

VIET-NAM BULLETIN

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Politics

VICE PRES. KY MEETS NEWSMEN AT BREAKFAST

Saigon, June 13, 1970--Vice President Nguyen Cao Ky said Friday morning he firmly believed that a cabinet reshuffle will take place since this is a necessary action which everyone can guess and need not be concealed.

At a breakfast with 20 newspaper publishers and newsmen at Independence Palace, the Vice President also dealt with a number of problems concerning the military, political, economic and financial fields especially current events including the Cambodian issue, the struggle of the Buddhists, students and disabled veterans.

Regarding the cabinet reshuffle, Vice President Ky remarked that in the future cabinet, an "esprit de corps" must prevail and it would be unacceptable that each minister in the government has his own policy since "such a government could achieve nothing."

Vice President Ky also rejected rumors alleging that he has been working ardently on the political scene so as to build influence for the forthcoming 1971 election.

The Vice President made known he always regards President Nguyen Van Thieu as his leader and not as an opponent and often discussed with the President problems he deemed necessary.

Dealing with the struggle movement of university and high school students, disabled veterans and the Buddhists, Vice President Ky disclosed he had for times proposed to President Thieu to firmly solve these problems and not to let them prolong indefinitely.

According to the Vice President if no solutions were made for current unrests these struggle movements would form an alliance in the future and then even servicemen, civil servants and workers will become discontent.

The Vice President added he will be ready to solve these problems once he gets the assignment.

Vice President Ky stressed, military cooperation between the RVN and Cambodia aimed at "preventing a disaster for both peoples."

Said he: "If the Communists maintain their sanctuaries in Cambodian territory, there won't be an end to this protracted war imposed on us. In addition, Cambodian internal security will be more and more impaired. This was perhaps the reason the Khmer people had overthrown the pro-Communist Sihanouk regime, and asked for a total pull-out of Communist forces from their territory. In the face of such demands, the Communists attempted to launch attacks on Phnom Penh and tried to get rid of the new Cambodian government. The danger faced by the RVN is the same for Cambodia and both the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples have to cope with a common enemy, the Communists."

The Vice President then dealt with the victories against Red troops scored by the RVNAF units on Cambodian soil, with the agreement of the Lon Nol government, including huge stockpiles of enemy supplies seized, heavy casualties inflicted on the Reds, and destruction of their strongholds.

VIETNAMESE NATIONALS ISSUE: On the Vietnamese community living in Cambodia, Vice President Ky stated that the Cambodian authorities pledged to ensure security and safe living to all Vietnamese nationals in government-controlled areas. Those living in insecure areas may seek refuge in safer zones. In the latter case, Vice President Ky continued, the refugees were assembled in temporary resettlement camps and were provided with adequate assistance by the Phnom Penh government, pending the resumption of their daily activities. Those who want to return to Viet-Nam are given every facility and their journey home will be carried out by the Vietnamese authorities. Vice President Ky, on this occasion, disclosed that the daily curfew hours imposed on the Vietnamese community in Phnom Penh are shortened from 19 hours to 12 hours.

After presenting the achievements scored in the diplomatic, economic, military fields as well as those concerning the Vietnamese nationals issue, Vice President Ky concluded that "these results are brought about by the mutual comprehension, understanding, sincerity and friendship shared by both the RVN and Cambodian governments."

The RVN Vice President also deplored the attitude of a number of irresponsible people in Saigon who disseminated libellous arguments, "which are not only harmful to our compatriots in Cambodia but also benefit the Communists who take advantage of the dissension between the two nations."

Vice President Ky finally called on the understanding of all compatriots to contribute to the tightening of friendly relations with the Khmer people, and above all, to help them in the common anti-Communist struggle.

POLICE CHIEF TELLS OF VIET CONG SABOTAGE

Saigon, June 12, 1970--Colonel Tran Van Hai, National Police Director General Thursday said that according to documents captured from the enemy by policemen, Communist cadres were ordered to sabotage the forthcoming city and provincial councils elections all over the country.

Colonel Hai made the above statement at a meeting with newsmen after the flag-raising ceremony commemorating the second year of his taking over of the National Police Directorate General.

He said that directives were given to policemen of all ranks to make all out efforts to ensure security for the people during the June 28 election day.

Answering newsmen's questions Colonel Hai said there have been indication that the Communists are resorting to their traditional terrorist and sabotage acts in rural areas with a view to reestablishing Communist control cells at infrastructural level.

Meanwhile, in cities the enemy is doing its best to infiltrate our legal civic organizations, inciting the people to take to the streets thus causing public disorder favorable to them to concurrently launch a general attack and a general uprising, Col. Hai added.

Besides, according to the National Police Director General the 10th Precinct Police Service recently smashed out two Chinese proselytizing special action groups capturing assorted weapons including B. 40 rocket launchers, mines and explosive charges.

The first group included more than 20 special agents who had set explosive charges at the Cho Lon Post Office, the 5th Precinct administrative office and some other public agencies.

Colonel Hai added the capture of this Communist group might restore security to the Cho Lon area for a period of time.

The second anti-Communist achievement by the special police consisted of the seizure of two 60mm mortars plus a quantity of ammunition along with six Communist cadres.

Colonel Hai insisted that such an outstanding effort on the part of the special police would save more lives for the Saigon population.

On this occasion, Colonel Hai affirmed so far he hasn't asked for resignation since such an attitude means desertion at the present national juncture.

However, Colonel Hai said, he will be ready to leave the post of National Police Director General for a new assignment upon order from the government.

TWO REPRESENTATIVES ADVOCATE NEUTRALITY OF SVN
WITHIN A NEUTRAL INDOCHINA

Saigon, June 12, 1970--Representatives Ly Quy Chung and Nguyen Huu Chung Friday morning stated they did not pledge for the neutralization of South Viet-Nam alone.

The clarification was made at a press conference held at the Lower House auditorium as an answer to a mimeographed declaration bearing no signature distributed a few days ago, alleging that the two representatives have asked for neutralization of South Viet-Nam.

However, at the press conference, the two young representatives affirmed that they favored "the neutrality of South Viet-Nam within a neutral Indochina."

Both Ly Quy Chung and Nguyen Huu Chung said prior to the coup d'etat in Cambodia they did not claim for the neutralization of South Viet-Nam "because under such circumstances when three fourths of Indochina were either Communist or pro-Communist, the neutralization of South Viet-Nam only meant the takeover of this part of the world by the Communists.

But now, according to the two representatives, when the balance of power within the Indochinese peninsula is established the neutralization of Indochina may be a viable solution.

Representative Nguyen Huu Chung said the neutralization of Indochina should be based on these criteria (1) all the four states which made up Indochina adopt a non-aggressive and a non-trouble making policy against one another, (2) none of the four states be a member of any military alliance, and (3) none of the states accept the presence of foreign military forces and bases on its territory.

Both representatives asserted that "the Communists are a minority, so is the pro-American faction, and only the Nationalist elements constitute the present majority in South Viet-Nam."

Both said that any settlement of the war prescribing separate reconstruction and stability in each part of Viet-Nam constitutes the first step to the reunification of Viet-Nam.

RETURNEE BUU WARNS SVN INTELLECTUALS
AGAINST RED DECEITFUL PROPAGANDA

Saigon, June 8, 1970--Engineer Ho Van Buu, former member of the Communist Saigon-Cho Lon People's Revolutionary Committee, who recently rallied the national cause, Sunday called on the South Vietnamese intellectuals not to be enticed by the Red propaganda.

Speaking at a press conference at Majestic Hotel Sunday morning, the returnee who had over 16 months of experience in Red strongholds, disclosed that all Viet Cong organizations are of nominal character, and consequently don't have any real power, Mr. Buu said both the "Lien Minh Dan Toc Dan Chu Hoa Binh (National Alliance for Democ-

racy and Peace) headed by Trinh Dinh Thao and the National Liberation Front (NLF) of Nguyen Huu Tho are only Red puppets.

He disclosed that Thao is only a figure head in his Front which is actually governed by a body of Communist Party members under the guidance of Chin Chien, responsible to the Party Central Committee.

DISAPPOINTMENT AND DISSATISFACTION: Asked for the reason of his rallying to the national side, Mr. Buu said all but the members of Thao's front realizing the hard policy applied by the Viet Cong toward the intellectuals in the South, are disappointed and dissatisfied with the Reds. Besides, they are under close surveillance and are unable to communicate with the outside world, including their own families.

On this occasion, Mr. Buu recalled that the "Alliance" was set up following the 1968 Mau Than Red offensive, and has a number of chapters in Saigon-Gia Dinh (led by Le Van Giap) Danang, Qui Nhon, Nha Trang, Dalat, My Tho and Can Tho.

INTERNAL DISSENSIONS: Engineer Buu also revealed the internal dissensions now prevailing in the ranks of the "Alliance". Said he: "The Alliance is divided now into 3 factions, the first headed by Thao and made up of Kiet, Giap and Cuong, the second led by Lam Van Tet, including Thanh Nghi, Vo Van Tham and Nguyen Van Buu and the third made up of the remainder of neutralist tendency."

He told the audience that the "Alliance" having no budget of its own must rely entirely on the NLF, through its representative Huynh Tan Phat.

Engineer Ho Van Buu, 39, a native of Bien Hoa, once worked at the Agriculture Ministry and the Rubber Research Institute, before joining the Communist-led "National Alliance for Democracy and Peace". He rallied the national side last May 2, 1970.

DEFECTOR SAYS ELECTION OF VIET CONG PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT RIGGED

Saigon, June 12, 1970--The 1969 election of members to the Communist Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet-Nam was rigged, "obviously pre-arranged" according to a defector from a main Communist front group.

Ho Van Buu, a member of the so-called Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, said that five or six persons from this intellectuals' front group he once supported were named ministers and vice-ministers in the provisional government, but six months later they were still waiting to take office.

Buu, in a June 12 interview on a weekly Saigon television program, also said that the Viet Cong used to lure intellectuals into the Alliance of National Democratic and Peace Forces and then compel them to carry out Communist policies.

"Intellectuals are despised, mistrusted and forced to live in constrained conditions once they fall under the Communists' thumb," Buu explained. He said members of the alliance were dispersed after the provisional government was set up in June, 1969.

A number of alliance activists who won no position in the provisional government were sequestered by the Viet Cong because they knew too much about its activities, he said.

Buu said he virtually was held prisoner for ten months in the base camp of the Alliance, in Tay Ninh province near the Cambodian border. He then escaped and made his way back to Saigon in early May, after traveling through Cambodia and Laos.

He said there were three kinds of members in the Alliance: those who joined to work for Communist goals, ambitious persons seeking fame, and those who were lured to the base "for a visit" but then were kept there forcibly.

Buu said he was among the third category as were several others, including Nguyen Van Kiet, a former Saigon educator who is known as Vice Chairman of the provisional government.

Part of the lure, Buu pointed out, relates to the Alliance's goal, which purportedly is "to gather various social strata to struggle for peace and democracy." But, he added, "in reality, it only follows the policies of the National Liberation Front (NLF). Individuals in the Alliance are permitted no initiative."

The Alliance budget is supported by the Liberation Front, Buu said. Even the monthly reports presented to Alliance members by Chairman Trinh Dinh Thao were always pre-edited by "an editorial staff of the party," Buu reported.

"RVN NOT TO SUPPORT P.M. LON NOL AT
ANY PRICE"--MIN. LAM

Saigon, June 9, 1970--The RVNAF troops' operations in Cambodia have a threefold purpose--to better defend our national territory and our compatriots in Cambodia and to support the anti-Communist regime of Premier Lon Nol.

Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam made the statement when he answered a representative in the question period at Monday noon following the testimony of a three-member government delegation before the Lower House on the national policy toward the Lon Nol government's dealing with Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia.

However, Minister Lam said that "we do not support Premier Lon Nol at any price although such a support constitutes an alternative to defend ourselves."

Earlier, Minister Lam together with Minister of State Phan Quang Dan and Social Welfare Minister Tran Nguon Phieu agreed that "while firsthand agreements between Vietnam and Cambodia are being put into effect by each side, it would be unwise to adopt a policy of doubt toward each other."

"On the contrary both the Legislative and Executive should try to control whether the implementation of such agreements is in the right way or not", all the three ministers said.

To the reaction of all but the Lower House representatives voicing against his previously-made proposal that Vietnamese of Khmer descent be expatriated to Cambodia in exchange for the forced repatriation of Vietnamese nationals from Cambodia, Minister of State Phan Quang Dan said his statement was of pure warning nature.

Such a warning only aimed at preventing the outbreak of harmful consequences, Min. Dan said, adding that "the RVN government never agrees to such a controversial alternative."

Touching on the reparations of repatriated Vietnamese nationals' properties, Min. Dan disclosed that a joint Reparation Committee which was formed with jurist Le Tai Trien representing the RVN side, has been in close cooperation with the International Law Commission these ten days to push ahead the prosecution of the problem.

To another representative's question, Min. Dan affirmed that a repatriation of 80 per cent of the Vietnamese nationals from Cambodia "means a failure on the part of both governments, Vietnamese and Cambodia."

Finally, Social Welfare Minister Tran Nguon Phieu vigorously ruled out a misreport by a Saigon daily that a mass rape had taken place at the Miche temporary resettlement center of Vietnamese nationals in Phnom Penh.

This center, Min. Phieu said, "is in fact a high school run by catholic priests and Miche center is being one of the two relatively good resettlement places in the Cambodian Capital under the circumstances."

Lower House Speaker Nguyen Ba Luong on this occasion demanded that strict measures by the government be taken against the offending paper.

The testimony of the government delegation ended early in the afternoon. Sixteen representatives took turns questioning the Executive delegation.

Foreign Relations

JOINT COMMUNIQUE FOLLOWING V.P. KY'S VISIT TO CAMBODIA

Saigon, June 8, 1970--Vice President Nguyen Cao Ky has asserted in his visit to Phnom Penh the total support of the Vietnamese government and people for Cambodia in the anti-Communist struggle.

In the joint communique issued following the three-day official visit to Cambodia of the RVN delegation Vice President Ky expressed the admiration of the Vietnamese government and people to the courage and determination of the Cambodian government and people in their gallant fight against the North Vietnamese Communists and the Viet Cong to safeguard the independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia.

In this joint communique, the Cambodian Prime Minister reiterated his gratitude to Vice President Ky and the RVN government for their sincere and active support in

all fields, especially military, reserved for Cambodia, a neutral and peace-loving country now under Communist threat.

Prime Minister Lon Nol also expressed his admiration to the bravery and determination of the RVN people in the anti-Communist struggle to defend their independence and right of self-determination.

Vice President Ky and Prime Minister Lon Nol energetically condemned the aggression of North Vietnamese troops and the so-called "National Liberation Front" against Cambodia and the RVN, which overtly violates international laws and the 1954 Geneva agreements and threatens peace and security in Southeast Asia.

The two leaders were also determined to improve the diplomatic relations between the two countries with sincerity, friendship and cooperation.

The joint communique also recalled that during the official visit of the RVN delegation to Cambodia, Vice President Nguyen Cao Ky had visited the Cambodian Chief of State and National Assembly and exchanged opinions with Prime Minister Lon Nol on problems relating to Cambodia and the Republic of Viet-Nam.

These exchanges of view-points had greatly contributed to the consolidation of the mutual understanding between the two peoples, the joint communique added.

1 M. US\$ JAPANESE AID FOR FARM INSTRUMENTS PURCHASE

Saigon, June 9, 1970--A ceremony marking the signing and exchange of documents on the Japanese government's aid of 1 million U.S.\$ for the RVN to purchase Japanese farming instruments took place at the Foreign Ministry Tuesday morning.

Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam representing the RVN government signed the agreement with Japanese Ambassador Hideo Kitahara.

This was the first aid agreement of the international aid plan within the scope of the Food Aid agreement signed in 1967 between 11 nations including the United States, Australia, Canada, Argentina, Britain, Switzerland, Poland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Japan and members of the European Common Market.

These farm instruments will be sold to the people and the receipts will be used for the implementation of cereals production support plans such as the Phan Rang hydraulics plan, the Hoa Hoa agricultural village improvement plan.

On this occasion, Ambassador Kitahara said these farm tools will contribute to the agricultural development and national reconstruction in Viet-Nam.

Earlier, Foreign Minister Lam thanked the Japanese government and people for their active assistance to the Republic of Viet-Nam.

Present at the ceremony were officials of the Japanese Embassy, Messrs. Nguyen Duc Cuong, Commerce Assistant at the Economy Ministry, Do Thuc Vinh, Secretary-General of the Land Reform Agriculture and Fishery Development Ministry and Nguyen Qui Anh, Cabinet Director at the Foreign Ministry.

RVN CONSUL GENERAL TO INDIA GIVES TALK

Saigon, June 10, 1970--At a meeting organized last June 6 by the Foreign Affairs Association of India at the Imperial Hotel, New Delhi, in honor of the good will delegation of the Indian Community from Saigon, Ambassador Pham Trong Nhan, RVN Consul General to India, declared in his speech, "a just peace must be settled through reality and not through propaganda", sources from the RVN Mission in New Delhi said.

"The true mediators, Mr. Nhan continued, have to use their influence to compel the Communists also to bring back peace in this region or to participate in all activities susceptible to restore a just peace in Viet-Nam when they are requested to intervene."

"The South Vietnamese are sentimental and non-violent people. We hate war, killings, destruction, and unhappiness because our generation has suffered so much for the past twenty five years, we want peace," Mr. Nhan stressed, "we want to speak even to our enemies the language of compassion, understanding not with violence which is against the teachings of Buddha, but with the voice of heart, with affection and harmony."

The meeting was presided over by Prof. M. Ruthnaswamy, member of parliament, and attended by 100 diplomats, parliamentarians, newspapermen and students, the same sources added.

Economics

SEN. SACH ADVOCATES CONTROL OF FOREIGN FIRMS

Saigon, June 12, 1970--Senator Pham Nam Sach, Chairman of the Senate Judicial Committee Thursday said "it is high time to control the activities of foreign firms operating in Viet-Nam, especially as far as the transfer of currency is concerned."

At a meeting with the press, the Senator stressed the necessity of such a measure in the face of repeated illegal transfers of currency.

Easing of Investment Law: Senator Sach, on this occasion, deplored the shortcomings of the present investment law which has resulted in tax deficits and losses of currency, and disclosed that a bill on investment has been submitted by his committee to the National Assembly which aims at safeguarding local businessmen and industrialists' interests.

He also dealt with the abuse of the present law on investment by foreign businessmen and industrialists.

Eternit Co. Case: On the cessation of stocks of the Eternit Company specialized in producing "fibro-cement" sheets used for roofing by a number of foreign stockholders

to a French company, Senator Sach said it was a regrettable incident violating the law on investment and harming local businessmen and industrialist's interests.

The Chairman of the Upper House Judicial Committee was of the opinion that in such a case, they would have ceded their stocks to Vietnamese nationals so as to enable the latter to contribute to the country's economic development.

ROK-RVN ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL AGREEMENT SIGNED

Saigon, June 9, 1970--The agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the Republic of Korea and the Republic of Viet-Nam was signed at 9:15 a.m. last Thursday at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea in Seoul by ROK Minister of Foreign Affairs Choi Kyu Hah, representing the government of the Republic of Korea, and Ambassador Pham Xuan Chieu, representing the government of the RVN, in the presence of a number of high-ranking government officials of Korea and staff members of the Embassy of Viet-Nam.

According to this agreement, the government of the Republic of Korea shall provide the government of the Republic of Viet-Nam with a general hospital in Viet-Nam, a technical survey team for the development of irrigation and drainage in some areas in Viet-Nam, a medical group, a group of agricultural experts and other technical cooperation.

The two countries also agreed to provide opportunities to train their experts for their respective economic development programmes and encourage the exchange of necessary materials and information. The two Republics shall take into consideration all aspects of the programme of the rehabilitation and development of the Korean and Vietnamese economy.

Speaking on this occasion, the ROK Foreign Affairs Minister remarked that the agreement will greatly contribute to the lasting cooperation between the two countries in economic, technical, political and military fields.

In his reply, RVN Ambassador Pham Xuan Chieu emphasized that the two countries, since the establishment of their diplomatic relations in 1956, have ceaselessly developed the mutual assistance in their common anti-Communist struggle, adding that the newly-signed agreement marked an important event in the history of ROK-RVN relations.

The Ambassador also expressed the confidence that ROK technical and economic experts will effectively help the RVN people in the economy rehabilitation development program.

On this occasion, Ambassador Chieu on behalf of the RVN government and people extended thanks to the ROK government and people for the close cooperation of the friendly nation.

RVN OPENS BOOKS AND MUSIC EXHIBIT IN PARIS

Paris, June 9, 1970--Minister of State for Culture Mai Tho Truyen last Friday night appealed to Vietnamese overseas students who graduated in fine arts to repatriate for the service of the nation.

The appeal was made when Minister Truyen inaugurated an exhibit of Vietnamese language publications and Vietnamese music which his Ministry held at the Franco Vietnamese Institute at the 5th Precinct, Paris.

On this occasion, Minister Truyen disclosed that despite the protracted war in Viet-Nam, new literary works of all kinds "are in full swing" in this war torn part of the world.

Efforts on the part of the government in the education field, Minister Truyen said were also notable, as an illustration, the Minister of State for Culture mentioned the completion early next year of the National Library at the cost of over 220 million piasters. He also made it known that a two-year construction project of a culture house and the National Archives will start in 1971.

Dealing with fine arts and music in Viet-Nam, Minister Truyen said the teaching method "has been much more improved." However, he asserted that particularly the advanced fine arts branch "is now running short of professors." He earnestly appealed to the Vietnamese students overseas who graduated in painting, sculpture and ornamental art to return to the fatherland to better serve the national culture.

Vietnamese chief negotiator at the Paris peace meetings, Ambassador Pham Dang Lam, also attended the opening ceremony along with ranking officials of the Vietnamese Consulate General in the French Capital.

Some three hundred Vietnamese students and nationals of all walks of life in Paris visited the exhibit room right after the opening ceremony, inquiring about the purchase procedure of the publications on display.

Addressing the visitors on this occasion, Ambassador Lam said such a display of national culture works "testifies to the fact that the government always cares for the spiritual life of the Vietnamese students and nationals abroad."

Further, he said, despite the national particular situation at war time, such a display "demonstrates the tireless efforts of the Vietnamese people in the field of culture."

The seven day cultural exhibit displays hundreds of publication including novels, books for children, translations, documentations and a large number of musical compositions, tapes and records, all being the work of Vietnamese writers and artists.

SENIOR COMMUNIST OFFICER RALLIES TO RVN CAUSE

Saigon, June 6, 1970--A senior Communist officer who rallied to the government of the Republic of Viet-Nam said the combined U.S. and Vietnamese Armed Forces operations in Kampuchea have brought down the Communist morale to the lowest level and made the Communists fail to launch a general offensive designed to be carried out throughout South Viet-Nam in May.

The highest ranking Communist military officer yet rallied to the Vietnamese government was Nguyen Van Nang (alias Nguyen Thanh) the Deputy Commander of the Communist Second Sub-Region, he returned to the government side with his family on May 20 in Tay Ninh province.

He said in a press conference that since the failure during the Tet offensive and May offensive in 1968 the Communists have suffered very heavy losses. Now the U.S. and Vietnamese Armed Forces conducting operations in the Communist bases in Kampuchea and the Communist organization, bases and supply depots are destroyed. The Communists morale is very low and they don't believe they will win a victory in the Viet-Nam war. He also pointed out that the Communists know when the U.S. troops deployed the Armed Forces of the Republic of Viet-Nam will increase, so their is no hope for them wo win the war.

Nguyen Van Nang said he rallied to the government because he realized the war of the Communists is not reasonable.

He said he had seen sixteen advisors of the Peiping Regime during the Tet offensive and May offensive in 1968, Nguyen Van Nang was then the Communist Commander in Saigon and Gia Dinh. He told reporters that the second Communist sub-region including seven districts including part of Saigon commanding one regiment, five motor battalions, nine battalions, four secret agent corps, two reconnaissance companies and many companies of regional forces. He said the second sub-region had planned to launch a general offensive in May 1970 but failed to do so because of the overthrown Sihanouk government and the operation of the U.S. and Vietnamese Armed Forces in Kampuchea. He said, now, the Communists do not have combat ability for large scale offensives because their bases have been destroyed and the units of the Communists suffered heavy loses.

Land Reform

P.M. KHIEM SIGNS DECREE ON IMPLEMENTATION OF "LAND-TO-THE-TILLER" LAW

Saigon, June 9, 1970--Prime Minister Tran Thien Khiem Saturday signed Decree No. 072-S1-CCDA prescribing the implementation of the "Land-to-the-Tiller" Law.

According to the Decree, the "Land-to-the-Tiller" law will be applied to rice-fields and secondary crop lands but not to orchard, industrial croplands, salt fields, ponds and lakes or prairies for animal husbandry.

Each land-owner can maintain 15 hectares at the maximum for his own disposal.

The decree also prescribed that reparation for expropriated land will be paid two-and-a-half fold as compared to the annual income. Twenty per cent of the reparation will be paid in cash, the remainder by treasury bonds in an eight year period with an annual 10 per cent interest.

The land will be distributed in priority to actual cultivators, war-dead widows and orphans, ex-servicemen retired civil-servants, and combatant dependents who merely possessed land but could not cultivate it.

Each beneficiary will be granted a three-hectare land-plot in the South or one-hectare land-plot in Central Viet-Nam.

Besides the decree stipulates that those who commit actions hindering the implementation of the "Land-to-the-Tiller" law will be subject to imprisonment terms from six months to three years or fines from 20,000 VNP to 200,000 VNP.

APPLICATIONS FOR LAND DISTRIBUTION SENT TO VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Saigon, June 10, 1970--Farmers who applied for land distribution within the framework of the "Land-to-the-Tiller" policy were requested to get in touch with village administrative offices in areas wherein these lands are located.

This was made public in a communique issued Wednesday morning by the Ministry of Land Reform and Agriculture and Fishery Development.

According to Law 003-70 dated March 26, and decree No. 072-SL dated June 5, expropriated lands will be freely distributed to those farmers who are cultivating the land in question, to war dead's families, to combatants, civil-servants or cadres who have suspended their land cultivation due to the war and to agricultural workers.

Cultivation acreage to be distributed can reach three hectares in the Southern Delta region and one hectare in Central Viet-Nam.

Application forms are distributed free from fees at village offices, provincial land reform services and the Land Reform Directorate General, 86 Hai Ba Trung, Saigon.

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