

RECEIVED FROM [REDACTED]

SEP 28 1972

CIA VIA COURIER

28 SEP 1972

SUBJECT: Broadcasts from North Vietnam

1. Attached for your retention are transcripts of radio broadcasts from North Vietnam monitored by the Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS), and attributed to Jane FONDA:

A. "Alleged Jane FONDA Impressions of Talk with U.S. POW's", Hanoi in English to American Servicemen Involved in the Indochina War, 1300 Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), 15 August 1972.

B. "Hanoi Radio Attributes Talk on DRV to Jane FONDA", Hanoi in English to American Servicemen Involved in the Indochina War, 1300 GMT, 22 August 1972.

2. The FBIS monitored tape recording of the speech referenced in paragraph 1-B was sent to your office with our memorandum dated 6 September 1972, Subject: Broadcast from North Vietnam.

3. The attached transcripts are provided in response to the request for additional tapes and transcripts contained in your letter dated 21 August 1972, Subject: Jane FONDA; Security Matter-Subversion.

Attachments: a/s

EX-1 REC-69

100-459279-448

OCT 4 1972

Letter to FAA, ISD b7c
10/3/72
[REDACTED]

CLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE
Date OCT 1980

5- [REDACTED]
b7c per FBI

(17)

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F. "Jane Fonda's Message to South Vietnamese Youths (8 min)," Hanoi in English to American Servicemen Involved in the Indochina War, 1300 GMT, 26 July 1972

G. "Variant Version of Jane Fonda's 20 July 1972 Hanoi Press Conference (9 min)," Hanoi in English to Europe, Africa and the Middle East, 2000 GMT, 22 July 1972; and "Jane Fonda's 9-minute Message to U.S. Flyers and Airmen," Hanoi in English to American Servicemen Involved in the Indochina War, 1300 GMT, 24 July 1972.

H. "Jane Fonda's 8-minute Statement After Her Visit to Nam Dinh," Hanoi in English to Europe, Africa and the Middle East, 2000 GMT, 19 July 1972; "Jane Fonda's 11-minute Statement on Occasion of 18th Anniversary of Geneva Agreements," Hanoi in English to American Servicemen Involved in the Indochina War, 1300 GMT, 20 July 1972; "Jane Fonda's Statement at 20th July Hanoi Press Conference (14 min)," Hanoi in English to Europe, Africa and the Middle East, 2000 GMT, 20 July 1972.

2. These are recordings of broadcasts cited in:

A. Paragraph 2-E of our memorandum [REDACTED] dated 20 July 1972, same Subject.

B. Paragraphs 2-B, 2-C, and 2-D of our memorandum [REDACTED] dated 26 July 1972, same Subject.

C. Paragraph 2-B of our memorandum [REDACTED] dated 28 July 1972, same Subject.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

D. Paragraph 2-Y of our memorandum dated 26 July 1972, same Subject.

E. Paragraph 1-A of our memorandum dated 28 July 1972, same Subject.

F. Paragraph 1-B of our memorandum dated 28 July 1972, same Subject.

G. (1) Paragraph 2-W of our memorandum dated 26 July 1972, same Subject, and (2) paragraph 1-H of our memorandum dated 28 July 1972, same Subject.

H. (1) Paragraph 2-J of our memorandum dated 26 July 1972, same Subject, (2) Paragraph 1-A of our memorandum dated 28 July 1972, same Subject, and (3) Paragraph 2-V of our memorandum dated 26 July 1972, same Subject.

3. The transcripts of the above broadcasts are again attached for your convenience. We are attempting to obtain additional tape recordings to supplement the transcripts and will forward them to you promptly upon receipt.

Attachments: a/s

Please transmit reply via [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ASLEGED JANE FONDA IN [REDACTED] JIONS OF TALK WITH U.S. POW'S

Hanoi in English to American Servicemen Involved in the Indochina War 1300 GMT
15 Aug 72 B

[Text] Here is Jane Fonda telling her impressions after meeting captured U.S. pilots in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam: [follows recorded female voice with American accent]

This is Jane Fonda speaking from Hanoi. Yesterday evening, July 19, I had the opportunity of meeting seven U.S. pilots. Some of them were shot down as long ago as 1968 and some of them had been shot down very recently. They are all in good health. We had a very long talk, a very open and casual talk. We exchanged ideas freely. They asked me to bring back to the American people their sense of disgust of the war and their shame for what they have been asked to do.

They told me that the pilots believe they are bombing military targets. They told me that the pilots are told that they are bombing to free their buddies down below, but, of course, we all know that every bomb that falls on North Vietnam endangers the lives of the American prisoners.

They asked me: What can you do? They asked me to bring messages back home to their loved ones and friends, telling them to please be as actively involved in the peace movement as possible, to renew their efforts to end the war.

One of the men who has been in the service for many, many years has written a book about Vietnamese history, and I thought this was very moving, that during the time he's been here, and the time that he has had to reflect on what he has been through and what he has done to this country, he has--his thought has turned to this country, its history of struggle and the people that live here.

They all assured me that they have been well cared for. They--they listen to the radio. They receive letters. They are in good health. They asked about news from home.

I think we all shared during the time that I spent with them a sense of--of deep sadness that a situation like this has to exist, and I certainly felt from them a very sincere desire to explain to the American people that this war is a terrible crime and that it must be stopped, and that Richard Nixon is doing nothing except escalating it while preaching peace, endangering their lives while saying he cares about the prisoners.

And I think one of the things that touched me the most was that one of the pilots said to me that he was reading a book called "The Draft," a book written by the American Friends Service Committee, and that in reading this book, he had understood a lot about what had happened to him as a human being in his 16 years of military service. He said that during those 16 years, he had stopped relating to civilian life, he had forgotten that there was anything else besides the military and he said in realizing what had happened to him, he was very afraid that this was happening to many other people.

I was very encouraged by my meeting with the pilots (because) I feel that the studying and the reading that they have been doing during their time here has taught them a great deal in putting the pieces of their lives back together again in a better way, hopefully, and I am sure that when--when they go home, they will go home better citizens than when they left.

[REDACTED] 100-459-77-441 A
ENCLOSURE

100-459-279-448 ENCL.

MANOI RADIO ATTRIBUTES [REDACTED] K ON DRV VISIT TO JANE FONDA [REDACTED]

Hanoi in English to American Servicemen Involved in the Indochina War 1300 GMT
22 Aug 72 B

[Text] Here's Jane Fonda telling her impressions at the end of her visit to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam: [Follows recorded female voice with American accent]

This is Jane Fonda. During my 2-week visit in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, I've had the opportunity to visit a great many places and speak to a large number of people from all walks of life--workers, peasants, students, artists and dancers, historians, journalists, film actresses, soldiers, militia girls, members of the women's union, writers.

I visited the (Dau Xuan) agricultural Co-op, (in Ha Tay Province), where the silk-worms are also raised and thread is made. I visited a textile factory, a kindergarten in Hanoi. The beautiful temple of literature was where I saw traditional dances and heard songs of resistance. I also saw an unforgettable ballet about the guerrillas training bees in the south to attack enemy soldiers. The bees were danced by women, and they did their job well.

In the shadow of the temple of literature I saw Vietnamese actors and actresses perform the second act of Arthur Miller's play "All My Sons," and this was very moving to me--the fact that artists here are translating and performing American plays while the U.S. imperialists are bombing their country.

I cherish the memory of the blushing militia girls on the roof of their factory, encouraging one of their sisters as she sang a song praising the blue sky of Vietnam--these women, who are so gentle and poetic, whose voices are so beautiful, but who, when American planes are bombing their city, become such good fighters.

I cherish the way a farmer evacuated from Hanoi, without hesitation, offered me, an American, their best individual bomb shelter while U.S. bombs fell near by. The daughter and I, in fact, shared the shelter wrapped in each others arms, cheek against cheek. It was on the road back from Nam Dinh, where I had witnessed the systematic destruction of civilian targets--schools, hospitals, pagodas, the factories, houses and the dike system.

As I left the United States 2 weeks ago, Nixon was again telling the American people that he was winding down the war, but in the rubble-strewn streets of Nam Dinh, his words echoed with the sinister (words indistinct) of a true killer. And like the young Vietnamese woman I held in my arms clinging to me tightly--and I pressed my cheek against hers--I thought, this is a war against Vietnam perhaps, but the tragedy is America's.

One thing that I have learned beyond the shadow of a doubt since I've been in this country is that Nixon will never be able to break the spirit of these people; he'll never be able to turn Vietnam, north or south, into a neocolony of the United States by bombing, by invading, by attacking in any way. One has only to go into the countryside and listen to the peasants describe the lives they led before the revolution to understand why every bomb that is dropped only strengthens their determination to resist.

I've spoken to many peasants who talked about the days when they and their parents had to sell themselves out to landlords as virtually slaves, when there were very few schools and much illiteracy, inadequate medical care, when they were not masters of their own lives.

But now, despite the bombs, despite the crimes being created--being committed against them by Richard Nixon, these people own their own land, build their own schools--the children are learning, literacy--illiteracy is being wiped out, there is no more prostitution as there was during the time when this was a French colony. In other words, the people have taken power into their own hands, and they are controlling their own lives.

And after 4,000 years of struggling against nature and foreign invaders--and the last 25 years, prior to the revolution, of struggling against French colonialism--I don't think that the people of Vietnam are about to compromise in any way, shape or form about the freedom and independence of their country, and I think Richard Nixon would do well to read Vietnamese history, particularly their poetry, and particularly the poetry written by Ho Chi Minh. [recording ends]