

4 FILMS
ON:

27

"CHINA"

"LENIN"



"LAOS"

"CHILDREN OF THE REVOLUTION"

FRI. 15 Jan. 7 PM to 12
SAT. 16 Jan. 7 PM to 12
SUN. 17 Jan. 2 PM to 12

\$1.50
 contribution

WASH. SQ. METH. CHURCH
 135 WEST 4 TH STREET
 information: 982-7162

CHINA : revolutionary China - everyday life and struggle, by Felix Greene.
LAOS : the forgotten war - a Cuban film on the liberation forces of Laos.
LENIN : rare footage of V. I. Lenin during Russian revolution 1919-1923.
CHILDREN OF THE REVOLUTION : the children of North Viet Nam turn downed U. S. planes into puppets - with a message.

U. S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIET NAM
 BOX "C" OLD CHELSEA STATION, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10011 (212) 982 - 7162

1

2 FILMS //

CHINA AND THE

RED GUARD //



// **17TH**
PARALLEL.
VIETNAM IN WAR //

FRI. 19 FEB.	"CHINA..." 9:10PM	"17th..." 7, 10:40
SAT. 20 FEB.	"CHINA..." 2, 5:30, 9:10	"17th..." 3:30, 7, 10:40
SUN. 21 FEB.	"CHINA..." 2, 5:30, 9:10	"17th..." 3:30, 7, 10:40

"CHINA & THE RED GUARD" a report filmed in color by Japanese cameramen on China today and the effects of the Red Guard and the Cultural Revolution
 " 17TH PARALLEL, VIETNAM IN WAR " by Joris Ivens, "Traces the portrait of a modern war, here we are finally close to Viet Nam." (Nouvelle Observateur)

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April 8, 1971

NEWS LETTER

Dear Sisters, Brothers, Comrades and Friends,

It is urgent that we do all we can now to end the war in Southeast Asia! The Indo-chinese people and especially the Vietnamese are suffering greatly under a war of genocide that now threatens even the generations yet unborn. As this horror emerges, so to does a real chance to force the U. S. government to get all its forces out of Indo-china!

A vast Peace Movement organized in all the cities of South Viet Nam is asking the U. S. movement to bring every kind of pressure to Stop the War Now! Never has the U. S. government been in such a weak position both militarily and politically!

With all of this in mind, we will be going to Washington D. C. April 24 through May 5th. "If the government doesn't stop the war by May, we'll stop the government!" This is the theme of the "Days in May" May 1 to 5. It's only a beginning, but all together, radicals, pacifists, new nationalists and all, will start to stop the government on May 3rd.

WE URGE EVERYONE TO JOIN US IN WHATEVER WAY YOU CAN....

- All work here in NYC for the Peace Treaty and to get others to go to Wash. D. C.
- Sisters, join the Women's April 10th March.
- Veterans should join their brothers and sisters in Wash., D. C. April 19-24
- Everyone should support the demands of the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice:
 1. Immediate withdrawal of all U.S. military, land, air, and sea forces, from Viet Nam and that the U.S. set the date for completion of that withdrawal.
 2. \$ 6500 Guaranteed annual Income for a family of four - set the date.
 3. Free all political prisoners - set the date.
- And tel everyone to come back to STOP THE GOVERNMENT IN MAY.

We support the May Day Collectives and urge our comrades from past actions to contact us now to help build for May and join us in Washington D. C.

We will have people in Wash., D. C. from April 23 to May 6th. We will need \$ to pay for transportation, food, gas, literature, etc. We ask that you contribute generously - especially if you can't go yourself. We want to make an all out effort to actually begin the Stopping of the War Machine.

As yet the target for the New York Region is not decided, but it may be the Theodore Roosevelt Bridge. Other regions will stop traffic, lobby, leaflet, etc. at other major accesses to Wash.,DC. We are not requesting in May, we begin to tell !!!

NEEDED SUPPLIES: Sleeping bags, gas masks, gas cooking stoves, lanterns, canteens, medical supplies, mimeo paper and ink, good 2 to 5 watt walkie-talkies, good megaphones, tents, several large trucks, a school bus cars to go and come back and cars to go and stay!

AND we need money to pay bail and fines. We guarantee to return any items loaned and hope to hear from you.

YOURS IN STRUGGLE

U.S. Committee to Aid the N.L.F.
Of South Viet Nam

FILM
SHOWING ON:

30

REVOLUTION!



**WASH. SQ.
METH. CHURCH**

135 WEST 4th STREET

FRI. 16 April: 7,9,11 PM
SAT. 17 April: 3,5,7,9,11 PM
SUN. 18 April: 3,5,7,9,11 PM

(\$1.50 contribution)

" 79 SPRINGS " On the life of HO CHI MINH, one of the world's greatest Revolutionary leaders and a beautiful human being!

" MAY DAY ! " "If the government won't stop the war by May, we'll STOP the government!" On the war and preparations to stop it.

" FINALLY GOT THE NEWS " On the League of Revolutionary Black Workers and their organizing in factories and in the community.

[We are all going to Wash., D. C. MAY 1 - 5 to begin stopping the war in Southeast Asia! If you wish to join us and thousands of others, call us at: 982-7162 or call the May Day Collective, 156-5th Ave, rm 508, at: 691-9450.]

U. S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIET NAM
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FACT SHEET ON VIETNAM

1945-1954 FRENCH RENEGE ON AGREEMENTS--INDOCHINESE WAR BEGINS

- 1945 Japanese surrender. Ho Chi Minh declares independent Democratic Republic of Vietnam.
- 1946 French forces return, recognize authority of Ho regime over North, promise plebiscite in South. Later French establish separate puppet government in South and issue ultimatum to Ho to disband all Vietminh military forces in North. Ho's refusal results in open warfare.
- 1949 French attempt to rally popular support, establish autonomous State of Vietnam based in Saigon under Emperor Bao Dai.
- 1950 US and allies recognize Bao Dai government and US begins economic and military aid. Russia and China recognize Ho regime.
- 1954 Dien Bien Phu symbolizes final defeat of French.

1954-1956 GENEVA ACCORDS PROMISE ELECTIONS--DIEM AND US RENEGE

- 1954 Geneva Agreement provides for two temporary military regroupment zones, French in South and Vietminh in North. Reunification promised after nation-wide elections scheduled for July 1956. Political reprisals and foreign military bases or troops prohibited; US refuses to sign but agrees to honor agreement.
- 1954 SEATO established. S. Vietnam designated as a "protected state."
- 1955 Diem (Prime Minister under Bao Dai) refuses Hanoi proposal to consult on promised elections and proclaims self President of independent Republic of Vietnam.

1956-1963 DIEM REGIME ALIENATES VIETNAMESE--US INVOLVEMENT INCREASES

- 1956 Diem ordinance allows arrest of anyone considered dangerous to public order. Elected village councils replaced by government appointees. Last French troops withdraw; US military advisory group remains to train and equip S. Vietnamese army.
- 1958 Clandestine radio (Voice of S. Vietnam Liberation Front) begins operation in South. Denounced by Hanoi as provocative.
- 1960 Anti-communist leaders in South condemn Diem undemocratic policies. Hanoi sanctions formation of United Front and overthrow of Diem regime. National Liberation Front of South Vietnam (NLF) formally established.
- 1961 Visits of Vice-President Johnson and other officials to S. Vietnam result in increase in US advisors to 18,000.
- 1962 NLF calls for implementation of Geneva accords, withdrawal of US military personnel, and coalition government in South with neutral foreign policy.
- 1963 Buddhist uprising against Diem. Kennedy calls for popular reforms in S. Vietnam and suspends US aid. Diem regime overthrown.

1963-1965 NEUTRALIZATION PROPOSALS REJECTED--US BEGINS WIDESCALE BOMBING

- 1963/64 NLF proposes negotiated ceasefire and general elections. U Thant supports. Johnson labels neutralization "a Communist takeover." Anti-neutralist elements overthrow Saigon government, reject NLF proposals for negotiations. U Thant suggests reconvening Geneva Conference. Johnson rejects this as a conference to "ratify terror." US military mission increased to 21,000.
- 1964 (August) Gulf of Tonkin Incident. Johnson orders retaliation before Navy has determined that attack on US destroyers did in fact occur. Congressional resolution authorizes "all necessary measures."
- 1965 (January-February) Continued instability of Saigon government results in armed forces control of regime under Thieu and Ky. US begins widespread bombing of North and NLF areas in South. US marines land in South. U Thant again appeals for reconvening Geneva conference.

1965-1966 HANOI PEACE PLAN REJECTED--US INSTITUTES BOMBING PAUSE

- 1965 (April-May) Hanoi four point proposal: withdrawal US military; cessation hostilities against North; honor Geneva accords; Vietnamese to solve own problems. US orders bombing halt conditional on reduction in hostilities by other side. Bombing resumed 5 days.
- 1965 (July-December) Johnson offers "unconditional discussions" with "any government" and announces US troop increases to 125,000. Saigon refuses to negotiate with NLF. Repeated peace feelers from Hanoi bring US request for "clarification" while US carries out first air strike on Hanoi-Haiphong complex.
- 1965/66 (December-January) Second US bombing halt. N. Vietnamese forces cease most aggressive actions in South. US launches major offensive. Administration ignores Senate appeal for continuation of bombing pause. Hanoi calls for implementation of Geneva accords.

1966-1968 ELECTIONS HELD IN SOUTH--TET OFFENSIVE SHAKES US CONFIDENCE

- 1966 (March-September) Buddhist demonstrations in Hue put down with American military support and Saigon promise of national election. Only candidates acceptable to government allowed to participate in Constitutional Assembly elections; Buddhists boycott.
- 1966 (October) At Manila conference, US agrees to withdraw troops 6 months after Hanoi and NLF withdraw to north of 17th parallel. US troop strength reaches 385,000 (8 times the number of N. Vietnamese troops).
- 1967 (February) Johnson refuses to stop bombing until North stops all infiltration into South. Bombing resumed before reply received.
- 1967 (September) Vietnamese presidential elections result in Thieu-Ky victory with 35% plurality. All known advocates of peaceful settlement or negotiations with NLF are banned.
- 1967/68 "Free fire" zones established, resulting in estimated 4 million refugees (25% of population).
- 1968 (January-February) Tet offensive. Vietcong and N. Vietnamese troops attack 36 of S. Vietnam's 44 provincial capitals, holding major portions of Saigon and Hue. In heavy fighting over Hue, civilian casualties estimated at 3600.

1968-1969 JOHNSON ANNOUNCES BOMBING HALT--PEACE CONFERENCE BOGS DOWN

- 1968 (April-June) Peace moves in US escalate following Tet Offensive. Johnson announces bombing halt north of 20th parallel as first step to "de-escalate the conflict" and "move immediately to peace through negotiations." Total halt to follow signs of restraint from other side. Hanoi agrees to meet US representatives in Paris; talks begin in May. Subsequent decline in N. Vietnamese offensive operations.
- 1968 (October) Johnson announces total bombing halt on election eve. NLF and Saigon governments to join peace talks.
- 1969 (January) Four-party talks begin in Paris.
- 1969 (April-May) Peace talks stalemate over issues of troop withdrawals and interim government. Hanoi/NLF demand US commitment to total withdrawal of US forces and call for provisional coalition government representing all who favor peace, independence and neutrality.
- 1969 (May) Nixon announces start of gradual troop withdrawals (US troop strength in Vietnam 540,000).
- 1969 (November-December) US and world opinion shocked by news of US troops killing Vietnamese civilians at My Lai.

1969-1970 STALEMATE IN PARIS AND VIETNAM--ESCALATION IN LAOS AND CAMBODIA

- 1969 (December-March) Senate Foreign Relations Committee increasingly critical of US involvement in SE Asia. Senate-House Conference Committee proposes legislation barring use of US combat troops in Laos.
- 1969 (December) US chief delegate to Paris talks (Lodge) resigns; neither he nor deputy replaced. No progress in negotiations. Thieu government closes two Saigon newspapers, seizes 15 student leaders, purges and imprisons 3 critics in House of Representatives. Vice-President Agnew, on Asian tour, deems it inappropriate for US to press Thieu to broaden his popular support.
- 1970 (January-February) Administration states that infiltration from N. Vietnam decreases. US carries out retaliatory bombings on North for attacks on US reconnaissance planes.
- 1970 (January-March) Increased fighting in Laos, with US bombing wide areas in support of Laotian government troops. Numerous civilian casualties and large numbers of refugees. Deep US involvement in training, arming, financing and directing clandestine army of Meo tribesmen (non-Lao hill peoples) revealed. Laotian government requests reconvening of Geneva Conference; Pathet Lao (Pro-communist forces) seek to open direct negotiations with Laotian government and demand end to US bombing.
- 1970 (March-April) Coup in Cambodia deposes neutralist leader Prince Sihanouk, calls for military actions against Vietcong and N. Vietnamese bases in Cambodian border areas. S. Vietnamese forces begin attacks on suspected Vietcong base camps in Cambodia with US helicopter support. Many members of Cambodia's Vietnamese minority killed as consequence of anti-Vietnamese campaign undertaken by new military regime in Phnom Penh. Vietcong offensive moves westward close to capital; Cambodia appeals for foreign arms aid.
- 1970 (April 20) Nixon pledges to withdraw an additional 150,000 troops from Vietnam during 1970 because progress in "Vietnamization" exceeding expectations.
- 1970 (April 30) Nixon Administration announces that US and S. Vietnamese forces have launched first of 6 major attacks into Cambodia to root out Vietcong and N. Vietnamese bases in order to make "Vietnamization" policy successful and insure continuing withdrawal of US troops.

LAOTIAN FACT SHEET

1945-1954 INDOCHINA WAR

- 1945 French begin effort to reimpose empire in Laos. Lao leaders under royal prince organize anti-French Lao -Issara
- 1946 French military forces take control of Laos and crown Lao king. Anti-French Lao-Issara abandons Laos and establishes exile group in Bangkok, Thailand.
- 1949 Because some Lao leaders in Lao-Issara decide to accommodate French, provisional government of Lao in Bangkok is dissolved.
- 1950 Souphanouvong, refusing to agree to accommodations with French, establishes resistance government in Northeast Laos, under the control of his organization the Pathet Lao (PL).
- 1951 U.S. signs an economic and military assistance agreement with France and the pro-French Royal Lao Government. Anti-French PL persist in armed resistance in Northeast Laos.

1954 GENEVA AGREEMENTS AND SOUTHEAST ASIA TREATY ORGANIZATION

- 1954 (July) U.S. does not join other participants at Geneva Conference in adhering to Final Declaration. U.S. does agree not to use force to subvert the agreements which provide for an independent, unified Laos which is to be removed, as far as possible, from the Cold War.
- 1954 (Sept.) U.S. establishes SEATO, an anti-communist coalition, and extends security guarantees to Laos, thereby involving Laos in the Cold War, a step directly contrary to the intent of the Geneva Accords.

1955-1970 U.S. OPPOSES NATIONAL RECONCILIATION

- 1955 U.S. undertakes to expand the size of the Royal Lao Army and expands aid program to finance it.
- 1957 Pursuant to the intent of Geneva Accords and in order to unify Lao administration, pro-French Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma succeeds in negotiating Vientiane Agreements which provide for government of national union, including two PL ministers
- 1958 (May) The only free elections ever held in Laos reveal strong PL and neutralist political base. Right wing groups with U.S. backing oust Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma, replacing him with the government of Phoui Sananikone which is militantly anti-communist. Phoui government removes PL ministers including Souphanouvong, and allies itself closely to U.S. and SEATO allies.
- 1959 (Dec. 16) Phoui fires American-backed right wing ministers from cabinet and threatens to return to a "policy of effective neutrality."
- 1959 (Dec. 25) With American support, right wing military elements bring down Phoui government.
- 1960 (Jan. 7) Right wing caretaker government formed to preside over elections.
- 1960 (April) Blatantly rigged elections result in victory for right wing groups.
- 1960 (May 23) PL leader Souphanouvong, one of two PL ministers, removed and arrested, escapes from prison in Vientiane, Laotian capital.
- 1960 (Fall) Political chaos and polarization. U.S. backed General Phoumi Nosavan building army in south. "Neutralist" Kong Le and Souphanna Phouma in Vientiane. PL in eastern Laos. U.S. withdraws support from legal government under "neutralist" Souvanna Phouma/Kong Le and supports Phoumi Nosavan. American SEATO ally Thailand blockades Vientiane to help Phoumi. "Neutralist" Souvanna Phouma therefore accepts Soviet airlift of economic aid. Phoumi Nosavan seizes Vientiane. "Neutralist" Kong Le/Souvanna Phouma join PL who are based in Plaine des Jarres. U.S.-backed Phoumi Nosavan government installed in Vientiane, capital of Laos.
- 1961 (Jan-Mar) "Neutralist" Kong Le/Souvanna Phouma in alliance with PL seize the offensive and threaten Phoumi Nosavan government.
- 1961 (April 20) American military mission, formerly covered in hidden AID mission becomes MAAG, US Military Assistance Advisory Group.
- 1961 (April 24) "Neutralist" Kong Le/Souvanna Phouma in alliance with PL forces captures US Special Forces personnel.
- 1961 (April) US accepts reconvening of Geneva Conference after opposing such for months as a means of avoiding total collapse of Phoumi Nosavan government.

- 1962 (July) Geneva Accords are signed, by which Laos is to be neutralized. A tri-partite coalition government (leftist-neutralist-rightist) with "neutralist" Souvanna Phouma as prime minister is to be established. Foreign forces are to be withdrawn. Pending integration of the army and police, a de facto partition is to be in effect in Laos.
- 1962 Anti-communists retain control of government, army, police and finances. "Neutralist" Souvanna Phouma decides to cooperate with Americans and right wing while the Vang Pao's Meo "irregulars" behind the de facto partition line receive American support in direct violation to the Geneva Accords of 1962. US charges that North Vietnamese have not withdrawn cadres supporting PL.
- 1963 (Feb) Outbreak of conflict between pro-Souvanna Phouma/Kong Le "neutralists" and dissident "neutralists" who disagree with Souvanna Phouma's cooperation with the Americans. Conflict is located on the Plaine des Jarres in Northeast Laos.
- 1963 (April) Foreign Minister Quinim Pholsena, dissident "neutralist" is assassinated in Vientiane. Dissident "neutralists", opposed to Souvanna Phouma's cooperation with right wing and US, fight with Kong Le neutralists. PL takes Xieng Khouang, a major town in Plaine des Jarres. PL ministers leave Vientiane and coalition government dissolves.
- 1964 (April) Right wing coup attempt against Souvanna Phouma but failed due to American opposition
- 1964 (May) US begins air raids against PL forces on the Plaine des Jarres. The PL takes control of the Plaine des Jarres.
- 1965 Conflict among right wing factions in Vientiane for control of government.
- 1966 (Jan) Thai infantry and artillery, backed by US, engaged in Laos against PL and dissident "neutralists"
- 1966 (Nov) Kong Le, leader of pro-Souvanna Phouma "neutralists," resigns and leaves Laos in protest against integration of "neutralists" and right-wing forces.
- 1968 (Jan) PL takes town north of Luang Prabang
- 1968 (Mar) Fighting in southern Laos between PL and right wing elements.
- 1968 (Fall) American air raids increase tenfold in PL-populated areas.
- 1969 (June) Lao government loses Muong Soui on outskirts of Plaine des Jarres to PL
- 1969 (Aug) CIA backed Meo tribesmen take Plaine des Jarres from PL.
- 1970 (Jan) Fighting begins again on Plaine des Jarres and Souvanna Phouma proposes to Hanoi that the Plaine des Jarres be neutralized. Hanoi refuses arguing that the Plaine des Jarres is PL territory according to ceasefire in 1962.
- 1970 (Feb) PL takes back Plaine des Jarres. Effectiveness of the Meo army is virtually destroyed.
- 1970 (Feb) Americans evacuate 20,000 pro-government civilians and Meo "irregulars" and begin to bomb systematically Plaine des Jarres and PL territory resulting in about 600,000 refugees, a high percentage of all people who live in PL zone.
- 1970 (Feb) PL forces defeat Meo special forces who are supported and led by Americans and Thai, and PL consolidate their hold on Plaine des Jarres.
- 1970 (May) Capture of Attapeu in southern Laos by PL and evacuation of Saravane in response to American escalation in Cambodia

National Liberation Front Offers Cease-Fire to Anti-War GI's

(The following statement was released on April 26, 1971 by Nguyen Thi Binh, head of the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) of south Viet Nam at the Paris Peace Talks. The establishment press has dismissed it as a "communique aimed at enticing American soldiers to defect," but has never printed the full text. When the statement was released, a spokesman for the PRG added that a number of Americans were fighting with the National Liberation Front.)

Since he took office, President Nixon has made every effort to carry out his "Vietnamization" plan with a view to prolonging the war of aggression in Viet Nam. He has intensified and expanded it to the whole of the Indochinese peninsula, piling up new crimes against the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, and causing the United States further useless losses in terms of lives and property.

For the true interest and honor of the United States, and loyal to justice and freedom-loving traditions, many political figures and the broad masses of the American people, including U.S. servicemen still in south Viet Nam, have urged the Nixon administration to stop the war. They have opposed orders of the U.S. commanders, and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops.

In keeping with the Vietnamese people's longstanding tradition of humanitarianism, the south Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of south Viet Nam have stated on repeated occasions that their policy is to welcome the anti-war U.S. servicemen and to give humane treatment to the U.S. servicemen captured or wounded on the battlefield.

Order of the Command of the south Viet Nam People's Liberation Army

In the present situation and pursuant to this policy, the Command of the south Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces orders:

1. Not to attack those anti-war U.S. servicemen--individuals or groups--who demand repatriation, oppose orders of the U.S. commanders, and abstain from hostile actions against the People's Liberation Armed Forces, from supporting or coming to the rescue of the Saigon army, encroaching on the freedom, property and lives of the south Vietnamese people, interfering with their internal affairs, hindering their struggles against the Thieu-Ky-Khiem clique.
2. To give proper treatment to those U.S. servicemen--individuals or groups--who in action refrain from opposing the People's Liberation Armed Forces, and those who carry with them anti-war literature.
3. To stand ready to extend aid and protection to those anti-war U.S. servicemen who have run away for their opposition to orders of operations, to harsh discipline and to the discriminatory policy of the army.
4. To welcome and give good treatment to those U.S. servicemen who cross over to the south Viet Nam people and the People's Liberation Armed Forces; to stand ready to help them go home or seek asylum in another country if requested by them.
5. To welcome and to grant appropriate rewards to those U.S. servicemen--individuals or groups--who support the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of south Viet Nam.

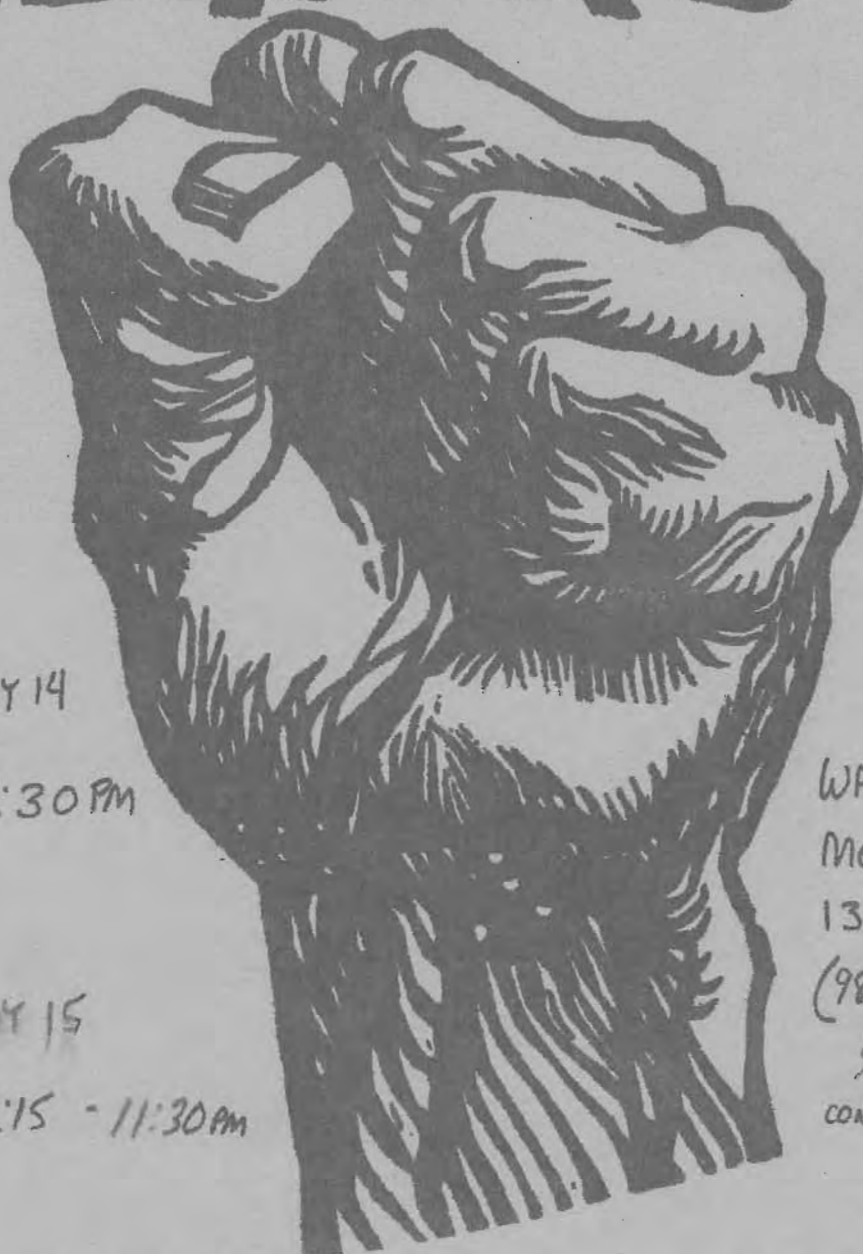
The Command of the south Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces calls on the officers and men in all services of the U.S. Army in south Viet Nam to make their best efforts to demand their repatriation, to refuse to go submissively to a useless death in the unjust war in Viet Nam and Indochina, to try by every means to enter into contact with and to inform the south Viet Nam people and the People's Liberation Armed Forces of their anti-war actions in order to receive assistance.

The People's Liberation Armed Forces must seriously carry out this order while constantly enhancing their vigilance and meting out exemplary punishment to those who continue to stubbornly to follow the U.S. imperialists in opposing the Vietnamese people.

FILM
SHOWING

31

BATTLE OF ALGIERS



FRI. MAY 14

7 - 9:15 - 11:30 PM

SAT. MAY 15

3:45 - 7 - 9:15 - 11:30 AM

AT:

WASH. SQ.
METH. CHURCH
135 W. 45th.
(982-7162)

\$1.50
CONTRIBUTION

PONTECORVO'S MASTERPIECE ! The story of a successful revolution which answers the question of terrorism.

★ Police Bombings in the ghetto. ★ Rebel bombings in uptown cafes and bars.

★ Police Roundups and sealing off of the ghetto. AMERIKA ? ★

NO, it is Algeria, 1954-1957, yet it is becoming so familiar.

THE GRAND INQUISITION OR Mc CARTHY REVISITED

As of May 26, 1971, twelve New York Movement people have been added to the government's recent nation-wide "inquisition".

In addition to the "Grand Inquest" (in the language of the subpoena) which is holding Leslie Bacon in Seattle in their investigation of the Capitol bombing (and whatever else they can find); there are those in Harrisburg, Pa. investigating the alleged plot to kidnap Henry Kissinger; and most recently those in Tucson, Detroit, Washington, D.C., and New York City.

The Grand Jury, which was originally conceived in English Common Law to protect the people, has become, in Amerika, an instrument of the District Attorney or the Attorney General to investigate and intimidate the people.

Since it became obvious in cases such as the New York Panthers and the Panthers with Bobby Seale and Erica Huggins in New Haven that the movement could not be crushed in the petit juries of the Criminal Court system, the government had fallen back on the "Star Chamber Proceedings" of the Grand Jury system.

A Grand Jury sits in secrecy and is closed to anyone but the witness: not even a lawyer can enter. This obviously excludes any public scrutiny. Even more devastating is the unique ability of the Grand Jury to compel you to testify, if you are called, by threat of prison. You can be jailed for as long as the jury is convened: up to eighteen months.

At the end of this time a new jury may be formed, you can be re-subpoenaed, and, if you again refuse to testify, be again cited for contempt and returned to jail.

The crux of the threat is the so-called immunity statute which is supposed to protect our 5th Amendment rights while the jury finds out what you know. Until recently, you could be granted "transactional immunity", which meant that you couldn't be indicted for any action or activity that you testified about, nor could that testimony be used against you in a broad sense.

The new immunity statute provides for "use immunity", meaning that the words you say and the "fruits of those words" can't be used against you. The problem that arises is that the District Attorney must "act in good faith" not to use the "fruits of your words". He can claim that his evidence is from another source than your testimony.

The new law has been called into question in the case of one of the people in the Harrisburg, Pa. case and this is currently being heard in the higher courts. At this time, only one person, a Mother Superior, has been freed pending constitutional ruling. The case could take years to resolve.

There is no longer any doubt that these are not isolated instances. This is the 1971 rerun of the McCarthy era or the Spanish Inquisition.

Further, it is not a matter of guilt or innocence!

If we do not unite behind the people now under attack, we will be next!

These twelve people in New York need our solidarity now...we need each other. Come to the first day of the jury on June 8, 1971 at the Federal Courthouse on Foley Square.

For information call: 982-7162, 691-9450, 675-1910

Send contributions for legal expenses to: Family Trust, c/o Lubell, Lubell, Fine & Schaap
103 Park Avenue, New York City

SUPPORT ACTION

JUNE 8 TH

1:00 PM

FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT HOUSE

FOLEY SQUARE

The four subpoenaed so far, Judy Gumbo, Stew Alpert, Walter Teague and Jim Retherford are to appear before the Grand Jury at 2 PM and will refuse to give testimony against their brothers and sisters, thereby being in contempt of court. They will probably be jailed immediately for up to 18 months.

They are doing this because no one should cooperate with the government's attempt to interrogate, intimidate and suppress the movement against the war and all forms of oppression.

We urge everyone to support them by being there at 1 PM and by getting the word out that there will be more grand juries and subpoenas, that our only real defense will be for all organizations and individuals to unite in opposition to this new Witchunt.

"POWER TO THE PEOPLE" can only come from the use of PEOPLE'S POWER

P.S. In order to refresh our memories, members of the "Family" will be showing:

"POINT OF ORDER"

June 4, 5, 6, at: Wash. Sq. Meth. Church, 135 W. 4th S.

Call: 982-7162 for times and more information.

THE GRAND INQUISITION OF McCARTHY REVISITED

As of May 26, 1971, twelve New York movement people have been added to the government's recent, nation-wide inquisition. In addition to the "Grand Inquest" (in the language of the subpoena) which is holding Leslie Bacon in their investigation of the Capitol bombing (and whatever else they can find) others sit in Harrisburg, Pa (investigating the alleged plot to kidnap Henry Kissinger), in Tuscon, Detroit Washington D.C., and now New York.

The Grand Jury, originally conceived in English Common Law to protect the people has become, in America, an instrument of the District Attorney or Attorney General to investigate and intimidate the people. These juries are not called for the purpose of ascertaining the truth, but are rather investigative groups with the power strip one of his constitutional rights and imprison without trial.

Since the New York and New Haven Panther acquittals have shown that the movement could not be crushed in the regular court system, The government has fallen back on the Grand Jury system.

The Grand Jury sits in secrecy and is closed to anyone but the witness; not even a lawyer can enter, This obviously excludes any public scrutiny, Even more devastating is the unique ability of the Grand Jury to compel you to testify, under threat of immediate imprisonment. You can be jailed for as long as the jury is convened: up to eighteen months.

The crux of the threat is the new immunity statute which provides for "use immunity", meaning only that the words you say can't be used against you but you can still be indicted on the things you talk about, as Leslie Bacon has, on "other evidence". The new law has been called into question in the Harrisburg, Pa. case. This is currently being heard in the higher courts but only one person, a Mother Superior, has been freed so far. This may take years to resolve.

There is no longer any doubt that these are not isolated instances. We are seeing a rerun of the Mc Carthy era or the Spanish Inquisition. Further, it is not a matter of guilt or innocence. There are no trial provisions and one is guilty of "contempt" for exercising constitutional guarantees; there is no defense or legal assistance allowed. If we do not unite behind the people now under attack we will be next! Neo-Mc Carthyism is not foreign to this administration. We are all familiar with Nixon's role in the last witch-hunt. With the beleaguered government position in all areas, Nixon is seeking the scapegoats that served him before.

The twelve people in New York need our solidarity now...we need each other. Come to the first day of the proceedings on June 3, 1971, at the Federal Courthouse on Foley Square at 1:00 PM.

For information call: 982-7162, 675-1910, 691-9450

Send contributions for legal expenses to: Family Trust
c/o Lubell, Lubell, Fine & Schaap
103 Park Avenue, New York City

To raise money for legal expenses, members of "the Family" will be showing films at the Washington Square Methodist Church, 135 West 4th Street, on June 4, 5, & 6.

Friday June 4: POINT OF ORDER by Emile de Antonio: at 7:00, 9:15, 11:30
THE WINTER SOLDIER by Newsreel: at 8:50, 11:05

Saturday June 5 & ; POINT OF ORDER: at 4:45, 7:00, 9:15, 11:30
Sunday June 6. WINTER SOLDIER: at 6:35, 8:50, 11:05

U.S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM
BOX C, OLD CHELSEA STATION, NY, NY 10011 TEL: (212) 982-7162, 675-1910

May 31, 1971

Dear Friends and Comrades,

It's getting heavy and we all must get it together - or get it separately. When your enemy attacks you, you must be doing something right. Mayday was beautiful - ask the brothers and sisters who were part of it. We came to shake up the government and succeeded beyond our expectations.

An analysis of the new "Grand Inquest" shows the government is out to suppress and divide up the left - especially those who are about "stopping the government", and at this stage, it isn't the "act" they fear, but rather the "idea".

It was also the "idea" in the last witch-hunt, and unfortunately many were intimidated and the Left suffered great losses.

This time let's not make the same mistakes. Only together, with all the people, can we defeat this inquisition - show that it is a danger to all the people. Now it's nuns and priests, activists and prisoners, Yippies and Marxists, friends and comrades, like it or not, the government is uniting us.

Those subpoenaed in New York include Judy Gumbo and Stu Albert: ex-Yips, Jim Retherford of Family Trust, Walter Teague of the Family Trust and U.S. Committee to Aid the NLF of South Vietnam, two comrades from California and the "6 of the Family" who have been subpoenaed from jail, and there are more to come.

Their appearance before the "Grand Inquisition" is scheduled to start on June 8, 1971. We need to show solidarity with these sisters and brothers now - as much for ourselves as for them. There will be support actions outside the Inquisition chambers at the U.S. Federal Courthouse at Foley Square at 1:00 PM on June 8. If these proceedings continue, our support for our comrades must continue.

We'd like to hear from all groups and individuals, all brothers and sisters in the struggle. We can send representatives to speak with groups about the Grand Inquisition and the other facets of the new witch-hunt.

We need money for legal and other expenses and we need volunteers to help get the work done. Time is very short! Contact Family Trust at 982-7162 or 675-1910 or c/o Lubell, Lubell, Fine & Schaap, 103 Park Avenue, New York, 10017, for information.

Agneta Frieberg, a beautiful, revolutionary sister, died in the midst of the struggle in Paris on May 14. To increase our effort is the finest eulogy.

- MAYDAY -

Our committee and friends formed a close and effective team, for the Mayday actions, of four squads. We gained a lot of experience - did our share - set up a radio base-station, made some stupid mistakes and only five were arrested. The people's spirits were fantastic!

On May 3rd, at 7:15 AM, army-jacketed pigs with beards and long hair and riot clubs raided the NY regional Mayday office and stole, among other things, our intercom system and citizen's-band base station. They beat up and arrested a brother who was acting as a spotter. Later F.B.I. pigs found Walter Teague and Melody Kawamoto and arrested them and stole their I.D. and other papers.

As the May 15-31 issue of Quicksilver Times mentions, the medical, communications and other logistic services were all attacked as if we were Viet Cong - except there were no guns this time around.

- Revolutionary Non-Violence ? -

We believe that non-violence, as a tactic, has a limited usefulness and should not be confused with morals or magic. The Vietnamese use both non-violence and revolutionary counter-violence to reduce that larger violence which is the continuation of U.S. imperialism in their country. Without offense meant to our friends who believe differently, we feel that revolutionary counter-violence is akin to the surgeon's scalpel where health foods haven't worked and prayer would not do any good anyway.

Our family held a fine last supper in a friendly black-activist church on the night of May 4th. We joked about a fourth night of no sleep if the pigs raided us. Just then there was a scurry of running rat's feet and some vermin left by a back door. A brother spotted the pigs searching our car and truck and we cut the lights and called the legal numbers. Before the pigs let us sleep, there were cops, C.I.D., lights, sirens, helicopters and other nonsense. Finally the minister woke up the mayor and the police chief and the dogs were called off. "Power to the People!"

Our Committee worked with and supports the Peoples Peace Treaty, Mayday and all the people picked out so far by Mitchell's legal lackeys! Join us to free Leslie Bacon and all political prisoners and help get us all free of the war and free to live.

Love from the Red Star Collective,

Alfred Ann Bill Bob Dea Don
Fred Genie Jim John Lucy Martha
Maurice Melody Rich Rocky Walter

P.S.

Someone who's had their humanity ripped from them by the system broke into the Washington Square Methodist Church office and ripped off our film equipment. Anyone who could loan/donate the following would be given season passes to our film shows plus our revolutionary blessings:

- a tape-style film splicer
- some good microphones
- 2000 ft. 16mm reels
- projector bulbs: CYS 1200 watt, mark 300A, etc.
- 7 volt or 4 volt excitor lamp
- citizens band base station
- etc.

Newsweek May 31, 1971

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT:

The Red Squad

With little fanfare, John Mitchell's Justice Department has set up a sophisticated, 1970s-style "Red Squad" to crack down on the revolutionary left. The unit is just beginning to leave its mark in Federal courtrooms and grand-jury chambers around the nation, but the effort is clearly the most aggressive of its kind since the 1950s. And some critics charge that the government's tactics are in their own way as disquieting as the violent thunder on the left.

At the heart of the new drive is Justice's Internal Security Division. Undercut by a series of Supreme Court decisions and dormant during the Kennedy-Johnson years, the division was rejuvenated six months ago and given top priority under tough-minded Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian, a conservative Californian who adapted tactics from the department's war on organized crime. All Federal investigations and prosecutions of radicals, anywhere in the country, now fall within its purview. The division is working currently on nearly 50 cases, including the alleged kidnap conspiracy involving Father Philip Berrigan and seven others, in Harrisburg, Pa.; the investigation of key figures in the Mayday demonstrations in Washington, and the bombing of the Capitol last March—now the subject of a grand-jury investigation in Seattle.

To spearhead the drive, the Special Litigation Section—a team of eleven trial lawyers with growing expertise in dealing with radicals—has been placed under Mardian's command. From the division's newly refurbished offices in the Federal Triangle Building, SLS lawyers are dispatched around the country to supervise cases against radicals being presented to local Federal grand juries. "What I've tried to do is put together a group of attorneys who would be able to do more than simply react to what has happened," says Mardian. The point is to investigate. And if there is sufficient evidence that a suspect is carrying plastic explosives around, for example, Mardian aims to prosecute under the law banning interstate transportation of explosives—rather than wait for the bomb to go off.

Unit: To provide the necessary intelligence, Mardian has taken over the department's interdivisional information unit (set up by former Attorney General Ramsey Clark).

A team of sixteen analysts plows

through the raw intelligence produced by various agencies, including the FBI and the Secret Service, and public sources as well ("We subscribe heavily to the left-wing press," says Mardian). The intelligence unit has a collection of some 14,000 dossiers, but that number is certain to be significantly increased by the names and information gathered in the massive Mayday arrests. "We don't have a computer," Mardian told NEWSWEEK's Robert Shogan, "but we've got some bright kids with good memories. And there's no doubt that these kids sit there and look for information that will make a case on a Rennie Davis or an Abbie Hoffman or someone like that."

The division's tone is set right at the top. The lean, athletic Mardian, 47, is a protégé of Deputy Attorney General Richard Kleindienst, his longtime friend and fellow Nixon campaigner. He came to Justice after a controversial stint as general counsel for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. He says he does not believe that there is a nationwide conspiracy by leftists. "I don't think they're capable of putting one together," he says. "But they do talk together. There's a great deal of intercourse between the leadership of some of these groups . . . which are opposed to our constitutional form of government." And, he adds, "we have evidence of financial support" to some of these groups from unfriendly governments. On Capitol Hill, Rep. Richard Ichord's House Internal Security Committee heard testimony that domestic Communists had controlled funds for the recent Washington protests.

Chief: The Special Litigation Section is run by a fastidious Kansan named Guy Goodwin, 42, who handles the majority of its most publicized cases. He presented the government's original case in the Berrigan affair, has put in time on cases in Chicago, Detroit and Tucson and is one of the principal government lawyers directing the Seattle grand jury's investigation of the Capitol bombing.

In Seattle last week, key witness Leslie Bacon, 19 (NEWSWEEK, May 10), was sentenced to jail for refusing to answer questions about the bombing and the Mayday protests. But the questions themselves revealed previously undisclosed government theories about both operations—and they suggested that the SLS already had extensive inside information on them. The prosecutors named nine persons apparently suspect-

ed of some involvement and they asked about a mysterious knapsack carried by one of them, a trip to Boston for explosives and a remark that the Capitol bomb contained twenty sticks of dynamite. Another question concerned a meeting in Ann Arbor, Mich., in early February, at which plans allegedly were made for the "Mayday riots." Miss Bacon was led away from the courtroom denouncing the government's "paranoid fantasies." She could conceivably remain in jail until the completion of the grand jury's term in March 1972.

The Seattle investigation illustrated at least one of the new techniques now being employed by Justice against the left. Miss Bacon was asked to testify under the 1970 Federal immunity statute—a limited-use immunity that her lawyers argued would not protect her against future prosecution. The constitutionality of this new immunity law is being appealed through the courts now, as is the Federal government's new contention of the right to use wiretapping against "domestic subversives."

Critics: Such tactics, combined with massive field investigations that extend beyond activists to those who may be merely sympathizers and supporters, lead some critics to complain that the government's goal may be as much intimidation as illumination. "There's a hell of a line between harassment and legitimate investigation," says one veteran Congressional expert on subversive activities who sees in SLS the threat of "unconscionable harassment." Together with the civil libertarians, he is particularly critical of the Federal government for following "the easy road of conspiracy, rather than . . . charging specific crimes against specific persons."

Heavy emphasis on conspiracy cases, which have a tendency to unravel in the courtroom, may be self-defeating in the end since they lend new credence to radical charges about "political persecution." Yet, in the short run, the expensive bail bonds and lengthy proceedings are undeniably effective in tying up radical leadership while driving up its sources of support. "It makes people think twice about organizing any type of demonstration," one Mayday leader ruefully admits. "Now a businessman asked to donate money or time to the movement thinks to himself: 'My God, I may get indicted if anything goes wrong.' People are getting increasingly reluctant to get involved."

SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL " PEACE CRIMINAL "

Send contributions to: FAMILY TRUST, c/o Lubell, Lubell, Fine & Schaap
103 Park Ave., New York, New York 10017

THE GRAND INQUISITION or McCARTHY REVISITED

As of May 26, 1971, twelve New York movement people have been added to the government's recent nation-wide inquisition. In addition to the "Grand Inquest" (in the language of the subpoena) which held Leslie Bacon in their investigation of the Capitol bombing (and whatever else they can find) others sit in Harrisburg, Pa. (investigating the alleged plot to kidnap Henry Kissinger), in Tucson, Detroit, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles (investigating draft counseling), and now in New York.

The Grand Jury, originally conceived in English Common Law to protect the people, has become, in America, an instrument of the USDA or Attorney General to investigate and intimidate the people. These juries are not called for the purpose of ascertaining the truth, but are rather investigative groups with the power to strip one of his constitutional rights and imprison without trial.

Since the New York and New Haven Panther acquittals have shown the movement could not be crushed in the regular court system, the government has fallen back on the Grand Jury system.

Those subpoenaed in New York include Judy Gumbo, Sandy Wardwell and Stew Albert, ex-Yips; Jim Retherford of Family Trust; Walter Teague of Family Trust and U.S. Committee to Aid the NLF of South Vietnam; and the "6 of the Family" (who have been subpoenaed from jail) and there are more to come.

The Grand Juries sit in secrecy and not even the witnesses' lawyers can enter. More devastating is the unique ability of the Grand Jury to compel you to testify, under threat of immediate imprisonment.

First they take away your Fifth Amendment right not to testify against yourself by giving you "transactional" or "limited use" immunity. (Actually with "limited use" immunity you can still be prosecuted.) Then, if you don't answer their questions (in effect to collaborate!), you can be jailed for contempt until you do talk, 18 months or more!

Movement lawyers are now challenging the government's right to question people based on information obtained through illegal wiretapping. An appeal court ruling against the use of such illegally gathered information was central in stopping the questioning and contempt proceedings in the case of Sister Jogues Eagan in the Harrisburg, Pa. Grand Inquest.

Evidence was brought up by the New York lawyers showing the harrassment and surveillance of the people who were subpoenaed here. In Judy Gumbo's case, her next door neighbors in Boston were told to move out of their apartment for a week or so to let the F.B.I. use the space to carry out illegal surveillance.

There is no longer any doubt that these are not isolated instances. We are seeing a rerun of the McCarthy era or the Spanish Inquisition. It is not a matter of guilt or innocence. There are no trial provisions and one is guilty of "contempt" for exercising constitutional guarantees.

We must "get it together or get it separately." We need to show solidarity with these sisters and brothers now as much for ourselves as for them. As these proceedings continue, our support for our comrades must continue.

For information or to volunteer: call 982-7162, 675-1910, 691-9450, 1,2;
or write: Family Trust Work Committee, Box C, Old Chelsea Sta., N.Y., N.Y.
10011

Send contributions for legal expenses to: Family Trust
c/o Lubell, Lubell, Fine, & Schaap
103 Park Ave., N.Y.C.

FILM SHOWING:

34

MITCHELL'S WITCH - HUNT



1971

POINT OF ORDER

Emile de Antonio's masterful documentary of the 1950's witch-hunt of Joe Mc Carthy - being repeated today by John Mitchell's Injustice Department's "Grand (Jury) Inquests" from Seattle to New York City. "First they came for the Yippies and then they came for me!...."

WINTER SOLDIER

Newsreel's "Only the Beginning": combining footage from the "Winter Soldier Investigation" conducted by Viet Nam Veterans, with Viet Nam war footage.

FRI. JUNE 4:

SAT. JUNE 5:

SUN. JUNE 6:

SHOWS AT: *4:45, 7:00, 9:15, 11:30

(* no 4:45 show on Friday)

AT - WASH. SQ. METH. CHURCH, 135 WEST 4 ST.

Sponsored by: U.S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIET NAM
Box C, Old Chelsea Station, New York, N.Y., 10011

FAMILY TRUST: c/o Lubell, Lubell, Fine and Schaap
103 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y., 10017

COME To The

WASTA

JUNE 8

1:00

FOLEY SQUARE

Gather together in song & solidarity in support of our brothers & sisters... while the illegal jury does its illegal inquisition behind closed doors

We must express our anger and disapproval of the illegal subpoenas issued by the immoral Grand Jury of the Injustice Department.

Those who protest at injustice are people of true merit.
When the prison doors are opened, the real dragon will fly out.

Ho Chi Minh

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT: The Red Squad

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26 June 1971

Dear Friends,

While the war in Indo-china rages unabated (Would you care that intensified bombings destroyed your land and people rather than foot soldiers ?), the U. S. government's war against "peace criminals" here at home continues to grow. Additional people have been subpoenaed to appear before New York's Grand Jury, but our challenge to have the subpoenas quashed on the grounds that the government used illegal wire-tapping (surprised?) has temporarily slowed things down and those out of jail, are now to appear before the Inquest on July 1st.

Lealie Bacon has been indicted by the Grand Jury and will be arraigned Monday in New York. While we are all delighted to see her again, it's a lousy way to travel!

We are all under the pressure of the national Grand Juries, but due to the extensive legal efforts of our volunteer lawyers and the support of our brothers and sisters in the streets, the juggernaut has been slowed down.

But the struggle continues and it has been a great drain on our resources and time. We need people to help collect funds for Family Trust Defence Committee. This involves only a few hours one night a week and while many good people have volunteered, there is a continuing need and money is being lost because some nights there are not enough people to collect from our regular sources.

VOLUNTEERS TO THE FAMILY TRUST WORK COMMITTEE SHOULD CALL: 982-7162

CHECKS should be made out to FAMILY TRUST and sent to: Lubell, Lubell, Fine & Schaap, 103 Park Ave. NYC

OTHER WAYS TO HELP are to call us and let us know where we can leaflet, give a rap on Grand Juries, collect, etc., Swim or sink, it's all together!

SOME TROUBLED THOUGHTS ON THE P.M.

The members and friends of our collective are deeply disturbed by the signs of continuing sectarianism and self-destructive internal bickering going on in the Peace Movement. Many of the "old timers" are afraid of the "youth" and these are rumors of the disolution of the 5th Ave. Vietnam Peace Parade Committee.

We ask everyone to reconsider working together, especially at this time. May Day didn't include the SWP and its affiliates - that was their choice, but it did include the pacifists and the new left, some of the "old timers" and many street people, and to the surprise of some, we got on fine!

Now, those who have been into building (controlling) the Peace Movement are afraid of the very youth they helped involve. There were fears that May Day would be violent, even though the most militant spokespeople tried to make it clear that we all agreed that it was machinery not people, we were stopping -- and these fears proved groundless.

There has been a lot of crap going on in the "smoke-filled" rooms of the left lately and it will slow down the movement slightly, but acts and commitment such as the Catonsville people are a greater power for peace than "proper posturing" and came about because of real feeling and reactions and the youth and the poor and the women and all the oppressed can't and won't wait for the bureaucrats to wake up!

We urge all groups against the war, who are really ready to try to put a stop to it, to join together in supporting the Vietnamese call for the setting of the date for complete withdrawal of ALL U.S. forces from Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia and to let the government and the public know that as long as the war continues, the American people will join with the Vietnamese people in implimenting a Peoples Peace Treaty, in every way they best can!

We support all efforts to stop the war, from talking to putting sand in the gears. We think the American people are ready to see the War Machine ground to a halt.

It will take all the energy and love we have.

Walter Teague



FILM SHOWING

LA HORA DE LOS HORNOS

The Hour of the Furnaces

The complete LA HORA DE LOS HORNOS, THE HOUR OF THE FURNACES, is a revolutionary exposition of Argentina's past and present reality written by Octavio Getino and directed by Fernando Solanas. This film, a documentary essay told in the form of notes, violence, peronism, illustrates brilliantly the human and political struggle of all colonized peoples in Latin America.

"Every statement, every concept, beauty and strength is new and fresh, no longer a cliché or tired slogan, but a profound insight into life... It is by far the most advanced and moving political film yet made."

The GUARDIAN

July 2

FRIDAY: Part 1: 4 PM, 9 PM
Part 11: 6:30, 11:30 PM

July 4

SUNDAY: Part 1: 1 PM, 6 PM, 11 PM
Part 11: 3:30 PM, 8:30 PM, 1:30 AM

July 3

SATURDAY: Part 1: 4 PM, 9 PM
Part 11: 6:30, 11:30 PM

distributed by
THIRD WORLD CINEMA GROUP

contribution: \$1.50

AT WASH. SQ. METH. CHURCH, 135 WEST 4 ST.

Sponsored by; U.S. Comm. To Aid The National Liberation Front of South Viet Nam
for more info: Box "C" Old Chelsea Station, New York, New York, 10011 982-7162

FILM SHOWING:



(LA HORA DE LOS HORNOS)

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		Part I	Part II	Part III	
FRI.	July 2 }	4 pm	5:45 pm	8 pm	distributed by: THIRD WORLD CINEMA GROUP
SAT.	July 3 }	9 pm	10:45 pm	11 pm	
SUN.	July 4 }	1 pm 6 pm	2:45 pm 7:45 pm	5 pm 10 pm	contribution: \$2.00

AT: WASH. SQ. METH. CHURCH, 135 W. 4th ST., NYC.

Sponsored by: U. S. Committee to Aid the National Liberation Front of S. V. N.
Box "C" Old Chelsea Station, New York, N. Y. 10011 (982-7162)

6/26/71

19 July 1971

FAMILY TRUST NEWSLETTER

A major victory was realized recently when the efforts of Family Trust helped force a New York Grand Jury to drop 12 subpoenas in the New York 6 - Leslie Bacon case. But now this grand jury has indicted Leslie in the New York case even though the Attorney General has admitted she was not sufficiently involved to be indictable. Family Trust has bailed Leslie out and hopes to help in her defense during the upcoming trial.

In the last few months, it has become increasingly clear that the government has chosen the grand jury as its major tactic to repress the movement for peace and justice in this country. Grand juries are being called all over the country in an attempt to tie the whole movement together into a nation-wide "conspiracy."

Presently 11 overtly political grand juries are sitting in 7 different cities. Over 145 people have been subpoenaed so far, but they have failed to intimidate and harass the movement. The FBI is attempting to circumvent federal law which forbids it subpoena power and the power to jail for refusal to answer its questions. This tactic is an attempt to cover up the government's blatant failure to stop the Weather underground and solve the Media, Pa. case. The government's hopes to conjure up an image of a nation-wide conspiracy of revolutionaries is in fact bringing us all together.

For current information on the various grand juries, contact NON-COLLABORATION, 588 - 9th Ave., N. Y., N. Y. This is a collective umbrella group of lawyers and subpoenaed people from many organizations which is distributing legal information and keeping people informed on the latest grand jury happenings around the country.

Presently Family Trust is working to settle all outstanding bonds and debts in the New York 6 case and with some contributors accepting percentage losses, it looks like we'll make it.

During the last five months, most of our expense money and non-returnable contributions were raised from the good people attending the Catonsville 9 play. Now that the play has closed, we are looking for new ways to raise money for bail and expenses.

In the meantime, our coffers are dry and there are cases we can't accept, unless you can help.

Send contributions to: Lubell, Lubell, Fine and Schaap
103 Park Ave.
New York, N. Y. 10017

We wish to thank the many generous contributors and urge everyone not to cooperate with the new Inquisition.

with love for our brothers and sisters in jail
and everywhere,

PRG of South Vietnam and the DRV will release Yankee prisoners if the United States sets 1971 deadline for withdrawal of U.S. and satellite troops from South Vietnam

Speech delivered by Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Thi Binh, head of the delegation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, at the 11th Plenary Session of the Paris Conference on Vietnam (July 1, 1970)

FOR TWO and a half years, with the aim of providing a peaceful solution for the South Vietnam problem, the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam have been presenting the Paris Conference on Vietnam with important peace proposals: the 5-Point Position, issued on November 3, 1968; the 10-Point Overall Solution, of May 8, 1969; the 8-Point Peace Initiative, of September 17, 1970; and the 3-Point Declaration on a cease-fire, of December 19, 1970.

These just, rational and correct proposals have always had widespread support in Vietnam and the world as a whole — and even in the United States. Had the U.S. Government seriously responded to these proposals, this Conference would have been carried out successfully and peace would already have been restored.

However, the Nixon Administration has put its "Vietnamization" policy into full play, prolonging the war in Vietnam and expanding it to all of Indochina, insisting on holding on to a position of strength and hindering all the progress of the negotiations in every way.

In the face of this situation, the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia have strengthened their solidarity and determination to fight for independence and freedom and have obtained great and repeated victories in every field. The U.S. "Vietnamization" policy will unquestionably meet with a total defeat.

In every South Vietnamese city, people from all strata and all the peace-loving, patriotic and progressive forces have united in a nationwide front completely unprecedented in our history, resolutely struggling to obtain an end to the U.S. aggression and to achieve the prompt withdrawal of all U.S. troops; the overthrow of the rotten, bellicose Saigon administration; and peace, independence, neutrality, democracy and national concord. Antiwar forces in the United States are demanding that the Nixon Administration give up its "Vietnamization" policy, fix a date for the prompt withdrawal of all U.S. troops, and cancel all war budgets for the war in Indochina. All over the world, the peoples and governments of many countries are supporting the cause of national liberation of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia with ever-increasing determination and are calling for the total withdrawal of the U.S. forces from Indochina so that the peoples of this region may freely solve their own affairs without foreign interference.

Based on the aspirations of the Vietnamese people for peace and national independence, responding to the desires for peace of the U.S. and other peoples and as an expression of its goodwill and desire to help the progress of the Paris Talks on Vietnam, based on the 10-Point Overall Solution, and following the 8-Point Initiative, of September 17, 1970, and the 3-Point Initiative, of December 10, 1970, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam declares as follows:

SEVEN POINT PEACE PROPOSAL

I. — Concerning the date for the withdrawal of all U.S. troops

The U.S. Government must put an end to its war of aggression in Vietnam, stop its "Vietnamization" policy and withdraw from South Vietnam all troops, other military personnel, arms and war materiel of the United States and foreign countries belonging to the U.S. camp. It must dismantle all U.S. military bases in South Vietnam, without imposing any conditions whatsoever. It must fix a deadline for the withdrawal from South Vietnam of all U.S. troops and those of countries in the U.S. camp. Should the U.S. Government fix a deadline for the total withdrawal of its troops in 1971, the contending parties will reach an agreement on the following two problems:

a) the total withdrawal from South Vietnam of U.S. troops and those of foreign countries in the U.S. camp, and

b) the release of servicemen of all sides and civilians captured in the war, including U.S. airmen captured in North Vietnam, so they may return home quickly.

Those two operations will begin on the same and end on the same day.

Immediately after both parties reach an agreement on the total withdrawal of the U.S. troops and those of the foreign countries of the U.S. camp from South Vietnam, a cease-fire will be carried out by the People's Liberation Armed Forces of South Vietnam, the U.S. troops and the troops of the foreign countries of the U.S. camp.

2. — Concerning power in South Vietnam

The U.S. Government must respect the right of the South Vietnamese population to self-determination. It must stop interfering in the international affairs of South Vietnam; stop supporting the bellicose ruling clique headed by Nguyen Van Thieu now in power in Saigon; and stop all maneuvers, including those regarding the coming elections, aimed at maintaining the puppet Nguyen Van Thieu in power.

Using various methods, all the political, social and religious forces in South Vietnam that aspire to peace and national concord will form in Saigon a new administration for peace, independence, neutrality and democracy.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam will negotiate immediately with such an administration in order to:

a) form a government of national concord with a broad base and three component parts, to function in the period between the establishment of peace and the holding of general elections. This government will organize the holding of general elections in South Vietnam.

Immediately after the formation of the government of national concord, a cease-fire will be carried out by the People's Liberation Armed Forces of South Vietnam and the armed forces of the Saigon administration;

b) put into effect concrete measures to prevent acts of terror, reprisals and discrimination against persons who have collaborated with one side or the other; assure the South Vietnamese people the benefits of democratic liberties; release all political prisoners; do away with concentration camps and all threats and coercion so that the people may return freely to their home towns and to their jobs;

c) gradually stabilize and improve the living conditions of the people, creating the conditions so that all may participate in healing the wounds of war and rebuilding our homeland; and

d) reach an agreement on the measures needed to guarantee free, democratic and honest general elections.

3. — Concerning the Vietnamese armed forces in South Vietnam

The Vietnamese parties will solve the question of the Vietnamese armed forces in South Vietnam jointly, in a spirit of national concord, equality and mutual respect, without foreign interference and in accord with the postwar situation, and keeping in mind the purpose of cutting down on the taxes paid by the citizens.

4. — Concerning the peaceful reunification of Vietnam and relations between the two zones: North and South

a) Reunification will be effected gradually and peacefully, on the basis of discussions and agreements between the two zones, without coercion or annexation from one side or the other and without foreign interference.

While the reunification of the country is taking place, the people of the two zones, North and South, will reestablish normal relations; guarantee freedom of travel, free correspondence and the freedom of every citizen to choose his place of residence; and establish economic and cultural relations, according to the principles of reciprocal advantages and mutual help.

All questions of interest to the two zones will be solved by qualified representatives of the Vietnamese people from the two zones through negotiations and without foreign interference.

b) In accord with the Geneva Agreements of 1954 on Vietnam during the provisional partition of the country into two parts, the two zones, North and South, will abstain from participating in any military alliance with foreign countries; will not permit any country to maintain military bases, troops or other

military personnel on their soil; and will not recognize the protection of any country, alliance or military bloc whatsoever.

5. — Concerning the foreign policy of peace and neutrality of South Vietnam

South Vietnam will apply a foreign policy of peace and neutrality; establish relations with all countries, regardless of their political and social systems, in accord with the five points of peaceful coexistence; have economic and cultural relations with all countries; accept the cooperation of foreign countries in the exploitation of resources in South Vietnam; accept economic and technical aid from any country — without any political strings attached — and participate in regional plans of economic cooperation. On the basis of these principles, South Vietnam and the United States will establish political, economic and cultural relations after the end of the war.

6. — Concerning the destruction and losses caused the Vietnamese people of the two zones by the United States

The Government of the United States must bear full responsibility for the losses and destruction it has caused the Vietnamese people of the two zones.

7. — Concerning respect and international guarantees for the agreements that will have been signed

The parties will agree on the forms of respect and international guarantees for the agreements that will have been signed.

Gentlemen, with the above 7-Point Statement, once again, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam gives proof of its desire for peace. We are sure that our just proposals and our correct attitude will receive the support of peace- and justice-loving governments and peoples throughout the world.

We believe that the South Vietnamese from the cities and countryside, together with the PRG, will do their utmost to put an end to the U.S. war of aggression, restore peace, regain the independence of our homeland and establish a broad basis for national concord. It is also our belief that the North Vietnamese population will always unite with their compatriots in the South and support the just proposals of the National Front for Liberation and the PRG of the Republic of South Vietnam. We believe that the freedom- and peace-loving forces in the United States, together with the Vietnamese people, will step up their struggle to put an end to the war in Vietnam in the interests of the South Vietnamese and U.S. peoples and of world peace.

We call upon the U.S. Government to reply in a serious manner to the initiative we put forth in today's Session so that the Paris Talks on Vietnam may progress.

PUBLISHED: 7/3/71
from GRANMA

5 FILMS

OF THE REVOLUTION



JULY 23, 24, 25

- " WOMEN'S FILM " by the women of San Francisco Newsreel, the story of poor and working women learning and struggling against the oppressor.
- " MOZAMBIQUE " updated account of the guerrilla war in Mozambique.
- " FELIX " the cat who organized the workers to strike and won their demands
- " DAY CARE " an episode of people's liberation; the possibility of community control.
- " TET OFFENSIVE " a National Liberation Front ("Viet-Cong") made film of the 1968 Tet Offensive.

FRI : 5 PM first show; running continuously till last complete showing at 10

SAT : 1 PM first show, running continuously till last complete showing at 10

SUN : 1 PM first show, running continuously till last complete showing at 10

AT

WASHINGTON SQ. METHODIST CHURCH : 135 W. 4 ST.

contrib. \$ 1.50

Sponsored by: U.S. Comm. to Aid the National Liberation Front of South Viet Nam
for more info: Box 'C' Old Chelsea Station, New York, New York, 10011 982-7162



WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

.....August 10-13 in Atlanta, Georgia there is going to be a Women's Conference preceding a Mayday Conference the 13-17. All women who have ideas to share about Women's representation at the conferences.....Please Come. It is really important that all decisions made are made by us together....and not by small-elitist groups Mayday or otherwise. A meeting to discuss our participation is going to be held --

SUNDAY JULY 18 8:00 p.m.

at the

Uptown Women's Center

between 90 and 91st. Streets on
Amsterdam-Avenue.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL:

Martha, Genie, Lucy 982-7162
675-1910
Laura, Liz, Cris 666-1854



U. S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT OF SOUTH VIETNAM
BOX C, OLD CHELSEA STATION, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10011 (212) YU 2-7162

Re: Underground papers for the Vietnamese, etc.

August 12, 1971

Staff Collective and Friends:

This letter is to inform you of some important things you should know, and to ask a favor of you.

Presently, we are keeping various Vietnamese, Korean and Cuban offices informed on what is happening in the American Movement by providing them with copies of the various underground publications and all anti-war literature we can dig up.

It would be greatly appreciated if you could please send us (the U.S.C.A.N.L.F.S. V.N.) twenty copies of each issue of your publication, as well as any back issues and anti-war literature you can spare. We will forward your publications to these various offices as quickly and regularly as possible. If you would prefer to communicate with these offices directly, please let us know, and we will provide you with addresses.

The Association of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada (A.V.P.C.), a group of Vietnamese people based in Montreal, has organized a summer camp during the period from Sept. 1 to Sept. 6 (Labor Day). We feel that this event will be very significant in strengthening our solidarity and struggle with the Vietnamese people. The details and activities of the summer camp are on the blue letter that is enclosed. Additional details (such as exact location, etc.) will be sent with reservation confirmations.

Due to space limitations and in order that a more representative and comprehensive exchange takes place with the Vietnamese, we request that your collective or organization send ONE representative, preferably an individual who is very involved with the anti-war struggle and has had little or no contact with the Vietnamese people. Please inform (discreetly) other individuals and organizations of this event whom you feel might benefit by it.

You MUST have reservations to attend, so please contact us immediately and let us know your plans. If you have any questions, call Martha, Walter, Mike at (212) YU 2-7161, 675-1910, or Leon at 924-2409. PLEASE DO NOT PUBLISH the blue letter containing the details for the summer camp. The Vietnamese want as little publicity as possible.

In addition to the twenty offices mentioned above, we would like you to consider sending the Vietnamese organizing the summer camp a complimentary subscription to your publication. This is especially important, because of their interest in and closeness to our movement. They have a good understanding of the American situation, and are able to communicate it to other Vietnamese people around the world. Their mailing address is:

TRAN TU
BOX 324
STATION N, MONTREAL 129
QUEBEC, CANADA

It is important that you contact us about your decision on these matters as soon as possible. Thank you.

Yours in Struggle,
Mike Stout

PEOPLE'S PEACE TREATY
Room 527
156 Fifth Ave.
New York, N. Y. 10010
tel, (212) 924-2469

August 12, 1971

Dear Sisters and Brothers,

In regard to the enclosed invitation, it is our hope that the representative from your group will be someone who has been doing daily work against the war or for your community, someone who usually doesn't get the chance to go to conventions, etc. or meet with our Vietnamese friends.

Due to space limitations and in order that a representative and comprehensive exchange take place with the Vietnamese, the camp will accept only those with reservations.

Because all reservations must be approved beforehand, it is very important that you contact us right away.

Yours in Struggle,

Walter Teague

p.s. Some people who will want to come to the summer-camp won't have money for transportation or camping equipment. People who can are urged to consider donating money or loaning camping equipment such as large tents, sleeping bags, cooking equipment, etc. This equipment is needed as soon as possible.

Especially important will be extra spaces in cars and, if anyone can, the loan of a vehicle for those few days. We need several small vans or campers from Aug. 27 to Sept 6.

We will do our best to coordinate rides and space in the New York City area.

Thanks and let us hear from you,

WT

Association of Vietnamese
Patriots in Canada
P.O. Box 324, Station N
Montreal, 29, Quebec, Canada
tel. (514) 274-3904

Dear Sisters and Brothers:

The Association of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada and anti-war activists in the U.S. have organized a summer camp in Canada (60 miles from Montreal and 30 miles from the border) during the period from September 1 to September 6.

The camp will provide an excellent opportunity for American, Canadian, and Vietnamese brothers and sisters to meet together to exchange cultural and political ideas. Activities at the camp will include formal and informal sessions relating to our own experiences in the struggle, as well as other educational and recreational activities.

The purposes of the summer camp are:

1. To build closer contact between Vietnamese living in Canada and U.S. movement people.
2. To exchange political and cultural viewpoints.
3. To help bring the anti-war movement together and to build better understanding among movement people.
4. To further our joint efforts to bring the Viet Nam war to an end.

The attached schedule is designed to provide a minimum structure for presentation of the general subjects and to allow plenty of time for people to discuss particular topics in small groups or person to person.

In discussing the schedule and the purpose of the summer camp, we realized there are many additional topics people would want included. We believe these will come up naturally during our talks and need not be planned beforehand. It is our hope that everyone will have a chance to meet and understand each other in a free, informal manner.

In coming together to camp, talk, and dance we can break down the barriers between ourselves and our two peoples and share our revolutionary love.

Please handle this invitation to the summer camp in a discreet manner. Don't publish the news in any general mailing or newsletter; try to inform only those individuals or groups who will benefit from the experience, and who will contribute to increased understanding among those who attend.

Representatives from groups and individuals who wish to come should contact this address for confirmation and directions to the camp no later than August 25, 1971:

People's Peace Treaty
156 Fifth Avenue
Room 527
New York, N.Y. 10010
tel. (212) 924-2469

Yours in struggle,
Tran Tu
for A.V.P.C.

PROPOSED SCHEDULE

- Sept. 1 WED. Arrival, set up the area, organize camp committees
- Sept. 2 THURS. (Vietnamese Independence Day) Divide into work groups by tent areas.
- Evening: Introductions and campfire
- Sept. 3 FRI. "Liberation Day"
- Morning: Workshop on "From NLF to PRG and the Liberation War"
- Afternoon: Workshop on imperialism and U.S. foreign policy
- Late afternoon: Vietnamese cultural workshop
- Night: Vietnamese and American social-cultural activity
- Sept. 4 SAT. "People's Peace Day"
- Morning: Workshops on the U.S. movement and the anti-war movement
- Afternoon: "Future projects"
- Night: Films
- Sept. 5 SUN. "Solidarity Day"
- Morning and Afternoon: Open time, we will decide how to use this time after the camp gets underway
- Night: Cultural night, including prepared presentations
- Sept. 6 MON.
- Cleanup, and prepare to leave.

DETAILS:

Everyone will be asked to pay one dollar per day for camp expenses.

Everyone should bring enough food (or money for food if necessary) to feed themselves. In addition, people should bring their own tents, sleeping bags, cooking utensils, and other camping equipment.

Those who can, are urged to bring extra food and equipment for those who can't. We will organize collective kitchens with the food and equipment each person brings, so everyone should bring their ideas for making it all work.

It is essential that reservations be made ahead of time. People in the U.S. should contact the People's Peace Treaty, 156 Fifth Avenue, Room 527, New York, N.Y. 10010. Telephone: (212)924-2469. Directions for reaching the camp site will be sent along with confirmation of reservations.

The times and circumstances demand that we all observe the discipline of not endangering our Vietnamese and Quebecois friends and ourselves by bringing drugs or anything illegal (except our love and ideas) to the camp.

BACK TO THE STREETS

On Monday, Sept. 13, a demonstration was called at Rockefeller's offices in New York City to protest the massacre of the Brothers at Attica. After an hour, the demonstration had tripled in size to 500 and the narrow police barricades could no longer contain the rage felt by N.Y. militants over the blood thirsty racist slaughter.

In one great spontaneous movement 2 years of isolation was broken as demonstrators poured into the streets and marched defiantly against traffic down 6th Ave., concluding with a rally at Grand Central Station.

BUILD AN ANTI-IMPERIALIST COALITION

For almost two years the revolutionary struggle in this country has been crippled by the misleadership of the established Anti-War movement headed by the CP-SWP-Liberal block.

Militant protest when it occurred was small and generally went unnoticed. But we witnessed in Washington (May Day) and at the N.Y. Attica demonstration, the beginnings of a new resurgence of militant confrontation politics.

DIFFERENT FRONTS, SAME WAR

It is significant that of these two recently militant actions, one was directed against the war in Vietnam, the other at the war at home against Third World peoples.

The war in Vietnam, and the war at home are just different fronts in the same Anti-Imperialist war. The fight against them must therefore be linked. The fight must be expanded to include all the fronts, it must grow from May Day and Sept. 13th, into an increasingly relentless struggle.

It is in the revolutionary spirit of the heroic Vietnamese, Jonathan and George Jackson, and the Attica prisoners that we must fight.

We, therefore call for all progressives to join with us in building an Anti-Imperialist coalition.

COME TO THE DOLPHIN CENTER AT 137 W. 14th St. at 1 P.M. on SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th.

New York Revolutionary Committee 533-4461

U.S. Committee to Aid the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam 675-1910

FILM SHOWING

on

CUBA &

REVOLUTION

"CUBA"

THE TELEPHONE IS FREE..

GIVE ME THE NOON..



THERE IS NO MORE UNEMPLOYMENT..

MIAMI HERE I COME!



EVERY ONE HAS PAID VACATIONS..



NO MORE VICE, GAMBLERS, ILLITERACY, MISERY, VAGRANTS AND SENATORS, PROSTITUTION AND DRUNKEN MARINES..

BAH! WE STILL HAVE PUERTO RICO!



"FIDEL"

Beautiful-Candid-Serious-Inspiring- And more! in this color film study of CUBA today & it's political development shown through the daily activities of its leader: FIDEL.

5, 8, 11pm

BOSSSES NO LONGER EXPLOIT THE PEOPLE

They didn't do any work ANYMORE!



RENTS AMOUNT TO ONLY 10% OF SALARY..

the landlords are in Florida. man!



"COMPANERAS & COMPANEROS"

The people that the revolution is really all about- the views and lives of the young workers, students, teachers and soldiers working to make the revolution in Cuba.

7:15, 10:15pm

AND THERE AREN'T ANY FAT INSURGENT MILLIONAIRES...

DON'T LET JOHN PAUL BETTY FIND OUT!



AND NO MORE DISCRIMINATION..



"UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE"

The U.S. State Dept's view of "subversion" in Latin America and how it should/can be suppressed - a propaganda gem! Must be seen to be believed!

6:30, 9:30pm

FRI
SAT
SUN

17 Sept.
18 Sept.
19 Sept.

at * wash. sq.
meth. church.

IN SHORT:
NO MORE "AMERICAN AID", NO MORE "FREE WORLD", NO MORE ROCKEFELLER'S VISITS, WORLD BANK AND CHARTER FLIGHTS..

NO MORE YANKEES!



AND NO MORE ATTICA'S

contribution \$1:50 at the door

SPONSOR: U.S. Committee to Aid the N.L.F. of South Viet Nam
Box C, Old Chelsea Sta.
N.Y., N.Y. 10011

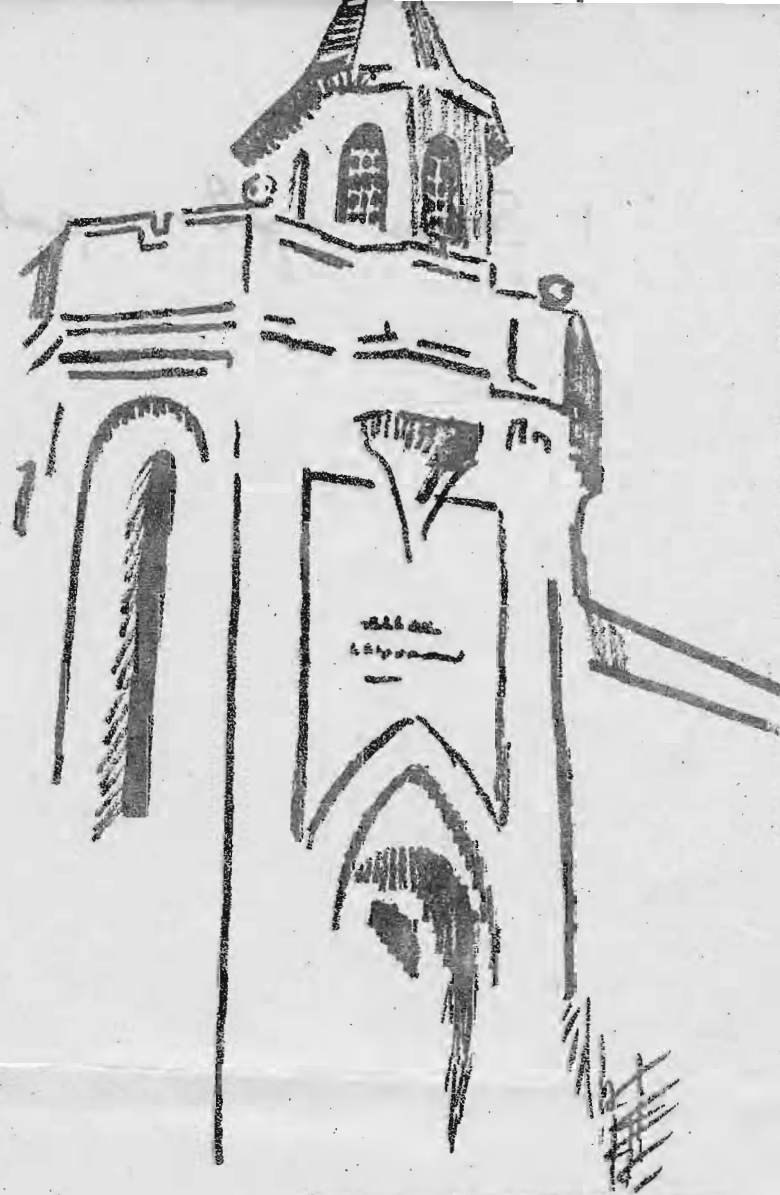
ATTICA.

just say

murder...

BY ROCKEFELLER

& NIXON



*File
U.S. Court
11/2/71
Frieder*

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:
255-0062

SATURDAY, SEPT. 18TH

1971

ASSEMBLE • 1 PM UNION SQUARE • RALLY

2TH MARCH TO ROCKEFELLER CENTER • RALLY

SPEAKERS INVOLVED BY ATTICA

SPONSORED BY A COALITION TO PROTEST THE ATTICA MASSACRE CONSISTING OF :

- VIETNAM PEACE PARADE COMMITTEE
- HARRIS BURK DEFENSE COMMITTEE
- VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR
- WAR RESISTER'S LEAGUE
- YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FACISM

- PEOPLE'S PEACE TREATY
- MAYDAY
- MADAME BISH BRIGADE
- COMMITTEE TO AID THE NLF-SVN
- PEOPLES COALITION FOR PEACE + JUSTICE

REPORT FROM CHINA

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YEAR OF THE PIG

FRI 1 OCT.

SAT 2 OCT.

SUN 3 OCT.

"YEAR OF THE PIG"
"REPORT FROM CHINA"
"RISING STORM"

5 & 10pm
6:35 & 11:35pm
8:10pm

2:30pm
4:05pm
5:40pm

3 & 8pm
4:35 & 9:35pm
6:10 & 11:10pm

at* wash. sq.

meth. church.

135 W. 4 St.

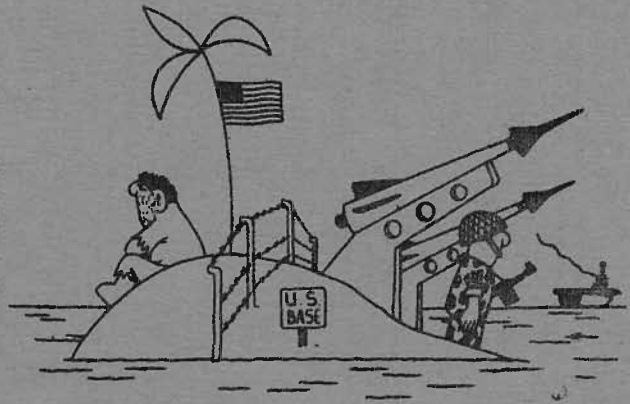
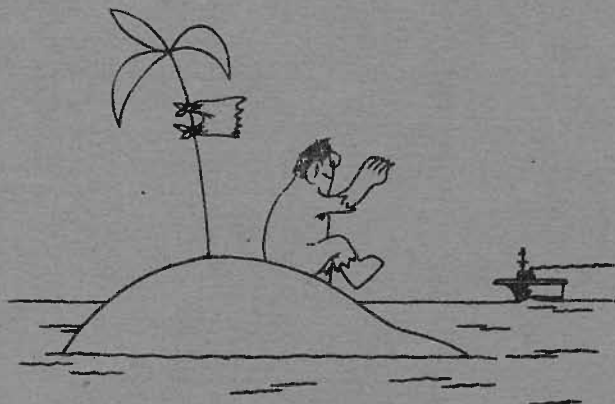
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ALL THREE FILMS (\$1.50)

"YEAR OF THE PIG": Emile de Antonio's great documentary on the Vietnamese revolution, Ho, the French, the U.S. etc.

"REPORT FROM CHINA": China today, filmed in color by Japanese cameramen on the effects of the Red Guard and the Cultural Revolution.

"THE RISING STORM": Feature film from Hanoi of brother and sister on opposite sides of the revolution in South Vietnam. English dubbed.

SPONSORED BY: ASIAN INFORMATION OFFICE 982-7162 Box C, Old Chelsea Sta., N.Y., N.Y. 10011



KNOW WHAT THE COMMUNIST'S
WANT TO DO ?
---- TAKE AWAY OUR TREE !



FILM

SHOWING

" BURN ! "

FRI 8 Oct.

SAT 9 Oct.

SUN 10 Oct.

SHOWN EACH DAY AT: 5, 7, 9, & 11pm

* MARLON BRANDO as the 18th century agent of British Imperialism in the caribbean in Gillo Pontecorvo's (of BATTLE OF ALGIERS fame) anti-imperialist study, masquerading as a Hollywood adventure film. Slavery, colonialism, neo-colonialism, nationalism and pacification, the lessons of Vietnam, the Congo, Cuba and Watts are all here and in color. The analysis and methods of the white, pro-British Imperialism, agent Brando are pure reverse marxism - the result is revolutionary triumph!

Beautiful - Sad - Powerful - rare honesty and pro-people, the lessons are Never trust the ruling class or reformism! The conclusion is Peoples War and Socialist Revolution !!!

at* wash. sq. meth. church. 135 West 4st

CONTRIBUTION AT THE DOOR - \$1.50

SPONSORED BY: ASIAN INFORMATION OFFICE 982-7162 Box C, Old Chelsea Sta., N.Y., N.Y. 10011

Film Showing

THE MURDER OF



Murdered by Chicago Pigs. December 4, 1969

FRED HAMPTON

"Murder of Fred Hampton"

Michael Gray's stunning documentary that begins with the early struggle of the Chicago Black Panther Party in serving the needs of their community, and culminates in the brutal assassination of Panther leader, Fred Hampton, by the Chicago Pig Power Structure.

" TIME OF THE LOCUST "

Produced by the American Friends Service Comm., this is a compact and impressionistic survey of U.S. operations in Vietnam.

AT: **Washington Square Methodist Church**

135 W. 4th St.

FRI. JAN. 14

SAT. JAN. 15

SUN. JAN. 16

FILMS START AT 5:00, 7:00, 9:00 and 11:00 PM

ASIAN INFORMATION OFFICE

CONTRIBUTION: \$1.50

Sponsored By:

Box "C" Old Chelsea Stat, NY, NY 10011

982-7162

533-5120

December 6, 1971

NEWSLETTER

Dear Sisters and Brothers,

When you last heard from us several months ago, we were involved with the Grand Jury Inquest, in which one of our brothers Walter Teague was among those summoned before a New York City Grand Jury for questioning. By July, a combination of innovative and unified legal efforts, a nationwide political offensive and a strong unified policy of non-collaboration had quashed the subpoenas, setting a positive precedent to be used in future Grand Jury cases.

In August with the demise of the Red Star Collective, the Committee formed into a working collective, with six people on its steering committee and friends and people from other committees and groups working with us on special projects.

During the end of August and early September, the Committee and the People's Peace Treaty helped a group of Vietnamese workers and students in Montreal, (the Association of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada) to organize a Vietnamese-American Summer Camp. Its purpose was; "1. To build closer contact between Vietnamese living in Canada and U. S. movement people. 2. To exchange cultural and political viewpoints. 3. To help bring the anti-war movement together... 4. To further our joint efforts to bring the Viet Nam war to an end." For the Committee and the 150 or so movement people who attended the camp it was both educational and revealing. We learned much about the Vietnamese people and their culture - also about our movement, its strong and weak points.

It was agreed to better our ~~communications~~, so the Association would like to hear from all U. S. movement groups and individuals working against the war:

Association of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada
Box 324, Station N., Montreal 129, Quebec, Canada

In late October the Committee was invited by the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice to present an exhibit on Vietnamese culture and revolution in Wash. D. C. during the "Evict Nixon" week. We can now present a similar or larger exhibit of Vietnamese art work, photographs, music, documents, films and literature. Let us know if you have any ideas or suggestions for such an exhibit.

Along with everything else, we had to move our office. This was very expensive and consumed much of our time for six weeks.

Our next important activity is preparing a Vietnamese Dinner for the 11th Anniversary celebration of the founding of the National Liberation Front of South Viet Nam. In order to provide food for 400 or more people and pay all the other expenses, we must raise at least \$500. We know that as in the last two years, many friends of the Vietnamese people and their revolution, from a wide variety of groups and interests will attend the dinner, dance and celebration and we hope that you can help us by either contributing money or other assistance.

We hope to raise a portion of these funds through a film showing of Pontecorvo's "BURN" * this weekend. Please let your friends and all those who might be interested, know about the film-showing and the Vietnamese dinner, both of which will be held at the Washington Square Methodist Church, 135 W. 4th St. The dinner will

* See enclosed leaflet.

begin at 5pm on Sunday, December 19th. Groups that are interested in speaking or performing should contact us immediately.

We hope to have lower prices than last year with admission at \$1. and dinner at \$1.50. Anyone who wants to help or learn how to cook Vietnamese food call us. You can ask anyone who was there last year how great the food was! Hope to see you there.

While Nixon and cohorts are lying about winding down the war in Indo-China - in order to fool and pacify the American public - in actuality we can see from the recently increased "incursions" into Cambodia and Laos, the renewed bombing of "North" Viet Nam and the installation of "Vietnamization" and "Electronic Battlefields" that the U.S. government is refusing to settle peacefully the South Vietnamese problem and is prolonging and expanding the war, "using Vietnamese against Vietnamese, with the aim of imposing upon the people of "Indo-China" a U.S. neo-colonialist domination." The recently staged farce of the "October 3rd Presidential Election" so as to maintain in place the dictator Nguyen Van Thieu who represents nobody, is proof that the Nixon Administration refuses to let the population of South Viet Nam settle for itself its own affairs. The needs and demands of the great majority of the people of South Viet Nam have been faithfully reflected in the Peace Proposals that the delegation of the National Liberation Front and Provisional Revolutionary Government have presented in the course of the last 3 years at the Paris conference on Viet Nam and in particular in the Seven Point Peace Initiative put forward on July 1st, 1971.

In that initiative, they formulated the two fundamental questions as follows:

" (1) In the case that the American Government fixes a terminal date in 1971 for the total withdrawal from South Viet Nam of all U. S. troops and those of the other countries in the American camp, the parties will agree, at the same time, on the modalities of the safe withdrawal of all those troops and of the freeing of all military personnel of all parties and of civilians captured during the war, including the American pilots captured in North Viet Nam.

" (2) The American Government must stop supporting the warlike group led by Nguyen Van Thieu in order to let the political, social and religious forces of South Viet Nam form in Saigon a new administration which will declare itself for peace, independence, neutrality and democracy. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam will forthwith enter into talks with the said administration on all questions relevant to a political settlement in South Viet Nam, including the question of the formation of a broad government of national concord with a view to organizing truly free and democratic general elections in all of South Viet Nam to permit the population to decide its political future.

" The settlement of these two fundamental questions will create the basis for an easy solution to other questions, and thus for an end to the war and the restoration of peace.

" On the question of a cease-fire, our peace Initiative clearly specified: A cease-fire will be observed by the People's Liberation Armed Forces of South Viet Nam and the troops of the U. S. and the other countries of the American camp as soon as the parties reach agreement on the withdrawal from South Viet Nam of all the troops of the United States and the other countries of the American camp; a cease-fire will in like manner be observed by the People's Liberation Armed Forces of South Viet Nam and the armed forces of the Saigon Administration as soon as a government of national concord is formed, as is specified in Point 2 of our peace plan of July 1, 1971. "

(Letter from Dinh Ba Thi, Deputy-Chief of the Delegation of the P.R.G.-R.S.V.N. Oct.25'71.

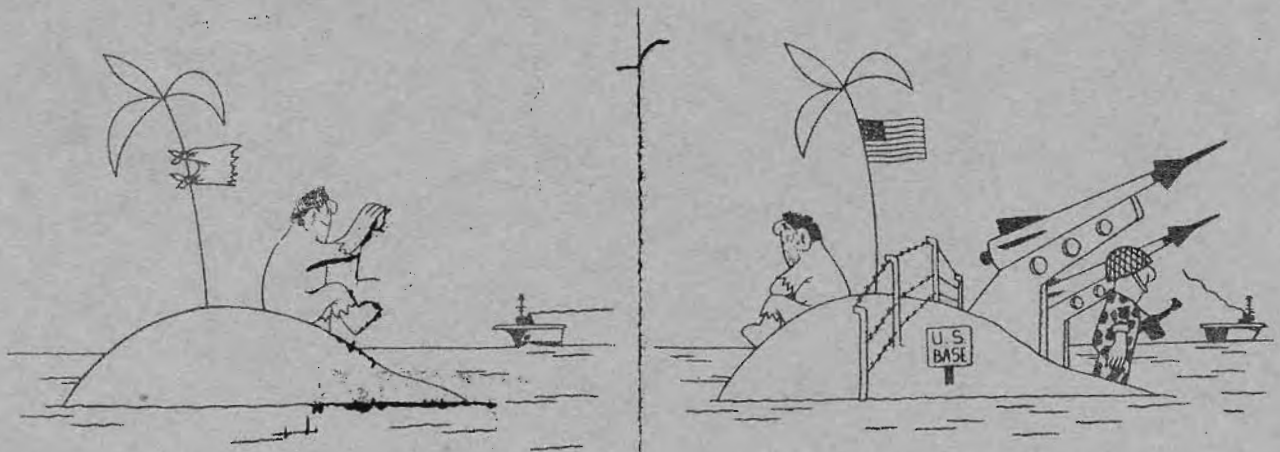
As has been made clear time and time again there can be no cease-fire until the American government agrees to set a date for the withdrawal of all foreign troops. As spokesmen for the PRG-RSVN have said, "Accept these Seven Points, America, and the war will end; the P.O.W.s will be sent home, and we can go about the difficult business of restoring the lush green beauty of our cherished homeland."

PEOPLE OF THE WORLD UNITE-SMASH U.S. IMPERIALISM!
VICTORY TO THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE AND THEIR REVOLUTION!
ATTICA MEANS FIGHT BACK!

Love and solidarity from the
Sisters and Brothers of the
Committee.

P.S. Anyone know where we can get lots of telephone wire?

40



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---- TAKE AWAY OUR TREE !

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Beautiful - Sad - Powerful - rare honesty and pro-people, the lessons are Never trust the ruling class or reformism! The conclusion is Peoples War and Socialist Revolution !!!

at* wash. sq. meth. church. 135 West 4st

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U. S. COMMITTEE TO AID THE
NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT
OF SOUTH VIETNAM

Box - C, OLD CHELSEA STA.
N.Y., N.Y. 10011 Tel. YU 2-7162

Dear Staff Collective and friends:

We have a favor to ask for our Vietnamese, Korean and Cuban friends.

They would very much like to be kept informed about the Peace Movement and would like to receive copies of all books, newspapers, pamphlets, articles, newsletters, magazines and literature published concerning the war and Indo-china.

Presently, we are gathering all the underground publications and anti-war literature we can and regularly ship this material to more than 20 important Vietnamese, Korean and Cuban offices and embassies.

We can guarantee delivery of this material, but we just don't have the money to purchase the hundreds of books and newspapers being published - nor to collect the 20 copies of each needed. Additionally, it is impossible for us to collect the thousands of leaflets, newsletters, articles, etc. without your help.

In spite of the many friends they have across the country, they are not now getting all the materials they need to more accurately assess what is going on in the movement.

It would be greatly appreciated if you could please send us, the U.S. Committee to Aid the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, 20 copies of each issue of your publication, as well as any back issues and anti-war literature you can spare. We will forward your publications to these various offices and embassies as quickly and regularly as possible. If you would prefer to communicate with these offices directly, please let us know, and we will provide you with their addresses.

We must rely on your help to do this important task. Please respond as soon as possible. Thank you.

VICTORY TO THE INDO-CHINESE PEOPLE!

Struggle and unity
over any distance,

MIKE STOUT QU'ORA

Mike Stout
FOR: Staff Collective
USCANLFSVN

FAMILY TRUST

Dear Friends,

As you watch the play tonight, we would like you to think about the questions it raises, and how they apply to the real world. Dan Berrigan said shortly before his arrest, "I choose to be judged a peace criminal, by war criminals!"

Today, all around the country, there are "peace criminals" held in jails and detention centers. You can help to free them. These are people who, like Father Dan Berrigan, chose to act against death-dealing property. None of them are accused of endangering human life. In fact, they were all struggling to preserve human lives.

A defense committee, the FAMILY TRUST, has been formed, and is coordinating defense efforts for two conspiracy cases (with a total of eight defendants) in the New York area. This involves retaining lawyers, handling publicity, posting bails, paying money into commissary funds, and running all the little errands that are so necessary both to a successful defense, and to introduce a small amount of humanity into the prison system. One of the innovations that the Family Trust has been utilizing is the use of state bonds instead of the bail bondsman. This means that when one case is disposed of, the bonds are returned to the Family Trust, and can be used again for another prisoner, thus setting up a rotating bail fund.

You can help in two ways: either by donating funds or by donating your services and labor. Checks should be made payable to FAMILY TRUST, and should be mailed to: FAMILY TRUST, c/o Lubell, Lubell, Fine and Schaap, 103 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. , OR DONATIONS MAY BE GIVEN TO THE FUND COLLECTORS AS YOU LEAVE THE THEATER TONIGHT.

If you wish to volunteer your services, let us know, or write to: The Family Trust-Work Committee, P.O. Box C, Old Chelsea Station, New York, N.Y., 10011.

" THIS THEATRE UNFAIR TO THE BERRIGANS AND OTHER 'PEACE CRIMINALS' "

Dear Friends,

As you watch the play tonight, we would like you to think about the questions it raises, and how they apply to the real world. Dan Berrigan said shortly before his arrest, "I choose to be judged a peace criminal, by war criminals!"

Today, all around the country, there are "peace criminals" held in jails and detention centers. You can help to free them. These are people who, like Father Dan Berrigan, chose to act against death-dealing property. None of them are accused of endangering human life. In fact, they were all struggling to preserve human lives.

A defense committee, the FAMILY TRUST, has been formed, and is helping in the defense of peace criminals and others subpoenaed to appear before Grand Juries in the New York area. This involves retaining lawyers, handling publicity, posting bails, paying money into commissary funds, and running all the little errands that are necessary both to a successful defense, and to introduce a small amount of humanity into the prison system. One of the innovations that the FAMILY TRUST has been utilizing is the use of state bonds instead of the bail bondsman. This means that when one case is disposed of, the bonds are returned to FAMILY TRUST, and can be used again for another prisoner, thus setting up a rotating bail fund.

When this play opened at the Good Shepard Church, the theatre management threatened to have our sidewalk leafleters arrested! that is, until they realized we could expose the fact that they grossed \$15,000.00 per week (not including the extra money people gave thinking it would go to the Berrigans), with \$405,000.00 going to the backers and only about \$325.00 going to the Berrigans.

This play is still being run as a profit making enterprise, exploiting the sympathy for and the morality of the Catonsville 9. Even though we felt badly about this, we cooperated and didn't denounce them because they did allow us to collect in the lobby and we needed the collections to get brothers and sisters out of jail. Now the new management doesn't want any collectors around to interfere with their profits, and refuses the slightest cooperation.

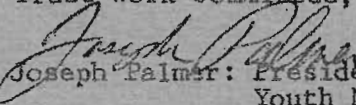
We are not asking you to boycott the Berrigans, the Catonsville 9, the Harrisburg 13 etc., we support them fully and wish only that everyone could see Dan Berrigan's play, perhaps with ALL of the profits going to their defense. But we can't be silent about this any longer and ask you to join us in protesting the corruption of the brave acts of the Catonsville 9 into a financial ripoff by the Schuberts, et al. Meanwhile, we still need contributions of money and time to help defend the many people who are under attack for their years of anti-war work.

Right now, Grand Juries sit in New York, Seattle, Harrisburg, Wash. D.C., Detroit and others are forming all around the country.

" Everyone from Clergy to Marxists, activists to Yippies and Draft counselors to Gay people are being brought before the "Grand Inquest" to help Nixon and Attorney General Mitchell squash the anti-war movement. We won't testify to secret grand juries and we won't let the movement be stopped, but we still need your help...

You can help in two ways: either by donating funds or by donating your services and labor. Checks should be made payable to FAMILY TRUST, and should be mailed to: FAMILY TRUST, c/o Lubell, Lubell, Fine and Schaap, 103 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. OR DONATIONS MAY BE GIVEN TO THE FUND COLLECTORS AS YOU LEAVE THE THEATER TONIGHT.

If you wish to volunteer your services, let us know, or write to: The Family Trust Work Committee, P.O. Box C, Old Chelsea Station, New York, N. Y. 10011


Joseph Palmer: President, Family Trust
Youth Minister, Washington Square Methodist Church.

Thank You, THE FAMILY TRUST

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT: The Red Squad

With little fanfare, John Mitchell's Justice Department has set up a sophisticated, 1970s-style "Red Squad" to crack down on the revolutionary left. The unit is just beginning to leave its mark in Federal courtrooms and grand-jury chambers around the nation, but the effort is clearly the most aggressive of its kind since the 1950s. And some critics charge that the government's tactics are in their own way as disquieting as the violent thunder on the left.

At the heart of the new drive is Justice's Internal Security Division. Undercut by a series of Supreme Court decisions and dormant during the Kennedy-Johnson years, the division was rejuvenated six months ago and given top priority under tough-minded Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian, a conservative Californian who adapted tactics from the department's war on organized crime. All Federal investigations and prosecutions of radicals, anywhere in the country, now fall within its purview. The division is working currently on nearly 50 cases, including the alleged kidnap conspiracy involving Father Philip Berrigan and seven others, in Harrisburg, Pa.; the investigation of key figures in the Mayday demonstrations in Washington; and the bombing of the Capitol last March—now the subject of a grand-jury investigation in Seattle.

To spearhead the drive, the Special Litigation Section—a team of eleven trial lawyers with growing expertise in dealing with radicals—has been placed under Mardian's command. From the division's newly refurbished offices in the Federal Triangle Building, SLS lawyers are dispatched around the country to supervise cases against radicals being presented to local Federal grand juries. "What I've tried to do is put together a group of attorneys who would be able to do more than simply react to what has happened," says Mardian. The point is to investigate. And if there is sufficient evidence that a suspect is carrying plastic explosives around, for example, Mardian aims to prosecute under the law banning interstate transportation of explosives—rather than wait for the bombs to go off.

Unit: To provide the necessary intelligence, Mardian has taken over the department's interdivisional information unit (set up by former Attorney General Ramsey Clark).

A team of sixteen analysts plows

through the raw intelligence produced by various agencies, including the FBI and the Secret Service, and public sources as well ("We subscribe heavily to the left-wing press," says Mardian). The intelligence unit has a collection of some 14,000 dossiers, but that number is certain to be significantly increased by the names and information gathered in the massive Mayday arrests. "We don't have a computer," Mardian told Newsweek's Robert Shogan, "but we've got some bright kids with good memories. And there's no doubt that these kids sit there and look for information that will make a case on a Rennie Davis or an Abbie Hoffman or someone like that."

The division's tone is set right at the top. The lean, athletic Mardian, 47, is a protégé of Deputy Attorney General Richard Kleindienst, his longtime friend and fellow Nixon campaigner. He came to Justice after a controversial stint as general counsel for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. He says he does not believe that there is a nationwide conspiracy by leftists. "I don't think they're capable of putting one together," he says. "But they do talk together. There's a great deal of intercourse between the leadership of some of these groups . . . which are opposed to our constitutional form of government." And, he adds, "we have evidence of financial support" to some of these groups from unfriendly governments. On Capitol Hill, Rep. Richard Ichord's House Internal Security Committee heard testimony that domestic Communists had controlled funds for the recent Washington protests.

Chief: The Special Litigation Section is run by a fastidious Kansan named Guy Goodwin, 42, who handles the majority of its most publicized cases. He presented the government's original case in the Berrigan affair, has put in time on cases in Chicago, Detroit and Tucson and is one of the principal government lawyers directing the Seattle grand jury's investigation of the Capitol bombing.

In Seattle last week, key witness Leslie Bacon, 19 (NEWSWEEK, May 10), was sentenced to jail for refusing to answer questions about the bombing and the Mayday protests. But the questions themselves revealed previously undisclosed government theories about both operations—and they suggested that the SLS already had extensive inside information on them. The prosecutors named nine persons apparently suspect-

ed of some involvement and they asked about a mysterious knapsack carried by one of them, a trip to Boston for explosives and a remark that the Capitol bomb contained twenty sticks of dynamite. Another question concerned a meeting in Ann Arbor, Mich., in early February, at which plans allegedly were made for the "Mayday riots." Miss Bacon was led away from the courtroom denouncing the government's "paranoid fantasies." She could conceivably remain in jail until the completion of the grand jury's term in March 1972.

The Seattle investigation illustrated at least one of the new techniques now being employed by Justice against the left. Miss Bacon was asked to testify under the 1970 Federal immunity statute—a limited-use immunity that her lawyers argued would not protect her against future prosecution. The constitutionality of this new immunity law is being appealed through the courts now, as is the Federal government's new contention of the right to use wiretapping against "domestic subversives."

Critics: Such tactics, combined with massive field investigations that extend beyond activists to those who may be merely sympathizers and supporters, lead some critics to complain that the government's goal may be as much intimidation as illumination. "There's a hell of a line between harassment and legitimate investigation," says one veteran Congressional expert on subversive activities who sees in SLS the threat of "unconscionable harassment." Together with the civil libertarians, he is particularly critical of the Federal government for following "the easy road of conspiracy, rather than . . . charging specific crimes against specific persons."

Heavy emphasis on conspiracy cases, which have a tendency to unravel in the courtroom, may be self-defeating in the end since they lend new credence to radical charges about "political persecution." Yet, in the short run, the expensive bail bonds and lengthy proceedings are undeniably effective in tying up radical leadership while drying up its sources of support. "It makes people think twice about organizing any type of demonstration," one Mayday leader ruefully admits. Now a businessman asked to donate money or time to the movement thinks to himself: "My God, I may get indicted if anything goes wrong." People are getting increasingly reluctant to get involved.

VIETNAM FACT SHEET 1945-1971

1945 (July) POTSDAM AGREEMENT—Provided for surrender of Japanese troops in Indo-China to British in area south of 16th parallel and to Chinese Nationalist (KMT) troops in area north of this line.

1945 (Aug.) Vietminh seized power in Hanoi and revolution swept all Vietnam.

(Sept. 2) Ho Chi Minh issued the *Declaration of Independence of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam*. Bao Dai, French designated Emperor, abdicated power and offered to serve in Ho's national government.

1946 (March 6) France recognized the authority of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV) under Ho Chi Minh over Tonkin and Annam provinces (north and central Vietnam), and agreed to a plebiscite in Cochinchina (south Vietnam). (June 1) French Viceroy D'Argenlieu in Cochinchina established separate puppet government in violation of the March agreements.

(Dec. 19) French issued ultimatum to Vo Nguyen Giap, Commander of Vietminh Forces, to disband Vietminh; also in violation of March Agreements. Hostilities began with Giap's refusal, marking the beginning of 8 years of French-Vietminh fighting—ending with the French defeat at Dien Bien Phu in 1954.

1949 (March) ELYSEE AGREEMENTS—To provide an alternative focus of political loyalty to the widely popular Ho Chi Minh, the French established Bao Dai as head of a State of Vietnam; this state was to be incorporated in a projected French Union in which the French would control the foreign relations and military forces of the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao component states.

1950 (Jan.) French Parliament ratified Elysee Agreements; Chinese Peoples Republic (CPR) and the USSR recognize the DRV.

(Feb. 7) U.S. formally recognized State of Vietnam (Followed by 30 other countries).

(June) U.S. began economic and military assistance to Bao Dai government.

(June 20) Announcement of U.S. military assistance to forces of France and Associated States in Indo-China (simultaneously with commitment of air and sea forces to defense of Korea).

1954 (April-July) GENEVA CONFERENCE—"Agreement on cessation of hostilities in Viet Nam" signed on 20 July 1954 by France and Vietminh established a "Provisional military demarcation line (fixed at the 17th parallel)" for regroupment—Vietminh forces to north, French Union forces to south, pending nation-wide elections to be held in July 1956, under which Vietnam was to be re-unified. (Also agreed that preliminary discussions to work out system to be followed in elections to be held in July 1955). Additional articles—no foreign troop build-ups; no military base under foreign control may be established; no political reprisals; establishment of the International Commission for Supervision and Control (ICC). This Franco-Vietminh armistice was supplemented the next day in a declaration (covering the essential points contained in the armistice) subscribed to by the United Kingdom, USSR, and the Chinese Peoples' Republic, as well as by France and the Vietminh. The U.S. did not join in supporting this statement, but did make a unilateral declaration that it would refrain from the threat or use of force to disturb the

Geneva Agreements.

(Sept. 8) SEATO Pact signed at Manila, provided in case of armed attack on member or protected state from outside, each signatory would act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes; and in case of other threats endangering the peace would 'consult immediately in order to agree on the measures which should be taken for the common defense.' A protocol unilaterally designated South Vietnam as a protected state, despite her temporary status under the Geneva Accords.

(Oct. 1) President Eisenhower sent a letter to Prime Minister Ngo Dinh Diem which on the condition of Diem's undertaking needed reforms offered aid toward developing a 'strong viable state,' 'responsive to the nationalist aspirations of its people,' to 'a country temporarily divided by an artificial military grouping.' (In 1955 U.S. economic aid totalled \$325 million.)

1955 (Jan. 1) Diem proclaimed independence from France.

(Spring) Last of Vietminh army of 100,000 men regrouped north of the 17th parallel.

(June-July) Hanoi sought consultations (in mid-1955, mid-1956, June 1957, July 1957, March 1958, Dec. 1958, July 1959, July 1960) on elections, as provided in Geneva Agreements. Diem refused to participate in any discussions on elections and French who were responsible "blamed their predicament (not having elections) on American pressure".

(Summer) Ho negotiated economic aid agreements with Peking and Moscow.

(Oct. 26) Diem proclaimed establishment of Republic of Vietnam with himself as President.

1956 (Jan.) Diem's Ordinance No. 6—anyone considered dangerous to "defense of the state and public order" could be imprisoned or placed under house arrest (nearly 48,200 by 1960).

(April) Last French troops withdrew from Vietnam; U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group remained, and began equipping, training and providing budgetary support for South Vietnamese armed forces.

(June, Aug.) Elected village councils in South replaced by officials appointed by Diem Government.

(Fall) Peasant resentment of radical agrarian reorganization in North culminated in uprisings; (10-15,000 killed) officials fired and discredited policy changed.

1958 (Mid year) Clandestine radio station, Voice of South Vietnam Liberation Front, began operation (denounced by Hanoi as provocative).

1959 (May 6) Diem Law 10/59—System of military courts set up, with jurisdiction over crimes of espionage and treason; speculation and sabotage of the economy.

1960 (March) Upsurge in guerrilla action of South Vietnamese in second half of 1959 culminated in "Declaration of the Resistance Veterans."

(Sept. 5-10) Third congress of Lao Dong Party (Vietnamese Communist Party) in Hanoi—explicitly sanctioned formation of a United Front and violent overthrow of Diem Government.

(April 29) Leading anti-communist South Vietnamese issued manifesto to Diem condemning undemocratic policies and actions of government (after which all were jailed)

(Nov. 11) Abortive military coup against Diem; increas

- authority delegated to his brother, Nhu.
(Dec. 22) Formal establishment of National Liberation Front of South Vietnam which arose at southern initiative to give leadership to the widespread reaction against the harshness of Diem's government.
- 1961 (May-Oct.) Vice-President Johnson went to Vietnam—suggested to President Kennedy an increase in aid and arms. Resulted in increased numbers of U.S. advisory personnel to 18,000 by end of 1961. Taylor and Rostow reported that the Vietnam problem was primarily a military one.
- 1962 Increased U.S. military aid—material, advisors, and helicopter squadrons. A major increase in selective assassination by Viet Cong (Vietnamese Communists).
(Jan.) People's Revolutionary Party established as concealed Communist element of NLF.
- 1962 (Feb.-March) First formal congress of NLF endorsed implementation of 1954 Geneva Accords, reunification based on negotiation, and neutralist foreign policy.
(July 20) NLF proposed 1) withdrawal of American military personnel, 2) cessation of hostilities, 3) coalition government in South, 4) foreign policy of peace and neutrality.
- 1963 (May-Aug.) Buddhist uprising against Diem. (Sept. 2) President Kennedy in television interview stated that Diem government had "gotten out of touch with the people" and could regain support only if there were "changes in policy and perhaps with personnel." Followed by suspension of U.S. subsidies for imports and Diem's special forces.
(Nov. 1) Diem overthrown by military junta led by General Duong Van Minh.
(Nov. 8) NLF proposed negotiations for cease fire, and general elections for a national coalition government.
(Nov.-Dec.) U Thant and Prince Sihanouk (Cambodia) proposed talks on a peaceful settlement, coalition government and neutralization.
- 1964 (Jan. 1) President Johnson's New Year's Message to General Minh rejected neutralization as "only another name for a Communist take-over."
(Jan. 30) General Nguyen Khanh overthrew Minh junta to stop alleged drift toward neutralism; rejected NLF call for negotiations to end the war.
(April 1) U.S. official report stated that only 34% of Vietnam's villages were government controlled, 24% neutral, and 43% were outright Vietcong.
(July 8) U Thant suggested negotiations through a reconvened Geneva Conference; he was supported by Paris, Moscow, Hanoi, Peking, Phnom Penh and the NLF. President Johnson said, "We do not believe in conferences called to ratify terror," and increased the U.S. Military Mission to 21,000 men.
(Spring-Summer) U.S. secretly bombed, strafed North Vietnamese coastal radar installations, and kidnapped North Vietnamese citizens, with larger objective of provoking retaliation that could "justify" U.S. escalation.
(Aug. 4) GULF OF TONKIN—Congress passed resolution authorizing the President to "take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the U.S. and to prevent further aggression." Administration made elaborate plans for sustained, "orchestrated" bombing of North Vietnam even while President Johnson campaigned for re-election on a peace platform.
(Aug.-Jan. 1965) Popular resentment at increasing U.S.
- role, led by Buddhists, resulted in series of changes in Vietnamese government, culminating in emergence of General Khanh as spokesman for opposition to Americanization of Vietnam.
(Sept.-Nov.) U Thant proposed that discussions between Hanoi and Washington be held in Rangoon; Hanoi accepted, Washington refused.
- 1965 (Feb. 5) President Johnson agreed to meet Soviet Premier Kosygin.
(Feb. 7) Vietcong attack on Pleiku airfield. U.S. considered this adequate pretext to execute pre-existing plans for U.S. jet attacks against North Vietnam (while Kosygin in Hanoi).
(Feb. 12) U Thant appealed for negotiations and reconvening of Geneva Conference; supported by Paris, Moscow and Hanoi. In a press conference two weeks later he declared: "I am sure the great American people, if only they knew the true facts and the background to the developments in South Viet-Nam will agree with me that further bloodshed is unnecessary. And also that the political and diplomatic method of discussions and negotiations alone can create conditions which will enable the United States to withdraw gracefully from that part of the world. As you know, in times of war and of hostilities the first casualty is truth."
- 1965 (Feb.) Further political shuffling and an abortive coup in which Buddhists and anti-neutralist military officers major protagonists—culminated in power lodging with armed forces council, of which Major General Thieu was chairman and Air-Vice Marshall Ky was spokesman. State Department White Paper stated "In Viet-Nam a Communist Government has set out deliberately to conquer a sovereign people in a neighboring state," and demanded, in effect, the surrender of the Vietcong and withdrawal of all infiltrators to the North before peace talks could be held; U.S. began (Feb. 24, 1965) widespread air bombardment of NLF zones in South Vietnam.
(March) U.S. began sustained bombing of North Vietnam and landed American Marines in the South as first step in the build-up of ground forces. At this time the North Vietnamese were estimated (by U.S. Defense Department) to have had only about 400 soldiers in the South. Hanoi rejected the call for negotiations without preconditions of the Belgrade Conference of non-aligned nations; the NLF issued a five-point manifesto refusing to enter into negotiations until after U.S. troops were withdrawn; Hanoi departed slightly from the NLF position indicating that a pledge to withdraw troops would be sufficient.
(April) Hanoi issued a four-point statement setting forth the basis of a peaceful settlement 1) the withdrawal of U.S. military personnel from the South 2) cessation of acts of war against the North 3) respect for the Geneva agreements 4) the solution of Vietnamese problems by the Vietnamese themselves without foreign intervention.
President Johnson declared that "the only path for reasonable men is the path of peaceful settlement," that one way to peace is "discussion or negotiation with the governments concerned," pledged support for cooperative economic development in Southeast Asia; reiterated the U.S.' pledge to help South Viet-Nam defend its independence," and emphasized that the U.S. would not withdraw.
To ensure that the U.S. reference to negotiation with

concerned governments was not misunderstood, Saigon stated, "The Republic of Viet Nam can only negotiate with recognized representatives of the opponent. The government of the Republic of Viet Nam . . . does not recognize the so-called 'South Viet Nam Liberation Front' . . ."

(May) Five-day bombing pause by U.S. was conditional on significant reductions in hostilities in the South; a preliminary response from Hanoi was ignored.

(May-June) National Leadership Committee, headed by General Thieu and Premier Ky, removed the civilian premier and Ky occupied that office.

(July) President Johnson again offered "unconditional discussions" with "any government" and simultaneously announced an increase in U.S. troops in Vietnam to 125,000.

(Dec.) While U.S. requested "clarification" of reported peace feelers from Hanoi, carried out first air strike on major industrial target in Hanoi-Haiphong area.

(Dec. 24-Jan. 31, 1966) Second pause in bombing of North Vietnam. U.S. diplomats toured world explaining 14-point statement of U.S. policy in Vietnam; U.S. and Saigon reiterated that they would not recognize or negotiate with the NLF; U.S. troop build-up continued and artillery and air bombardment of Vietcong positions intensified, and although North Vietnamese troops virtually ceased aggressive acts during this period, U.S. launched one of the largest offensives of the war. Administration ignored appeal of U.S. Senate for a continuation of the bombing pause while the possibility of negotiations was explored further, and of Pope Paul VI to bring Vietnam issue to the UN. Hanoi denied UN jurisdiction and called for implementation of 1954 Geneva Agreements. Nixon stated that the Republicans would make a political issue of "the soft line, the appeasement line."

1966 (Feb.) Thieu and Ky were summoned by President Johnson to the Honolulu Conference immediately after resumption of bombing.

(March-May) Ky removed a rival general (Nguyen Chanh Thi) in the Hue area who had strong Buddhist-nationalist backing; the resulting demonstrations were put down only with American military support and through a promise to hold elections.

(Sept.) Elections for a constitutional assembly were held in which no candidate politically objectionable to the Thieu-Ky government could participate; boycotted by Buddhists.

(Oct.) Manila Conference--the U.S. stated it would withdraw its troops within six months of a prior withdrawal of NLF as well as Hanoi forces to north of 17th parallel.

(Dec.) U.S. troops in Vietnam reach 385,000 (approximately eight times the number of North Vietnamese troops).

1967 (Feb.) During a three-day Tet truce (and a six-day bombing halt) President Johnson informed Ho Chi Minh that U.S. would not cease bombing North until all infiltration (including resupply of troops) into South Vietnam stopped. Bombing was resumed before the reply--known to be on the way--was received.

(Sept.) Presidential elections held in South Vietnam, in which any person known to advocate a peaceful settlement and negotiations with the NLF or who had been arrested

for political reasons by the French was barred from running; the Thieu-Ky ticket won with a 35% plurality. Nine civilian candidates joined a Democratic front to protest "rigged elections."

(End of year) Establishment of "fire-free" zones had resulted in an estimated four million refugees (25% of the population) flooding the cities; 80% of the refugees had been placed in resettlement camps by the government, or had fled from U.S. bombing. American troops in Vietnam totalled 535,000.

1968 (Jan.-Feb.) In a massive Tet offensive, Vietcong and North Vietnamese troops attacked 36 of South Vietnam's 44 provincial capitals and penetrated to the heart of Saigon, attacking the U.S. Embassy, occupying part of the South Vietnamese Army General Staff Headquarters for two days, and holding major portions of the capital for more than two weeks. Hue, the ancient royal capital and South Vietnam's third largest city, was held by the Vietcong and North Vietnamese for three weeks. In the heavy fighting to recapture the city, civilian casualties were estimated at 3,600; South Vietnamese officials estimated that 200-300 civilians had been executed by the Vietcong; General Westmoreland estimated 1000.

(March 16) Murder of a large number of civilians at Song-My by American troops.

(March 31) Following an intensive review of U.S. policy--and the surprisingly strong showing of peace candidate Eugene McCarthy in the New Hampshire primary--President Johnson announced a bombing halt north of the 20th parallel as a "first step to de-escalate the conflict" and in order "to move immediately toward peace with negotiations;" a total halt could follow signs of restraint from the other side.

(April 3) Hanoi agreed to meet with American representatives "with a view to determining with the American side the unconditional cessation of the U.S. bombing raids and all other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, so that talks may start."

(May 13) Talks begin in Paris; intensive fighting continued in South Vietnam, including Vietcong rocket and mortar attacks on Saigon.

(June-July) Rocket and mortar attacks on Saigon halted, offensive military activity of Vietcong and North Vietnamese forces declined substantially, and one-quarter to one-third of the estimated 80,000 North Vietnamese troops in the South were withdrawn; U.S. casualties dropped to year's low.

(August) Major upsurge of Vietcong and North Vietnamese offensive action.

(Oct. 31) On election eve President Johnson announced total bombing halt and proposed that the Saigon government and the NLF join the Paris talks.

(November) 22 of 25 North Vietnamese regiments pulled back from five northern provinces of South Vietnam; U.S. ordered "all-out pressure on the enemy," and Allied offensive actions and bombing of South Vietnam and Laos stepped up markedly.

1969 (Jan. 24) Four delegations began "two-sided" talks at a round table in Paris.

(April-May) Exchange of proposals for settlement clarified

crux of disagreement: 1) troop withdrawal—U.S./Saigon demanded withdrawal of North Vietnamese as well as U.S. and other foreign forces; Hanoi/NLF said that problem of Vietnamese armed forces in the South is a domestic matter to be solved by the Vietnamese parties alone. 2) Elections and interim government—Hanoi/NLF called for a provisional coalition government to be set up through negotiations by the “political forces representing the various social strata and political tendencies in South Viet Nam, that stand for peace, independence and neutrality,” which would undertake the holding of “free and democratic general elections in the whole of South Viet Nam,” guarantee democratic rights and prohibit political reprisals. Saigon, supported by the U.S., insisted that elections be held under the aegis of the present Saigon government, and that former adherents of the NLF could participate in the political process of South Vietnam provided they turn in their arms, renounced communism and agreed to abide by Saigon’s constitution—which proscribes communist political activity.

(August) Ho Chi Minh, President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, died in Hanoi after short illness. Funeral observances held throughout North and South Vietnam.

(May 14, June 8, Nov. 3, Dec. 15) Nixon speeches on Vietnam, announcements of gradual U.S. troop withdrawals (to total 115,500 by April 1970) were combined with reiteration of the U.S. position that the war in Vietnam is one of outside aggression and that the U.S. would continue to defend the independent State of South Vietnam. Extent and rate of U.S. withdrawals to depend on three factors: “Vietnamization” (extent to which Saigon’s forces take over burden of fighting from U.S. forces); continuance of lower level of enemy military activity; and progress in negotiations.

(December) U.S. chief delegate to Paris talks resigned: neither he nor deputy replaced. Thieu regime closed two Saigon newspapers, seized fifteen student leaders, purged and imprisoned three critics in Lower House.

1970 (Jan.-Feb.) Administration stated that infiltration from North decreased. U.S. carried out retaliatory bombings on North for attacks on U.S. reconnaissance planes.

(March-April) Coup in Cambodia deposed neutralist Sihanouk. Lon Nol called for military actions against NLF and North Vietnamese bases in Cambodia border areas. South Vietnamese forces begin attacks on suspected NLF base camps in Cambodia with U.S. helicopter support.

(April 20) Nixon pledged to withdraw an additional 150,000 troops from Vietnam during 1970 because progress in Vietnamization exceeding expectations.

(April 24) Summit Conference of Indochinese Peoples attended by delegates from Cambodian National United Front, Pathet Lao, PRG and DRV.

(April 30) Nixon announced the invasion of Cambodia by U.S. and South Vietnamese troops.

(May-June) Mass demonstrations in U.S. opposing Cambodian invasion. Senate voted 81-10 to repeal Gulf of Tonkin resolution. Last U.S. troops left Cambodia on June 29, although American bombing continued and South Vietnamese troops remained.

(Summer) Two An Quang Buddhist nuns immolated them-

selves in call for peace in Thieu’s home town. The funeral of one of them was transformed into a massive peace march by students, workers, professors, Catholic priests, and congressmen, chanting “We die for peace, not war”. Saigon students issued a statement demanding 1) immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from the South and immediate end of support to the Thieu-Ky-Khiem triumvirate, and 2) that the question of peace be left to the Vietnamese to decide on the sole basis of self-determination. 60,000 Saigon workers joined students in calling for an end to fighting. A poll conducted by U.S. military command in Vietnam showed 65% of people wanted all Americans to leave; 30% had no opinion, and 5% wanted Americans to stay.

(August 26) In 8 years, the U.S. has scattered over 100 million pounds of defoliants on South Vietnam, in a concentrated form which is 13 times more than that recommended in U.S. for defoliation. Nevertheless, the Senate voted 62-22 against a ban on further use of herbicides in Vietnam.

(September 2 and 6) Senate defeated Hatfield-McGovern “Amendment to End the War”. Cooper-Church Amendment to stop President from spending funds to retain U.S. troops or advisors in Cambodia or pay to other allied companies in Cambodia, and prohibit U.S. aid in direct support of Cambodian troops passed 58-37 and was subsequently ignored by Nixon and the Pentagon.

(September 17) The PRG, with Hanoi’s support, offered new Peace plan in Paris. U.S. dismissed it as “propaganda” and “old wine in new bottles”. The proposals included: Total withdrawal of U.S. and “allied” troops by June 30, 1971. (This later revised to U.S. withdrawal on “reasonable date” suggested by U.S.) PRG willing to negotiate with a new Saigon government composed of persons other than Thieu, Ky or Khiem regarding the composition of an interim provisional government which would oversee free elections in which all groups could participate. The interim government to be composed of three parts: members of PRG, members of Saigon administration, and members of other political and religious forces, including political exiles. Eventual reunification of Vietnam by agreement between two zones, to be accomplished gradually with no foreign interference.

(October 7) In televised speech, Nixon called for 1) a supervised ceasefire in place throughout Indochina. 2) a general peace conference covering all of Indochina. 3) a timetable for mutual withdrawal of troops from the South. 4) a political solution without exclusion of Thieu, Ky or Khiem. 5) immediate release of all POWs.

(Early October) Student leaders arrested in Feb. 1970, tortured, and charged with subversion, were released by Saigon government after hunger strikes by prominent Catholics and a high court refusal to try the students.

(late October) CIA report became known on “massive penetration of government by Communists”. 30,000 in government, army, and police force. Many are false defectors under open arms amnesty program.

(November 7) People’s Front for Peace formed in Saigon, bringing together five struggle groups formed in the past year. Members included students, women’s groups, teachers, trade unionists, members of national assembly, families of political prisoners. Its platform called for

unconditional, total withdrawal of American troops.

(Last week in November) U.S. raid on an empty POW camp in North Vietnam, 23 miles west of Hanoi.

(December 7-8) Anti-American riots in Qui-Nhon (South Vietnam's 4th largest city) protesting fatal shooting of local high school boy by U.S. soldier.

1971 (January) Nixon acknowledged unilaterally changing the conditions under which the halt in bombing might continue in effect. He noted that any major military build-up in North Vietnam would be massively bombed if it threatened U.S. troops. In following weeks the U.S. intensified air raids on the North.

(February 6) After 6 days of a blackout on news, the U.S. command in Saigon announced that 9,000 American troops were supporting 20,000 South Vietnamese poised in NW South Vietnam to cross into Laos to attack North Vietnamese supply lines. By Feb. 8, ARVN troops officially entered Laos.

(February 17) At a news conference, Nixon said he would put no limit on the use of American air power in Indochina. He also refused to rule out a South Vietnamese thrust into North Vietnam.

(February) Two Catholic priests in Saigon received nine month jail terms for publishing articles asking for an end to the war.

(March 14) Senator Kennedy reported more than 25,000 Vietnamese civilians were killed in 1970, and at least 325,000 since 1965.

(March 18) Chou En-Lai made special visit to Hanoi to pledge unconditional Chinese support to the struggle for national liberation of Indochinese peoples.

(March 25) Fierce ground fighting, bad weather, and intense ground fire which hindered U.S. support, sent ARVN troops out of Laos back to Vietnam in what the Pentagon chose to call "mobile maneuvering". The Saigon troops abandoned all the bases they had set up on their triumphant march into Laos one month before. Thousands of troops were evacuated by helicopter back to Vietnam—including panic-stricken Rangers who held onto the landing skids. American losses during the campaign—mostly helicopters—were higher than they had been in a year. The U.S. again evacuated its base in Khesanh. The Ho Chi Minh Trail continued functioning.

(March-April) First Lieut. William Calley sentenced to life imprisonment for slaying at least 22 Vietnamese civilians at Song-My on March 16, 1968. This set off angry reaction from both the right and left in U.S. Nixon released Calley from stockade and announced that he planned to review the case after it had been appealed.

(April 7) In a televised speech, Nixon announced troop withdrawals which would leave 184,000 American troops in Vietnam on Dec. 1, 1971. He defended the Laos invasion and predicted that it would damage North Vietnamese offensive capabilities. He expressed satisfaction with Vietnamization.

(April 16) Start of a week of demonstrations against the war in Washington, D.C. by Vietnam Veterans Against the War, ending with a rally of some 300,000 Americans calling for an immediate end to the war. Subsequent protests were climaxed by an attempt by some 20,000 people to implement the People's Peace Treaty and end the war

themselves by attempting to block Washington traffic, making "business as usual" impossible.

(April 27) Saigon government ordered Don Luce, an American writer who exposed "tiger cages", to leave the country.

(April 29) The Defense Department said that while U.S. combat casualties in Vietnam declined 70% between 1968 and 1970, Vietnamese civilian and military deaths rose during the same period. Hanoi and PRG representatives in Paris offered to negotiate local ceasefires with American military units in South Vietnam. U.S. Representative Bruce called the offer a "sham". Hanoi also stated that it would "discuss" a date for American withdrawal and the release of American prisoners as part of a package deal. The offer appeared to remove a long-standing precondition that the U.S. fix a withdrawal date *before* discussions of POWs. Giant U.S. plows began operating 20 abreast to denude landscape in Duche district of South Vietnam, leaving once fertile soil bare and unarrable.

(May 13) Vietnam Peace Conference in Paris begins fourth year. A U.S. casualty report showed that more than 22,000 Americans died in combat in Indochina since peace talks began: almost 1/2 of the 45,000 American battle deaths for the more than ten years U.S. in the conflict.

(May 24) Col. Oran K. Henderson, highest ranking officer charged in Mylai massacre, said that every large American combat unit in Vietnam had committed similar atrocities. Sabatours successfully infiltrated U.S. base at Camvanh Bay and blew up 1 1/2 million tons of aviation fuel.

(May 27) Arrest of Mrs. Ngo Ba Thanh, president of the Women's Movement to Defend the Right to Live, Huynh Tan Mam, president of the Saigon Student Union, and Ngo Cong Duc, a lower house deputy and editor of the popular daily, Tin Sang—all known for their hostility to American presence and the Thieu regime. The existence of heroin addiction among U.S. troops in Vietnam publicized.

(June 1) U.S. Army announced investigation of massacre of 40 civilians on a beach at Bong-son in Sept. 1968. The next day a U.S. Army general is charged in the separate murder of six Vietnamese civilians.

(June 13) *NY Times* began disclosure of top secret Pentagon study on origins of Indochina War. Numerous indications that successive U.S. administrations consciously provoked further U.S. involvement and escalation of the conflict.

7 POINTS FOR PEACE

By the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam made public by Minister Madame Nguyen Thi Binh at the 119th session of the Paris Conference on Viet Nam.

(July 1st, 1971) Responding to the Vietnamese people's aspirations for peace and national independence, considering the American and the world peoples' desire for peace, showing its goodwill to make the Paris Conference on Viet Nam progress, basing itself on the 10 point over-all solution, and following up the September 17, 1970 eight-point and the December 10, 1970 three-point statements, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam declares the following:

1. REGARDING THE TERMINAL DATE FOR THE TOTAL WITHDRAWAL OF US FORCES

The U.S. Government must end its war of aggression in Viet Nam, stop the policy of "Vietnamization" of the war, withdraw from South Viet Nam all troops, military personnel, weapons, and war materials of the United States and of the foreign countries in the U.S. camp, and dismantle all U.S. bases in South Viet Nam, without posing any conditions whatsoever.

The U.S. Government must set a terminal date for the withdrawal from South Viet Nam of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp.

If the U.S. Government sets a terminal date for the withdrawal from South Viet Nam in 1971 of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp, the parties will at the same time agree on the modalities of

a) the withdrawal in safety from South Viet Nam of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp;
b) the release of the totality of militarymen of all parties and of the civilians captured during the war (including American pilots captured in North Viet Nam), so that they may all rapidly return to their homes.

These two operations will begin on the same date and will end on the same date.

A cease-fire will be observed between the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces and the armed forces of the United States and of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp as soon as the parties reach agreement on the withdrawal from South Viet Nam of the totality of U.S. forces and those of the other foreign countries in the U.S. camp.

2. REGARDING THE QUESTION OF POWER IN SOUTH VIET NAM

The U.S. Government must really respect the South Viet Nam people's right to self-determination, put an end to its interference in the internal affairs of South Viet Nam, cease to support the bellicose group headed by Nguyen Van Thieu now in office in Saigon, and stop all maneuvers, including tricks on elections, aimed at maintaining the puppet Nguyen Van Thieu.

By various means, the political, social, and religious forces in South Viet Nam aspiring to peace and national concord will form in Saigon a new administration favoring peace, independence, neutrality and democracy. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam will immediately enter into talks with that administration in order to settle the following questions:

a) to form a broad three-segment government of national concord that will assume its functions during the period between the restoration of peace and the holding of general elections and that will organize general elections in South Viet Nam.

A cease-fire will be observed between the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces and the armed forces of the Saigon administration as soon as a government of national concord is formed.

b) to take concrete measures with the necessary guarantees to prohibit all acts of terror, reprisal and discrimination against persons

having collaborated with one or the other party; to ensure every democratic liberty to the South Viet Nam people; to release all persons jailed for political reasons; to dissolve all concentration camps and to liquidate all forms of constraint and coercion so as to permit the people to return to their native places in complete freedom and to freely engage in their occupations.

c) To see that the people's conditions of living are stabilized and gradually improved, to create conditions allowing everyone to contribute his talents and efforts to heal the war wounds and rebuild the country.

d) to agree on measures to be taken to ensure the holding of genuinely free, democratic, and fair general elections in South Viet Nam.

3. REGARDING THE QUESTION OF VIETNAMESE ARMED FORCES IN SOUTH VIET NAM

The Vietnamese parties will together settle the question of Vietnamese armed forces in South Viet Nam in a spirit of national concord, equality, and mutual respect, without foreign interference, in accordance with the post-war situation and with a view to lightening the people's contributions.

4. REGARDING THE PEACEFUL RE-UNIFICATION OF VIET NAM AND THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH ZONES

a) The re-unification of Viet Nam will be achieved step by step, by peaceful means, on the basis of discussions and agreements between the two zones, without constraint and annexation from either party, and without foreign interference.

Pending the re-unification of the country, the North and the South zones will re-establish normal relations, guarantee free movement, free correspondence, free choice of residence, and establish economic and cultural relations on the principle of mutual interests and mutual assistance.

All questions concerning the two zones will be settled by qualified representatives of the Vietnamese people in the two zones on the basis of negotiations, without foreign interference.

b) In keeping with the provisions of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam, during the present temporary partition of the country into two zones, the North and the South zones of Viet Nam will refrain from joining any military alliance with any foreign countries, from allowing any foreign country to maintain military bases, troops, and military personnel on their soil, and from recognizing the protection of any country or of any military alliance or bloc.

5. REGARDING THE FOREIGN POLICY OF PEACE AND NEUTRALITY OF SOUTH VIET NAM

South Viet Nam will pursue a foreign policy of peace and neutrality, establish relations with all countries regardless of their political and social system, in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence, maintain economic and cultural relations with all countries, accept the cooperation of foreign countries in the development of the resources of South Viet Nam, accept the economic and technical aid of any country without any political conditions attached, and participate in regional plans for economic cooperation.

On the basis of these principles, after the end of the war South Viet Nam and the United States will establish relations in the political, economic, and cultural fields.

6. REGARDING THE DAMAGES CAUSED BY THE UNITED STATES TO THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE IN THE TWO ZONES

The U.S. Government must bear full responsibility for the losses and destruction it has caused to the Vietnamese people in the two zones.

7. REGARDING THE RESPECT AND THE INTERNATIONAL GUARANTEE OF THE ACCORDS TO BE CONCLUDED

The parties will reach agreement on the forms of respect and international guarantee of the accords that will be concluded.