fisheries Directorate and the Export Promotion Center shows that last year South Vietnam exported a total of 4,461 metric tons of fisheries products to the value of US\$13.2 million. Frozen shrimp accounted for 3,839 metric tons and US\$12.6 million. The target for 1974 is US\$20 million but already in the first quarter of this year exports of fisheries products have reached US\$7 million.

According to the Fisheries Directorate in 1973 total catch was 713,566 metric tons and at last official count there were throughout the Republic some 355,000 fishermen operating 92,265 fishing vessels of which 63,709 are motorized, on an average there is one boat for every 4 fishermen.

In terms of 1973 fish catch the major fishing ports are : Binh Thuan whose main port is Phan Thiet, 198 kilometers northeast of Saigon (85,000 metric tons) Vung Tau, 125 kilometers southeast of Saigon (70,000 metric tons), Kien Giang, 248 kilometers west of Saigon (48,000 metric tons), Danang, 971 kilometers north of Saigon (42,000 metric tons), Nha Trang, 448 kilometers north of Saigon (44,500 metric tons). The five coastal provinces in Military Region Two from Binh Dinh in the north to Binh Thuan in the south however account for the largest share of the nationwide catch : 200,000 metric tons out of a total of 508,000 of marine fish.

There are 43 firms registered with the Export Promotion Center as frozen shrimp exporters but only a handful are operating regularly, all are based in Saigon. Only a few have their own fishing vessels, the others serve as middlemen.

There are 9 offshore fishing companies, all based in Saigon, operating a fleet of 21 steel fishing vessels ranging from 90 to 300 tons.

The fish processing industry is still underdeveloped. In 1973 South Vietnam exported some 1,600 metric tons of fishmeal to the value of US\$600,000. The customers are : France (450 MT) Japan (530 MT), Hong Kong Singapore and Australia.

(American Chamber of Commerce).

FISHERY RESOURCE SURVEY

— A 300-ton Korean research vessel, the TAE BAEK SAN, which will conduct fishery resource survey along the Vietnamese coast, arrived at Saigon port on May 25.

The members of Korean research staff consist of seven fisheries specialist and 19 crew. Two Vietnamese specialists will also participate in the research work aboard the vessel during the whole operation which will take about two months.

• The agreement on the joint

investigation of the fisheries resources was reached at the fifth Korean-Vietnamese Economic Ministers Conference as a preliminary step for possible joint ventures on fisheries between private sectors of Korea and Vietnam.

The main activities of this research team are to explore the coastal fisheries resources by means of bottom trawl and to collect the basic data for commercial fishing boats which will operate in the area.

KEY TASKS TO BOOST AGRICULTURE



Minister of Agriculture talks about the key tasks to enliven agricultural activities in five years ahead...

Mr. TON THAT TRINH, Minister of Agriculture, said in a special interview that, in the five years to come, Vietnamese agriculture will have a quite new face due to a series of practical innovations carried out by the authorities with the most tremendous efforts. According to Minister Trinh, three targets of the current agricultural development are as follows:

— Making Vietnam self-sufficient in rice and other foods processed from rice.

— Pushing up the agricultural processing industries.

— Increasing exports of agricultural products.

In order to carry out the above targets, the responsible experts of all levels of the Ministry of Agriculture have had many on-the-spot surveys at the regions possessing cultivable land. Due to the contacts between experts and

farmers through these surveys, all agricultural developing plans of the government closely mesh with the requirements of the farmers. To improve the rice production capacity, Mr. Trinh said, the following innovations are currently available:

— Introducing high-yielding rice strains to replace local species. Farmers are encouraged to grow miracle rice whose production capacity is twice or three times higher than traditional rice varieties.

— Replacing 500,000 hectares of floating rice with each harvest per annum by 2 harvests of miracle rice and a secondary crop each year.

— Encouraging the cultivation of two or three crops instead of one single crop per year to maximize exploitation of arable land.

Especially, because of the recent sharp increase of price of fertilizer, the government is paying a special heed on furthering the realization of a project of fertilizer in Vung Tau. Minister Trinh disclosed that this project is now being supported by USAID and Japanese government; a fertilizer plant in Vung Tau therefore will come into being very soon. He added that the government at present is also positively helping farmers to purchase their supplies such as fertilizer, farm machinery, seeds and other inputs... In addition, the government would create the opportunity for farmers to request loan from international credit institutions to improve their cultivation.

Also in this interview, Minister Ton That Trinh said

that, the establishment of water-control systems was also one of the most important problems the government had to face. It is known that if these systems are pertinently tackled, the rice production capacity will be able to gain a sharp increase of 800,000 tons per year. According to Mr. Trinh, to carry out these water-control projects, Vietnam is eagerly assisted by the United Nations and some other nations such as the Netherlands, the USA, Germany, Italy. Therefore the problem will be successfully resolved.

In conclusion, Minister Ton That Trinh emphasizes that whenever all natural potential of agriculture, inland and offshore fishery are properly exploited, Vietnam will certainly be able to dispense with imports of any agricultural products and even to resume its exports of rice within few years to come...

How to Make Vietnam Self-Sufficient in rice?

In the 1960's, it might sound unreasonable and hopelessly uninformed to question «How to make Vietnam self-sufficient in rice?» The reason was that, at that time, Vietnam was able to export some 300,000 tons of rice per year. However from the year 1965 due to the war, Vietnam not only could not afford to export but also had to import annually about 270,000 tons of rice. The imported amount drastically

soared up to 780,000 tons in 1970. Therefore, at present this question seems to be very realistic to point out a serious problem that Vietnam is facing and has to pertinently tackle...

Mr. Pham Trong Khoi said with confidence that Vietnam would surely be able to re-stabilize her agricultural productive capability and then to dispense with import of rice in the years to come. He assured the readers with following files:

— So far, Vietnam has some 6,000,000 hectares of cultivable land, of which 2,800,000 hectares have been actually cultivated including 2,400,000 hectares under rice, the rest under other crops such as citronella, jute, tea, peanuts, cinnamon and copra, etc... Additionally, among 2,400,000 hectares of rice only 240,000 hectares are exploited with new crop varieties, the remaining just consists of a single crop per year. These facts showed that rice production level would be doubled or even tripled if farmers could realise water-control systems, new crop varieties, increase the use of fertilizers and pesticides, etc... Among the agricultural inputs, Mr. Khoi particularly emphasised on water-control projects. Indeed, Vietnam has large cultivated land, but in reality very few crops got sufficient value because of lacking water and quite a lot of rice-fields have to encounter the problems of poor drainage, saline intrusion or flooding. Thus, fully exploiting land and water resources is to create a vital ingredient to help increase crop production and make Vietnam self-sufficient in food and particularly in rice.

Agricultural Processing Industry

The Vietnamese government is presently reserving the highest priority for the agricultural processing industry which entirely exploits local materials. This sector of industry will certainly expand rapidly since Vietnam is fortunately endowed with an extensive agricultural potential. Among the processings are the industries of canned foods, paper, sugar, etc... In the foreseeable future, this sector will not only make Vietnam self-sufficient in food but also help earn a large sum of foreign exchange from the exports of its products.

The agricultural processing industries, however, have to encounter two following problems:

— The processing factories have not so far been properly located: some regions have just a few or even no processing plants while being abundant of products. Some other regions have not enough products to provide for their processing plants. So, in order to push up the expansion of agricultural processing industries, the responsible authorities should give a good survey on the locations of the processing plants.

— Vietnam has up to now so few processing factories at the countryside which may help avoid the obstacles concerning transportation. The reason is that most Vietnamese industrialists would rather concentrate their activities around the Capital and cities rather than rush to the rural area to establish their industrial foundations, especially processing factories. So, if certain privileges be given to encourage industrialists to expand their activities through the countryside...

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Ohio and West Virginia have become the two latest states to authorize bonus payments for Vietnam veterans, making a total of 15 states, plus the Territory of Guam, which have enacted such law.

Since the signing of the Vietnam cease-fire agreement of 27 Jan. 1973, cutoff dates for bonus applications have been established in several of these states, including Delaware which set a deadline of 28 Mar 1974. The following is a rundown on the 14 remaining bonus laws which are still open for applications:

• **CONNECTICUT** — Under the Connecticut bonus law, you must have been a legal resident of the state on 1 Oct 1967, must have been a resident for at least one year before entering active duty, and must have had at least 90 days of active duty between 1 Jan 1964 and a date which is determined to be the end of the Vietnam conflict. The bonus is figured at the rate of \$10 for each month of active duty in the specified period, up to a maximum of \$300. There is also a provision for payment to survivors of deceased veterans.

Information and forms may be obtained from: Veterans Bonus Division, State Treasurer's Office, 20 Trinity St., Hartford, Conn. 06115.

• **GUAM** — To qualify as a Vietnam veteran for purposes of the Guam bonus, you must have served on active duty for more than 90 days between 5 Aug 1964 and the end of the Vietnam conflict, and you must have been a resident of Guam immediately before entering active duty. Payment will be made at the rate of \$30 a month for each month of active duty, with a maximum payment of \$720. If an individual who would have been entitled to the bonus is deceased, payment will be made to survivors. Applications must be submitted not later than two years after the date determined by Presidential proclamation or concurrent resolution of the Congress as the date of the termination of the Vietnam conflict.

(Incidentally, the territory of Guam is still accepting bonus applications from World War II and Korean veterans who meet the eligibility requirements. However, the application deadline is 1 Jul 1974.)

For information, contact: Veterans Affairs Officer, Office of Veterans Affairs, Veterans Bonus Division, P. O. Box 3279, Agana, Guam, 96910 or Congressman Antonio B. Won Pat, Room 216, Cannon House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

INFORMATION ON STATE BONUSES FOR VIETNAM VETERANS

• **ILLINOIS** — To apply for the Illinois bonus you must have served on active duty on or after 1 Jan 1961, and you must have been awarded the Vietnam Service Medal. You must also have resided in the state for at least 12 months immediately before entering active duty. The bonus is set at \$100, except that a beneficiary of an Illinois service member who was killed in Vietnam, or who dies from causes connected to his Vietnam service, may receive a payment of \$1000.

For information and forms, write: Illinois Veterans Commission, Vietnam Compensation Fund, 221 W. Jefferson St., Springfield, Ill. 62705.

• **INDIANA** — For the Indiana bonus, you must be on active duty or have been honorably discharged, must have been a resident of the state for at least six months before entering active duty, and must be entitled to either: The Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal for services in Southeast Asia between 1 Jul 1958 and 3 Jul 1965 or the Vietnam Service Medal for service in Southeast Asia between 4 Jul 1965 and 28 Mar 1973. Bonus payments will be \$200, except for eligible individuals with a disability rating of 10 percent or more, in which case the payment will be \$500. If an individual otherwise fully eligible was killed while serving in the Armed Forces, the payment to the next of kin will be \$600.

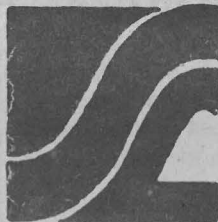
Cutoff date for applications is 28 Mar 1976. Contact: Indiana Department of Veterans Affairs, Vietnam Veterans Bonus Division, 707 State Office Building, Indianapolis, Ind. 46204.

• **NORTH DAKOTA** — To apply, you have had at least 60 days of active duty between 5 Aug 1964 and 28 Jan 1973, and you must have been a legal resident of the state for at least six months before entering the service.

Bonus payments are calculated at the rate of \$12.50 for each month of stateside service and \$17.50 for each month of foreign duty, up to a maximum of \$1600. The law also provides that, if the individual dies while on active duty during a period of hostilities, his beneficiary will receive an amount of not less than \$600.

The deadline for receipt of applications is 27 Jan 1976. Forms and information are available from the Adjusted Compensation Division, Box 1817, Bismarck, N. Dak. 58501.

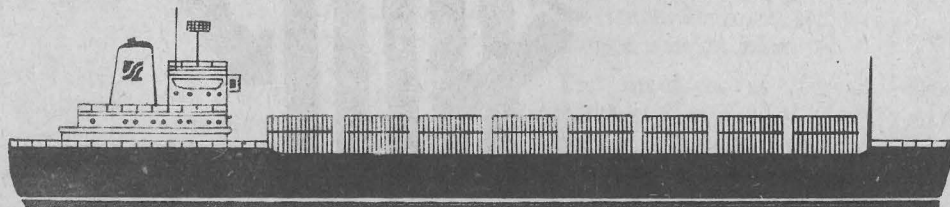
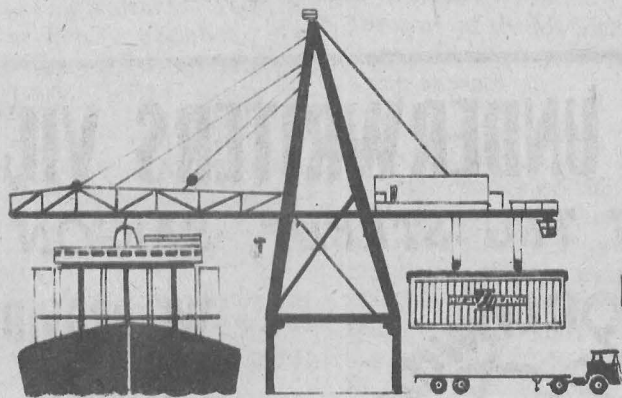
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PROCEDURES OF IMPORTS WITH JAPANESE LOAN

The Ministry of Trade and Industry has the honor to announce:

Following the diplomatic note exchanged on March 30, 1974 in Saigon, the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund in Tokyo has granted the RVN government a fund equivalent to Eight Billion Two Hundred Fifty Million Yens to promote the Japanese assistance given to RVN efforts towards economic stabilization and development (Agreement of May 9, 1974).

The present communique is purposed to stipulate procedures for the use of this fund for import service:

A. Categories of goods eligible for import with Japanese credit fund:

Goods may be purchased with Japanese credit fund are listed in the enclosures A, B, C, attached herewith.

In these lists, items currently financed by US aid or grant may also be imported with Japanese credit fund, only excluding items which are banned for importation into VN.

B. Origin and provenance of goods:

B. 1/— Only allowed to import with Japanese credit fund merchandises which are:

— Of Japanese origine or provenance

— Or from developing countries (Vietnam excluded) mentioned in the list set up by the Development Assistance Committee (enclosed with this Commique)

B. 2/— On the origin of goods, if there are portions originated from countries which are not approved for Japanese credit fund's financing (origins outside Japan or countries mentioned in Title B.1), this imported portion may only be approved if concerning Under 30%, as figured out by the following formula:

(a) CIF price of import portion + (b) entry tax
(c) FOB price set by supplier

FOR EXAMPLE:

Vietnamese importers can only use Japanese credit fund to import merchandises purchased from a Korean supplier, if:

— 100% of FOB price is of Korean origin,

— or 71% of FOB price is of Korean origin, the remaining 21% is of French origin — the 29% ratio resulting from the above formula, to be explained as:

(a): Price of the portion imported from France into Korea.

(b): Import tax in Korea levied on the price of imported goods from France.

(c): FOB price of merchandise sold by Korean supplier to Vietnamese importer.

C. Supplier:

C. 1/— Supplier must be of Japanese nationality or a nationality of countries among the list mentioned in Title B-1.

C. 2/— If the supplier is a juristic person (trading firm, company, etc...), it must meet the following conditions:

a/— the majority of shareholders must be of nationalities said in Title C.1.

b/— the majority of legitimate executives are of nationalities said in Title C.1.

c/— the juristic person must register in one of the countries said in Title C.1.

C. 3/— Importer may establish direct contact with the supplier, not necessarily through a commercial representative in Vietnam.

D. Importer:

D. 1/— All commercial or end-use importers, operating legally under permission of the Trade and Industry Ministry, may use Japanese credit fund for imports.

D. 2/— As for government agencies, Japanese credit fund may be granted only if the agency has expenditures recorded in the national budget, excluding the Armed Forces and its related bodies.

X X X

E. Import formalities:

Formality concerning imports with Japanese credit fund is the one applied for Import Fund regime (import license exempted).

For each transaction, importer must file two applications for Import Fund (Form DK.1).

a/ One application for granting Japanese credit fund to settle FOB value being at least three million yens (Y. 3,000,000) or ten thousand US dollars (US\$10,000) for each letter of credit.

On the application (Form DK.1) as well as contract or pro-forma invoice, the amount must be registered in:

— Yen, if related goods,

machineries, spare parts, tools are to be imported from Japan.

— US dollar or Yen, if concerning goods, machinery spare parts, tools applied to be imported from developing countries mentioned in the list said in Title B.1.

b/ One application for granting RVN government-owned foreign exchange (US dollar) to settle freights and other complementary costs, such as the inspection fee, etc.

Merchandises may be transported aboard ships carrying any national flag, be it representing a nation of the Free World.

Particularly as for Insurance Fees, the importer can freely choose a Japanese insurance company (fees payable in Yen) or a Vietnamese company (fees payable in VNS). If it is payable in Yen, the insurance fees should be recorded in the contract or pro-forma invoice on FOB price, to be settled with Japanese credit fund.

F. Procedures of application of import fund applicable to private individuals:

F. 1/— Before filing the application (form DK.1) for Import Fund, the importer must submit to the Ministry of Trade and Industry (Directorate of Foreign Trade — Office of Importation):

a/— 5 copies of notice of confirmation of contract or pro-forma invoice conforming to Form No. 4 enclosed to this communique (see Guide for filling Form No. 4).

b/— 5 copies of proforma invoice if concerning:

— machinery, tools at FOB valuing under 15 million Yens (Y.15,000,000) or US\$50,000;

— other goods at FOB value under 6 million Yens or 2,000 US dollars; or 5 copies of contract signed between the importer and the supplier, if FOB price is equal to or above the above-cited values.

(To be continued)



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CONDOLENCE

Getting the sad news of the death of Mr. NGUYEN TRUNG NGON, pen name TAM DUC, alias TRUC THANH, 55, on May 26, 1974, our formerly editor of the daily THOI CUOC 1955-1956, and our publishing companion since 1970, we pray Buddha and Cao Dai God for his Soul to reach Paradise.

Hal Tuong
and His Editorial Staff

INTRODUCING...

ASIAN BRIEFS

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This newsletter is intended to keep foreigners abreast to "what's happening" in Vietnam and surrounding countries. We solicit comments and articles of general interest from all sources.

Distribution is free, and all classified advertisements from individual sources are given space free.

ASIAN BRIEFS provides timely information such as worldwide employment opportunities, travel sketches, listings of vital addresses and phone numbers in and around the Saigon area, as well as sketches on Vietnamese cultural items.

This publication is neither a newspaper nor a magazine, but an added service in keeping with the aim of JACOBS/KENNEDY ENTERPRISES, to serve both the individual and the business community.

Worldwide Employment Opportunities

All insertments relating to positions of employment are compiled from other sources and are provided as a public service by the staff of ASIAN BRIEFS. We do not guarantee advertisements but compile these notices of possible employment in good faith.

Northrop Worldwide Aircraft Service is looking for aircraft maintenance technicians. Locations were not specified and while they have an office here in Saigon, their main office is P.O. Box 108, Lawton Oklahoma, 73501.

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PHAM DUC TIEN EXHIBITS PAINTINGS AT VAA

By Michael Kennedy

Out of the mass exodus of refugees that streamed out of North Vietnam in 1954 came many who made their mark in all phases of life throughout South Vietnam. Now, twenty years later, the children of that exodus are stepping forth and one such aspirant is Pham Duc Tien, who recently held a one-man art exhibition at the Vietnamese - American Association.

Pham Duc Tien, born in 1949 in Thai Binh, North Vietnam, started studying art in 1965 and is a graduate of the National Advanced School of Fine Arts, Gia Dinh.

The exhibit of his paintings at the VAA, May 24 thru May 30, was his third exhibition since graduating from school, but his first at the VAA and his first with a large foreign audience. Mr. Lawrence Flood, Director of the VAA, opened the exhibition by introducing Mr. Cornelis Termijn, Second Vice - President and Manager of the Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.,

who presided over the opening ceremony on the evening of May 24.

Mr. Termijn, a fine arts connoisseur, exalted Mr. Tien's artistry by stressing the painter's vivid imagination and stating that he ranks as one of South Vietnam's very promising artists.

Of the thirty paintings exhibited, Mr. Tien evinced his wide capability by portraying the affliction of war, the beauty of nature, by capturing expressions of loneliness and longing, and by expressing the joys, sorrows and fancies of love.

The picture of the painting in this article demonstrates the artist as a postimpressionist. This painting, of a young woman dressed in white on a black background and falling leaves, is a portrait of his lost love. The young woman was the first and only love in the life of the artist, she left him over three years ago, but yet he has an abysmal love, a

driving passion and an enduring longing for her.

In taking with Mr. Tien he expressed a hope that someday he, and other artists, could travel abroad holding exhibitions, meeting internationally renowned artists and discuss characteristic manner of expression in the different schools of art. Such a tour would undoubtedly result in the international market of art dealers and collectors in recognizing the fine works of art that are, and will continue to be, painted by the hand of the Vietnamese artist.

Mr. Tien's paintings can be seen at his studio located in the back of his brother's pharmacy at 495D Le Van Duet, Saigon. If interested in viewing his paintings, discussing art or having a portrait painted, due to the location it may be best to call first at PTT - 44378.

FOR THE GASTRONOMISTS

By Mike

If the continuous rising prices are keeping you home and away from restaurants then you haven't patronized the "Cock & Bull" at 242C Phan Dinh Phung. The "Cock & Bull" is a small restaurant, with only 26 seats downstairs, and more upstairs, offering a cozy and intimate atmosphere with beautiful western decor.

The menu at the "Cock & Bull" is priced to fit most everyone's pocket, with most prices lower than even most US government establishments. The highest priced item is a scrumptious T-Bone at 1600VN\$, that includes bread and butter, french fries or chips and even a tossed salad. Most all dinners include bread and butter, french fries or home made chips and a salad. All sandwiches include either french fries or chips and all are priced very low, for example, their ham sandwich is lower than most places even in the states. While most places charge for bread and butter, the "Cock

& Bull" includes it with most every meal. They offer two types of deliciously prepared stew, lobster and beef, both priced under a half dollar.

Five days a week the "Cock & Bull" goes international on its specials, all priced at 750VN\$ or less. On Wednesday they take you to India with Indian shrimp curry; on Thursday you travel to Western America for Barbicued chicken and a baked potato; Friday is the night in London with Fish-n-Chips; on Saturday they bring you back to Saigon with a Cha Gio dinner; and on Sunday its Shish Ka Bob Beef-Bochette.

For a restaurant that not only expertly caters to the American taste but to the American pocket as well, I strongly recommend a visit to the "Cock & Bull" for one of the finest low-priced meals to had anywhere in Saigon - You'll not be disappointed you too will call it your kitchen.

Interested in Stamp Collecting?

Stamp collecting as a hobby can be both enriching and enlightening. The popularity of stamp collecting increases every year, having no age limit. Collectors, through the theme of stamps, can travel in time, span the globe; learn foreign phrases, see famous paintings and countless other subjects. There is always the thrill of finding an expensive stamp in one's collection and the hope of stumbling across a rare stamp.

Very few people collect stamps only to have them locked away or not having common interest with others. As with hobby, or activity clubs, organizations and associations are founded for the purpose of bringing people with common interest together. Mr. Michael T. Kennedy, a long time philatelist, in co-operation with the Vietnamese-American Association, is attempting to re-instate the VAA's stamp club. Anyone, of any age, who collects stamps or would like to start stamp collecting should contact Mr. Kennedy by writing to P.O. Box 2866 Saigon and watching for further developments in latter issues of this publication.

« THE VIETNAM SUN »

ASIAN BRIEFS takes pleasure in introducing to our readers THE VIETNAM SUN, a Saigon's "first" English weekly review of economic, financial, and social news and sports in 20-page color tabloid 30 x 45 cm. We feel that the introduction of this media to you enhances our continuous efforts to keep our local foreign populace abreast of news and events of interest and use.

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PHAM DUC TIEN EXHIBITS PAINTINGS AT VAA

(See Page 15)

By Michael Kennedy



— Pham Duc Tien and his masterpiece «IF ONE DAY YOU PASS AWAY!»



Back to the beach said Barrie Shephard, when he decided to quit the wicked world of radio and return to commercial photography—and he'd hardly got settled in his Photocolor Studios in the Centre, Surfers Paradise, when he grabbed model Pauline Burrows by her tiny hand and took her down to the ocean. Pauline comes from Palm Beach and just found she was doing what comes naturally—enjoying the sun and the surf and improving her smooth tan... No wonder Barrie decided to take up photography again.

PHOTOGRAPHY — — FASCINATION

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All parties are requested to contact ph. 98.063 for placement of «MINI ADS».

Special price on Mini Ads: VN\$1,000 per week, maximum 4 lines, one more line in the same one: column box costs VN\$500 more. —No discount could be made in the Mini Ads.

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For Sale a 1970 Renault R8 4dr Sedan, VN tax-paid plate, VN\$2,200,000. Terms payment could be arranged.

For Rent per hour, day or week a 12-seat 72 Ford Microbus with driver.

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Want To Buy 2 duty free T or X plate ISUZU 39-seat buses. Payment in foreign currencies.

French Lessons: Eurasian girls teaching in French Cultural Mission want to give French lessons for VN\$1,500 per hour including own transportation.

Wanted: We invite girls, 20-25, for guest stars in the Viet Thai co-production film «MISSION 709».

Want To Buy: One T or X used 360 Honda 1973, 2-dr Sedan, at top price.

Clerk: Vietnamese girl, 21 years old, law student, outstanding in French with the knowledge of English and Japanese and little typing, wants to look for admin clerk job with starting salary from VN\$35,000 per month

ICD: International Car Dealer Agency wants to buy all the duty free privilege French and Japanese cars with top price, prefer less than three years old cars.

Phone 98063 for all above items.

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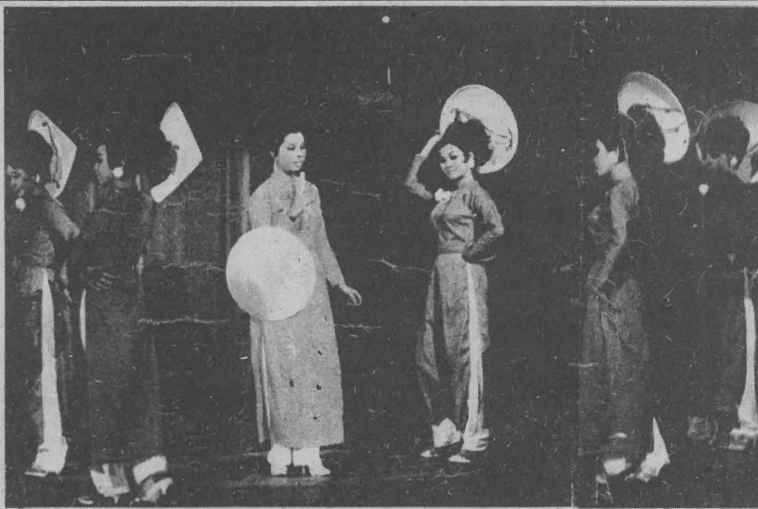
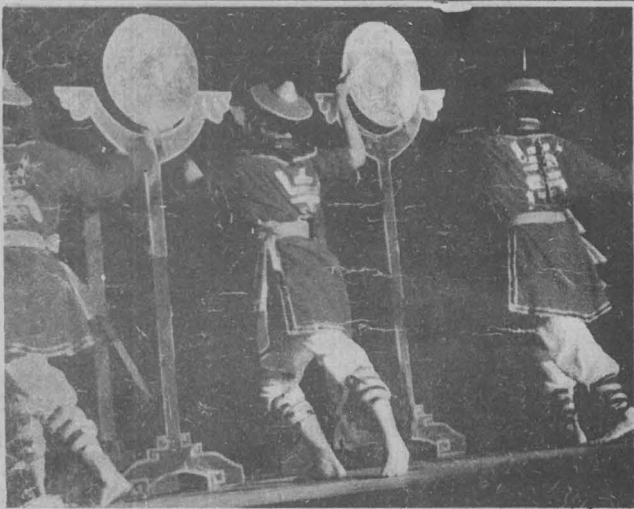
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Drum Beat Dance shows the extraordinary variety of percussion instruments.



A la veille de l'ouverture des négociations, on n'était pas sûr de la venue des Sud-Vietnamiens à Paris. Mais, déjà, le Sud-Vietnam y était présent sous la forme d'une tournée de propagande culturelle qui est aussi une profession de foi politique. Elle s'adresse en principe aux ressortissants vietnamiens (ils sont quarante mille à Paris) et ira ensuite à Londres, Marseille, Toulouse et Dakar. C'est par la bouche d'une jeune Tonkinoise de vingt-six ans que s'exprime, au travers d'un extrait d'opéra, « la Folle », le patriotisme sud-vietnamien. C'est l'histoire d'une jeune fille qui se sacrifie pour sauver son pays de l'envahisseur venu du Nord. Le spectacle à la salle Pleyel fut un succès complet malgré quelques remous dus à l'intervention de contestataires nordistes. Pour parachever leur œuvre de propagande patriotique, toutes les actrices de la tournée se sont interdit le port de la minijupe, s'engageant à ne revêtir, même à la ville, que des costumes nationaux.

— «The Poetical Hat» is a folk ballet to the glory of the Asian female charm and fineness.

THEATRICAL ENVOYS FIRST



— The most sensational piece, «The Insane Girl».

Prior to the opening of the negotiations, one was not assured of a South-Vietnamese arrival at Paris. But, already, South Vietnam was present there under the form of a team of cultural propaganda which is also political creed.

In principle the team addressed Vietnamese nationals there (roughly forty thousand in Paris) and would then leave for London, Marseille, Toulouse and Dakar. That was by the words of a 26-year-old Vietnamese girl that the South-Vietnamese patriotism was presented through a piece of drama, «The Insane Girl.» That was the story of a young girl who had sacrificed herself to save the country from the invader come from the North.



— Another Female Hat Dance.

The show at the Pleyel Hall was a full success in spite of some stirrings due to the interference of northern litigants.

To fill up their task of

patriotic propaganda, all actresses of the team abstained from putting on mini-skirts, compelling themselves to wear only national dresses even in the streets.



— The team poses in the hall of Dakar Airport.



— The thirty nine actresses and actors of the Vietnamese folklore team in the final salute.

ECONOMIC BRIEFS IN VN

Gold Price Down

SAIGON (VP) — Gold was sold Monday on free market in Saigon at VN\$109,600 a tael, or VN\$300 lower than sale price last week. Meanwhile this precious metal was bought in by jewellers at VN\$109,100 a tael.

Official rate fixed by the Jewellers' Union since June 15 was VN\$110,000 a tael (sale) and VN\$109,000 (purchase).

Each teal of 18 carat gold is officially priced at VN\$ 82,500.

Exports Estimate

Saigon (VP) — Export services realized within May would earn US\$ 864.499 for the national budget, it was estimated by the Export Service, Foreign Trade Directorate.

Of the amount, US\$35,203 was expected to be collected from export of industrial products namely: La Dalat cars saws and radio sets, US\$70,421 from agricultural products such as girdle-cakes, noodles, vermicelli sticky rice, and liquor US\$666,420 from scrap metals and US\$92,425 from miscellaneous items.

Official contract on the realization of the project would be signed in Saigon within this month.

Shrimp Fish Meal

Saigon (VP)—The Business Service Agency, 627 M. Belmont Avenue, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A. is calling for the supply of 1,000 tons of frozen shrimps and 50,000 tons of fish powder from Vietnam.

According to the Export Development Center the Business Service Agency requested that frozen shrimps be put in one kilo container and sent to Los Angeles, California from 15 to 20 tons every week by air or 100 to 200 tons for each shipment. Meanwhile fish powder must be sent in 50 kilo-bags to Los Angeles by sea.—

Wood Processing

SAIGON. (VP)—The French government has decided to give financial aid to the RVN for the establishment of factories to process branches and other parts of pinetree into scrap timber for export to France or Japan, according to the Ministry of Agriculture.

Private individuals who want to invest in this branch may contact the Forestry Directorate or the Planning-Technical Bloc of the Ministry of Agriculture for further information.

The RVN in 1973 collected about US\$ 12 million from the export of timber, pinewood.

Furniture Factory

SAIGON (VP)—A modern factory for the manufacture of wooden furniture will be set up here within this years with the joint investment of the Sampel Kogyo Do., Ltd. in Japan and the Duc Minh Co, in Saigon, the Export Development Center said.

Preliminary instruments on the project inked in Tokyo last May 25 said the Sampel Kogyo Co., Ltd. will provide machinery and technique for the manufacture and export of specially-designed wooden furniture from Vietnam.

864,500 + 666,420 = 1,530,920
 60515
 61270
 60515
 87550

77% of total exports in May are scrap metal

Khánh Hòa province chief involved
in smuggling people to Hong Kong?

Điện - Tín

21 Th SÁU 1974

**NGHỊ SĨ LƯỢNG TỐ ĐỊCH DANH:
CHÍNH TỈNH TRƯỞNG KHÁNH HÒA
ĐƯA 119 NGƯỜI LÊN TÀU
KHÁCH SẠN ĐỘC LẬP LÃ NƠI TIẾP NHẬN**
☐ Khách sạn Á Đông, là nơi hẹn hò móc nối. ☐

SAIGON (ĐT) 20-6.— Nghị sĩ tưng các lời tố cáo giết gân sáng
Đoàn văn Lượng người thường nay đã lên tiếng tố cáo địch danh

đương kim đầu tỉnh Khánh Hòa
như là một thủ phạm quan trọng
vạ đưa 119 người xuấ cảng lậu
sang Hồng Kông.

Nghị sĩ Lượng nói: ông có đủ
bằng cứ và sẽ công bố vào phiên
họp khoáng đại TV ngày 28-6 tới
đây.

Theo nghị sĩ Lượng, 3 nơi
khắc là Gò Công, Cát Lờ và

7 xem tiếp trang **8**

7 tiếp theo trang 1

Vũng Tàu là những nơi chuyên
được dùng để đưa người "lậu," và
hàng lậu ra ngoại quốc. Dĩ nhiên
những nơi này được ngụy trang
như những nơi du lịch quan trọng.

Tại Nha Trang Nghị sĩ Lượng
nói rằng khách sạn Độc Lập
là nơi được ngụy trang để rước
du khách lậu. Sau đó đưa ra khơi

Tại Saigon, Nghị sĩ Lượng tố
Á Đông từ lâu như nơi liên lạc
thường xuyên của tổ chức xuất
cảng người lậu. Ngoài ra
nghị sĩ Lượng cũng tố một
khách sạn lớn "dấu tên," khác ở
đường Tổng Đốc Phương Chơn
như địa điểm hẹn hò của những
tay tổ chức vụ buôn lậu người ra
ngoại quốc.

TỔNG THỐNG KIÊM TÔNG TƯ LỆNH QUÂN LỰC VNCH TUYÊN BỐ:

Quân đội phải tự làm cách mạng. Trừng trị cấp chỉ huy tham nhũng

★ Sẽ nghiêm trị những người bóc lột trên đầu trên cổ binh sĩ, những người lạm dụng chức vụ che chở vợ con làm những chuyện phi pháp. ★ Dù phải hy sinh hàng ngàn hay hàng chục ngàn kẻ tham nhũng dù ở cấp bậc nào Tổng Thống cũng mạnh dạn hành động.

SAIGON 20/6 (DC) Tổng thống VNCH Nguyễn Văn Thiệu công bố thực hiện cuộc Cách Mạng Quân Đội qua hành động quyết tâm trừng trị những ai bóc lột trên đầu trên cổ binh sĩ và những người "lạm dụng chức vụ che chở cho vợ con làm những chuyện phi pháp".

Nhà lãnh đạo đã đưa ra lời tuyên bố tại buổi tiếp tân dành cho 212 chiến sĩ xuất sắc, tổ chức buổi trưa tại dinh Độc Lập nhân ngày quân lực hôm thứ tư vừa qua.

Tổng Thống nói, nhìn thấy 212 chiến sĩ xuất sắc hiện diện, xuất sắc về tinh thần chống Cộng của một chiến sĩ quốc gia, xuất sắc về sự chiến đấu dũng cảm tại chiến trường, xuất sắc về tác phong đạo đức của một cán bộ Quân Đội, Tổng Thống ước vọng tất cả Quân Lực VNCH, hơn một triệu người cũng phải trở thành chiến sĩ xuất sắc.

Tổng Thống nhấn mạnh, cũng vì lý do đó, trong năm 1974, mặc dù Cộng sản đã mở các cuộc xâm lăng, tấn công quy mô đều khắp lãnh thổ VNCH, Tổng Thống vẫn đề ra ba công tác chính yếu mà Quân lực VNCH phải hoàn thành trong khuôn khổ bốn mục tiêu quốc gia, đó là:

- (1).— Kiện toàn an ninh lãnh thổ,
- (2).— Lãnh mạnh hóa quân đội
- (3).— Cải tiến phương thức chiến đấu, phù hợp với hoàn cảnh Việt Nam.

Tổng Thống nhắc lại, trong Nhật lệnh gửi các chiến sĩ nhân ngày Quân lực năm nay, Tổng Thống cũng đã nhấn mạnh đến ba công tác đó.

Tổng Thống phát họa nhiệm vụ kiện toàn an ninh lãnh thổ, là công việc làm mà trước đây quân đội từng đảm trách, nhưng Tổng Thống phải nhắc lại, đề Quân đội tiếp tục sứ mạng đó một cách hăng say, nghiêm chỉnh và đúng mức hơn.

Tự cách mạng chính mình

Đề cập đến vấn đề lãnh mạnh hóa Quân đội, Tổng Thống nói, qui chế quân đội đặt ra nhằm bảo vệ quyền lợi và vô nghiệp cho các chiến sĩ, trong khi và sau khi chiến đấu.

Quy chế đó phải được áp dụng cho trên một triệu chiến sĩ tốt và xứng đáng, chứ không thể để một số ít cấp chỉ huy hèn nhát lạm dụng hay dùng qui chế đó để tham nhũng, bóc lột trên đầu trên cổ chiến sĩ.

Tổng Thống nhắc lại, chính Tổng Thống mới đây đã ra lệnh tước hết cấp bậc và huy chương một

số sĩ quan cùng giáng cấp những Tiểu đoàn trưởng, Đại đội trưởng dính vào các vụ buôn lậu, tham nhũng hay bỏ chạy trước quân thù.

Tổng Thống đã cảnh cáo rằng, nếu phải hy sinh hàng ngàn hay hàng chục ngàn những kẻ tham nhũng hèn nhát, dù ở cấp bậc nào, để cứu trên một triệu chiến sĩ, vì một triệu chiến sĩ này sẽ cứu 19 triệu rưỡi người ở miền Nam, thì Tổng Thống cũng phải mạnh dạn hành động.

Tổng Thống nói tiếp, Quân đội phải tự làm một cuộc cách mạng cho chính mình, đừng để cho ai xen vào. Những người ở trong Quân đội dù ở vai trò nào, nếu vì quyền lợi

riêng tư đi ngược lại quyền lợi quốc gia sẽ bị trừng trị ngay, và cả những người lạm dụng chức vụ che

chở cho vợ con làm những chuyện phi pháp, phương hại đến tác phong của Quân đội và tinh thần chiến đấu của chiến sĩ cũng sẽ bị nghiêm trị.

Tổng Thống vạch rõ rằng, lúc này đã đến giai đoạn mà VNCH phải chiến đấu bằng phương tiện eo hẹp và xương máu của người VN, nên Tổng thống phải đưa ra cuộc cách mạng thật sự trong hàng ngũ Quân đội, Cảnh sát Quốc Gia và Công Chức.

Tổng Thống nói, họ thành phần trên đây là lực lượng chủ yếu để phục vụ quyền lợi của nhân dân chứ không phải để phục vụ quyền lợi một cá nhân hay một đoàn thể, phe phái nào.

Tổng Thống ra nghiêm lệnh, kể từ lúc này, những người trong

XEM TIẾP **F** TRANG 8

hàng ngũ Quân đội, Cảnh sát Quốc gia cũng như Công chức tuyệt đối không được sinh hoạt đảng phái, vì nếu sinh hoạt đảng phái là có ý phục vụ cho một phe phái hay một nhóm người nào và do đó, sẽ không phục vụ đúng mức cho Quốc gia, cho Dân tộc.

Tổng Thống không định, hợn Cộng sản biến chiến cũng, như tập đoàn quyền thế ngoại nhân muốn xúi dục những kẻ tây sai người Việt Nam, bán nước, bán Quân đội, bán xương máu chiến sĩ và đồng bào để mong đi tới một giải pháp liên hiệp với Cộng sản, rồi nhờ đó chính chúng sẽ thủ lợi. Vì thế Quân đội, Cảnh sát Quốc gia và Công chức là thành phần nòng cốt phải cảnh giác và hướng dẫn đồng bào đứng có để bị luồn lách mà lọt vào âm mưu của bọn người này.

Tổng Thống nói tiếp, Chiến sĩ trước tiên phải là một người Quốc gia chống Cộng trước khi là một chiến sĩ xuất sắc về phương diện chiến thuật và kỹ thuật.

Bọn bù nhìn hoạt đầu chính trị, tay sai cho ngoại nhân và Cộng sản không có con em chiến đấu, không có bà con là thương phế binh, chỉ sống phè phỡn ở ngoại quốc, lên lút lãnh tiền của Cộng Sản và ngoại nhân nên các chiến sĩ phải hướng dẫn đồng bào tích cực chống Cộng đứng để cho bọn bù nhìn này bán đứng quyền lợi và xương máu của chúng ta.

Tổng Thống cũng tin tưởng rằng việc cải tiến phương thức chiến đấu phù hợp với hình thái chiến trường mới tại Việt Nam sẽ khiến cho Cộng sản thất bại trong cuộc xâm lăng VNCH, và có thể chấm dứt cuộc chiến tranh đã kéo dài nhiều năm để sớm đem Hòa Bình lại cho Đất Nước.

Thi đua diệt giặc lập công

Ngày Quân Lực năm nay tuy được tổ chức đơn giản trong tinh thần tiết kiệm tối đa, nhưng không giảm phần ý nghĩa.

Ngày Quân Lực năm nay còn đánh dấu ngày "toàn quân thi đua diệt giặc lập công" và cũng là ngày để ghi nhớ toàn dân ghi ơn chiến sĩ, những người hàng ngày đang kiên cường hy sinh, chiến đấu dũng cảm đập tan cuộc xâm lăng của Cộng Sản, tái lập Hòa bình cho Đất Nước.

Trung Tướng Trần văn Trung Phụ Tá Chiến Tranh Chính Trị Đại tướng Tổng Tham Mưu Trưởng Tổng Cục Chiến Tranh Chính trị đã trình diện 212 chiến sĩ xuất sắc thuộc các Quân binh chủng Quân Lực VNCH khắp 4 quân khu lên Tổng Thống.

Trong số 212 chiến sĩ xuất sắc có 118 thuộc chủ lực quân, 49 thuộc Địa Phương quân, 44 Nghĩa quân và một nữ cán bộ Chính huấn.

Tổng Thống Phó Tổng Thống, Thủ Tướng Chính Phủ và Đại Tướng Tổng Tham Mưu trưởng Quân Lực Việt Nam Cộng Hòa đã trao gắm "Ưu đẳng" Bội tinh cho 32 trong số 212 chiến sĩ.

Tổng Thống và quan khách trong dịp này đã đến quan sát một chiến xa T-54 của Cộng quân mà các chiến sĩ Trung Đoàn 52 thuộc Sư Đoàn 18 Bộ Binh đã bắn hạ tại

An Điền, Bến Cát, (Bình Dương) ngày 5-6 vừa qua.

Trung Tá Trung Đoàn Trưởng Trung Đoàn 52 Bộ Binh trình diện lên Tổng Thống năm chiến sĩ xuất sắc đã bắn hạ chiến xa địch bằng hỏa lực Bộ Binh như M-72, mìn và lựu đạn.

Tổng Thống nhân dịp này đã trao tặng các chiến sĩ diệt chiến xa địch một số hiện kim.

Tiếp theo Tổng Thống đã chụp bức hình kỷ niệm với các chiến sĩ, xuất sắc.

Sau đó, Tổng Thống đã dùng bữa cơm thân mật có phần xô số và phụ diễn văn nghệ đặc sắc do Đoàn Văn Tuyên Dân Vận Trung Ương, Biệt Đoàn Văn Nghệ và Ca Đoàn Chính Huân phụ trách.

Đặc biệt trong phần xô số, tất cả các chiến sĩ xuất sắc đều trúng giải với những phần quà giá trị.

Giữa bữa tiệc trưa, Tổng Thống đã quyết định vinh thăng Đại Tá nhiệm chức đặc cách tại mặt trận cho Trung Tá Ngô kỳ Dũng, Trung đoàn Trưởng Trung Đoàn 52 thuộc Sư đoàn 18 Bộ Binh.

Tổng thống đã đích thân trao gắm cấp bậc Đại Tá cho vị Trung Đoàn Trưởng Trung Đoàn 52 vì chiến công mà đơn vị này đạt được khi chỉ sử dụng hai tiểu đoàn trong vòng 48 giờ đã đánh bại một Trung đoàn CSBV hồi đầu tháng 6 vừa qua trong nhiệm vụ tái chiếm An Điền, Bến Cát.

Cùng tham dự với Tổng Thống có Tổng Thống Phụ Nhân và ái nữ Phó Tổng Thống, Ông Chủ Tịch Thượng Nghị Viện và Phụ nhân, Ông Chủ Tịch Hạ Nghị Viện và Phụ nhân, Ông Chủ Tịch Tối Cao Pháp Viện, Thủ tướng Chánh Phủ, ông Chủ tịch Giám Sát Viện, tất cả quý vị Phó Thủ tướng và Tổng Bộ Trưởng trong Nội Các, Đại tướng Tổng Tham Mưu Trưởng Quân Lực VNCH và Quý vị Trưởng Lãnh, một số quý vị Nghị Sĩ và Dân biểu cùng một viên số chức khác.

Tiếp tân tại Bộ Tổng Tham Mưu Buổi chiều Tổng Thống đã đến Bộ Tổng Tham Mưu Quân lực VNCH ở Tân Sơn Nhứt dự buổi tiếp tân 212 chiến sĩ xuất sắc do Đại Tướng Tổng Tham Mưu Trưởng Quân lực VNCH khoản đãi.

Cùng tham dự với Tổng Thống còn có Phó Tổng thống, ông Chủ tịch Thượng nghị viện, ông Chủ tịch Tối cao Pháp viện, Thủ tướng

Chính phủ, ông Chủ tịch Giám sát viện, Quý vị Phó Thủ Tướng, một số quý vị Tổng, Bộ Trưởng, Nghị sĩ Dân Biểu, Quý vị Trưởng Lãnh, Ngoại giao đoàn, Lãnh Sự đoàn và Tùy viên quân sự các Tòa Đại sứ tại VNCH.

Quốc hội khoản đãi các Chiến sĩ xuất sắc

Thượng Viện và Hạ Viện tối 18-6 đã mở dạ tiệc long trọng tại Cầu Lọc Bộ Hải Quân để khoản đãi 212 chiến sĩ xuất sắc Quân Lực Việt Nam cộng Hòa từ 4 Quân khu về thăm thủ đô nhân ngày Quân Lực 19-6-74.

Nghị sĩ Trần Văn Lâm, Chủ tịch Thượng Viện dịp này đã bày tỏ lòng tri ân của Quốc hội đối với những sự hy sinh cao cả của các chiến sĩ nơi tiền tuyến.

Ông Chủ tịch Thượng Viện nhấn mạnh nhờ những sự hy sinh của chiến sĩ Quân Lực Việt Nam Cộng Hòa, Cộng sản đã thất bại trong các cuộc tấn công quy mô đều khắp lãnh thổ với ý đồ tái phát chiến tranh, xé bỏ hiệp định Ba Lê.

Ông Chủ Tịch Hạ Viện Nguyễn Bá Cẩn nhấn mạnh toàn thể nhân dân miền Nam tin tưởng mãnh liệt rằng sau trên 20 năm trường thành trong khói lửa, và với tuyên thệ bất khuất của dân tộc, Quân lực VNCH có thừa sức để vượt qua mọi thử thách, từ thử thách đơn phương đăm nhận cuộc chiến tới thử thách, thích nghi hóa điều kiện chiến đấu trước hoàn cảnh thiếu thốn của đất nước.

Ông Chủ Tịch Hạ Viện kết luận chia sẻ những khó khăn trên đây toàn dân nói chung, cũng như các vị Dân biểu nói riêng, sẽ dành tới đa yểm trợ tinh thần và vật chất để quân lực làm tròn sứ mạng bảo quốc an dân.

Sau các tin tức và nhận định đau xót về số phận dân cô thế Nha Quân Pháp nóng mặt khẩn lệnh thượng tố xử lại vụ Bến Tranh

SAIGON, 22-6 (NTA). — Sau khi Tòa Quân Sự Cần Thơ tuyên bố tha bổng Trung Tá Ngô Văn Thi và 4 bị can trong vụ giết ông Lê Văn Duyên và được báo chí tường thuật kết quả đau xót cho người dân cô thế, đồng thời các đại diện dân cử cũng lên tiếng, Nha Quân Pháp SG đã giận dữ bằng một cú điện thoại vào sáng sớm thứ Tư 19-6 chỉ thị Đại Tá UVCP Tòa Quân Sự Cần Thơ, bả bỏ mọi cách làm mọi thủ tục thượng tố án vẫn tha bổng, kết quả phiên xử ngày 17-6.

Các sĩ quan Nha Quân Pháp tiết lộ Đại Tá Giám Đốc Nha Quân Pháp đã rất bực mình nhất là đối với Thiếu Tá Ủy viên chính phủ Đặng Đức Thái đã có những lời lẽ ca tụng «dáng dấp Trung Tá Thi, một người quốc thước, chứng cớ như ông Thi không thể là kẻ giết người», lẽ ra địa vị một ủy viên chính phủ phải phân tích những sự kiện pháp lý để buộc tội nếu không thì để tùy Tòa quyết định

chứ không phải nói những câu vô bổ như thế.

Khẩn cấp.

Theo nguyên tắc chỉ thị cho thuộc cấp thì hành một việc quan trọng Thượng cấp phải ra lệnh bằng một văn thư chính thức, nhưng trong vụ này Nha Quân Pháp đã phải chỉ thị bằng điện thoại vì thời gian để thượng tố rất ngắn nhất là với Tòa quân sự: 3 ngày trời. Hơn nữa việc xin thượng tố chỉ dành cho công tố riêng và bị can mà thôi.

Một vài nhân viên thẩm quyền nha quân pháp tiết lộ rằng Đại Tá Giám Đốc rất lưu tâm theo dõi vụ ông già Bến Tranh, ngay sau khi báo về và phát hành các sĩ quan của ông đã phải lùng mua tất cả các báo có tường thuật kết quả vụ án. Sáng sớm hôm sau, giờ làm việc bắt đầu, ông đã điện thoại ngay vì liên lạc được đến chiều hôm ấy mới liên lạc được với Tòa Cần Thơ tức chỉ còn một thời gian hơn 10 tiếng đồng hồ nữa thì hết hạn.

Điều tra song song

Cơ quan điều tra cũng đã được chỉ thị điều tra bổ túc những sự kiện còn nghi ngờ mà phía nạn nhân đã

0 XEM TIẾP TRANG 9



Kẻ gây án nhưng xử xử
Ông Lê Văn Duyên

trình Tòa trong phiên xử 17-6 như giấy phép do chính Trung Tá Thi ký cho 3 bị can đồng lõa đứng vào ngày xảy ra án mạng và giấy chứng thương kỳ quốc cùng những sự kiện nghi ngờ khác.

Cơ quan điều tra cũng đặt câu hỏi tại sao lại có sự trùng hợp kỳ lạ là cả 3 quân nhân Mừng Hy Nhiều đều phải cùng trước Tòa và cùng nói được lệnh đi công tác ở Cựa Gà cách phạm trường 10 cây số trong khi cả ba quân nhân này lại được chính Trung Tá Thi ký giấy nghỉ phép đứng vào ngày xảy ra án mạng giết người đã từng do quân Thi tham những và những tội tày trời khác.

Lại còn cái giấy chứng thương làm dân Bến Tranh theo dõi phiên xử vô cùng ngạc nhiên. Ông Duyên bị bắn một viên đạn duy nhất ngay cổ xuyên óc chết ngay thể mà giấy chứng lại ghi ở bụng và đạn không trở ra trước.

Hai sự kiện này đã được phía gia đình nạn nhân đem trình cho Ủy viên chính phủ và theo thông thường người người gởi Ủy viên chính phủ đại diện công tố viên khi thấy một sự kiện mới có thể thay đổi kết quả bản án thì UVCP phải yêu cầu Tòa chức vấn bị can, đảng này Thiếu Tá UVCP đã không hành xử đúng mức cũng như tuyên bố những câu mà người cùng địa vị không làm.

Cũng được lưu ý lá thư viết tay nội dung dằn dò người điều tra mà ông chánh thẩm đã nêu ra kèm theo sự bực mình về nguồn gốc việc chuyển giao hồ sơ, nội dung bức thư.

Nội dung bức thư người viết dằn dò người điều tra gào gào về những bất lợi nếu để cho người bị hỏi cung là thuộc hạ thân tín của quân Thi tiếp tục khai như trước. Hôm đó, Trung Tá Thi theo lệnh Tòa viết lại những chữ này bằng bút mực ký tên nét lớn dễ đọc dạng tự, hai tờ này được chuyển giao cho các phụ thẩm kê cả UVCP nhưng đều công nhận tường chữ không giống nhau. Có người nói tại sao bản chính viết bằng bút nguyên tử mà ông Thi lại được viết lại bằng bút nét to, nhất là lúc này tay chân ít nhiều cũng đánh nhíp?

Đòi về Saigon xử

Nguồn tin nha Quân Pháp tiết lộ, có thể Trung Tá Thi và 4 bị can sẽ được đưa về Tòa Quân Sự Saigon xét xử nếu Tối Cao Pháp viện xét thấy cần thiết.

Theo thủ tục, đơn xin phá án và hồ sơ sẽ được chuyển lên Tối Cao Pháp viện, nơi đây sẽ chỉ định thành phần xử án cũng như tòa án sẽ xử lại.

Con số 13 định mệnh

Trong phiên xử ngày 17-6, dù ông Thi mang hai con số 13 : 13 trong 15 vụ xử và số quân 47/100.013 nhưng mọi người cho rằng ông là người may mắn nhất từ trước đến nay.

Nhưng nay vụ án lại bị chính người trước kia khen tặng và quá quyết vô tội nay phải làm đơn thượng tố phá án. Phải chăng con số 13 đã ảnh hưởng đến cuộc đời người ta như một định mệnh?

Dù sao đó chỉ là nói theo lẽ phải thông thường một khi là phải thông thường được tòa trọng. Vậy cho nên dù có được Tòa trên xử lại đi nữa cũng còn phải chờ xem.

Sáng nay được hỏi về tin thượng tố vụ Bến Tranh, Phát ngôn viên Chính Phủ tuyên bố chưa biết gì về vụ này nhưng Nha Quân Pháp xác nhận là có đúng.

6 TIẾP THEO TRANG 1

Biện. Trưởng Khối Điều Tra, được cử thành viên 02 Phái Đoàn hòa hợp (có viên chức Bộ Nội Vụ và Cục ANQĐ tăng phái), để điều tra vụ Bền Tranh và vụ Gô Công, cùng một lúc.

Phái đoàn mở cuộc điều tra từ ngày 06-7-73 đến 26-6-73 và đã lập tất cả 84 biên bản lấy lời khai: đương đơn, các nhân chứng do 2 bên đưa ra và cả người bị tố cáo.

Một vài thân nhân của Ô. Duyên cũng được phái đoàn tiếp xúc; họ cho biết Ô. Duyên có trạng thái bất thường (?)

Vào lúc đó, một số đồng bào tại Quận lại gọi đơn đến Phủ đề biện giải và ca ngợi việc làm của Thị đồng thời chỉ trích hành động của Ô. Duyên.

Một phái đoàn gồm 13 người, tự xưng là thân hào nhân sĩ tại Quận Bền Tranh, do Nghị viên Trần-Văn-Huỳnh hướng dẫn, cũng có đơn chung xin xét kiến Phó Tổng Thống để trình bày và biện giải cho Ngô-Văn-Thị.

Và, một số người trong Phái đoàn này đã được Thiếu Tướng Trưởng Khối tiếp để nghe họ trình bày, vì lẽ lúc nào cũng phải nghe 2 tiếng chuông, cuộc điều tra bắt buộc phải được thực hiện trong thế «buộc tội» và «gỡ tội» đúng theo quy tắc chung.

Do Phúc Trình ngày 6-7-73, Phái Đoàn Điều Tra Hòa Hợp trình kết quả chung lên Phó Tổng Thống.

Về các điểm tố cáo liên quan đến hành vi tham nhũng: chưa tìm được bằng chứng để kết tội Thị;

Có sơ suất, vụng về trong việc điều hành và giao tế nhân sự;

Thân nhân của Ô. Duyên có cho biết là đương sự ở trong trạng thái bất thường.

Chiều hôm trình kết quả, Phó Tổng Thống đã quyết định cảnh cáo Thị mà thôi.

Do VT số 974-BNV/NV/33. M ngày 9-8-73 Bộ Nội Vụ có chỉ thị cho Tỉnh Trưởng Định Tường ra văn thư tố cáo Ngô-Văn-Thị và lưu ý về tác phong và giao tế của Sĩ quaa đương sự (thi hành Quyết định của Phó Tổng Thống).

II.- Trả lời cho Luật Sư Nhiệm Cách.

Do VT ngày 30-7-73 LS. Phan-Tân-Chức nhiệm cách cho Ngô Văn Thị xin Phủ Phó Tổng-Thống cho biết kết quả điều tra đối với thân chủ của ông là Ngô-Văn-Thị.

Tôn trọng quyền biện hộ được công nhận trong Hiến Pháp, Phủ đã phúc cho LS. Chức bằng một Mặt Vắn, cho biết Quyết định của Phó Tổng Thống như trên, cũng như kết quả điều tra, qua những điều mà Ô. Duyên đã tố cáo Ngô Văn Thị trong phạm vi tham nhũng.

Văn thư nói trên chỉ phúc theo hiện trạng hồ sơ, và theo các điểm tố cáo giác mà Ô. Duyên chỉ nêu lên lúc đầu.

hay đâm chần nhau.

— So sánh kết quả điều tra của CSV và của Phủ, có thể kết luận như sau:

— Đối với các điểm mà cả 2 Cơ quan điều tra; kết quả không có sự tương phản nào đáng kể, phần lớn hầu như nhau.

— Có một số điểm tố cáo mới, đã được CSV xét; nhưng, Phủ không có thu lý, vì lúc đó người tố cáo chưa nêu lên;

Một vài điểm tố cáo đã được Phủ xét đến; và, cuộc điều tra của CSV không có đủ căn cứ.

IV.- Vụ Ô. Lê-Văn-Duyên bị mưu sát

Vụ hoàn toàn thuộc phạm vi Tư pháp và có tính cách Hình Sự, Phủ chỉ được ủy quyền bởi từ tham nhũng và không thể trực tiếp thụ lý một vụ án mạng.

Dẫu vậy, Phủ đã rất chú trọng đến nội vụ, bằng cách đã chỉ thị cho ETL CSQG và Cục ANQĐ mở cuộc điều tra rộng rãi và sâu rộng, hầu tìm cho được thủ phạm.

Kết quả là Biện Lý Cuộc Định Tường đã truy tố Ngô Văn Thị và Ông Dự Thâm sở tại đã tổng giam Thị sau khâu cung lần đầu, trước khi nội vụ được di lý sang Tòa Quân Sự.

Phân xét xử, dĩ nhiên, thuộc quyền toàn thẩm của Tòa Án.

V.- Thái độ hung bạo của Thị

Tin tức tại Tòa Sơ Thẩm Định Tường cho biết:

1.— Ngô Văn Thị, mặc dầu là 1 bị cáo (Đại Hình) xuất diện trước Dự Thâm, vẫn có thái độ hung bạo và có lời gián tiếp hăm dọa Dự Thâm, khi ông lấy tất cả sự can đảm và công tâm tổng giam bị can này.(?)

2.— Một vài hôm sau đó, tại tư thất của Dự Thâm, có kẻ lên gài lựu đạn và Cơ quan CSQG đã đến gỡ(?)

Đây, chỉ là tin tức; cần phải phối kiểm hay xin Ô. Dự Thâm hoặc Cơ quan CSQG xác nhận lại.

Saigon ngày 1-7-74

Phu Tá Đặc Biệt / HC

Nguyễn Thạch Văn

III.- Cuộc điều tra kế tiếp của CSV

— Tiếp đó, vụ Bền Tranh lại bùng nổ trở lại: Ô. Duyên và một vài vị Dân biểu lại dạt vào đề, với vài điểm tố cáo thêm.

Phủ có văn thư xin CSV cho biết có điều tra hay không, để Phủ tiện liệu có mở một cuộc điều tra bổ túc không.

CSV phúc cho biết đang thụ lý. Do đó, Phủ phải nhường cho CSV làm nhiệm vụ, để tranh sự trung hợp

corrupt practices inside jail

Chính - Luận

23 THÁNG 6 1974

DB Nguyễn ngọc Liên sắp cho nổ lớn

Các vụ tham nhũng của Nha Cải huấn với những bằng cứ động trời

Theo NS Tường thán nào cũng có vài quân phạm chết vì bệnh tật nghiệp ngập thiếu ăn

SAIGON 22-6. — Trong cuộc tiếp xúc với phái viên VTA tại Hạ Viện, DB Nguyễn ngọc Liên Chủ tịch Ủy ban GTCC/HNV đã tiết lộ trong tuần tới ông sẽ cho nổ lớn các vụ tham nhũng của Nha Cải Huấn với nhiều bằng cứ động trời.

Dân biểu Nguyễn Ngọc Liên cho biết ông có đầy đủ tài liệu dẫn chứng cho thấy gốc của tham nhũng tại các Trung Tâm chữa trị là Nha Cải Huấn. Ông cũng cho biết, một nhân vật cao cấp tại Trung tâm Cải Huấn Thủ Đức, với giám giữ các nữ can phạm, đã làm tình công khai với một số nữ can phạm. Một nhân vật khác cũng thuộc Trung tâm Cải huấn này đã tuyên bố thẳng thừng là đương sự có trách nhiệm phải nuôi con của một ông lớn tại Nha Cải Huấn ăn ở nội trú tại trường Mozart Thủ Đức nếu không sợ ai tố cáo cả.

(VTA)

Tháng nào cũng có vài quân phạm chết

SAIGON (22-6). — Theo sự trình bày của Ban Quản Đốc Quân Lao Gò Vấp thì trong năm 1973 hầu như tháng nào cũng có 2, 3 quân phạm chết vì bệnh tật và nghiệp ngập, mà nguyên nhân chính là do khả năng y tế của quân lao quá yếu kém.

Ngài Sĩ Cao văn Tường đã cho biết như trên. Dựa vào sự trình bày của Ban Quản Đốc, NS Tường cho biết với gần 3000 quân phạm mà chỉ có một y sĩ (Đại Úy), một Sĩ quan trợ y và ba y tá để săn sóc sức khỏe cho họ. Hiện có 1 y tá vì làm việc quá độ mà phải vào nằm điều trị tại Bệnh Viện Sài Lao Ngộ Quyền. Khả năng khám

XEM TIẾP H TRANG 6

TIẾP THEO H TRANG 3
bệnh cho thuốc hiện nay chỉ có thể hơn 100 người trong 1 ngày. trong khi đó số quân phạm khai bệnh từ 0,6% đến 2,2% tức hơn 200 người 1 ngày. Có tháng nhằm lúc bệnh thời khí hoành hành (4-73) có đến 2.015 quân phạm khai bệnh. Ngoài ra tại quân lao chỉ có một giường để khám bệnh, không có phòng chờ cho các quân phạm bệnh, không chỗ kê giường cho bệnh nhân nằm tạm hoặc chờ cứu cấp không xe Hăng thấp Tự dành vào việc chở các quân phạm bệnh nặng (hiện phải chờ bằng GMC).

Ban Quản Đốc quân lao đã xin cải thiện việc này cũng như đề nghị lập một bệnh xá 20 giường, vì hiện nay thủ tục nhập viện dành cho các quân phạm bệnh nặng quá khó khăn, tuy nhiên chưa được giới hữu quyền chấp thuận và còn phải chờ laan miếng đất của công ty Vicco bên cạnh quân lao.

Ấm thực yếu kém:

ngủ như cá mèi hộp

Về ẩm thực cho quân phạm, với khẩu phần mỗi người 1 ngày gồm 90đ và 500gr gạo, 9đ thức ăn, 6đ củi, thì với khẩu phần này các quân phạm khỏe mạnh sẽ thiếu ăn, chưa kể nếu giá gạo tăng sẽ không có thức ăn nữa. Vào đề nước xử dụng vẫn còn thiếu thốn vì quân lao phải xài nước giếng, không có nước Đồng Nai. Còn chỗ ngủ cho quân phạm thì quả là dồn cá mèi vào hộp với từ 400 đến 500 người trong 1 phòng 14m5x 14m5, các quân phạm phải nằm nghẹt cả sạp, giường và cả sàn nhà.

Việc điều hành hiện tại vẫn còn gặp nhiều khó khăn vì theo Ban Quản Đốc quân lao thì hiện tại quân lao chỉ có 53 người (8 SQ, 24 HSQ, 25 BS) trong khi theo bảng cấp số mới thì phải cần đến 205 người (21 SQ, 65 HSQ, 120 BS) thì mới đủ.

NS Cao văn Tường hy vọng các cơ quan và các giới chức thẩm quyền liên hệ nên lưu tâm đến những nỗi khó khăn hiện có tại quân lao để tình trạng này được sớm cải thiện.
(TH.C.)

Probe Underway

Deportees From HK Moved To Con Son

SAIGON (AP)— More than 100 Vietnamese citizens of Chinese ancestry deported from Hong Kong in the middle of the night June 17 have

been transferred to the Con Son Prison island for investigation, reliable sources said Tuesday.

The sources claimed that the 118 refugees, including ten children under 15 years of age, were transferred to Con Son to avoid bridling the police and investigators.

The sources said also that relatives of some of the 118 refugees had been arrested while others had fled Saigon. The relatives were not transferred to Con Son but apparently are being held in Saigon, the sources said.

(Cont'd on page 2)

other prisoners at Con Son.

The source said all he will be brought to trial for trying to get out of the country illegally.

The sources said a three-man organization, headed by Chen Hsuen Chin, 44, master minded transporting the 118 refugees from South Vietnam last month. All three have been arrested and are in national police custody, the sources said.

Police investigators said that the refugees were received by the Chin organization at the coastal resorts of Long Hai or Vung Tau, 45 miles southeast of Saigon, and ferried on fishing boats hired by Chin to other ships anchored in off-shore areas.

The sources said the transport to Hong Kong was arranged by two Hong Kong residents identified as Phu Nam and Quach Quoc Luong.

The going fee, the source said, was about 1,600 U.S. dollars, half paid at the Vietnam end and the other half at the Hong Kong end.

The sources said national police have arrested 70 persons involved in similar illegal operations in the past and seized their facilities at Vung Tau, including two pickup trucks, two minibuses and boats.

The 118 refugees were flown back from Hong Kong June 16 aboard two South Vietnamese airliners after a near riot at Hong Kong airport when relatives and protestors tried to break through police cordons and stop the deportation.

authorities taking a 8,000 - 15,000 đ
take-off on each truck load
of scrap-metal

Điện - Tín

27 TH. SÁU 1974

**Giới thu mua sắt vụn
bị «hũ» kỹ quá**

SAIGON 26.6 ĐP— Giới thu mua các loại sắt thép và quân dụng phế thải vừa lên tiếng báo động, hiện nay có 1 âm mưu làm áp lực các nhà chuyên chở và bóc lột đối với loại hàng này để thu tiền 1 cách trắng trợn.

Mỗi xe vận tải chuyên chở khoảng 5 tấn sắt thép hoặc quân dụng phế thải đã phải nạp cho bọn tham nhũng từ 8.000 tới 10.000 đồng đối với việc chuyên chở bốc dỡ tại các địa phương, còn từ 10.000 tới 15.000 đồng một xe trong khu vực Long Bình và Thủ Đức.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1250 \\ 64 \overline{) 8000} \\ \underline{64} \\ 160 \\ \underline{128} \\ 320 \\ \underline{320} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 234 \\ 64 \overline{) 15000} \\ \underline{128} \\ 220 \\ \underline{192} \\ 280 \end{array}$$

Dan Addresses Int'l Confab On VN Social Welfare Policy

PARIS. (VP) — Although the Communists have continuously conducted subversive activities in South Vietnam in disregard of the Paris Agreement, the RVN government has pushed forward steadily economic development and social welfare programs with active support of the people.

Dr. Phan Quang Dan, Deputy Minister concurrently Minister of Social Welfare and Land Reclamation, Hamlet Building made the statement recently at the 17th International Conference on Social Welfare gathering 3,000 delegates from world countries at Nairobi, the capital of Kenya, sources from the Vietnam Information Center in Paris reported.

In his stop-over in Paris on the way home from Kenya Dan said, the RVN govern-

ment's policy on social welfare and economic development was praised by delegates at this international conference as practical effort in service to the masses.

The RVN government has advocated the economic development for service of the masses, the Deputy Prime Minister stressed adding although petroleum is a promising resource in the coming years, the land reclamation and hamlet building is still regarded by the RVN government as the major project to solve unemployment and improve the people's living standards.

Within the resettlement program, the people are encouraged to grow secondary crops of short cultivation period to reach self-sufficiency in food and then to cultivate trees for industry.

28 JUN 1973

Because of what he did he
became 50.000 pounds (120.000)

(Cont'd on page 2)

Trawler Crew Flees

Probe Held On Ammo Off Bangkok Waters

BANGKOK (UPI)— American and Thai authorities Friday began an investigation into the mysterious discovery of more than 100,000 rounds of M16 ammunition which was discovered in shallow waters of the Gulf of Siam, police sources said.

That police pressed a search for crew members of a trawler who were reportedly discovered trying to retrieve the ammunition Thursday. The crew of the trawler, the

Ariyasan, fled upon discovery and have yet to be apprehended.

Divers retrieved 81 boxes of the ammunition, which was apparently part of war material being shipped to Cambodia, totaling about 150,000 rounds, police said.

A U.S. military spokesman, meanwhile, said that no significant losses of ammunition have been reported from the Vayama arsenal, located about 1000 miles south of Bangkok, and about 90

(Cont'd on page 2)

Unique in V

MAXI

Theater Restaurant

15-17 TU DO Phone:

HAPPY DAYS SHOW

The ideal entertainment
especially the tourists —
about the characteristics of
Traditions—Show art
Charm of Girls...

Reservations should be made

29 JUN 1973

Afforestation Program Promoted

SAIGON (VP).— In an effort to promote the forestation, the Forestry Directorate recently banned the exploitation of wood of high value for firewood.

Only wood of low value in small logs (1-2 meter long and diameter up to 0.25 meter) can be exploited as firewood, a communique of the Forestry Directorate issued Thursday said.

Besides exploiters of forest products must conduct their activities in accordance with forestry regulations and afforestation principles. Therefore, the communique stressed farming work of ethnic people is only allowed within their main living quarters.

The Forestry Directorate also urged the people to actively participate in the forestation to ensure the efficiency of the care of forest. The people can ask for young plants to grow in their own gardens or on sand hills in the Central coastal areas to establish private forests, the communique added.

Bright Prospects Seen For RVN Exports To Malaysia

SAIGON, (VP)—The prospect for exportation of Vietnamese products to Malaysia is bright once trading between the two nations is promoted, said Mr. Fong Chit Ying, Commercial Attache at the Malaysian Embassy in Vietnam.

In his lecture on Vietnamese Malaysian trade relations at the Export Development Center Friday morning, Mr. Ying said Vietnamese handicrafts, silica sand, pharmaceutical and sea products are in bright prospect for export to Malaysia.

However, trading services between Vietnam and Malaysia is still insignificant compared to foreign trade of the two countries.

Mr. Ying who arrived here

recently is pushing on the establishment of the office of Malaysian Commercial in Saigon. He said he would make efforts to push forward the trade development between Vietnam and Malaysia and

would assist Vietnamese businessmen to get a thorough understanding of his country's market.

Present at the lecture, a Vietnamese businessman who just returned from an Asian tour said Malaysia would order various crystal products of Vietnam.

Vietnam would likely collect millions of U.S. dollars from the export of crystal products to Malaysia, Australia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand within the next two years, according to the businessman.

Saigon Post

29 JUN 1973

Aussie Vets Helps RVN Counterparts

SAIGON, (VP)—The Australian Veterans Association Thursday donated a cheque for for US\$ 2,459 (VN\$ 1,573,836) to the Vietnamese War Veterans Association to expand vocational training program for members, it was reported this morning.

The donation will be used to buy necessary instruments for the repair of automobiles which makes part of the vocational training program of the Vietnamese Veterans.

The assistance given by Australian Veterans Association was the result of a campaign promoted at the International Veterans General Assembly meeting held in Paris in March 1974. The Republic of Vietnam had attended the meeting.

Three other countries including West Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark have also promised to provide help to the Vietnamese Veterans Association in the field of rehabilitation and medical treatment.

Saigon Post

30 JUN 1974

30 JUN 1973

GVN Tightens Control On Quality Of Export Goods

SAIGON, (VP) — For the first time in Vietnam a 17-point document governing procedures to check up imported and exported goods has been promulgated in decree No. 168 dated July 15, 1974.

This problem according to the National Institute for Standardization (NIS) had been considered years ago basing on documents and experiences drawn from export check up systems applied in Japan, the Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, India Iran etc.

The check-up is designed to protect the national interests in import services, improve

quality and maintain value of Vietnamese products on international market for export promotion.

The examination of exported goods is aimed to guarantee the export of ordered goods under conditions agreed by sellers and buyers. The goods check-up is based on the standards fixed by the nation or requested by the buyers.

The list of items subject to the check-up will be suggested by an Inter-Ministerial Committee gathering representatives of the NIS, the Directorate General Agriculture, Health and Customs, the Saigon Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Vietnam Confederation of Craft and Industry, the Vietnam Importers, Exporters Union and Export development

Saigon Post

30 JUN 1974

30 JUN 1974

NFA Bares Rice Stocks

SAIGON, (VP)—The rice stock of the National Food Agency (NFA) reportedly reached 300,520,356 tons as of July 19, 74.

The figure included 68,561,687 tons of home-produced rice and 240,958,669 tons of imported rice, the NFA said.

The home-produced rice was stored in Saigon and the imported rice was distributed as follows: 85,410,991 tons in the I MR, 51,118,697 tons in the II MR and 104,428,981 tons in the III MR.

Saigon Post

30 JUN 1974

30 JUN 1974

Cargo Checked

Missing Ammo Probe Pressed

BANGKOK (UPI)—Investigators sought to determine Sunday whether ammunition for M16 rifles missing from a barge enroute to Cambodia had been dumped overboard off the coast of Thailand to be retrieved later for sale on the black market.

According to American military sources, a large amount of ammunition was reported missing from a barge which arrived Friday at the South Vietnamese port of Vung Tau.

The barge's cargo was

checked by U.S. military attaches in South Vietnam after about 150,000 rounds of ammunition was recovered in shallow coastal waters of the Gulf of Siam.

Thai police are searching for the crew of a fishing trawler who were reportedly discovered trying to retrieve the ammunition which had been dropped in the area by prearrangement.

U.S. military officers said it has not been established

(Cont'd on page 2)

Ammo

(From page 1)

whether the five pallets, or about 200 crates, of ammunition missing from the barge was the same as that recovered from the shallow coastal waters.

The ammunition was enroute by commercial barge from a U.S. ammunition unloading dock at Vayama, on the Siam gulf, to Cambodia for use under the American air program to the war-torn country. Barges loaded with war supplies normally wait at Vung Tau for convoys to be formed which take them up the Mekong River to Phnom Penh.

Thailand has a thriving black market in U.S.-manufactured arms and ammunition. Officials here have speculated that Thursday's find was destined for Burmese rebel elements that operate from Thai sanctuaries, for Moslem separatist guerrillas in South Thailand, or for Communist-led insurgents in the north of the country.

Hoạt động vận động tranh cử Nghị viên Hội Đồng Đô. Tỉnh, Thị, đã bắt đầu

(DC) 29-6 Tám mươi lăm ở Đô Thành hôm thứ đã mở màn cuộc vận động vận động của dân trong cuộc chạy đua Hội viên Hội Đồng Đô khóa 74-78.

Đầu tiên kỹ thuật vận động khác nhau, các ứng cử viên vào tận hàng cùng của thành phố với hai cử, dân bích chương, đơn la liệt khắp nơi, những cuộc "xuống túi", với mục đích duy m được càng nhiều phiếu để đánh bại các đối thủ

cây, nằm trên mũi xe nhiều cuộc bầu cử số ứng cử viên đã thức tung người đi chiếm các thụ mọc dọc theo các đại lộ. Những người đi đường có màu giấy trắng trắng, nã người đi đường có được rõ ràng mỗi khi... gặp đèn đỏ.

Ứng cử viên dán bích chương của mình hai bên cửa xe dán nằm trên cả mũi xe, trên đại lộ. Dĩ nhiên họ loại xe ít bao xăng như bán, chẳng hạn.

Sáng ngày 29-6, cuộc vận động như buổi lễ, nhưng sau đó, các ứng cử viên đã rải rác "xuống đường".

kiếm phiếu cử tri qua các màn dán bích chương, phát truyền đơn, rải tai tuyên truyền, hoặc đi "thăm viếng" với người tai mắt nhờ... hỗ trợ.

Huy động Sinh viên, Học sinh

Ngoại trừ một số ứng cử viên được coi là "tư bản", "lãi phiệt" có tiền mượn người làm các công việc của cuộc vận động, một số ứng cử viên khác khôn hơn, đã chiêu nạp sinh viên, học sinh, nữ sinh càng tốt, để nhờ đi treo áp phích, trao truyền đơn bươm bướm.

Một ứng cử viên trẻ cho biết, nhờ dịp hè các em SVHS rời rãnh "có tinh thần" tôi đã được họ ủng hộ làm việc không công, chỉ tốn chi phí nước ngọt và xăng nhất.

Những tập SVHS này đã tụ họp thành từng đám đông, kéo rốc đến các văn phòng ứng cử viên, rồi sau đó tung đi các quận.

Nhờ Dân biểu, Nghị sĩ yểm trợ

Nhiều ứng cử viên đã nhờ tới sự tiếp tay của các dân biểu nghị sĩ đương nhiệm với hy vọng chiếm được cảm tình nhiều hơn. Họ thuộc đủ thành phần, khuynh hướng và tôn giáo, đã mở những cuộc vận động ngầm trong quần chúng, song song với sự vận động "nổi" như dùng bích chương, truyền đơn.

"Địa bàn" mà hầu hết ứng cử viên dùng làm nơi hoạt động nhiều nhất là các khu chợ, khu lao động, chùa và nhà thờ.

Hai bên hông chợ Bến Thành bích chương dán la liệt, san sát nhau trong khi tại các hẻm hóc ở chợ Vườn Chuối, khu Bàn Cờ, chợ An Đông v.v., bích chương treo nghiêng, ngửa hoặc kết thành từng chùm, từng dải dài thông, thoát trông tưởng là ngày hội.

Trước một lối cốt của người lính gác cổng Tòa Đô chánh, một ứng cử viên đã lau tay "độc chiếm" lối cốt, dán đầy đặc truyền đơn của mình.

Nhưng thường thì ở những cửa ngõ vào các cơ quan công quyền, cử tri ít lại vắng tới hơn là những nơi đông dân, trong quán nước ngã tư đường, dọc hè phố.

Một ứng cử viên vừa trẻ, vừa nghèo than thở với bà con: "kỳ rồi mắt có bốn trăm ngàn kỳ này chưa tới đây mà đã gần bạc triệu, phải vay mượn tùm lum."

Đối với nhiều ứng cử viên "một triệu đồng vận động mà đắc cử là chỉ phí quá rẻ". Họ chờ hay nội cái việc ăn uống đãi đảng thân hữu, đã mất tới gần nửa triệu. Chi phí sau đó gồm có đồng nẹp gỗ, áp phích, mua giấy nylon, mượn người o, dán, phát truyền n, thuê người canh chừng áp phích có bị lột bỏ, xé rách, hoặc tung "đàn em" đi rải tai tuyên truyền tương quan bổn tang tế gia đình đồng bào trong đơn vị v.v..

Sôi nổi thực sự

Nhìn chung, cuộc Bầu cử nghị viên 14-7-74 đã có dấu hiệu gay go vì sự sôi nổi đã diễn ra kể từ phút đầu. Với một số lượng đồng đảng ứng cử viên 80 người tranh 24 ghế các quan sát viên bầu cử nhận

★ TRẦN QUANG

định tinh thần dân chủ và tự do đã được thể hiện, vì "càng đông thì càng vui".

Theo luật bầu cử, cuộc vận động khởi sự từ ngày 29-6 và kết thúc vào 12 giờ trưa 13-7. Ngày 14-7, cuộc đầu phiếu; diễn ra và sau đó các ứng cử viên có 3 ngày tròn để nộp đơn khiếu nại tính cách bất hợp lệ của cuộc bỏ phiếu, đơn khiếu tố về vi phạm sự tự do và thành thật của cuộc bầu cử.

Hôm 30-6, Hội đồng Tuyển cử đã niêm yết danh sách ứng cử viên với 89 người.

Lần thứ nhì niêm yết ngày 14/6, có 9 người bỏ cuộc hoặc bị bác đơn. Nay chỉ còn 80 ứng cử viên và tính chung thì cứ 7 người tranh hai ghế, tỷ lệ có vẻ "đắt cử" hơn nhiều tỉnh thị khác tới 6, 7 người tranh 1 ghế.

Một vài ứng cử viên, đến giờ của cuộc đua, đã mở, vẫn chưa có bích chương. Theo một viên chức Tòa Đô Chánh bích chương của họ vi phạm an ninh trật tự công cộng nên được yêu cầu sửa lại vì bích chương cũng là một thứ ăn loát phẩm.

Tồn kém quá!

Gần như phân nửa tổng số ứng cử viên đều than "tranh cử kỳ này tồn kém quá". Họ liệt kê cả một loạt chi phí cho cuộc vận động kiểm phiếu và nói "ít cũng một triệu."