SUBVERSIVE INVOLVEMENT IN THE ORIGIN, LEADERSHIP, AND ACTIVITIES OF THE NEW MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM AND ITS PREDECESSOR ORGANIZATIONS

STAFF STUDY
BY THE
COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL SECURITY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
NINETY-FIRST CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

(INCLUDING INDEX)

Prepared and released by the Committee on Internal Security

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(III)
The House Committee on Internal Security is a standing committee of the House of Representatives, constituted as such by the rules of the House, adopted pursuant to Article I, section 5, of the Constitution of the United States which authorizes the House to determine the rules of its proceedings.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE 91ST CONGRESS

House Resolution 7, January 3, 1969, as amended by House Resolution 89, February 18, 1969

RESOLUTION

Resolved, That the Rules of the House of Representatives of the 90th Congress, together with all applicable provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, be, and they are hereby adopted as the Rules of the House of Representatives of the 91st Congress *

** RULE X

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. There shall be elected by the House, at the commencement of each Congress’

(k) Committee on Internal Security, to consist of nine Members...

** RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES


(a) Communist and other subversive activities affecting the internal security of the United States.

(b) The Committee on Internal Security, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make investigations from time to time of (1) the extent, character, objectives, and activities within the United States of organizations or groups, whether of foreign or domestic origin, their members, agents, and affiliates, which seek to establish, or assist in the establishment of, a totalitarian dictatorship within the United States, or to overthrow or alter, or assist in the overthrow or alteration of, the form of government of the United States or of any State thereof, by force, violence, treachery, espionage, sabotage, insurrection, or any unlawful means, (2) the extent, character, objectives, and activities within the United States of organizations or groups, their members, agents, and affiliates, which incite or employ acts of force, violence, terrorism, or any unlawful means, to obstruct or oppose the lawful authority of the Government of the United States in the execution of any law or policy affecting the internal security of the United States, and (3) all other questions, including the administration and execution of any law of the United States, or any portion of law, relating to the foregoing that would aid the Congress or any committee of the House in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Internal Security shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Internal Security, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the
attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary. Subpoenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

28. To assist the House in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the House shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the House by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.
FOREWORD

During the recent hearings held by the House Committee on Internal Security on the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, a staff study of subversive involvement in the origin, leadership, and activities of the New Mobe and its predecessor groups was accepted for inclusion in the hearing record as an exhibit. This study reveals how the New Mobe has operated from its inception with significant domestic and international communist support, and it details for the interested reader "the basic pattern of communist participation that has remained a characteristic of all Mobe activity."

Because of its timeliness, as evidenced by the steady flow of requests for copies from Congressmen, private citizens, and from official agencies and because of its nature and length, the study has been printed as a separate document.

One additional aspect must be emphasized. The New Mobe is a coalition of organizations, both communist and noncommunist. Its basic organizational principle is nonexclusion. Were it not for this "umbrella" nature of New Mobe, providing association with many sincerely motivated noncommunists, the communists and other subversives within the group would have little effectiveness. All too often such "umbrella" coalitions are cynically exploited by the communists and thereby serve to promote international communism's objectives. This has traditionally been the pattern when communists have coalesced with noncommunists in united-front operations.

While the staff study focuses on subversive involvement in New Mobe, I would caution readers that mere mention of an individual or organization should not necessarily be construed as a finding of subversive intent.

Richard H. Ichord, Chairman.

June 30, 1970
The New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam is, in its own words, "a broad coalition of organizations and individuals whose purpose is to gain an immediate end to the war in Vietnam through immediate and total withdrawal of American men and materiel." The Nobe regards all United States proposals for peace in Vietnam as fraudulent, thinly veiled demands for the absolute surrender of Hanoi and the Provisional Revolutionary Government to the "fascist" forces supported by the United States in South Vietnam.

Study of official Nobe pronouncements discloses that the official stance of the coalition's leadership is militantly pro-Hanoi and anti-United States. The Mobilization's program calls for a "unilateral decision for withdrawal" by the United States, to be followed by "reparations to the Vietnamese people for the damage the United States has done to their country."

Professor Sidney H. Peck, a national co-chairman of New Nobe and a former member of the Wisconsin State Committee of the Communist Party, U.S.A., has stated:

"We want an end to the war -- a war that is a war of intervention and aggression -- and we want the complete and total withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam. If that results in a victory of the National Liberation Front, we are pleased with that result because that would in effect be the wishes of the Vietnamese people."

Another New Nobe co-chairman, Professor Douglas Dowd, has said:

"One of the tensions that we've had to work out within the New Mobilization Committee is that the people who do the organizing for this kind of thing, almost all of them, really feel that not only the war should end but that if there had to be a side in that war I think most of us feel we would be on the other side."

The New Mobilization Committee functions today as the lineal descendant of the November 8 Mobilization Committee, formed in Cleveland, Ohio, on September 10-11, 1966. At a subsequent conference in Cleveland on November 26-27, 1966, the group reconstituted itself as the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. This group, which organized mass anti-Vietnam war protests in New York and San Francisco on April 15, 1967, was cited as communist-dominated by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in its March 31, 1967, report on the Communist Origin and Manipulation of Vietnam Week.

After a May 20-21, 1967, National Anti-War Conference in Washington, D.C., the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam became known officially as the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. The primary projects organized by the National Nobe were the October 21, 1967, March on the Pentagon in Washington, D.C.; the August 1968 violent demonstrations in Chicago during the Democratic National Convention; and the January 1969 Counter-Inaugural demonstrations in Washington, also marked by violence.

The New Nobe was formally established at a national conference of anti-war groups and individuals in Cleveland, Ohio, during the weekend of July 4, 1969. This conference, hosted by the Cleveland Area Peace Action Council, a key Nobe affiliate formerly led by Peck, was attended by several hundred delegates from around the United States. A large percentage of the delegates were members of the Communist Party, U.S.A.; the Trotskyist communist Socialist Workers Party; the Young Socialist Alliance, youth and training section of the SWP; and the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, an organization controlled by the YSA.

The conference formulated a program known as the Fall Offensive, designed to serve as a focal point for groups around the nation in organizing a series of anti-Vietnam war activities culminating in mass rallies and marches in Washington and San Francisco on November 15, 1969. The Student Mobilization Committee, Young Socialist Alliance, and Socialist Workers Party played crucial roles both in setting up the New Nobe and in staging the Fall Offensive.

[Ed. note. This synopsis was introduced as Committee Exhibit No. 1 in the April 7, 1970, hearings on the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam.]
VIII

In addition, as shown by original documents disseminated by such international communist "peace" organizations as the Stockholm Conference on Vietnam and the World Peace Assembly, both projects of the Soviet-controlled World Peace Council, as well as by official statements made by communist officials and organizations in Vietnam, the New Mobilization Committee has operated from its inception with significant international communist support.

In recent months, activities of the New Mobilization Committee have taken on a broader complexion. Instead of the mass marches favored by the Trotskyists, led by the SWP and YSA, the Mobe has shifted its emphasis to more localized activities such as demonstrations at Selective Service offices during March and at Internal Revenue Service offices across the country on April 15, 1970. The Trotskyists see this change in emphasis as a diminution of the Mobe's effectiveness, which, they feel, can be maintained only by consistently calling for and organizing mass national mobilizations against the war and for the withdrawal of American troops.

Despite this, however, SWP and YSA leaders have remained among the active participants in the Mobe's activities; and, as in the past, the YSA-controlled Student Mobilization Committee is rendering full support and providing crucial organizing abilities for the Mobe's program.

Two of the chief participants in the New Mobe coalition are the Student Mobe and the Vietnam Moratorium Committee. The latter group is an organization which, while continuing to support Mobe activities nationwide, has also branched out into more specifically political activity. The Mobe sees the different emphases of these organizations as complementary rather than competitive. An information sheet circulated prior to the November 15 demonstrations stated:

The leadership of the three groups sees the activities of the others as complimentary [sic] to its own. In other words, the activities of one organization is [sic] in no way seen as contradictory to the others, neither are the activities 'competitive.' Clearly, there is a need for viable anti-war activity moving forward on various levels and under various operating procedures. Thus, the Vietnam Moratorium Committee organizes on the local level for strictly local activity; the New Mobilization Committee organizes to bring people to Washington on specific days; and the Student Mobilization Committee organizes students on campuses for activities there and for the Washington March.

Though some of the emphases have changed, as noted above, this description of the interrelationship among the three primary organizations remains generally accurate.

Some of the New Mobe's primary affiliates, which in turn function as major regional coalitions of local anti-war groups, are:

1. the Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee, New York Mobe office led by David Dellinger, a national co-chairman of Mobe and identified non-Soviet communist;
2. the Chicago Peace Council, headed by Sylvia Kushner, a member of the Communist Party, U.S.A.;
3. the Peace Action Council of Southern California, a Los Angeles-based group led by former Southern California District CPUSA official Irving Suyhoff;
4. the New Mobilization Committee (West), headquartered in San Francisco and led by Terence Hallinan, a leader in the CPUSA-controlled W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America and brother of CPUSA official Matthew Hallinan; Professor Donald Kalish, "who is self-admittedly far to the left of the Communist Party; and Dr. Carleton Goodlett, a member of the Presidency of the Soviet-controlled World Peace Council;
5. the Bay Area Peace Action Council, formerly G.I. Civilian Alliance for Peace, also headquartered in San Francisco, and led by people close to the SWP and YSA;
6. the Cleveland Area Peace Action Council; and
7. the Detroit Coalition to End the War Now, an organization under SWP influence, led primarily by members and consistent supporters of the SWP and its front organizations.

One of the chief organizational tenants to which the Mobe's leadership has adhered is that of nonexclusion. This principle, which has remained fundamental to Mobe thinking since the founding of Mobe's first predecessor in September, 1966, means simply that communists and non-communists must be welcomed into the coalition.
on an equal footing, the goal of the policy being the creation of the broadest possible united front of the left against the war in Vietnam. Thus, although a number of pacifist and other groups have been involved in Mobe activities, so also have the following:

1. the Communist Party, U.S.A.;
2. the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America, official CPUSA youth front until the founding of the Young Workers Liberation League in Chicago during February 1970;
3. the Socialist Workers Party, largest and oldest Trotskyist communist group in the United States;
4. the Young Socialist Alliance, youth and training section of the SWP;
5. the Student Mobilization Committee, controlled by members of the YSA;
6. the Workers World Party, a dissident Trotskyist group formed in 1959 by former members of the SWP;
7. Youth Against War and Fascism, youth arm of the WWP;
8. the American Servicemen's Union, founded and led by Andrew Stapp, a member of Youth Against War and Fascism;
9. the GI-Civilian Alliance for Peace, an organization led principally by members of the SWP, YSA, and SMC;
10. the Committee of Returned Volunteers, an organization of former Peace Corps workers who support an American defeat and communist victory in Vietnam;
11. the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, which has long been under the control of identified members of the CPUSA and which has participated actively in West Coast Mobe affairs;
12. Women Strike for Peace, a pro-Hanoi organization characterized by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1967 as one "which, since it was first formed in the fall of 1961, has enjoyed the complete support of the Communist Party;"
13. the Black Panther Party, a militant, violence-oriented revolutionary group;
14. Students for a Democratic Society, particularly the Worker-Student Alliance and Revolutionary Youth Movement II factions; and

The national leadership of the New Mobilization Committee includes several key activists who have been shown either by public source data or by committee investigation to be or have been members of such diverse communist groups as the Communist Party, U.S.A.; W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America; Labor Youth League; Revolutionary Workers League; Socialist Workers Party; Young Socialist Alliance; and Student Mobilization Committee. (See first attached chart.)

The first chart also includes David Dellinger, one of the most important and influential Mobe leaders and a man who has proclaimed himself to be a non-Soviet type communist, and Otto Nathan, New Mobe steering committee member who has been identified as having been a member of the Communist Party of Germany and who refused to tell the House Committee on Un-American Activities in 1956 whether he was then or had ever been a member of the Communist Party.

Not included on the chart are Mobe co-chairman and steering committee member Donald Kalish, who has described himself as being far to the left of the Communist Party, and Irving Beinin, Mobe steering committee member and staff employee of the self-described "independent radical newsweekly" Guardian.

The second chart shows the major recent contacts of Mobe leaders with international communist front organizations and conferences, as well as participation in meetings with representatives of the communist North Vietnamese and National Liberation Front.

The third chart shows some of the New Mobilization Committee's major affiliated groups, especially those organizations which serve as regional and local co-ordinating agencies in the same manner in which the Mobe functions on a national level.
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1. CP = Communist Party
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3. LYL = Labor Youth League
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7. SMC = Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam
8. NMC = New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam
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Note: Abbreviations used in this chart are as follows:

1. NMC - New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam
2. Hemis. Conf. - Hemispheric Conference to End the Vietnam War, Montreal, Canada, November 28-December 1, 1968
5. CW - Canadian Voice of Women meeting with representatives of North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front, Canada, July 7, 1969
6. Stock. Conf. TLC - Stockholm Conference on Vietnam International Liaison Committee meeting, October 11-12, 1969
7. WPC Africa - World Peace Council meeting in Africa, January 1970, at which the February 7-8, 1970, WPC meeting in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, was initiated by Carleton Goodlett and Irving Saroff
8. Quebec - meeting with representatives of North Vietnam, the NLF, and various peace groups, Quebec, Canada, January 31, 1970
9. WPC BC - World Peace Council meeting, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, February 7-8, 1970
Relationship of New Mobilization Committee to selected key affiliates, including Vietnam Moratorium Committee, Student Mobilization Committee (together with current regional SMC offices), and major affiliated regional coalition groups.

NEW MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE

PEACE ACTION COUNCIL OF SOUTHERN CALIF. Los Angeles

BAY AREA PEACE ACTION COUNCIL S.F.

NEW MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE WEST S.F.

VIETNAM MORATORIUM COMMITTEE Wash., D.C.

STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE Wash. D.C.

DETROIT AREA PEACE ACTION COUNCIL

CLEVELAND AREA PEACE ACTION COUNCIL

CHICAGO PEACE COUNCIL

FIFTH AVENUE VIETNAM PEACE PARADE COMMITTEE New York

STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE REGIONAL OFFICES

NEW ENGLAND Cambridge, Mass.

NEW YORK Phila., Pa.

MID- ATLANTIC

WASH. D.C.

SOUTHEAST Atlanta, Ga.

MIDWEST Chicago Detroit Cleveland

SOUTHWEST Austin, Texas

NORTH CALIF. S.F.

SOUTH CALIF. L.A.

MOUNTAIN Boulder, Colo.

NORTHWEST Seattle, Wash.
November 8 Mobilization Committee

The November 8 Mobilization Committee was established at the National Leadership Conference of anti-war activists in Cleveland, Ohio, on September 10-11, 1966. This conference was of pivotal importance for two reasons: (1) it represented a resurgence of the united front coalition strategy within the "peace" movement, and (2) it established the basic pattern of communist participation that has remained a characteristic of all node activity.

The official proceedings of the conference reflect that the idea for the gathering originated with the University Circle Teach-In Committee, a Cleveland anti-war group, and its chairman, Professor Sidney M. Peck. Peck, who played a key role during and after the conference, is a former member of the Wisconsin State Committee of the Communist Party, U.S.A., and has a sustained record of affiliations with communist and communist-front organizations.

The conference was attended by approximately 150 delegates and observers from around the country, including the following:

(1) Sholem Labovitz, representative of Veterans for Peace in Vietnam, a group founded in Chicago in 1966 by veteran Communist Party member Leroy Wolins;9
(2) Eric Reinhart, member of the University Circle Teach-In Committee, former member of the CPUSA, and more recently an active member of the Trotskyist communist Socialist Workers Party;10
(3) Irving Beinin, representative of the Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee and staff employee of the self-described "independent radical newsmagazine" Guardian;11
(4) Sidney Lane, leader in the Chicago Peace Council and one-time leader of the Revolutionary Workers League, cited as subversive and communist by the Attorney General of the United States;12
(5) James West, an Illinois member of the CPUSA;13
(6) Jack Spiegel, a leader in the Chicago Peace Council who has been identified as a member of the CPUSA;14
(7) A. J. Muste, described by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover as a man "who has long fronted for Communists";9
(8) Danny Luce, member of Youth Against War and Fascism, youth arm of the dissident Trotskyist Workers World Party;10
(9) Anthony Seiden, member of YAWF;11
(10) Otto Nathan, representative of the Fifth Avenue Peace Parade Committee and an identified communist;22
(11) Joel Myers, member of YAWF;13
(12) Robert Greenblatt, an open supporter of the Viet Cong;13
(13) Hugh Fowler, leader in the W.E.B. Dubois Clubs of America, official youth front for the CPUSA until its recent merger into the Young Workers Liberation League, founded in February 1970 as a youth organization of the CPUSA;15
(14) Mike Stein, New York member of the CPUSA;16
(15) Sid Stapleton, member of the SWP;17
(16) Fred Halstead, staff employee of the Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee and a prominent member of the SWP;18
(17) Gus Horowitz, well-known member of the SWP;19
(18) Larry Seigle, prominent member of the Young Socialist Alliance, youth and training section of the SWP;20
(19) Danny Rosenstock, member of the YSA;21
(20) Peter Bach, member of the SWP;22
(21) Richard Lesnick, member of both the CPUSA and YSA;23
(22) Robin Haigis, member of the YSA;24
(23) David Walp, member of the SWP and YSA;25
(24) Lynn Henderson, representative of the Chicago Peace Council and member of the SWP;26
(25) [End note. This study was introduced as Committee Exhibit No. 3 in the June 9, 1970, hearings on the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam]
(25) Marcia Sweetenham, member of the SWP and YSA; 27
(26) Linda Shepherd, member of the SWP; 28
(27) Rachel Foyne, writer for The Militant, official SWP newspaper; 29
(28) Douglas Jenness, member of both the SWP and YSA; 30
(29) Jack Barnes, member of the SWP; 31
(30) Lew Jones, member of the SWP and YSA; 32
(31) Frank Buzek, leader of the National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam, participant in meetings of the Dubois Clubs, and son of a deceased member of the CPUSA; 33
(32) David Frankel, Queens College SDS 34
(33) Charlie Holduc, member of the YSA; 35
(34) Harry Ring, prominent SWP leader; 36
(35) Joe Henry, member of the YSA; 37
(36) Warren Jasmin, member of the YSA; 38
(37) Thomas Dennis, CPUSA member from Detroit; 39
(38) Evelyn Kirsch, YSA member from Detroit; 40
(39) Barbara Gregorich, writer for The Militant; 41
(40) John McCann, member of the YSA; 42
(41) Carol Robinson, member of the SWP; 43
(42) Tom Ball, member of SDS from Phoebe, New York; 44
(43) Jim Xanton, SDS member from Michigan; 45
(44) Pete Broad, SDS member from Macmillan College; 46
(45) Sidney Peck, former member of the Wisconsin State Committee of the CPUSA; 47
(46) Walter Kos, member of the YSA; 48
(47) Robert Hill, an organizer for the SWP; 49
(48) Elaine Nelles, YSA member from Boston; 50
(49) Jeff Powers, YSA member from Ann Arbor; 51
(50) Edward Neisley, member of the YSA; 52
(51) Ben Friedlander, who has been identified as a member of the CPUSA; 53
(52) Sylvia Kushner, key leader in the Chicago Peace Council and identified member of the CPUSA. 54

Thus, of those registered for the conference to establish the organization that eventually evolved into the New Mobilization Committee, at least nine have been identified as members of the Communist Party, U.S.A., or its former youth arm, the Dubois Clubs, while no fewer than 20 have been identified as members of the Socialist Workers Party or its youth front, the Young Socialist Alliance.

Promotional literature circulated by the November 8 Mobilization Committee identified 34 people as members of the committee, including the following: 55

(1) Robert Greimeltz;
(2) Sidney Peck;
(3) Otto Nathan;
(4) Carl Oglesby, former president of SDS; 56
(5) Jack Spiegel;
(6) Herbert Aptheker, CPUSA theoretician and director of the American Institute for Marxist Studies, a CPUSA front; 57
(7) Richard Leeman;
(8) Franklin Alexander, chairman of the CPUSA’s W.E.B. Dubois Clubs of America; 58
(9) Fred Malzberg;
(10) Lew Jonas;
(11) Sue Horowitz;
(12) Deirdre Grimald, a key activist in Youth Against War and Fascism. 59

Most of the remaining committee members were people with records of affiliation with communist groups and causes. In addition, the National Board of the Communist Party, U.S.A., agreed to cooperate fully with the committee in planning its projected mass mobilizations against the Vietnam War throughout the United States on November 8-9, 1966. 60

One of the largest of these demonstrations was a November 8 rally in New York City. Among the participants — estimated to be as many as 20,000 — were numerous members of the Communist Party, U.S.A., the Socialist Workers Party, and the Workers World Party. Signs carried during the rally included ones declaring: ‘Defeat the U.S. Imperialists — Victory for NLF.’ 61
On November 26-27, 1966, the November 6 Mobilization Committee held another conference in Cleveland. Of the 117 persons registered for this gathering, 75 were members of the Socialist Workers Party or its youth arm, the Young Socialist Alliance. Arnold Johnson and James West represented the Communist Party, and the DuBois Clubs were represented by their executive secretary, Hugh Fowler.

* * *

SPRING MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

The conference resolved to reconstitute itself as the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam and to concentrate on organizing mass protests against the Vietnam war on April 15, 1967. Among the 40 people who were listed as sponsors on the text of the resolution as passed by the conference were:

(1) Robert Greenblatt;
(2) Sidney Peace;
(3) Otto Nathan;
(4) Frank Enapak;
(5) Gus Horowitz;
(6) Kipp Dawson, a member of the SWP and YSA;
(7) Carl Uglyshy;
(8) Jack Spiegel;
(9) Sidney Levens;
(10) Fred Halstead;
(11) Paul Booth, a former national secretary of SDS;
(12) Hugh Fowler;
(13) A. J. Muste;
(14) Lew Jones;
(15) Stokely Carmichael, chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and one of the key architects of the alliance between SNCC and the Movement for Puerto Rican Independence; one of the three leading pro-Communist organizations of Puerto Rico;
(16) Arnold Johnson;
(17) David Griswold.

On November 27, 1966, the temporary steering committee for the Spring Mobilization met in Cleveland. The official minutes list 19 people as present. Of this number, six were members of the Socialist Workers Party or Young Socialist Alliance: Peter Bach, Kipp Dawson, Fred Halstead, Gus Horowitz, Lew Jones, and Robin Haibel. Also present were identified CPUSA member Jack Spiegel, identified communist Otto Nathan, DuBois Clubs leader Hugh Fowler, former CPUSA member Sidney Peace, and CPUSA official Arnold Johnson, in addition to Joan Levinson, a New Yorker who has spoken before a convention of the DuBois Clubs and who has served as an official of the Freedom and Peace Party of New York State.

The above list of active participants in People's World affairs points to one of the cardinal principles observed from the first by the People's World: the principle of nonexclusion. Among the People's World leadership, A. J. Muste, who served as chairman until his death in 1967, was perhaps most forceful in arguing for non-exclusion, which meant simply that communists were to be welcomed into the coalition on an equal basis with non-communists. Muste emphasized repeatedly that anti-communism should never in any sense become a part of the People's World doctrine or practice. The principle of nonexclusion has generally been observed down to the present time, although there have been occasional and bitter factional fights within this coalition, especially between the Trotskyists and the Communist Party and its allies. The essence of the People's World spirit is to bring all forces of the working class together in the fight against the Vietnam war, the imperialist war in general, and the capitalist system in particular.
The united front character of the coalition remained evident in the roster of officers chosen for the Spring Mobilization Committee. Maste was named chairman. Vice-chairman included non-Soviet communist and Viet Cong supporter Dave Dallinger; Viet Cong supporter Robert Greenblatt; Sidney Peck; Edward Keating, publisher of the pro-Hanoi magazine Harpers; Cleveland Robinson, a New York labor leader and supporter of numerous CPUSA fronts and causes; and Dagmar Wilson, founder of Women Strike for Peace and an open advocate of the communist North Vietnamese cause who has traveled to North Vietnam. West coast executive director was Kipp Dawson, a member of the SWP and YSA.69

In California, Asher Harer, an SWP leader, was active in staff work, while his daughter Kathie, a member of the YSA, was in charge of organizing Bay Area high school support.70 Robert Himmel, an SWP organizer, was in charge of the arrangements for the San Francisco activities in Kezar Stadium. Another active participant in west coast preparations for April 15 was CPUSA functionary Don Hammerquist.71

In Ohio, regional coordinator was former CPUSA member Sidney Peck.72 In Chicago, CPUSA member and Chicago Peace Council leader Sylvia Kushner was in charge of train arrangements.73 In New York City, one of the full-time staff workers was Mike Jarvis; a self-professed member of the DuBois Clubs.74

In New York, black participation in the April 15 march was organized partly by two groups: the Black United Action Front, one of whose officers was well-known SWP activist Paul Boute1le, and Blacks Against Negative Dying, founded and led by YAWF activist Edward Oquendo. Boute1le was prominent in New York organizing for the march among members of the black community.75

Some organizations which formally endorsed and/or actually participated in activities of the Spring Mobilization Committee are listed below:76

2. W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America, official CPUSA youth front;
3. Socialist Workers Party;
4. Young Socialist Alliance, SWP youth front;
5. Youth Against War and Fascism, youth arm of the Workers World Party;
6. Veterans for Peace in Vietnam, led by identified CPUSA member Larcy Velas;
7. National Lawyers Guild, CPUSA legal front organization;
8. International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, which has long been under the control of identified members of the CPUSA;
9. Women Strike for Peace, a group infiltrated by members of the CPUSA and characterized by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as an organization which, since it was first formed in the fall of 1964, has enjoyed the complete support of the Communist Party;77
10. Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights, a CPUSA front;
11. Peace Action Council of Southern California, an organization led by tryning Sapoff, who has been identified as a member of the CPUSA;
12. Los Angeles Committee to End the War in Vietnam, a group under SWP influence;
13. Revolutionary Contingent, a New York group which supports victory for the Viet Cong;
14. Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee, New York group formed by non-Soviet communist Dave Dallinger;
15. Fort Hood Three Defense Committee, a united front group which includes communists among its leadership;
16. Americans for HLP Victory, a California group;
17. SDS National Council;
18. SDS Midwestern Region Conference;
19. John·Hopkins SDS, Baltimore, Maryland;
20. Baltimore Spartacist League, a dissident Trotskyist communist group;
22. Freedom Socialist Party, a Washington State group allied with the Spartacist League;
23. Trade Unions for Peace, an organization set up by the CPUSA.

With the exception of the Spring Mobilization, the key group in organizing the April 1967 anti-Vietnam war activities was the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam.
Formed at a conference in Chicago during December 1966, Student Mobs has from its inception been dominated by communists, a fact thoroughly documented by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in its March 31, 1967, report on Communist Origin and Manipulation of Vietnam Week. The committee also detailed the communist domination of Spring Mobs and found formally that communists were playing "dominant roles" in both organizations.

The idea for the December 1966 conference had first been proposed by self-professed CPUSA member Bettina Aptheker, but members of the SFW and YSA quickly became active in Student Mobs affairs. In 1966, after a bitter factional dispute between the SFW and forces led by the CPUSA, the Student Mobilization Committee fell -- and has remained -- under the complete control of the YSA.

Besides playing a key role in the organization and execution of the April 1967 actions, Student Mobs has collaborated closely with the Spring, National, and New Mobilization committees in every mass anti-Vietnam war demonstration down to the present time. The Student Mobilization Committee remains today the most active and potent national organization in the coalition which makes up the New Mobe.

Support for the Spring Mobilization came also from a wide variety of individuals, both communist and non-communist, including the following:

The People's World, official Communist Party west coast newspaper, thus was able to state in its issue for January 21, 1967: "National sponsors of the action indicate possibilities of unprecedented breadth."

An estimated 100,000 to 125,000 people participated in the New York march and rally on April 15, 1967. Speakers included Stokely Carmichael, Nick Eagleson, William F. Pepper of the KNPI, and Pedro Juan Ramos of the Movement for Puerto Rican Independence. Chairman of the rally were non-Soviet communist Dave Dellinger and Dr. Benjamin Spock, prominent anti-Vietnam war activist and supporter of the communist-controlled National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, and the National Action Committee. "Singers who appeared in New York included identified Communist Party member Pete Seeger."

Dignitaries listed as attending included identified communist Otto Nathan, identified Communist Party member Eugene Pauling, identified Communist Party member David Livingston, former CPUSA Wisconsin State Committee member Sidney N. Peck, and North Vietnamese supporter and CPUSA founder Dagmar Wilson. The San Francisco rally, attended by an estimated 40,000 to 50,000 people, was entertained by, among others, identified Communist Party member Malvina Reynolds. Speakers included Eldridge Cleaver, who accused the United States of murder and genocide in Vietnam; CSP activist Kip Hammon; and Grace Morris Newman, sister of DuBois Club member Dennis More of the Fort Hood Three. Mrs. Newman has traveled to North Vietnam and is an open supporter of the North Vietnamese communist cause.


Financial support for the mobilization came from a variety of sources. A west coast financial report for the period January 1 through February 2, 1967, acknowledged a loan of $100 from the San Francisco State College Vietnam Day Committee; and a west coast progress report dated February 15, 1967, made special mention of contributions from identified Communist Party member Benjamin Dreyfus ($25) and from California Communist Party leader Albert J. Minta ($100).

The consistently anti-United States and pro-Hanoi stance of the Kobe and its key leadership was a prime cause of difficulty within some sections of the anti-Vietnam war movement. On March 16, 1967, the National Action Committee of
the Young People's Socialist League, youth group of the Socialist Party, declared in a resolution:135

"We do not support the "Spring Mobilization to End the War in Vietnam," since this effort is a continuation of the kind of united-frontism that clouds the real issues and confuses the American people about what the peace movement stands for. Political differences are anathematized under an amorphous slogan, with the result that supporters of a Vietcong military victory are lumped in with some who sincerely hope to make a contribution to peace.

The last "Call" of the Spring Mobilization Committee ** * * * * * * * *  makes no demands on the Communists, as well as the United States, to de-escalate and end the war. Such one-sided demands ** * * can only alienate Americans and cause them to wonder if the peace movement is against the war, or merely against the American side in the war. Anti-Americanism alone may appeal to simple minds, but will only discredit the legitimate peace movement. * * * *

Another statement announcing a refusal to participate in the April 15 Mobilization, again because of the Mobe's one-sided emphasis on alleged American responsibility for the Vietnam war, was issued on April 12, 1967, by the executive board of the Northern California region of the National Committee for a Safe Nuclear Policy.136

Foreign communist endorsements for the Mobilization came from the Vietnam Peace Committee, a North Vietnamese group, and from North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong, who hailed the movement "to demand United States Government stop war of aggression in Vietnam and bring American troops home." A February 19, 1967, article in the official North Vietnamese government newspaper Thanh Dan also hailed the mounting struggle of the entire people of the United States of America against Johnson's aggressive war in Vietnam.137

During the weekend of May 20-21, 1967, the Spring Mobilization Committee held a National Anti-War Conference in Washington, D.C. Of the more than 700 people who registered for the conference, over 300 were members of the Communist Party, W.B.B. DeBols Club of America, Socialist Workers Party, Young Socialist Alliance, or Youth Against War and Fascism. CPUSA and SWP officials participated in a series of workshops, one of which was devoted to fundraising and conducted by inactive CPUSA National Committee member Hunter Pitts O'Dell.138

The conference ended by calling for a massive march on Washington on October 21, 1967. This project had also been proposed and endorsed by a Chicago conference of the Student Mobilization Committee the previous weekend, May 13-14. The Student Mobe session had been attended by some 500 delegates, many of them members of the CPUSA, DeBols Club, SWP, IFA, and Students for a Democratic Society.139

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NATIONAL MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

The leadership of the Mobilization, known subsequent to the May meeting as the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, remained united front in character. Non-Dovist communist Dave Dellinger continued as chairman. Co-chairmen included Greenblatt, Peck, Kallial, Ewanoff, Laks, and Dagmar Wilson. Also listed as co-chairmen were John Wilson, a member of the SNCC Central Committee and leader in the National Black Anti-War, Anti-Draft Union, an offshoot of the Student Mobilization Committee, and Lincoln Lynch, an official in the Congress of Racial Equality, sponsor of "a testimonial dinner in behalf of CPUSA Leader William L. Patterson, 'and supporter of the Freedom and Peace Party.140

National coordinator was Robert Greenblatt, with Jerry Rubin and NABADU leader John Wilson, serving as project directors. SWP member Peter Buch was listed as part of the staff of Mobilizer, the Mobe's official voice. CPUSA functionaries active in planning for October included Léroy Weins, leader of Veterans for Peace in Vietnam, and Sylvia Kushner, guiding influence in the Chicago Peace Council.141

Medical arrangements for the projected demonstrations were to be handled by the Medical Committee for Human Rights, one of the top leaders of which, Dr. Quentin Young of Chicago, appeared in October 1968 before the House Committee on
Un-American Activities and refused to answer all questions pertaining to Communist Party membership.

Legal arrangements were partly to be handled by the communist-controlled Emergency Civil Liberties Committee and by the Law Center for Constitutional Rights, represented by such attorneys as William M. Kunstler and Arthur Kinoy, both active in the ECLC and National Lawyers Guild, and Morton Stavis, a National Lawyers Guild attorney and identified member of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

Again, a crucially important role in organizing for the October protests was played by the communist-dominated Student Mobilization Committee, which actively promoted participation by groups and individuals across the United States. In Chicago, Student Mob organized and sponsored participation by Chicagoans in collaboration with the Chicago Peace Council, a number of whose most influential figures are identified members of the Communist Party.

Other organizations which contributed actively in organizing support for and participation in the Washington action included:

1. the Communist Party, U.S.A., which marched under its own banner under the leadership of such top Party officials as Arnold Johnson, chairman of the Peace Commission, Michael Zagarrell, chairman of the National Youth Commission, and James Jackson, chairman of the International Affairs Commission;
2. the Socialist Workers Party;
3. the Socialist Alliance;
4. the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America;
5. Youth Against War and Fascism;
6. Students for a Democratic Society;
7. the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee;
8. the Black Panther Party;
9. Women Strike for Peace, founded by Dagmar Wilson, Mob leader and open supporter of the North Vietnamese communists;
10. the Peaceful Labor Party;
11. the Chicago Area Draft Resisters (CADRE), an organization which has recently emerged as a supporter of the Black Panther Party.
12. the U.S. Committee to Aid the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam;
13. the Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee;
14. Veterans for Peace in Vietnam;
15. the National Conference for New Politics;
16. the Spartacist League;
17. Trade Unionists for Peace;
18. the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, a CPUSA front.

The demonstrations on October 21, 1967, included a rally at the Lincoln Memorial and civil disobedience at the Pentagon, an attempt to gain entrance to the building in order to "confront the warmakers" and "disrupt the war machine." In the course of these demonstrations, in which an estimated 30,000 to 60,000 people took part, more than 600 people were arrested. Afterwards, Dellinger hailed the demonstrations and the arrests as a great victory which signalled the birth of a new, more militant movement.

Speakers at the Lincoln Memorial rally included:

1. David Dellinger, Mob leader and supporter of the Viet Cong who has travelled extensively to communist countries to consult with foreign communist leaders;
2. Dr. Benjamin Spock, supporter of several communist fronts;
3. Dagmar Wilson, Mob leader; co-chairman;
4. Ossie Davis, supporter of numerous Communist Party fronts and causes;
5. John Wilson, who called for a moment of silence in memory of Latin American Communist revolutionary Che Guevara;
6. Linda Morse, head of the Student Mobilization Committee;
7. Fred Davis, SDS representative;
8. Lincoln Lynch, who called on American soldiers in Vietnam to "lay down their arms by the thousands and come on home and fight."
During the demonstration activity, Negro participants were urged to break off from the main line of march and proceed to a separate area to hold their own rally. Some 300 did so and heard speeches by leaders of SNCC, a Black Nationalist group known as the Mau Mau, and the Pro-Chinese Marxist-Leninist organization known as RAM (Revolutionary Action Movement), then being led from exile in Red China by Robert F. Williams.152

International communist support for the October 21 Mobilization project was substantial. The Hungarian Peace Council in Budapest announced a Vietnam Week for October 15-21, 1967. Demonstrations of support were held in various cities around the world, including Moscow, Tokyo, Stockholm, Paris, and Munich, in addition to at least five major cities in Canada.193

James Bevel, national director of the Mobilization and a supporter of many communist fronts and causes, including a fund appeal and court action in behalf of the OGUSA's Rubbins Clubs, attended the Stockholm World Conference on Vietnam, July 6-9, 1967, and reported strong support for representatives of the American peace movement at the conference. One of the resolutions passed by the conference, which was organized primarily by the World Peace Council, Soviet-controlled international communist "peace" front, stated: "The organizations and groups working for peace in Vietnam should mark October 21...by demonstrations in many countries and towns."154

In Vietnam, the National Liberation Front on October 16, 1967, established the South Vietnamese People's Committee for Solidarity with the American People. One of the new group's messages as broadcast from Hanoi urged the American people "to step up the struggle to demand an end to the U.S. aggression in South Vietnam." Another message from the Solidarity Committee, also broadcast from Hanoi, declared:155

"...We highly value the American people's movement against the U.S. war in Vietnam and regard this movement as a just and valiant action. May the Oct. 21 struggle mark a new development in the American people's movement for an end of the U.S. war in Vietnam. We wish you brilliant success."

North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong declared in a message to the Mobilization Committee: "The Vietnamese people thank their friends in America and wish them great success in their mounting movement."156

During 1968, the major project of the National Mobilization Committee was the organizing of massive and disruptive demonstrations in Chicago during the August 1968 Democratic National Convention. These demonstrations, with their resultant violence, were examined in detail during hearings by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in October and December. In the course of these hearings, evidence was introduced which revealed extensive participation by communists in the planning and execution of the demonstrations. Evidence introduced also documented the extensive contact maintained by Nobe leaders with foreign communist leaders and powers.

Organizations which participated in the planning and execution of the demonstrations during the Democratic National Convention in collaboration with the National Mobilization Committee included:197

(1) the Student Mobilization Committee;
(2) the Black Panther Party;
(3) the Cleveland Area Peace Action Council, major Nobe regional affiliate;
(4) the Chicago Area Draft Resisters;
(5) the Chicago Peace Council, which functioned as one of the primary forces in organizing the protests;
(6) the Coalition for an Anti-Imperialist Movement (CO-AIM), a cooperative effort of Youth Against War and Fascism and the U.S. Committee to Aid the NLF;
(7) the Communist Party, U.S.A.
(8) the Dow Action Committee, a California group influenced by the Socialist Workers Party;
(9) the Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee, a key Nobe affiliate in New York City;
(10) the Guardian.
the Medical Committee for Human Rights, which served as the primary organizer of medical teams in anticipation of violence during the demonstrations;

the Movement for a Democratic Society, an affiliate of SDS;

the National Black Anti-War, Anti-Draft Union, an offshoot of the Student Mobilization Committee;

the National Conference for New Politics;

the New University Conference, an SDS-oriented academic group;

the Progressive Labor Party;

the Radical Organizing Committees, formed by Communist Party and other non-Trotskyist members of the Student Mobilization Committee after the June 1968 takeover of the SMC by members of the Young Socialist Alliance and Socialist Workers Party;

Rumparts, the pro-Hand, pro-Castro west coast magazine which published a daily newspaper during the demonstrations, which newspaper was published with gratefully-acknowledged assistance from identified Communist Party member David Carter;

the Socialist Workers Party;

the Southern Conference Educational Fund, led by Carl and Anne Branden, identified members of the Communist Party, U.S.A.;

Students for a Democratic Society;

Summer of Support, a project of the National Mobs;

Veterans for Peace in Vietnam;

the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America;

Women Strike for Peace;

the Young Socialist Alliance;

the Workers World Party, a dissident Trotskyist group.

When an office was established in Chicago to serve as a center for the organizing effort, the Communist Party, U.S.A., indicated its willingness to supply funds for this effort. The party further intended to defray the expenses of Negro representatives so that they might travel to Chicago to attend planning sessions.

One of the earliest major planning sessions was held on January 26, 1968, in the New York City offices of the National Lawyers Guild, a Communist Party legal front organization. Present at this session, which was called to “discuss the establishment of a nationwide legal defense apparatus” to deal with the projected legal problems arising from the convention protest, were such activists as Bernadine Dohrn, at that time associated with the NLG; Lee Webb, currently associated with the Guardian; Ken Cloke, a top Lawyers Guild functionary; Tom Hayden, a founder of SDS, frequent traveler to communist countries, and open supporter of the Viet Cong; and Jonathan Lubell, National Lawyers Guild attorney and identified member of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

On February 11, 1968, another planning meeting was held, this time in Chicago. At this session, there were 34 people in attendance, among them:

1. Kendra Alexander, active member of the CPUSA’s W.E.B. DuBois Club of America and wife of DuBois Club leader and identified Communist Party member Franklin Alexander;

2. Carollyn Black, DuBois Clubs;

3. Greg Calvert, SDS;

4. Renzie Davis, supporter of the Viet Cong and assistant director, with Tom Hayden, for the convention protests;

5. David Dellinger, Mobe chairman and non-Soviet communist;

6. Earl Durham, member, CPUSA National Committee;

7. Robert Greenhull, Viet Cong supporter and Mobe coordinator;

8. Fred Halstead, Socialist Workers Party;


10. Tom Hayden, Viet Cong supporter and Mobe project director;

11. Sid Long, National Mobe;

12. Lincoln Lynch, CORE leader;

13. Charlene Mitchell, member, CPUSA National Committee;

14. Sue Munaker, Mobe employee who was a participant in a Stockholm meeting of American peace activists with NLF, North Vietnamese, and South Vietnamese representatives under the auspices of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, an international Soviet-controlled communist front group;

15. Sidney Peck, former member, Wisconsin State Committee, CPUSA;
James Rollins, a leader in the National Conference for New Politics and supporter of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs;[16]

Jack Spiegel, representative of the Chicago Peace Council and an identified member of the Communist Party;[17]

Dagmar Wilson, founder, Women Strike for Peace.[18]

The meeting was chaired by Rennie Davis and Carlos Russell, the latter a prominent activist within the NCNP Black Caucus and a known supporter of the Communist Party-controlled W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America.[19]

During the meeting, Lynch asked: "How are we going to discredit [Chicago Mayor Richard J.] Daley and show him to be a liar? How will we present challenges to the Convention?" Halstead advocated demonstrations even without official permission from the authorities: "We should have a demonstration in Chicago whether or not it is allowed by the city. We should definitely go ahead with an action." And Hamerquist stated:

** What we must do is make concrete demands on the Convention which the Convention cannot respond to. Our confrontation must be political in the sense of winning people away from the Democratic Party. The organisation that develops around this activity should emphasize local organizing and political education. It should develop an alternative ideology and real leadership for the left in the country.

Identified CPUSA member and Chicago Peace Council representative Jack Spiegel forewarned clearly that violence would develop:

We can't call 200,000 people to Chicago and then disassociate ourselves from violence. Disruption and violence will occur. It's going to happen and we'll have to deal with that fact.

On March 22-23, 1968, a planning conference was held at Camp Ravenswood outside Chicago. Sponsors included several people who serve currently as leaders in New Hope: Sidney Peck, Al Evanoff, Sid Lens, and Cora Weiss, a New York Woman Strike for Peace leader who has traveled to North Vietnam. Other sponsors included Carl Davidson, one-time leader in SDS and currently a writer for the Guardian; Vernon Grizzard, a former vice-president of SDS; Linda Morse of the Student Mobilization Committee; William Pepper of the NCNP; Dagmar Wilson; and identified CPUSA member Dr. Quentin Young of the Medical Committee for Human Rights.[20]

The temporary administrative committee for the conference consisted of the following: Rennie Davis, Dave Dellinger, Tom Hayden, Bob Greenblatt, and Sue Munker. A press release dated March 25 and issued by Rennie Davis from the Chicago office claimed that around 250 people attended the meeting.

A separate meeting was held nearby at the same time, attended by black activists who had determined to assist in "creating a parallel organisational structure in which black and white people operate from a basis of separate and equal strength." The letter promoting attendance at this session was signed by six activists, among them Kendra Alexander, Lincoln Lynch, John Wilson, and Carlos Russell.[21]

The conference "affirmed its intention to hold demonstrations at the time of the Democratic National Convention." The program and purpose of the effort was stated as follows:

** The strategy developed by the Conference will be to underscore through action organization the real issues this country must face. These issues are the immediate withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam, the right of the Vietnamese people to national independence and self-determination, the end of American attempts to control and direct the future of the underdeveloped areas of the world for its own economic and political interests, an immediate end to the draft and the withdrawal and violation of Black Communities and the recognition of the right of Black People to control their own lives and determine their own future in this country. {Emphasis added}
The conference also selected a three-man interim committee to serve until such time as various national and regional student and anti-war organizations could choose their own representatives to serve on a national committee to organize the demonstrations. This interim committee consisted of Rennie Davis, active in SDS community organizing projects and the head of National Mobe's 1968 Summer of Support program, an operation aimed at servicemen disaffected with the war in Vietnam; Dave Dellinger; and Vernon Grizzard, who, in addition to having been active in SDS, has traveled to Budapest, Hungary, to consult with representatives of the National Liberation Front and the North Vietnamese forces. Grizzard also traveled to Hanoi in 1968 as part of a three-man National Mobe group invited by the North Vietnamese to participate in the release of three captured American pilots.

The program announced after the Chicago conference of March 22-24 was reiterated in an August mailing from the Mobe's New York national office, following a July 20 Cleveland meeting of the Mobilization's administrative committee:

Our activities will be issue oriented and will not focus on candidates. We will call for an end to the bombing (so that negotiations can take place) and for American military withdrawal - from Vietnam and the black communities. We will call for self determination in Vietnam and in the black and other poor communities.

This letter announced that there was already a staff of 25 persons in Chicago preparing for the projected massive demonstrations. This staff was led by project directors Rennie Davis and Tom Hayden "and is greatly aided by the Chicago Peace Council which is actively committed to the program." The letter was signed by Dave Dellinger, chairman of the National Mobilization Committee, and Robert Greenblatt, Mobe's national coordinator, about whom the following document, written to a North Vietnamese official, is of interest:

June 4, 1968

Dear Col. Lao;

This note is to introduce you to Mr. Robert Greenblatt, the coordinator of the National Mobilization to End the War in Vietnam. He works closely with myself and Dave Dellinger, and has just returned from Hanoi.

If there are any pressing questions you wish to discuss, Mr. Greenblatt will be in Paris for a few days.

We hope that the current Paris discussions go well for you. The news from South Vietnam seems very good indeed.

We hope to see you this summer in Paris or at a later time.

Good fortune! Victory!

/s/ Tom Hayden

Tom Hayden

On August 4, 1968, another meeting of the National Mobe administrative committee was held in Chicago. Chairman of the session was David Dellinger. Others present at the meeting included:

1. Tom Bickler, Radical Organizing Committee;
2. Irving Belkin, Guardian;
3. Richard D. Conrad, Radical Organizing Committee;
4. Rennie Davis, National Mobe;
5. Dave Dellinger, National Mobe;
6. Ted Dostal, Workers World Party;
8. Richard Hill, Student Mobilization Committee, SFW;