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Collection/Office of Origin: Bush, George H.W., Collection
Series: Personal Papers
Subseries: China Files, Subject File

OA/ID Number: 25879
Folder ID Number: 25879-011

Folder Title:
Canton and Hong Kong Trip April 1975 - Unclassified

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	6	22	2	3

FONG YUEN-MOW
MANAGER

CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE (H.K.) LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
CHINA TRAVEL BLDG.,
77, QUEEN'S ROAD C., HONGKONG,
TEL. 5-259121

BRANCH OFFICE
ALPHA HOUSE
27-33 NATHAN ROAD, 1ST FL.,
KOWLOON, TEL. 3-667201

Return to → Mr Bush

Dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Cross
For Mr. and Mrs. George Bush
US Liaison Office, Peking
Friday, April 18, 1975 - 8:00 o'clock
Residence - Informal

Mr. and Mrs. Bush

The Consul General of Viet-Nam
and Mrs. Vuong Hoa Duc

The Consul General of Germany
and Mrs. Richard Breuer

Dr. and Mrs. Li Choh-ming
Chinese University of Hong Kong

Brigadier R. G. Lewthwaite, O.B.E., M.C.
Director of Protocol
and Mrs. Lewthwaite

Mr. and Mrs. Louis E. Saubolle
Bank of America

Mr. and Mrs. C. Y. Tung
Island Navigation Corporation

Hosts

sts

Return to

Jim Bush

Guests from PRC Organizations Attending April 17, 1975 Reception

Bank of China

1. WANG Te-yin, Secretary to Manager, Hong Kong Branch of Bank of China:

44 years old, born 1931 in Shanghai where he attended secondary school. Graduated from Ts'ing Hua University, Peking, in 1953. Has been with Bank of China at least since 1960. In November 1966 he was transferred to the Hong Kong Branch of Bank of China where he has continuously held the position of Secretary to the Manager. Married and has two children, aged six and 13. His wife came to Hong Kong in November 1974 and she works for Ming An Insurance Company in the Bank of China Building. Their children are still in Peking.

Mr. WANG speaks English which he learned at the Peking Foreign Languages Institute. Mrs. WANG does not speak English.

2. CHANG Chi, Acting Manager, Hong Kong Branch of Bank of China:

57 years old, born 1918 in Foochow, Fukien. Arrived in Hong Kong in 1954 as a sub-manager of the Bank of China. In 1955 was Chairman of Nanyang Bank, Hong Kong. Appointed acting manager of Bank of China, Hong Kong in 1957. It is not known if he remained continuously in Hong Kong as acting manager of the Bank of China since 1957. He is a member of the Chinese Communist Party and is held in high regard by the party.

He speaks very little English. It is not known if his wife, who is assistant manager for personnel affairs, Bank of China, Hong Kong, speaks English.

China Resources Company

1. KAO Shang-lin arrived in Hong Kong in December 1973. He is Deputy General Manager of China Resources Company, which is basically responsible for coordinating PRC trade activities in Hong Kong. Mr. Kao has served in Germany in the early fifties, in Switzerland (1956-64) and Sweden (1966-69). He is 61 years old, married, and his wife is present in Hong Kong. Her official capacity, if any, is unknown. For some time Mr. Kao and MAI Wen-lan both had the title of Deputy General Manager. With the departure of MAI in late January 1975, Kao became the number two man in China Resources. Kao speaks Mandarin and English although he is apparently not comfortable in the latter language.
2. YEN Chen-wen is the Assistant Manager of the Finance Department of the China Resources Company. He is a graduate of the Kwong Wa University in Shanghai and has worked for China Resources in Hong Kong since 1954. Mr. Yen has been a member of several overseas delegations sponsored by China Resources and reportedly speaks good English. He is 53 years old, married, and his wife is a teacher at the Hsiang Tao Middle School.

China Travel Service

FONG Yuen-mon is the General Manager of the China Travel Service in Hong Kong and has been employed by the China Travel Service since before World War II. He took over the Hong Kong Office in 1949. Mr. FONG is 65 years old, married, and reportedly speaks Mandarin, Cantonese and English.

New China News Agency

1. PAN Te-sheng is Chief Editor, Foreign Affairs Section of the New China News Agency in Hong Kong and has been associated with NCNA/Hong Kong since 1950. Mr. PAN is 53 years old. Mr. PAN has more important functions than his title alone would indicate, including frequent contact with press and diplomatic circles and liaison functions with the Hong Kong Government. He reportedly speaks good English.
2. CHU I, Deputy Director, New China News Agency, Hong Kong: 53 years old, born 1921 in Kwangtung. In late 1940's CHU was sent to Darien on recommendation of CHOU En-lai to handle arms production for the East China Army. During this time he was also Chief, East China Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party. From 1950 to 1953 he was associated with the Central and South China Military and Political Council and the Central-South Military and Administrative Committee. In these positions he was concerned with heavy industry production, and in 1957 he was named assistant to the Minister of Power Equipment. In 1963 CHU was a Departmental Director of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission. In 1964 he was a member of a

party of officials which visited the PRC Embassy in Cambodia for inspection purposes. . CHU was a State Council official in 1965. Despite the Cultural Revolution, he was still active as an official in China in 1968. CHU arrived in Hong Kong in March 1973 as Deputy Director of New China News Agency, and reportedly is responsible for Australian affairs.

3. T'AN Kan aka TAM Kon aka Arnold TAM aka TAM Ting Kon, DPOB: 13 November 1920, Hong Kong (age 54). Assistant Editor-in-Chief, New China News Agency, date of appointment 1946. Engages in United Front work among non-Chinese.

From the desk of

GEORGE BUSH

HM

1) Schedules

2) lists etc

File GB trip to
Hong Kong

Dr. & Mrs. Kenneth K. L. Hui
request the pleasure of the company of
Ambassador & Mrs. George Bush
and party
to Boating Picnic
on Sunday 20th April '75 at 2 pm
at "Pinecrest"
65 Repulse Bay Road, R. B. L. 411

R.S.V.P.

Tel. H.K. 92247
or H.K. 238711
P.T.O.

*To remind Invitation per Kid Hong
Mr. W. Martin*

LOUIS E. SAUBOLLE

Vice President
And Asia Representative

BANK OF AMERICA

Asia Representative Office
St. George's Building, 17th Floor, Ice House Street, Hong Kong
Tel.: 5-226558, 5-227421, 5-236181



ISLAND NAVIGATION CORPORATION, LTD.
HONGKONG EXPORT LINES, LIMITED



CAPTAIN JOHN N. TUANMU

SUB-MANAGER
GENERAL ADMINISTRATIONS DEPARTMENT

HUTCHISON HOUSE, 11/F-12/F
10, HARCOURT ROAD,
HONG KONG

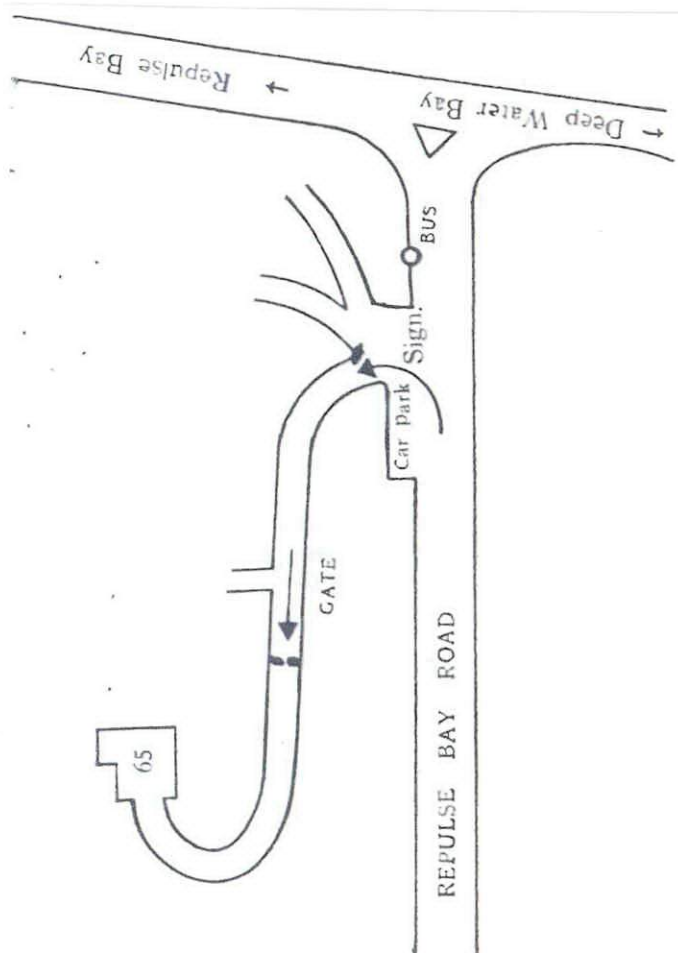
TEL: 5-264111
5-264141
TELEX: 73219 & 73108

端
木
寧

香港夏慤道和記大廈十一、十二樓
電話：五二二六四一四一

蘇
白
爾

香港雪廠街聖佐治大廈十七樓
電話：
五——二 五——二 五——二
五——二 三——六 一——八 一



American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong meeting with
Ambassador George Bush, Head of United States Liaison
Office in Peking.

A G E N D A

1. APCAC Meeting in Manila
 - a) AmCham Hongkong position on Sino-U.S.
relations and non-governmental
bilateral trade agreement with the PRC.
 - b) Reasons for inclusion of paragraph
recommending President Ford visit Taiwan.
2. Ambassador Bush's opinions in regard to a Sino-U.S.
non-governmental trade agreement.
3. President Ford's trip to Peking and ongoing
Sino-U.S. relations.
4. The effects of the China visits of Congressmen Albert
and Rhodes.
5. Peking's attitude towards events in Indo-China and
the possible effect of these events on Sino-U.S.
relations.

Hong Kong, April 18, 1975

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

AMBASSADOR BUSH

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1975

- 1000 - Arrive at Hong Kong border from Canton
- 1030 - Cross border at Lowu on Hong Kong side
(DPO and Mrs. Getsinger will meet)

Travel by Consulate car to Hilton Hotel
(Reservations for Room 2242)
- 1130 - 1200 - Arrive Hilton Hotel (Control Officer POL Harter will meet)
- 1230 - Luncheon at Hilton Hotel
(Lunch will be stag or mixed with Getsingers and Harters attending) If stag, men will be at Hilton Grill Room. If mixed, all will be at Eagle's Nest. If stag, women will lunch at Eagle's Nest.
- 1415 - 1445 - Meeting with Consul General Cross on Inter-Post Relationships at ConGen
- 1445 - 1530 - Meeting in ConGen Conference Room with all ConGen Officers on Sino-American relations
- 1530 - 1600 - Meeting with Section Chiefs of USIS, POL/ECON
- 1600 - 1645 - Press
- 1645 - 1715 - Meeting with Mr. R. W. Lundeen at ConGen
(President, Dow Chemical Pacific, Ltd.)
- 1715 - Return to Hotel
- 1810 - Depart hotel for reception at Consul General's residence (Mr. Harter will escort)
- 1830 - 2000 - Reception - Guest list attached (1)
- 2000 - Dinner (to be arranged)

1. Connally
2. Coopers - Macaulay
re Wise

American News Media Representatives
Invited to Ambassador Bush's Background Briefing
(April 17, 1975, 1600 - 1645)

1.	Rex Ellis	-	ABC
2.	Bob Liu	-	AP
3.	Eddie Wu	-	Baltimore Sun
4.	Dick Threlkeld	-	CBS
5.	Paul Strauss	-	Journal of Commerce
6.	Bob Elegant	-	Los Angeles Times
7.	Don Oliver	-	NBC
8.	Frank Ching	-	New York Times
9.	Robert Shaplen	-	New Yorker
10.	Rick Smith	-	Newsweek
11.	Arnold Abrams	-	Seattle Times
12.	Wong Bing Wong	-	Time
13.	Peter Kann	-	Wall Street Journal
14.	Jean Wong	-	Washington Post
15.	Al Kaff	-	UPI



Department of State

TELEGRAM

UNCLASSIFIED

Classification

R 030551Z APR 75
FM AMCONSUL HONG KONG
TO USLO PEKING 3859
BT
UNCLAS HONG KONG 3482

FOR BUSH FROM CROSS

E.O. 11652: N/A
TAGS: OTRA, PER, CH
SUBJ: TRAVEL OF MR. BUSH

REF: PEKING 536

1. RESERVATIONS REQUESTED REFTEL CONFIRMED AT HILTON.
2. APPOINTMENT FOR CALL BY YOU ON GOVERNOR SET FOR 2:30, FRIDAY, APRIL 18.
3. HAVE ARRANGED RECEPTION FOR YOU 6:30-8:00, THURSDAY, APRIL 17 AT RESIDENCE; ALSO DINNER FOR YOU 8:00, FRIDAY, APRIL 18 AT RESIDENCE; SHOULD WE INCLUDE MR. AND MRS. BEMISS AND MR. A MRS. BRYAN?
4. PLEASE LET US KNOW EXACT ARRIVAL TIME SO WE CAN MAKE ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET. LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING YOU.

CROSS

BT
3482

late
arr
Mr & Mrs Bemiss &
Mr. & Mrs. Bryan
arrive Hong Kong on April 18th at 10:40 p.m.
on NW 9

UNCLASSIFIED

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
HONG KONG, B.C.C.

PRINCIPAL PERSONNEL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

<u>Position</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	
		<u>Office</u>	<u>Residence</u>
Consul General	Charles T. CROSS	5-239011	
Deputy Principal Officer	Norman W. GETSINGER	ext. 297	5-96359
Administrative Officer	Donald E. RAU	298	5-96478
Chief, Commercial Section	Morris ALLEN	238	5-531256
Chief, Economic Section	Linwood R. STARBIRD	287	5-222994
Chief, Consular Section	Willard B. DEVLIN	311/293	5-246349
Chief, Political Section	Wever GIM	212	5-530523
		284	5-96014

MILITARY LIAISON OFFICE

Defense Liaison Officer/ Naval Liaison Officer	Cpt. Keith V. JOHNSON	224	5-243352
Air Liaison Officer	Col. Henry D.H. CHIU	300	5-96493
Army Liaison Officer	Col. Richard E. GILLESPIE	226	5-221220

U.S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Department of Justice

Special Agent-in-Charge, Drug Enforcement Administration	Keith S. SHOSTROM	214/365	5-920137
Officer-in-Charge, Immigration and Naturalization Service	H. Ted PRICE	262/337	5-457978
Legal Liaison Office	Roderick V. PRECHTL, Jr.	282	5-931045

Export-Import Bank Rep.

Joseph RAND	355	5-96878
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Foreign Agricultural Service
Officer

Harold C. CHAMPEAU	271	5-458323
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Public Affairs Officer - USIS

Ivan IZENBERG	255	5-96685
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U.S. Treasury

Senior Customs Representative	Lawrence K.Y. LEE	243/244	5-920444
Regional Treasury Representative	Edgar J. GORDON	286/292	5-246855

February 1975

Dennis Hunter

FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

HONG KONG

POLITICAL SECTION

The Political Section analyzes and reports political developments in the domestic and foreign affairs of China, Hong Kong and Macau. The Section also translates selections from the People's Republic of China publications for the use of government and academic research specialists

COMMERCIAL/ECONOMIC SECTION

This Section reports on commercial and economic conditions in China, Hong Kong and Macau. It is also responsible for the promotion and protection of U.S. commercial interests. Particular emphasis is placed upon the expansion of U.S. exports to Hong Kong and the facilitation of trade with China.

CONSULAR SECTION

Citizenship and Passport Unit

In addition to providing passport and citizenship services to the estimated 6,000 American citizens residing in the Colony, the Unit also extends services to the transient visitors in Hong Kong having a claim to United States Citizenship.

Visa Unit

Accepts immigrant and non-immigrant visa applications and issues or refuses visas based on a determination of an applicant's eligibility under the law.

Special Consular Services Unit

Provides welfare and protection services, services to vessels and seamen, assistance in matters relating to the deaths and estates of American citizens in Hong Kong, and delivery of U.S. Treasury checks to Social Security and other Federal beneficiaries.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

The Administrative Section operates as a service organization supporting all U. S. Government activities within the Consulate General. It is responsible for management, budgetary and planning functions. This includes preparation of administrative support agreements, control of funds, the general physical operation of the Consulate General and supervision of various units within the Section. Included are the General Services, Personnel, Budget and Fiscal, and Communications and Records Units. The Administrative Officer acts as Post Security Officer. Also operating under the aegis of the Administrative Section are regional elements of the State Department Office of Security and the United States Marine Corps.

MILITARY LIAISON OFFICES

The Air Force, Army and Navy Liaison Offices (with the Naval Liaison Officer having been appointed as the Defense Liaison Officer) perform the normal functions of military attaches, adjusted to the special reporting and other requirements of this post

U. S. INFORMATION SERVICE (U. S. Information Agency)

American official information and cultural programs for Hong Kong are the responsibility of the U. S. Information Service. USIS operates the American Library in Pacific House; publishes a monthly Chinese magazine (World Today) which is sold throughout Southeast Asia and Taiwan, as well as locally; runs a Chinese language book translation program, which has produced 600 titles over the past 20 years; produces and distributes a Chinese language press packet; and edits and distributes Current Scene, a monthly newsletter in English, Spanish and French for specialists in Chinese affairs.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURE SERVICE (Department of Agriculture)

The representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture are responsible for two main functions:

1. Analyzing and reporting on significant developments in the agricultural economy and agricultural trade of the People's Republic of China and the possible influence of those developments on U. S. agricultural trade with the PRC and the rest of the world.
2. Analyzing and reporting on the agricultural market situation in Hong Kong and developing market opportunities for U. S. agricultural products through trade contacts and through trade and consumer promotional efforts carried out in cooperation with U. S. agricultural producer and trade associations.

REGIONAL TREASURY REPRESENTATIVE

The representative is concerned with:

1. Economic and financial trends affecting the balance of payments of People's Republic of China, East Asian countries, and Hong Kong with the United States and Japan, especially new trading patterns, the effect of exchange rate realignments, and the flow of direct investment, commercial and public credits.
2. The relationships of the same countries with the World and Asian Development Banks and the International Monetary Fund including arrangements for international monetary and development cooperation.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS (Treasury Department)

Represents the U. S. Bureau of Customs, the U. S. Secret Service and other Treasury law enforcement groups in East Asia. Primary functions are to prevent the international movement of illicit merchandise to the United States and to advise manufacturers, exporters and other interested parties regarding legal requirements relative to shipping merchandise to the United States. Inquiries are conducted relative to the classification and value of merchandise exported to the United States and any fraud committed against the revenue of the United States by exporters and importers.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION (Department of Justice)

In foreign areas, DEA is the accredited U.S. agency for contact with foreign law enforcement officers on narcotics, marijuana, and dangerous drug matters. DEA has, as one of its principal missions, the detection of persons in foreign countries who might transport contraband drugs to the United States. To accomplish this mission, DEA agents work closely with foreign law enforcement agencies. The DEA agents assigned to Hong Kong are responsible for the areas of Hong Kong and Macau.

LEGAL LIAISON OFFICE (Department of Justice)

Works in support of the Federal Bureau of Investigation jurisdiction in the United States. In the field of criminal investigations it acts in liaison with the Hong Kong police both requesting and providing assistance in matters of mutual interest.

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE (Dept. of Justice)

Receives and adjudicates petitions and applications for benefits under the immigration laws filed by United States citizens and resident aliens who are temporarily within the jurisdiction of its office; authorizes the conditional entry of refugees into the United States if it is established they fled from a communist or communist-dominated country or area; advises State Department posts in the area on matters pertaining to the Immigration and Naturalization Service; and acts as liaison between the Hong Kong immigration authorities and the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the United States on matters pertaining to deportation of aliens.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

The Export-Import Bank of the United States is an independent agency. On a case by case basis, it authorizes direct credits to foreign purchasers, guarantees payments, insures against commercial and political risks, and operates a large number of other financial programs to expand exports of goods and services from the United States. A regional Vice President, based in Hong Kong, represents Eximbank in Asia.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. and Mrs. Bush, Mr. and Mrs. Bemiss
Mr. and Mrs. Bryan

DATE: 4/19/75

FROM : Lucy Locke *llh*

SUBJECT:

Herewith your passports, health cards and tickets as follows:

Mr. & Mrs. Bush	air tickets	Canton/Shanghai	4/22/75
		Shanghai/Peking	4/24/75
Mr. and Mrs. Bemiss	(train tickets	Hong Kong/Canton	4/21/75
Mr. and Mrs. Bryan	(		
	(air tickets	Canton/Shanghai	4/22/75
	(	Shanghai/Peking	4/24/75

Also cash balance -

Mr. & Mrs. Bush	HK\$ 20/-
Mr. & Mrs. Bemiss	HK\$ 20/-
Mr. & Mrs. Bryan	HK\$ 20/-

Consulate vehicles will be at the HK Hilton at 0930 on Monday, 4/21/75 to take you to the railway station. We are going on summer time as of 0300 4/20/75.

Have a pleasant voyage!

✓ Flight 353 ETA Shanghai 1830
" 152 " Peking 1355

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE
AMBASSADOR AND MRS. GEORGE BUSH
APRIL 17 - 21, 1975

Accommodations: Hilton Hotel Telephone 5-233111
 Room 2242

Consulate: 26 Garden Road Telephone 5-239011

<u>Consulate Officers:</u>	<u>Office Ext./Home Telephone</u>
Consul General and Mrs. Charles T. Cross	Ext. 297/5-96359 or ext. 377
Deputy Principal Officer and Mrs. Norman W. Getsinger	Ext. 298/5-96478
Administrative Officer - Mr. Donald E. Rau	Ext. 238/5-531256
Press Attache - Frederic Fisher	Ext. 255/5-746954
Control Officer - Dennis Harter	Ext. 310/5-228259
Marine Duty Guard	Ext. 230
Motor Pool	Ext. 319

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

AMBASSADOR BUSH

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1975

0850	-	Depart hotel for Australian Commission (Mr. Cross will accompany)
0915 - 0945	-	Call on Commissioner White of Australian Commission
0950	-	Depart Australian Commission for Japanese Consulate General (Mr. Cross will accompany)
1000 - 1045	-	Call on Japanese Consul General Hara
1050	-	Depart Japanese Consulate General
1100 - 1200	-	POL/MIL Conference at Consulate
1245	-	Mrs. Cross and Mrs. Bush will meet at Consulate General for departure to Government House
1300 - 1430	-	Luncheon with Governor and Lady MacLehose
1430 - 1500	-	Call on Governor or return to ConGen
1500 - 1600	-	Meeting with Executive Council on China Commerical Relations (American Chamber) in ConGen Conference Room
1600 - 1800	-	Tennis (mixed doubles) Hong Kong Country Club
1815	-	Return to hotel
1945	-	Depart hotel for dinner at Consul General's residence
2000	-	Dinner with Consul General and Mrs. Cross (guest list attached) (2)

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

AMBASSADOR BUSH

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1975

Day open

SUNDAY, APRIL 20, 1975

1:30 Meet to go on boat

MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1975

- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| 0830 | - | Depart Hilton Hotel for Railroad Station
(Mr. & Mrs. Cross will accompany) |
| 0926 | - | Train departs for Lowu and border crossing |

R E S T A U R A N T S

The following restaurants are known for their quality and specialities and are, therefore, considered favorites of members of the American Community. Reservation advisable.

Kowloon Peninsula

Telephone

JADE GARDEN RESTAURANT - Star House, Salisbury Road

(3)-661326

Near Star Ferry. Excellent Chinese cuisine.

GADDI'S - Peninsula Hotel

(3)-666251

Probably one of the finest restaurants in the world! If money is no object, this is the place to go.

VERANDA RESTAURANT - Peninsula Hotel

(3)-666251

Excellent food at moderate plus prices.

CHESA - Peninsula Hotel

(3)-666251

Truly Continental atmosphere. Excellent Swiss specialities.

HUGO'S RESTAURANT - HK Hyatt Hotel

(3)-662321

Excellent Swiss and Bavarian food. Good decor, very expensive.

CHINESE RESTAURANT AND NIGHT CLUB - Sheraton Hotel, 20 Nathan Road

(3)-691111

Good Cantonese food.

SAN FRANCISCO STEAK HOUSE - 67 Peking Road

(3)-671240

A short walk from the Star Ferry. Excellent steaks - expensive.

GOLDEN CROWN RESTAURANT - Nathan Road

(3)-666291

HK\$2.00 taxi ride from Star Ferry. Excellent Chinese cuisine, continuous Chinese floor shows with music in between for dancing.

NOTE - Chinese menu consists of a variety of courses shared between the group of diners rather than individual choices. Normally the menu should average one course per person, but when the group is larger than six or seven, a slightly reduced number would be sufficient. Following are dishes generally favored by westerners:

Sweet and sour pork
Chicken and walnuts/cashew nuts
Sharksfin soup
Chicken and corn soup
Egg Fu Yung

Beef saute with green peppers/celery
Prawn/Garoupa cutlet (served with sweet
and sour sauce)
Stewed mushrooms with seasonal greens

One can generally get a better idea of specialities of the house by consulting the captain.

Hong Kong Island

Telephone

MANDARIN HOTEL - Connaught Road, Central

(5)-220111

On the top floor there are two excellent restaurants - the Harbor View and a Chinese Restaurant (Man Wah). Deluxe atmosphere, food and prices.

CAFE D'AMIGO - 17 Percival Street, Wanchai

(5)-764025

A good steak house in the heart of Wanchai (the world of Suzy Wong). Excellent atmosphere with a Portuguese flavor. Prices moderate.

JIMMY'S KITCHEN - Hong Kong China Building

(5)-235826

One of the oldest and most famous restaurants in Hong Kong. Great food, moderate prices, European cuisine.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL - Repulse Bay

(5)-92211

About 25 minutes from the Star Ferry - taxi ride approximately HK\$8.00. Excellent food.

LA BELLA DONNA RISTORANTE ITALIANO - 51 Gloucester Road

(5)-280182

Good Italian food and atmosphere.

HILTON GRILL - lobby of the Hong Kong Hilton Hotel.

(5)-233111

SAVOY NIGHT CLUB & RESTAURANT - Luk Hoi Tung Building
(Queen's Theater Building)

(5)-227128

Good Chinese food, swinging music for dancing. Floor shows.

SIAM BIRDS' NEST RESTAURANT - 55 Paterson St., Causeway Bay

(5)-775436

Specializes in Swatow food.

JADE GARDEN RESTAURANT - Connaught Center
(next to Star Ferry)

(5)-238811

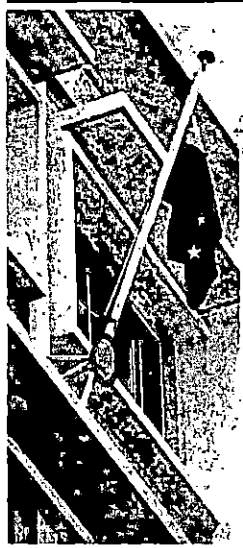
Good Cantonese food and atmosphere.

NEW AMERICAN RESTAURANT - 179 Wanchai Road

(5)-750458

Specializes in Peking dishes. Moderate prices.

HM
same
personal
please ch



The Cambodian flag was still flying outside the Consulate-General here, hours after the Government in Phnompenh surrendered to the Khmer Rouge.

Flag is still flying

The Cambodian Consulate-General in Hongkong was still functioning yesterday afternoon.

The Cambodian flag was flying outside the mission, on the fifth floor of the Lee Gardens Hotel, Causeway Bay, but its doors remained locked. Reporters were refused entry.

A woman employee opened one of the doors slightly but shut it again after seeing a S.C.M. Post reporter and photographer.

Further ringing of the door bell failed to bring any response.

Red conquerors in full control

Saigon, Apr. 17. Conquering rebel forces set up a Revolutionary Liberation Committee in Phnompenh today and ordered generals, Government officials and monks to enter their new headquarters under white flags of surrender.

The Phnompenh defence commander, the brother of former President Lon Nol and senior monks from large pagodas trekked to the Information Ministry to give up, said Radio Phnompenh, now communist-controlled.

Sketchy reports reaching Saigon said most of the former Phnompenh regime fled by plane and helicopter, some to Thailand and some to set up an anti-communist resistance base outside Phnompenh.

Still unidentified rebel leaders in the heart of the capital went on Radio Phnompenh to demand the unconditional surrender of all troops and officials of the former Government.

They said the Cambodian war had ended after almost exactly 61 months.

"We enter Phnompenh as conquerors," said the first broadcast, five hours after the rebels claimed complete control of the capital.

In another broadcast, the Khmer Rouge leader, Mr Khieu Samphan, widely tipped to be Prime Minister, urged the leaders of the vanquished regime to leave the country for their own safety.

Mr Khieu Samphan was reported to have entered Phnompenh this morning.

Sihanouk Head of State

Peking, Apr. 17. Prince Norodom Sihanouk said he will be Head of State in Cambodia but that direct power will be wielded by the commander of the Khmer Rouge forces, Khieu Samphan.

Prince Sihanouk also said Cambodia would join the non-aligned bloc of nations.

Prince Sihanouk said: "When joy and happiness are so deep, one cannot say anything."

He went on: "My passion is Cambodia. Thus the glorious way it has emerged is my finest reward."

Prince Sihanouk's chief delegate in Europe, Mr Chau Seng, said the new Cambodian regime will not be a satellite of China or any other neighbour.

In Honolulu, the former Cambodian President, Marshal Lon Nol, remained in seclusion at his retreat at an Air Force base as word was received of the fall of Phnompenh.

A U.S. State Department spokesman said that Marshal Lon Nol "undoubtedly is aware" of the fall of Phnompenh. However, the spokesman said, the Marshal issued no statement.

Before the fall of Phnompenh, the National Bank of Cambodia sent a telegram to a New York bank seeking confirmation that it had paid US\$1 million (about \$5 million) to Marshal Lon Nol, who left Cambodia on April 1. — UPI and Reuter.

Marshal Lon Nol who now is in Hawaii, and senior monks responded to the surrender order.

Under white flags, they reported to the rebel-held Ministry of Information, a three-storey building at the edge of a tree-lined boulevard in the centre of the capital, said the radio, also located in the Ministry.

On the grass in front of the Ministry, the rebel commander of the northern sector of the nation — not identified by the broadcast — accepted their surrender.

The radio went off the air after two hours of broadcasting, but incessant calls for the surrenders of more officers apparently went unheeded.

It was not known what happened to those who surrendered.

A major fear in Phnompenh has been a bloodbath by rebel forces. But the nominal head of the insurgents, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, has said many times there will be no bloodbath. Most of the aircraft landed at

"Huey" helicopter, which carried 29 people, most of them children, Thai sources said.

Among the other aircraft which fled to Thailand were at least six T-28 prop-driven fighter-bombers, a C-47 gunship, and a C-123 transport, which arrived with about 75 people on board.

The sources said the Thai Government disarmed all of the refugees who carried arms.

There were no fresh reports in Bangkok of the situation in Battambang, Kompong Som and several other big towns where Government forces were still holding out last night.

In Phnompenh, a communist broadcast indicated that Khmer Rouge troops were unaccompanied by civilian officials who would take over the running of capital.

The broadcast called for calm while awaiting "the arrival soon of older brothers who will take charge of administering the city."

The appeal was addressed to "brothers" rather than "comrades." It was issued in the name of the Royal Cambodian Government of National Union (GRUNK).

Government officials were asked to report to work as normal tomorrow.

There were no reports of any fighting or trouble in the city today, and it appeared that Government forces, outnumbered two to one, just put up no resistance to the insurgents advancing on three fronts into the capital.

The Khmer Rouge forces moved into the city in force at dawn and an hour later the Government surrendered.

By 9.30 am the insurgents had seized complete control of the city and crowds of Cambodians relieved that the daily hail of rocket fire had ended, turned out in the streets to welcome them.

Khmer Rouge soldiers urged



A young Vietnamese boy hugs his baby brother as they sit by the roadside waiting for some means of transport to get away from the fighting in Hung Loc in South Vietnam. They are just two of the thousands of refugees who have been fleeing the war-torn areas during the past few days.

... and 10 miles from Saigon

Saigon, Apr. 17. North Vietnamese regular troops have been sighted within Saigon's northern defence perimeter only 10 miles from the capital.

Military sources said today the North Vietnamese were spotted near Gia Dinh, 10 miles northwest of Saigon.

It was the first time communist regulars have been reported in the area since the Tet offensive of 1968.

The sources did not say how many troops were spotted. They were believed to have come from the nearby Plain of Reeds, a marshy area which has long been a communist sanctuary.

Elsewhere, Government forces pulled out of an important district town straddling one of the main approach routes to Saigon from the northeast.

A military command spokesman said the defenders of Kiem Tan, on Highway 20, 45 miles northeast of the capital, retreated after the

town had been shelled and attacked since yesterday.

Military sources said Government troops had also been pushed back towards Saigon from a point where Highway 20 joins Route One.

Both setbacks represent an increased threat to Saigon's defences, and military analysts suggest that the importance of holding Xuan Loc, the provincial capital further east on Highway One, had been further reduced.

With the loss of Kiem Tan, North Vietnamese troops were advancing in thousands on Government forces trapped in and around the town.

A stream of refugees was moving from the Kiem Tan area on to Highway One, where elements of the Government's 18th Division have been taking heavy losses as they try to re-open the road.

The military analysts said that if communist forces can establish firm positions along Highway One, any nearer Saigon, the vital air base at Bien Hoa could be severely threatened by heavy artillery fire.

Earlier in the day, sources said, South Vietnamese planes destroyed three 130 mm long range artillery pieces only 31 miles from Saigon.

The guns, the most feared weapons in the communist arsenal, were believed to have been used on Monday and Tuesday to shell Bien Hoa air base, 14 miles from Saigon.

Sources said planes were in the air waiting when the communists fired four rounds at Bien Hoa early today.

Guiding on the muzzle flashes, the planes swept in and destroyed the guns with bombs, the sources said.

The military command also confirmed the loss of Phan Rang city, a coastal enclave 170 miles from the capital.

All want to be friends

Bangkok, Apr. 17. Within hours of the fall of Phnompenh today, several Governments in the region had either formally announced recognition of the insurgent Government in Cambodia or were considering doing so.

The Thai Foreign Minister, Mr Chatchai Choonhavan, said Thailand would recognise the new Government as soon as a formal announcement of its assumption of office is made.

Mr Chatchai coupled that with a warning that Thailand would not permit any leaders of the fallen Phnompenh Government to seek permanent exile in Thailand, as their presence might damage

border with Cambodia to stem any tide of refugees and had ordered that all Cambodian refugees flown here by the U.S. in the past few days must leave the country within the next 30 days.

In Tokyo, the Vice Foreign Minister, Mr Fumihiko Togo, said Japan would recognise the new Cambodian Government in the not too distant future.

He said a decision would be made as soon as it became clear that the new Government is "effectively controlling" the country.

In London, a Foreign Office spokesman said the Government is closely considering the question of

recognised the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

In Wellington, the Prime Minister, Mr Wallace Rowling, said New Zealand would be fully prepared to recognise the new administration in Phnompenh once it has been established that the Royal Government of National Union was in firm control as appeared likely.

In Manila, President Ferdinand Marcos proposed a summit meeting of the five country Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

The President said in a statement, such a summit was necessary in view of the fall of

The Cambodian flag was flying outside the mission, on the fifth floor of the Lee Gardens Hotel, Causeway Bay, but its doors remained locked. Reporters were refused entry. A woman employee opened one of the doors slightly but shut it again after seeing a S.C.M. Post reporter and photographer. Further ringing of the door bell failed to bring any response. An employee answering the telephone said that the Consul-General, Mr Ky Soth, was not in. The Consul, Mr Ly Lueng, was said to be in New York. Last night, Mr Ky Soth's family also said that he was not at home. Meanwhile, the Hongkong Red Cross Society appealed for cash donations to be channelled to the International Red Cross for purchasing relief supplies for refugees in Indochina. The executive of the society, Mrs Jennie Lee, said they had received numerous enquiries from local citizens wanting to help the refugees. "But to our regret, we cannot receive donations in kind as we have no facilities to deal with packing and transport problems," she said. Mrs Lee said all donations should be sent by cheque to the Honorary Treasurer of the Hongkong Red Cross, Harcourt Road, Hongkong.

"We enter Phnompenh as conquerors," said the first broadcast, five hours after the rebels claimed complete control of the capital. In another broadcast, the Khmer Rouge leader, Mr Khieu Samphan, widely tipped to be Prime Minister, urged the leaders of the vanquished regime to leave the country for their own safety. Mr Khieu Samphan was reported to have entered Phnompenh this morning. Radio Phnompenh said the capital's defence commander, General Chhim Chhuo, General Lon Non, brother of

The radio went off the air after two hours of broadcasting, but incessant calls for the surrenders of more officers apparently went unheeded. It was not known what happened to those who surrendered. A major fear in Phnompenh has been a bloodbath by rebel forces. But the nominal head of the insurgents, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, has said many times there will be no bloodbath. The end to the three-month siege of the capital came when the authorities, with no other means of breaking the insurgent

"I am not leaving my country. I was invited to run away but I refused." Thai Government sources said at least 11 Cambodian Air Force planes landed in Thailand, carrying about 140 refugees. The arrival of the Cambodian aircraft began shortly after Thailand closed its border with Cambodia, after learning of the fall of Phnompenh. Most of the aircraft landed at Utapao Airbase, a large U.S. Air Force installation about 100 miles south of Bangkok. One of the aircraft was a

put up no resistance to the insurgents advancing on three fronts into the capital. The Khmer Rouge forces moved into the city in force at dawn and an hour later the Government surrendered. By 9.30 am the insurgents had seized complete control of the city and crowds of Cambodians, relieved that the daily hail of rocket fire had ended, turned out in the streets to welcome them. Khmer Rouge soldiers urged people through loud-hailers to keep calm. — All agencies. (See also Pages 2, 22)

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The price of war

Paris, Apr. 17. One million Cambodian civilians and soldiers have been killed or wounded in the past five years of war — an average of 200,000 a year, according to generally accepted estimates. Figures for the period of March 1970 to August 1974 put the number of soldiers killed at 34,000 on the Government side and 37,000 Khmer Rouge. The wounded are generally thought to number three times the dead. No official figures are available from last August onwards. — AFP.

Queen: Threat of demonstration

Students at the University of Hongkong may stage a demonstration during the Queen's visit to the campus next month. The president of the university students union, Mr Mak Hoi-wah, yesterday said the union council will meet next week to discuss the matter. The union has already issued a statement opposing the Royal visit and announcing that it will not be represented at any function to welcome the Queen to the campus. The statement said: "The University of Hongkong Students Union maintains that Hongkong is an integral part of Chinese territory. The union expresses its dislike of the Queen's visit which will reinforce British rule in Hongkong and which, during this time of economic hardship, will waste money unnecessarily." The Queen and Prince Philip will be making a half-hour visit to the university on May 6. (See also Page 7)

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Wu's \$120m baited hook

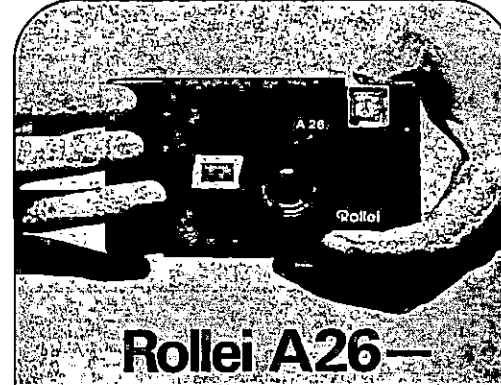
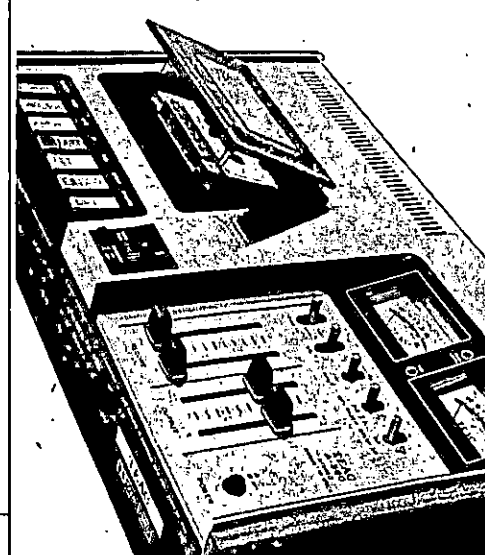
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Rollei A26 — cartridge convenience with Rollei precision.

The finest compact 126 cartridge camera in the world.

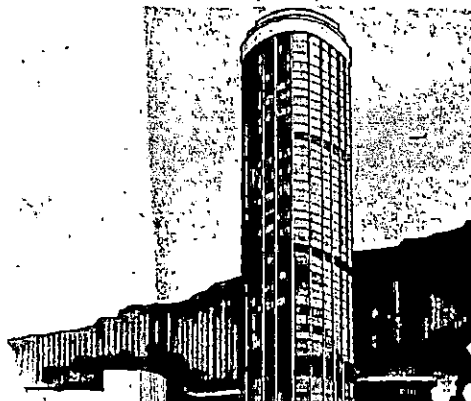
1. Pull — The f/3.5 Rollei Sonnar lens springs out and the viewfinder is uncovered. There are no dials, apertures, levers or knobs... It's a fully automatic camera.
2. Shoot — Press the soft release — the Rollei A26 is the simplest camera you can buy for perfect pictures — anywhere, anytime.
3. Push — After the shot, just push the camera closed. That's all. The film advances automatically.

The Rollei C26 Flash: Specially designed for the A26, the C26 is a computerized electronic flash unit with a horizontal reflector. A small, handy compact package, no larger than 4 flashcubes yet one battery charge provides up to 40 flashes.

Ex-PoWs may seek 'refugee' status

Several of the 10 former Kuomintang prisoners-of-war who arrived here from China on Monday were debating yesterday whether to seek "refugee" status to qualify for entry to Taiwan. A spokesman for the China Mainland Relief Association emphasised last night that members of the group were welcome to contact him at any time. He explained he was in no position to approach them without instructions from higher authority in Taiwan. In the four days they have been here, several of them have succeeded in establishing contact with their families in Taiwan and the United States. They hope the Taiwan authorities will contact them directly at either the Astor Hotel or Imperial Hotel in Tsimshatsui where they are staying. Many other officers shared his view and went on to explain that they were not going to raise the issue of back pay for all the years spent in captivity.

Puppets' hidden danger



On other pages

General, Mr Ky Soth's family also said that he was not at home.

Meanwhile, the Hongkong Red Cross Society appealed for cash donations to be channelled to the International Red Cross for purchasing relief supplies for refugees in Indochina.

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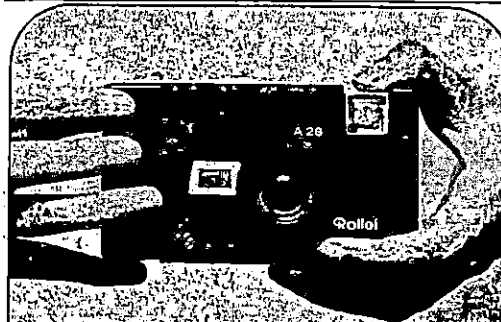
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The Queen and Prince Philip will be making a half-hour visit to the university on May 6.

The original plan was for the Royal couple to tour an exhibition on "Hongkong University: Past and Present" in the Loke Yew Hall and then meet the students. But faced with the student boycott, the university administration has had to change the plan.

It is now expected that after touring the exhibition, the Queen and Prince Philip will meet members of the university staff only.

The Hongkong Federation of Catholic Students has also announced that it will boycott the Queen's visit.

A call by the federation to the Catholic Church and students to boycott the visit was to have been published in today's edition of the unofficial church publication Kung Kau Pao, but a spokesman said yesterday that the editor had rejected the statement.

The appeal is now expected to appear in next week's issue in a modified form.

(See also Page 7)

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Puppets' hidden danger

London, Apr. 17.

Hongkong-made puppets, bought for Welsh children, are potentially dangerous, a British council's trading standards department warned today.

The puppets have large revolving eyes containing a liquid described in a report by a public analyst as "resembling mineral oil which could be cancer-causing."

The report says the eyes can easily be pushed out by a finger and the liquid released by a child removing a small stopper with his teeth.

— AFP.

— All agencies.

(See also Pages 2, 22)

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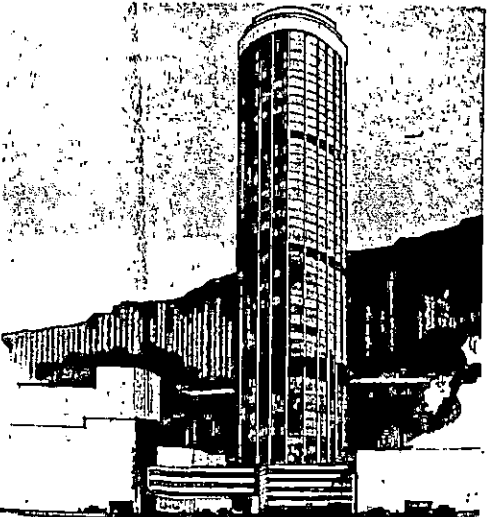
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But the revised plan also gives the Town Planning Board discretionary powers to permit other uses for the land.

Mr Wu said that putting the building — the highest in Hongkong — in Wanchai is in keeping with the trend toward shifting the town centre of the Colony eastward.

"At the turn of the century, the town centre was in West Point, then it shifted to the Star Ferry area," he said.

"With the construction of the Cross Harbour Tunnel further east, the centre of town is moving towards Wanchai."

The tower will be only 1.2 miles from the present town centre.

Mr Wu has no qualms about being able to fill the giant office block. "There seems to be an oversupply of office space, but this is temporary," he said.

"When the economic situation picks up, a good quality office building at reasonable rentals will be in demand."

He added: "We want this building because we don't believe in high office rentals. We have been approached by several large businesses looking for cheaper office space."

"In the past, companies have moved their operations from Hongkong to Manila because of the high rentals here. We will help attract them back."

"Office rents here are higher than in New York now."

He is confident the height of the building (590 ft compared with Connaught Centre's 550 ft) will give it added prestige — a sort of one-upmanship over others in Hongkong.

Structural engineers are already in Hongkong conducting site investigations for the project.

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Weather

Mainly fine. High 30 degrees.

— All agencies.

(Continued on Page 22, Col. 4)

The Uncassette Deck

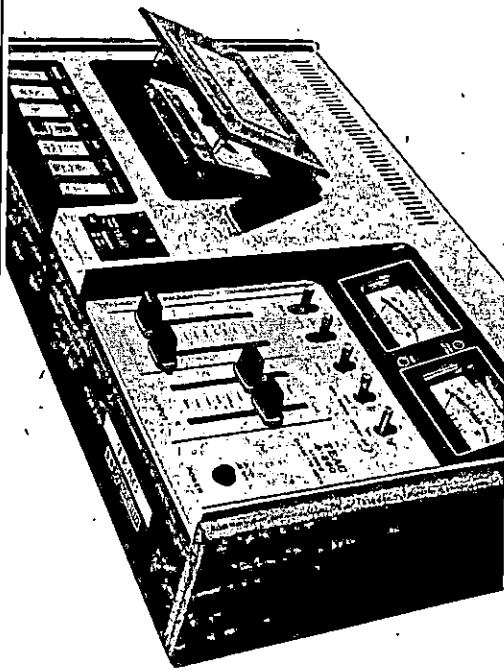
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Photocopy-Preservation

South China Morning Post

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1975

No time for vengeance

The nightmare for Cambodia is all but over. What has happened in the past five years cannot be changed, but nor should it be forgotten lest it be allowed to recur.

The main thing about the final capitulation of Phnompenh is not the military triumph of one side over the other, but what will the victors make of the nation now. The future is infinitely more important than the past.

This makes it essential for Cambodians of all factions to put less stress on the recent war than on the need to co-operate fully in rehabilitating their poor and broken country.

The difficulties ahead are daunting but the task of restoring peace and prosperity can be done if the people can be unified in the name of a national purpose. Luckily, the historic cultural foundations of Khmer society remain a sound foundation on which to build.

A correct leadership will be crucial, just as will be the goodwill and aid of Cambodia's friends and supporters, regardless of their individual political philosophies.

There is no time for vengeance. Bloody purges and personal vendettas will only deepen the wounds and make the healing process more difficult.

Compassion and conciliation must prevail among the victors; they must take the long view and temper their judgment of the vanquished with justice and restraint.

Tolerance will be needed from all sides, but especially the victors. They must guard against dissipating their resources in divisive power struggles and concentrate on the practical issues of social and economic reconstruction.

Few people less deserved to be afflicted by a cruel civil war than the friendly Khmers and everyone will be glad that an end is near.

The toll of lives lost, families shattered, and bodies broken is horrendous. They should be a permanent reminder which will ensure that the guns remain silent for a very long time.

Time to control laboratories

Private medical laboratories have been the subject of discussion and criticism for many years and it is to be hoped that the Medical and Health Department's statement earlier this week that the Government is considering control legislation is a promise of early action.

Why nothing has been done before now is a mystery. That there are other matters of a higher priority is not doubted but this has become a stock departmental excuse for inaction and it is difficult

Prince astride a winning tiger

BY DENNIS BLOODWORTH IN SINGAPORE

JUST FIVE years after he was rudely deposed and condemned to death by his rival, Lon Nol, in *absentia*, Prince Norodom Sihanouk sips champagne in an elegant Government mansion in Peking (with its seven cooks and its swimming pool and its private Buddhist shrine) and smiles when asked what he will do if he returns to Cambodia as Head of a State whose real political masters will be the Cambodian communists.

"I will sign laws like Queen Elizabeth does, and these laws will be voted on by a popular assembly appointed by the people," the former god-king tells an enquiring reporter. Cambodia may be communist, but, he says, it will be free. Its best friends will be the Chinese, but it will be non-aligned.

Incongruous ideas in an incongruous setting, perhaps, but the ex-King of seven million Khmers personifies the sometimes bizarre responses of the East to the lore and logic of the West.

In 1955 he abdicated the throne and put his own father on it; in doing this he crossbred three warring ideological concepts to create a creed he called Royal Buddhist Socialism, and then ran a kind of one-man democracy as the autocratic president of the *Sangkum Roass-Niyum* (Popular Socialist Community), a catch-all mass organisation that eventually converted Cambodia into what was virtually a one-party state.

Unseated in a right-wing coup in March 1970, he surprised many when he opted for exile in Peking rather than Paris, and allied himself with his old and bitter enemies in the rebel Khmer Rouge as head of an émigré "Royal Government of National Union," three of whose communist Ministers he was earlier reported to have executed.

The Vichy French authorities laid the first flagstone in the crazy-pavement of Sihanouk's career in

1941 when, as colonial overlords of the Cambodian protectorate, they had him elected King in succession to his grandfather over the heads of his father and two uncles. The choice was designed to settle a dynastic quarrel, but his French patrons also saw first-rate puppet material in the plump, pliable 18-year-old youth who had been suitably schooled in a bourgeois Saigon *lycée*.

And at first he did not let them down. He was to acquire half a dozen wives and a string of mistresses, to father 13 children and to earn himself a reputation for being capricious, and sinfully extravagant, and to become good newspaper copy as a piano-tinkling, saxophone-toting, philandering playboy who composed jazz and made palace movies.

Today, at 52, the portly, well-groomed figure, with flamboyant gestures, the curly hair and the lustrous eyes set in a fleshy, mobile face, may still misleadingly suggest the foppish dilettante. The effect is enhanced by the indefatigable upper-register voice pitched forever to hold the attention of the whole room, whether in crackling Khmer or French, or even English. For Sihanouk is a voluble, compulsive talker with a vivid turn of phrase and a ready malice.

But the French had overlooked the inner meaning of his restless, excitable nature, and of the energy behind the swift, erratic stream of his thought and speech. There was more to the Prince than the pampered sybarite.

In July 1952 he launched a well-timed "Royal Crusade for Independence" and by the end of 1953 he had adroitly wrested his country's freedom from France.

Two years later he abdicated the throne in order to have a freer hand in the running of the kingdom, and after the death of his father in 1960, he became Head of State, his mother merely "symbolising the monarchy" while as *Monseigneur* he retained "the powers and prerogatives of a sovereign."

He then proceeded to play this unscripted role with the boundless egocentric energy of the born autocrat, making it up as he went along.

Determined to modernise his backward, Indochinese realm, Sihanouk accepted foreign aid from all quarters and simultaneously capitalised on native sweat, setting the more indolent Khmers a personal example by cramming his corpulent figure into shorts and shirt and plying a pick himself at new roads and railway sites, stopping only for the champagne-break, so to speak.

His aides and Ministers, dragooned by day into his exhausting Royal work-gangs, would be summoned peremptorily at all hours of the night to find their maddeningly tireless Prince poring over plans for yet another factory or folly or foreign policy speech.

By 1956 he had already made the elected National Assembly the servant of the *Sangkum*, at whose crowded national congresses, open to all citizens, Ministers were arraigned to answer complaints and to account for their acts. Meanwhile Sihanouk, the focus of their respectful regard and prime manipulator of the forum, contrived to coax directly from the assembled masses their collective authority for his personal policies and preferences.

Western observers shook their heads over this ingenious device for short-circuiting democracy in order to produce popular rule by potentate, but it was in the great tradition of Sihanouk's ancestors, the god-kings of ancient Angkor. And to the adoring peasantry he was still a demi-god. They fell on their knees by the wayside as he passed, often confidently begging him to do the impossible — to temper the weather, or tame the wild beasts that ravaged their crops.

He now lived modestly enough in a suburban complex of bungalows on the edge of Phnompenh with only one wife, the beautiful Monique. But he rarely took advice, he

delegated no real authority to others, and he treated the national treasury as his private purse.

Surrounded by sycophants, he was cut to the bone by the blasphemous truths and untruths foreign journalists wrote about him.

Beneath his emotional, even petulant outbursts, he calculated as coldly as a cash-register where national survival — and the neutrality which he believed to be the key to it — were concerned.

"Logic demands", he wrote in 1965, "that our independence should be preserved always by playing off rival external influences against one another in such a fashion that they cancel each other out."

He practised this policy with a skill and smooth effrontery that was widely admired. Whoever would respect Cambodia's sovereignty and recognise her frontiers was a friend; whoever did not was not. Where he smiled today, he was ready to slap tomorrow.

Sihanouk began by leaning towards the West, but (as he relates it) in 1955 the Americans tried to coerce him into pawing Cambodia's neutrality by taking the kingdom into the anti-communist Southeast Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO), and in 1956, accordingly, he visited Peking, Moscow and Eastern Europe to adjust his trim.

Thereafter, he saw a vindictive and vengeful Central Intelligence Agency behind all the right-wing rebel movements that plotted armed uprisings against him, until his overthrow in 1970.

At the same time he sensed increasingly that Cambodia was being trapped in a close net of strings attached to American aid, whose aim was evidently to enable Washington to buy his neutral kingdom up; he saw his comparatively poor state being kept at the mercy of its well-armed, historically "anti-communist" neighbours, Thailand and South Vietnam. In 1963, therefore, he audaciously suspended all American aid operations in mid stream.

He now wanted above all the friendship of the more distant Chinese, since he believed that the Chinese would one day be the masters of Southeast Asia, but this was none the less a period of constantly shifting non-alignment.

In 1964 he switched and reviled North Vietnam for not recognising his frontiers, and threatened to negotiate with Saigon instead, but had to let North Vietnamese troops move down the ragged eastern edge of Cambodia into South Vietnam and he "officially winked" — his own words — when the Viet Cong fell back on sanctuaries inside his border.

If half-a-million Americans could not stop them, he protested, how could his ill-equipped Army of 35,000 men?

In 1965 he broke off diplomatic relations with Washington because United States tactical aircraft had bombed Cambodian border villages in their hunt for enemy hideouts, but in 1967 he also threatened to break with Peking if the Chinese did not stop trying to export revolution to Cambodia (although by now Prime Minister Chou En-lai was almost a father-figure to him).

During 1968 he threatened to take his country into the communist camp if the Americans continued to violate his frontiers, but he also urged them to stay in the region as "I need some cards in my hand to maintain a balance. If the United States leaves Asia it would be the end of my independence."

Alarmed by increasing Vietnamese communist infiltration and incensed by outside communist support for the obstreperous Khmer Rouge guerrillas in 1969, Sihanouk warned "when the U.S. does stupid things to us we have to move a little closer to China."

And then the tightrope snapped. Lon Nol seized power in Phnompenh, taking advantage of the Prince's absence in France, and Sihanouk found himself fighting back from Peking as titular head of the revolutionary insurgents in the Cambodian provinces. He could sorrowfully reflect that nothing more strikingly

vindicated his policy of balancing Red against anti-Red in a formally "neutral" Cambodia than the events that followed.

From being a miraculous haven of relative tranquillity in a war-ravaged Indochina, his country was rent by the same forces of violence that had eviscerated Vietnam — fratricidal slaughter and B-52 bombers, the brutal South Vietnamese and the callous North Vietnamese — amid the same scenes of fire and wreckage and death and trudging columns of refugees.

Today, however, Sihanouk is riding the winning tiger. With the National Liberation Army under communist leadership dominating "97 per cent of Cambodia," the minority of "Sihanoukists" are still in the power game. For the Prince himself is a unique symbol of Khmer unity, who will be needed to fuse the communist masters and non-communist millions of Cambodia into one seamless national entity if possible — and so block any attempt by the Vietnamese to establish their hegemony over all Indochina.

Yet he can hardly deceive himself into believing that he can finesse the communists with the peasant masses, as he finessed his disgruntled political challengers in the sixties. He protests he is resigned to his nominal role, insisting optimistically that the Khmer Rouge are more Khmer than rouge: "Let them take over the running of the country. I do not like them and they probably do not like me, but they are pure patriots, not puppets of the Soviet Union, China or Vietnam."

The Khmer Rouge has assured him, he has said, that "Cambodia will continue to be a kingdom and that Norodom Sihanouk will remain Cambodia's Head of State until his death."

But Sihanouk is at the expiring end of a dynasty, and without the thrust of political power he may himself fall back sadly on more mistresses and film-making. He knows already that for the demi-gods of Cambodia, the disease is terminal.

— OFNS.

Men and minds behind the Khmer Rouge



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Why nothing has been done before now is a mystery. That there are other matters of a higher priority is not doubted but this has become a stock departmental excuse for inaction and it is difficult to know why the medical profession's pleas over the past 10 years (according to Dr Peter Lee) have been ignored.

Dr Lee points to the obvious danger of laboratories producing inaccurate or false reports and when doctors depend on these findings to diagnose illnesses and prescribe treatment the chances of a mistake assume alarming proportions.

In fact, as Dr Lee points out, many doctors treat these reports with extreme caution unless they know the reputation of the laboratory or unless they can confirm the results by making additional tests of their own.

Surely this is a very undesirable state of affairs, and with increasing sophistication in medical practice, it is essential that all laboratories are raised to high professional standards in the shortest possible time and their operations regularly supervised to ensure that only competent people are employed to carry out tests.

The allegation that some members of the medical profession are conniving in this situation by accepting these laboratory reports together with "kickbacks" in fee discounts is equally disturbing — for it suggests that for a few paltry dollars some doctors are prepared to play fast and loose with their patients' health.

The ICAC is understandably concerned about the aspect of corruption but the two medical associations should be far more concerned about the deplorable lack of ethics among members who abuse their patients' trust in this way.

Shake-up in the Kremlin

If Mr Leonid Brezhnev's policy of accommodation with the West was really running into serious difficulty, as some events in recent months suggested, at least one of the principal obstacles appeared to have been eliminated in the "retirement" from the politburo of Mr Alexander Sholepin.

East-West detente was obviously one of the significant items on the agenda of the plenary session of the central committee of the Russian communist party.

This is indicated by one of the resolutions which put great stress on the need for the politburo to "pursue energetic action to promote a definitive realisation of the peace programme."

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Nominally, at any rate, the head of the new Government is likely to be Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who holds the title of Head of State of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, the insurgents' Government in exile. Prince Sihanouk was ruler of Cambodia until 1970 when he was deposed by his then Defence Minister, Marshal Lon Nol, in an American-approved coup.

In those days the Prince used all his considerable diplomatic skills to walk the neutralist tightrope and keep his country of seven million people out of the Vietnam imbroglio at all costs. He allowed the communist North Vietnamese to use the east of his country as part of the Ho Chi Minh Trail supply route. He managed to keep the Khmer Rouge and other assorted left-wing rebels to a raggle taggle bunch of about 3,000 ill-equipped and irregular forces ranging from communist sympathisers to out and out bandits. He played off one great power against another, and received economic aid from them all. But all this was too much for Marshal Lon Nol and his American friends who wanted a much clearer commitment to the cause of freedom. So the Prince was toppled from power.

As a result, Cambodia was plunged into war, which has so far cost the lives of 700,000 people — or 10 per cent of its population. More than one million are living as crowded refugees in Phnompenh, desperately short of food and not knowing what their fate will be at the hands of the insurgents.

Saloth Sar, who helped form the Cambodian Communist Party in 1951, is still thought to wield much influence within the Khmer Rouge. He is Secretary-General of the insurgents' party which is known as the FUNC (National United Front of Cambodia). Ieng Sary, who is often referred to as the Grey Eminence of Cambodian communism even though he is still only 47, can perhaps be included in this original group although he is thought to have been always closer to Peking and Hanoi than to Moscow. Since Prince Sihanouk's exile in Peking, Ieng Sary has been an indefatigable traveller between Peking and Hanoi.

There is little doubt that the dominant group among the insurgents is the Khmer Vietminh or the Hanoi-oriented rebels. These are thought to consist mostly of a group of young men who, in the confusion of the liquidation of French Indochina in 1954, were taken off to Hanoi by the Vietnamese communists for indoctrination. Very little is known about this group except that it consists of men in their 30s or early-40s, who are Vietnamese-speaking rather than French-speaking.

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But increasingly Khieu Sampan began to criticise the mercurial Prince and his rule, especially for its corruption. In 1967 along with two other "Young Turks," Hu Nim and Hou Yuen, he joined the maquis. Prince Sihanouk denounced the three and ordered them to be killed. Later he said that they had been executed and, with no solid evidence for their survival, the three became known as "the three ghosts" or "the ghostly trio."

All three are now known to be very much alive. Hu Nim is Minister of Information and Hou Yuen is Minister of the Interior in the Government in exile. The Prime Minister of the Government in exile, and also the chairman of the FUNC central committee is Penn Nouth, a 69-year-old elder statesman who was adviser to Prince Sihanouk when Cambodia was seeking its independence from France. He was Prime Minister five times between 1948 and 1969.

The main repercussion of the fall of Cambodia is likely to be psychological. It is the first

by STEWART DALBY and KEVIN RAFFERTY

Using them as a nucleus, the North Vietnamese systematically built up the Khmer Rouge. Until 1973, North Vietnamese troops did a lot of the fighting in Cambodia as they had done for the Pathet Lao in Laos.

By the time of the American bombing cut-off in August 1973, however, the Khmer insurgents were waging their own war and had at most only 5,000 North Vietnamese with them as advisers.

Improbably, the man who appears to have become the leader of this faction of the insurgents and, therefore, the dominant figure in the movement is Khieu Sampan, the insurgents' commander-in-chief, though he only holds the

country to fall to the communists since Dr Fidel Castro took over Cuba. It is also the first of the Southeast Asian "dominoes" to tumble. Will the rest — Thailand, Burma, Malaysia — now come clattering down?

For the next few years, even if one could assume a united and empire-building communist Indochina, the rulers of both Vietnam and Cambodia will have enough problems rebuilding their own countries to have the energies or resources to try to expand their communist influence to their neighbours.

Cambodia has suffered war and disruption for five years. Although North Vietnam has had a respite from American bombing for more than two



A North Vietnamese photograph of the exiled Prince Norodom Sihanouk (second from right) and his wife, Princess Monique (second from left) flanked by Khieu Sampan and Hu Nim at a Khmer Rouge-liberated zone on the Stung Treng-Phnompenh highway in April 1973.

Government has been quick to say that it wants the Americans to give up their air bases in the country.

On the face of it, there is no reason why any of the other dominoes should come under immediate pressure. Guerrilla opposition in both Thailand and Malaysia, for example, is small and not obviously heavily-aided from outside. Cambodia probably has little even to contribute to a communist victory in South Vietnam.

It is another irony that, since the 1970 coup to stop the North Vietnamese using Cambodia as a supply corridor for the war in the South, Hanoi has built an intricate network of roads, petrol stations and rest houses inside South Vietnam itself and no longer needs the Ho Chi Minh Trail. Some observers think that Hanoi might gain a marginal advantage by being able to use Sihanoukville port, but, as one commentator said: "With 22 divisions in South Vietnam and a good supply network, why should Hanoi worry about Cambodia?"

Nevertheless, Cambodia could well cause some interesting tussles within the communist world. Hanoi will of course see itself as Phnompenh's natural tutor and mentor, and there are already some indications that North Vietnam envisages a federation comprising Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, which it would be able to dominate.

However, Peking would probably not be happy with this arrangement, which it might well see as part of a Soviet plot against it, as Moscow is closer in spirit to Hanoi than Peking is.

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On the larger issue of civil organisation, the insurgents pose more questions than they supply answers. Prince Sihanouk has suggested that the new regime will be more tolerant than most communist ones. He said: "There are Cambodians who want cinemas and Western films, love stories and suchlike. We will have a socialist system, but perhaps with less discipline. It is not necessary to be as austere as China."

Such a system would indeed be tolerant by the standards of what the insurgents have set up in the areas they have taken

over. Though the evidence is scanty, they appear to have imposed harsh rule. They have collectivised agriculture, held political indoctrination sessions and executed the village heads. In some places there is evidence that the insurgents have ignored Mao's advice to treat the peasantry well.

That sort of treatment could well account for the flood of refugees now huddled in Phnompenh, wondering what the insurgents will do with them. It is here that Prince Sihanouk could have his most useful role if he is allowed to play it. He is still liked and trusted by the

mass of the Cambodian people, and could prove the focus of unity for the insurgents themselves.

Otherwise, the insurgents' hour of victory could prove Cambodia's most miserable. There are many people with both real and imagined scores to settle who could choose this moment to do so. The insurgents, happy with their victory, have had little experience of administration, especially not of a city of getting on for two million uprooted and scared people, counting the refugees.

— The Financial Times.



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Shake-up in the Kremlin

If Mr Leonid Brezhnev's policy of accommodation with the West was really running into serious difficulty, as some events in recent months suggested, at least one of the principal obstacles appeared to have been eliminated in the "retirement" from the politburo of Mr Alexander Shelepin.

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This is indicated by one of the resolutions which put great stress on the need for the politburo to "pursue energetic action to promote a definitive realisation of the peace programme."

The wording of the communique on the plenary session suggests that the resolution in question was unanimously approved. But the politburo's acceptance of Mr Shelepin's "request" to be relieved of his policy-making duties strongly points to his being the only unrelenting dissenter.

His removal from the top level of the hierarchy could mean the end of his political career which he began under Marshal Stalin and later improved under Mr Krushchev.

Mr Shelepin might later lose his job as head of the trade unions and even his membership in the central committee which comes up for election at the 25th party congress in February next year.

However, considering how things operate in the Soviet Union and the continued existence in high places of "hard-liners" opposed to detente, it would not be surprising one day to witness a comeback by Mr Shelepin.

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As a result, Cambodia was plunged into war, which has so far cost the lives of 700,000 people — or 10 per cent of its population. More than one million are living as crowded refugees in Pnompenh, desperately short of food and not knowing what their fate will be at the hands of the insurgents. The insurgents grew into a disciplined and well-armed force of 70,000 men dedicated to the communist cause. Above all, history has now by-passed Prince Sihanouk.

He himself has said that he expects to spend only one month a year in Cambodia. The rest of his time will be spent as ambassador roving round the world. Real power has passed to the communist insurgents.

The original Khmer insurgents were led by a group of French-educated communist romantics who on the whole leant towards Moscow politically. Of this group only

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Improbably, the man who appears to have become the leader of this faction of the insurgents and, therefore, the dominant figure in the movement is Khieu Sampan, the insurgents' commander-in-chief, though he only holds the position of Deputy Prime Minister of the Government in exile.

A 44-year-old bachelor, Khieu Sampan holds a doctorate in economics from the Sorbonne. In the 1960s he was an Economics Minister in Prince Sihanouk's Government. Here he won a reputation for honesty and integrity. He refused to use his official car and travelled to work on a motor-cycle. A Chinese businessman who turned up in his office with the gift of an ignition key and papers for a new Mercedes which he had

thoughtfully parked outside was promptly thrown out.

But increasingly Khieu Sampan began to criticise the mercurial Prince and his rule, especially for his corruption. In 1967 along with two other "Young Turks," Hu Nim and Hou Yuon, he joined the maquis. Prince Sihanouk denounced the three and ordered them to be killed. Later he said that they had been executed and, with no solid evidence for their survival, the three became known as "the three ghosts" or "the ghostly trio."

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Cambodia has suffered war and disruption for five years. Although North Vietnam has had a respite from American bombing for more than two years, giving it the chance to rebuild its economy, it now has the problem of digesting the areas of South Vietnam that it has taken over.

Thailand and Malaysia have both prospered under governments sympathetic to the West and would be much more difficult to topple over, though some Western diplomats profess worries about the Thais. "The Thais," said one, "have never been conquered, but they have shown themselves quick to bend to the prevailing winds." The new Thai civilian



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The immediate priority for the insurgents, however, will be to get the country back on its feet after years of hatred and bloodshed. Cambodia does have a strong agricultural base, and should therefore have no difficulties with its food supplies once the lands are cultivated again and the roads and rivers re-opened to peaceful traffic.

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That sort of treatment could well account for the flood of refugees now huddled in Pnompenh, wondering what the insurgents will do with them. It is here that Prince Sihanouk could have his most useful role if he is allowed to play it. He is still liked and trusted by the

mass of the Cambodian people, and could prove the focus of unity for the insurgents themselves.

Otherwise, the insurgents' hour of victory could prove Cambodia's most miserable. There are many people with both real and imagined scores to settle who could choose this moment to do so. The insurgents, happy with their victory, have had little experience of administration, especially not of a city of getting on for two million uprooted and scared people, counting the refugees.

— The Financial Times.

ONDINE
SUPPER
CLUB

excellent continental
cuisine

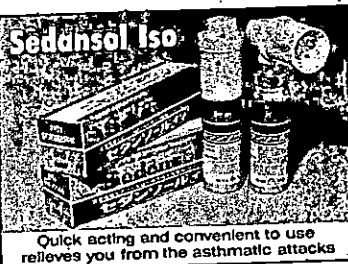
daily lunch buffet

exotic dancing music
vic christobal quintet & ken barrie v
irene ryder & grace chan

two spectacular
floorshows nightly

HOTEL
Miramar
HONG KONG

Sedansol Iso



Quick acting and convenient to use
relieves you from the asthmatic attacks

WEATHER REPORT

FORECAST — Moderate east to southeast winds. Apart from some cloudy intervals at first, it will be sunny and hot with a maximum temperature of about 30 degrees.

GENERAL SITUATION — A trough of low pressure lies from west to east across central China and the east China Sea. A ridge of high pressure to the south of this trough, extends westwards from the Pacific to southern China.

High Tide 1.33AM — 3.91P
12.01PM — 5.61P

Low tide 5.02AM — 3.31P
8.44PM — 1.81P

Sunrise 6.03AM
Sunset 6.44PM
Moonrise 10.09AM
Moonset 11.50PM

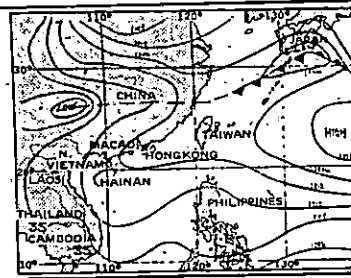
YESTERDAY

Max. Temp. 29.9C
Min. Temp. 23.3C
Hours of Sunshine 9.7hrs
Rainfall NIL

Readings at Pressure 1000 1014.5
(at msl) mb
Air Temp. 26C
Rel. Hum. 83%
Dew Point 23C
Wind Direction E
Wind Speed 5kts

OTHER AREAS

Tokyo 18C
Seoul 28C
Taipei 28C
Manila 35C
Bangkok 32C
Kuala Lumpur 30C
Singapore 21C
Sydney 21C
Melbourne 21C



The Criterion is public interest

Prosecution: AG has the right to grant amnesty

THE attorney general has the authority to grant witnesses pardon from prosecution in return for giving evidence, the Full Court was told yesterday.

Prosecution lawyer, Christopher French, QC, said this at Supreme Court during the Godber appeal.

He was countering the appellant lawyer's charge that the Attorney General acted illegally in giving amnesty to ICAC's two key witnesses, Cheng

Hon-kuen and Ernest Hunt, the "corrupt playboy ex-police officer".

Reading extracts from a book on constitutional law on the forth day of former chief-superintendent Peter Godber's appeal, Mr French said the Attorney General can grant pardon to witnesses in the public

interest including political interest.

He said public interest was aroused because of Godber's escape from Hongkong while he was being investigated on corruption charges. "They are part of the Attorney General's right and duty to regulate prosecution," Mr French said.

He continued his argument that the agreement to make a deal with Hunt and Cheng and the question of legality for doing so was not an issue at the Victoria District Court during Godber's trial.

"Therefore no complaint can be made in this court," Mr French said adding that there was no ground for calling Mr Ross Penlington ICAC's legal adviser to give evidence.

Mr French then went on to defend Mr Penlington whom he referred to as an assistant attorney general seconded to ICAC.

He indicated that Mr Penlington was acting on behalf of the Attorney General. He also said that during the trial the prosecution had agreed to arrange for Mr Penlington's presence.

On Wednesday, the Full Court, consisting of the Chief Justice Sir Geoffrey Briggs, Mr Justice McMahon and Mr Justice Pickering, said it will consider calling Mr Penlington for cross-examination.

But Mr French yesterday said it was not possible for Mr Penlington to come back on time, as his mother is sick. He was due back next week.

On the complaint that the defence did not have sufficient material to support its case, Mr French denied this saying that all the material that was before the trial court was available to the defence in London at the time of the extradition hearing.

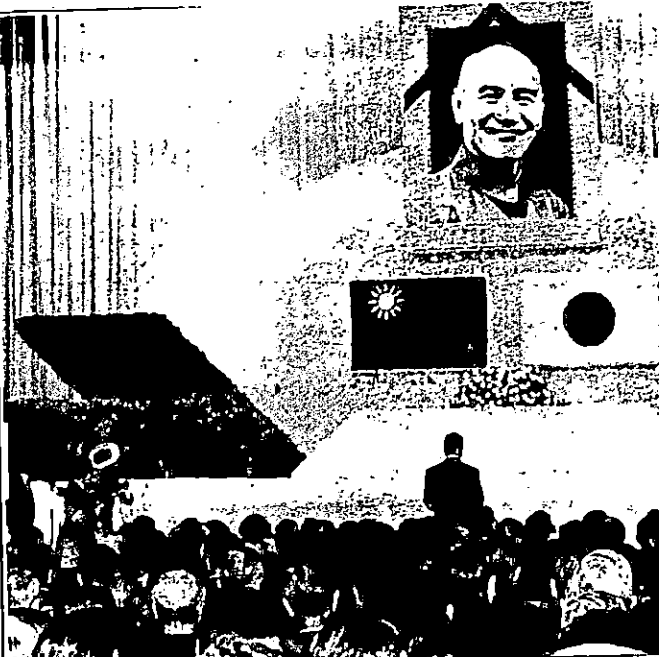
The innuendo was that if all the material had been provided to the defence in London, Godber might not then have been extradited.

The claim that it was significant that the transcripts of Hunt's tape recording, which were in the possession of the ICAC, had not been furnished to the defence was also challenged by Mr French.

He said the prosecution had a right of discretion to these tapes but they were offered to the trial judge to consider whether they were necessary for the defence.

The trial judge did not bother to listen to the tapes and yesterday the Full Court also decided it was unnecessary.

Mr French, who will be leaving for London during the weekend, is expected to complete his submission today.



ABOUT 5,000 people attended a memorial service held for President Chiang Kai-shek in Tokyo on Wednesday. — UPI picture

China may go British in air traffic control — UK trade chief

CHINA may buy British air traffic control equipment for her domestic and international air

Road to Saigon

From Page 1

This village is just 10 miles west of besieged and surrounded Xuan Loc, which had been considered one of the last obstacles between advancing North Vietnamese forces and Saigon.

The government claims a victory at Xuan Loc, which has been shelled heavily for eight days and penetrated by the communists at least three times.

But today the communists had skirted Xuan Loc and were shelling government positions all the way to Trang Bom, a village only 23 miles from Saigon.

At Bien Hoa, site of the huge American-built airbase considered vital to the defence of the capital, the government had some good news.

When four rounds of 130mm artillery hit the base this morning warplanes already were in the air looking for the flash of the guns, the largest in the North Vietnamese arsenal.

A wing commander reported his pilots knocked out three of the big guns with bombs. Still, no one doubted that the communists had more of them and perhaps that was why planes were being moved from Bien Hoa to Saigon's Tan Son Nhut airbase, where for the present they will be less vulnerable.

Americans and their dependents at Bien Hoa still total about 250 but they are leaving fast. Some of them doubt that the base, much less the town of Bien Hoa itself, can be defended by an army that controls only one third of South Vietnam and

navigation systems.

This was disclosed by the president of the Sino-British Trade Council, Lord Nelson.

He said the Chinese had expressed an interest in such equipment and discussions were still going on between the British manufacturers and the Chinese on the subject. It was not possible to say how large in value the order was likely to be, he added.

Lord Nelson said that Britain was willing to sell the Rolls Royce Spey engines, or give permission to have them manufactured under licence in China.

He said he did not foresee any objections from either Washington or Moscow to the engine sales would have any influence on Britain's sales bid.

CONCERNED

"As far as Rolls Royce is concerned, discussions have been going on with China for some time as it is a highly technical matter."

Asked when the deal might be finalised, he replied: "Only the Chinese can answer that."

On the on-and-off negotiations for the sales of VC-10s to China, Lord Nelson said that it seemed to him that with the large purchases of Trident by China, the purchase of the VC-10s would not be an urgent priority matter now.

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SPARE

"The VC-10 is now out of production for a long time in Britain and there was a suggestion that the Chinese manufacture VC-10s using some of the spare parts we were giving up. But with the large purchases of Tridents, I don't think the VC-10 sales are likely now."

US-China ties are in 'reasonable' shape says envoy Bush

AMERICA's top diplomat in China George Bush said yesterday relations between the United States and China are in reasonable shape despite difficulties.

"I've been in China almost six months, and I think generally speaking that things are in reasonable shape," Bush told reporters in Hongkong.

"We feel that the Chinese also believe the relationship is in reasonable shape."

"There are difficult problems ahead, but we all feel that the relationship between the two governments is moving along reasonably in the spirit of the Shanghai communique."

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Rocky reassures Taiwan of US friendship

TAIPEI, Thurs. — US vice president Nelson Rockefeller today reassured Taipei of America's "continued friendship".

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Chiang, the last of the World War II leaders, died of a heart attack on April 5 at age 87.

The vice-president was the first ranking US official with political stature to visit Taiwan since US rapprochement with Peking in 1972.

Rockefeller, South Korean Premier Kim Jong Pil, former Japanese prime ministers Eisaku Sato and Nobusuke Kishi, were among the 300 special envoys at the solemn funeral.

He arrived here on April 15 with a nine-member delegation, including senators Barry Goldwater and Hiram Fong.

Meanwhile, the people in Taiwan are learning to live without President Chiang Kai-shek.

Chiang, for 25 years the symbol of political stability, economic prosperity and even security in Taiwan, died of a heart attack on April 5 at the age 87. — UPI

Court told of threat to witness's health

THE first lieutenant of alleged drug king, Ng Sik-ho, yesterday told the court that Ng threatened to chop off his head when he ceased to be the middle man in drug smuggling operations.

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Pnompenh falls

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China has so far purchased 35 Trident worth about \$1,320 million. It comprises 33 long-range Trident 24, and two super 35, a bigger version built to Chinese requirements.

It is highly likely that another big order may be placed after the delivery of the Super 35. Hawker Siddeley has delivered 10 aircraft and is producing the remainder at a rate of one a month.

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Bush said he sat in on the late March-early April conferences in Peking between Chinese officials and US house speaker Carl Albert and House minority leader John Rhodes.

"As I listened to those talks, I think we felt that the relationship is in reasonable shape," Bush said. — UPI

Rocky reassures Taiwan of US friendship

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Approval from the governments of Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines of a joint recognition statement was expected on Saturday, he told a press conference.

The Australian government has recognised the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia. Minister for Foreign Affairs Don Willesee announced the move in a press statement issued here five hours after the news reached Canberra of the capture of Phnompenh.

A senior representative of the Cambodian insurgents today pledged to judge the remaining members of the deposed Cambodian government in a humanitarian way and said there would be no blood bath in the country. — Agencies

Strikes ground three airlines

FLIGHTS OF two Japanese airlines and the Italian national airline were seriously affected yesterday due to strikes by union members and airport workers.

Six Japan Airlines flights out of Hongkong yesterday were cancelled and two flights out of the Colony today are also expected to be cancelled a JAL spokesman said.

Passengers of the six flights were put on other airlines yesterday. Some of them will leave Hongkong today for their destinations, the spokesman added.

According to a UPI report

yesterday, union members of JAL and All Nippon Airways went on a 24-hour strike for wage increases virtually suspending Japan's international and domestic air services.

The agency quoted official sources in Tokyo as saying that all of JAL's 107 scheduled domestic flights will be cancelled and 336 of All Nippon Airways' 412 flights will be grounded.

Also 18 of JAL's 20 international flights leaving Tokyo will be cancelled, the agency reported. "The sources said one of the

unions joining the nation-wide strike is JAL's 946-member Flight Crew Union which demands an average wage increase of more than \$3,435. The airlines' 2,743-member Cabin Crew Union demands an average wage hike of about \$1,175," the UPI report said.

A Reuters report from Rome said yesterday the Italian national airline Alitalia had announced that it was cancelling all its flights for 24 hours from midnight because of a one-day pay strike Thursday by airport workers throughout the country.

TOP OF THE MAI

NEW YORK, Thursday, Openin

PRICES soared in heavy first-hour trading on the New York stock exchange today as short-term interest rates declined and signs mounted the recession was easing.

The down Jones industrial average, a 72-point gainer the past seven sessions, was up 8.76 to 824.47. Advances led declines, 858 to 231, among the 1,428 issues crossing the tape.

The first-hour turnover amounted to over 9,000,000 shares, compared with 5,680,000 traded during the same period

yesterday. Federal national mortgage led the big board actives, up 3/4 to 17 on 147,800 shares. A number of analysts have recommended the stock recently, according to the Wall Street Journal.

Allied chemical 37-1/2
Am Cyanamid 28
A.M.F. Inc. 16-1/2
American Motor 5-3/8
Apetco Corp 2
Am Tel Tel 48-5/8
American Brand 39-1/4
Armco Steel 32-7/8
Bethlehem Steel 37-7/8
Boeing Company 23-5/8
Canada Pacific 16-3/8
Chesley System 35
Cities Service 36-1/2
Chrysler Corp 10-7/8

LONDON, Thursday, 2pm Q

EQUITIES extended yesterday's gains over a broad front on institutional and public demand. Stock shortage continued to cause disproportionate movements. Turnover was moderate, dealers said. The FT index was up 17.9 to 335.6.

Companies with large external earnings gained 10p to 30p while oils, banks and insurances were also sharply higher.

Government bonds were again mixed. Long dated loans came under further pressure losing 5/8 to 3/4 but shorts continued higher

gaining up to 3/4 point. Mediums reacted to yesterday's losses and also rose up to 3/4 point. — Reuters

Anglo American 384
Ayer Hitam 133-1/2
Boots 221
Bowers 132
B.A.T. 332-1/2
British Motors 3
Standard & Chartered Bk 413
Courtauld 128
De Beers 246-1/2
Distillers 133-1/4
Duffay Bitumastic 34-1/2
Dunlop 52
E.M.I. 138
F.S. Geduld 127
G.E.C. 121-1/4
Golden Hope 22
Gomeng 245
Great Universal "A" 185-1/2

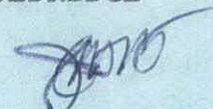
Printed and published by Hongkong Standard Newspapers Limited at 635 King's Road Hongkong. Telephone 5-616222

Photocopy-Preservation

APR 17, 1975

DEPARTMENT OF STATE TELEGRAM

 INDICATE
☐ COLLECT
☐ CHARGE TO

	FROM USLO PEKING	CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED	
E.O. 11652: TAGS: SUBJECT: ACTION: AMB DC POL ECON ADMIN CHRON B&F	N/ A XXXXXX APER Travel of Ambassador Bush SECSTATE WASHDC Peking <u>720</u> PRC // Ambassador Bush departed PEKING at 12 noon local time for Hong Kong. Assumed charge. HOLDRIDGE 		
DRAFTED BY: DC/JHoldridge/hm	DRAFTING DATE 4-17-75	TEL. EXT.	CONTENTS AND CLASSIFICATION APPROVED BY: DC - Mr. Holdridge
CLEARANCES:			

UNCLASSIFIED

CLASSIFICATION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE TELEGRAM

INDICATE
☐ COLLECT
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FROM USLO PEKING		CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652:	N/A	
TAGS:	APER	
SUBJECT:	Travel of Amb. Bush	
ACTION:	SECSTATE WASHDC UNCLASSIFIED PEKING 751	
AMB / DC POL ECON ADMIN CHRON	A. Ambassador Bush returned PRC 10:00 a.m. local time, Monday, April 21. Resumed charge. XXXXXXXXXX BUSH	

DRAFTED BY: DC/JHoldridge	DRAFTING DATE 4-21-75	TEL. EXT.	CONTENTS AND CLASSIFICATION APPROVED BY: DC/JHoldridge
CLEARANCES:			

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Bush

TO : Mr. Dennis Harter

DATE: April 17, 1975

FROM : Lucy Locke *ll-*

SUBJECT: Visit of Mr. and Mrs. George Bush

Enclosed herewith are passports of Mr. and Mrs. Bush and their railway ticket from Hong Kong to Canton on April 21, 1975.

X China Travel Service decided to give them a more comfortable ride to leave the railway station at Tsim Sha Tsui at 1034. Therefore departure time from the Hilton Hotel should be changed to 0930.

Air tickets will be issued when CTS Hong Kong has confirmation from Canton and Peking and I will pick them up either Friday or Saturday.

X The air fare quoted previously was a little bit less than the actual charge for a break through Shanghai. According to today's rate the air fare would be HK\$846 per person ^{CANTON} ~~Hong Kong~~/Shanghai/Peking - total HK\$1692. Having paid HK\$240 ^{TRAIN FARE} from the HK\$1900 received I will require an additional HK\$32 (more or less depending on Saturday's rates).

CTS particularly wishes passengers to read the enclosed Points to Remember When Purchasing CAAC Domestic Air Service Tickets.

Being held for their arrival.
There are twelve application forms here. Mr. and Mrs. Bemiss and Mr. and Mrs. Bryan will need to fill in three forms each in the event their travel permit via Shanghai was not already issued to them in the United States. They will also need to submit three photographs each.

In the mean time I am holding the balance of HK\$1660 left from Mr. Bush's check.

Enclosures:
As stated

cc:
Mr. Hank Killeen - Please report to Hilton Hotel at 0915 on April 21, 1975.
Motor Pool Supervisor



HM
same

April 15, 1975

MEMORANDUM

TO : Mr. Bush

THROUGH : DC - Mr. Holldridge *DM*

FROM : POL - Donald Anderson *DM*

SUBJECT : Your Visit to Shanghai

Three of the Shanghai Revolutionary Committee Vice Chairmen who frequently meet foreign visitors are Ma T'ien-shui, Feng Kuo-chu and Hsu Ching-hsien. Both Ma and Feng were at the airport in Shanghai to host the dinner for the Secretary when he passed through following his November 1974 visit, and Feng was host for the U.S. Governors' delegation in the spring of 1974. Hsu met with the White House Fellows in 1973 and is a young, very bright comer. You might ask to see any of these three. Frequently, visiting Ambassadors do not get to see a Vice Chairman but instead meet with the head of the Foreign Affairs Department, Chang Chen-ya. We have nothing on him.

The following are some subjects you might raise if you meet with any of the above officials:

a) Urban militia - You might note that you have read in the press about Shanghai's status as China's model for the urban militia. What are its principal functions? How is it organized in terms of its relationship to the Party and the Army? How many members, etc.?

b) Shanghai leadership - With the three top Shanghai leaders, Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan and Wang Hung-wen, now holding major national positions and permanently based in Peking, what is their relationship to Shanghai? You might mention that there has been speculation here that these three would step down from their Shanghai posts and some of the Vice Chairmen would move up.

c) Urban Problems - As the world's largest city, what are some of the main problems with which the Shanghai leadership must cope? If it seems appropriate, you might ask how these problems relate to the present campaign to study the dictatorship of the proletariat.

April 9, 1975

TO: Bob Blackburn

FROM: Amb. Bush

RE: Travel Orders

Bob, Mrs. Bush and I will need travel orders for the following.

1. April 16th depart Peking for Canton on CA 131 at 9:05 a.m. arriving 12:00 noon. Overnight in Canton.
2. April 17th depart Canton on morning train for Hong Kong.
3. April 18th-20th consultations in Hong Kong.
4. April 21st depart Hong Kong for Canton by train.
5. April 22nd Depart Canton for Shanghai by plane
6. April 24th depart Shanghai for Peking ~~by~~ plane.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE TELEGRAM

CN 536

MAR 26, 1975

INDICATE
☐ COLLECT
☐ CHARGE TO

FROM USLO Peking

CLASSIFICATION

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~

E.O. 11652:
TAGS:
SUBJECT:

N/A
PER CH OTRA
MRAVEL OF MR. BUSH

ACTION:

AMCONSUL HONG KONG

AMB

REF: HONG KONG 3136

PEKING 536

CHRON

FOR: CROSS FROM: BUSH

1. The itinerary you have mapped out in para. 2 sounds just fine. Can't think of any special arrangements.
2. Please reserve double room Hilton Hong Kong for Bar and me arriving April 17 departing morning of April 21.
3. Reserve 2 double rooms Hilton Hong Kong for the ~~Benny~~ Bemisses and Tennant Bryans arriving April 18 and departing April 21.

BUSH *CP*

DRAFTED BY:

AMB:GBush:jaf

DRAFTING DATE

3/26/75

TEL. EXT.

CONTENTS AND CLASSIFICATION APPROVED BY:

AMB:GBush *CP*

CLEARANCES:

~~LIMITED OFFICIAL USE~~



Department of State

TELEGRAM

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

Classification

R 250755Z MAR 75
FM AMCONSUL HONG KONG
TO USLO PEKING 3793
BT

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE HONG KONG 3136

FOR BUSH FROM CROSS

E.O. 11652: N/A
TAGS: PER CH OTRA
SUBJ: TRAVEL OF MR. BUSH

REF: A) PEKING 399 B) PEKING 449

1993

1. AT THE PACE THINGS GO AROUND HERE, IT IS NOT TOO EARLY TO FIRM UP A SCHEDULE OF EVENTS FOR YOUR VISIT HERE, OFFICIAL PARTY OF WHICH IS FROM PM APRIL 17 TO NOON APRIL 19.

2. IF YOU AGREE, WE WOULD LIKE TO GIVE RECEPTION FOR YOU EVENING APRIL 17 AND DINNER EVENING APRIL 18. AMCHAM WOULD LIKE YOU FOR BREAKFAST APRIL 18. WE WOULD TRY TO SCHEDULE ALL YOUR CONSULTATIONS WITH THE CONSULATE ON AFTERNOON 17 AND ON 18TH, BUT THAT CAN BE HANDLED VERY FLEXIBLY AND PUT TOGETHER AT THE LAST MOMENT. THE GOVERNOR, SIR MURRY MACLEHOSE, WOULD PROBABLY LIKE TO HAVE YOU CALL IF HE IS IN TOWN. HE IS PERSONAL FRIEND OF MINE SO WE CAN ALSO ARRANGE THAT ON SHORT NOTICE.

3. IF THERE IS ANYTHING IN PARTICULAR YOU WOULD LIKE TO HAVE DONE IN WAY OF SCHEDULING OR ANYONE YOU WOULD LIKE INCLUDE AT RECEPTION OR DINNER PLEASE ADVISE.

CROSS

ACTION TAKEN

BY:

DATE:

Classification

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE



UNITED STATES LIAISON OFFICE
Peking, People's Republic of China

April 4, 1975

MEMORANDUM TO - Mr. Bush

FROM - ECON - Herbert E. Horowitz

SUBJECT - Your Visit to Canton

Wednesday April 16

Unless you wish us to, we would not make any special plans for this day. Your plane will arrive in mid-day.

either { In the afternoon you might want to tour the Fair, or you might have your CTS guide give you a tour of the city, leaving the Fair for when you come back. In the evening you could either eat at the hotel or in one of Canton's splendid restaurants. If you wish, we could *yes* arrange a dinner with some China traders, but let us know this in advance.

April 21 Reception

Bill Rope and I will make arrangements for a cocktail reception for US businessmen and Fair officials on April 21. The timing of the affair would be 6-7:30, which we have found in the past works very well. (Your train from Hong Kong will arrive in mid-afternoon.) We would issue invitations in your name to about twenty Chinese officials and to all representatives of US firms and would expect to have 100 or more people on hand. We will pay for the reception out of our Section's Canton Fair representation fund. Your only duty would be to arrive in time to serve as host. You and your house guests may wish to have dinner out after the reception; if so, we will be glad to make reservations for you.

fair enough → April 22 Call on Fair Official

Before leaving Canton, we recommend that you pay a courtesy call on one of the ranking Fair Officials,

JF
work this out with Herb - then incorporate into my travel schedule -
CTB

HH. will work out all request details
2/

No unless it would be helpful to you!

Yes!

probably one of the Fair Vice Chairmen. (The nominal Chairman is a Canton Province Official who plays no active role in the Fairs.) We would line this up in advance, requesting that the call be scheduled some time on the morning of April 22. The official involved would probably also be the ranking guest at your reception the preceeding night. You might couple the call with a walk around the Fair in the morning, and the rest of the day, until your 4:35 p.m. departure for Shanghai could be left free. If you would like, we could try to schedule a business lunch for you, or you could simply have lunch with your house guests in the hotel dining room which would give you a good idea of the general atmosphere of the Fair.

OK ^{or on}
the 16th

→ yes

Please let us know if these general arrangements meet with your approval, and if you have any specific requests.

Mr. Horowitz:

The names of Mr. Bush's guests are:

Mr. and Mrs. FitzGerald Bemiss
P. O. Box 1156
Richmond, Virginia

Mr. and Mrs. G. Tennant Bryan
211 Ampthill Road
Richmond, Virginia

MEMO

February 24, 1975

TO: Mr. Bush

FROM: Herbert E. Horowitz

SUBJECT: Your visit to the Spring Canton Fair

The spring Canton Fair runs from April 15 to May 15. I think you will find a visit to the Fair interesting and, moreover, it should have a favorable impact on the large number of American businessmen who attend the Fair and on Chinese trade officials.

I would recommend that you visit the Fair early, within its first week or ten days. You should plan on spending two days in Canton, which should be enough time to see the Fair and to have a look at the city. We can have our reception for American businessmen and Chinese Fair officials while you are there. I also recommend that you combine your visit to Canton with consultations in Hong Kong.

My suggestion is that you visit Canton on April 21 and 22. You might fly to Canton on the morning of April 21 and then leave by train for Hong Kong on the morning of April 23.

We are, of course, flexible and can arrange for your visit on other dates if you prefer.

1. 自去机场的旅客，务请于飞机起飞前 60 分钟到达 机场。
2. 搭乘民航客车前往机场的旅客，务请按下列地点、时间准时乘车：

起飞站	乘车地点	开车时间



中國民航

(总) 第 1807500 号
客 票

Mr. Bush = Personae
旅客须知

- 一、旅客乘坐民航飞机，请预先向民航售票服务处定座。旅客定座后，须在约定的时间内购票，逾期定座无效。
- 二、旅客购买客票，须持有本单位的证明信和本人工作证件。客票只限旅客本人使用，不得转让，不得涂改。
- 三、客票的有效期为90天，定期客票只适用于票上注明的日期和班次。
- 四、十二周岁以下的儿童需有成人陪伴同行；如无成人陪伴同行，须经民航同意后，方可搭乘飞机。未满两周岁的儿童，不单独占一座位，票价按成人全票价的百分之十付费，但每一成人旅客只能有一名儿童享受这种优待，超过限额的和两周岁以上至十二周岁以下的儿童购半票，可单独占一座位。十二周岁以上的儿童须购全票。
- 五、旅客在飞机起飞时间两小时前申请退票，每张全票或半票收取退票手续费人民币二元；票价不足二十元者，按票款的百分之十收取。在规定飞机起飞时间两小时内申请退票，收取百分之二十的退票手续费。按全票百分之十付费的儿童不收退票费。
- 六、旅客误机，在飞机起飞后十二小时内，按票款百分之四十收取误机费；超过十二小时，则客票作废，不退票款。
- 七、全票或半票旅客，每人可免费交运行李十五公斤，免费携带手提物品五公斤。按全票百分之十付费的儿童，只享受免费手提物品五公斤。超过免费限额的行李，应按规定行李运价付费，并在班机有空余吨位时才能与旅客同机运出。
- 八、旅客交运的行李和手提物品内不得夹带易燃、爆炸、腐蚀、有毒、有放射性等危险品及其他禁运物品。
- 九、旅客乘坐民航飞机，不得随身携带武器。旅客在飞机上不得使用照相机、电影摄影机、望远镜和收音机。
- 十、乘坐民航飞机的旅客可在民航各站用膳，费用自理。在规定的联程站过夜，住宿费自理；因民航原因在中途站过夜，由民航免费安排住宿。

中国民用航空						(总) 第 1807500 号
旅客姓名		客票		旅客报销联		
航程	航班号码	乘机日期	起飞时间	定座情况	备注	
自 至	131	16/4	0905			
自 至						
自 至						
自 至						
自 至						
自 至						
票价类别		票款合计：¥ 244.00 (包括5%保险费)				

售票地点：日期：1954.4.15 经手人：[Signature]

内业-2(147×78)

Bfst 4-17- Dining Car.

广州客运段收款凭证

Nº 010369

单位:

1975年4月17日

3.50

品名	数量	单价	金额	额
牛奶	2	0.80	1.60	
鸡蛋	2	0.20	0.40	
牛油	1	0.30	0.30	
米饭	2	0.30	0.60	
咖啡	2	0.30	0.60	
共计币 (大写)	拾	元	10	角

第二联(收据)

(本收款凭证可供旅客用餐和赔偿备品之用)

次列车制票

73-10-(2263)

房号 R*

Room Number

国籍

Nationality

Mr. (Mrs.)

先生

同志

Comrade

东方宾馆

TUNG FANG HOTEL

编号

方字

Nº 059901

收款清单

ACCOUNT-NOTE

日期

Date:

1975年4月21日

摘要	金额	备注
房租 HOTEL RENT	27.50	
膳费 BOARDING FEE		
汽车费 TAXI FARE		
洗衣费 LAUNDRY CHARGE		
电报(话)费 TELEGRAM OR TRUNK-CALL CHARGE		
理发费 HAIR-CUT CHARGE		
赔偿费 COMPENSATION		
其他 OTHER ITEMS		
(附单据 张) BILLS ATTACHED		
合计人民币(大写) TOTAL AMOUNT	27.50	4-21-75 ROOM

第二联 付款单位作付款凭证(附件不得另外报销)

收款单位盖章

制单员

东方宾馆中西餐收费明细单

Nº 277423

台号:

19

7

年 4 月 22 日

B'fst 4-22

房号	单位或姓名		GB + BPR	
品名	数量	单位	单价	金额
早餐				160
总	数	¥		
金额大写	千	百	十	元 角 分 正

74.8. 2000 本

收款单位盖章

发单人

第二联：交付款人收执

东方宾馆中西餐收费明细单

Nº 280374

台号:

19

15

年

4

月

22

日

房号	单位或姓名		15.4.22	
品名	数量	单位	单价	金额
午餐				14.50
总	数	¥		
金额大写	千	百	十	元 角 分 正

74.8. 2000 本

收款单位盖章

发单人

第二联：交付款人收执



(7502)

甲

4-21

DINNER

甲百字

No. 0167519

广州市国营工商业统一发货票

顾客名称及地址

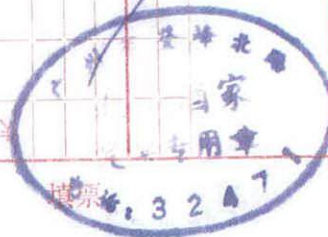
东方782

1975年4月21日填发

货 品 名 称	规 格	单 位	数 量	单 价	金 额	备 注
酒 米		2-Bush			13810	
		2-Bearns				
		2-Bryans				
		Rope				
		Bld. hammer				
合计人民币(大写) 壹佰叁拾捌元 角 0 分						

业户名称(盖章) 及 地址

收款人



第二联：交顾客

房号R* 661

国 籍

Mr. (Mrs.)

先生 同志 Comrade

东方宾馆

TUNG FANG HOTEL

编号 方字 No. 059070

收款清单

ACCOUNT-NOTE

日期 1975年4月16日

摘 要	金 额	备 注
房 租 HOTEL RENT 160	4000	
膳 费 BOARDING FEE		
汽 车 费 TAXI FARE		
洗 衣 费 LAUNDRY CHARGE		
电报(话)费 TELEGRAM OR TRUNK-CALL CHARGE		
理 发 费 HAIR-CUT CHARGE		
赔 偿 费 COMPENSATION		
其 他 OTHER ITEMS		
(附单据 张) BILLS ATTACHED		
合计人民币(大写) 肆 千 零 元 角 分	4000	

收款单位盖章

制单员

第二联 付款单位作付款凭证(附件不得另外报销)

中国银行深圳支行
BANK OF CHINA, SHUMCHUN BRANCH

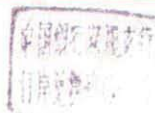
兌換水单
EXCHANGE MEMO



姓名
Name

外 币 金 额 Amount in foreign currency	牌 价 Rate	人 民 币 金 额 Amount in R. M. B.
105420	1.7424	3485
扣 贴 息 Less Discount ¥	买 付 金 额 Net Amount ¥	

经办员:



中国银行深圳支行
BANK OF CHINA, SHUMCHUN BRANCH

兌換水单
EXCHANGE MEMO

Nº 021609

姓名
Name

日期
Date

外 币 金 额 Amount in foreign currency	牌 价 Rate	人 民 币 金 额 Amount in R. M. B.
35	3524	1251
扣 贴 息 Less Discount ¥	买 付 金 额 Net Amount ¥	

经办员:



中国银行深圳支行
BANK OF CHINA, SHUMCHUN BRANCH

兌換水单
EXCHANGE MEMO

Nº 021608

姓名
Name

日期
Date

外 币 金 额 Amount in foreign currency	牌 价 Rate	人 民 币 金 额 Amount in R. M. B.
551.25	36.28	20000
扣 贴 息 Less Discount	实 付 金 额 Net Amount	

经办员:

中国银行深圳支行
BANK OF CHINA, SHUMCHUN BRANCH

兌換水单
EXCHANGE MEMO

Nº 032612

姓名
Name

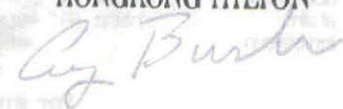
日期
Date

外 币 金 额 Amount in foreign currency	牌 价 Rate	人 民 币 金 额 Amount in R. M. B.
551.25	36.28	20000
扣 贴 息 Less Discount	实 付 金 额 Net Amount	

经办员:

2202	BUSH	11/11	G.	165	11/11
ROOM	LAST	(NAME)	FIRST	INITIAL	RATE
HIS NO. to King					
8					R. C.R. N.R.

MEMO	DATE	EXPLANATION	CHARGES	CREDITS	BAL. DUE
1	APR 17-75	RESTR — D	*46.50		
2	APR 17-75	RESTR — D	*231.00		***277.50
3	APR 17-75	RESTR — E	*88.10		***365.60
4	APR 17-75	ROOM 0000	*165.00		
5	APR 17-75	MISC 0000	*16.50		
6	APR 17-75	TAX 0000	*4.95		***386.05
7	APR 18-75	RESTR — E	*24.70		***410.75
8	APR 18-75	ROOM 0000	*165.00		
9	APR 18-75	MISC 0000	*16.50		
10	APR 18-75	TAX 0000	*4.95		***436.70
11	APR 19-75	RESTR — E	*6.60		***443.30
12	APR 19-75	ROOM 0000	*42.30		
13	APR 19-75	VALET —	*9.90		***453.20
14	APR 19-75	ROOM 0000	*165.00		
15	APR 19-75	MISC 0000	*16.50		
16	APR 19-75	TAX 0000	*4.95		***470.15
17	APR 20-75	RESTR — E	*13.20		***483.35
18	APR 20-75	RESTR — J	*20.50		***503.85
19	APR 20-75	ROOM 0000	*165.00		
20	APR 20-75	MISC 0000	*16.50		
21	APR 20-75	TAX 0000	*4.95		***525.30
22	APR 20-75	RESTR — J	*2.00		***527.30
23	APR 21-75	RESTR — E	*6.60		***533.90
24	APR 21-75	TAX 0000	*4.95		***538.85

H-11C 22 078		HONGKONG HILTON	
GEORGE BUSH			
GUEST'S SIGNATURE			
12 75			
WASHINGTON DC 20016		H No. 090292	
STREET		CITY	
STATE			

EAGLE'S NEST

HONGKONG HILTON

Date	Waiter	Persons	Table
17 APR 1975		6	B34
DETAILS		AMOUNTS	TOTAL
1	6 Lunch	210.00FD	
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13	10% Service Charge	21.00	231.00SV
	Total	231.00CP	231.00CU

CHECK NO.

A N^o 08317

Signature

George Bush 2242

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

ROOM NO.

C. C. NO.

ADDRESS:

FLOOR ROOM SERVICE HONGKONG HILTON

Date	Waiter	Persons	Table
20 APR 1975			2242
DETAILS		AMOUNTS	TOTAL
1	24 coffee		12.00
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13	10% Service Charge	1.20	13.20
	Total		

CHECK NO.

A N^o 18181

Signature

George Bush

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

ROOM NO.

C. C. NO.

ADDRESS:

FLOOR ROOM SERVICE HONGKONG HILTON

Date

Waiter

Persons

Table

DETAILS

AMOUNTS

TOTAL

1	2 coffee		
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13	10% Service Charge	6.60	
Total			6.60

CHECK NO. A No 17964

Signature

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

ROOM NO.

C. C. NO.

ADDRESS:

Bush, B 2242

GUEST COPY

BUCKET BEDGE BREAKFAST

LAUNDRY—CHARGE VOUCHER

C No 057244

NAME Bush

ROOM 2242 DATE

Laundry

Special

Service Charges

GB 13

42.75

19 APR 1975

HONGKONG HILTON HOTEL

FOC 4

VALET CHARGE

C 034806

NAME

ROOM

DATE

Valet

Dry Cleaning

Service Charge

TOTAL

TB 2

18 APR 1975

SIGNED

HONGKONG HILTON HOTEL

DEPT.

FOC 8

FLOOR ROOM SERVICE HONGKONG HILTON

Date 18 APR 1975 Waiter Persons 1 Table 2242

	DETAILS	AMOUNTS	TOTAL
1	1. B.F. Jr	4.30	
2	1 Cereal	6.00	
3	2 coffee	6.00	
4	2 Yogurt	6.00	
5			22.50
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13	10% Service Charge	2.25	24.75
	Total		

CHECK NO.

A No 17765

Signature

Geo. Bush

2242

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

ROOM NO.

C. C. NO.

ADDRESS:

THE GRILL

HONGKONG HILTON

CHECK NO.

Waiter's Receipt

012141

Date 17 APR 1975

Waiter

Persons

Table

	DETAILS	AMOUNTS	TOTAL
1	2 for. Solon	72.00FD	
2	1 Milk	03.00FD	75.00SV
3	1 Coffee	03.00FD	
4	1 Milk	03.00FD	
5			81.00
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13	10% Service Charge	08.10	89.10SV
	Total		

CHECK NO.

012141

89.10CP

89.10CU

Signature

Geo. Bush

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

ROOM NO.

Bush, George

C. C. NO.

ADDRESS:

USCO, Peking.

THE GRILL

HONGKONG HILTON

FLOOR ROOM SERVICE HONGKONG HILTON

Date	Waiter	Persons	Table
21 APR 1975		1	2242
DETAILS	AMOUNTS	TOTAL	
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13	10% Service Charge		
Total			

CHECK NO.

A N 18344

Signature

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

ROOM NO.

C. C. NO.

ADDRESS:

00000 20 APR 1975

Date	Waiter	Persons	Table
			Book

DETAILS	AMOUNTS	TOTAL
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9	1 F. Milk 3.00	
10	1 Ice Tea 3.50	
11	2 Club 3/15 23.00	29.50
12		
13	10% Service Charge 2.95	
Total		\$32.45

CHECK NO. 000236

Signature *Ang Bush*

NAME (PLEASE PRINT) *BUSH* ROOM NO. *2242*

C. C. NO. *2242*

ADDRESS:

POOL SNACK BAR HONGKONG HILTON

19 年 月 日到	19 年 月 日到
19 年 月 日离	19 年 月 日离
(盖章)	(盖章)
19 年 月 日到	19 年 月 日到
19 年 月 日离	19 年 月 日离
(盖章)	(盖章)
19 年 月 日到	19 年 月 日到
19 年 月 日离	19 年 月 日离
(盖章)	(盖章)
19 年 月 日到	19 年 月 日到
19 年 月 日离	19 年 月 日离
(盖章)	(盖章)

(供查验、户口登记用，由公安机关填写。)

备 注

- 注意事项：
1. 旅行途中住宿，须于十二小时内向当地公安机关申报户口，离时注销。
 2. 此证用毕向当地公安机关缴销。

HM
file H. Kong trip
中华人民共和国
外国人旅行证

证字第 751651 号

14.12.38
52 Island Club
Island Road
HONGKONG
C. Y. TUNG
Tel. 92298
DIRECTOR
ISLAND NAVIGATION CORPORATION
NEW YORK TOKYO HONGKONG

姓名 比 米 斯
护 照 或 号码 E
国 籍 美国 居留证 140TT21

职业或来华身份 旅行者

偕行人 比米斯夫人 共叁人。
布赖恩及夫人

旅行地点 上海、北京。

旅行事由 参观。

交通工具 飞机 往返次数 壹

有效期 自 1955 年 4 月 24 日起 至 1955 年 4 月 24 日止

1955 年 4 月 24 日

备 注

19 年 月 日到
19 年 月 日离
132 (盖章)

19 年 月 日到
19 年 月 日离
(盖章)

19 年 月 日到
19 年 月 日离
(盖章)

19 年 月 日到
19 年 月 日离
(盖章)

19 年 月 日到
19 年 月 日离
(盖章)

19 年 月 日到
19 年 月 日离
(盖章)

19 年 月 日到
19 年 月 日离
(盖章)

19 年 月 日到
19 年 月 日离
(盖章)

(供查验、户口登记用，由公安机关填写。)

董 浩 端

D No 3178

香港羅士打星公司
告羅士打行地房
南便二二六二八
電話H二四三二八

HONG KONG SPORTS SHOP

No. 2, SOUTH ARCADE.

GLOUCESTER BLDG.

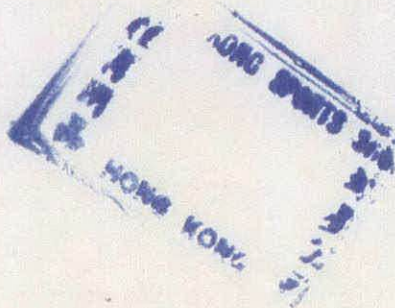
TEL. H-238673--244328

MEMO.

19/4 1975

1 set Carpet
Bowl

90-



換退不起 門出物貨
Sold goods are not returnable

6/10/1972

25528 48

April 18 - 21

RECEIPTS
HONG KONG
Purchased
Purchases

HM
File

Pennells

5 22 58 48

GILMANS

(GILMAN & CO., LTD.)

FOURTH FLOOR, CHINA FLEET CLUB BUILDING
HONG KONG

NAME Geo Bush

CONTRACT NO. N62649 - 74 - D - 0261

RANK / RATE: USLO

PLACE OF DUTY: Peking

SERIAL AK № 90832

Hilton HOTEL # 2422

STOCK NO.	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
<u>D17</u>	<u>Sharp EL 120</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>So.</u>
				<u>So.</u>

REMARKS:

PACKING IN () CASE

PURCHASER
(REC'D MAT'L)

DELIVER TO:

THANK YOU

CALL
AGAIN

Geo Bush

APR 19 0006 •★ 00.080.00

CUSTOMER'S COPY

Wood's Photo Supplies
U. S. NAVY PURCHASING DEPARTMENT
CHINA FLEET CLUB BUILDING
HONG KONG, B. C. C.

CONTRACT No. N62849-75-D-0228

DTAE

19th April 75

NAME:

George Bush

RANK/RATE:

Chief USLO

AH No 098295

PLACE OF DUTY:

PEKING PRC

141/ton # 2242

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	QUAN.	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE
	Bushnell Binoculars	(1)		\$330-
	8x36 Custom			
	Paragon 85-205mm/F38 Zoom	(1)		525-
	Lens for Minolta No - 72742			
	Hoya Filter 58mm	(1)		12-

HK \$867-

TOTAL

HK \$867-

(Rec'd Payment)

Shang

(Rec'd Mat'l)

Gay Bush

— CUSTOMER'S COPY —