

JUNE 1966

Vol. 1 No. 3

# VIETNAM SOLIDARITY BULLETIN

SPECIAL CONFERENCE EDITION

Published by Vietnam Solidarity Campaign, 8 Roland Gardens, London, S.W.7

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A MESSAGE FROM BERTRAND RUSSELL

"The wholesale slaughter of the Vietnamese, both in the south and the north of their country, is intolerable. The United States is systematically destroying a whole people by the use of napalm bombs, chemicals, fragmentation bombs, gas, the destruction of their crops, the poisoning of their water, the leveling of their hamlets, the torture of their patriots and the bombing of their hospitals. By any conventional standards of international conduct, President Johnson is guilty of war crimes.

In the face of this barbarity, the response of the British public has been utterly inadequate. The Vietnamese people desperately need a political movement in the west such as is growing in the United States itself. It must make known the full horror of the war, support the Vietnamese demand for honouring the Geneva agreements and work for an end to American aggression in South-East Asia.

For these reasons I am sponsoring a National Conference, details of which appear below. It deserves the widest support".

BERTRAND RUSSELL.

THE VIETNAM SOLIDARITY CAMPAIGN is holding a national conference in London on June 4th & 5th, 1966. It will formalise the creation in Britain of a movement of support for the just demands of the Vietnamese in their struggle against U.S. aggression. Attendance by individuals and delegates of organisations is welcomed. Please write for further information to:

VIETNAM SOLIDARITY CAMPAIGN, 8, Roland Gardens, London, S.W.7.



### DRAFT STATEMENT OF AIMS OF THE VIETNAM SOLIDARITY CAMPAIGN

The Vietnam Solidarity Campaign has been created to help to bring a just and lasting peace to Vietnam. It, therefore, has three aims: first to support by all possible means, the Vietnamese struggle for national liberation; secondly, to develop a broad movement in Britain for this purpose; and thirdly, to provide information and analysis of the reasons for American involvement in Vietnam.

The campaign will struggle for an immediate end to U.S. aggression in Vietnam; the withdrawal from Vietnam of all forces, weapons and bases of the U.S. and its satellites; an end to British complicity in the war; and solidarity with those leading the struggle in Vietnam - the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. We will campaign in Britain against these policies which lead to a compromise of the Vietnamese peoples right to National self determination. In particular, the Campaign will reject the concept of settlement by "Negotiations" as is suggested by Washington and Whitehall, when they deliberately use it to derail the anti-war movement, thereby showing the folly of making that the focal point of resistance to the war in Vietnam.

### DRAFT OF PROPOSED STRUCTURE

Support for the Vietnam solidarity campaign is of two kinds:

1. Individual membership, organised into local committees, wherever possible, with the greatest local autonomy, and with full democratic rights, based upon the acceptance of the aims of the Campaign.
2. Organisational affiliation, whereby supporting organisations will be entitled to representation upon all committees. This will likewise be determined by acceptance of the aims of the Campaign.

Individual membership will be subject to:

1. Working for the aims of the Campaign, both in organisations which the member belongs to, and in general campaigns initiated by our movement;
2. The payment of subscriptions, which will be determined by the founding conference and thereafter by national conference.

Affiliated membership will be subject to:

1. Publicly supporting the aims of the Campaign and assisting the campaign in its activities;
2. Payment of an affiliation fee, determined by the founding conference and thereafter by national conference.

At the conference, a Council will be set up representing all local groups and affiliated organisations, which will be the governing body between conferences. This Council will appoint such officers and sub committees as are necessary to run the Campaign. The Council will be accountable to the National Conference.

AMENDMENT SUBMITTED BY CHRIS FARLEY

In second para, line 5, delete everything from "we will campaign....." to the end of the para, and substitute:

"In particular, it will campaign in Britain against suggestions from Washington and Whitehall that Vietnam's right to self determination is negotiable."



## WINNING OVER THE WORKING CLASS MOVEMENT FOR SOLIDARITY WITH VIETNAM

by Pat Jordan.

There are three main reasons why the Vietnam Solidarity campaign should put its main emphasis on winning the working class movement for its ideas:

- (1) Only the working class movement has the power to take effective action to stay the hand of the Government should it take a direct part in the Vietnam war.
- (2) Because we have a Labour Government we should take advantage of its links with the Trade Union movement to put pressure on it; and
- (3) The concept of solidarity is one which is part of the tradition of the working class and its organisations; as such it will evoke a far more ready response than purely pacifist propaganda.

It has been rare that a protest movement in Britain has been able to influence foreign policy in any decisive manner. But in those cases where it has, the movement has been based on the working class - the most notable example being the "Hands off Russia" movement of the early 1920's which culminated in the "Jolly George" incident. On an international scale we see that seamen in Japan, Hong Kong, Australia etc., have refused to sail ships for <sup>Vietnam</sup> Dockers in those countries and others (notably Mexican and Greek) have refused to load war material for Vietnam. The Vietnamese themselves understand the importance of working class solidarity: witness their appeal to trade unionists for solidarity action.

We must face the fact that because the majority of workers have been influenced by years of anti - Communist propaganda our task will not be easy. However there are certain concepts and arguments which we can use to great effect:



- (1) That in Vietnam the majority of the working class support the National Liberation Front (the slogans of this year's May Day are case in point). We can therefore argue to members of the Labour Party and active Trade Unionists that if they were in Vietnam they would almost certainly be in the National Liberation Front;
- (2) That just as when a strike takes place the press always try to raise the red herring of outside influences the talk of aggression from the north is a diversion. This will be readily understood by militant workers;
- (3) That the regime in Saigon is clearly anti - working class as examination of its records will show. Also the workers will understand the meaning of an 80% rise in the cost of living without any increase in wages.

We should seek to make a special appeal to working class organisations by having a really well - organised go at getting speakers into trade union branches, trades council, Constituency Labour Parties, Young Socialist branches etc. In each locality where we have supporters of the campaign we should ensure that all these organisations are circularised and a speakers' panel is organised. In each case we should endeavour to get the union branches, etc., to become supporting organisations so that this is an identification. If after one year of activity we could get 100, 200 or so workers organisations in effect affiliated to our campaign this would have an immense effect.

A very important factor for this kind of work is to get well known trade union leaders and active Labour party members to identify themselves with the campaign. It counts for a lot in Union and Labour Party circles to have well known and respected leaders of the movement supporting a campaign. The campaign should have a drive to get sponsors of this type. This years' T.U.C. and Labour Party conferences will be extremely important events in the fight against the Vietnam war. We should make special plans to have maximum influence at them. (This will be the subject in a separate paper).



Amendment or alternative draft on

AIMS OF SOLIDARITY WITH VIETNAM CAMPAIGN

1. (a) To build a powerful movement in Britain of solidarity with the Vietnamese peoples war of liberation against U.S. imperialist aggression; to demand the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. and satelite troops and weapons from Vietnamese soil/ the dismantling of all U.S. military bases and to support the right of self-determination, sovereignty, territorial integrity and peace of the Vietnamese people, without any foreign interference.

In short to extend unequivocally resolute support to the heroic Vietnamese people for the realisation of their aims as embodied in the 4-point stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the 5-part statement of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation. ( see appendix for text )

(b) To expose and oppose the U.S. imperialist dual policies of "peace and negotiations" fraud whilst actual/intensifying and escalation of its aggression not only in Vietnam but whole of Indo-China and extending its war provocations to the peoples's Republic of China.

2. (a) To end the British Governments collusion with the U.S.A. in its aggression in Vietnam and to end the British imperialist "east of Suez" policy of aggression.

(b) Recognising the right of self-determination of all peoples and equality of all nations, to establish closer relations of friendship between the British<sup>people</sup> and all other peoples, including the oppressed peoples based on non-interference and non-aggression and peace.

(c) To win an understanding of the common interests of the British and the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by U.S.

3. To establish closer ties of unity and solidarity with the world-wide movement of opposition to the U.S. policies of aggression and to support the national liberation movements<sup>in all parts</sup> and the struggle for world peace.



APPENDIX

FIVE PART STATEMENT OF THE SOUTH VIETNAM  
NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION

1. The U.S imperialists are the saboteurs of the Geneva Agreements, the most brazen warmongers and aggressors and the sworn enemy of the Vietnamese people.
2. The heroic south Vietnamese people are resolved to drive out the U.S. imperialists in order to liberate south Vietnam, achieve an independent, democratic, peaceful and neutral south Vietnam, with a view to National reunification.
3. The valiant south Vietnamese people and the south Vietnamese Liberation army are resolved to accomplish to the full their sacred duty to drive out the U.S. imperialist so as to liberate south Vietnam and defend North Vietnam.
4. The south Vietnamese people express their profound gratitude to the wholehearted support of the people of the world who cherish peace and justice, and declare their readiness to receive all assistance including weapons and all other war materials from their friends in the five continents.
5. To unite the whole people, continue to march forward heroically and be resolved to fight and to defeat the U.S. aggressors and Vietnamese traitors.

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FOUR POINT STAND OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC  
REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

1. Reaffirmation of the basic national rights of the Vietnamese people: peace, independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity. In accordance with the Geneva Agreements, the U.S. must withdraw all U.S. troops, military personnel and weapons of all kinds from south Vietnam, dismantle all U.S. military bases there, cancel its "Military Alliance" with south Vietnam. The U.S. must end its policy of intervention and aggression in South Vietnam. In accordance with the Geneva Agreements, the U.S. Government must its acts of war against north Vietnam, cease all encroachments on the territory and sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.
2. Pending the peaceful reunification of Vietnam, while Vietnam is still temporarily divided into two zones, the military provisions of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam must be strictly respected:

( P.T.O. )



the two zones must refrain from joining any military alliance with foreign countries, and there must be no foreign military bases, troops and military personnel on their respective territory.

3. The internal affairs of South Vietnam must be settled by the people of South Vietnam themselves, in accordance with the programme of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, without any foreign interference.

4. The peaceful reunification of Vietnam is to be settled by the Vietnamese people in both zones, without any foreign interference.

.....

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam declares that any approach contrary to the above-mentioned stand is inappropriate any approach tending to secure a U.N. intervention in the Vietnam situation is also inappropriate because such approaches are basically at variance with the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam.

Submitted by A. Manchanda, editor West Indian Gazette and Afro-Asian-Caribbean News  
Mike Baker, Editor, Hammer or Anvil.

Amendment to or alternative draft of

The structure or Constitution of the Vietnam Solidarity Campaign.

1. Aims. Already submitted separately.

2. Membership. (a) Individual: Any person who accepts the aims of the V.S.C. (not being a member of any organisation affiliated to the V.S.C.) and pays an annual subscription of £10/- a year shall be accepted as an ordinary member of V.S.C., on application.

(b) Local (area or city) Vietnam Solidarity Committees or organisations, which accept the aims of V.S.C., shall be accepted as members on application for affiliation. A local Committee shall pay an affiliation fee of £1.10.0d; a local Vietnam Solidarity Committee, with a minimum membership of 50 shall pay to the Central Executive Committee half of the subscriptions remitted by the local members.

(c) National Organisations shall be accepted as members on application to the V.S.C., their affiliation fee being £3.3.0d.

(d) Immigrant Organisations and Journals, which accept the aims of V.S.C. can be accepted as members on application, their membership or affiliation fee shall be £2.2.0d.



## NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The following shall constitute the National Executive Committee of the VSC:

1. An honorary President, who may not take part in the day to day functions of the V.S.C. but shall take part in annual conferences or other important functions and shall help the various organs of the VSC by his advice.
2. One chairman, who shall preside over all meetings of the NEC and national or special conferences and public meetings, who shall have two votes, one being the casting vote in case of a tie at the NEC, Consultative Council or National conference.
3. Three vice-chairmen, shall carry out the duties in rotation in the absence of the chairman.
4. Three joint secretaries: their duties shall be allocated in the first meeting of the NEC (they shall be mainly concerned with the day to day administration, public relations and publications of the VSC).
5. One treasurer: who shall be a co-signatory with either the Joint secretary (administrative) or the chairman, who shall maintain regular accounts for the VSC and who shall submit financial reports to the NEC on request or to the Consultative Council as well as to the Annual National Conference. (the NEC shall appoint two auditors, who shall be either approved by the Consultative Council or the National Conference.)
6. Ordinary members: There shall be 7 ordinary members of the NEC. The NEC shall have a right of co-optation of up to a maximum number of seven.

Quorum: The quorum for NEC meetings shall be 7 of 1/3rd which ever is less.

Meetings: The NEC shall meet at least once every month. Emergency meetings may be called at a notice of 3 days, but normal meetings to be called at a notice of at least 15 days, or the NEC may fix any next meeting, while in session. The agenda of such meetings shall be circulated to the members along with the notice of the meetings.

The National Executive Committee shall be elected at the Annual National Conference, by a simple majority vote. The arrangements for convening the ANC shall be made by the NEC. The NEC shall carry out the decisions and policies of the VSC as adopted at the National conferences and according to the aims of the VSC.



## NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL

The National Consultative Council (NCC) shall consist of the following:

1. The members of the National Executive Committee.
2. One representative each of the local solidarity committees or local affiliated organisation - both with a minimum membership of 50 members.
3. Two representatives each from the National Organisations and the immigrant organisations.
4. One representative each from the journals.

The NCC shall meet every three months, to review and advise the NEC on the campaign. The meetings of the NCC shall be convened by the Joint Secretary (Administrative) on advice of the NEC.

## Amendments to Constitution

The Constitution can be amended by a special requisitioned national conference with a minimum support (in writing) of five affiliated organisations at a notice of two months to the NEC or to the Annual National Conference, on the recommendation of the NEC or any two members.



Proposal of activities for the campaign  
Submitted as a contribution to the discussion  
by Ernest Tate

It must be understood that this campaign is appealing to those people in Britain who have an elementary awareness of the war in Vietnam and who are concerned about the continuing brutality and escalation of the war, and that by and large, the bulk of these people belong to organisations that in one form or another base their opposition to the war on programmatic positions based on the Geneva accords and the general "negotiations" solution; whereas, on the other hand, we are trying to build a campaign based on the concept of self-determination and solidarity. But having said that, it must also be realized that the very existence of movements, despite their programs, on Vietnam is positive. It is evidence of a serious concern on the part of the people involved, and it is an attempt to build opposition to the war in this country. In our opinion these organisations have failed to mobilise effectively against the war in Vietnam, a logical consequence of their position that keeps them tied programmatically to Wilson, and even Johnson.

In order to succeed, this campaign has to show that with a solidarity line, it is possible and practical to organise opposition to the war. In a sense we have to overcome the apathy typified by the remark so frequently encountered, "What can this campaign do, when everyone else has failed?" Already we have made considerable progress in Britain by forcing many people to think out logically the "negotiations" position. Nevertheless, we are now faced with the crucial test: the new movement will have to clearly demonstrate, at least to those who are most politically conscious, that it is deadly serious and that it is attempting to the best of its ability to achieve its aims; and that what has been stated at this conference is not just so much talk, an empty gesture, soon to be forgotten when everyone returns home. In addition, the hopes we have raised that an effective campaign can be waged, gives us an added responsibility.

During the course of the preparations for this conference we have discussed a variety of ideas which should be the concern of the campaign, which have as their aim the raising of the understanding of the British people of America's aggression against Vietnam. In the discussion that takes place we should determine a priority among



these ideas so that the campaign will have a concentrated direction and with the knowledge that the campaign is still in its early stages of growth, that our cadre at this stage are limited in size.

Among the propositions put forward, and which should be discussed here, is the idea of a photographic exhibition to take place at the time of and place of the annual conference of the T. U. C., and at the Labour Party conference. It has also been proposed that the campaign should initiate a propoganda offensive at U. S. troops stationed in Britain with the purpose of bringing home to them some of the truth about the war. The organising of the distribution of films on Vietnam could be organised, along with a speaking tour throughout the country on Vietnam. Another suggestion is a campaign launching protest actions, designed to locate and highlight British complicity in the war, the actual material contribution that goes from this country to the aid of the Americans.

It should be noted that all the foregoing fall within two categories: information dissemination and actions of solidarity. Both are not mutually exclusive but if the campaign is only successful in organising a series of film showings, a photographic exhibition, no matter how excellent they are, nevertheless we shall be confined ourselves to being nothing more than just another committee. The ideas should be seen as a way of supplementing a main orientation which should be the perspective of the mass mobilisation of people in demonstration against the war. It is on this level that a successful campaign will make the greatest impact and the greatest contribution to getting the Americans out of Vietnam. We should take as our model the huge mobilisations that have occurred in the United States and endeavor to emulate them. But in order to do that it is necessary to take up issues which can catch the imagination of the British people and on which we can concentrate our efforts. We should take up the question of the use of British hovercraft in the war and protest against them. If the conference demands this to be a priority, we should attempt to work out ways of cooperation with the various tendencies on the left and in the peace movement, in an effort to carry out common actions against the plant which manufactures hovercraft



in this country. A date that could be considered would be August 6th and 7th which is being considered as a time of international protest by the Vietnam protest movement in the United States. The value in this type of protest would be in its being a form of preparation for that eventuality of British troops being sent to Vietnam. The question of a photographic exhibition should be the work of a sub-committee of the campaign, as should be the proposal for the circulation of films around the country.

This conference should set the stage, and despite the many obstacles that the campaign will have to overcome in the months ahead, we can be successful if we understand the limits within which we will have to operate: that the campaign represents many viewpoints coming together on a specific question, that there are areas into which it cannot intrude, that its *raison d'être* is opposition to the war in Vietnam.

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#### RESOLUTION ON INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Submitted by Steering Committee.

That this Vietnam Solidarity Conference is convinced of the need for an international Vietnam Solidarity Conference to unite and to co-ordinate the efforts of those individuals, national and international bodies in North America and Western Europe which take a solidarity position on the war in Vietnam.

We instruct the newly elected leadership of the Vietnam Solidarity Campaign to issue an appeal to individuals and organisations in North America and Western Europe who take the solidarity position, to take part in the necessary exploratory discussions to prepare for an international conference. These discussions should be open to all those who take the solidarity position publicly.



RESOLUTION OR AMENDMENT ON STRUCTURE

- (i) That this conference elect a national council to be the governing body of the VSC;
- (ii) That the national council be answerable to national conference, which shall be the final authority;
- (iii) That a national conference be held annually as long as the need for a VSC remains;
- (iv) That the national council be composed of eleven elected members;
- (v) That the national council have the right to co-opt up to five further individual members and representatives of supporting national organisations;
- (vi) That the national council's chairman be elected by annual conference;
- (vii) That the national council normally meet three times a year;
- (viii) That the national council appoint from amongst its number an executive committee of seven to be responsible for the day-to-day work of the VSC and to be answerable to the national council;
- (ix) That the chairman of the national council be also the chairman of the executive;
- (x) That the national conference elect a president of the VSC;
- (xi) That the national council make all necessary further arrangements for the effective working of such a structure, including the preparation of a constitution.

---Submitted by Chris Farley and Pat Jordan



## ALTERNATIVE DRAFT STATEMENT OF AIMS

Submitted by Ralph Schoenman

The Vietnam Solidarity Campaign is a movement committed to the victory of the Vietnamese struggle against the war of aggression and atrocity waged by the United States. We regard the struggle of the people of Vietnam as heroic and just. We intend to work in all ways available to us in their support. We declare complete solidarity with the National Liberation Front and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in their resistance to American imperialism. Only the defeat of this vicious aggression, only the withdrawal of American forces, weapons and bases and the triumph of the National Liberation Front and the Democratic Republic over their oppressors will serve justice and the principle of self-determination. The promotion of these aims is the purpose of our movement. The negotiations proposed by Johnson and Wilson are Hitlerian: fraudulent words of peace to mask aggressive acts of war. We reject them contemptuously.



A contribution to the discussion on the War Crimes  
Tribunal  
Submitted by Ralph Schoenman

### Preface

Not since Nazi atrocities has the world been so roused by the extent of the cruelty shown people made victims of a great military power. Throughout the world, demonstrations against the use of chemicals, gas and torture by the United States have led to a growing desire for a properly constituted international tribunal to hear the full evidence and present a definitive indictment of these crimes. A War Crimes Tribunal which accomplishes this task will make a permanent contribution to the exposure of those responsible for this barbarism. U.S. imperialism will find its war of aggression against the people of Vietnam is exposed in the most dramatic way. Its plans for extending these crimes wherever people resist oppression and exploitation will be better understood and, therefore, more effectively resisted.

The War Crimes Tribunal must be guided by certain strategic principles:

1. The composition should be broadly based and chosen with a view to affecting public opinion in North America and Western Europe.
2. The breadth of the composition should in no way compromise the primary object of the Tribunal which is to set out definitively the barbarous character of the war of aggression waged by the United States against the people of Vietnam. A Preparatory Committee should be established with representation from the United States, Western Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America.

### Preparatory Committee

A Preparatory Committee of twenty-five should be formed at the earliest opportunity. The responsibilities of



the Preparatory Committee are to create a Committee of Finance, a Committee of Publicity and a Committee of Administration for the War Crimes Tribunal. It is recommended that leading spokesmen of the Afro-American struggle should be represented on the Preparatory Committee. The active involvement of Negro leadership in the War Crimes Tribunal will have profound importance for the American people's resistance to U.S. imperialism. Three representatives of S.N.C.C. - James Forman, Julian Bond and John Lewis - have agreed, in principle, to participate in such a Tribunal. It is suggested that the first meeting of the Preparatory Committee should take place in Paris. It is further suggested that the War Crimes Tribunal should be scheduled for six months from the first meeting of the Preparatory Committee.

### Structure of Tribunal

It is recommended that there should be twelve members of the Tribunal. The twelve members should include outstanding personalities and jurists. The Preparatory Committee should consider lists of names; many of whom should be sounded by Bertrand Russell to learn of their willingness, in principle, to serve on such a Tribunal. It is suggested that the Tribunal should be convened by a small convening group consisting of such men as Bertrand Russell, Jean-Paul Sartre and Francois Mauriac. The Tribunal judges should hear all evidence, after which it is recommended that they prepare a report concerning the evidence. Those appearing before the Tribunal should include Vietnamese victims, both North and South, witnesses, journalists, scholars and scientists who are able to give evidence concerning the war crimes committed by the United States Government and its satellites in Vietnam. All proceedings are to be tape-recorded and it is recommended that a documentary film should be made by Emile de Antonio, a Director of the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, an American citizen renowned for his documentary films. The Finance Committee should create a budget and launch a world appeal for support which will be signed by the convening group. The Publicity Committee should prepare printed material concerning the forthcoming



War Crimes Tribunal and establish liaison with world news agencies.

The Tribunal should sit for twelve weeks and receive the evidence of approximately 200 witnesses and examine the exhibits, which include photographs and analyses of the chemicals and gases employed in Vietnam. It is recommended that the venue should be France, if possible. France is the Western European country from which visas can most likely be obtained for all participants. If it is not possible to hold the Tribunal in France, it is suggested that Sweden and Finland should be tried.

The Prosecutor responsible for the marshalling of all evidence should be the American lawyer, Mark Lane.

The Tribunal should appoint deputies empowered to take depositions and evidence from witnesses unable to appear before the Tribunal and to prepare such evidence for the consideration of the Tribunal. These deputies, acting for the Tribunal itself, can reduce the amount of work necessary for the individual members of the Tribunal, whose eminence may make it difficult for them to participate without cessation throughout the duration of the Tribunal hearings.



## RESOLUTION on

### BRITISH COMPLICITY IN THE WAR

The extent of the British government's complicity in the U. S. war in Vietnam is insufficiently known. It is profound and operates at many levels.

- 1) Britain has repeatedly supported U.S. apologies for the war;
- 2) Britain has supported the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam;
- 3) Britain is a principal foreign apologist for the Johnson Administration's imperialism. Britain has become more than ever before a built-in part of the American aggressive system;
- 4) Britain has been co-architect of Western imperialism in Southeast Asia by its policy in 'Malaysia' and East of Suez;
- 5) Britain has recognised the illegal and unrepresentative Saigon puppet 'government';
- 6) Britain is selling weapons to the U.S. for its war in Vietnam;
- 7) Britain has helped perpetrate the fraud of 'peace' missions and 'negotiations';
- 8) Although co-chairman of the Geneva Conference in 1954, Britain has repeatedly failed to assist the implementation of the Agreements or to prevent the U.S. wrecking them;
- 9) British officers experienced in counter-insurgency warfare are training Saigon puppet troops in 'Malaysia' with British weapons;
- 10) Britain's provision of the Thompson 'police mission' in Saigon makes every British taxpayer responsible for the slaughter of the Vietnamese people.

Whilst further British involvement in the war, which is sought by Washington, would be a yet greater crime, the extent of present British complicity is immense. The Vietnam Solidarity Campaign will combat it by every means available.



Resolution on financing the Vietnam Solidarity Campaign

The Campaign will be financed by membership fees, affiliation fees and donations. The individual membership fee will be fifteen shillings per annum. The affiliation fee of any national organisation will be a minimum of five pounds. The affiliation fee of local, district and regional groups will be decided by the National Council, as will all other matters concerning the implementation of this resolution.

*Richard Wilson*  
~~Richard Wilson~~  
*Richard Wilson*  
*Richard Wilson*

Proposed by Richard Wilson

Draft resolution of the Vietnam Solidarity Bulletin

The Vietnam Solidarity Bulletin will be the journal of the Campaign. The National Council will appoint an editorial team to be responsible for its contents. The National Council will have the responsibility of ensuring that the Vietnam Solidarity Bulletin carries out the policies of the Campaign and Conference decisions.

Proposed by Pat Jordan



100 voters

35 Bakewites

35 Tateites

30 ??

John Palmer 15

~~Ken Miller~~

~~Barbara Wilson~~

Ralph Schomman

Chris Farley

Pat Jordan

Ken Coates

~~Barbara Wilson~~

Barbara Wilson

Tony Topham

Emie Tate

Quid Hoare

~~David Hunt~~

Jim Scott 15

Ian Miller Ken's