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# VIETNAM SOLIDARITY BULLETIN



See page 4 on:

## **British Government's Guilt in Vietnam**

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# THE CONSCIENCE OF MANKIND.

by BERTRAND RUSSELL

My Appeal to the American Conscience poses to the American people the relation of war crimes in Vietnam to their Government, society - to their very lives. Not only the American people are confronted by these events. So are we all. World opinion and world action must halt these vast atrocities, or "Eichmann" will come to stand for Everyman. "We," said Eichmann, "only provided the lorries". "He who witnesses a crime in silence, commits it", said Jose Marti.

Eichmann symbolises damaged humanity: those who do not know; those who will not think; those who cannot care. Marti expressed the quick, unfettered sense of human responsibility, of impatience with excuses for horror and contempt for moral evasion. Who, among us, is not a witness to these crimes?

There can be few literate adults in the Western world unfamiliar with the war in Vietnam waged by the United States Government. The mass media of communication, notably television and news magazines, have displayed unremittingly the most graphic evidence of atrocities carried out by American forces and those responsible to them in Vietnam. Photographs showing mutilation and torture of villagers and National Liberation Front prisoners have appeared on the front pages of the New York Times, New York Herald Tribune, Washington Post and innumerable other newspapers and journals. Newsweek, Time, Life and Look magazines have carried large numbers of photographs of American forces engaged in operations in Vietnam with phosphorus, poison gas, chemicals and napalm. Such captions as "Smoking out the Vietcong: phosphorus more deadly than gas", have accompanied pictures in these journals.

The bombardment of hospitals, schools and tuberculosis sanatoria has been recorded unselfconsciously. The mere compilation of the photographs, reports and data from the Western Press affords a list of crimes as terrible as many of the acts for which Germans were executed at Nuremberg.

Chief Prosecutor Justice Jackson of the United States Supreme Court said in his opening statement at the Nuremberg trials: "The real complaining party at the bar is civilisation. Civilisation is asking whether law is so laggard as to be utterly helpless to deal with crimes of such magnitude as Germany's. Civilisation expects this tribunal to put the forces of international law, its precepts, its prohibitions and most of its sanctions on the side of peace."

The precedent of Nuremberg has direct relevance to our present situation. This was again articulated by Justice Jackson: "Certainly no future lawyer or nation undertaking to prosecute crimes against the peace of the world will have to face the argument that the effort is unprecedented and therefore, by inference, improper."

In holding a War Crimes Tribunal in 1966 we maintain that our situation is analogous to the circumstances which made necessary the Nuremberg trials. We feel as people felt 25 years ago when Jews were being crammed into gas chambers. We are compelled to speak out, indeed to cry out, against crimes committed in Vietnam.

We maintain that there is overwhelming evidence of a prima facie character, evidence shown daily by the very media of communication of the Western countries. This evidence supporting the charge of war crimes has induced us to prepare the international Tribunal which will function as a commission of enquiry.

What, then, is the nature of this Tribunal? Witnesses who are under accusation are free to attend, but will not be compelled. It has no power to sentence the accused or carry out penalties. It is not the spokesman of any government. These facts rule out an adversary procedure because without the ability to bring the accused to give evidence in their defence a trial is impossible. A mock trial would not serve the needs of the Tribunal, for its procedures would be inadequate to its purpose. The War Crimes Tribunal will therefore be more an international commission of enquiry which, as in the case of a grand jury, has prima facie evidence sufficient to investigate the crimes it believes to have been committed.

The weight and impact of the Tribunal will be a result of the eminence and representative character of its members. They will be men who are unimpeachable and whom no one could accuse of treating evidence inadequately or unfairly.

This point is emphasised because there will be some who will say that those who believe crimes to have been committed cannot judge the evidence impartially. This is to confuse an open mind for an empty one. We are not blank slates with no feelings or impressions. The Tribunal is called into being because of a passionate conviction that terrible atrocities and crimes against humanity are taking place at this moment against a small people. The Tribunal, like the grand jury which brings an indictment, will weigh evidence fairly but will hear that evidence because of its belief that crimes are being committed.

(Continued on page 6)



# America's Dachau Doctors

Last month's issue of the American magazine Ramparts cast an interesting light on one aspect of President Johnson's great democracy: the use of university facilities to further his plans to conquer the world and exterminate those opposing him. The University in question is that of Pennsylvania. "Its connections are typical of the large university which has had to come to terms with an environment in which Cold War priorities shape educational policies," Ramparts states. It "is not so much a university on the make as a university that has been had. It has been kept solvent so long by federal contracts that it would have difficulty operating on its present scale if it had to forego Defence Department financing. Government grants provide the largest single source of the University's total income - approximately \$25 million out of a university budget of almost \$90 million... Well endowed institutions such as Harvard can reject such secret contracts. But for Penn, with its precarious financial status, principle has become a luxury it cannot afford."

The Political Science 551 course is a training in espionage. Its syllabus covers: "1) Covert or clandestine intelligence activities at all levels in both peace and war; 2) Counterintelligence, from elementary security measures and 'loyalty' investigations to elaborate cover plans, ruses and deceptions; 3) Tactical 'low level' or localised intelligence production, including wartime military 'combat intelligence'; 4) Areas in the 'Red End' of the 'Spectrum of International Relations' which are actually kinds of unconventional warfare but which are frequently confused or connected with information gathering activities; 5) National decision and policy-making as based on adequate intelligence, and 'problems' associated with the resulting internal and external relationships, especially among civilian and military leaders." There are also para-military 'Extramural Activities' like a manoeuvre "held around a creek bed in Mays Landing, N.J., which 'found a real resemblance to the Mekong Delta.'"

## Germ and Chemical Warfare

The University's 'Institute for Co-operative Research' (a euphemistic name) pools research on chemical-biological warfare. Its 1962 Brochure says: "The feasibility of the use of temporarily incapacitating chemical and biological agents, including psycho-chemicals, in specified military situations is currently being studied. Both actual and potential uses have been examined. In

## The Maturity of Genocide

addition, present and anticipated accomplishments in the biological and chemical research and development program of the U.S. Army are being studied." Ramparts comments: "The Institute, from all available evidence, is not actually brewing germs and toxic chemicals; its work is in the area of engineering and systems analysis. Yet this is the really delicate aspect of chemical-biological warfare. It is relatively easy to produce bugs and gases. What is required are sophisticated weapons systems that can deliver the bugs and chemicals on target. It is the 'delivery techniques' that Penn's scientists and engineers perfect with their 'unique position of competence'. The Institute is also concerned with those moral and political 'inhibitions' which have proved obstacles to the incorporation of these new weapons into U.S. military strategy."

Penn's Foreign Policy Research Institute has this to say on the moral issue: "The debate has been rather immature and highly artificial, ranging around such questions as 'humaneness', 'no use first' resolutions and 'the campaign to make C-B (chemical-biological) respectable'... Many scientists have been led to believe that there is something peculiarly unwholesome about dedicating scientific competence to the advancement of human knowledge in this field. The net result of such attitudes in the long run could turn out to be seriously detrimental to the security of the United States and its allies." The ability to commit genocide without qualms was also prized highly as a sign of maturity by the Nazis.

## Death by Non-Lethal Gas

"Since 1961, when this was written, the 'debate' has apparently become less 'immature'. The chemical-biological warfare enthusiasts scored their first significant breakthrough with the announcement that U.S. forces were using tear gas" in Vietnam. This non-lethal gas somehow managed to kill some U.S. troops and their allies as well as many Vietnamese. The I.C.R. is also working on chemical defoliants and rice crop diseases. The Institute's operations 'Spicerack' and 'Summit' experiment with aerosol spray arsenic and cyanide poisons. The Pennsylvania student daily reported a Defence Department official (Undersecretary Cyrus Vance) that the U.S. "had resorted to a 'limited use' of aerosol-sprayed arsenic and cyanide compounds over the rice fields of South Vietnam.

"In July of last year the State Department began to move toward a reconsideration of the official American policy which opposes the use of germ warfare. A memo advocating the surreptitious use



## Black Death by Aerosol Spray?

in Vietnam of tularemia, an acute infectious bacteria similar to bubonic plague which can be disseminated through aerosols or water, was approved up to the assistant secretary level at the State Department. The proposal was seriously discussed by the department's policy planning staff as well as at the White House. Brigadier General J.H. Rothschild, a germ warfare enthusiast, gleefully describes tularemia in his book 'Tomorrow's Weapons', considered the bible of chemical-biological warfare fans: "An acute infectious disease, often bizarre in its manifestations, but usually with same type of onset. The symptoms begin abruptly with fever (between 101° and 105° F.), severe headache, sharp chill, nausea, vomiting and extreme prostration. Drenching sweats, aching pains in the back and weakness are likely to be present... The typhoid and ingestion types are severe, and convulsions, coma and death may come quickly." This proposal was "apparently shelved" after protests by the Physicians for Social Responsibility. But there are recent ominous reports from sources like the Times of outbreaks of bubonic plague in Vietnam, which are likely to last "for the duration of the war". Have U.S. forces decided to use the medieval 'black death' as a substitute for tularemia?

"I like to believe that we are making some small contribution to national defence. My own feeling is that chemical-biological warfare is a little less inhumane than conventional weapons." Such 'scientists' say they are doing fine work helping to massacre the Vietnamese people by germs and chemicals to save them from more brutal massacre by other weapons. But one scientist had the integrity to say, "I am ashamed to be associated with a university that has a bunch of Dachau Doctors."

What is the significance of all this? When we delve beneath all the dry scientific terminology describing these bestial researches by products of the degraded horror-comic mentality of their 'civilisation', we find alarming questions about the work of these 'scientists'. Is Pennsylvania only the top of the iceberg? What other means of mass slaughter are being devised in American universities, of which nothing has leaked out? These weapons are being used against Vietnam's people today; against whom will they be used tomorrow? Only resolute struggle against U.S. imperialism can save humanity from domination by the men whose mentality this article has, we hope, done something to reveal. It is our duty to struggle, in all ways open to us, on the same side as the heroic Vietnamese people and all oppressed peoples.

## VIETNAM Exhibition

Coinciding with the TUC Annual Conference, the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation's Photographic Exhibition on the Vietnam War opened last week in Blackpool - the start of a tour which it is hoped will take in most regions of the country.

With such a horrific - and heroic - story as the Vietnamese struggle for independence there is a temptation to concentrate an exhibition on the atrocities. Certainly enough material is readily available to line the walls of the largest hall with documentary and photographic evidence of the brutal, pitiless cruelties inflicted by US forces on the people President Johnson described, in a revealing off-the-cuff phrase, as "yellow dwarfs".

Instead of such a non-stop catalogue of horrors the Exhibition attempts the more difficult task of portraying something of the history and nature of the struggle. In so far as is possible within the space available it has also tried to face up to the inevitable questions as to what "the other side" is doing, and to pay tribute to the NLF's military successes as well as to its administrative role in the liberated areas.

The risk of this approach was that the general public, particularly uncommitted people, would hurry from one atrocity photograph to another, ignoring the intervening narrative. Instead, the response was astonishingly serious and intense. Nearly every visitor worked slowly and methodically through the Exhibition, often turning back to check facts and figures. Shown in this context of the immorality and illegality of the American presence, in itself a war crime, the atrocities make a much deeper impact no longer blunted by woolliness of purely pacifist feeling. Undoubtedly the uncommitted visitors were shocked to the core; they were shocked also into considering for the first time the real nature of the struggle.

In Blackpool the Exhibition was sponsored by 20 trade unions and was visited by many Conference delegates. Over 300 people signed a petition supporting the call for a War Crimes Tribunal to examine war crimes charges against the U.S. Many people enquired about the Exhibition's future tour. It is booked for Brighton in the Labour Party Conference week, and a London date will be announced soon. We welcome enquiries from organisations and individuals who can offer suitable accommodation and some help in local publicity. The Exhibition takes up a total 200 ft. of wall space, but half of this can be arranged on stands provided. Due to its travelling costs and the need to plan an economic tour, early applications are appreciated. Apply to Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, 3-4 Shavers Place, S.W.1. (WHI 4209).



# THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S GUILT IN VIETNAM

There have been many demonstrations against the war in Vietnam in Britain, but on September 28th, for the first time people will demonstrate against Britain's guilt in the Vietnam war. There are many aspects to this guilt - see the resolution passed at the founding conference of the Vietnam Solidarity Campaign - but it is sufficient to mention just one to show the importance of Wilson's support for Johnson.

It is common knowledge the majority of the raids on North Vietnam are from bases in "neutral" Thailand. Britain maintains in that country a large number of troops and Air Force staff whose purpose is to protect and build the very bases from which the raids take place. So although the Labour Government has not actually gone as far as Australia and New Zealand in sending troops to fight in Vietnam, its aid to the American war effort is just as real. In fact Wilson's role is more despicable than that of the Australian and New Zealand leaders: at least their participation in the American war effort is honest and open! When we see pictures of Vietnamese victims of bombing, we must also see this: it is more likely than not that these men, women and children were killed by bombers flying from bases which British forces helped to build and are helping to protect.

Two other things should be noted about the September 28th. demonstration:

Firstly, its timing is deliberate. The National Council of the Vietnam Solidarity Campaign chose the week before the Labour Party Conference to show our solidarity with those in the Labour Party who are fighting to reverse official policy on Vietnam. We chose to march to Transport House to show our contempt for the inexcusable betrayal of Labour Party principles that Wilson's Vietnam policy represents.

Secondly, this is a non-exclusive demonstration. We are inviting all organisations and individuals opposed to the British Government's complicity in the Vietnam war to take part. We have no bans or proscriptions. The banner of the Campaign will be there but we also hope to see the banners of C.N.D. groups, C.P. branches trade union organisations, Labour Parties, Young Socialist branches (official and unofficial), Y.C.L. organisations, etc., etc. We are convinced that there is too much fragmentation of the anti-war forces in this country and that

it is necessary to try to unify the movement on a firm political basis. We think this can be done on the question of Britain's complicity in the war.

The demonstration will be on:

**Wednesday 28th. September**

ASSEMBLE AT

**Trafalgar Square, 7p.m.**

MARCH OFF AT 7.30 P.M. TO

**Transport House**

For this vital demonstration, on the eve of the Labour Party Conference, we need an absolute minimum of 500 participants - it is essential that at least that number pledge themselves to attend. In practice we expect many, many more than 500 to take part.

## What You Can Do

You can help make this very necessary demonstration a success by:

- (1) filling in the form
- (2) getting other people to pledge themselves
- (3) sending us names of people to whom to send forms
- (4) donating towards the cost of the demonstration.

## Pledge Form

- \* I PLEDGE MYSELF TO ATTEND THE SEPTEMBER 28th. \*
- \*\* DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE BRITISH LABOUR \*\*
- \* GOVERNMENT'S COMPLICITY IN THE VIETNAM WAR. \*

Name .....

Address .....

Telephone.....

I pledge myself to get .... other people to fill in these forms.

I donate ..... towards the cost of the demonstration.

PLEASE SEND FORMS TO THE FOLLOWING:

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## Advertiser's Announcement

**The Week** has been asked by the XUNHASABA export agency of Hanoi to act as distributor for Vietnamese journals in the western hemisphere. The Week, which from the start of the American aggression on Vietnam has taken the side of the people of Vietnam, is very happy to announce that the following publications are available:

VIETNAM COURIER	weekly	10/-
WOMEN OF VIETNAM	3 times p.a.	2/-
VIETNAM YOUTH	bi-monthly	4/-
VIETNAMESE STUDIES	quarterly	16/-
VIETNAM (illustrated magazine)	monthly	12/-
SOLIDARITY WITH VIETNAM	fortnightly	3/-
VIETNAMESE TRADE UNIONS	quarterly	2/6

Vietnam Courier gives news of the day-to-day struggle against U.S. imperialism and of the Vietnamese people's efforts to build their economy.

Women of Vietnam deals especially with the way Vietnamese women are playing their role in defence of their country's self-determination and in construction.

Vietnam Youth is slanted especially towards the young people of Vietnam, most of whom have lived all their lives under conditions of war, struggle against foreign invaders and the threats of imperialist attack.

Vietnamese Studies examines the problems of Vietnam in a deeper and more theoretical manner.

Vietnam is an attractive and lavishly illustrated magazine covering all aspects of life in Vietnam.

Solidarity with Vietnam gives regular news of the various movements all over the world which support the struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression.

Vietnamese Trade Unions gives news and views of the Vietnamese trade union movement.

Cheques, etc. should be made out to The Week (Vietnam account) and sent to The Week, 54 Park Road, Lenton, Nottingham. Airmail rates available on request. The items are sent direct from Vietnam.

## Vietnam Solidarity

CAMPAIGN'S  
PUBLICATIONS

### VIETNAM SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE REPORT

This is a special issue of the bulletin which contains a report of the founding conference of our Campaign. It contains all resolutions passed at that conference, Bertrand Russell's opening address, a delegates' credentials report, messages of greetings to the conference from Ho Chi Minh and others, and other articles. It is a must for anyone who wants to know what the Campaign is all about.

Price 6d. (+3d. postage). Over 6 copies post free.

### WHY VIETNAM SOLIDARITY?

This is a policy statement by the National Council of the Campaign. It was written in response to many questions which have come up in the course of discussions about our Campaign. Many well-meaning and sincere opponents of the war in Vietnam have felt themselves unable to support our line and campaign because of a variety of arguments adopted against us. This pamphlet is designed to answer these objections, in a non-sectarian manner. Supporters who work in C.N.D., the B.C.P.V. and similar milieus will find this booklet very valuable.

Price 6d. (+3d. postage). Over 6 copies post free.

### THE DIRTY WAR IN MR. WILSON

(Or how he stopped worrying about Vietnam and learned to love the dollar)

This pamphlet by Ken Coates is a detailed and systematic examination of the utterances of present members of the Cabinet made when they opposed the war in Vietnam. It considers at length the attitude - past and present - of the Labour Party towards national liberation movements, using the words of Aneurin Bevan to show how Mr. Wilson has deviated from his mentor's ideals. This pamphlet should be compulsory reading for all members of the Labour Party who consider themselves Socialists. It is worth reading for the telling quotations alone, and should be very valuable ammunition for those active in the Labour Movement.

Price 1/- (+3d. postage) or 10/- per dozen.

All these publications should be ordered from 8 Roland Gardens, London S.W.7.

## N.L.F. flags

Carrying a flag of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front on a demonstration is a simple but effective way of showing support for Vietnam's struggle. Flags price 6d. each (+3d. postage) from Campaign.



## TRIBUNAL

Continued from page 1.

There will be the most precise examination of the characteristics, properties and effects of the chemicals, gas and other weapons used in Vietnam. More than 200 witnesses and victims will come to testify from Vietnam. Scientists who have studied weaponry will give evidence. Doctors, nurses, newspapermen and witnesses will testify. Motion picture film and still photographs of the raids and the victims will be presented for the Tribunal's consideration. Documentary film will be made from the testimony of the witnesses, the proceedings of the Tribunal and the evidence. Tape recordings will be made of the hearings and pressed into gramophone records for wide distribution. Full data and testimony will be published.

The mere announcement of the Tribunal has led to the most widespread international interest and support. Spontaneous actions in favour of the Tribunal have taken place in many countries. Petitions calling on people everywhere to support the Tribunal are being circulated prior to the hearings. Committees of support are being formed in many countries. Teach-ins, debates and meetings concerning the War Crimes Tribunal are being organised. Funds are being collected. Badges and stickers are being distributed. By such means as these it is becoming clear that a considerable mandate is being produced for the Tribunal proceedings. These proceedings will last twelve weeks and will take place in Paris.

The initiative in forming the International War Crimes Tribunal is that of the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation. We have sought to invite esteemed and accomplished people who have made a special contribution to human civilisation. Several of them are experts in international law with particular knowledge and experience concerning war crimes. These latter include Professor (Dr. Juris.) Vladimir Dedijer of Yugoslavia and Lelio Basso, international lawyer and editor of International Socialist Journal. Other members include: Gunther Anders, the Austrian writer; Simone de Beauvoir and Jean-Paul Sartre from France; former President Lazaro Cardenas of Mexico; Stokely Carmichael, National Chairman of S.N.C.C. in the United States; Professor Josue de Castro of Brazil, former head of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation; Isaac Deutscher, the British historian; Danilo Dolci from Sicily; and Peter Weiss, the Swedish Playwright. It should be clear that the Tribunal is geographically representative as well as prominent.

Because of the eminence of the Tribunal members, not all of them can be in Paris for 12 weeks. The legal staff of the Tribunal will take depositions

from witnesses and present findings to Tribunal members wherever they are. At the conclusion of the hearings the judgement of the Tribunal will be printed. Support for this judgement will be solicited on the most intensive and world-wide scale.

There are those who raise the question of violence on the part of the National Liberation Front and the Vietnamese resistance to the United States. The War Crimes Tribunal would not more think of considering as crimes the Vietnamese resistance to American aggression than did the Nuremberg Tribunal treat the rising of the Warsaw Ghetto, the struggle for survival of the partisans of Yugoslavia, the resistance of Norway, the underground in Denmark and the Maquis in France as worthy of condemnation. It was the Gestapo who were condemned and not their victims. That assessment was central to the Nuremberg trials themselves and so it is with respect to the War Crimes Tribunal and Vietnam.

Although it is impossible to compel defence witnesses to appear the Tribunal is prepared to hear witnesses for the defence, but only those who have been formally requested by the U.S. Government to appear on its behalf. Unauthorised witnesses cannot be accepted in defence of the United States' actions because they would inevitably be considered inadequate or unfair by the U.S. Government, which would insist on regarding the matter of its defence to be its own concern. The serious and solemn character of the Tribunal proceedings require that Government approved defence only will be permitted where the U.S. is concerned. For these reasons, I have written to President Johnson to appear in his own defence or designate persons to come on his Government's behalf.

The International War Crimes Tribunal views its responsibilities to be to civilisation and mankind. Chief Prosecutor Justice Jackson of the U.S. Supreme Court had said at Nuremberg: "If certain acts and violation of treaties are crimes, they are crimes whether the United States does them or whether Germany does them. We are not prepared to lay down a rule of criminal conduct against others which we would not be willing to have invoked against us." This Tribunal was called in the conviction that these crimes have again been committed and that judgement must again be invoked against those responsible. It is important to note that the Nuremberg Tribunal was conducted by victorious nations against a defeated one. The International War Crimes Tribunal has no victor's powers, nor any State authority. It holds a brief for the decent feelings of people everywhere.

People of all countries: help the War Crimes Tribunal. Make it a Tribunal of the conscience of Mankind.



# CAMPAIGN CALENDAR

Each issue of the Bulletin from now on will have a calendar of events covering the next two months' activities. All supporting organisations and local groups should make sure to write and let us know of any activity, whether a meeting, social, demonstration etc. they wish publicised. Because this month's issue is a bit late we only include activities from mid-September onwards.

Thursday, 15th. September.

LONDON: Sales of pamphlets at B.C.P.V. meeting, Friends Meeting House, Euston Rd., meet at 7.15.

ROMFORD: Labour Party meeting with Campaign speaker, 8 p.m., Council Chamber, Town Hall.

Friday, 16th. September.

EDINBURGH: Campaign social to raise funds and make members - ring MOR 7893 for details.

FULHAM, LONDON: CND meeting with Campaign speaker, at 59 Waldemare Ave., S.W.6. at 8 p.m.

Saturday 17th. September.

GLASGOW: Meeting to form Glasgow Campaign branch 2 p.m., Kenilworth Hotel. Speakers include Iain Jordan (WEA) and Willie Boyle (DATA).

Sunday, 18th. September.

LONDON: Pamphlet sales at Third World Economic Development Conference, New Ambassadors Hotel, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1. Meet at 11.15 a.m.

Tuesday 20th. September.

MERTON: Pamphlet sales at Folk Song Concert "Songs of Protest Old & New", organised by Friends of China (Merton branch). Merton Hall, Kingston Rd. nr. South Wimbledon Tube, 7.30. As Ewan MacColl, Peggy Seeger and other very well known folk singers will be singing, most supporters will be stopping for the concert too!

Wednesday 21st. September.

WILLESDEN: Sales of pamphlets at Willesden CSE meeting, Anson Hall, Anson Rd., (5 minutes from Willesden Green Tube) at 7.45. The meeting is on "A Programme for Labour", and the Secretary of the Campaign, Pat Jordan, is one of the speakers.

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Wednesday, 28th. September.

LONDON: Campaign demonstration assemble Trafalgar Square, 7 p.m., marching to Transport House to deliver protest letter to the Secretary of the Labour Party. Demonstration will be followed by meeting on the War Crimes Tribunal at Central Hall, Westminster, starting approx. 8.30 p.m.

Saturday, 1st. October.

LONDON: Sales of pamphlets at Marxism Today Seminar on African Liberation at NUFTO Hall, Jockey's Fields, off Theobalds Rd. (near Holborn Tube), meeting at 9.15 a.m. and 2.15 p.m.

3rd. 4th. 5th. and 6th. October.

BRIGHTON: The Labour Party Annual Conference will be on. There will be a variety of meetings, and other activities which we shall be covering with literature of various types.

BRIGHTON: Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation Photographic exhibition on "Nature of the Vietnam War and the need for a War Crimes Tribunal", at Presbyterian Church Hall, Queens Rd, on Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday of Labour Party Conference week. From 10 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. each day.

Tuesday, 4th. October.

LONDON: Campaign members and supporters meeting. Lucas Arms, 245a Grays Inn Rd. Kings Cross 8 p.m.

Monday, 10th. October.

MANCHESTER: University CND forum at University with Campaign speaker, at midday. More details from Manchester University CND Secretary.

Friday, 14th. October.

BIRMINGHAM: Meeting with Campaign speaker at University, organised by University Socialist Society. More details in next issue of Bulletin.

LONDON: The Week forum on Labour Party Annual Conference. Lucas Arms, 245a Grays Inn Rd., Kings Cross, 8 p.m. Speakers include members of the Campaign's National Council and other delegates to the Conference.

Friday, Saturday & Sunday 14th. 15th. & 16th. Oct.

LONDON: Youth for Peace in Vietnam week end. The Campaign will be participating fully in meetings and demonstrations. More details next issue.

Friday, 28th. October.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: Campaign speaker at meeting of University Labour Club. More details next issue.

Important: To make this section a success it is vital that supporting organisations and local groups give us as much notice as possible of activities.