

Vietnam

Lights and Builds



12

*(By Hoang Tho VAX)
Vegetables growing land*



Vietnamese fishermen at home.

September 11, 1966

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Election Day

Vietnam

Fights and Builds

The News Magazine

N° 12

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Directory Chairman Major General Nguyen van Thieu casting his ballot.

VIETNAM

Fights and Builds

N° 12

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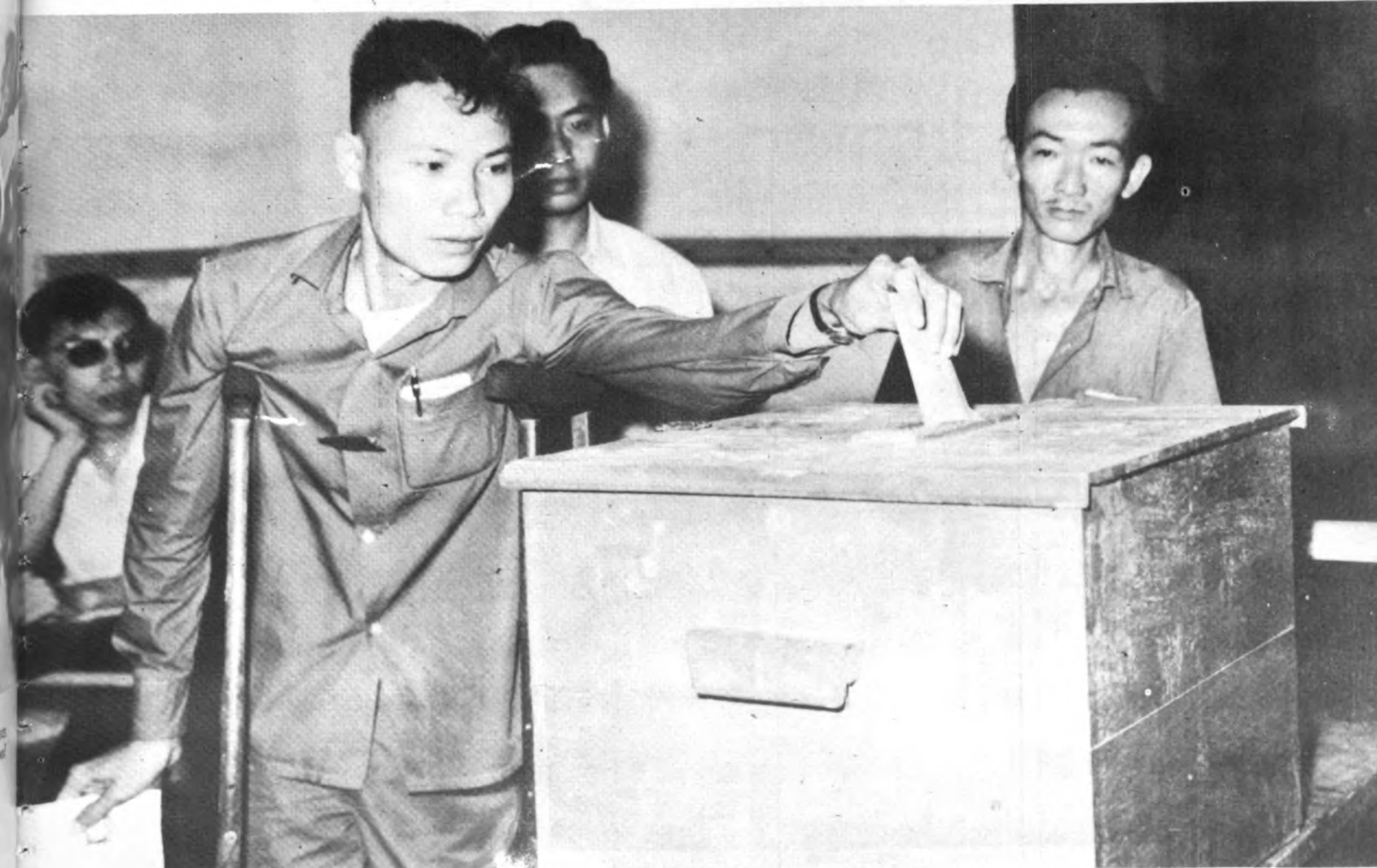


P.M. Air Vice-Marshall Nguyen Cao Ky and Mrs Nguyen Cao Ky casting their ballots at 10:05 AM September 11 at voting booth no 181 set up at Tan Son Nhut primary school within the TSN airbase.

C.A. Election day



Military voters before voting booths.



A war-wounded doing his civic duty.



Old women do not forget to perform their civic duty.



Civilian voters before entering the booths held at Gia Long High School.

The success of September 11 C.A. elections reveals that nothing is capable to hinder methodical revolutionary development of the South Vietnamese people and that Free South Vietnam is in a clear-cut political victory over all the HANOI SCHEMERS' COMPANY, all the VIET CONG and all the pro-VC ADULATORS here in Viet Nam and elsewhere.

Out of South Vietnam's total population, 7 million are of voting age. Out of that 7 million, 75 percent are registered to vote. Before the keen eyes and ears of impartial observers the ratio of more than 80 percent of voters who went to the polls, despite Viet Cong terrorism, to elect 117 deputies out of 500 candidates do constitute an eloquent demonstration of

THE VALUE OF THE CHOICE

and

THE GRANDEUR OF THE SELECTION

performed by the Free South Vietnamese people



Ven. Thich Minh Truc, supreme leader of the Buddhist General Church casting his ballot on Sept. 11.

The heavy turnout of voters at the South Viet Nam elections shows that the people of South Viet Nam support the Government and the Free World and that the people do not support the Communists. It demonstrates more clearly than anything else that South Vietnamese people want FREEDOM and do not want to live under Communist Oppression.

**(Thai Foreign Minister
THANAT KHOMAN)**



Brig. Gen. Nguyen Bao Tri, Information and Open Arms minister, achieving his civic duty for the C.A. election day.

September 11 C. A. Elections

Significance

— Real Freedom and Democracy in South Viet Nam

— Spirit of concrete participation by the people in the methodical revolutionary development goals

— Steady progress of the Nov. 1st, 1963 Revolution

— Obvious reconciliation of differences of view among various patriotic political and religious parties and groups throughout the nation

— People's love and longing for a constitutional democracy

— People's support to and confidence in the government

— People's determination to eliminate totalitarian communism

— People's appreciation of the Free World's assistance and support to Vietnamese People and Army in their fight against communist aggressors

— People's open challenge sent to communism

— Magnific political victory gained by South Vietnamese people over the international Communist - led Viet Cong

— Stout endurance and wonderful solidarity spirit of South Vietnamese freedom-fighters

— Vietnamese people's indomitable spirit of determination to

Fight and Build

September 11 C.A. Elections

Trend

— Suffocate and destroy that so-called « South Vietnam Liberation Front ».

— Discourage the aggressive ambitions of the North Communists, the old and new Colonialists and, in a nutshell, all those who are betraying the supreme rights of the Vietnamese people.

— Give the allies Forces more confidence in their assistance to Viet Nam.

— Ensure the final victory of the Free World countries over Communism.

— Teach long war-suffering people how to emerge and continue to

Fight and Build



Saigon Archbishop Paul Nguyen Van Binh never forgets performing his civic duty for the Constituent Assembly election day, Sunday September 11.



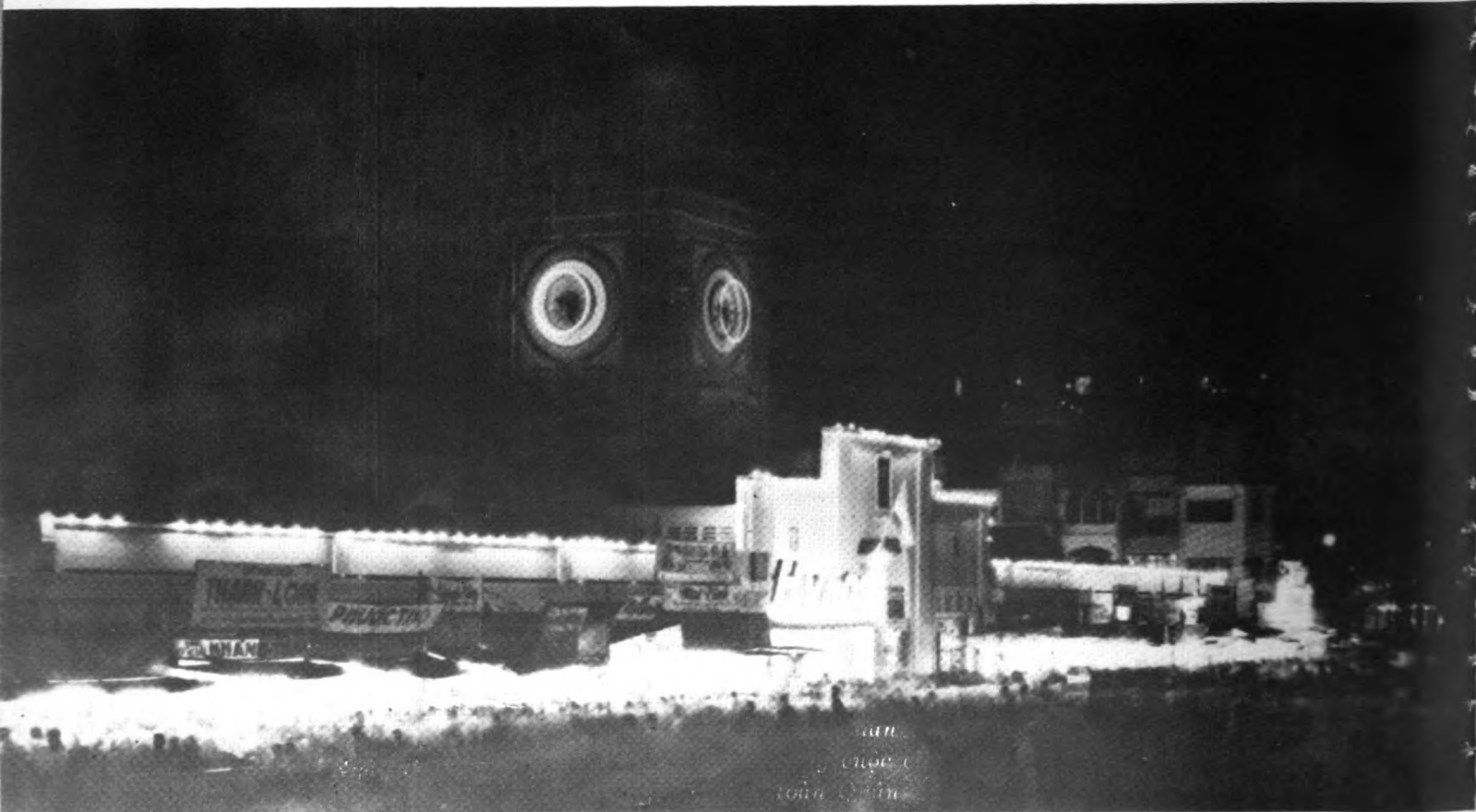
A scenic spot of Central Viet Nam



Ballot checking operation.



Electoral campaign in Gia Dinh province



Saigon City Central market

ASSEMBLY HOUSE



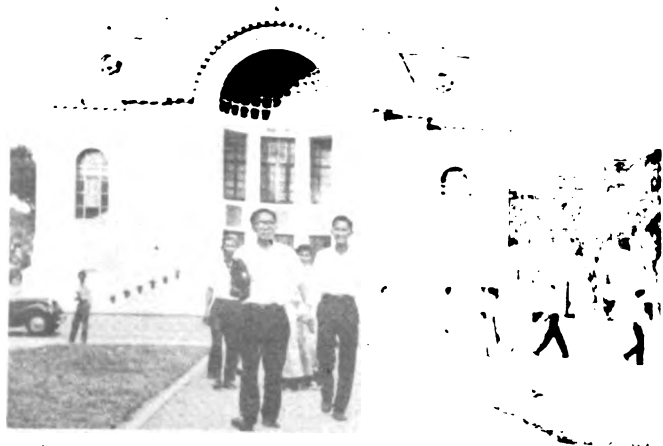
The first session of the Constituent Assembly convened Tuesday September 27, 1966.



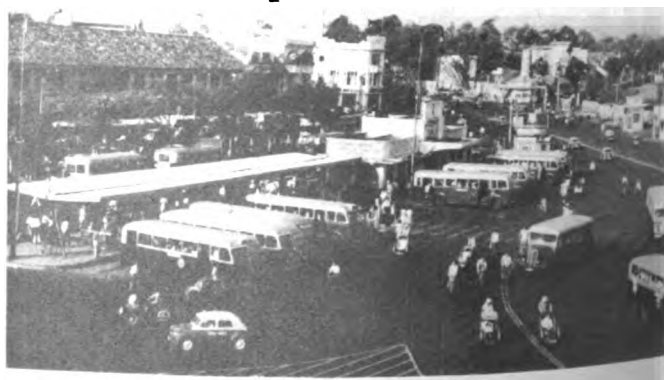
The first session of the Constituent Assembly newly elected.



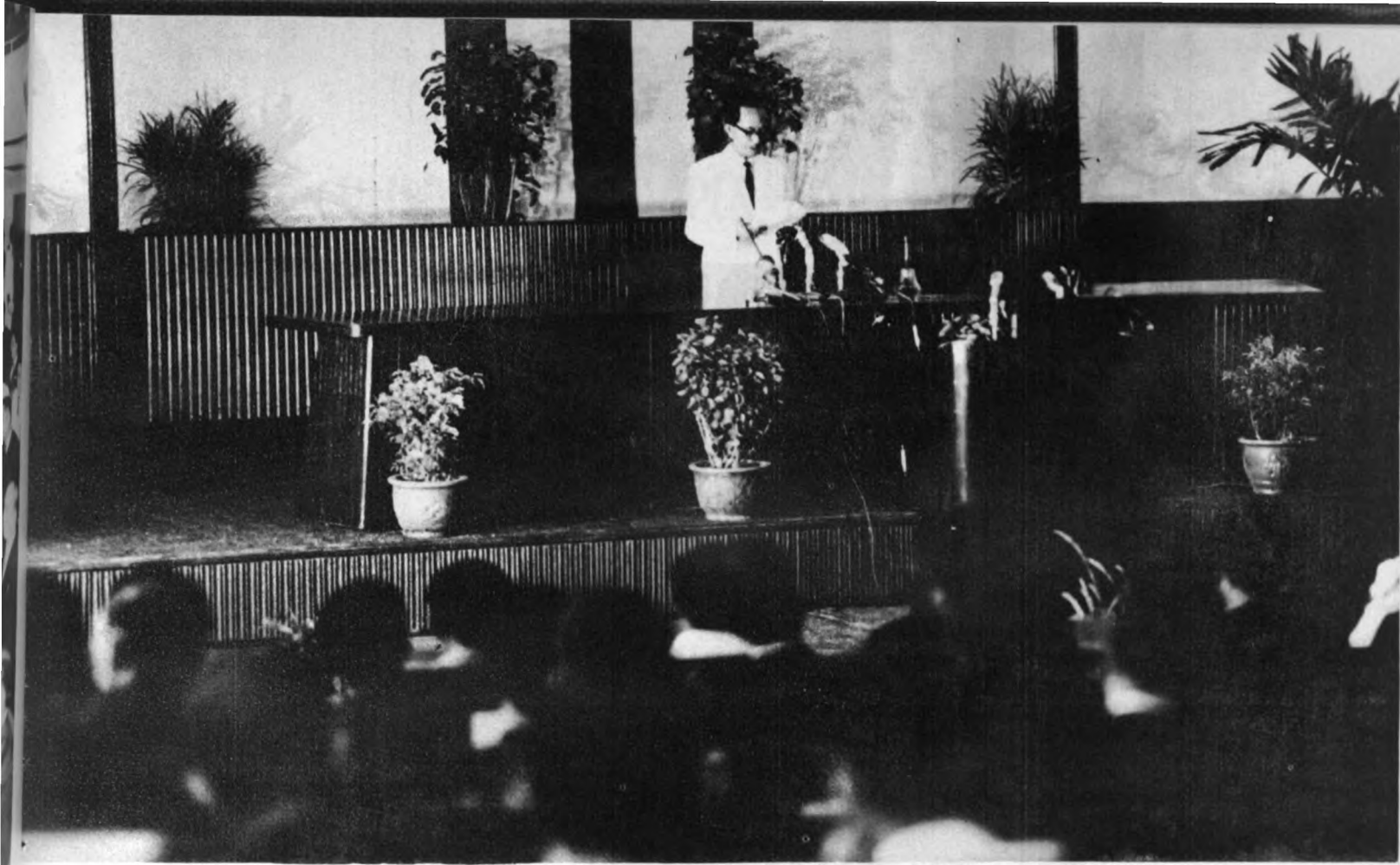
Saigon Lam-Son square



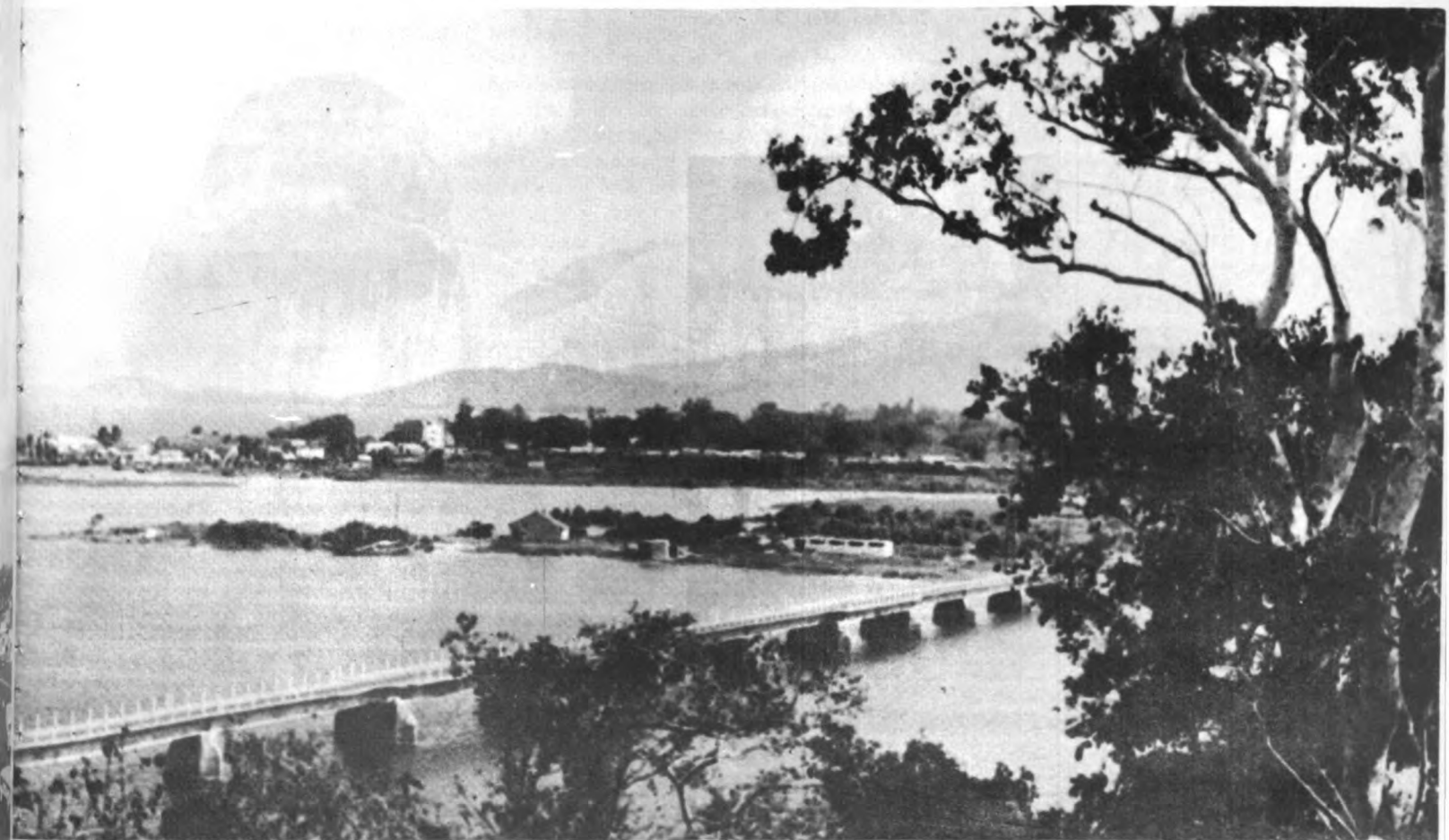
National Assembly House.



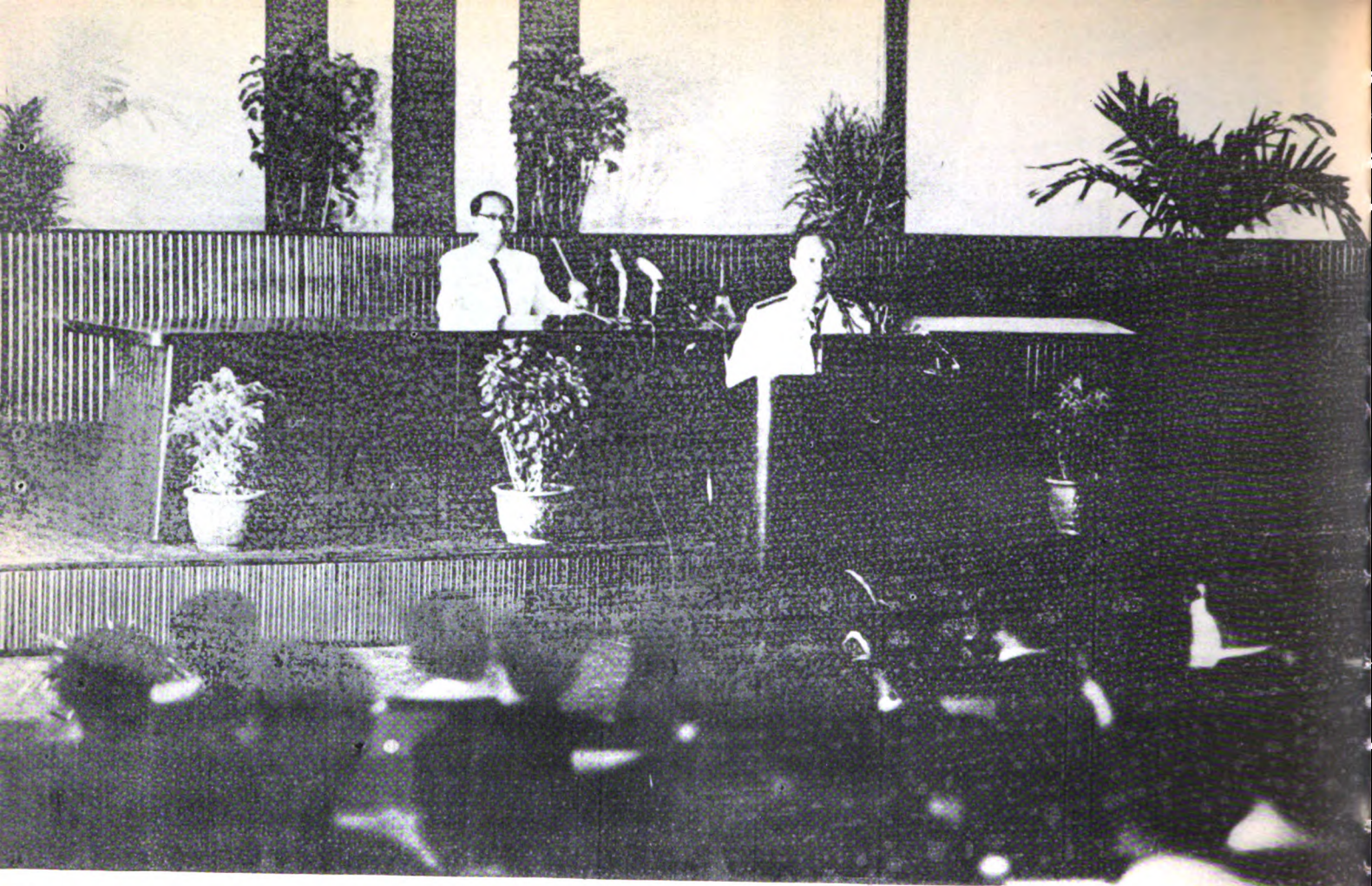
Saigon Central Bus Station



Opening ceremony of the Constituent Assembly. The dean is seen giving a speech.



Nha Trang scenic spot



Opening ceremony of the Constituent Assembly. Directory Chairman Maj. Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu is seen delivering a speech.



Rocky rock in Dinh Quan, Long Khanh province

THE «BLIND» ARE TO OPEN THEIR EYES SOON

By HA VAN LANH

In the well-known problem of hot conflict between South and North Viet Nam, the main difficulty consists in it that Communism has chosen the war instead of the peace.

As forever, the enemies of Freedom in the world used to adopt the method of violence of arms as a policy to conquer territories of underdeveloped countries. This irrational habit has pushed Communism to order North Viet Nam to make war and invade South Viet Nam under the label of the so-called « South Viet Nam Liberation Front » compelling South Viet Nam to take arms for legitimate defense. The invasion has started clandestine since the time when the ink of the signatures of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam between France and North Viet Nam was not yet dried.

As a fact, the Communists planned and gave orders to seize and dominate people they cannot rule when the Viet Cong who are simply the guerilla forces of Hanoi, obeyed them and provoked the war under the pretences of « Liberation » and « Freedom ».

But, day by day, even most credulous people in the South got to know how cupidly and criminally the Viet Cong liberate people's properties and lives. The single interminable chain of atrocities committed as yet by the Viet Cong against innocent women and children is more than enough to cause a nationwide horror. The « freedom » and « democracy » they are propagandizing very noisily are loaded with so a heavy burden that villages, roads, bridges, houses, churches, pagodas, temples throughout the territory of the Free South began to shudder and, for a great number, to fall down annihilated engendering the consequence of air retaliations on the Communist-held north sanctuaries. It is just only with a few V.C. promises of freedom and paradise that necks, shoulders and backs of Vietnamese Southerners nearly got broken down.

Through too long and increasing martyrdom imposed by that so-called « South Viet Nam Liberation Front », rural people in the Viet Cong-controlled areas arrived to realize that in the regime of « Communist Paradise », freedom and democracy mean nothing but mere words, unpalatable, void of sense, or something like booby-traps designed to capture people being blindfolded by vain glory or cupidity and enslave men of levity and inconsiderateness. In fact the right of freedom, if any, in Communist prison-world, is exclusively reserved to the Party ruling class and not to ruled collectivities. Men as individuals living there are nothing else but mere and simple tools good for production, ready to replace working burden beasts or carriage animals, good for slaughterhouses, especially in concentration camps.

After best experiences gained during the war — particularly after the very recent so-called « bloody struggling phases for freedom » in which the string was known held and pulled by the Viet Cong — all the misled simple-minded people have awakened and made a happy return to what they had been told to boycott, arousing the wonder of the whole world. Refugees, returnees, deserters, repentent wayward youths, strikers, street-demonstrators, fasters, all have cheerfully manifested their good will to share the common goals of the Government and people of Free South Vietnam that are aiming at reconstructing their wartorn Fatherland, fighting Communism and building democracy. All nationals now recognize that enemies of Freedom only could engender the bare effect of bringing about the war and the slavery and not at all the Peace and the Freedom they are longing for.

The recent successful September 11 Constituent Assembly elections carried out by the Government of the Republic of Viet Nam were to display a splendid proof for that general awakening of the people.

The 80,8% turn-out of voters participating in that electoral day despite threats, bombings, shootings, minings, grenade launchings, kidnappings, assassinatings and all kinds of all-out efforts by the Viet Cong to prevent voters from booths was a real challenge as well as a fulminating blow directed against the face of the Communists as a whole and their defeatist bootlickers as a part.

The violence of arms preconized by Communist aggressors after all has proved to be thoroughly useless before the Free South Vietnam people and army's firm determination to fight and build ; such is a fact nobody can deny.

But if the Communist North Viet Nam, notwithstanding that, persists obstinately in choosing the war as a continued aggressive means against our freedom-loving country, the last chance of Hanoi may be to hope the most big disaster of the whole world to supervene : the world war III.

The ambiguous desire, however, of the north Communists to prolong the Viet Nam war until 20 years so that the last north Vietnamese combatant may fall down as Hanoi has ridiculously stated, seems to mean something superfluous and unnecessary, because the compassion of our freedom-fighters of South Viet Nam toward their cherished North countrymen is deep enough to spare that unhuman intention and prevent the Peking-backed dictators from realizing that dark scheme of racial destruction. In addition, the North Vietnamese troops as a dominated class, need not fear the dictatorial regime of Hanoi to last until so a long time, as freedom and peace loving people throughout the world will soon come and help them fraternally on the spot to save themselves and our well-betoved fellow-compatriots now silently suffering there under dictatorial paws.

We beg to add in this connection that to the above case of benevolent liberation should some eventual interference venture to oppose conducted by the Hanoi well-known foreign masters, not « monthedly » as usual but « mannedly », it simply has the insignificant effect of indicating once again that the pityworthy inveterate error of anti-revisionist partisans about the « paper tiger » may still look like invincible somewhere beyond the bambou curtain when it is not really so. For, in that hypothesis, the fat guerilla warfare-professors of Hanoi still pretending to be able to become « grandiose chiefs » of Free South Viet Nam for its appetizing granary, may chance to find out once more and once for all that the true tiger in body is not at all made of paper.

Of course, as loyal freedom-fighters, we are all afraid of the futurely possible world catastrophe to be caused by the red ambitious aggressors now inclined more and more toward choosing the war instead of the peace ; nevertheless we are all convinced that there is no bigger misadventure to the humanity than that of the Communist dictatorial domination.

Consequently if there be people still not liking to open their eyes to see the light of the reason as the Reds do, we do believe that they would need also to have their eyes to be forcibly opened soon.

We and our people, as South Vietnamese citizens, have been living too longtime ago in an atmosphere of terror and unrest provoked by the Communists, we have the right to wish for a better world and hope that our generations be able to contemplate reappear the evocative and reassuring rainbow that formerly patriarch Noah stared at after the Deluge rather than to behold the red flag of Communism return onto our dear Fatherland.

It is well-hoped that those who don't like to see the bitter truth may open their eyes soon.



They are victims of the Viet Cong mining against a civilian public transportation bus in Phu Yen province killing 46 civilian passangers

**TO KILL
WOMEN
AND CHILDREN
IS
THE GLORY
OF
HANOI**



Viet Cong terrorists are sowing death and misery in South Viet Nam : A view of Vinh Hoi district (Saigon) in the wake of the fire set in April 1963 by Communist agents working for the Hanoi regime.

**SOME
PATTERNS
OF
VIET CONG
ATROCITIES
IN
SOUTH
VIETNAM**



This « South Viet Nam Liberation Front », bus-mining technique in Phu Yen province Feb. 14, 1966 affords to increase the barbarous glory preconized by Hanoi.



How the Viet Cong liberate the population of South Vietnam. They are victims of Viet Cong bus mining on Tan Tru route, Long An province

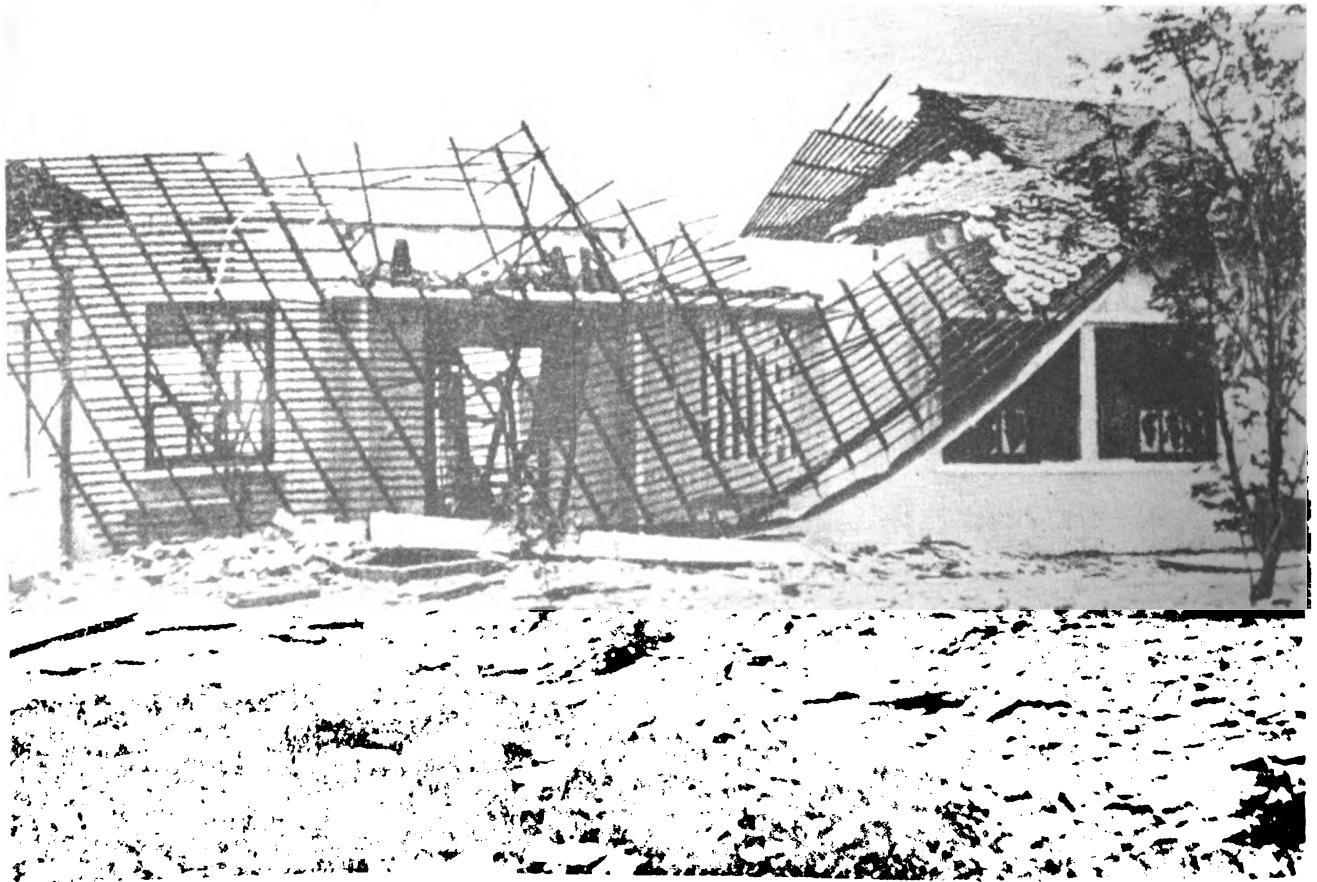


These innocent people are victims of the Viet Cong - busmining Liberation - in Phu Yen pro-vince Feb. 14, 1966.

SOME PATTERNS OF VIETCONG ATROCITIES



The « South Viet Nam Liberation Forces » throw their victims still alive on to a fire. A barbaric massacre of innocent women and children by the Viet Cong at the Sung Hieu camp for soldiers' families in Dinh Tuong province, July 20, 1966.



The maternity-hospital of My Phuoc Tây, Dinh Tuong province, destroyed by Viet Cong terrorists on April 8, 1971.



Miss Pham thi Doi of Binh Duong province savagely beheaded by Viet Cong terrorists.



This is how hopelessly the South Viet Nam Liberation Forces - liberate the population of South Vietnam. Farmer Vo Thanh Luong of Tan Hiep village, Kien Tan district, in Kien Giang province, brutally killed by Viet Cong terrorists.

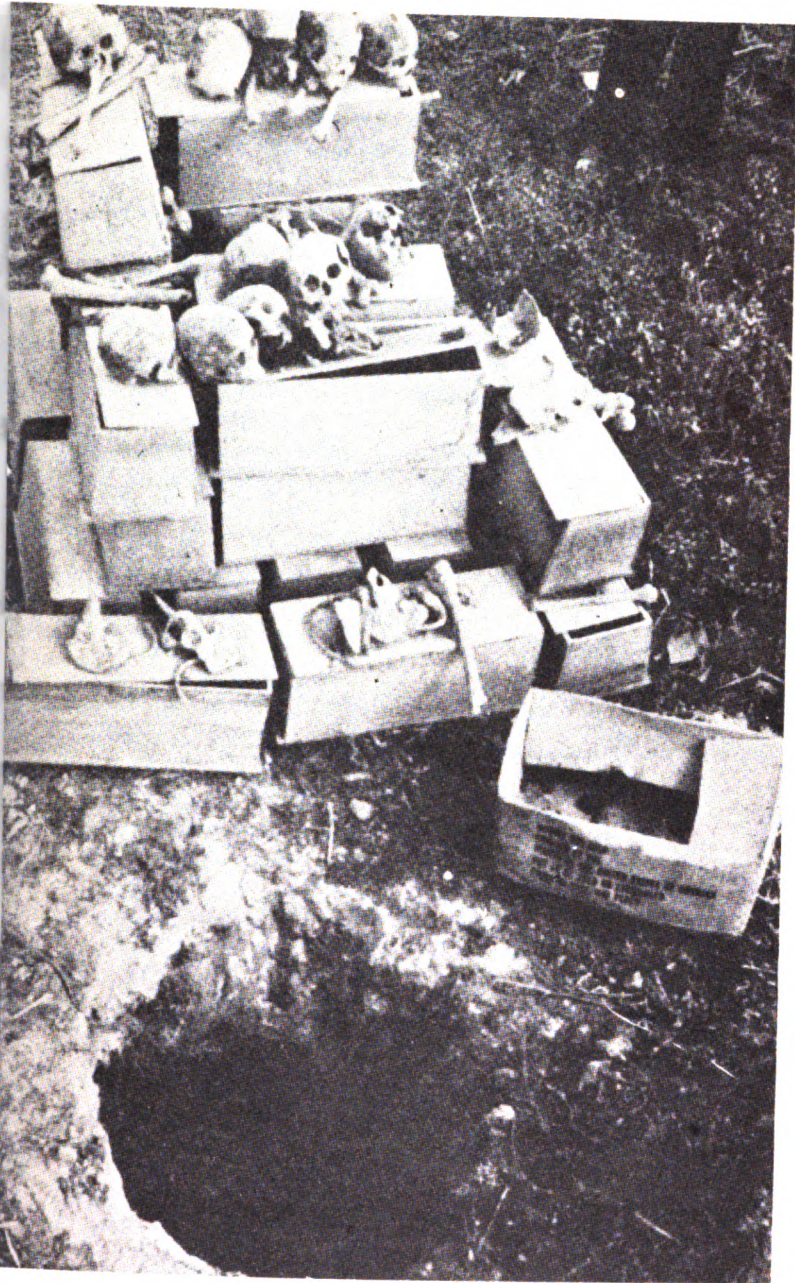


Frightly mangled corpse of a passenger of the Hiep Huu bus under the technique of mining by the Viet Cong terrorists.



Mr Hoang Tuong of Trieu Van village, Quang Tri province, savagely murdered by Viet Cong terrorist agents on April 9, 1964.

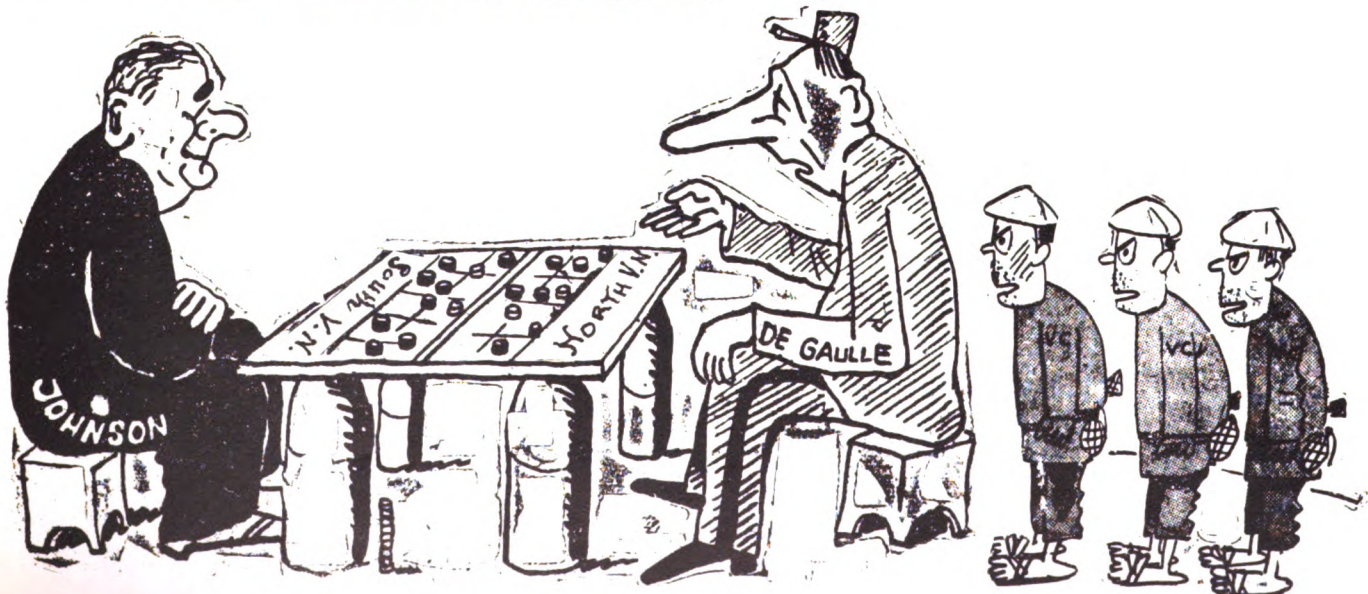
THE GLORY OF HANOI FORCES!



More recent terroristic acts of all kinds and sizes regularly perpetrated nearly every day throughout South Vietnam by that so-called «South Vietnam Liberation Front» against the civilian population of this country, are designed only to demonstrate the quite nearing completion of the HANOI SHAMEFUL DEFEAT.

Blood-thirsty Communist aggressors must expiate their crimes.

The South Viet Nam Liberation Forces bury their victims alive, publicly. Above photo show a common grave unearthed at Binh Duong province.



Johnson : — Fed up with your scheme, I want peace only !

De Gaulle : — Dites donc ! You have to withdraw all your troops first ! Otherwise, you are number ten...

MANIFESTO OF ASIANS FOR FREEDOM IN ASIA

We are Asians and we understand our problems and our demands. The demands are that man's dignity must be upheld, and that humanity, peace, equality, and freedom which constitute the four great pillars of life must be striven for and preserved.

As a result of wars and poverty, of cultural degeneration and of the corrosion of spiritual values, communism which runs counter to the fundamental interests of humanity has found favorable opportunity to burgeon on Asian soil. It has exploited peoples with its beastliness and defied humanity with its inhumanity, spread hatred and suppressed love, has chased after violent revolution and ignored peace, created unmerited prerogatives, and has forbidden equality, indulged in totalitarianism and suffocated freedom. This flood of communist calamity has inundated the entire Chinese mainland, half of Korea and half of Vietnam ; it has invaded Laos and South Vietnam, and caused damages in various degrees to other Asian lands. This rising communist flood, if left unchecked and untouched, will most likely inundate the whole of Asia.

But freedom is indivisible. All the various countries and peoples of the Free World share a common interest. Without a free Asia, it is incredible that America or Europe or Africa will remain free for a long time ; and vice versa.

Asia is now in a dangerous crisis.

If the people of the Free world including those in Asia should focus attention upon this crisis, face it squarely and make use of their cultural, moral, religious, economic, political, diplomatic as well as military potentialities then the situation can still be saved. Once Asia is saved, the Free World will be safeguarded.

On the other hand, if the peoples of the Free World adopt a hesitant and « watch-and-wait » attitude, it is quite possible that Asia will fall prey to Communism and the whole world will soon end in a catastrophe beyond description.

In spite of this crisis, however, Asia still has a bright outlook, which is based upon the present weaknesses of the Communists provided we can take advantage of them.

The Chinese Communist Party is the root of all evil in Asia ; the calamity it has wrought upon Asia and the world during the past decade is clearly known to everybody. As a result of its reckless and ignorant domestic policy, the wanton and ambitious Chinese Communist regime has utterly impoverished the Chinese mainland ; as a result of its bloody rule it has aroused stubborn resistance among the Chinese people ; as a result of its factious struggle for power, it has brought unrest to both the Party and the Red Army ; and as a result of its arrogance and conceit, it has become helplessly isolated in its international relations. The regime is virtually comparable to a withered leaf which will be blown to pieces at the slightest wind.

Now is the most auspicious time for us to wipe it off and destroy this root of all malevolence in Asia and the Free World. The present situation cannot but be described as extremely favorable to the Free World.

But if we left this golden opportunity slip away and we give the Chinese Communist a breathing spell, their difficulties (which are by no means insurmountable after all) might be gradually overcome, their production increased, and the people's livelihood somewhat improved, and their nuclear bombs might be ready for use. By that time, armed with nuclear teeth, the Chinese Communist would indeed become still more overbearing and ruthless and increasingly fewer people would dare accept their challenge. Needless to say, Asia would then be completely at their mercy and America, Europe and Africa would eventually be menaced by nuclear attack and invasion. Time undoubtedly is on the side of the Chinese Communists.



Before their release some of them look very embarrassed when answering questions of pressmen (see News on page 35)

We must, therefore, grasp immediately the present opportunity and give no time to the Chinese Communists to catch their breath and build up their strength.

Based upon the foregoing views and facts we draw and present our conclusions and suggestions as follows :

1° The Chinese Communist regime is far from being consolidated ; its weaknesses are characterized by its economic fragility, by the rebellious feelings of its people, by the restiveness of its military forces, and by the deadly feuds within the Party.

2° The Chinese Communist propaganda that they have completed their war preparations is nothing more than a bluff. Actually, their « combat-readiness » cannot stand any test. With a people that is highly rebellious, their so-called « people's war » is merely an air-castle, and their so-called « human wave » warfare is a mere figment of the imagination. For there cannot be any people's war without the full support of the people.

3° If the Free World courageously accepts the provocative Chinese Communist challenge and deals them solid and telling blows, the mainland people will immediately start uprisings all over the Chinese continent and the Chinese Communist regime will surely collapse like a house of cards.

4° Various quarters in the Free World should make good use of their cultural, moral, religious, economic, political, diplomatic and military forces and direct them against Communist China. While employing these forces, the Free World should apply well the principle of division of labor, especially with respect to the use of military forces, as certain Asian countries should shoulder comparatively heavier responsibilities than others.

5° Energetic, unreserved and all-out support should be given to the United States who leads the Free World in the War in Vietnam to safeguard and preserve freedom.

6° All the appeasement and pacifist ideas and utterances in Free World should be clarified and shorn of pro-Communist undertones. Such ideas are partly brought about through the efforts of the « united front » of the Chinese Communists who use their fellow-travellers in the Free World as their mouthpieces to propagate « wait-and-see » theories with a view to deferring our attack on them. On the other hand, such ideas partly come from the naive and immature « scholars » in the Free World itself, who indulge in wistful thinking, but possess neither real knowledge nor practical experience and who inadvertently become voluntary propagandists serving the Communists. From whatever source they may come, these appeasement and pacifist ideas and utterances are numbing the fighting will and confusing the reasoning power of the Free World. They are, therefore, all harmful and vicious.

7° To save Asia and gradually to liberate enslaved Asian people means to restrain and minimize the sphere of influence of the Communist bloc, the result of which will have a tremendous effect on future world situation.

To push on our efforts toward this end may well bring about a lasting world peace.

These conclusions and suggestions are crystallized from our bitter experiences and genuine knowledge of the enemy. For the sake of freedom in Asia and the Free World, and for the sake of the well being of the entire human race, we now raise our Voice to our international friends and appeal to their sense of reality, justice and right reason.



Ho Chi Minh : — *Is the whole South Viet Nam population you want to liberate, dear boss Mao ?*

Mao Tze Tung : — *Silly boy ! I mean the whole granary of it.*

MERDEKA



MERDEKA winning team back home in Saigon at Tan Son Nhut airport.



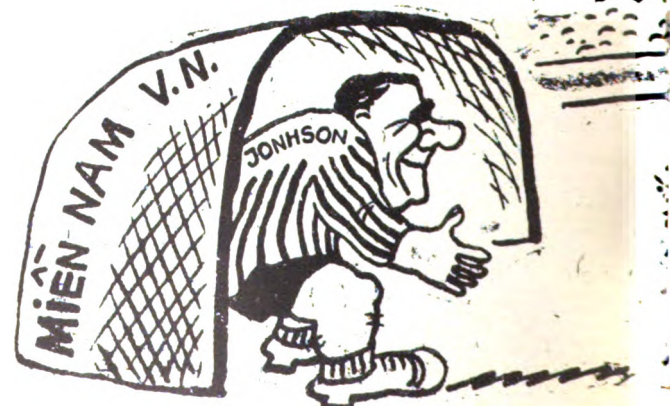
MERDEKA Tournament winners welcomed by people in thousands at Tan Son Nhut airport.



MERDEKA championship winning team members just back from Malaysia (August 31, 1966) at Tan Son Nhut airport in Saigon. Thousands of people around them shouting most cordial congratulations.



MERDEKA



And South Viet Nam e daily TU DO

WINNERS



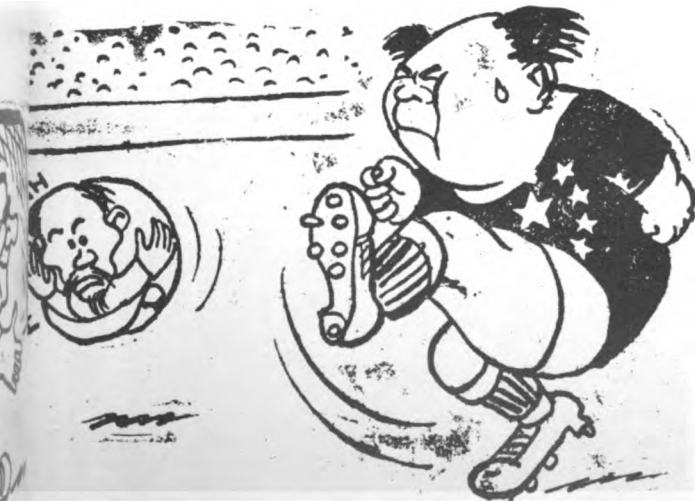
MERDEKA !



Victorious return : August 31, 1966



Joy and honor at a return.



Winners are honored duly and rightly

STATEMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM ON JULY 20, 1966

On the occasion of the anniversary of the partition of the country by the 1954 Geneva agreements, the Government of the Republic of Vietnam issued a statement denouncing the Communist invasion of South Vietnam. An unofficial translation of the statement follows :

The entire world realized that the present war in Vietnam stems from the Communist aggression.

More and more concrete proofs have testified day by day to this fact that even the communist countries themselves cannot deny, though they have tried hard to cover this aggression under resounding names.

Theoretically the July 20 Geneva agreements were aimed at ending a cruel war. But in reality the Communist took advantage of it in an effort to take over Vietnam and South East Asia. The signatures on the Geneva agreement were not yet dry when, with the help of the Viet Cong, men and weapons were infiltrated into South Vietnam in ever-increasing numbers to wage destruction, murder, ambush, attacks on outposts and terror on the civilian population. Then, later the so-called « South Vietnamese Liberation Front » was set up. Several divisions of regulars and thousands of tons of weapons were secretly moved into South Viet Nam in order to achieve the dark scheme of subversion.

Intensive fighting on divisional levels, with heavy weapons, everywhere in the Central highlands as well as in the Southern swamps, were proof of this mission.

Thousands of tons of captured weapons and ammunition at Vung Ro bay, at Bo De river mouth, plus thousands of prisoners and returnees originating from the North told about the invasion by the communists and the North Viet Nam Government.

The principle of no interference in the internal affairs of both countries specified in the 1954 Geneva agreement and acknowledged by international practice were blatantly and openly violated by the Communist and the North Vietnamese Government.



Mass-rally in Saigon to denounce the Communist invasion of South Viet Nam.



LET US FIGHT FOR FREEDOM !



War-wounded soldiers participating in the rally.



LET US PRAY FOR FREEDOM !

Facing this cunning scheme of « Thief crying thief » the Republic of Viet Nam was obliged to call for the help of the U.S. and of other allied nations so as to protect her freedom and independence.

The presence of the armed forces from allied countries in South Vietnam is only to help South Vietnam protect her justified self-determination and is not unlike the presence of allied soldiers in Europe during world war II and in Korea in 1950-1951. This requested presence never has an aggressive character as claimed by the Communist but aims entirely to help the government and people of the Republic of Vietnam protect themselves.

The bombing of military installations, communications axis and oil depots in North Vietnam by the U.S. and Vietnamese Air Force are necessary military measures to prevent North Vietnam from launching a massive invasion of South Vietnam with soldiers and weapons from the North.

With the peace and freedom-loving spirit the Republic of Vietnam and her allies are always ready to stop all military action if the Communist directed by the Northern government would agree to put an end to their ambition of forced expansion.

If the Communist Hanoi regime really wants peace and really cares for the country and the people :

— It must withdraw to the North all of its soldiers and political cadres now illegally operating in South Vietnam.

— It must dissolve the so-called « South Vietnam Liberation Front » and end all military sabotage and terrorist actions in South Vietnam.

— It must respect the spirit of the Geneva agreements so that the South Vietnamese people can decide about their lives by themselves according to democratic principles and without any interference from any source.

If these conditions are correctly achieved and efficiently insured so that the freedom and independence of South Vietnam can be secured, the U.S. and South Vietnam bombing in the North will immediately stop, the government and people of South Vietnam will ask allied forces to withdraw from South Vietnam so as to let the population in both areas decide for themselves and at the same time rebuild the nation in peace and security.

On the occasion of the signing of the 1954 Geneva agreement which partitioned the nation, the government and the people of the Republic of Vietnam again look to the Northern compatriots who are suffering under the Communist Yoke and more than ever realize the Red Chinese threat to take over South Vietnam and all South East Asia.

In the face of this, efforts to break the aggressive Communist scheme to restore peace and build the nation on the base of a true democracy.



LET US PRAY FOR PEACE !



PRIME MINISTER'S TELECAST MESSAGE TO THE NATION

In the night of August 25, 1966, Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky delivered a speech which was carried on both television and radio inaugurating the campaign for the election of the Constituent Assembly.

The speech was a report to the nation and people on the achievements of the War Cabinet since its takeover 14 months ago.

Following is full text of the Prime Minister's speech (Translation).

Dear compatriots,

The first thing I would like to say tonight is that I extend my sincere thanks to all compatriots throughout the country for their moral support and also to the leadership of the Government which I assumed more than a year ago.

Indeed, after 14 months full of difficulties, hardships and traps, if there had been no support and sympathy of people from all walks of life, with only my youthful enthusiasm, and my fervent love for the fatherland and my fellow country men, I am sure that I would have been overthrown by treacherous plots of the Communists and saboteurs.

14 months ago when the RVNAF placed their confidence in me and appointed me to assume the leadership of the nation, I received many burdens remaining from the former Governments.

At that time, the national situation was gloomy. On the military front the VC had begun their general counter-offensive. As for internal affairs, disturbances and divisions of religious groups caused confusion among the people. In the economic field, the enemy had begun their city blockade plot. In Saigon and other central provinces, supply routes were cut and the shortage of foodstuffs increased. What a miserable life for the people, especially for the laboring class, private and public servants, and militarymen.

To take charge of the leadership of a nation in such a situation, along with the inexperience of youth, I predicted that surely I would meet with many difficulties and hardships.

However, because of my beloved country, the people, and the confidence of my comrades-in-arms in me, I shouldered the heavy responsibilities. Today, after 14 months in power, it is with honor and happiness that I am able to report to my compatriots that I completed some parts of the duties entrusted to me by the Armed Forces and the people.

First, in the economic field, the present situation is far more satisfactory than it was 14 months ago. For example, the US dollar which was rated VN\$ 260 on June 17, is now rated at only VN\$ 160. The Hong Kong dollar which was worth VN\$ 43 in June 17, is now worth only VN\$ 23,60. The price of gold has also dropped from VN\$ 17,000 per tael two months ago to only VN\$ 9,000 today. As for primary foodstuffs such as milk, owing to the supply rationing system now in force, everybody can get milk at the official price without being compelled to queue for buying it as during the shortage period.

Pork, a primary concern among the housewives is the problem on which I was most often criticized. It happens now that the price of that meat has dropped from VN\$ 230 per kilo to only VN\$ 190. The supply of pigs to the capital which was 600 daily in the past is now 1,300 daily.

Cement and iron, basic building materials, now sell at official prices and will be allowed a free market in the near future. Iron bars which formerly were worth 40 piasters per kilo now sell at only 20 piasters.

On the other hand, the anti-inflation measures taken by the government two months ago have born fruit in a satisfactory manner. For instance, tax receipts over the two last months reached 4.3 billion thus enabling the government to refund to the National Bank a colossal 11 billion piaster debt.

The ownership programs for the benefit of the workers and peasants have been steadily implemented as well as the organization of cooperatives to supply food at official rates to public servants and military personnel. These programs will continue on a larger scale.

In a word, the economic situation has now actually been stabilized and I promise to the entire people, and especially the housewives, that in the months to come, with new efforts and new measures from the government and additional help from the friendly countries, we will no longer have to worry about economic problems.

Social revolution and revolutionary development were two other no less important fields of activity to which the government has paid particular attention to during the past 14 months.

As I mentioned earlier, the countryside is the basis of our victory. The communists have tried to use it to strangle the cities and defeat us. That is why the rural pacification mission has been put under the control of a brilliant general and an enormous amount of money has been reserved for the Revolutionary Development and rural pacification programs. The Revolutionary Development missions are actively being pushed forward throughout the country.

In the military field, we are winning on all battlefields, a reverse of the situation 14 months ago. We have pushed the communists back, little by little. The enemy death toll has reached 37,739 since early this year and we have seized 13,000 assorted weapons. At present, our armed forces are cooperating with the allied forces to exploit these victories and exterminate the enemy.

The VC cadres whom I had the opportunity to talk with during my travels throughout the country had very low morales and were in bad health. I am certain that they will not be able to stand what Ho Chi Minh calls « a prolonged resistance ». In the political field, there have been numerous disturbances during the last 14 months, particularly the one, which occurred three months ago which was the most serious. It was instigated by a group of elements who called themselves « the struggle committee » originating from central Vietnam. However, thanks to the support of the people and the solidarity among our leaders, our armed forces succeeded in clarifying the national cause. We have proven the good will and success of the « for the people » policy of the government, which won the support of not only the local population, but also of the free world's countries.

This helped us to overcome our difficulties and establish the present stability. However, the very first day when we came to power, we declared that in order to establish an ever lasting stability in this country, we have to prepare for a solid future Democracy.

In other words, it is necessary for us to have a government elected by the people. I think that only a government elected by the people has the prestige and power to settle the present situation and continue to carry out the development of our country and the struggle against the Communists. Therefore, at the beginning, we drew up a program by which to bring a democratic regime to our country so that we could later turn over the leadership to a popularly elected government. The first step toward this democracy is the forthcoming C.A. election. Representatives will be elected to establish a Constitution which will be the basis of our future democratic regime. The Constituent Assembly will be very important for our future in two ways.

— The first, As I have just told you is that we really need a strong government in the South in order to carry out our Revolutionary Development program and defeat the Communists.

Looking back over the past three years, after the National Revolution against the Diem regime, you will probably agree with me that there were six or seven alternate governments set up within a period of three years that disturbed the people's lives and made public servants and militarymen lose their ideals.

In the eyes of the world these changes and disturbances discouraged our allies. As for me, I think that the cause of the disruptions among individuals, parties, and religious was the lack of a government which was elected by the people. Any time a government was set up, there would be an opposition force which desired to overthrow it. This caused three years of disturbances since we didn't have any stabilization and the consolidation of the rear. Therefore, I ask the people to pay great attention to the importance of the forthcoming election. If we do not succeed in organizing and carrying out the C.A. election, in other words, if we do not succeed in laying a solid background for our future home we will never build a good house for our nation, and then disturbances will arise anew as in the past.

At present, some claim that the Army is not responsible to hold any position in the government and request that they withdraw and allow a civilian transitional Committee to take charge of the government. If that is true, I am sure that the military personnel can argue that those also are not deserving and have no right to govern the nation. or organize the C.A. election because those people as well as the army are not popularly elected by the people. Furthermore, as far as I am concerned, I always long for achieving a stabilized and solid background for the future of the nation so that I can return to my combatants. But even though I want to return to my own position in the Army at this very moment, I will not hand over the power to any individual, group or body which does not represent the whole people. I would commit offense to the nation and to the people if I acted in a contradictory way because I would have evaded my responsibilities. I will only turn power over to those who are elected and credited by the people ; and moreover, a second reason that urges us by all means to complete this election is the legislative character of the government in South Vietnam in the future relations with other free nations in the world. You all certainly have heard the communists spreading rumors saying this government is a dictatorial one and that Nguyen Cao Ky is a servant of the US imperialists. The reason why they have blatantly criticized and slandered me in such a way is because we ourselves were not even elected by the people but were just taking power in a rather special and rare circumstance in the nation's history.

South Vietnamese youths are compelled by the Hanoi-led Viet Cong terrorists to make a war that they don't like at all. But they are determined to accept the challenge and to win the final victory.



Therefore, to render the South Vietnam's regime a valuable and effective voice, that regime must be chosen by its own people.

Knowing our government's preponderance once a National assembly is established and once the constitution is created, the Communists are trying their best to sabotage our future election. There is another reason, of course, which cause; the Communists to do so : that reason is the Communists' intention to establish dictatorship.

As you have seen, if our Assembly takes shape, and at the end of the year we a Constituion, and at the beginning of 1967 we establish a popularly elected government, then certainly we will make great progress toward a truly democratic way of life for South Vietnam and the Communists with their dictatorial policy will have no chance for survival. Therefore, they will be determined to resort to many tactics to sabotage the achievement of a democratic regime in South Vietnam, and their first step will be to sabotage our Constituent Assembly election. Within the past twenty days, the Communists have increased their terrorism, assassination, kidnapping, liquidation and disturbances of camps and stations. I can give some examples like the explosion of the Hue charitable Bazaar last Aug. 17 which killed 21 persons and injured 155, the majority of whom were women, children and local inhabitants. I can add the burning of over 100 houses of innocent people living in the Tan Lap new life hamlet in Quang Ngai.

In conclusion, between July 31 and August 20, within twenty days in the Republic of South Vietnam, there were 28 sabotages, 21 disturbance operations, 37 assassinations and kidnappings, 11 burnings at new life hamlets and 183 disturbances of camps and stations. These actions prove that the Communists will resort to any and all means to sabotage our elections. But I can predict with certainty and promise all people throughout the country, that the government and the Army already have effective measures to stop the plots of aggression and will protect the security and freedom of all people from the Capital to the rural areas during the next election.

Dear citizens,

I have just outlined the achievements of the government under my leadership during these 14 months since I assume power, and I have just explained to you the importance of our first step toward democracy which is the next Constituent Assembly to be held on Sept. 11.

I might and that for the moment there are still a number of persons who, in their own personal interests are propagandizing that the next election will not be held freely and justly and that the present Military Government is dishonest. However, with all the honor of a soldier, I can assure you that the next election will really be the first step towards freedom and democracy of our country. That is that the forthcoming election will take place in a free and democratic manner, with the government abstaining from using any measures of coercion or pressure to help favorite candidates win seats in the Constituent Assembly.

It was just because of my being sensible to such concern on the part of our compatriots that I have in the recent weeks, given orders to the authorities from the central to the local levels, to held seminars on how to organize really free elections. Furthermore, we have seen to it that on election day, foreign observers will be on hand to follow the polling activities and check if there is any cheating. In addition, many representatives of various segments of the population, are being invited to participate in checking the voting operation. Thus, I am able to pledge to you all the entire people-that it will be the first time in our national history that we will have a truly free and democratic election.

All the necessary measures and directives have been issued to help preserve the impartial and democratic character of the election, but if it happens that there would be any case of cheating wherever it may take place, on the part of hamlet, village, city or provincial authorities, I ask you, compatriots, to inform me of it so that I can severely punish the authors.

In conclusion, I once again, thank all of our people, for the moral support we have received from them over the past 14 months and appeal to all of you, not to give heed to the deceitful propaganda of the communists as well as from the colonialist henchmen and those working for their own interests. Keep a serene mind and observe calm in assessing the situation and helping the nation in the path to freedom in the future.

The only hope I wish to express here is that the Assembly we will elect as the corner-stone on which to build our future democracy will be realized in a fair way and that, next year we will have under the new Constitution, a popularly-elected government at which time I will bid you farewell and return to my rank in the Armed Forces.



MID-AUTUMN FESTIVAL IN SAIGON



Mid-Autumn gift distribution to war-orphan students by Mrs NGUYEN VAN THIEU on Vo Tanh Street, TSN Sept. 27, 1966.

any time. But the Trung Thu or the mid-Autumn Festival is the day they like best.



The order first !



Little patient



I go to school

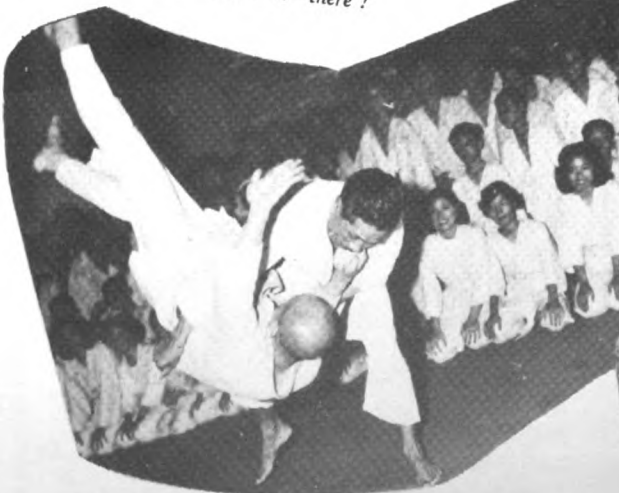


Be wise !



Pain ?

No care, grandmother is there !



Children like it much !



What do you sing ?

We pass our day-time with nuns temporarily when our daddies and mummies go earning our life...



Future freedom-fighters
The discipline before all.



Number one! we like it.



No pain at all!



Toward a bright future!
You must know how to live



I am afraid!



Mid-Autumn theatre for most innocent people: children.



Learning is playing

INFORMATION AND CHIEU HOI POLICY

In conformity with the war policy laid down by the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee, the Information and Chieu Hoi policy at the present junctures may be summarized as follows :

I - ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

The activities of the Information and Chieu Hoi Ministry will be guided by the 2 following principles : Unity of Command and Selection and Classification of Targets.

1) Unity of Command

The existing civilian and military information setups will be united in order to :

- secure policy unity ;
- make possible efforts and means coordination ;
- promote initiatives ;
- promote team spirit ;
- reduce waste.

The Unity of Command will help simplify the organizational structure and cut down red tape in the Information and Chieu Hoi Ministry.

2) Selection and Classification of Targets

Targets will be selected according to each phase of the situation and all efforts will be devoted to attaining these targets.

This will put the country on the offensive and help thwart all Communist schemes.

II - GENERAL POLICY

At the present junctures, the activities of the Information and Chieu Hoi Ministry are aimed at realizing the 3 following goals :

1) National solidarity

While the Communists spare no efforts in sowing dissention among the nationalists and take advantage

of the division among the nationalist ranks, the Government and the People of Vietnam will do their best to realize national solidarity.

Love and the National Cause are the main driving forces which are in a position to dispel prejudices and hatred and promote solidarity among the various strata of the people, groups and religions, between the Military and the Civilian, and between the Government and public opinion.

Only with National Solidarity can Vietnam win over the Communists and, at the same time, build Democracy.

2) Encouraging Dialogues

Once National solidarity has cleared the political arena of violence and hatred, a healthy atmosphere of free discussions and dialogues must be created.

Press conference by Brigadier General NGUYEN BAO TRI Minister of Information and Open-Arms on August 9, 1966.



DIRECTORY CHAIRMAN'S REPLY TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S MESSAGE

Following is the message of Directory Chairman Maj. Gen. Nguyen van Thieu sent to President Johnson on Sept. 13, in reply to his congratulation message on the success of the September 11 Constituent Assembly election.

I was deeply moved by the warm message you sent me through Ambassador Henri Cabot Lodge.

The people of Vietnam have indicated their admirable courage by turning out massively to vote to elect a Constituent Assembly, thus challenging openly the VietCong's threats.

The high number of voters has also demonstrated to the world opinion that the Communists have never controlled a large part of the population of Viet Nam, much less its hearts and its minds.

The Government of Vietnam is pleased, and greatly encouraged, by this show of confidence from the Vietnamese people ; it is determined, now more than ever, to carry on the task it has repeatedly emphasized upon, of achieving a truly democratic government, dedicated to the democratic way of life and genuinely responsive to the needs of the common man.

Because the Government of the United States of America has constantly, effectively and selflessly assisted the Republic of Viet Nam in its struggle to preserve its independence, I have a great pleasure to take this opportunity to renew to the American people and to the American Government my deepest appreciation. »

— Dialogues between the Government and Public Opinion : Understanding should be prompted between the Government and the People so that everyone could voice his aspirations and complaints. In the process, the Government will also be enlightened, and the respect by the Government of individual or groups interests and differences will be assured.

— Dialogues among the various political groups, with different affiliations, within the frame of the national Community. In the process, an exciting political atmosphere will be developed, thereby facilitating the democratization of the country.

— Dialogues among the various currents of thought, including the Communist and the defeatist ones. In the process, strayed people may be convinced to return to the right

path. At the same time, the cause of the Vietnamese struggle will be elucidated before world opinion.

Communists do not accept dialogues. Neither do they allow them to take place in their society which is a one-way one.

Encouraging dialogues in its people's way of life, the country will in fact establish a two-way current which will help promote mutual aid and cooperation between the Government and the People on the one hand and among the various groups of the national community on the other.

3) Coordinating freedom of knowledge with responsibility for the work done

Man has freedom of thought. This is an absolute and sacred right which, contrary to the practices in

Communist countries, should receive due respect from the State.

But man is responsible toward the Society when he makes use of his right to communicate his thoughts and to turn his thoughts into acts. The larger is man's power to communicate his thoughts, the heavier is his responsibility in the field of communication and action.

This democratic principle would guide the government and the press toward the abolition of censorship in the days to come.

And abolition of censorship would be the first major step toward freedom of speech.

This democratic principle would help us to build up a sound free press policy in accordance with the present state of war of the country and the progressive ideal of the people.

Some News and Facts in Review

VC war prisoners to be freed on July 20

SAIGON, July 15 — On the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the Geneva Agreement, the Vietnamese government has decided to free a number of North Vietnamese regular troop prisoners. They will be brought to the 17th parallel and will be allowed to go to the North or remain in this part of the country.

The government of the Republic of South Vietnam, in a letter sent to the International Red Cross representative in Vietnam, stressed the humanitarian nature of this generous act. The letter stated that the government of the Republic has always complied with the humanitarian principles of a civilized country regardless of the war being waged from the Northern regime which threatens destruction to the South.

The letter finally said that the Vietnamese government is pleased to share the Humanitarian ideals of the International Red Cross and will continue to contribute its part to the generous mission undertaken by this organization.

16 North Vietnam Pows released, 3 to remain in the South

QUANG TRI July 21 — In commemoration of the National Shame Day, July 20, the Republic of Vietnam government yesterday released 16 North Vietnamese prisoners of war at Gia Mon out post, near the 17th parallel, but 3 of them asked to remain in South Vietnam.

Secretary of State Dinh Trinh Chinh assistant to the Prime Minister representing the central government presided over the ceremony.

The three prisoners who asked for refuge in South Vietnam were Pham Van Dang, Nguyen Thanh and Pham Quan.

It was noted that the prisoners who were released were not met at the bridge this time by any communist cadres as happened in Jan. 1966. The prisoners did throw their clothes into the Ben Hai river as the others did seven months ago.

Before their release, the VC prisoners told a Vietnam Press correspondent that they had been well treated by the Republic of Vietnam authorities during their detention.

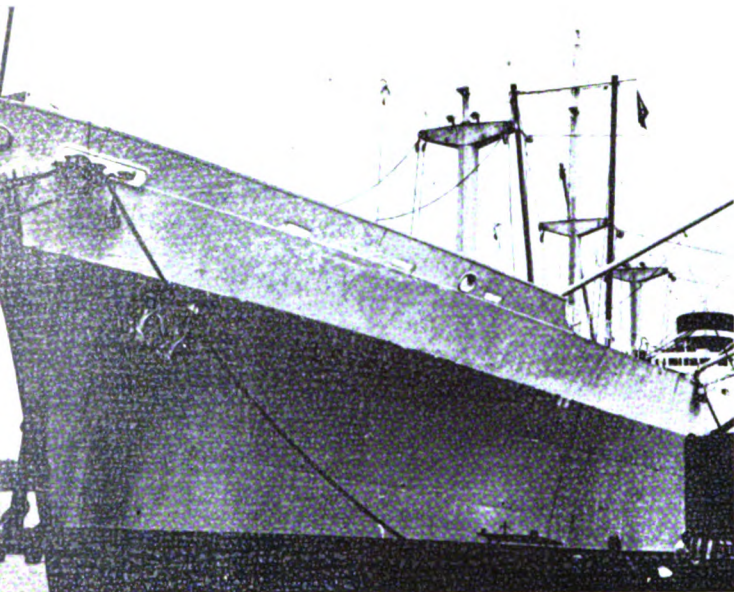
Almost all of them said that they had to go back to the North for fear that their families who remain there would get into trouble. They asked the newsmen not to mention their names.

The three prisoners who will remain in South Vietnam, said they realized that this part of the country has freedom and real democracy and they have decided to stay here regardless of their families who still live under the Communist rule beyond the 17th parallel.

National Shameday throughout the nation

SAIGON, July 23 — The National Shame Day on July 20th was solemnly celebrated at various provinces and cities throughout the nation with the local provinces chiefs presiding.

In each province, thousands of people from all walks of life held meetings to protest the VC, who acted in connivance with the Colonialists and partitioned the nation. This act has caused misery and sorrow to the Vietnamese people for more than a decade.



« Ulter Star » ship of Italy carrying frozen pork from Austria to the population of Saigon, at Saigon BACH DANG quay Sunday September 18, 1966.



Ceremony of North Viet Nam POWs releasing held on July 20, 1966 at Ben Hai river, Hien Luong bridge

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In addition, notables and civil servants also held meetings and adopted resolutions to express their hatred of the Communists and their loyalty to the Government and Armed Forces of the Republic of Vietnam.

City residents urged to denounce VC underground cadres

SAIGON, Aug. 10 — The National Police Directorate General has just issued a communique appealing to City residents to denounce the VC underground cadres who are planning to sabotage the forth coming Constituent Assembly election.

These VC cadres have had their henchmen working in various sections of the Capital, especially at the 5th, 6th and 7th precincts to distort the significance of the election, and spread rumours saying youths under 30 years of age who check their names on the voter-lists will be put into the army, the communique added.

The communique stressed that security forces are ordered to track down these subversive elements.

Finally, it urged all the people to inform the nearest security agent immediately these people are discovered. The communique also affirmed that informers will get sub-

stantial rewards and their names will be kept secret.

Viet Cong presented to public in Danang

SAIGON, Aug. 11 — The Da Nang Mayor Lt. Col Le Chi Cuong held a press conference at the municipal auditorium yesterday morning to report on the discovery of an important Vietcong cell and to present to the public 13 Vietcong agents disguised as members of the recent Central Vietnam Struggle.

The Danang Police director opened the press conference with these words: « In order to prevent the Vietcong from carrying out the plans, we rounded up all the Vietcong who had either directly or indirectly participated in the so-called « Revolutionary Struggle » movement in Danang. We have taken the occasion to disclose the VC scheme to the public. »

Once the activities of the struggle movement were abated, the Danang security forces after a period of investigation succeeded in rounding up all the members of a VC cell of the VC 5th Zone Committee whose role was to infiltrate the armed forces ranks for propaganda purposes

All the detainees have confessed activities and crimes.

The 13 Vietcong agents were

introduced to the public and newsmen both Vietnamese and foreign present.

Foreign journalists observe Constituent Assembly elections

SAIGON, Sept. 12 — Under the sponsorship of the Information Department and the Special Commissariat for Administration, yesterday morning a delegation of Afro-Asian journalists visited a number of voting booths in Saigon and Bien Hoa.

The delegation arrived in Saigon last week at the invitation of the government of the Republic, to observe the CA elections. They visited voting booths set up at the City Hall, Phan Van Tri elementary school (Cho Quan) and Trinh Hoai Duc Secondary school (Bien Hoa).

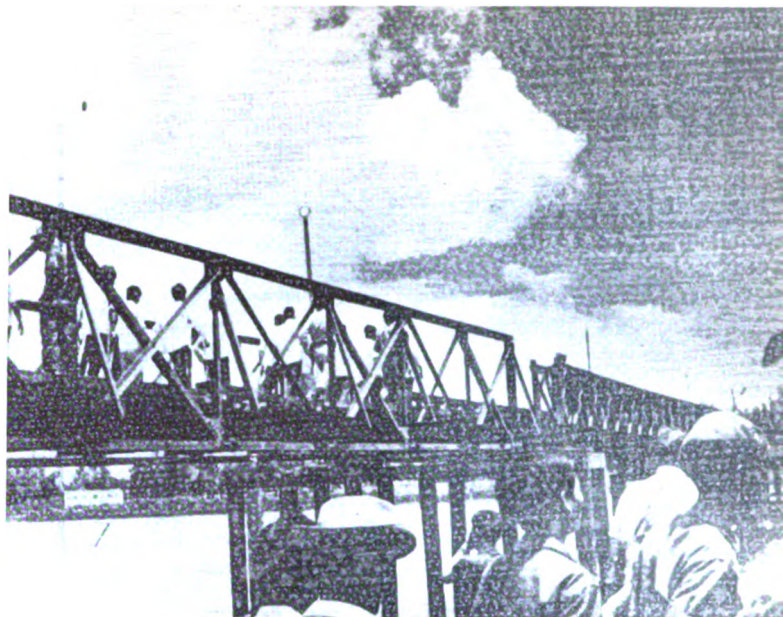
The delegation returned to Saigon at noon and attended a briefing on the elections held at Dien Hong Hall by the Information Department.

Gen. Vien meets with Navy personnel

SAIGON, Sept. 14 — Maj. Gen. Cao Van Vien, Chief of the Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces General Staff this morning, met with Navy personnel and informed them that he has been appointed Commander of the Navy by the National Directory.



POWs releasing ceremony near Hien Luong bridge.



The released POWs traversing the bridge to go North effectively.

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During the meeting, Gen. Cao Van Vien referred to the 11 leadership and command principles, which he said can be applied to any military organization. Gen. Vien also mentioned the Communists' strategies and noted that these strategies are based on those of Lin Piao a Chinese Communist Military strategist, which on a national level consist of encircling and strangling the city with the rural areas.

In terms of international or world Strategy the under-developed nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America serve as the rural areas which can be used as a springboard for the communists to encircle and strangle the powerful nations.

Also present at the meeting were Brig. Gen. Tran Thanh Phong chief of the General Staff Headquarters Third Bureau.

Philippine senator congratulates success of C.A. elections in Vietnam

SAIGON, Sept. 15 — Mrs Maria Kalwa Katigbak, Senator of the

Philippines yesterday sent to Directory Chairman Maj. Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu a message, congratulating « The splendid showing of your first election » and stating that « the future looks bright for Vietnam. »

In reply the Directory Chairman sent to Mrs. Katigbak a message of thanks which reads in full as follows: « I was deeply moved by the warm feelings and sympathy vis-a-vis the Republic of Vietnam and towards myself shown in your message. Sincere thanks and best regards. »

Dr Tran Van Do receives Afro-Asian journalist delegation

SAIGON, Sept. 15 — Foreign Minister Tran Van Do, yesterday morning received a delegation of Afro-Asian journalists.

On this occasion, Dr Do stressed that struggle of the Republic of Vietnam aims at protecting the freedom of the world not merely its own independence.

Referring to President De Gaulle's declaration advocating US withdrawal from Vietnam, Dr. Do said that De Gaulle was being unjust because the cause of the present

conflict lies with the Hanoi Government.

Thus, the presence of the Americans in Viet Nam is the result of the Communist aggression.

Dr. Do added that President De Gaulle recalled the withdrawal of the French Army from Algeria which put an end to the fighting. However, there is no similarity that can be drawn between the Algerian people's struggle for independence and the present struggle of the Vietnamese people to maintain their freedom against external communist aggression.

He predicted that by 1967 or 1968, if the Communists take over in South Vietnam, Thailand and Cambodia, World War III will break out as a result of the reaction of the free world.

The foreign minister also told the journalists that he had faith in the policies of the Americans since he had seen many achievements made by them in the past. He noted that the U.S. has given assistance to nations throughout the world regardless of whether they were friend or foe.



West Germany Aid Mission at Tan Son Nhut airport July 31, 1966.



Ceremony of handing over gift in medicine of the Republic of China to people of Viet Nam held in Saigon on July 21, 1966.

Deepest thanks to all loyal
FREE WORLD countries. Backed
 of **FREEDOM** in Vietnam must be
 Countries to ensure its victory.

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The Afro-Asian journalist delegation led by Mr. Buu Nghi, Manager of the National Press Center, included Mr. Corbellini (Atlantida Magazine from Argentina) Mr. Vural Kakmaci (Son Vardis newspaper from Istanbul), Mr. Federico Pascual (Manila Times) Mr. Francis Wong (Straits Times from Singapore), Mr. Mennon Sonny (from Radio Malaysia) Mr. Ramaswami (Hindustani Times of India), Mr. and Mrs. Richard Liscia (Tunisi newspaper) Miss Philippe Schuyler (Manchester Union Leader from the U.S.) and Mr. Messari (Al-Alam newspaper from Maroc).

Dr. Do later received the Korean delegation observing the Sept. 11. C.A. election which paid him a courtesy visit.

The Korean delegation including Mr. Youn, Young Ku Kim, Young Chul, Chul Mur and Cho Nam Wouk, was led by the Korean Ambassador, Shin Sang Chul.

RVN Consul general in Rangoon holds press coference on Sept. 11 election success

SAIGON, Sept. 15 — The Consul General of the Republic of Vietnam in Rangoon held a press conference

on Tuesday on the success of the September 11 Constituent Assembly election in Vietnam.

Following is the full text of a press release distributed to newsmen on this occasion :

The September 11 Elections for the National Constituent Assembly in South Vietnam were a great and comforting success. Impressive numbers of voters went to the polls in spite of communist terrorism and extremist Buddhist leaders' appeal for boycott. Since early morning polling stations were crowded with people waiting for their turn to fulfill their duty as citizens of a democratic country.

Incomplete results already showed that over 83.2 per cent of the 5,288,512 eligible voters participated in the elections. The most surprising results were obtained in Saigon (66.9 per cent), Hue (85.9 per cent) and Danang (81.2 per cent), the key cities where the Buddhist influence was believed particularly strong. No irregularity was reported. Independent observers were impressed by the sincerity and the democratic spirit of the elections and the calm confidence of the people. Communist terrorists were particularly active during the last 48 hours. The

electorate voted despite 132 Viet Cong incidents of tssror, sabotage and harrassment on Saturday and Sunday. The number of terrorist attacks almost quadrupled, particularly in the Saigon area where a hand grenade was thrown into a polling station and anti-elections leaflets signed by the city's Liberation Front were picked up by the police.

The above success of the elections shows :

1) The great confidence of the South Vietnamese people in the government. It is an overwhelming victory for the Nguyen Cao Ky government, an encouraging prospect for the future of the country.

2) The unpopularity of the communist warmongers. Terrorism instead of helping the communists has strengthened the anti-communist stand of the South Vietnamese people and reinforced their determination to fight to victory.

3) The effectiveness of the anti-terrorist measures adopted by the South Vietnamese Government. Communist sabotage and imperialist plots against the elections had been mercilessly crushed by the Army and the people.



Ceremony of giftdonation from Japanese Government to people of Vietnam held in Saigon on July 13, 1966.



Corean Health Mission welcomed by Secretary of State for Health Dr Nguyen ba Kha on July 18 in Saigon.

comrads' support and aid from the
y International Aids, the just cause
defended also by International Helping
Vietnam Fights and Builds

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4) The confidence of the people in the sincerity and the democratic spirit of the elections. Contrary to the Communist propaganda, it was not a trick or a comical show but an act of faith, an expression of the deep confidence of our people in the democratic traditions of their beloved Fatherland.

One remembers that observers from 40 friendly countries were invited to come to Vietnam to witness the elections and that over 500 newsmen and observers throughout the world accepted South Vietnam's invitation. It is particularly comforting to note that although no Burmese newsmen were sent to Vietnam, the Burmese people followed with great sympathy and interest the elections in Vietnam. News and photographs on the elections appeared daily in Rangoon's Newspapers. It is also of interest to recall that General Nguyen Cao Ky, Prime Minister of Vietnam, had several times affirmed that he would take all measures necessary to assure that the elections be entirely free and honest, and that all levels of the Vietnamese population be able to manifest their will.

Archbishop Nguyen van Binh receives Inter-faith Council delegation

SAIGON, Sept. 22 — Archbishop Nguyen Van Binh in a meeting yesterday with representatives of five religions at the Saigon Archbishop's office, said that he wished religious groups regardless of being Northern or Southern, would stay out of politics.

The Archbishop said he hoped that peace would be restored soon and that the people from the two parts of the country could reunite in love and peace.

Ven. Thich Minh Truc, supreme representative of the Buddhist church also said: « This generation is one of the most suffering generations of mankind. Only religion, love and unity can save them from the ocean of misery and war. »

He also suggested that representatives from the inter-faith council be sent abroad to create an echo throughout the world to bring about solidarity among religions and pave the way for peace in Vietnam.

Earlier, representatives of Caodai, Hoa Hao and Bahai religions also appealed to the government to encourage religious study by the

people and create a favorable atmosphere for religious devotees to contribute their part to social, cultural and charitable activities...

At the end of the meeting the representatives discussed the flood relief problem for victims in the western provinces.

Philippine senator hails C. A. election success

SAIGON, Sept. 22 — Mr. Fermin Caram Jr., a Philippine Senator recently sent a message of congratulations to Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky praising the success of the Sept. 11 election in Vietnam.

In his message, sent through the Vietnamese Embassy to Manila, Mr. Caram said, « the great success of the Constituent Assembly election proved that the Vietnamese people stand on the government side and long for freedom and independence. »

First C. A. session to be convened Sept. 27, 1966

SAIGON, Sept. 22 — Directory chairman Lt. Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu has signed a decree convening the first session of the Constituent Assembly next Tuesday Sept. 27, 1966.

The Constituent Assembly elected last Sept. 11 is composed of 117 deputies.



A reception in honor of the representatives of the Inter-Faith Council (five religions: Catholic, Buddhist, Cao Dai, Hoa Hao, Ba Hai,) was held last October in Saigon by Archbishop Sergio Pignedoli, Special Envoy of the Vatican, at the office of Mgr Angelo Palmas on Hai Ba Trung street.

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The City Council establishes flood relief committee for western provinces

SAIGON, Sept. 24 — The city council yesterday afternoon adopted the resolution of M. La Thanh Nghe to establish a flood relief committee for the western Provinces. M. La Thanh Nghe, chief of the city council's welfare commission was elected chairman of the flood relief committee.

The committee will launch a fund drive and collect food for the An Giang, Kien Phong and Chau Doc flood victims.

Thai foreign minister hails Sept. 11 C.A. election success

SAIGON, Sept. 24 — Thai Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman last week hailed the heavy turnout of voters at the South Vietnam elections, sources from Foreign Affairs Department said. The sources quoted the Thai Minister as saying :

« The election shows that the people of South Vietnam support the government and the Free World and that the people do not support the Communists.

« The elections demonstrate more clearly than anything else that the South Vietnamese people want free-

dom and do not want to live under Communist oppression. »

V.C. terrorism on election day protested to I.C.C.

SAIGON, Sept. 23 — The Vietnamese mission in charge of maintaining relations with the International Control Commission has just sent a protest to the Commission denouncing the blatant terrorist and sabotage activities against voting booth personnel throughout the nation committed by the so-called South Vietnam Liberation Front during the recent Constituent Assembly election.

In the protest, the V.C. terrorist actions were clearly cited as follows :

On Sept. 6, Viet Cong blew up a vehicle carrying six Revolutionary Development cadres on National route N° 1, near Phu Yen province, which killed four of the cadres and injured two others.

The same day, a bomb blast at a campaigning site in Hue killed and seriously injured 12 persons. Meanwhile in Saigon Mr Tran Van Nghia, a candidate found explosives and an intimidating letter from the VC in front of his home.

On Sept. 7, Vietcong tossed a grenade at a man who was posting election-campaign posters. The ex-

plosion seriously wounded three children standing nearby.

On Sept. 8, The Vietcong murdered the wife and three children of a civil servant in Kien Phong during his absence.

The same day in Saigon, they hurled a grenade in a three-wheeled vehicle while it was carrying slogans campaigning for the election.

On election day Sept. 11, VC opened automatic weapons fire at a group of Gia Dinh voters injuring four.

The same day, many voting booths in the Central areas were also mortared by the VC, which resulted in a number of persons killed and seriously wounded.

On behalf of the government of the Republic of Vietnam, the mission strongly protests the barbaric terrorism of the South Vietnam Liberation Front.

The Vietnamese mission claimed that the Hanoi regime be completely responsible for those sabotage actions which the Hanoi - directed VC cadres carried out, during the election period in South Vietnam.

The mission also requested the ICC to denounce to the world the above-mentioned brutal actions of the Communists.



The handing over of a message of Pope Paul VI by Archbishop Sergio Pignedoli to the Viet Nam's Inter-Faith Council representative Ven. Thich Minh Truc supreme head of the Buddhist General Church

★ NEWS AND FACTS IN REVIEW ★ NEWS AND FACTS IN REVIEW ★

Vietnamese Ambassador to Tunisia gives talk on Sept. 11 election success

SAIGON, Sept. 24 — Ambassador Le Ngoc Chan last Sept. 14 held a press conference at his residence in Tunis to report on the success of the Constituent Assembly election in Vietnam, sources from the Vietnamese Embassy in Tunisia reported.

Addressing the audience Ambassador Chan said that despite the war and terrorist action of the Viet Cong 81 per cent of the registered voters had cast their ballots and the elected Deputies were from various social strata.

The Ambassador stressed the election success was a concrete proof that smashed down the VC claim that they were controlling 12 million out of a total of 15 million people in South Vietnam. Besides, the success of the election has shown the determination of the Vietnamese people in the establishment of a strong and democratic regime. « The world now understands that we are determined to live in freedom at any cost » he added.

« Public opinion in the world over can see that we are facing an all —

out war staged by International Communism. We challenge the Hanoi regime to organize a similar election in the North in the presence of some 400 newsmen from throughout the Free World like we have done recently.

Ambassador Chan also appealed to all VC cadres to stop their barbarian terrorist activities and rally to the National Cause.

Attending the press conference were representatives of Tunisian newspapers and foreign press agencies, press attaches and Deputy Director of the United Nations' Information Center in Tunisia and Libya.

P.M. message to the nation on election success

SAIGON, Sept. 25 — Prime Minister Air-Vice Marshall Nguyen Cao Ky last night addressed the nation on a televised radio broadcast on the success of the Sept. 11 election.

Prime Minister Ky said the success of the C.A. election came out exactly like the government had promised previously and such an outstanding success could only be achieved with the active participation of the people.

He added that he has learned many good lessons from the great results of the election such as national unity, and harmony freedom democracy and especially the decline of communism which has been considered by many compatriots as well as many people in the world that it would never happen.

Prime Minister Ky stressed that there has never been such an unity and harmony among our people like in the last election day. We have shown our clear-cut stand to the world that we are determined to live in freedom, in democracy and get rid of every form of oppression, dictatorship and invasion coming from any direction whatsoever: atheist communism, colonialist imperialism, reactionary feudalism, especially communism which is a temporary reactionary force now on its decline.

The Prime Minister finally wished the spirit of the Sept. 11 election Day would remain for ever in the people's mind so that they can build an unswerving spirit and combine the entire people's force in this ultimate struggle against the Communists just like the indomitable spirit shown at the Dien Hong convention in the old days.

NHATRANG — A TOURIST WONDERLAND

Seasonally flocked with vacationers from all parts of the country, particularly traffic congested and smoggy Saigon, Nha Trang fully deserves its long-standing reputation as the best seaside resort and place for tourism in Central Vietnam.

About 350 miles northeast of Saigon, the tiny but prosperous city claims the fairest climatic conditions of any area South of the 17th parallel. Temperature in Spring and Summer is 21 degrees at the coolest and 33 degrees at the hottest. From Autumn to Winter, the difference is between 19 and 24 degrees.

Southeastern winds blow during the January-August period and Northern Winds the remainder of the year.

More than a health-resort, however, Nha Trang is above all a touristic attraction.

A part of the ancient Champa kingdom, Nhatrang is richer than any other area in historical vestiges and scenic spots.

The traveler who arrives in this city can afford an extensive excursion program. The main places of interest are :

The Cham Temples which are numerous in Nha Trang and neighbouring areas. The best known of these is the Thap Ba (Lady Temple group) located in the city's suburb. The four-tower group built on a hill, overlooks the Cai river and the sea. According to French archeologist Parmentier, the main tower was built by Cham King Harivarman the First, in the 9th century and the others probably in the 7th or 8th century.

The term Lady refers to Goddess Poh Nagar, the principal deity of Cham worship.

The Dien Khanh Citadel which is located in Dien Khanh and Dien Toan villages in the Dien Khanh district about 10 km south of Nha Trang are accessible by national route 1.

The citadel was built by warlord Nguyen Phuc Anh, ancestor of the Emperors of the Nguyen dynasty in 1793. It consists of an 8-meter high earthen wall with four monumental entrance gates, facing North, South, East and West.

It was erected on the pattern of the Vauban's Hue citadel but is smaller.

HON CHONG — Four km north of Nha Trang is the Hon Chong, a heap of rocky blocks standing at the foot of a hill bordering the sea.

The Hon Chong is a natural beauty spot which attracts nearly all vacationers their first day of arrival in Nha Trang.

The Ba Ho or Three Lakes Spring is located about 25kms north of the city. Its main attraction is the river which forks into three waterfalls each flowing into a lake.

SUOI TIEN Spring is a scenic spot, situated 25km south of Nha Trang for those who seek tranquillity

THE WHITE SAND BEACH — Is the most oft-visited place of all scenic spots around Nha Trang. The 100-meter wide and 2-km long beach is a continuity of the Nha Trang beach.

The sand is white and silky and cannot be found anywhere else along the coast.

Other places of interest are : The Nui Chua mountain in Dien Khanh district, the Tu Hoa Hill in Van Ninh district and the Burned Plain.

Nha Trang is also noted for the oceanographic Institute some kilometers south of the City.

NEWS AND FACTS IN REVIEW...

Constituent Assembly to open tomorrow

SAIGON, Sept. 26 — The inauguration ceremony of the Constituent Assembly will be held at 9 a.m. tomorrow at the National Assembly building, Lam Son square, sources from the special Commissariat for Administration reported.

On this occasion, Directory Chairman Maj. Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu, Prime Minister Air Vice-Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky and the dean of the Constituent Assembly will deliver speeches.

In addition to the newly elected deputies, members of the People Army Council, cabinet members representatives of the diplomatic corps, Armed Forces Congress, the

National Directory and representatives of various political civic and religious organisations will also attend the ceremony.

4 intellectuals involved in struggle movement released on bail

SAIGON, Sept. 29 — Four intellectuals detained by the authorities for their involvement in the Buddhist struggle movement in Central Vietnam last May have been released on bail according to sources from the capital security service.

They are Mr. Bui Tuong Huan, Professor at the Hue University Dr. Le Khac Quyen, chairman of the defunct « National Salvation

Committee » and Profs. Le Tuyen and Ton That Hanh.

According to the same sources, the four have to present themselves to the security service weekly for investigation.

« Vien Hoa Dao to open next week » — Ven. Thich Tam Chau disclosed

SAIGON, Sept. 30 — Ven. Thich Tam Chau, chairman of the Vien Hoa Dao, yesterday morning disclosed to newsmen at the Vung Tau airport that the Vien Hoa Dao will open either this week or next week.

The Venerable made the statement before leaving Vung Tau for Saigon by plane. Ven. Tam Chau is now in Saigon.

VIETNAM'S OCEANOGRAPHIC CENTER CONTRIBUTES TO BETTER ECONOMY IN SOUTH EAST ASIA

South Vietnam's Oceanographic Institute near Nha Trang is one of the largest centers for Marine studies in Southeast Asia.

Currently staffed by 60 Vietnamese, Thai, Japanese and American specialists, the Institute investigates all questions regarding seas or oceans.

Every year scientists from other countries come to work and study for extended periods of time.

Recently, the Institute collaborated with Thailand and the United States in a two-year expedition in the South China sea and the Gulf of Siam. In the near future, under the auspices of the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Institute will cooperate in another

expedition in the South China sea with Thailand, the Philippines, and Malaysia.

In one of the Institute's laboratories, a Japanese scientist and a Vietnamese technique are trying to grow various types of planktons, a small drifting sea organism which is one of the most important fish foods. If they succeed, plankton beds can be laid in the nearby coastal waters which will draw fish into the fishermen's nets.

In another laboratory, a Vietnamese scientist is making a study of marine plant life. As a result of a previous study, the laboratory has produced a food from sea plants which is now finding its way into the diet of the Vietnamese people.

The Institute also analyzes sea conditions, such as water temperature, the salt content, currents and tides. In the seismological laboratory, studies are being made of the geology of the sea bottom and the relationship between small underwater earth tremors and surface storms in order to facilitate predictions of typhoons.

The Institute's Fisheries Office analyzes fishing equipment and techniques to help fishermen improve their catches. It also tests fish products and publicizes new information of interest to fishermen.

Dr. Nguyen Hai, Director of the Institute, said he feels the Marine Research Center is making valuable contributions toward improving the economic life of South Vietnam and other Southeast Asian countries.

«As we expand our efforts and increase our knowledge, we will contribute even more,» he said.

THE

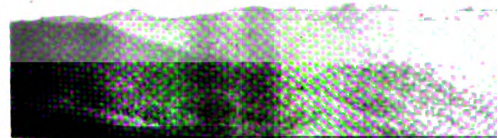
COUNTRY OF VIET-NAM



Sea-fishermen's departure on sampans hailed by a river-fisherman casting net.



From Lady Tower (Thap Ba) visitors can overlook the CAI river, the bridge - BONG - and the sea of NHA TRANG.



NHATRANG Oceanographic Institute

THE COUNTRY OF VIET-NAM



Well-known scenic spot of Quang Nam province.



Dalat spring



A car is seen rolling from Dalat town to Lien Khang aerodrome.



Cocotrees are found nearly every where in Viet Nam. Photo shows a village of Central Vietnam.



Vietnamese stars at a show in Saigon.



A domesticated elephant at a land development center of Central Viet Nam highlands.



A usual daily way of life of montagnard women in Highlands of Central Viet Nam : decortivating rice graciously with a big, long and round wooden stick called beetle. All of them have eagerly participated in the last Sept. 11 C.A. voting day.

HUMAN LOVE IN VIETNAM

By HA QUOC ANH

No normal growth without love, the saying goes.

When love there is, no distinction of class, age, race or sex is admitted. Since sentiment is a denominator common to human beings why to forbid people to love each other ? And why to restrict weddings as, for instance, between Vietnamese and American fellows ? But who dares to do so ? Hereafter a short explication.

At a given time, somebody has stated in a sudden manner that Saigon was a nest of prostitutes. Although ironical, such a private opinion of man has given rise to a storm among Vietnamese youths. Conferences held, public discussions opened and then statements ran out on the press as well as on the street, etc... The true origin was a lack of « BON TON » when a lack of « BON TON » appealed another lack of « BON TON » and so on... « Where there are Americans, the moral of the Vietnamese population spoils », so hazarded to complain some angry Vietnamese people at the sight of some indiscreet brothels emerging near some US troops camps... Both the first and the last have committed an error. But to err is human.

One day, a foreign personage so-and-so strolling about the Saigon TU DO street, met by the way a prostitute that gave him some gentle hints. He rose up his face toward the heaven : « Alas ! Saigon is a nest of prostitutes ? » he stated. The statement troubled nobody. But if Saigon students heard it themselves, they would have been foolish to keep silent. They had some reason to protest the man. More than that they would have vexed him. And if the Viet Cong know the event, they may take advantage of it and, by extension, push people to be against some foreigners and then to boycott all the foreigners who wander about !

Are the Americans bad ?

Are the Vietnamese « beaucoup mauvais ? »

One cannot and must not answer absolutely.

Kissing each other on the street is normal to Americans. But to Vietnamese, it is a dreadful thing. Although that gesture of displaying sentiment by Americans is disgusting for some Vietnamese, it is not a reason to condemn all the Americans of anywhere as regard to virtue or moral. Presently, at the St John Seminary on Saigon Cuong De boulevard n° 6, one can find Vietnamese and American virtue harmonize together. A US NAVY man is seen there praying fervently after he has terminated his military service.

Anyhow, the percentage of prostitutes found in Saigon is low comparatively with elsewhere. The virgin bashfulness of girl-students in Saigon is very high. They are esoteric, beautiful and sweet as are the majority of Asian girls.

By the way, the story of the TU DO street man reminds me of the story of an Elephant Toucher. A blind fortune-teller allowed for the first time to touch an elephant he never knows, ventured to grip the tail of the big quadruped when he exclaimed in a great emotion : « The animal looks like a broom !... » Naturally, he pulled out a fit of laughter. The elephant he stated about was known not to exist so far on the earth. By his loquacity, and precipitation to state, the blind fortune-teller in question was only a fun.

When some Vietnamese are Viet Cong, all Vietnamese are not necessarily Viet Cong. In syllogistic to be complete an extensive induction must be based on sufficient realities and facts.

Restriction when it takes place in conjugal matter between Vietnamese girls and American boys and vice-versa is rather the affair of some security and spying agencies or of some particular religious cases. With the exception of that, forbidding Vietnamese girls to love American men would be unhuman.

Likewise, prohibiting the weddings between American girls and Vietnamese boy-students would be not good. To say that all Vietnamese girls are prostitutes is not good also. Boycotting foreigners in matter of love is no less unhuman than stupid. Natural law is ever to be reckoned with.

Therefore, people are free to love.

« My love for you will never fail

« As long as a monkey has a tail

« And if that tail is cut in two

« That would not stop me from loving you.

Long live love !...



From this monocord, you can draw most heartfelt musical sounds that may evoke centuries of Vietnamese past old times, exciting extraordinary feelings of long unhappy loneliness blended with sorrowful expectation especially in those native Vietnamese who left their country living abroad for decades. It is called « doc huyen cam » (one string-instrument), most popular, cheap and easy to fabricate but very difficult to handle and control musically for inexperienced players. Best arouser of nostalgic feelings, it can be heard at every midnight over Radio Saigon (VTVN) presently.

MARSHAL LE VAN DUYET'S BIOGRAPHY



Saigon river viewed from Bach Dang quay.

The Marshal's ancestors originally came from the North. On their way to the South, they lived in Quang Ngai for some generations and then moved on to Mytho (now Dinh Tuong province) where they finally settled down. Marshal Le van Duyet was born in 1764 at Mytho. His father was Le van Toai and his grand-father Le van Hieu. In his youth he showed no liking for literature but devoted all his time practicing the art of self-defence. Animated by a high sense of duty, he joined those supporting Prince Nguyen Anh who later became Emperor Gia Long. He was then only a 17 years old youth but achieved great military deeds, destroying the Tay Son's navy at Thi Nai, conquering Phu Xuan (Hue) and seizing Binh Dinh after inflicting to the enemy a crushing defeat. He twice followed Prince Nguyen into exile in Siam. He succeeded in extending the Prince's rule over the whole of the Northern part of the country bringing about the unification of Viet Nam from Nam Quan at the border of China to Ca mau in the Gulf of Siam. Thus the patrimony of the Le became the land of the Nguyen. During the 24 years of raging war between the Nguyen and the Tay Son, Marshal Le van Duyet assumed command for nearly 22 years. Soon after peace was restored, the Emperor again gave him order to wage a war of pacification against Siam and Cambodia. He was appointed governor of the two provinces of Thanh Hoa and Nghe An in the North. He defeated 2 rebellions, by crushed a Cambodian uprising led a few Buddhist priests and pacified the Mountaineers (an ethnical minority) in Quang Ngai. His leadership commanded great admiration and wherever his troops passed, they were gloriously greeted by cheers. He twice assumed the

governorship of the city of Gia Dinh, from 1812 to 1816 and from 1820 to 1830.

With these numerous and remarkable achievements, it was not surprising to find his name becoming closely associated with such virtues as Intelligence, Courage, Devotion and sense of Duty. He dissuaded the Emperor from choosing Prince Dam as the Crown Prince. He prevented a Siamese invasion. He showed bravour and gallantry in his dealings with the French, saving the country from another war. He refused to prostrate before the young Emperor Minh Mang and did not hesitate to condemn to death Huynh Cong Ly whose daughter was enjoying the Emperor's favours. Always mindful of the weak and the needy, he set up pensions for widows and orphans. In time of peace, he demobilised his soldiers. He spared the Catholic and those enemies who surrendered to him like Le van Khoi, Do Hoanh, Tong Tra...

Marshal Le Van Duyet died in 1832 at the age of seventy. After his death, his adopted son Le Van Khoi protested against the misdeeds committed by Emperor Minh Mang and his officials by leading a rebellion which took the Crown 3 years to crush. The Emperor who has always been at enmity with the Marshal took this opportunity to retaliate. The sentence was harsh: Three generations of the Marshal were to be killed and his tomb was to be whipped a hundred times and to be locked up. An epitaph was erected, bearing these words « Le Van Duyet is punished at this very place ». This is but another testimony of the harshness of the feudal regime.

Ever since that day, rumour has it that lamentations and wailings are sometimes heard at night at his tomb. The Marshal's soul is hovering over the garden, punishing

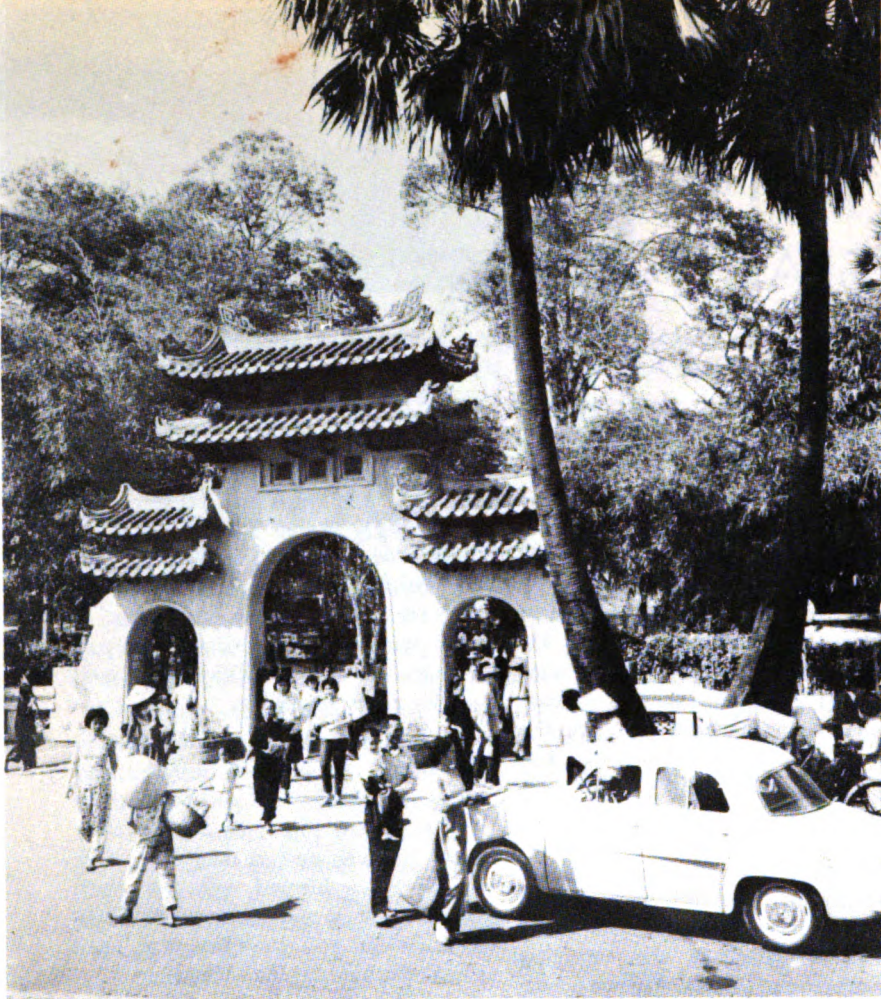
evil deeds and rewarding good actions. To substantiate these rumours, testimonies of his apparition and of his impartial justice are unsparingly given. This is the main reason which draws people around his tomb on propitious days to ask for his benediction. This is how people show gratitude and pay homage to those who have well served their countries.

His tomb was built at Binh Hoa Xa in the province of Giadinh in 1832. The Marshal's wife, presumed to be Do thi Phan, died soon after him and was buried near him. She is also worshipped together with her husband and Governors Phan thanh Gian and Le Chat who were close friends of the Marshal.

In 1841, Emperor Thieu Tri cancelled the sentence and decreed a pardon. The shameful epitaph however was not removed until 1849 when Emperor Tu Duc ordered it to be dug away and the Marshal's tomb to be looked after. A temple for his cult was also built in that year.

This royal decree was in force before the French occupation until 1862 when it was abrogated by the French. However a delegation was sent to them and before the insistence of the people of Gia Dinh, Governor Lacoste finally restituted the rights and obligations provided by the 1849 decree. Nevertheless they were circumscribed by tight restrictions which aroused much hostility. The upkeep of the tomb which was hitherto completely neglected induced people to pool their money into a special fund for the maintenance of this place of cult.

A society was formed, entrusted with the function of celebrating and observing the cult with the money contributed by the people of the province.



Gate of Marshal LE VAN DUJET's temple in Gia Dinh province.

This society which was according to the Decree entitled to act on behalf of the authorities of Binh Hoa village in ceremonial matters was further strengthened by a governmental act (of September 7, 1953) which once again emphasized its duties and rights in the light of those accorded to it by the above mentioned royal edict. (Nevertheless the situation has remained unchanged and similar to that which existed before 1953). On the 19th of April 1953, this Society was reformed in order that its activities might be more adapted to new circumstances and to the spirit of the time.

Visitors to this place of cult from parts of the world will feel that, although time flows by, and mountains and rivers are transformed the Marshal's fame remains unchanged in the heart of man. His tomb survives the ages, a symbol of his eternal glory and the temple of worship not only enhances the beauty of the province of Giadinh but also attracts worshippers and visitors. No one who passes by fails to stop to pay his homage to the Marshal's soul.

In 1894, under King Thanh Thai, Governor of the North Hoang Cao Khai, on a visit to the South had an epitaph erected glorifying the Marshal's name and extolling his deeds.

It has been rumoured that in 1095, King Thanh Thai, in exile paid a visit to the Marshal's tomb and, in forgiveness ordered its locks to be broken down.

His soul since then has rested in peace, and he is now to judges humanity with tolerance. He overlooks more readily man's misdeeds but he hastens to reward good actions That is why this place has become for the Vietnamese a tribunal of conscience.

His predictions have also proved to be correct, enhancing the prestige of his spirit. He foresaw peace in the early days of 1954. This had materialized into the Geneva settlement.

Q. A.



Visitors and worshippers at Marshal Le Van Duyet's tomb in a festival day.



Mopping-up operation on swampy lands.



(By Hoang Tho VAX)

Net drying