

MAY 4 1975

PRG Announces

3-Day Deadline

For Surrenders

Warns of Reprisals

From News Dispatches 3 MAY

The South Vietnamese Provisional Revolutionary Government Saturday ordered all members of the armed forces of the former government to present themselves with their weapons and other equipment to new South Vietnamese authorities by Tuesday. 6 MAY

A statement read over "Liberated Saigon" radio and monitored in Hong Kong said all who failed to comply with the order would face "severe reprisals."

The statement, issued by the administrative committee of the headquarters of the Liberation Army of the Saigon region, was broadcast at the end of the radio's daily program. It said that, although many officers, soldiers and technicians had turned themselves in to the new authorities in Saigon in the last few days, "this action is not yet complete."

Another Saigon radio broadcast monitored in Singapore reported that some 1,000 naval officers and sailors had surrendered to the new authorities and had brought with them hundreds of vessels from off-shore islands.

"They were treated with the lenient policy of the revolutionary government," the radio said.

Radio Peking, meanwhile, said in a broadcast monitored in Hong Kong that South Vietnamese workers have set up patrol guard units to protect several ports against sabotage. The radio said workers' units had been set up in Danang, Quinhon and other ports to repair the harbors and restore normal operations.

Workers in Banmethuot, Hue, Danang, Nha Trang and other cities had waged "valiant struggles against saboteurs and enemies of the people" to protect factories and public utilities, Peking radio said.

A massive social, economic and political reorganization seemed to be under way in South Vietnam, according to the various broadcasts. The Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported from Hanoi that a big

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problem facing the new government in Saigon would be to find jobs for about 500,000 former members of the armed forces.

Communications from Saigon to the outside world remained blacked out for the fourth day, and radio broadcasts have become almost the sole source of news from the capital. The French government in Paris said its Saigon embassy had reported that foreigners in the city were being well-treated.

One Radio Saigon broadcast monitored in Bangkok, Thailand, said that 5,000 persons had signed up for "Revolutionary People's Committees" in the area of Saigon, also named Ho Chi Minh City by the new government.

The radio said 3,000 workers had seized the headquarters of the Confederation of Labor, the umbrella organization for South Vietnam's unions. The broadcast said the confederation would be replaced by a "Liberation Trade Union."

The new government has already nationalized all farms, factories and businesses in the country and ordered the suspension of all published material not authorized by the new government.

The radio said printing shops were set up in Saigon for mass distribution of documents stating Vietcong policies.

The new government also began registration of all ships and boats and set up a maritime transport office where shipowners were ordered to register ocean-going vessels and river craft of 16 tons and over, the radio said.

Describing Hanoi's reconstruction program, the Saigon radio said the North Vietnamese government is building more hotels to accommodate people in the South who wish to visit Hanoi and other northern cities. Roads are to be built linking the South with northern cities, it added, and said the reconstruction programs would mean jobs—and longer hours—for all Vietnamese.

Saigon radio announced that Gen. Phan Van Tra has been named chairman of an 11-member committee for

the military management of the South Vietnamese capital. Tra was formerly head of the Vietcong delegation to military talks with the previous Saigon administration.

Meanwhile, the North Vietnam news agency reported in a dispatch monitored in Hong Kong that the first plane bearing the flag of the PRG landed at Saigon's Tansonnhut airport at noon Friday. 2 MAY

The plane was piloted by Le Dinh Ky, a veteran Vietcong fighter and a native of Danang. The pilot was quoted as saying:

"I have taken part in the resistance war for 22 years. Today I have the honor to fly this first plane of the revolution to the heroic Ho Chi Minh City."