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This same investigation team found that fish and shellfish from waterways draining the RUNG SAT Zone were heavily contaminated with DIOXIN. Australian forces regularly purchased shellfish from roadside vendors on the edge of the RUNG SAT on their return from rest and recreation leave in VUNG TAU.

IF AUSTRALIANS WERE CONTAMINATED WITH CHEMICALS WERE THE LOCAL VIETNAMESE IN SPRAYED AREAS ALSO AFFECTED?

YES, and we will probably never discover the full extent. The National Academy of Science investigation team, previously mentioned, was sent to Vietnam after an Act of Congress in 1970, directed by the U.S. Secretary of Defence to "undertake arrangements with the National Academy of Science to conduct a comprehensive study to investigate the ecological and physiological dangers inherent in the use of herbicides ...". The investigation team arrived in SVN in September, 1971.

The team was forced to curtail its activities for safety reasons, but apart from the very full investigation of the RUNG SAT Zone, they visited the Vietnamese central highlands which were virtually saturated with AGENT ORANGE.

In these areas, the following information was obtained about happenings after spraying:

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>SYMPTOMS</u>	<u>PEOPLE AFFECTED/DEATHS</u>
DAK ROSA	Abdominal pains, Diarrhoea, Fever	Several children died, many stillbirths among mothers exposed.
DAK TANG	Diarrhoea, cramps, skin rashes, coughing blood	38 children died after eating sprayed crops.
PLEI KLENG	Diarrhoea, rashes with small blisters over red areas	40 adults and children died with these symptoms.

The report goes on to cite many more examples, including examples of the devastating effect of AGENT ORANGE on vegetation and animals. The summary and conclusions of this team needs no further comment.