

PEACING IT TOGETHER

CHIP COLE/FRAN DONELAN/JOE EVANS/DAN HUNGERFORD/ROVAN WERNSDORFER/ROSETTA WISE

#3 February, 1974



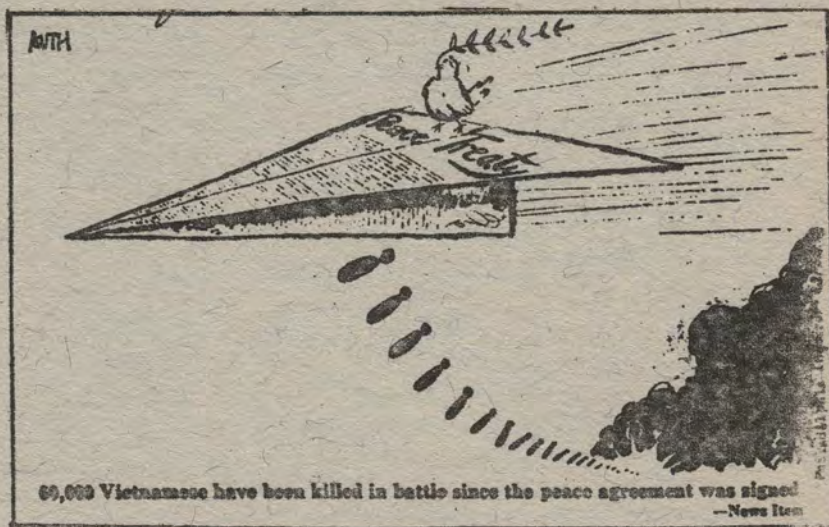
VIET NAM: ONE YEAR LATER

On January 27, 1974, the Ceasefire Agreement ending the war in Viet Nam was one year old. But the war has not ended. More than 50,000 Vietnamese have died in battle since last January, more Vietnamese people killed since the "peace agreement" than all the Americans killed in Viet Nam in a decade of fighting! (Baltimore Sun, 11/4/73).

Why has the ceasefire never been implemented? Why has the fighting not ended? Why has there been no progress towards a political settlement?

Part of the answer to these questions is to be found in the U.S. Government's systematic undermining of the terms of the Agreement.

For instance, there were four signatories to the Ceasefire: the United States, North Viet Nam, and two rival administrations in South Viet Nam, the Saigon Government of General Thieu, and the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG), which governs much of the countryside. The Agreement makes frequent reference to these latter two parties as equals,



and yet, even as the Paris Agreement was being signed, President Nixon announced, "The United States will continue to recognize the Government of the Republic of Vietnam as the sole legitimate government of South Vietnam." (N.Y. Times, 1/25/73). Recognizing only one side in South Viet Nam makes impossible the implementation of the Agreement.

Some of the terms of the Agreement and how they are being violated are as follows:

ARTICLE 3: THE PARTIES UNDERTAKE TO MAINTAIN THE CEASE-FIRE AND TO ENSURE A LASTING AND STABLE PEACE.

All parties are required to "remain in place pending the implementation of the plan of troop withdrawal." However, the fighting has continued, most of it originating from General Thieu's army supported by the U.S.. A staff report to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee published last June says that the South Vietnamese Army had "initiated several operations designed to expand areas of control to which the enemy reacted strongly," and that enemy activity "has been largely defensive or harassing in nature."

Pilots

SOUTH VIETNAM

NHA, INC. now accepting applications for:

HELICOPTER PILOTS FIXED-WING PILOTS

Possible Feb. 10th departure. Must be FAA or military certified and possess second class flight physical. Helicopter pilots must be certified in UH-1 or 204, 205 and 206 Bell Helicopters.

Forward complete detailed resume including certifications DD-214 to:

NHA, INC.

2516 Jacksboro Highway, Ft. Worth, Texas 76116

Or Call Mr. Ray Perry -- 817 625-1173

an equal opportunity employer

At one point after the Ceasefire was signed General Thieu's forces were using up artillery rounds faster than they are produced in the United States. How long will the fighting go on? As one South Vietnamese colonel put it, "If we have a good supply from the U.S., we can fight this war forever." (Wash. Post, 12/11/73)

ARTICLE 4: THE UNITED STATES WILL NOT CONTINUE ITS MILITARY INVOLVEMENT OR INTERVENE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF SOUTH VIET NAM.

ARTICLE 9(c): FOREIGN COUNTRIES SHALL NOT IMPOSE ANY POLITICAL TENDENCY OR PERSONALITY ON THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE PEOPLE.

For FY 1974, the U.S. plans to "contribute \$3 million in support of the Vietnamese rural development cadre." (1973 House Hearings, Mutual Development Act, p. 84). The rural development cadre program, called "pacification" by the French and "rural reconstruction" by the South Vietnamese, was supervised from the beginning by the CIA. The stated objective of American AID support of Rural Development is "to establish a strong popular base for the constitutional Government of Vietnam."

According to the New York Times, (6/12/73), the RD cadre have been ordered to force villagers to join General Thieu's Democracy party.

Another AID project, "Ethnic Minority Affairs," is designed to "develop an information program to promote Montagnard loyalty to the Government of Vietnam." (AID 1974 Program Presentation, pp. 46-47.)

In other words, the U.S. has been directly supporting political organizing for General Thieu in South Viet Nam contrary to the above articles of the Agreement.

ARTICLE 5: WITHIN SIXTY DAYS OF THE SIGNING OF THIS AGREEMENT, THERE WILL BE A TOTAL WITHDRAWAL FROM SOUTH VIETNAM OF TROOPS, MILITARY ADVISORS, AND MILITARY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATED WITH THE PACIFICATION PROGRAM, ARMAMENTS, MUNITIONS, AND WAR MATERIAL OF THE UNITED STATES AND THOSE OF THE OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES MENTIONED IN ARTICLE 3a. ADVISORS FROM THE ABOVE-MENTIONED COUNTRIES TO ALL PARAMILITARY ORGANIZATIONS AND THE POLICE FORCE WILL ALSO BE WITHDRAWN WITHIN THE SAME PERIOD OF TIME.

Nevertheless, the Pentagon continues to employ over 1000 civilians in sport shirts to do military jobs, from file clerks to weapons specialists. (from the 1974 Senate Defense Authorization Hearings, part 1, pp. 159-160.) Another 400 civilians work for the CIA. And yet another 5000 work for corporations hired by the Pentagon.

AIRCRAFT

Baltimore Interviews IMMEDIATE OPENINGS IN VIET NAM FOR AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL

Applicants must have minimum of 4 years experience and have own hand tools. Must be United States citizen. Benefits include travel pay, per diem, insurance and vacation.

Crew Chiefs-Jet Fighter Aircraft

- GENERAL AIRCRAFT MECHANICS
- SHEETMETAL MECHANICS
- ELECTRONIC TECHNICIANS
- ELECTRONIC TECHNICIANS (Doppler & Sensors)
- AIRCRAFT GROUND EQUIPMENT
- RECIP ENGINE MECHANICS
- JET ENGINE MECHANICS
- HELICOPTER MECHANICS
- HELICOPTER POWER TRAIN MECHANICS
- EX-AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE CHIEFS
- JET ENGINE SUPERVISORS

OPENINGS FOR J-85 ENGINE OVERHAUL PERSONNEL

For Appointment Call:

Jerry Taylor, 301-636-4307
Sun., Feb. 11 • 8 A.M.-5P.M.

If Unable to Arrange Interview Call Toll Free

1-800-654-3869

**LEAR
SIEGLER, INC.**



MANAGEMENT
SERVICES DIVISION

4001 North Lincoln Blvd.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105

ad appeared in many area
newspapers early last year.

There are over 60 companies paid with our taxes to run bases, fix military equipment, and train Vietnamese after the Ceasefire.

ARTICLE 6: THE DISMANTLEMENT OF ALL MILITARY BASES IN SOUTH VIETNAM AND OF THE OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES MENTIONED IN ARTICLE 3a SHALL BE COMPLETED WITHIN SIXTY DAYS OF THE SIGNING OF THIS AGREEMENT.

In order to circumvent this provision of the Agreement, "...the U.S. Government transferred whatever title it had to the last remaining U.S. bases before the signing of the agreement." (from Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam: April 1973., a staff report for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.)

ARTICLE 7: ...THE TWO SOUTH VIETNAMESE PARTIES SHALL BE PERMITTED TO MAKE PERIODIC REPLACEMENT OF ARMAMENTS, MUNITIONS AND WAR MATERIAL WHICH HAVE BEEN DESTROYED, DAMAGED, WORN OUT OR USED UP AFTER THE CEASE-FIRE, ON THE BASIS OF PIECE-FOR-PIECE,....

Just under the ceasefire deadline, the Nixon Administration gave General Thieu over \$1,000,000,000 worth of weapons and aircraft (1973 House Hearings, Mutual Development Act, p. 182). The build-up made Saigon's air force the world's fourth largest (N.Y. Times, 1/21/73). This major infusion of war material before the ceasefire makes it easier to supply Saigon's forces on a "piece-for-piece" basis after the ceasefire.

In addition, the U.S. is sending Saigon advanced F-5E fighter-jets as fast as they roll off the Northrop assembly line. In 1974 Senate Defense Authorization Hearings Don R. Brazier, Acting Asst. Sec. of Defense, is quoted as saying that these F-5E's "are not to replace attrition per se, or losses, they are to modernize the Vietnamese Air Force...." -- clearly a violation of this provision of the Agreement.

ARTICLE 11: IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE CEASE-FIRE, THE TWO SOUTH VIETNAMESE PARTIES WILL:

- ACHIEVE NATIONAL RECONCILIATION AND CONCORD, END HATRED AND ENMITY, PROHIBIT ALL ACTS OF REPRISAL AND DISCRIMINATION AGAINST INDIVIDUALS OR ORGANIZATIONS THAT HAVE COLLABORATED WITH ONE SIDE OR THE OTHER;
- ENSURE THE DEMOCRATIC LIBERTIES OF THE PEOPLE: PERSONAL FREEDOM, FREEDOM OF SPEECH, FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, FREEDOM OF MEETING, FREEDOM OF ORGANIZATION, FREEDOM OF POLITICAL ACTIVITIES, FREEDOM OF BELIEF, FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT, FREEDOM OF RESIDENCE, FREEDOM OF WORK, RIGHT TO

COMMUNICATIONS CENTER PERSONNEL

Operation & Repair

SOUTHEAST ASIA ASSIGNMENTS

Federal Electric Corporation has immediate requirements for personnel experienced in the following areas:

• CRYPTO REPAIR

Tech school graduate. Must have formal training and basic electrical experience within last two years in the repair of KG14, KW26, KY3 machines.

• DIGITAL SUBSCRIBER TERMINAL EQUIPMENT OPERATIONS/REPAIR

Tech school graduate, experienced in the operation and/or repair of AN/FYA 71(V). Must be familiar with AUTODIN computer system network, system coding, and peripheral equipment. Should have attended AUTODIN operator school.

No arrangements can be made
for family accommodations.
U.S. citizenship required.

Experience in government or military operations
within last 12 months most desirable.

HAGERSTOWN INTERVIEWS

Monday & Tuesday, Feb. 12-13

To arrange an appointment, call between 9
A.M. and 6 P.M. on dates indicated above.

Mr. Donald Heseltine at (301) 739-9055

If an interview is not convenient at this time,
send details of your background to Mr. D.
Heseltine, ITT Federal Electric Corporation,
621 Industrial Avenue, New Jersey 07652.

**FEDERAL ELECTRIC
CORPORATION**

ITT

An Equal Opportunity Employer m, f

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP, AND RIGHT TO
FREE ENTERPRISE.

Despite these provisions, no political freedom exists in territories controlled by Saigon. As has been the case for many years in South Viet Nam, it is still illegal to advocate even neutralism! Since the ceasefire people have continued to be arrested for attempting to exercise the rights guaranteed them by the Agreement. For instance, one young girl was arrested for reading a peace poem in school -- after the signing of the Ceasefire. (from U.S. AID #55260, 5/73).

Thieu's government -- with U.S. technical and personnel assistance -- has constructed an elaborate political surveillance system which uses computers to keep track of all its citizens. Everyone over 15 years of age must carry an identification card. To be caught without one is to risk immediate arrest and indeterminate detention. Under such repressive conditions one can hardly expect any kind of democratic political process to flourish.

According to the Protocol of the Agreement on Prisoners, the two South Vietnamese parties agreed to "DO THEIR UTMOST TO RESOLVE THE QUESTION [OF CIVILIAN PRISONERS] WITHIN NINETY DAYS AFTER THE CEASE-FIRE COMES INTO EFFECT."

All political prisoners were to have been released in April. Yet there remain in Thieu's prisons in excess of 200,000 civilian political prisoners (source: Father Chan Tin, head of the South Viet-

namese Committee to Reform the Prisons.) Many of these people are routinely tortured with water, fire, electricity, and beatings.

In 1970 Congressmen Augustus Hawkins and William Anderson visited the isolation cells on Con Son Island and made these "tiger cages" infamous. Here men and women were held in tiny cells, shackled to the walls, without adequate food or medical attention. Despite the subsequent international outcry, on January 7, 1971, the U.S. Dept. of Navy gave a \$400,000 contract to Raymond, Morrison, Knudson - Brown, Root and Jones to build 384 new "isolation cells". According to Vietnamese who have been released from Con Son, these new "tiger cages" are worse in every way from the former ones. They are still in use. A recent letter we have seen from the State Department indicates that "only the most hardened Communists" are being held on Con Son. These, among others, are the very people who should have been released last April!

The Paris Ceasefire Agreement outlines the means by which a National Council of Reconciliation and Concord might come into being. This National Council would be made of three equal parts. It would represent the constituency of the PRG, the constituency of the Saigon government, and the constituency of a third group -- largely invisible to the American public -- which identifies with neither side in South Viet Nam, and which is known simply as the "Third Force." The National Council can never come into being, however, as long as General Thieu continues to pursue the war and refuses to grant political liberties.

It is clear why General Thieu has no interest in implementing the Agreement. He could not survive a peaceful political competition with the PRG. A secret memo prepared by Kissinger for President Nixon (National Security Study Memorandum No. 1) said just this! Thieu's administration is built almost entirely upon American support. Eighty percent (80%) of the budget of South Viet Nam comes from U.S. taxpayers. An end of the war would mean an end of American support -- and an end of Thieu's administration.

If it is clear why the Saigon Government cannot honor the Agreement, it is not clear why the U.S. must continue to support the Saigon Government and its flagrant violations of the terms of the Ceasefire. What conceivable interest of the Vietnamese people, what conceivable interest of the American people, is served by our part in the prolongation of this war and all of its attendant sufferings?

RESOURCES

The AFSC has many resources for disseminating information about the continuing war in Southeast Asia and U.S. involvement. These resources are available to anyone upon request (366-7200). They include:

The Post-War War: A 40-minute slide presentation of how the war in Viet Nam continues with American support. The text of the slide show is accompanied by a 265-page documentation of all the facts presented. Rental - \$5, with or without an AFSC speaker.

Viet Nam: A Question of Torture: A film made in England by Granada and shown on both British and Canadian television. Through interviews with former Vietnamese political prisoners, former U.S. military personnel, and AFSC representatives in Quang Ngai, it establishes the existence of wide-spread systematic torture in South Viet Nam prisons. Well done and moving. Rental - \$10.

Jean-Pierre Debris is one of two young French school teachers imprisoned in South Viet Nam for two years, from 1970 to 1972, just prior to the signing of the Ceasefire. He himself has been tortured and was released only because of international pressure and the fact that he was in a position to witness and report on the reclassification of political prisoners as criminals to prevent their release. Jean-Pierre is a gentle, courageous man, -- and a good speaker. He will be in the Maryland area for the next two months and is more than willing to tell of his experiences. He may be contacted through the Indochina Mobile Education Project, 1322 18th St., N.W., Washington, D.C., 20036, (202) 223-0527, or through the AFSC office.

Literature -- is also available. We have many books, pamphlets, and flyers on Viet Nam, all of which can be purchased from our office.

The AFSC staff is anxious to make presentations at churches, civic organizations, clubs, or wherever a group of concerned people can be gathered. Don't hesitate to request the use of our resources!

BECAUSE UNIFORMED AMERICANS ARE NO LONGER IN VIET NAM THE AMERICAN PUBLIC IS BEING ASKED TO BELIEVE THAT THE WAR IS OVER. IT IS NOT TRUE! YOU CAN HELP BRING PEACE TO VIET NAM BY SHARING THIS INFORMATION.

AMNESTY

On January 14, 1974, a group of local people met at the AFSC office and formed the Maryland Council for Universal and Unconditional Amnesty. This group

included people from the AFSC, Viet Nam Veterans Against the War, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and interested individuals associated with schools and churches. The name of the group was chosen because the people subscribed to the position of the National Council for Universal and Unconditional Amnesty. NCUUA's Statement of Purpose reads:

The purpose of the National Council for Universal and Unconditional Amnesty is to mobilize the American people to work for a universal and unconditional amnesty and to educate them concerning the structures and institutions that created the war in Southeast Asia. The Council is committed to working for universal and unconditional amnesty for all persons suffering disabilities because of opposition to the United States involvement in the war in Southeast Asia, to the draft, and to the military.

Our demand is an immediate amnesty without conditions (such as alternate service) and without case-by-case review for:

- all military resisters (including "deserters"), whether in exile or underground in the United States;
- all persons who, because of their opposition to the war and the military, have been administratively punished, convicted by civilian or military courts, or are subject to prosecution; and
- all veterans with less-than-honorable discharges.

The war in Southeast Asia is not over. The movement to achieve a universal and unconditional amnesty for American war resisters demands that the United States Government fully implement the Cease-Fire Agreements and thereby immediately cease all military operations in Southeast Asia, end support of its client governments in Indochina, and insist upon the release of all political prisoners in South Vietnam.

Both groups and individuals are being invited to affiliate themselves with MCUUA on the basis of agreement with this statement so that amnesty efforts in the Maryland area can be coordinated.

MCUUA's meetings are open to all interested persons. Our next one is scheduled for February 11th, at 7:30 P.M., at the AFSC office on 25th St.. We plan to have organizing workshops at that meeting.

NETWORK



We never imagined the influence of Nextwork extended so far!

Network is a group of people getting together to learn about war and peace, to learn about how war/peace issues are related to their own lives, and to act on what they have learned.

Four Network groups are currently meeting. One is at Memorial Episcopal Church in Baltimore. After 7 weeks of studying together these 9 people are proposing a parish-wide war/peace program to the entire congregation. A group in Woodlawn has been meeting in homes to study various current conflict situations -- such as Viet Nam and the Middle East -- and to learn about nonviolence. Another group in Frederick has gathered at Calvary United Methodist Church to consider the possibility of dealing creatively with a number of tensions in the community. And yet another group is under way at the Glyndon United Methodist Church. This group of 14 men and women has plunged right into studying about the various components of the military-industrial complex.

Each Network group chooses its own area of concern. The members contract with each other to meet for a 6 to 8 week period, after which the group can go on to some specific action or engage in further study. Always the emphasis is upon what it is possible to do about the issues in which we take an interest.

AFSC staff time and resources are available to help any group which could profit from the Network format. Inquiries are welcome. Call Rovon Wernsdorfer or Dan Hungerford at 366-7200.

VOCATIONS

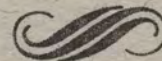
In December the AFSC and the Ecumenical Campus Ministry sponsored the first Workshop on Work in Baltimore. Over 20 people attended. The purpose of the conference was to look at our work and life-styles -- the way we spend our time and money -- in light of our personal values on the one hand and their social implications on the other. The first conference was such a success that we have planned another, expanding it by half a day and making room for more people.



DOOZSEDEY



The Second Workshop on Work will be held from 7:30 P.M. on Friday, February 22nd until 9:00 P.M. on Saturday, February 23rd. It will be located at the conference facilities of All Saints Convent in Catonsville, in the midst of Patapsco State Park. The cost will be \$5.00 to cover food and lodging. Reservations are necessary -- and should be made soon. Our first conference filled up rapidly once the word got around! If you want more information contact Rosetta Wise at the AFSC (366-7200).



LUXURY BOMBING



at a price you can afford

DON'T B-1!

A day-long workshop on the role of multi-national corporations will be offered during late February or early March. The focus will be on the construction of the new B-1 Bomber.

Included in the workshop will be specific information about the role of major corporations (GE, Boeing, Rockwell Int.) in promoting the B-1. Also to be discussed are local and national strategies of the Stop the B-1 Bomber Campaign. The workshop is being sponsored by the B-1 Bomber Collective, a group of local people among whom the AFSC is represented. If you are interested in attending contact Rosemary Bramble or Rosemary Maquire at 523-9582.

ZIMBABWE / RHODESIA

Local and national efforts to achieve U.S. compliance with UN sanctions against the racist minority government in Rhodesia (Africans call it Zimbabwe!) are meeting with success! In Baltimore 4 ships laden with prohibited Rhodesian minerals have been either delayed or stopped in unloading. They were stopped through the decisive action of longshoremen who refused to work the ships and the pickets who supported them at the docks. Moreover, before Christmas the Senate voted to repeal the Byrd Amendment which since 1971 has allowed the U.S. to violate the UN sanctions. Work now needs to be done in the House on repeal of the Byrd Amendment. People who care and act do make a difference!

AFSC/MAR is participating in the local Coalition Against Rhodesian Imports. For more information on this issue call Dan Hungerford at 366-7200.



American Friends Service Committee
Middle Atlantic Region
319 East 25th Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21218
366-7200

NONPROFIT ORG.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
BALTIMORE, MD.
Permit No. 4984



The surest way to bring about the
destruction of a civilization is
to allow the abyss to widen between
the values which men praise and the
values they permit to operate.

- U. Lasker