

# Southeast Asia headlines summer's world events

Courtesy of the National Observer:

## The World

The war in Vietnam ended. The Saigon government surrendered unconditionally, and Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops occupied the capital. In Paris, the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government announced it would adopt a neutralist nonaligned foreign policy in South Vietnam.

American helicopters evacuated about 1,000 Americans and 6,000 Vietnamese from Saigon in the hours before the capital surrendered. In all, more than 100,000 Vietnamese fled their country before its fall.

An American cargo ship and its 39-member crew were recovered after the vessel was seized by Cambodian gunboats and taken to the island of Koh Tang, 30 miles off the Cambodian coast. A force of about 160 U.S. Marines attacked the island in the mistaken belief that the crew of the Mayaguez was being held there. The crewmen, who had been taken to the Cambodian mainland, were released by their captors.

The Defense Department said 15 Americans were killed, 50 wounded and three were missing following the operation. In Thailand 23 other GIs were killed when their helicopter crashed while they were being flown to an air base for possible use in the Mayaguez rescue.

President Gerald Ford told other leaders of the 15-nation North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Brussels that the United States would keep its forces in Europe at full strength until an East-West agreement

on mutual troop reduction is fashioned.

Ford and the leaders of 34 other nations signed a document on European security and cooperation at a summit meeting in Helsinki, Finland. The summit made legitimate the borders of East European nations.

The Organization of American States (OAS) voted 16 to 3 to end economic and diplomatic sanctions imposed in 1964 against Cuba. The United States was among the nations voting in favor of a resolution letting OAS members determine their trade and diplomatic relations with Cuba.

Portugal's military regime curtailed the role of political parties in the government and announced plans to help implement the military's goal of socialism.

Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India, was found guilty by a judge of corruption in her 1972 election campaign. Shortly afterward Gandhi began a crackdown against political opponents while assuming greater power by declaring a national emergency.

The Suez Canal was reopened to traffic eight years after its closing during the 1967 Arab-Israeli War. Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said the reopening of the canal constituted "a contribution to peace."

## The Nation

Vice President Nelson Rockefeller turned over to President Ford the Rockefeller Commission's report on the Central Intelligence Agency, and said the study turned up some CIA wrongdoing but no widespread illegalities. Meanwhile, Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho), chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, said he has evidence that the CIA was

involved in "murder plots." The commission recommended that external controls over the CIA be strengthened.

CIA Director William Colby released a report that admits the agency and its agents "overstepped proper bounds" and carried out "improper actions" in illegal domestic activities. But Colby said the misdeeds were "few and were quite exceptional to the thrust of the agency's activities and have been fully terminated."

Alice Olson of Frederick, Md., said she would sue the CIA for the "wrongful death" of her husband, Frank Olson, who committed suicide in 1953 after the CIA gave him LSD without his knowledge.

American and Soviet manned space vehicles were linked successfully 140 miles above the earth. Apollo astronauts Thomas Stafford, Donald Slayton and Vance Brand exchanged gifts, traded space-craft visits and shared meals with Soyuz cosmonauts Alexei Leonov and Valery Kubasov.

The three American astronauts were hospitalized in Honolulu for treatment of lung irritation caused by inhaling fumes that filled the Apollo space craft during its re-entry.

President Ford urged Americans to welcome refugees from Vietnam. Ford told a press conference that he was "disappointed and very upset" by opposition of some Americans to bringing the refugees to the United States. Ford signed a bill authorizing \$405 million for resettling an estimated 130,000 refugees from South Vietnam and Cambodia.

Ford increased the tariff on oil imports by \$1 a barrel effective June 1 because of Congress' failure to pass

energy-conservation legislation.

The U.S. Geological Survey sharply reduced its estimate of the nation's natural-gas and oil resources. The agency said estimates of U.S. oil resources were cut to between 10 billion and 4.5 billion barrels from last year's estimate of 65 billion to 130 billion barrels.

The Senate voted 47 to 46 to partly lift the six-month embargo on U.S. arms sales to Turkey but House opponents of the bill prevented it from coming to the floor for a vote as Congress rushed to recess for a month-long August vacation.

The Turkish government ordered the U.S. to cease all operations at U.S. military bases in Turkey after the House refused to lift the embargo.

Congress approved a budget guideline calling for a \$367 billion budget with a \$68.8 billion deficit for fiscal 1976. President Ford had proposed a \$355.6 billion budget with a \$60 billion deficit.

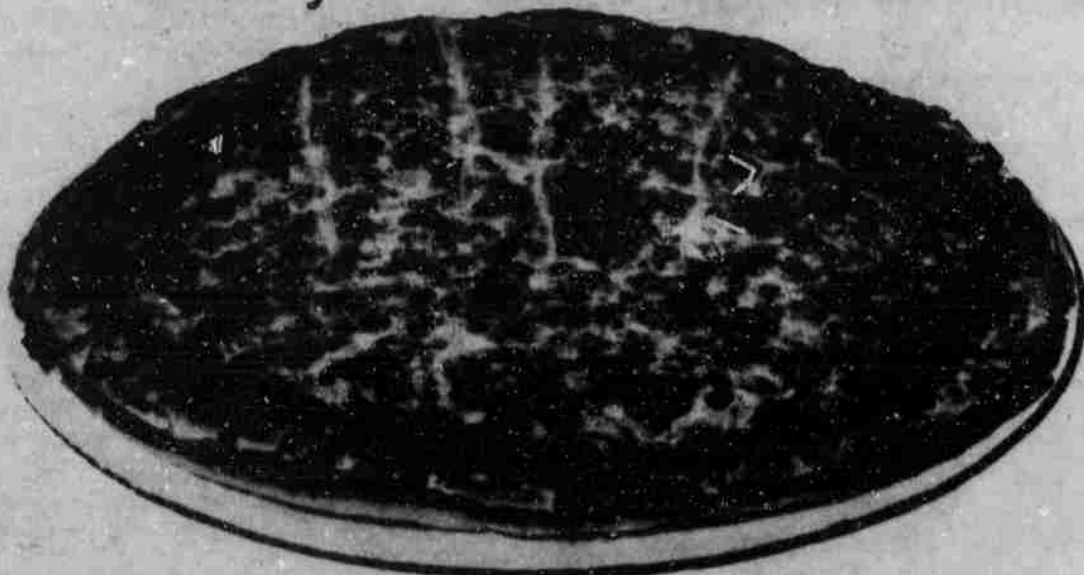
The FBI conducted break-ins for national-security investigations, beginning as early as World War II and continuing into the 1960s, FBI Director Clarence Kelley said. He said all such activities were ended in 1966, except for break-ins thought necessary for certain counterintelligence activity.

Grain sales to the Soviet Union totaling at least 9.8 million tons this year were confirmed by the Agriculture Department. Government experts said they expect the sales will have little effect on retail food prices, although Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said he expects a substantial rise.

Continued on p. 16

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