1. "The first reality is that North Vietnam has attacked the independent nation of South Vietnam. Its object is total conquest."

The realities of North Vietnam: The thesis that the economic failure of the North, contrasted with the successful development of the South, prompted North Vietnam to undertake military aggression. The history of the division of Vietnam and the government of the North. Political and economic organization and character of North Vietnam and the nature of the communist regime. Relations of North Vietnam with China, the Soviet Union, and the countries of Southeast Asia. The interests of North Vietnam in the war; its demands and proposed solutions. What might a re-unified Vietnam look like? What policies would best contribute to the democratic development of North Vietnam?

2. "Over this war is another reality: the deepening shadow of Communist China...The contest in Vietnam is part of a wider pattern of aggressive purpose."

The issue of Chinese expansionism: What is the case against China? The Chinese program of internal development. Chinese foreign policy. The United States China policy. What does it mean to "contain" China? In what way do we see China coming to dominate Southeast Asia if the United States were to withdraw from South Vietnam? Is it possible to distinguish between "domination" and "sphere of influence" such as in American relations with the countries of Latin America? What is the significance and extent of Chinese support to revolutionary movements in underdeveloped countries? What are the solutions to the "problem of China?" Are there policies that would more effectively promote the welfare of the Chinese people and counterbalance the influence of the Chinese government in revolutionary situations?

3. "Let no one think that retreat from Vietnam would bring an end to conflict. The battle would be renewed in one country and then another."

The "domino theory" in Southeast Asia: What have been the problems of coalition governments in Southeast Asia? What impact would political settlement have on Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Burma, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Phillipines? What are the possibilities for political neutralization of Southeast Asia? What policies would best contribute to the economic development and political self-determination of these countries?
4. "We have helped to build and we have helped to defend...We want...only that the people of South Vietnam be allowed to guide their own country in their own way."

The political and economic realities of South Vietnam: What has been the development since the French pull-out? Progress in education, political democracy, land reform, civil liberties? Comparative development of North Vietnam. The thesis that progress ended because of the attacks of the Viet Cong, and the systematic assassination of local leadership and technical aid officials. The effect of our military involvement on the goal of self determination for the Vietnamese of the South. The question of elections. The different ethnic, religious and class groups in Vietnam: their interests and position in the current conflict. The treatment of South Vietnamese who oppose the war or who want negotiations. Are there alternative policies that would better contribute to the free development of South Vietnam?

5. "Of course some of the people of South Vietnam are participating in attack on their own government. But trained men and supplies, orders and arms, flow in a constant stream from North to South. This support is the heartbeat of the war."

The dual questions of "civil war" and "aggression from the North." The history and the organization of the Viet Cong and the National Liberation Front. Their political and economic programs for South Vietnam. Governmental organization in areas under NLF control. Relation of the Communist Party to the NLF. Recruitment by the Viet Cong. Economic and arms supply to the Viet Cong. Relation of the Hanoi government to the Viet Cong and the NLF. Analysis of the "White Paper" assertions of supplies from the North. Changes in this picture since the beginnings of the bombings. The history and present status of the civil war in Vietnam. Popular support for the Viet Cong and the NLF. Nature and popular support of the Government of South Vietnam. Is direct negotiation with the NLF a necessary or desirable objective? If military support from the North ended, what would then constitute a solution to the problems of the South?

6. "We will not be defeated."

Can this war be won? How successful has our strategy of counter insurgency been in dealing with guerrilla warfare in Vietnam? What constitutes victory? How can a stable anti-communist government be created in South Vietnam? Under what conditions would the participation of the National Liberation Front in a government of the South be acceptable to the United States? Will the South Vietnamese have an opportunity to choose re-unification with the North? If air attacks alone will not accomplish our purpose in convincing the leaders of North Vietnam of our resolve and force them into negotiations, what other action is contemplated or would be necessary? What evidence would be necessary to convince us that the North Vietnamese were not giving vital aid to the Viet Cong? What are the risks of war with China? or the
commitment of United States combat troops in North or South Vietnam? At what point might nuclear weapons become militarily necessary? How can this war be ended?

7. "The central lesson of our time is that the appetite of aggression is never satisfied."

An overview of United States military policy: The "containment theory." The view of communism as a monolithic aggressor. Viewing issues as a conflict between freedom and tyranny. The modern meaning of imperialism. The assumptions, dollar costs, and consequences of military policies, as contrasted with diplomatic and economic policies in dealing with underdeveloped countries. The origin of unrest and insurgent or revolutionary movements in underdeveloped countries.

8. "We are there to strengthen world order...(and) to help South Vietnam defend its freedom."

The political and moral consequences of American policy: The impact of the Vietnam War on the Western Alliance. The impact on the "third world." The impact on Sino-Soviet relations. The impact on the United Nations and instruments of international order. The position of United States involvement under international law: the Geneva Accords, the International Control Commission, the Charter of the United Nations. The nature and popular support of the government that invited us and the governments that have maintained that invitation? The legal status of independent South Vietnam under the Geneva Accords. What does freedom look like in South Vietnam under the present government, and under the Diem Government? What is happening to the image of the United States as a force for peace? Are there policy alternatives that would better serve the dual goals of promoting world order and insuring freedom to the people of South Vietnam.