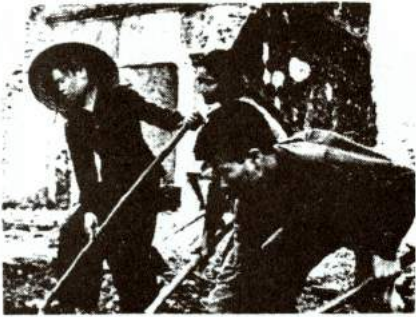


You can help.

We want to help our sisters in Vietnam with the tremendous jobs that they face. Their needs are as varied as hospital beds, sports equipment, baby scales, stethoscopes and sewing machines.



WILPF has had a long and continuing relationship with the women of Vietnam. In 1971, WILPF signed agreements of peace with Vietnamese women, North and South. WILPF Sections around the world raised funds for the Hanoi Maternal and Child Health Care Center, a Vietnam Women's Union project.

Now we are again urging support for the needs of our Vietnamese sisters. We are cooperating with the Friendship (235 E. 49th, NY 10017), as well as making our own contribution.

- Enclosed is my contribution to the projects of the Vietnam Women's Union. (Make checks payable to "WILPF-Vietnam".)
- Send me more information about post-war Vietnam.
- Send me information about WILPF.

(Name)

(Address)

What can you do?

WRITE your Senators and Representative urging them to:

- support humanitarian and reconstruction aid to North and South Vietnam in the spirit of Article 21 of the Peace Agreement.
- end the trade embargo against Vietnam.
- pressure the Administration to normalize diplomatic relations.

CONTRIBUTE to the reconstruction projects of the Women's Unions of Vietnam.

DISTRIBUTE this leaflet. Can your church or community group sponsor a fundraising event in solidarity with the women of Vietnam?

ORDER FROM WILPF:

Additional copies of this brochure, "For Our Sisters in Vietnam". 5¢, 25/\$1.00; 3¢ each/50 or more.

"Vietnam's Struggle for Independence: America's Longest War", by Rachelle Marshall. 40-page pamphlet for use in the schools, \$1.00.

Please add postage on all orders.

Women's International League
for Peace and Freedom
1213 Race Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19107

Distributed locally by:



**For
Our Sisters
in
Vietnam**

What happened in Vietnam ?

From 1954 to 1975 the United States was increasingly involved in a brutal war against the people of Indochina.

- Between 1965 and 1973, approximately one out of every 30 inhabitants in all Indochina was killed by the war, one in 12 wounded, and one in 5 made a refugee.

- Total firepower used in Indochina was equal to the explosion of 570 Hiroshima-type atomic bombs.

- Over 40,000 South Vietnamese civilians were executed without trial under the C.I.A.-directed Phoenix program.

- Potent herbicides and large plows damaged and destroyed most farmland.

- Special weapons for use against civilians were developed by U.S. corporations and government, such as napalm, which clings to the body and burns, and cluster bombs, which explode hundreds of pellets which penetrate the skin.



Jan. 27, 1973: The peace agreement was signed...

The United States signed the Paris Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam. In Article 21, the U.S. government pledged to "contribute to healing the wounds of war and postwar reconstruction of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and throughout Indochina".



But the war continued.

\$9.7 billion in military and economic aid was given by the U.S. to the repressive Thieu government in South Vietnam. Bombs continued to be dropped on the people and their land. 1,752,822 people were killed, wounded or made refugees.

April 1975: The war is over.

Vietnam is liberated....
Two hundred thousand political prisoners are released...
The fighting ends.



But the U.S. government has

- vetoed the admission of North and South Vietnam to the United Nations.
- refused to establish normal diplomatic relations.
- forbidden normal trade and significant reconstruction aid.
- established a mail embargo between Vietnam and the United States.

A Plea from Our Sisters

The people of Vietnam have before them a tremendous task of rebuilding their devastated land and society. During the years of the war close ties developed between women in the United States and in Vietnam. Our Vietnamese sisters have appealed to us for our support in the reconstruction of their country.

"Both of us, American women and Vietnam women, struggled against the war of aggression by the U.S. government. Both of us share the tasks that lie ahead....30 years of war have left our land with heavy consequences. There are some 3 million unemployed. We have an economy completely dependent on foreign aid. We have to put that economy together with raw materials from internal sources. That is by no means an easy task, but that is not all. There are 400,000 prostitutes in the South. Our Women's Union has been entrusted by the Revolutionary Government with the task of helping these unhappy sisters -- to cure them of disease, get them jobs, to reintegrate them completely as members of the nation. ...we have called them sisters, victims of war. Then there are between one and one and one-half million orphans. We are re-organizing existing orphanages and opening new orphanages. Then there are thousands of drug addicts, of juvenile delinquents. These are our problems. Our means are limited. We need help."

-Ma Thi Chu, Liberation Women's Union, Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam, speaking at a meeting of Vietnamese and American women during the World Congress for International Women's Year, Berlin, GDR, October 21, 1975.