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INTERNATIONAL CONNECTIONS OF US PEACE GROUPS

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Note: *This study was prepared by the Office of Current Intelligence with the assistance of the Clandestine Services. It is based in part on material supplied by the National Security Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the intelligence services of the US Army, Navy, and Air Force, and other offices of CIA's Directorate of Intelligence. The paper has been coordinated only with the Clandestine Services of CIA.*

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## S U M M A R Y

CIA has reviewed the information immediately available from all sources on the US peace movement and its international connections. The following principal findings emerge from this study:

A. Diversity is the most striking single characteristic of the peace movement at home and abroad. Indeed it is this very diversity which makes it impossible to attach specific political or ideological labels to any significant section of the movement. Diversity means that there is no single focus in the movement. Joint action on an international scale is possible only because coordination is handled by a small group of dedicated men, most of them radically oriented, who have volunteered themselves for active leadership in the key organizations. Thus a handful of activists coordinate the activities and propel the energies of large heterodox masses toward a few broad purposes.

B. The coordinators of the peace movement-- personalities such as Dellinger, Hayden, Bevel, and Egleson--are tireless, peripatetic, full time

crusaders. They have the requisite funds for travel; they simplify the interaction among the peace groups by assuming a multiplicity of offices and establishing interlocking personal contacts between groups. Many have close Communist associations but they do not appear to be under Communist direction. In any case their purposes in so far as the war in Vietnam is concerned, coincide with those of the Communists. Thus, the Communist Party of the USA benefits from anti-US activity by Peace groups but does not appear to be inspiring them or directing them.

C. Contact between Hanoi and the leaders of the US peace movement has developed to a point where it is now almost continuous.

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Nevertheless these exchanges of views have played an important part in channeling antiwar activity on both sides of the world.

D. Apart from contacts with the Hanoi officialdom, US peace activists by and large do

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not deal with foreign governments. Their relations are with foreign, private institutions such as the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation and other international peace federations. Moscow exploits and may indeed influence the US delegates to these bodies, through its front organizations, but the indications--at least at this stage--of covert or overt connections between these US activists and foreign governments are limited.

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I. THE PEACE MOVEMENT:

CONFUSION, COORDINATION, AND COMMUNISM

1. The American peace "movement" is not one but many movements; and the groups involved are as varied as they are numerous. The most striking single characteristic of the peace front is its diversity.

Many Molds and Many Motives

2. Under the peace umbrella one finds pacifists and fighters, idealists and materialists, internationalists and isolationists, democrats and totalitarians, conservatives and revolutionaries, capitalists and socialists, patriots and subversives, lawyers and anarchists, Stalinists and Trotskyites, Muscovites and Pekingese, racists and universalists, zealots and nonbelievers, puritans and hippies, do-gooders and evildoers, nonviolent and very violent.

3. One thing brings them all together: their opposition to US actions in Vietnam. They do not join up for the same reasons, of course; there are as many motives as there are groups. And they function on different levels: some motives are politically inspired and professional while others are

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purely personal, some are focused on Vietnam exclusively while others are related to the war only incidentally.

4. One explanation for the diversity of motivation and outlook is the fact that the anti-war sentiment has taken root in separate sectors of the society having little else in common. In addition to the professional pacifists, activists come from the student world, from militant elements of the Negro and other minority communities, from the labor movement, and from the intellectual sphere. In some cases--the civil rights and labor movements specifically--the rank and file are largely disinterested in international problems. But their leaders may not be; some are as active as the intellectual and student leaders both at home and abroad. Each projects his own personal attitudes and prejudices, which frequently are not representative of the group he speaks for.

5. The advocates of "Black Power" are a group apart. Their specialized interest when it comes to Vietnam is not peace, but the war as a case study of the "liberation struggle." They make

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an effort to relate the Vietnam problem to their non-white "Third World," focusing particularly on the position of the Negro serving in Vietnam and on resistance to the draft. While joining in certain aspects of the peace campaign, the "Black Power" elements remain aloof from the leftist mainstream.

#### The Coordinators

6. Out of such diversity comes much confusion and more than a little disagreement. Strains are evident both on the home front and in their international activities. The job of coordinating a program of joint action, first within the US and then internationally, is an enormous one. Given the strains and complications involved, the performance of the coordinators is impressive.

7. Several factors make the task easier than it might seem. These factors also have a direct bearing on the orientation and direction of the movement. Most important is the fact that the responsibility for coordination and tactical direction is delegated to a small staff of key leaders. These people are dedicated activists and seem to know where they are going. Another--and related--

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factor is the interlocking structure of the peace groups. A number of the key activists are involved in more than one organization, and there is considerable interaction among the executives. The problem of lining up many diverse groups and coordinating action is thus simplified to some degree.

8. The main mechanism for coordinating both domestic and foreign protest activity related to Vietnam has been the "mobilization committee." Out of the Student Mobilization Committee of 1966 evolved the Spring Mobilization Committee (SMC), which in turn was succeeded by the present National Mobilization Committee (NMC). The officers appointed to the executive bodies of the NMC are numerous, reflecting the coalition's broad base, but the real responsibility seems to be concentrated in the hands of a few. The names of these key coordinators turn up regularly, wherever the action happens to be.

Ideology of the Left, Old and New

9. As the peace groups have coalesced over the past year and half, ideological lines have become so blurred as to render conventional political

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classifications worthless. The various joint action groups are so conglomerate that it is difficult to stamp them with any one label without qualification. Control is the only valid indicator, and evidence of control by any one element is what is usually lacking. The peace movement, and even most of its constituent parts, is too big and too amorphous to be controlled by any one political faction.

10. In terms of the political spectrum and international connections, the activists generally range from somewhere left of center to the farthest limit of the Left. Many are Marxist-oriented, but the Marxists come in all colors. Take the Communists: the "orthodox" Moscow-oriented Communists, the Peking-influenced "Marxist-Leninists," and the self-oriented Trotskyites are all energetically active in the Vietnam protest activity. It would be surprising if they were not since the objectives of the movement are consistent with the national interests of the USSR and Communist China. The peace movement can be described in ideological terms only if one political element is dominant or exerts a controlling influence. A careful review

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of the evidence available on both domestic and foreign activity does not substantiate either conclusion in the case of any of the groups.

11. This is not to say that the Communist role is not substantial. Both the individual peace groups and the coordinating organizations are well infiltrated with Communists of one stripe or another. Assets of the US Communist Party (CPUSA) are most commonly noted. In the case of certain groups, particularly in the student field, the Trotskyite revolutionaries (directed by the Socialist Workers Party) or the Maoists (Progressive Labor Party) predominate. These Marxist groups harbor deep hostilities toward each other; often in fact they seem more concerned about countering each other than about countering the non-Communists.

12. As a result of their infiltration of the leadership of key peace groups, the Communists manage to exert disproportionate influence over the groups' policies and actions. It remains doubtful, however, that this influence is controlling. Most of the Vietnam protest activity would be there with or without the Communist

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element. The CPUSA, in other words, is exploiting and benefiting from anti-government activity, but it does not appear to be inspiring it or directing it.

13. The non-Communist sector known as the "radical left" is heavily engaged in the campaign. Its organizations are non-exclusive and its branches autonomous, which makes them vulnerable to Communist infiltration. For example, the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), perhaps the most active of the major organizations (see appendix A), opens its doors officially to Communists along with others of "progressive" inclination. Although plainly radical, the convictions espoused by the SDS and its intellectual arm, the Radical Education Project (REP), make it clear, however, that SDS leaders are not interested in "pre-packaged ideology" or excessive Communist guidance. These militants, who identify themselves as the New Left, generally look on Communists--especially those with foreign loyalties--as not only suspect but rather old-hat.

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## II. NATURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONTACTS

1. Most of the contacts between US and foreign groups on Vietnam are private, that is with persons and organizations not directly connected with foreign governments. The contacts with Hanoi, which are traced in Section III, represent the only evidence we have of extensive dealings with government officials.

### In the Public Domain

2. The key activists are on the move much of the time. There is ample opportunity therefore for consultation with counterparts abroad. Regular communication is maintained through wires, letters and publications as well. These informal contacts are further cultivated at the more formal international conferences which the peace organizations sponsor at regular intervals.

3. American students resident abroad also provide an important channel for coordinating US activity with foreign activity. In some capitals US students have formed their own protest organizations, which function as subsidiaries of the NMC.

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Examples are the "Stop It" and "Angry Arts" committees in London and the Paris American Committee to Stop War. Other centers of student activity are Berlin, Stockholm, Tokyo, and Mexico City.

4. Aside from these major centers of activity, a current check of all foreign countries where we have representatives has turned up little or no evidence of contact between US citizens and local Vietnam protest groups. In one or two instances, aside from those mentioned above, we have noted written appeals from the NMC in New York to sympathetic organizations abroad to mobilize protest demonstrations.

Governmental Contacts

5. Indications of overt or covert connections between US activists and foreign governments are limited, [REDACTED]

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6. If such clandestine Communist connections do exist, they are likely to be indirect. They would be wired through the extensive circuits of

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front organizations and national parties. It can be assumed, for example, that substantial Soviet influence and advice--at a minimum--are passed via the CPUSA to the American student movement through the Communist-controlled Du Bois Clubs of America and to other groups via the Tri-Continental Information Center (TCIC) (see Appendix A). We have seen no evidence that anything more is being passed, except possibly some airline tickets.

7. The secretary general of the CPUSA has been involved in several contacts between American peace groups and Hanoi, as related in Section III. Moscow's underwriting of the Stockholm peace conference last July is also noted there.

8. Peking and Havana have lent some assistance to the anti-US campaign, but on a much smaller scale than Hanoi or Moscow. Both capitals are often on the itineraries of traveling peacemakers and Liberation War-mongers. In addition, Robert Williams, the American defector who lives in Peking, is in intermittent contact with a number of US anti-war organizations and "Black Power" groups.

9. Clandestine contact overseas would be facilitated by the fact, noted in the previous

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section, that the responsibility for international coordination rests in the hands of a few dedicated activists. These itinerant coordinators personally have close Communist and ultraradical associations; a few are reported to have called themselves Communists of a kind or to have endorsed Communism in some fashion.\*

10. We have no evidence, however, that they act under any direction other than their own. It should be noted that this probably would not be evident if they did, since their voluntary activities serve Soviet and Chinese interests about as well as they could if they were controlled. A number of the US activists clearly are willing to allow themselves to be used by foreign governments, but it is difficult to judge how insidious their motives are.

11. What might prove control or direction would be evidence of relationships involving more than

\* *David Dellinger, the leading US peace activist, stated in May 1963 that he was "a Communist, but not of the Soviet type," according to a reliable FBI source. Although never a member of a political party, Dellinger has been continuously associated with pacifist organizations since the 1930's and later with the Trotskyite Socialist Workers Party and various Communist front groups. He is also noted for his involvement in pro-Castro organizations.*

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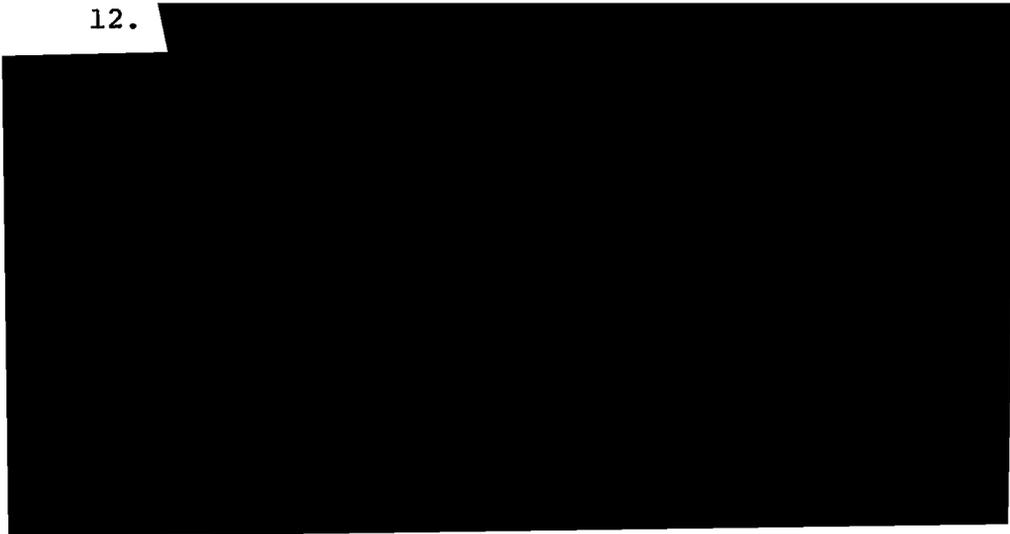
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cooperation freely given, such as funding, secret directives, communications aids, blackmail, and the like. Our examination of the evidence available to us at this time has produced very little one way or another on this subject.

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13. On the basis of what we now know, we see no significant evidence that would prove Communist control or direction of the US peace movement or its leaders.

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III. COORDINATING THE INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN:

A RECORD OF FOREIGN CONTACTS

1. In this section an attempt is made to relate certain foreign contacts of US peace activists,

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the development over the past year of an internationally orchestrated campaign to rally opposition against US actions in Vietnam. A variety of individuals, organizations, and programs have been involved in these contacts, but only two threads can be traced throughout the pattern. One represents the efforts of individuals active in the Mobilization Committees to organize popular demonstrations, which culminated in the world-wide protest marches of 21 October; the other represents the development of the "war crimes tribunal" staged by the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation (BRPF), which will hold its second and more spectacular session next month. Among names frequently mentioned, that of David Dellinger stands out, largely because of his special role as coordinator and international intermediary and because he is

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the only leader prominently involved in both of the activities mentioned above.

2. Close personal coordination between US activists and the North Vietnamese appears to have begun in 1965. The DRV at that time invited Herbert Aptheker, prominent CPUSA theoretician and Director of the American Institute for Marxist Studies, to visit Hanoi. Aptheker in turn suggested that he be accompanied by Staughton Lynd, former Yale Professor and a leader of the US Committee for Non-Violent Action (CNVA), and Thomas Hayden, a militant civil rights worker and a founder of the SDS. The trio visited Hanoi in December 1965. In the course of this trip they spent four days in Moscow and three days in Peking. In late January, after their trip was completed, CPUSA chief Gus Hall reportedly commented that the mission had boosted the party's prestige markedly, adding that this favorable atmosphere should be exploited to build up the CPUSA.

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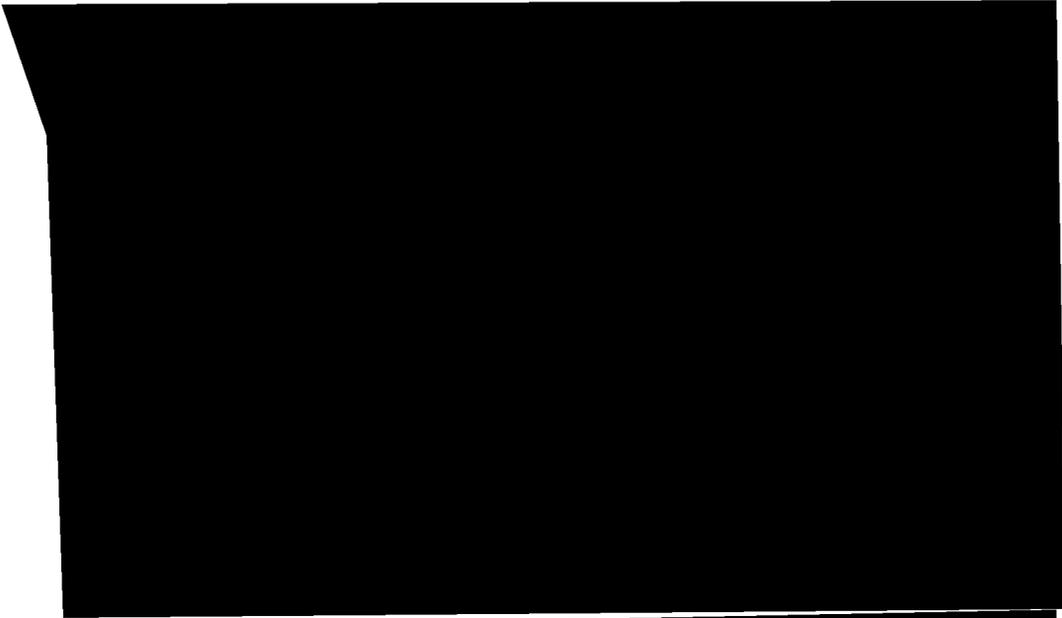
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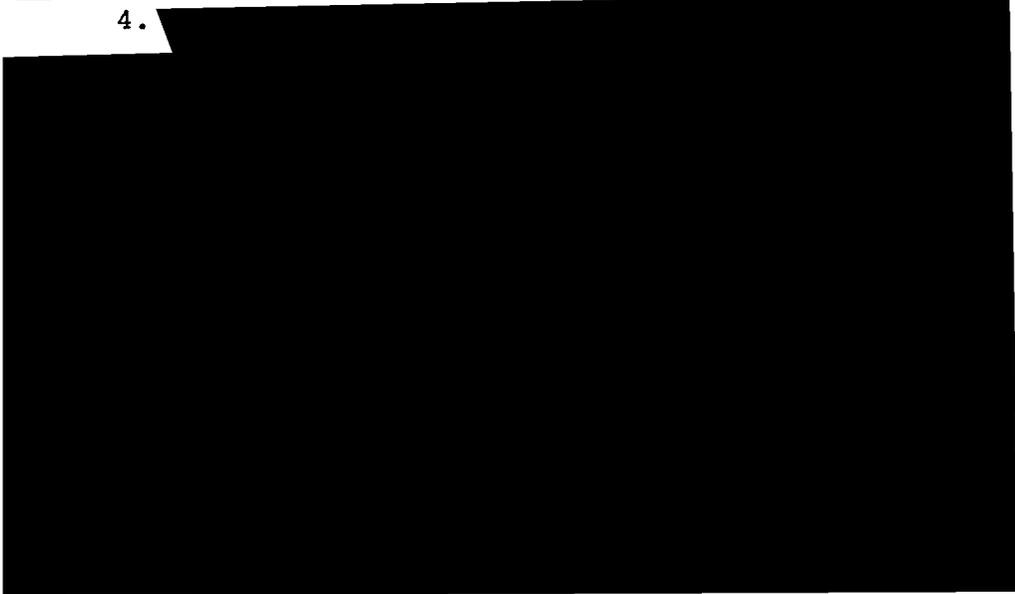
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\* *The Vietnam Peace Committee is a North Vietnamese government agency apparently responsible for promoting and coordinating international protest activity.*

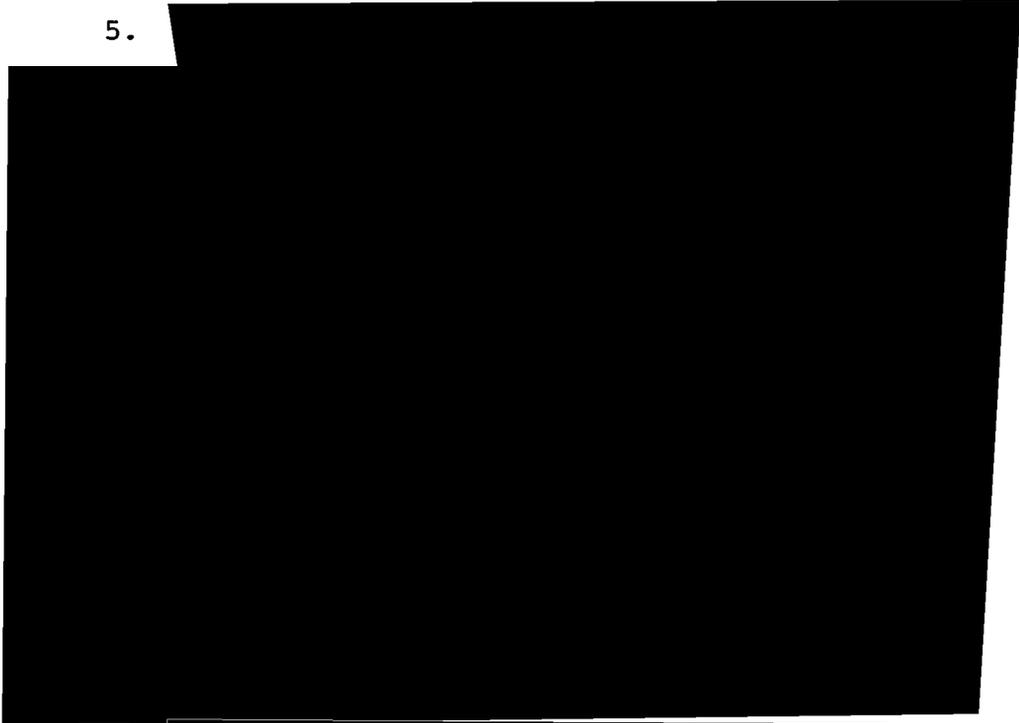
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These

included four American women invited in December to check on US bombing of residential areas, three clergymen (including Muste) on a "mission of protest" in early January 1967, and the Ashmore-Baggs-Quintanilla mission in January under the auspices of the Center for Studies of Democratic Institutions at Santa Barbara. In the latter part of January, two American Quakers--Russell Johnson and Paul Johnson--visited Hanoi. Arriving with Russell

Johnson on 20 January were Wilfred Burchett, Australian Communist journalist, and Ralph Schoenman, the American who serves as Director of the Russell Peace Foundation. Shortly thereafter the Quaker action group in the US notified the State Department that the yacht Phoenix would force a "confrontation" by sailing to North Vietnam with a shipment of medical supplies.

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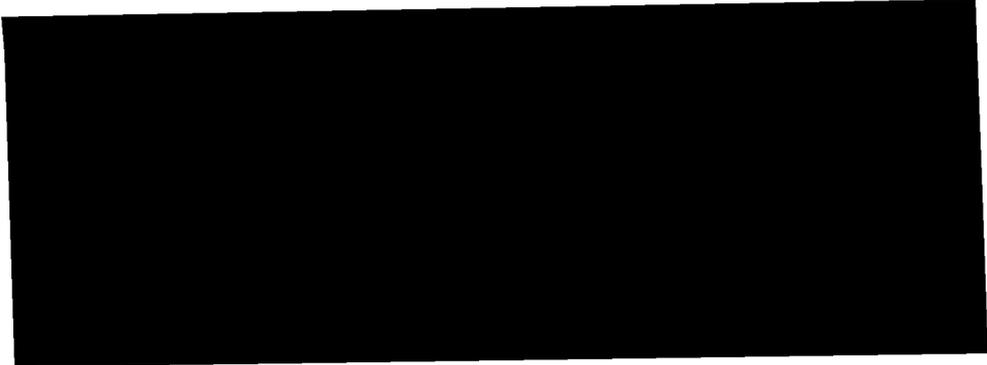
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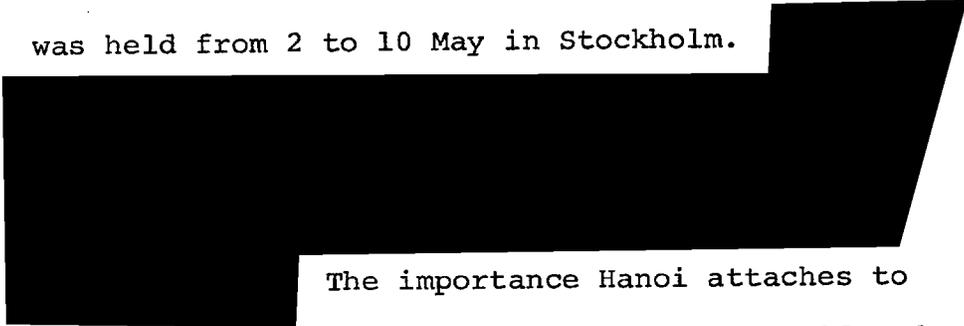
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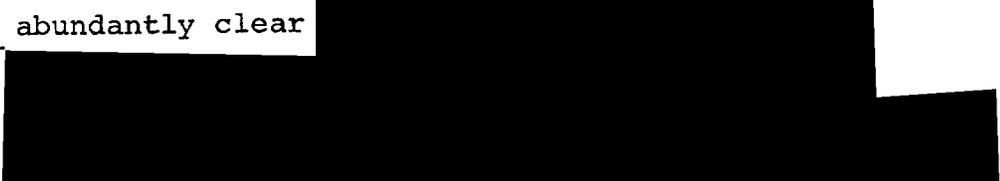
10. The Russell Foundation meanwhile was busy with preparations for the first session of its "International War Crimes Tribunal" (IWCT), which was held from 2 to 10 May in Stockholm.

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The importance Hanoi attaches to this charade as a vehicle for promoting world and American opposition to US policies has been made abundantly clear

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Dellinger appears to act as a coordinator of US activity relating to the IWCT. During the session in Stockholm, Dellinger participated as a panel member of the "tribunal."

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Dellinger arrived in the North Vietnamese capital on 26 May. With him was Nick Egleson, a leader of SDS. Talks with North Vietnamese officials during this two-week visit resulted in a proposal to hold a conference later in the summer between a number of US activists representing student, Negro, and assorted pacifist groups and representatives of the DRV and the NLFSV. The outcome of this proposal was the Bratislava Conference in September (see below).

12. Moscow had been concentrating for some time on a major international conclave of peace groups scheduled for Stockholm in July (not to be confused with the Stockholm session of the IWCT in May).

13. Although the meeting was held nominally under the auspices of a Swedish organization, it was inspired and dominated by the World Council of

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Peace (WCP), the Soviet bloc's aging and discredited peace front. The Stockholm Conference represented a major propaganda play by Moscow, designed to embarrass the US but at the same time to move the Vietnam problem closer to the conference table. Despite its reputation as an instrument of the Soviet Government, the WCP had managed to corral a large number of legitimate pacifist groups by exploiting widespread sentiment against the Vietnam war. Like all but a few of the mixed American delegation,\* the majority of delegates shared the WCP's moderate approach to the problem aimed at a compromise settlement. Moscow failed, however, to allow for the Vietnamese. Hanoi's determined delegation paralyzed the conference by refusing to budge from a take-it-or-leave-it position that no settlement was possible except on the basis of the Four and Five Points. Few delegates were willing to oppose the Vietnamese actively.

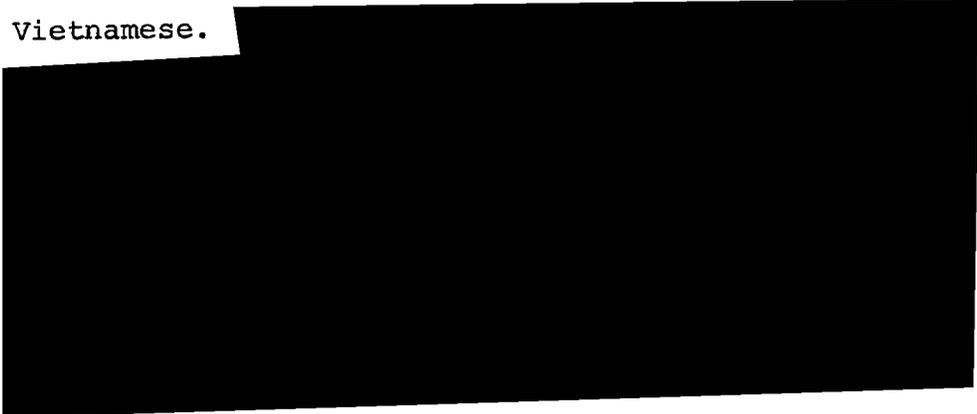
\* *American views ranged from the radical Peking-oriented position of Rev. James Bevel, representing the Spring Mobilization Committee, to the moderate Quaker position of the American Friends Service Committee. The extreme "Black Power" groups apparently did not participate in the Stockholm Conference (in contrast to their strong presence at the later Bratislava meeting). One of the "star" delegates at Stockholm was SANE's Dr. Spock, but he was noted chiefly during the conference for going sailing.*

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The conference ended almost before it started with the deep divisions in the peace movement laid bare for all to see. Moscow could count nothing for its effort but a temporary refurbishing of the WCP's standing in the international peace community.

14. For the US peace coalition, the Stockholm conference was useful in providing an opportunity to strengthen its contacts with antiwar groups throughout the world. The way was thus prepared for closer coordination of protest activity on an international scale. The meeting also enabled the Americans to continue their dialogue with the North Vietnamese.



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large US-Vietnamese conference to firm up plans for  
the October demonstrations.  was held in  
Bratislava from 5 to 13 September. 



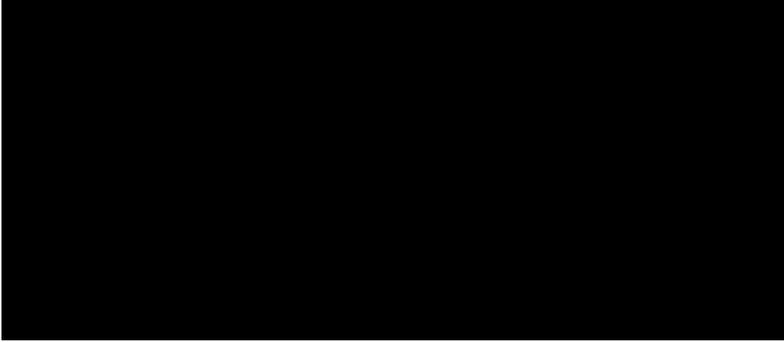
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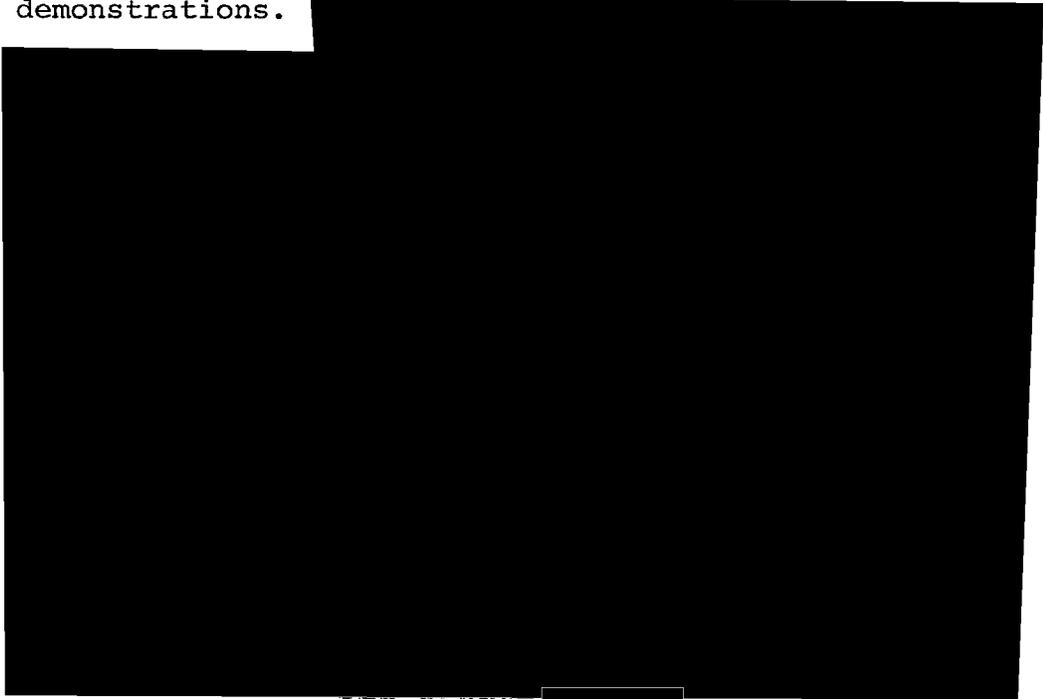


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Little information is available on what transpired at Bratislava beyond discussion of the planned demonstrations.



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16. A number of the US participants flew to Hanoi after the conference wound up. These included several representatives of SDS led by Hayden.

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On the 18th he reported the formal establishment of the "South Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the American People." Hayden appears to have left Hanoi for Prague on 19 October.

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17. Also in October the North Vietnamese Women's Union issued their invitation to three members of the WSP (see appendix A) for discussions on "their joint struggle against violence." The day after their return to the US on 20 October, Dagmar Wilson and her WSP vanguard staged a demonstration in Washington against the draft.

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The efforts

culminated in the demonstrations of  
21 October, but did not end there. By 7 November,  
Thomas Hayden was back in Phnom Penh, and there  
is every reason to surmise that contacts between  
the peace organizations and Hanoi are continuing as  
before.



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APPENDIX A

US "Peace" Groups with  
Significant International Communist Contacts

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1. NATIONAL MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM (NMC)

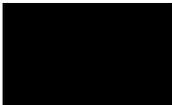
The NMC, principal sponsor of the October peace demonstration in Washington, was a direct outgrowth of the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMC). SMC was formed to coordinate the demonstration in April 1967 against the Vietnam War and the draft.

The NMC is not an action group. It is a coordinating outfit responsible for disseminating information and literature to other peace groups and to the public at large. It coordinates demonstrations, obtains necessary permits, negotiates with civil authorities for facilities, and provides legal assistance when needed. Except for the few paid professional executives, the NMC can be categorized simply as a collection of local peace groups.

Communist penetration of the organization is apparent at several levels, but the NMC is so diversified in its make-up and organizationally loose, that it is not an easy mark for classic Communist manipulation.

Many members of the NMC leadership, including Chairman David Dellinger and Vice Chairman Jerry Rubin, have known and associated with Communists and Communist-front groups over the years.

Both Dellinger and Rubin are also strong supporters of Castro and his movement.

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## 2. STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)

SDS, formed in 1962, is a radical "New Left" student organization with a militant line on domestic and foreign issues. It claims to have some 3,000 members in 150 chapters on college campuses throughout the US. SDS membership is open to all, including Communists.

SDS works closely on college campuses with the Communist-controlled W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America. Although the CPUSA places members in key positions in the SDS, it is unable to control the organization on its policies, largely because of a built-in resistance to Communist domination. SDS has been saluted by Gus Hall, CPUSA General Secretary, as a part of the "responsible left." In some ways SDS views are more radical than those of the Moscow-line Communists.

SDS considers itself a "broad" movement, designed to attract people with diverse views and interests concerning such issues as peace, civil rights, poverty, and educational reform. SDS has concerned itself especially with protesting the draft, denouncing the US presence in Vietnam, and "radically" transforming university life and the "decadent" American Way of Life in general.

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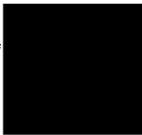
### 3. RADICAL EDUCATION PROJECT (REP)

The REP is the intellectual arm of SDS. It was established by SDS in 1966 as an independent education, research and publication organization devoted to the cause of "democratic radicalism," which has been commonly dubbed the New Left in America. REP is incorporated as a non-profit, educational organization.

Although claiming to be non-partisan, REP does "identify" with the "forces of radical democracy in America and abroad." REP's vision of the future calls for scrapping capitalism and the American "establishment."

The REP plans to develop a network of people, both in the US and abroad, to serve the movement as rapid "sources of intelligence" on issues as they develop. Such persons, including scholars, journalists, and youth leaders, will be expected to provide first-hand reports and analysis on insurgent movement and similar international developments. In this way the REP hopes to challenge "official truth" and to develop opposition resources.

The REP is already involved with SNCC and other organizations in establishing a Latin American affairs institute. This institute is to coordinate research, monitor information and maintain contacts in this hemisphere. The REP reportedly has contacts also in Canada, Japan, most European countries, and keeps in touch with the Viet Cong and African nationalists.

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#### 4. TRI-CONTINENTAL INFORMATION CENTER (TCIC)

The TCIC was established in October 1966 as the result of a proposal by Gus Hall, Secretary General of the CPUSA. Hall urged that the Party form an "anti-imperialist" organizational center to maintain contact with world peace forces, including the Communist-front World Peace Council and other centers in Latin America and Asia.

The TCIC appears to be almost completely under the domination of the CPUSA, which named its director and provides its contacts. TCIC puts out a bulletin which Hall has ordered passed to Communist parties around the world. Recruitment of TCIC personnel is under the direct control of the CPUSA.

The TCIC helped to organize US participation in the Stockholm conference against the war in Vietnam last July. TCIC Director Mike Myerson attended the conference.

TCIC has been particularly active in the movement for Puerto Rican independence. The Center participated in an island-wide march to protest the war in Vietnam and the drafting of Puerto Ricans for service in Vietnam.

Dr. Benjamin Spock is a member of TCIC's advisory board.

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5. STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

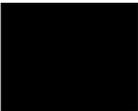
SNCC was one of the earliest groups to popularize the call for "Black Power." Through the energies of its demagogic leaders, Stokely Carmichael and H. Rap Brown, SNCC has become the leading exponent of militant Negro action.

SNCC has become involved via the back door in the campaign against the war in Vietnam. Its leadership now makes a point of trying to turn Negro-Americans against the US Government, particularly with respect to the draft and service in Vietnam.

Carmichael recently has traveled extensively throughout the "Third World," in addition to North Vietnam and Cuba, railing against US "imperialism" and domestic repression. SNCC will be well represented, as it was at the Bratislava Conference in September, at any activity which offers it a chance to expound on its concepts of guerrilla warfare and racial violence.

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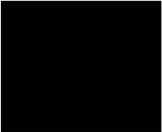
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6. WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE (WSP)

The WSP was founded in 1961 as a nationally organized, women's pacifist organization especially opposed to American actions in Vietnam. The WSP is open to women of all political views who are interested in world peace. It has no officers. Known Communists are associated with the group.

Several women prominently associated with the WSP have maintained contact with Hanoi since visiting there on the invitation of the Vietnam Women's Union. Among these are Dagmar Wilson and Mary Clarke, who have participated actively in recent demonstrations.

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7. WAR RESISTERS' LEAGUE (WRL)

The WRL, headquartered in New York City, is the American affiliate of War Resisters International (WRI). The WRI dates back to the early 1920's and has a long record of helping pacifists and their national organizations around the world in working for peace and in aiding conscientious objectors financially and in other ways.

Although the WRL is a non-partisan pacifist organization of long standing, recently it has been active in promoting resistance to the draft and desertion from the US forces. It has emerged as one of the more active overt agencies assisting US servicemen who wish to desert their posts.

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8. THE BERTRAND RUSSELL PEACE FOUNDATION (BRPF)

The BRPF cannot be classified as an American "peace" organization per se. However, a substantial number of US citizens are involved in this activity, and particularly in its offspring, the "International War Crimes Tribunal" (IWCT). The major operator in both organizations is Ralph B. Schoenman, the American who is Lord Russell's personal secretary.

The BRPF, which Schoenman serves as director, has been described by Lord Russell as an organization "to investigate the causes of the Cold War and to pursue such measures as may diminish and eliminate the risk of war." Despite these aims, the BRPF rarely takes an objective approach to international problems. Its principal activities, largely governed by Schoenman, involve agitation against alleged US "imperialism" and advocacy of "Che Guevara" type revolutionary movements. (The latter interest apparently prompted Schoenman's recent excursion to Bolivia, from where he was deported to the US.)

Schoenman can perhaps best be described as an extreme leftist with Trotskyite tendencies. His views are so "red" that even the British Communist Party regards him with little enthusiasm.

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APPENDIX B

American Organizations Participating  
In Anti-Vietnam War Activities

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APPENDIX B

American Organizations Participating  
In Anti-Vietnam War Activities

Abraham Lincoln Brigade  
Ad Hoc Committee for Peace in Vietnam  
Afro-Americans Against the War in Vietnam  
American Friends Service Committee  
American Independent Movement  
American Underground  
Assembly of Unrepresented People  
Atlanta Workshop in Non-Violence  
Brooklyn Chapter, DuBois Clubs of America  
Brooklyn Residents for Peace  
Campus Christian Ministry  
Campus Mobilization Committee to End the War  
in Vietnam  
Catholic Peace Fellowship  
Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors  
Chicago Branch Socialist Workers Party  
Chicago Peace Action Council  
Chicago Women for Peace  
Citizens Coordinating Committee on Vietnam

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Citizens of Conscience, Washington Heights and  
Inwood

Cleveland Area Peace Action Council

Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy

Committee for Direct Action to End the War in  
Vietnam

Committee for Independent Political Action

Committee for Non-Violent Action

Committee of Returned Volunteers (Peace Corps)

Committee on Democratic Education

Committee to Aid the Vietnamese People

Committee to End the War in Vietnam

Committee to End the War in Vietnam, University  
of Wisconsin

Communist Party of the USA

Congress of Racial Equality

Connecticut Area Mobilization Committee

Delaware Concerned Citizens About Vietnam

Diggers

Direct Action Committee

East Coast Front for United Action

Education Action Mobilization

Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs,  
New Haven Branch

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Episcopal Peace Fellowship

Faculty-Student Committee To Stop the War in Vietnam

Fifth Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade

Foreign Policy Council at New York Democrats Vietnam Dollar Fund

Friends Peace Committee

Greater Seattle Committee of Clergy and Laymen Concerned about Vietnam

Henry Forbes Club

Houston Citizens for Action on Vietnam

Hyde Park Committee to End the War in Vietnam

Individuals Against the Crime of Silence

Inter-University Committee for Debate on Foreign Policy

Italian Committee of the Vietnam Day Committee (Associazione dei Lavoratori Christiani)

Kansas City Area Committee to End the War in Vietnam

Labor Committee To End the War in Vietnam

Luthern Campus Center for the University of Washington

Milwaukee Organizing Committee

Milwaukee Young Socialists

Minnesota Mobilization Committee

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Mobilization Against War

National Citizens Campaign for New Initiatives  
to End the War in Vietnam

National Committee, Communist Party of the USA

National Conference for New Politics

National Continuations Committee

National Coordinating Committee to End the War in  
Vietnam

Northwest Convention of Federated Auxiliary of  
International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's  
Union

Northwest Regional Conference to End the War in  
Vietnam

Negotiate Now!

New York Peace Mobilizations

Peace Action Council

Paris American Committee to Stop the War in  
Vietnam (PACS)

Peace and Freedom Movement

Princeton Ad Hoc Committee to Bring about  
Negotiations in Vietnam

Progressive Labor Party, Puerto Rican Club

Port Chicago Peace Vigil

Port Chicago Vigil

Portland Committee to End the War in Vietnam

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Puerto Rican Independence Movement  
Resist  
Resistance, (The)  
Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International  
San Antonio Committee To Stop the War in Vietnam  
San Francisco State College  
Seattle Spring Mobilization Committee  
Sixth AD Club  
Socialist Labor Party  
Socialist Workers Party  
Southern Christian Leadership Conference  
Spartacist  
Spokane Committee for Peace in Vietnam (also  
Spokane Citizens for Peace in Vietnam)  
Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War  
in Vietnam  
Students for a Democratic Society  
Students for Socialist Action  
Students Mobilization Committee  
Students National Spring Mobilization  
Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee  
Student Peace Union  
Student Strike for Peace Conference

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Sunset Club of the San Francisco County CP  
Swarthmore Draft Resisters Union  
Trade Unionists for Peace  
Teachers Committee for Peace in Vietnam  
United Campus Action Committee  
United Peoples' Committee  
University Committee on War and Peace  
University of Chicago Student Mobilization  
US Campaign  
Veterans and Reservists to End the War in  
Vietnam  
Veterans for Peace in Vietnam  
Vietnam Summer  
Vietnam Veterans Against the War  
Vietnam Week Peace Mobilization  
War Resisters League of Northern California  
Washington Area Committee to End the War in  
Vietnam  
W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America  
Western District Mobilization Against War  
Western Spring Mobilization  
Wisconsin Draft Resistance  
Women for Peace

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Women's International League for Peace and  
Freedom

Women's Peace and Unity Club, Chicago

Women Strike for Peace

Women's World Party

Workers World Party

World Workers Party

Yellow Springs Peace and Freedom Council

Young Socialist Alliance

Young Socialist Alliance, Chicago

Young Socialist Alliance - Socialist Workers Party

Youth Against War and Fascism

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