

DETROIT REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT RECORDS

BOX 15 OF 16

FOLDER 27

VIETNAM DETROIT ANTI WAR

KEEP TRINITY'S DOORS OPEN TO PEACE ACTION
BY SUPPORTING:

WORLD PEACE DINNER



INTERNATIONAL FOOD & DRINK

GUEST SPEAKER:

JUSTIN RAVITZ

FEB: 10

7:30 P.M.

\$4.00

PER PERSON

{ INCLUDES:
DOOR PRIZES
MEAL
ENTERTAINMENT

SPONSORED BY: NORTHWEST WOMEN FOR PEACE
RESERVATIONS CALL: 546 9706 OR 5270055



Trinity Methodist's service to the community and social action programs continue at an expanding rate. Trinity is the headquarters for the People's Peace Treaty. Trinity is the home of the Metropolitan Community Church of Detroit. The Trinity Day Care Center has expanded its program to include after-school service for youngsters whose parents work past school closing. The Senior Citizens Group continues to meet and a proposal is being drawn up to expand Senior Citizens' services significantly. Numerous school, community, college and social action groups continue to use Trinity as a meeting place.

But to live Trinity must be more than a service center; it must be a church-community. We want to involve others in what we believe Trinity is all about. We believe that a lot of folks have "dropped-out" of church because there wasn't a church around that seemed to speak to, and act on, fundamental principles of justice and love. Trinity has tried to do just that.

In order to Keep The Doors Open there must be more of us who can share in the responsibility of keeping Trinity alive. Our income has dropped from \$52,000 in 1969 to \$27,000 in 1972. The most basic budget for Trinity's survival this next year is over \$32,000. Thus, we are planning now to reach out to the larger community through a series of programs and fund raisers.

Beginning February 18th Trinity is going to begin a special series of church services and events that will bring special visitors to the Trinity community. The topics that will be covered range from anti-war resistance and Christian responsibility to the new Socialist Church in Latin America; from the failure of current contemporary education to the role of women in the church hierarchy. As we firm up speakers and events we will send you notices. It is our hope that you will come to hear what will be said and also come to join our community at Trinity.

FEBRUARY 18th

Sunday morning, 11 am

REVEREND DAVID GRACIE
Urban Missioner, Philadelphia

"The Church as a Base for Social Action"

Starting off the series will be Rev. David Gracie, formerly pastor of St. Joseph's Episcopal Church in Detroit. During his pastorate at St. Joseph's that church began a number of innovative and creative programs that generated a good deal of discussion in the Detroit church community. When Black high school students at Northern High School struck in 1968 over the issue of the quality of education in inner city schools, St. Joseph's opened its doors as a Freedom School. The first draft counseling service began at St. Joseph's in 1967. And the Detroit Draft Resistance started at St. Joseph's. Numerous social action groups around racism and the war used St. Joseph's as a meeting place. Rev. Gracie left Detroit when he accepted a call to become an urban missioner with Bishop DeWitt's diocese in Philadelphia.

We believe that Rev. Gracie's message to us on February 18th will be valuable for all of us who are concerned with a contemporary Gospel.

We believe in Trinity. And we believe that apathy and indifference are swept away when people are confronted with meaningful alternatives for social action. Please-- come join us.

In love and Struggle,

Kenneth Woodside, Minister

Caroline Jonah, Lay Minister

Lynda Ann Ewen, Chairperson,
Administrative Board

Lou Ann Barclay, Chairperson,
Council on Ministries

Brezhnev tells Hanoi to fulfill peace pact



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MOSCOW — (AP) — Soviet Communist Party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev cautioned two North Vietnamese leaders yesterday there must be "complete and strict fulfillment" of the Vietnam peace agreement.

Implying that Moscow's word is at stake, Brezhnev told the visitors that total adherence to the peace accord "by all sides... is precisely what is meant by the signature of the Soviet Union" to the Paris agreement.

The Kremlin leader was speaking at an official Moscow luncheon for Hanoi's Communist Party leader Le Duan and Premier Pham Van Dong.

Brezhnev mentioned no names, but his declaration was clearly directed as much at North Vietnam as at South Vietnam and the United States.

IN HIS FIRST public address since he returned from his Washington summit meetings with President Nixon last month, Brezhnev made no reference to the

American role in the war during his lengthy discussion of the North Vietnamese "victory."

The Soviet leader's few comments about the United States were favorable as he cited the past year's Soviet-American agreements as meeting the interests of all countries.

Brezhnev told Le Duan and Dong: "The striving to impose its own rules on anyone is alien to the Socialists countries. Revolutions are not to be exported."

Since the continued fighting in Cambodia represents one of the major obstacles to peace in Indochina, Brezhnev may have been referring indirectly to north Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

The Kremlin leader tied the Indochina situation to the Kremlin's "peace program."

What is required, he said, is "political soberness, adherence to principle and persistence because relations between states with a differing social order are involved."

"The Soviet Union deems it necessary gradually to press for practical steps not only towards political but also military detente," Brezhnev said.

TO BUILD the "edifice of peace," he added, "full normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia, on the Asian continent as a whole, would be of great significance."

While noting he had met frequently in the past with Le Duan and Dong, Brezhnev characterized their current meeting as "a special one."

As a result of the latest talks, he said, Soviet-North Vietnamese relations are to be "raised to a new level."

He indicated future Soviet aid to Hanoi would be directed toward "full-scale economic cooperation" and "rehabilitation of the war-devastated economy."

Brezhnev concluded his speech with the announcement that the Soviet Union would not charge the North Vietnamese for the economic military aid given Hanoi during the war.

PEOPLE'S PEACE TREATY

TO END THE WAR IN INDOCHINA



"People want peace so much, that one of these days governments had better get out of their way and let them have it."

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

August, 1959

We have waited long enough.

Three consecutive presidents have promised peace. Each has brought more death and destruction to Viet Nam, Cambodia, Laos and the United States than his predecessor. And the Pentagon papers reveal that all have done so willfully and deceitfully against the mounting opposition of the majority of Americans.

Richard Nixon is no exception. His trip to China next year is announced as a mission for peace; yet peace is available **now** in Paris.

The President's new message announces a "generation of peace" — as though it has already started. But the war is still on, 300,000 foreign troops, mostly U.S., still occupy South Viet Nam. The economic problems of this immensely expensive war, fought on credit with the bill now coming due, continue to mount. Moreover, the so called elections in October will do nothing more than perpetuate the corrupt repressive regime of Nguyen Van Thieu which serves not the will of the Vietnamese, but rather Richard Nixon's desires for continued U.S. troop presence and the U.S. political domination in South Viet Nam.

Our soldiers, despite being taught to kill, cannot find sufficient reason to fight. Many courageously resist orders to continue the slaughter. Others, having decided to kill, cannot stop — they massacre. They escape into drug addiction.

We must kill and destroy no more in Indo-China.

We have waited long enough.

"A Joint Treaty of Peace between the People of the United States, South Vietnam and North Vietnam"

INTRODUCTION

Be it known that the American and Vietnamese people are not enemies. The war is carried out in the name of the people of the United States, but without our consent. It drains America of her resources, her youth and her honor.

We hereby agree to end the war on the following terms, so that both peoples can live under the job of independence and can devote themselves to building a society based on human equality and respect for the earth. In rejecting the war we also reject all forms of racism and discrimination against people based on color, class, sex, national origin and ethnic grouping which form a basis of the war policies, present and past of the United States.

PRINCIPLES OF THE JOINT TREATY OF PEACE

AMERICANS agree to immediate and total withdrawal from Vietnam, and publicly to set the date by which all U.S. military forces will be removed.

Vietnamese agree to participate in an immediate cease fire with U.S. troops and will enter discussions on the procedures to guarantee the safety of all withdrawing troops, and to secure the release of all military prisoners.

AMERICANS pledge to end the imposition of Thieu Ky Khiem on the people of South Vietnam in order to insure their right of self-determination, and to insure that all political prisoners are released.

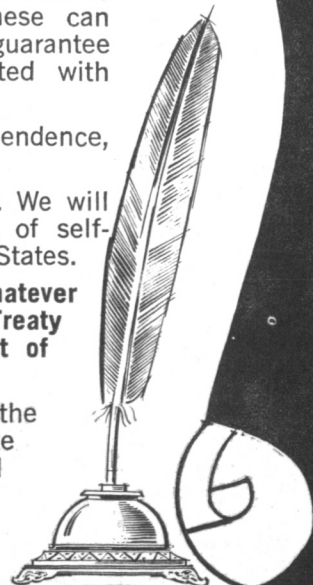
Vietnamese pledge to form a provisional coalition government to organize democratic elections, in which all South Vietnamese can participate freely and to enter discussions of procedures to guarantee the safety and political freedom of persons who cooperated with either side in the war.

AMERICANS agree to respect, as do the Vietnamese, the independence, peace and neutrality of Laos and Cambodia.

Upon these points of agreement, we pledge to end the war. We will resolve all other questions of mutual respect for the rights of self-determination of the people of Vietnam and of the United States.

As Americans ratifying this agreement, we pledge to take whatever actions are appropriate to implement the terms of this Joint Treaty of Peace, and to insure its acceptance by the government of the United States.

ORGANIZATIONAL PREAMBLE: Each organization ratifying the treaty is encouraged to write and attach a preamble, appropriate to its members, setting forth its reasons for ratification and its methods of implementation.



Please
Place
Stamp
Here

DETROIT AREA PEOPLE'S PEACE TREATY OFFICE

13100 WOODWARD

HIGHLAND PARK, MICHIGAN 48203

I (We) Endorse the principles of the People's Peace Treaty.

I (We) enclose \$_____ to help in the work of ending the war.

I (We) pledge to contribute \$_____ per week (month) to further this work.

Name

Street

City

Zip

Telephone

YOU can help to end the war

As a step toward expressing your opposition to the Viet Nam war we urge you to join with the scores of organizations including the Detroit Common Council, Vietnam Veterans Against the War, The Detroit Annual Conference of the United Methodist Church, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and the hundreds of thousands of individuals who have ratified and signed this Treaty. It is a **People's** Peace Treaty negotiated by students and citizens from the U.S., South and North Viet Nam in December of 1970. It sets forth the conditions under which the war could end immediately.

To sign the Treaty is to make a personal declaration of peace. It is also to indicate acceptance of the conditions put forward by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet Nam on July 1, in its seven point proposal. Although ignored by Nixon the Seven Points provide a basis for having U.S. troops and prisoners home by Christmas. Its first point guarantees safe withdrawal for U.S. troops and commits the Vietnamese to begin releasing POW's as soon as Nixon announces the date in 1971 by which all troops will be withdrawn. Its second defines a new three segment government of "national concorde" which would replace Nguyen Van Thieu until real elections could be held.

To sign the People's Peace Treaty is to demand Nixon accept the Seven Points and bring the troops and prisoners home by Christmas.

To sign the Treaty is to make a commitment to action and organization. It is a commitment:

— That on October 13, National Moratorium day this year you will not carry on business as usual at your factory, your office, your school, or your neighborhood;

— to take the People's Peace Treaty and the Seven Point proposal to your church, hobby association, military unit, veterans organization or professional group for ratification and action;

— to have your name sent to Richard Nixon and the Vietnamese in Paris as having declared peace;

— to find places in your neighborhood for educational and organizational meetings;

— to demand immediately of your Senators and Representatives acceptance of the 7 Points and support for "Set the Date in 1971" legislation;

— to attend conferences and meetings to develop new strategies and tactics for the anti-war movement;

— to contribute to organizations working to end the war;

— to join with others to implement the People's Peace in whatever ways are most appropriate to your job, home and community situation;

— to explain the relationship of our economic problems to past mistakes and present continuation of the war and to counteract the notion that peace, rather than the war, is the cause of the problems.

Finally, to sign the People's Peace Treaty is a commitment to organize people's opinion into people's power until the Seven Points have been accepted and the war is over.

Detroit Area People's Peace Treaty Office

13100 WOODWARD

HIGHLAND PARK, MICHIGAN 48203

Meetings, Wed., 8:00 p.m.

313 - 869-6775