

NY 100-121672

- 60) [REDACTED]
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- 70) [REDACTED]
- 71) [REDACTED]
- 67c 72) [REDACTED]
- 73) [REDACTED]
- 74) ERICH FROMM, 180 Riverside Drive, SC 4-7382
- 75) [REDACTED]
- 76) [REDACTED]
- 77) [REDACTED]
- 78) [REDACTED]
- 79) [REDACTED]
- 80) CHARLES GARY, O - (415) 392-1320
H - 587-5390
- 81) [REDACTED]
- 82) [REDACTED]
- 83) [REDACTED]
- 84) [REDACTED]
- 85) [REDACTED]
- 86) [REDACTED]
- 87) [REDACTED]
- 88) [REDACTED]
- 89) [REDACTED]
- 90) MICHAEL WASHINGTON, O - AL 4-7584, AL 4-5865
91st Street
- 91) ABEL HOFFMAN, 225-8002, 5826
- 92) [REDACTED]
- 93) [REDACTED]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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Section 552

Section 552a

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. L. V. Boardman

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

DATE: May 28, 1958

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

#2607
 CLASSIFIED BY: [Signature]
 DECLASSIFY ON: OADR
 10/3/86

SYNOPSIS:

Re my memo 5/2/58, which reflected the Fund For the Republic (FFR) planned to hold a conference regarding its Labor Union Project at Arden House, Harriman, New York, from May 9 - 11, 1958.

New York airtel 5/26/58 reflected Dr. Erich Fromm was interviewed on the Mike Wallace TV program on 5/25/58. Page 19 of "The New York Times" of 5/12/58 reflected Fromm, a psychoanalyst and author, addressed the FFR conference at Harriman, New York. Fromm has not been previously identified with the FFR.

Fromm has not been investigated by the FBI. "Who's Who," 1958-59, reflected Fromm was born in Frankfurt, Germany, 3/23/00 and received Ph. D at University of Heidelberg, Germany, in 1922. He has practiced psychiatry and lectured in United States colleges since 1934. Fromm was affiliated with International Institute of Social Research (IISR) in Frankfurt, Germany, 1929-32, and in NYC, 1934-39. Bufiles reflected [redacted] self-admitted former Russian espionage agent, advised in 1950 that IISR in Frankfurt was a center of left wing students, some of which, but not all, were communists. Most of the IISR students followed a Marxist approach to social and political problems. [redacted] advised that in 1937 some of the IISR group from Frankfurt were affiliated with the IISR at Columbia University, NYC. [redacted] advised Fromm was a "convinced enemy of any form of totalitarianism and never had any organizational ties with either a fascist or communist group."

In 1943, Fromm was considered as a possible lecturer by the Organizing Committee of the Jefferson School of Social Science (cited by AG). In 1946, Fromm was friendly with two individuals described by Elizabeth Bentley as having furnished her information for her Soviet espionage apparatus. Literature

- 1 - Mr. Boardman
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Gaffney

DECLASSIFIED BY: [Signature]
 ON 1-27-00

498-3144
 97-152 REC-28

100-391697-534

JHG:jyl
 (5)

59 JUN 3 1958

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13 JUN 2 1958

EX-102

LIAISON

Memo Belmont to Boardman
Re: FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

dated April, 1958, reflected Fromm was a sponsor of the New York Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy. In February, 1958, Fromm was one of the signers of a statement of the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, which called for an end to nuclear test explosions by all nations. Bufiles do not reflect these organizations to be communist controlled. Their literature calls for "peace" and "end bomb testing."

ACTION:

None. For information.

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Fromm
WBA
V.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Memo Belmont to Boardman
Re: FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETAILS:

Reference memo Belmont to Boardman dated 5/2/58, which reflected the Fund For the Republic (FFR) plans to hold a conference regarding its Labor Union Project at Arden House, Harriman, New York, from May 9 - 11, 1958.

New York airtel dated 5/26/58 reflected Dr. Erich Fromm was interviewed on the Mike Wallace TV program on 5/25/58. Page 19 of "The New York Times" of 5/12/58 reflected Dr. Erich Fromm, psychoanalyst and author, addressed the Labor Union Project conference held at Harriman, New York. Fromm has not been previously identified with the FFR.

"Who's Who," 1958-59, reflected Fromm was born in Frankfurt, Germany, March 23, 1900. He received a Ph. D degree at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, in 1922, and was a student and lecturer at German universities until 1932. He has been a lecturer and faculty member at United States colleges and universities since 1934. His field is psychiatry and psychoanalysis.

Fromm has not been investigated by the FBI. Bufiles reflect he became a United States citizen on May 25, 1940. (40-73577)

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"Who's Who," 1958-59, reflected Fromm was affiliated with the International Institute of Social Research (IISR) in Frankfurt, Germany, 1929-32, and in New York 1934-39. [REDACTED], self-admitted former Russian espionage agent, advised on October 17, 1950, that he studied at the University of Frankfurt, Germany, from 1924-28 and at that time the IISR "was definitely a center of left wing students, particularly communists, though by no means only communists. There were radical Marxists who attacked the Communist Party from the left; there were social democrats who attacked from the right; and there were a good many politically unaffiliated students, although most of them in those years followed a Marxist approach to social and political problems."

[REDACTED] stated that in 1937 he met some of the Institute group from Frankfurt in New York where they were affiliated with the IISR at Columbia University in New York. [REDACTED] advised he did not know Fromm to have been associated with the scholars at the IISR at Frankfurt, although Fromm was believed to have given a series of lectures there in the early 1930's. [REDACTED] believed Fromm was associated with the Institute in New York from 1935 to 1937 and heard that Fromm had

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Memo Belmont to Boardman
Re: FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

left the Institute in New York City on unfriendly terms with its leaders. [redacted] stated Fromm was "a convinced enemy of any form of totalitarianism and never had any organizational ties with either a fascist or communist group." (100-106126-30)

On October 16, 1943, a confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Fromm was considered by the Organizing Committee of the Jefferson School of Social Science as a possible guest lecturer and forum participant. (62-60527-30966)

The Jefferson School of Social Science has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On April 11, 1946, a confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Cedric Belfrage and his wife would spend the evening with Dr. Fromm. On November 30, 1945, Elizabeth Bently advised that Belfrage had furnished material to use in connection with her participation in the Washington, D. C., Soviet espionage apparatus.

By letter dated May 14, 1946, Fromm wrote to [redacted] in which he thanked [redacted] for writing and made arrangements to see [redacted]. On November 10, 1945, Elizabeth Bently advised [redacted] had furnished her information for the Soviet espionage apparatus from 1942 to 1944, and she collected Communist Party dues from Gregg. (62-60527-30966)

On February 28, 1955, two Mexican informants who have furnished reliable information in the past advised that on February 26, 1955, a Communist Party member named [redacted] indicated to another Communist Party member that she was studying for a Masters Degree in psychiatry and was contacting Fromm in connection with her studies. [redacted] was reprimanded and told that Fromm was anticommunist, and she should have nothing to do with him. (100-416491-62) (X) (u)

Literature dated April, 1958, of the New York Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy reflected Fromm was a sponsor for that organization. This literature reflected the policy of the organization was to "end bomb testing and move toward peace."

Dr. Erich Fromm was one of several signers of a statement of the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy received in February, 1958. The statement called for an end to nuclear test explosions by all nations.

Bufiles do not reflect that either of the above organizations are communist dominated. (100-426761-67 EP 1)
(100-427820-3)

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

1957

Name Check Unit - Room 6523
 Service Unit - Room 6524
 Forward to File Review
 Attention [REDACTED]
 Return to [REDACTED] Supervisor Room Ext.

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Type of References Requested:

Regular Request (Analytical Search)
 All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
 Subversive References Only
 Nonsubversive References Only
 Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

Restricted to Locality of _____
 Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
 Buildup Variations
 Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject [REDACTED]
 Birthdate & Place [REDACTED]
 Address [REDACTED]
 Localities [REDACTED]
 R# _____ Date 5/27 Searcher Initials L77

INFORMATION CONTAINED
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	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
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NP	100-371610-4	4
SI	100-371610-5	5
NO	100-371610-6	6
SI	100-371610-7	7
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SEARCH SLIP

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N	100-101234-89	
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SI	100-101234-5	
IP	100-852742-45	
A	100-321544-1	
I	62-21111-1	
I	62-21111-1	
N	62-1402-673 p18	
N	71-1213-70	
N	100-727027-41 p76	
N	62-21111-1	
I	100-416791-62	
N	100-46632-16 p45	
A	100-2462-34	
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 MAY 29 10 20 AM '58

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FBI

Date: 5/29/58

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
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Mr. Clayton	_____
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Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (97-11998)

SUBJECT: FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC
MIKE WALLACE TV INTERVIEW PROGRAM
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Attached is press release from FRANK K. KELLY, Fund for the Republic (Wells 8-0305, Plainview, NY) with respect to interview of Dr. ERICH FROMM on 5/25/58, over the A.B.C. television network.

This release is in fact a transcript of the interview of FROMM which took place over television 5/25/58.

This material was furnished to [redacted] a contact of the NYO by [redacted] of the "New York Herald Tribune."

[redacted] does not know that [redacted] furnished this material to the NYO.

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PGWERS

REC- 65 100-391697-5410

ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (RM) (ENCL. 1)

1-New York (97-11998)

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DATE 9/3/81 BY SP8BTJ/RBG

JUN 3 1958

Handwritten signatures and notes:
Taffey
Liaison Section

Approved: EJP Sent _____ M Per _____

67 JUN 10 1958 Special Agent in Charge

For further information call:

Frank K. Kelly
Fund for the Republic
(Wells 8-0305
Plainview, N. Y.)

FOR RELEASE: A. M. Newspapers
Monday, May 26, 1958

Attached is the text of The Mike Wallace Interview
with Dr. Evelyn Duvall, one of the country's leading
psycho-analysts, telecast Sunday, May 25, 1958,
from 10:00-10:30 P.M., EDT, over the ABC television
network. NY

The interview is the fifth in a 13-week series
entitled Survival and Freedom produced by ABC in
association with the Fund for the Republic. The
purpose of the series is to stimulate public inter-
est in the basic issues of freedom and justice in
American society.

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DATE 9/3/87 BY SP8BIS/RBG

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ENCLOSURE

THE MIKE WALLACE INTERVIEW ... May 25, 1958 . . . Dr. Erich Fromm

WALLACE: This is Dr. Erich Fromm, one of the most influential psychoanalysts in the world.. a man whose work has been hailed as a significant step forward from the theories of Sigmund Freud. Recently Dr. Fromm said: "There has never been a better society than in the United States in 1958." But.. he added . . . "If the United States goes on in the direction it is now taking, it is in serious danger of destroying itself." We'll find out why in a moment.

ANNOUNCER: The Mike Wallace Interview presented by the American Broadcasting Company in association with the Fund for the Republic brings you a special television series discussing the problems of survival and freedom in America.

WALLACE: Good evening, I'm Mike Wallace. In recent weeks we've been discussing the problems of a free society and what it must do to survive. Tonight we'll try to measure the impact of our free society on us as individuals.. whether we're as happy as we like to think we are. . or as free to think and to feel. Our guest is Dr. Erich Fromm, a psychoanalyst and social critic who is internationally renowned for his studies of man and their nature.

Dr. Fromm, first let me ask you this. From different quarters of the world, the United States has been criticized as a materialistic society.. even a shallow society. Yet only recently you said: "There has never been a better society than in the United States in 1958." What did you mean by that?

FROMM: Let me first tell you a word about this criticism of the United States by Europeans and people of other countries. I think they have no particularly good reason to criticize the United States, because those phenomena which they criticize are phenomena which I think are aspects of our modern industrialized culture and the United States, having no feudal remnants is just a little bit more advanced while some of the virtues which European nations have preserved are just the last remnants of feudalism. After all, feudalism had its virtues, too. But to come specifically to your question, I would say indeed if I say there has never been a better society this is meant in a relative sense. The history of man so far is nothing to brag about but we have a society with greater wealth for all than any society before.. a society of greater mobility . . lack of oppression.. of tremendous increase in the spreading of thought, music, art. Beyond that I would say we have people in our society with a remarkable amount of good will, human kindness, fairness, and energy. Now this is something which certainly would justify the statement I made which you quoted.

WALLACE: All right, then, justify, if you will, your later statement which apparently contradicts the first. You also said, just this week, "If the United States goes on in the direction it is taking, it is in serious danger of destroying itself." Now? In what ways?

100-591697-540

ENCLOSURE
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FROMM: In the first place, it sounds paradoxical but we see that in many societies who have developed in one direction and then are so proud of the problems they have solved that they don't see the defects and dangers which they develop after having solved problems of the previous century. You might say it is a kind of Maginot Line psychology . . . fighting the next war in terms of the previous war. I would say the dangers we are confronted with are no longer the dangers of the 19th Century. We have solved most of those. But we have new ones. For instance, I would say most generally that in the process of producing more and consuming more we have or are in the process of transforming means into ends. Once, more production was a means for more consumption and more consumption was a means for a more dignified, richer human life of the individual. Today, I am afraid, production and consumption have become ends in themselves. We produce and consume more and more and, if we ask "why", "what for", we don't quite know the answer.

WALLACE: And so, in a sense, we are losing ourselves as human beings?

FROMM: Exactly. We are losing the end for which all this effort should be the means and was once meant to be the means. I can give you an example. We try to save time and are very eager and proud when we have saved time. But what do we do with it? We are afraid and embarrassed with all this free time ~~xxxxxx~~ on our hands and we try to kill it. But saving time has become an end in itself.

WALLACE: Let's go, specifically, with this as a background, to man in his various pursuits.

FROMM: May I interrupt you. And could I say some thing more generally before we come to specific things, because I feel there is another aspect of the general question. This aspect I would like to formulate by quoting Emerson, who said 100 years ago: "Things are in the saddle and ride mankind." What Emerson meant to say was that while we are so eager to produce more and more things we are in the process of transforming ourselves into things. While we make things, we become the prisoners of things; while we create circumstances, we become the prisoners of circumstances and while we pretend that we control our society, we eventually become the prisoners of the very circumstances which we create and which have become our gods. I mean this quite literally because of the fact that what I am talking about here is actually the same thing the prophets of the Old Testament called idolatry.. worship of the products of your own hands. You don't experience yourself as a creator of things but things become your idols and I think what we experience today is an idolatry, without being aware of it.

WALLACE: Let me ask you about man in his various pursuits. First of all, how do you regard man in relationship to his work?

FROMM: I think if you ask most people whether they like their work they will say 'yes' consciously and if you probe into their dreams and how they feel in the evening or when they come home from work, I think you will find many millions of Americans who really hate their work, who hate the boss, the competitors, the customers, everybody.

WALLACE: Why?

FROMM: I think because they sense that they spend the best of their energy. . 8 hours a day . . for things.. and in a way which is not meaningful for them.

WALLACE: You say 'meaningful' . .

FROMM: By 'meaningful' I mean that there is ^{no} really relatedness to what they are doing because they are doing it only in order to make money and that is not enough for a satisfaction of spending one's best life energy.

WALLACE: All right, in our social relationships. . in our feelings towards our neighbors, towards our friends and towards our business associates,... what is happening to us?

FROMM: Again I think that we meet a peculiar phenomenon... consciously everybody speaks about 'togetherness' today. We all feel consciously very friendly . . we smile.. we have many friends and yet I think most of us are actually very lonely. We feel underneath kind of anxious . . we feel isolated.. and our friendliness is a kind of superficial friendliness of people who are in the same boat and actually feel lonely and frightened. I think you might say that while we talk a great deal about friendship and friendliness we are at the same time kind of afraid to be closer to each other and we cover up this feeling by a kind of superficial camaraderie, but not by a deep and intense feeling.

WALLACE: In your book "The Sane Society", you write at some length about the 'marketing ~~marks~~ orientation', and how it makes a man less than he can or should be.

FROMM: I think this has to do with the point I mentioned before, that we have transformed ourselves into things. We meet each other as things would meet each other on the market. Eager to exchange themselves, with a profit. Could I give you a concrete example? It is kind of not entirely realistic, as you will see. Assuming a handbag in a department store could think and feel and there is one beautiful handbag but because of the recession, let's say, it hasn't been sold. If that handbag would feel like modern man it would have a terrific inferiority feeling because it would feel because it hasn't been sold it has no value, and to translate that into more direct terms, I would say the sense of value of most of us depends on our saleability on the personality market and we are called successful if we have sold ourselves.

WALLACE: And success should be what instead of that kind of saleability?

FROMM: Success should be the satisfaction of work well done.. work useful.. work meaningful.

WALLACE: Let's go to politics.. what is happening to man in relationship to his politics.. and at the same time, as a corollary, without becoming specific, I would like to ask you about our political leaders..

FROMM: I am a Democrat.. so that is a different topic. I should like to say that we find here a peculiar phenomenon.. namely, that we talk a lot about politics, we read about politics, ~~but~~ but if you see, for instance, the result of a number of studies which have been made we are really concerned only with private affairs. Most Americans, 90%, are concerned with health, money, family problems.. and they are not concerned with the matters of society . . with politics. Now you might ask what do I mean by 'concerned'. I ~~am~~ mean the kind of thing over which you lose some hours of sleep.

WALLACE: You're not suggesting that there is anything wrong with being concerned over health, family affairs, money affairs.. Sounds perfectly natural..

FROMM: Well, it sounds perfectly natural to us.. it might not sound so natural to someone else. It is always 'my' and 'me' and 'my family' and 'my money' and 'my car' rather than to express as a reality my relatedness to others, my solidarity to others.. and my real sense of responsibility for what happens to me and the rest of the world and the rest of the people in this country.

WALLACE: When we talk about men are we talking purely.. if I may interject.. about United States man and woman, or western man, or world man?

FROMM: I would say there is man as such.. I would say, although this is not a very popular concept.. there is such a thing as human nature in general. There is such a thing as a basic condition of human existence, but this ~~human~~ nature never appears in itself because it always appears as molded by a particular culture or society. The strange thing is that most societies assume naively that ~~that~~ the way they are is human nature.

WALLACE: You say that you are a Democrat, and I don't want to hear about that particularly. I am talking about our political leaders of whatever political hue.

FROMM: I would say without being facetious that I think what we miss are men who have at the same time convictions, emotion in which these convictions are rooted and a deep penetration of the problems of society.. ours or others.. and of the forces which operate within them.

WALLACE: And you feel we miss them on both sides of the political fence?

FROMM: Oh yes, in this respect I am quite neutral. I think we miss them on both sides.

WALLACE: How do you account for it, or are you accounting for it in our discussion?

FROMM: For the same reason which we talked about a minute ago. That we are so concerned with instrumentalities that we are not sufficiently concerned with discovering or uncovering the essence, the causes, the forces which are underneath the surface.

WALLACE: Let's talk now about man in relationship with his intellectual development. Aldous Huxley, who was our guest last week on this program, has written a series of articles called "Enemies of Freedom" which will shortly be appearing in a Long Island newspaper, NEWSDAY.. he says that our entertainments, particularly television, are robbing Americans of our capacity to think, to discriminate. Do you agree?

FROMM: I agree wholeheartedly.

WALLACE: Do you wish to elaborate?

FROMM: I think Mr. Huxley has done a very good job of elaborating on this and I just agree.

WALLACE: Man in relationship to love and marriage. Where are we getting off the track?

FROMM: Of course we talk a lot about marriage and about love.. and we have courses in marriage and I think we might have some courses on love, as there are courses for everything. And indeed the wish to love is probably the deepest wish and longing in every man and that is part of human nature and of man but I think we have the wrong concept of love. It is expressed with the word "falling" in love.. as a sentiment which comes over us and we don't understand that love is an active relatedness. That it is not easy to achieve. That it is the most difficult thing to achieve and that one must take it much more seriously than we do in order to become a master or even a decent apprentice at it. What we consider love is often the kind of thing which you read often about in newspapers and in columns.. about a kind of smooth cooperating team.. a kind of egotism a deux.. a kind of relatively friendly relationship of two people who consider their marriage a safe haven for their ego and their self-interest. The jump into any intense relatedness with each other.

WALLACE: In religion?

FROMM: In religion I think it is a very sad picture as I see it. Of course many people are very happy about the renaissance of religion which allegedly is going on in the United States now. I am afraid that people talk about God and more today than 100 years ago.. they go more to the churches than they used to 100 years ago.. but actually they take a word for a reality. Instead of having a religious experience, they just go to church, use the word, and if I may be biblical, I am afraid they use the word 'God' in vain.

WALLACE: You say 'instead of having a religious experience'.. what is a religious experience?

FROMM: This is indeed a very difficult question to answer and many people would answer it different ways but I would say, to have a sense of "ultimate concern", to quote Dr. Tillich, for the spiritual values in man... for our love for man.. for our reason.. for truth.. and to experience this development of ourselves as the most, and only, important aim of life.

WALLACE: You say in "The Sane Society": "In the 19th Century the problem was that God was dead. In the 20th Century the problem is that man is dead."

FROMM: Yes, indeed. I think that's true and I would say we make machines which act like men and we try to make men who act like machines.. little automatons.. but we are not yet aware of it.

WALLACE: May I give you a kind of Rorschach test, Dr. Fromm.. by putting to you words which we may understand in one way . . I would like you to define these words, if you will, from the way that perhaps we view them and the way you believe they should be viewed... good and bad words.. First, happiness.

FROMM: Well, happiness, I would say what people really mean by happiness is unlimited consumption. We are a society of consumers, we and the whole western world.. more and more. I think if you would ask people what their concept of Heaven is they would say, if they were honest, this is a big department store with new things every week.. all the money to buy them and maybe a little bit more than the neighbor, and they would go around buying, buying, buying .. actually we are the eternal suckling, the eternal baby who wants the bottle.

WALLACE: And happiness should be...??

FROMM: Happiness should be not an aim in itself but something which accompanies intense relatedness to many things, to man.. to nature.. a relatedness which does not exclude deep sadness because one cannot remain sensitive and responsive to the world without being deeply sad often.

WALLACE: "Equality?"

FROMM: Equality? I have the impression that what most people today really mean by equality is sameness. That everybody is equal inasmuch as he is the same and if he is not the same as anybody else he hasn't quite the right to be equal.

WALLACE: And equality really should be . . .

FROMM: As I see it, in the philosophical and religious tradition of the western world, equality should be, if I can put it theologically, that we are all created in the image of God and philosophically, that no man must be the means for the ends of another... that every man is only an end in himself and that is the only equality there is..

WALLACE: Let me ask you about a couple of political words. Democracy and Socialism.

FROMM: Democracy... well, I would define democracy, as it is developed today in practice, as consent by the governed, achieved by manipulation and not by force, while what I think democracy ~~ought~~ should be and I hope will be, is the active participation and responsibility of each citizen in the whole social life and not his being a little cog who is satisfied that he is manipulated in the right way.

WALLACE: And socialism?

FROMM: Well, socialism is one of those bad words. Now why are people afraid of it? I think what most people mean by it is being subject to a governing bureaucracy and materialism in the sense that one only cares for material goods and has no interest in spiritual values. It is,

incidentally, a strange thing.. in this respect.. if that is Socialism we are approaching Socialism very rapidly because we are more and more bureaucratically run in our society, and while we believe in spiritual values and principles and talk about them on Sundays, actually our main interests are production and consumption.. having more things. Besides that, the word socialism was connected with Hitler's Manifesto and with Stalin's Communism, which in reality has nothing to do with Socialism. Russia is the most reactionary, conservative, autocratic society there is in Europe and the words Marxism and Socialism are chosen by them as a very convenient symbol but I am sure if Marx had lived in the 30's he would have been shot as an agent of capitalism by Stalin.

WALLACE: Wait just a second, Dr. Froms. From reading your "The Same Society" I would gather that you are a kind of socialist..

FROMS: Yes, indeed, I always have been.

WALLACE: And particularly.. the thing that I find difficult to understand.. you talk about the individual, about realizing himself, about human dignity and yet does not Socialism demand that the individual put himself at the disposal of the state and thereby lose the very individuality you talk about?

FROMS: Well, I am indeed a Socialist.. a Democratic Socialist.. for the very reason that my main concern is the individual. And I think that Marx shares something with the Old Testament, if you will pardon the comparison.. in that everybody talks about it but nobody has read it, or read more than a little bit. But if I may answer this question in this way: what Socialism meant to Marx was to be radical and he defined it as going to the end of the road.. to have ~~the individual~~ ~~is the supreme purpose~~ ~~of that man.. to have~~ ~~development of himself.. his~~ ~~unfolding of his powers of love and reason.~~

WALLACE: Dr. Froms, it would seem that what Karl Marx said his Socialism constitutes is beside the point.. what does count is what has happened with his Socialism and this.. if I may go on.. calls for the government's seizing of land.. for an oppressive centralized state that controls practically everything.. even the education, the private life of its citizens. All of this is pretty carefully outlined in the Communist Manifesto and it seems to me that the Soviet Union has done a pretty good job of putting into action what Mr. Marx talks about in the Manifesto and has completely done away with the human dignity, human relatedness you talk about..

FROMS: In the first place, it happens again and again in history that an idea has been misused. I think if you think of the Catholic Inquisition and what they did then you would also say this is certainly not the teaching of Christ. I don't want to compare the teaching of Christ to the teaching of Marx. People have a way of quoting a few lines of the writings of Marx.. namely, to quote certain things and not the whole. And you, Mr. Wallace, join in that which I think is a great disservice namely confirming the propaganda of the Russian claim that they represent Marxist teaching, when they represent exactly the opposite.

WALLACE: Well, now, wait a moment. May I read from the Communist Manifesto: "The Communists disdain to conceal their views and aims. They openly declare that their ends can be attained only by the forcible overthrow of all existing conditions. Let the ruling classes tremble at a Communist revolution." It seems to me that this un-dignifies, de-dignifies human freedoms.

FROMM: It is awfully difficult to take one quote and discuss it.. I could quote you some sentences from Robespierre on which modern democracy is based, and you would find arguments.

WALLACE: Perhaps I should reread my Marx and perhaps I should reread my Erich Fromm. We have just thirty seconds left, Dr. Fromm. Are you pessimistic about what's happened to us?

FROMM: I am worried only in one sense, namely, the danger of war and our possible inability to avoid it, but I am very optimistic.. rather I have faith .. in our world, in the development of our democracy, but I think one thing is necessary.. to face reality rather than believe in fiction and to be aware that we will have vitality only if we are able to fulfill that which is essential to our whole tradition and that is to put man back in the saddle.

WALLACE: Thanks so much, Dr. Fromm, for taking this time to come and talk with us. Whether or not one agrees with his solution, Dr. Erich Fromm points to a pressing problem. As he sees it, America tends to worship machines instead of men. We seem to prefer success to sanity. A society that is politically free, says Dr. Fromm, should guard against this kind of spiritual enslavement.

Next we'll go after the story of the American citizen and his political party. Our guest will be one of the major figures of this period. You see him behind me.. he's Adlai Stevenson. If you want to know what control the voter has over the policies of his government, if you want to find out the effects of radio, television and the press on political candidates and campaigns.. and if you want to know which has the greatest influence on public policy: the political party, the private citizen, or special interest groups like the farm bloc, the labor unions, the National Association of Manufacturers or the American Legion, we'll go after those stories from Adlai Stevenson next week.

Till then, Mike Wallace, Goodnight.

DC-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

July 22, 1958

The attached two-year report
of the Fund for the Republic
was sent to the Director from
the Fund for the Republic,
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New York.

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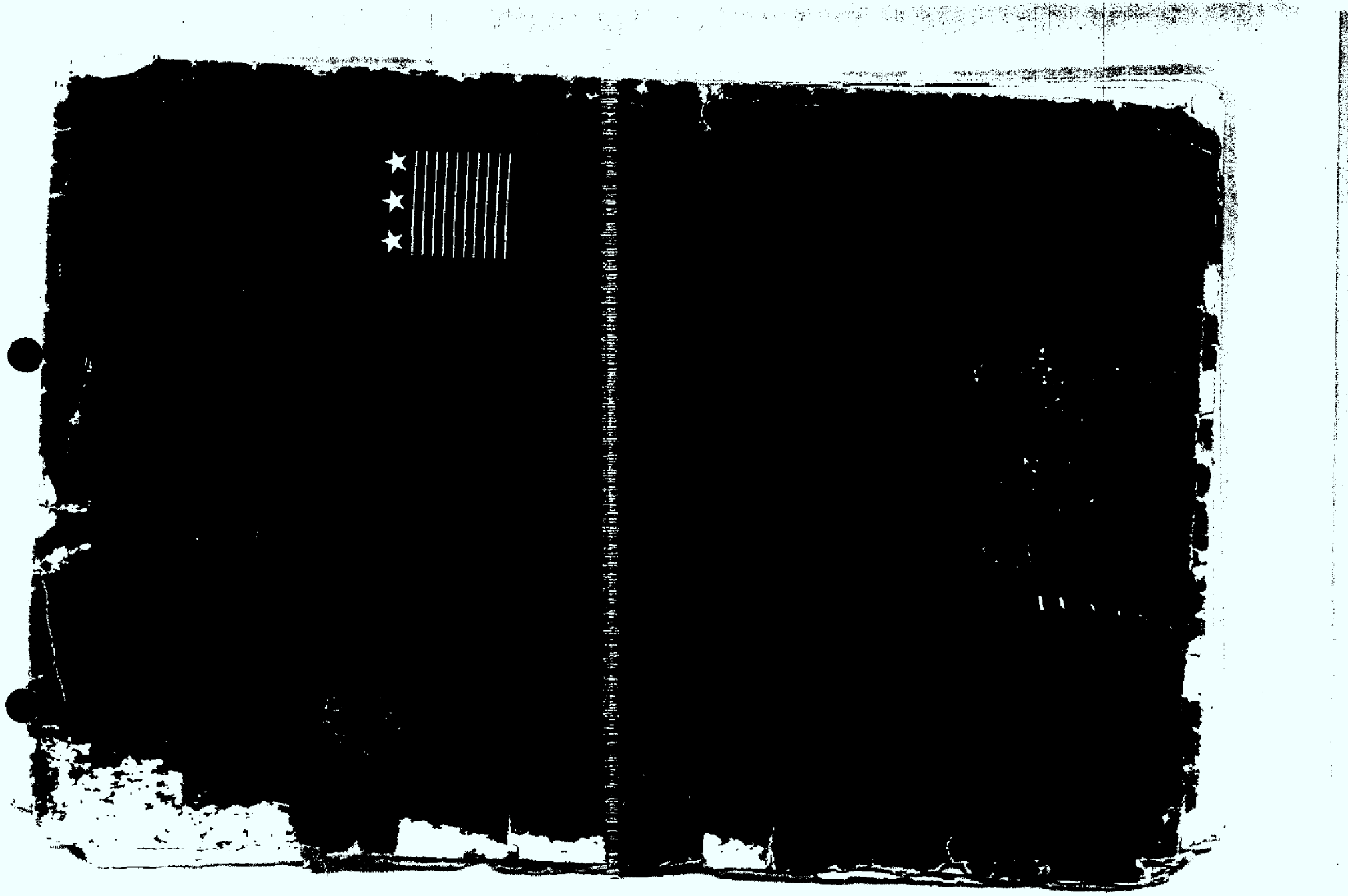
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CENTRAL RESEARCH

ENCLOS

SEP 8 1958



The American Broadcasting Company asked the Fund to join with it in presenting discussions of the basic issues on television. The Fund accepted this invitation, and entered into an agreement for thirteen programs. Up to the date of this report five of these have appeared. Mike Wallace has interviewed Reinhold Niebuhr, Cyrus S. Eaton, William O. Douglas, Aldous Huxley, and Erich Fromm on the topics with which the Fund is dealing. The public response has been tremendous and must be encouraging to those who have been concerned about the "apathy" of the American people on these subjects. Transcripts of each of the interviews are being published.

The Labor Project and the Religion Project held conferences in May of 1958 in which the issues being considered by the Consultants were submitted to large groups of persons specially qualified to comment upon them. The proceedings of these meetings will be published.

ah
6/28

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United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

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FROM: *[Illegible]*

Subject: *[Illegible]*

DATE: *[Illegible]*

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The Washington Post

Times Herald

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1960

AGENDA FOR GENEVA

On February 18, United States Secretary of State, Christian A. Herter, announced "... the renewed effort which the United States is about to make to enhance United States national security through arms control and eventual general disarmament."

"If this initiative is to have any chance of success," he said, "it will need the understanding and support of the American people and Congress."

THE representatives of the ten nations meeting in Geneva today have before them a new opportunity to establish the peace that all men desire—a better opportunity than ever before. There is now general agreement that disarmament is necessary for survival. There is agreement, too, that disarmament must be carried out under inspection to provide guarantees that commitments are kept.

Adequate security — for us or anyone else — can only be achieved through workable, enforceable agreements for total, universal disarmament. It will not be enough just to reduce forces that would make effective inspection im-

Initial stages in disarmament could include:

- Measures to guard against surprise attack
- International supervision of missile firings
- Disarmament of missile bases
- Cessation of production of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and the destruction or conversion of existing stocks
- The withdrawal of conventional and nuclear arms from danger areas and the balanced reduction.

There is no question as to order of priority

A universal treaty ending all nuclear tests would represent a solid first step toward disarmament. Such a treaty seems technically and politically reasonable. New test detection equipment recommended by United States scientists would provide checks on all tests down to those of such small size that evasion can be effectively discouraged. At the same time, digging a "big hole" for concealing small tests, while theoretically possible, does not appear to be realistic or practical.

A treaty on testing cannot undo the damage already done, but it will reduce the threat of further pollution of all life by radioactive

...revelal of the arms race.

Any workable agreement must include the abolition of all weapons of mass destruction. It must include nuclear, high explosive, chemical and biological weapons. It should enable the nations to retain enough arms for purposes of internal security.

Arms control can be carried out in stages under continuous monitoring. However, the goal of total disarmament must be agreed upon in advance. Each stage should be concluded and verified before the next stage begins. Each stage must be a realistic one, taking into account the establishment of inspection, economic adjustments, and the time involved in ending weapons production and eliminating stocks.

...We will take... effective agreement. We can then proceed to the next stage.

If disarmament is to mark the means for settling disputes peacefully must be gradually created. The agreement should be concluded under the aegis of the United Nations. To be effective, it must include all nations. United Nations agencies must be strengthened and given real jurisdiction over threats to world peace. However, it is important that progress to agreement on disarmament not be stalled while we wait for the long-term development of international institutions.

A definite time-table should be set for the completion of disarmament. To set a short period would be unrealistic, while an open-end arrangement with no time-limit would cause mistrust and delay.

...It will... confidence and establish precedents for further progress. It can head off the spread of nuclear-war capability to other nations.

For these reasons, the United States should re-establish the moratorium on nuclear testing. It should press for a treaty covering all tests.

There is a definite limit to the number of years in which agreement must be found if the continuity of life on earth is to be assured. This is the task of the ten delegates meeting at Geneva. But they cannot do the job by themselves. It is the task of people everywhere to affirm their support for a program of universal, total and controlled disarmament, and to create the climate within which the representatives of nations can succeed.

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ACT NOW!

What YOU Think Counts

WRITE OR WIRE Christian A. Hester, Secretary of State, Washington 25, D. C., supporting his call for controlled disarmament and urging completion of the treaty ending all nuclear tests as the vital first step to peace.

National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, Inc.
 Box 1705, New York 17, N.Y.

Enclosed is my contribution for a Sane Nuclear Policy.

Send me more information about your Committee.

Name

Address

City Zone State

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR A SANE NUCLEAR POLICY, Inc.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: November 17, 1954

FROM : SAC, DETROIT (100-new)

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SUBJECT: Dr. CLARA THOMPSON
SM - C

5/2/88
3042 LWT/PB
10/24/86
Classified by [redacted]
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[redacted], a Panel Source of known reliability, on November 9, 1954, advised SA [redacted] that he had attended a Contemporary Arts Group (CAG) meeting at which Dr. CLARA THOMPSON was the featured speaker. On the same date HACKER supplied an undated CAG letter which advised that Dr. CLARA THOMPSON was to speak before a CAG meeting on November 9, 1954, on the topic of "The Role of Women in the 20th Century". Instant letter states as follows:

"CLARA THOMPSON, M.D., is one of the leading American psychotherapists. Her scientific background is connected with the names of ADOLF FETER, SANDOR FERENCZI, HENRI STACHE SULLIVAN, and ERICH FROMM.

"Her theoretical orientation is the William Alanson White school of psychoanalysis, in which she has held various positions.

"She has published many important clinical and theoretical articles on the psychology of women and on various phases of the psychoanalytic process. Her most recent book is Psychoanalysis; Evolution and Development.

"Dr. THOMPSON has taught at Johns Hopkins Medical School, New York Psychoanalytic Institute, Washington School of Psychology, and other institutions.

[redacted] of known reliability, but whose original sources are unknown, has advised that the CAG is an organization in which the controlling body is representative of local key Communists in the professional and cultural field. [redacted] of known reliability, has advised that he considers the CAG to be virtually a full-fledged CP Front Group, as it now stands.

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DATE: 6/8/88 7/5/88
88-1779 Page 87

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE CHICAGO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN CHICAGO	DATE 8/31/61	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/20/61 - 8/28/61
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND BUTCHER WORKMEN OF NORTH AMERICA, AFL-CIO		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]	TYPED BY pat
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

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REFERENCES: Reports of SA [REDACTED] dated 1/26/61 and 7/29/60 at Chicago.
 Washington Field letters dated 7/18/61 and 3/30/61.
 Newark letters dated 4/21/61 and 3/23/61.
 Bureau letter to Chicago dated 4/4/61.
 New York letter to Chicago dated 3/2/61.

- P -

LEADS

The Detroit and New York Offices, which have Fur and Leather Department locals and personnel of that Department operating within their divisions, are requested to follow and report, by the media of investigative report, information with respect to the Communist infiltration of the Fur and Leather Department of the AMCBWNA.

These offices should submit their reports either on a six month basis OR whenever sufficient information has been developed to warrant the submission of a report.

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Support of CP Line

Data reflecting the substance of articles appearing in "The Butcher Workman" of the dates indicated is set forth on the right side of the page, whereas the corresponding CP line is set forth on the left side of the page:

Foreign Policy - Labor and Industry - The Armed Forces

" THE JOINT initiative of the American Friends Service Committee and a group of top labor leaders for a labor conference on 'Peace, Jobs and Freedom' in Chicago April 14-15, is evidence of the change of attitude beginning inside the unions toward the coldwar....

" Each one of those sponsoring leaders has been a supporter of the coldwar, and certain of them have been rabid or began to develop exceptions to coldwar policy only of late. But the important element in the picture is that these people have come around to joint action and are doing so publicly, in apparent defiance of the 'official' position of the AFL-CIO. Moreover, as the program of speakers and topics before the Chicago conference indicates, there is a realization that the problems of jobs and freedom--civil rights and civil liberties--are related to peace. "

Source: "The Worker" of
4/2/61, P. 4

"What can labor do to work toward peace, full employment, and freedom? Over 150 trade union leaders from 16 states met at the Peace, Jobs, and Freedom Conference held in Chicago, April 14-15 to come up with some answers.

"The need for such a conference was lucidly expressed by International Secretary-Treasurer Patrick E. Gorman in a statement read by Executive Assistant Hilton E. Hanna at the conference. Gorman stated:

"'While peace may not be listed as a virtue, nevertheless, its fulfillment overshadows every other thing in life. Without it, our civilization remains a jungle of savagery, a hell of mistrust, a purgatory of anxiety, and hopelessness for a thing called happiness.

"'I am happy to be associated with those who are dedicated to the search for intelligent answers and sane solutions to the ever pressing problems of peace, jobs, and freedom. I shall remain an active member of the movement and

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CG 100-30260

" Peace will not come of itself. It is not inevitable. It must be fought for, by dedicated people. It is the supreme task of our period. And because so much of the war danger emanates from aggressive forces within the U. S. A. It is primarily a duty of us Americans to fight for peace as a live foreign policy by our country. People all over the world look to us to do this. "

Source: "The Worker" of
4/2/61, p. 7

" Peaceful co-existence of different social systems appeals to all right minded people as sensible. Then there can be peaceful competition. Disarmament is the first necessary step, which will ban the bombs, end the bases on foreign soil, stop the arms race. More and more these ideas are welcomed throughout the world. The war makers must be contained and stopped, they cannot be allowed to destroy the human race. "

Source: "The Worker" of
4/2/61, p. 7

shall constantly pray for peace until that ideal becomes a reality. In this world and age of ours, there can be no neutral ground for any sane human being. We must either be for peace or for complete destruction. The latter gives surety of death; the former, hope for life.

"For the millions of workers of the world there can be no happiness without jobs. Their very existence depends upon employment. The line of the jobless is a line of hunger and poverty, of headaches and grief....

"As far as freedom is concerned, we have it, and yet we do not have it. Freedom is an elusive Will 'O The Wisp - we must grasp it, hold it, and set it upon an indestructible foundation without fear of tyrants developing laws which threaten our liberty on all sides. Laws which give the right to the workers only to slave are a mockery of a thing called liberty

"I shall always follow the path, no matter who the leader may be, that will give to the people free and untarnished liberty, under God, for our nation, for all nations and justice for all."

"The conference was called by the American Friends Service Committee and six AFL-CIO leaders,

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Note:

With respect to the American Friends Service Committee, it is to be noted that the Social Service Directory for Metropolitan Chicago for the year 1958 described this committee, its Chicago regional office, as representing the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) in fields of social action.

Amalgamated Secretary-Treasurer Gorman, James B. Carey, president, International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers; Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer, United Automobile Workers; A. Philip Randolph, president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Frank Rosenblum, general secretary, Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, and Arnold S. Zander, president, American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees.

"Favoring world disarmament, the union delegates concerned themselves with the question: If and when world disarmament takes place what will happen to the several million working people now employed in defense industries? Each agreed that in the face of disarmament some sort of plan must be drawn up for the transition from military to consumer goods production.

"The probability of the chances for a nuclear war is great, said keynote speaker Erich Fromm, distinguished psychoanalyst and social scientist.

"His statement was based not upon the fact that both Russia and the United States are arming themselves to the teeth with nuclear weapons but because mankind has fallen for 'new forms of idolatry and ritualism.' He said, 'actually,

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both systems (the United States and Russia) are converging. Both are leading toward even greater bureaucracy, materialism, and are concerned with one main goal - increased production.'

"He pointed out that in Russia, the State and Authoritarian powers are the new god-like idols created by its leaders. In our country, he said, 'We are now losing the reality of individualism and our values' - referring to the gradual replacement of our humanistic American Heritage with the importance of money, success, consumption of material goods, and over-conformity.

"It is because of these new values said Fromm that man is fast alienating himself from his fellow men. This process has already reached such a stage, he pointed out, when you hear 'experts' who estimate that in the event of a nuclear attack some 60,000,000 people will be killed, which they claim is 'not so bad.' Others are toying with the theory of games and relating it to an atomic war in an effort to determine the percentages of death. He questioned whether man has lost the reverence for life for himself and his fellow men. If he has, he said, the threat of war is great.

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Fromm predicted that an atomic war would mean an 'end to the human race. But should there be any survivors their community would be one of brutal dictatorship ruled by military power.'

"The immediate solution to the Cold War problem said Fromm is 'universal control of disarmament. Also, there must be a policy understanding between the two sides (United States and Russia) to agree to the status quo, for one not to go into the others' camp. They must maintain neutrality.'

"The long run solution he pointed out rests with the question: Can man return to his early humanistic values which permitted him to feel in unity with others?

* * * * *

"Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer, United Auto Workers, said that what we need today is a full Cabinet post aimed at planning for peace. 'We have private planning for profit but no public planning for people.'

"Mazey warned against relying on missiles and nuclear bombs either for jobs or national security.

* * * * *

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NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR NON-VIOLENT
ACTION AGAINST NUCLEAR WEAPONS
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On 4/11/58, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available a brochure entitled, "APPEAL for NUCLEAR SANITY". This brochure sets forth a list of sponsors and executive committee members of the New York Committee For A Sane Nuclear Policy. In addition, it sets forth the names of several "Speakers for the Week". Because of the prominence of some of these speakers five Photostats of this document are being furnished as an enclosure to this airtel.

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APPEAL

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SANITY

April 11th - 19th, 1958

**"END BOMB TESTING
AND MOVE TOWARD PEACE"**

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Francis C. Bello
Rev. Lloyd A. Berg
Irene Berman
Dr. Alpernon D. Black
Dr. Alan R. Bleich
Robert D. Bloom
Yetta H. Bloom
M. Kenneth Boss
Dr. LeRoy Bowman
Clara S. Brokaw
Dorothy D. Bromley
Robert C. Buckley
Dr. Bes. Cameron
Dr. Nicholas D. Cheronis
Dr. Kenneth Clark
Sanford Clarke
Dr. Charles W. Collins
Norman Cousins
Nathaniel Cullinan
Anna L. Curtis
Rev. Phillips Egan
Norman D. Fletcher
Rev. George B. Ford
Waldo D. Frank
Esther Frankel
Eleanor Clark French
Dr. Erich Fromm
Cedric Gade
Phyllis Gangel
Robert Gimore

Rabbi Israel Goldstein
Martin Goldwasser
Benjamin Gruenberg
Harry Halpern
Florence W. Hamilton
Rev. Donald Harrington
Rabbi Isidor B. Hoffman
Dr. John Hayne Holmes
William K. Huntington
Stanley M. Jacobs
Morris Jushewitz
Arthur F. Jellie
Rev. William G. Kalaidjian
Donald Keane
Rabbi Edward E. Klein
Peggy Koppel
Herman Kraus
Rev. John M. Krumm
Helen Lange
Lrieda Lange
Dr. Walter L. Lear
Rev. Jean Howland Lathrop
Rabbi Herschel Levin
David Livingston
Anthony Mazzacchi
Rev. Robert J. McCracken
Charles E. McGuinness
Rev. Donald W. McKinney
Edward W. McVitty
Carr M. Williams
Stewart Joachim
Rabbi Max Meyer
Benjamin Miller
Dorothy Miller
Rev. Howard R. Minsky
Lewis Minsky
Rev. C. Kilmer Myers

THE DEADLY NUCLEAR ARM

*Come and Hear Humanity's
at These Vital Pa*

ADMISSION FREE

MONDAY, APRIL 14th, 8:15 p.m.

Broadway Congregational Church
56th St & Broadway
Upper Manhattan

MONDAY, APRIL 14th, 8:15 p.m.

The Livingston
301 Schermerhorn Street
Brooklyn

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16th, 8:15 p.m.

Good Citizenship League Hall
140-42 Sanford Avenue
Queens

SPONSORS (Continued)

Rev. A. I. Munte
Tracy D. Nygart
Dr. Otto Nathan
Dr. Henry Schumann
Dr. Koopel S. Ranson
Paoline M. Tanna
Howard P. Tappert
Rev. Alfred H. Tapp
Rev. Hartley C. Tapp
Delbert E. Tapp
Rev. Paul W. Tapp
Dr. Charles R. Roberts
Harry Roberts
Raymond S. Robinson
John W. Schneider
Richard Schuckman
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Rowland Watts
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Kenneth S. Wick
Dr. H. W. Winkler
Dr. H. W. Winkler
Dr. H. W. Winkler

* Sponsor - New York Committee for a Sane Society
** Executive Committee - New York Committee for a Sane Society
Society Policy

ORGANIZED BY THE NEW YORK

237 Third Avenue, New York

Information regarding many other activities by
NUCLEAR SANITY

THE RACE CAN BE STOPPED!

*Greatest Problem Discussed
Public Meetings!*

THURSDAY, APRIL 17th, 8:15 p.m.

Trinity Methodist Church
581 Clinton Avenue
Newark, New Jersey

FRIDAY, APRIL 18th, 8:15 p.m.

Cooper Union — Great Hall
Cooper Square (Third Ave. & East 8th Street)
Lower Manhattan

SATURDAY, APRIL 19th, 8:15 p.m.

Hofstra College — Calkins Gymnasium
Hempstead, Long Island

SATURDAY, APRIL 19th, 1:30 - 10:00

Friends Meeting House
Purchase, N. Y. (Westchester County)
(One-day Institute, Registration \$2.00)

SPEAKERS for the Week

Roger N. Baldwin
International League for the Rights of Man
Dr. John C. Bennett
Dean of Faculty, Union Theological Seminary
Dr. Algernon Black
Leader, Ethical Culture Society
Norman Cousins
editor, Saturday Review
Rev. Phillips Elliot
past President, Protestant Council of the City of New York
Dr. Erich Fromm
psychoanalyst, author
Rep. Edith Greene
Oregon Congresswoman
Rev. Donald Harrington
Community Church

COMMITTEE FOR A SANE NUCLEAR POLICY

Room 3, New York (GR 3-5998)

Meeting carried out in connection with the APPEAL FOR
A SANE NUCLEAR POLICY. Tickets obtained at the above address.

SPEAKERS for the Week (Continued)

Brig. Gen. Hugh Aester
U. S. Army (ret.)
Rabbi Isidor Hoffman
Chaplain, Columbia University
Sen. Hubert Humphrey
U. S. Senator, Minnesota
Councilman Stanley Isaacs
New York City Council
Cmdr. Sir Stephen King-Hall
Royal Navy (ret.)
Rabbi Edward Klein
Stephen Wise Free Synagogue
Dr. Walter Lear
Secretary, Exec. Committee, New York Committee
Dr. Hart Lustig
Asst. Professor, Dept. of Physics, CCNY
Carey McWilliams
editor, The Nation
Anthony Mazzocchi
International Exec. Board, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers International Union
Stewart Meacham
APSC
Benjamin Miller
Asst. Lead., Ethical Culture Society
Senator Wayne Morse
U. S. Senator, Washington
Rev. A. J. Muste
Exec. Secy., Emeritus, Fellowship of Reconciliation
Clarence Pickett
Exec. Secy., Emeritus, American Friends Service Committee
Dr. Charles Price
Chairman, Dept. of Chemistry, Univ. of Penn.
Rev. Paul W. Kishell
Exec. Secy., Dept. of Christian Social Relations, Protestant Council of New York
Harry Rogers
publisher, West Side News
Bayard Rustin
private secretary to Martin Luther King
Sen. John Sparkman
U. S. Senator, Alabama
Allen Taylor
Exec. Secy., New York ADA
Norman Thomas
American elder statesman
Frevor Thomas
Exec. Secy., National Campaign for a Sane Nuclear Policy
Rowland Watts
American Civil Liberties Union
Dr. Hugh Wolfe
Chairman, Federation of American Scientists
William Worthy, Jr.
reporter, Afro-American
(Others will be added)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) FBI
DATE: 9-13-00 SP21/JM Date: 10/5/64
#98-3144/99-0652

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

CLASSIFIED BY SP7EJN

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DECLASSIFY ON: SP7EJN
#98-3144/99-0652

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-426761)
FROM: SAC, MIAMI (100-14874) (P)
RE: COMMITTEE FOR NON-VIOLENT ACTION
(QUEBEC - GUANTANAMO WALK FOR PEACE)
PASSPORT AND VISA MATTER

REC-58 10/12/64

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of
a letterhead memorandum concerning a lecture by DAVID
DELLINGER at Wesley Hall, located on the campus of the
University of Miami.

Copies of this memorandum are being
disseminated locally to INS, ONI, OSI, Robins AFB, Ga.
CIA, State Dept. (Cuban Affairs Office), Miami, U. S. Border
Patrol, U. S. Coast Guard, U. S. Customs, Region II,
U. S. Customs, Miami and G-2, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

The source concealed is [redacted] who
furnished information to SA [redacted]

CC 4 encl. RB 810.
1 copy made of encl.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Miami
JJM:cmw
(4)

ENCLOSURE

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DATE FORW. 10-8-64
HOW FORW. n/a
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Mullins
[Handwritten signatures and initials]

REC-58 100-426761-1391
OCT 7 1964

C. C. Wick

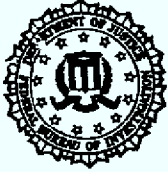
OCT 22 1964

Special Agent in Charge

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Declassify on: OPOR

Sent 9/3/87 M Per

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

October 5, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Re: COMMITTEE FOR NON-VIOLENT ACTION
(QUEBEC - GUANTANAMO WALK FOR PEACE)
PASSPORT AND VISA MATTER

CONFIDENTIAL

[REDACTED] Miami, Florida,
advised that [REDACTED] who recently returned from
Cuba, and who allegedly has a favorable attitude for the
CASTRO Regime, was [REDACTED]

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED] *7/12*
stationary of the Committee for Non-Violent Action,
325 Lafayette Street, New York, New York, as a
[REDACTED] of that organization.

Eng...
U...

[REDACTED]

b1

(C)

The October 30, 1964, issue of "The Miami News"
contained an article entitled "Cuba Talk Broken Up At U-M"
This article stated as follows:

1-11-00 # 98-3144/99-0152
CLASSIFIED BY *SP7TUP*
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~~#260,747
Classified by *SP8BTJ/RBG*
Declassify on: *OADR*
9/8/87~~

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: *9-18-00 SP7TUP*
#98-3144/99-0152

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURE

100-426761-1391

RE: COMMITTEE FOR NON-VIOLENT ACTION

CONFIDENTIAL

"A pacifist-sponsored lecture at a University of Miami religious center flared into a fist-waving, name-shouting bout last night, pitting the pro-Castro speaker and his admirers against Cuban exiles and sympathizers.

"Only once did the two camps come to actual blows - and that occurred just as the meeting was broken up by officials of the (Methodist) Wesley Foundation on the campus.

"Things got under way calmly at 8:15 p.m., as Dave Dellinger, editor of Liberation, a New York-published magazine, began his 'Shall The U. S. Recognize Castro's Cuba?' speech.

"The talk was sponsored by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom of Miami, whose offices are at 1185 Sunset Dr., Coral Gables.

"About 100 persons, including many of the Quebec-to-Cuba peace marchers who have settled in Miami, were on hand as Dellinger said, early in his talk:

"I am tremendously inspired and excited about most of what I saw in Cuba... a kind of exaltation in the people that I've never found in the United States... a feeling that life can be good."

"Dellinger said he had visited Cuba once in November 1960 and again in a 'legal, State Department-sanctioned trip' last May, 'accompanied by other American journalists.'

"Word of what the editor was saying spread rapidly through the campus last night and within an hour the audience swelled to more than 150. Most of the additions were Cuban exile students.

CONFIDENTIAL

RE: COMMITTEE FOR NON-VIOLENT ACTION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"The Cuba of 1958 - the Cuba the exiles left behind - has ceased to exist," Dellinger said. "And if the U.S. State Department would recognize Fidel Castro's regime, you could travel there freely and see for yourself."

"He was interrupted five times by shouts from irate exiles.

"But the fireworks really began in the question-answer period which followed. The Cubans attending, both students and professors, jumped to their feet, shouting questions, struggling to be recognized.

"Many sought to refute the speaker's statements that 'Cuba's reputed 25 per cent illiteracy has practically been wiped out'... 'Nobody is going hungry'... 'Everybody - except what used to be the upper class - is clothed and housed better.'

"When one bifocaled Latin American student called Dellinger a 'dirty liar and a Communist,' a group of the American women walked out.

"And when Dellinger, a Yale graduate and former Oxford scholar, said 'The State Department has been wrong in just about everything they've said about Cuba,' the Cubans shook their fists and shouted denunciations.

"When asked to explain the refugees, rich and poor, who flee Cuba in daring escapes, Dellinger answered: 'If the Negroes in Harlem ever get their full freedom...many poor whites will be opposed.' He added that the American Revolution of the 1700's was supported by only a third of the colonists.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMITTEE FOR NON-VIOLENT ACTION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Asked to choose between communism and capitalism, he said: 'I am not in favor of Communism as it is practiced in Russia nor capitalism as it is practiced in the United States.'

"To a second question - from an American - he replied that he had not served in World War II because he is a pacifist. 'I believe in nonviolence all the way,' he said.

"But not all his friends felt the same way. One, a fat, baldheaded man with a black moustache called a wiry Latin youth a 'crude punk' when the student heckled Dellinger. And moments later the man went after the youth and they had to be pulled off each other.

"Angered, redfaced Cubans surrounded the speaker after the meeting was officially adjourned and it took Wesley officials 20 minutes to clear the building - even after the lights were turned off.

"Dellinger said his Liberation magazine has a nationwide circulation of 12,000 and lists among its contributors James Baldwin, Erich Fromm, Martin Luther King Jr. and Linus Pauling.

"He carried with him copies of the June-July issue, which sells for 40 cents, and contains his report on Cuba. On the cover is a sketch of Dellinger, wrapped like a mummy from heels to chest in a padlocked replica of the American flag.

"The cover and flag are colored pink."

PROPERTY OF FBI: This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FK TO GET POST CARD PETITIONS

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- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Belmont _____
- Callahan _____
- DeLoach _____
- Malone _____
- McGuire _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

New York peace groups plan 100-day campaign

Committee For Non-Violent Action

REC-96

TO COUNTER President Kennedy's promise to revitalize the nation's military strength during the first days of his Administration, the Conference of Greater New York Peace Groups launched a 100 Days for Peace campaign beginning Jan. 21. The campaign opened with a call for peace prayers in churches and synagogues on Jan. 21 and 22. Several churches were known to have cooperated.

The conference also initiated a petition opposing the spread of nuclear weapons to NATO countries. Petitions are in the form of giant post cards addressed to President Kennedy, with space for 20 signatures. Leaflets were also cir-

culated at major shopping centers calling for controlled disarmament and opposing expansion of the "nuclear destruction club."

The conference was organized last November and solicited formal and informal support for its 100 Days project from all peace groups. The conference also urged peace committees outside New York to initiate similar projects. "Sponsorship for the duration" of the 100 days was announced by the Methodist Fedn. for Social Action and the World Peace Commission of the Newark Conference

MANY ACTIVITIES: Other actions scheduled for the 100 days include: (1)

- (2) an Easter Walk to the Washington Monument, April 1; and (3) a city-wide rally, April 30. Tentatively scheduled activities include a Baby Carriage Day, Campus Library Week, Film Week, Home Demonstrations Week and Parties for Peace.

A committee statement said: "Sponsorship for the duration" of the 100 days was announced by the Methodist Fedn. for Social Action and the World Peace Commission of the Newark Conference. Other actions scheduled for the 100 days include: (1) an Easter Walk to the Washington Monument, April 1; and (3) a city-wide rally, April 30. Tentatively scheduled activities include a Baby Carriage Day, Campus Library Week, Film Week, Home Demonstrations Week and Parties for Peace.

(Continued on Page 10)

Peace campaign

(Continued from Page 11)

lead to survival lies through concerted action of all peoples in all communities. Copies of petition postcards and other literature as well as additional information can be obtained from: 100 Days for Peace Committee, 350 Fifth Ave., New York 18, N.Y. Phone: PL 7-6454.

SANE JUDGES LETTERS: Elsewhere on the peace front: The Natl. Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy called for letters to President Kennedy. The Greater Boston SANE committee spelled out the message it urged that letters in support of the total world disarmament movement be sent to the U.S. and opposing the spread of nuclear weapons to NATO and other countries.

There are about a dozen walkers who average 25 miles a day. They stop to distribute leaflets, hold public meetings and picket outside military installations. Local citizens join the walk at short periods as it passes through. The group advocates unilateral disarmament and hopes to convince people in all nations to "stop cooperating with morally bankrupt military policies."

EX-135

NEW WALKER: In Tucson, Jan. 21, a group of peace walkers set out on a 100-day walk to the Washington Monument. The group includes peace workers and laymen.

File 7-15-61
100-426761

H. J. ...
Blair

- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star _____
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Journal-American _____
- New York Mirror _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____

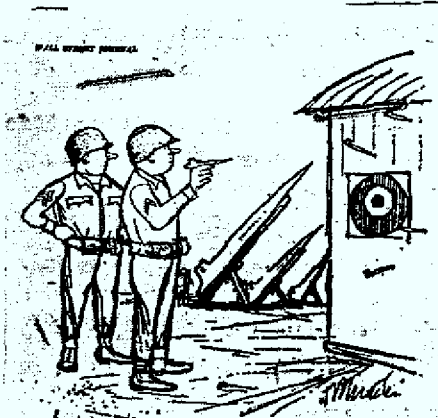
"National Guardian" page 1

NOT RECORDED
117 FEB 10 1961

63 FEB 15 1961 EX-135

J.A. ...
REC-96

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- Mohr _____
- Parsons _____
- Belmont _____
- Callahan _____
- DeLoach _____
- Malone _____
- McGuire _____
- Rosen _____
- Tamm _____
- Trotter _____
- W.C. Sullivan _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____



Wall Street Journal

when Dr. John Beecher resigned from the faculty of Arizona State U. to join the group. Beecher said: "I deeply regret the necessity of leaving my students in the middle of the academic year. I believe, however, that my example in joining the peace walk will be more effective teaching than anything I might now accomplish in the classroom."

Mass participation will be encouraged in the second phase of the walk, beginning April 1, from Chicago to New York. The group will leave for London in June and hopes to reach Moscow by August. Walkers plan to enter countries even if they are denied visas. Further information may be obtained from CNVA, 158 Grand St., New York 13, N.Y.

The New England CNVA is sponsoring Polaris Action, which has engaged in a series of protests to Polaris nuclear submarines since last summer. On Feb. 1, the group will begin actions in Charleston, S.C., against the Polaris supply ship Proteus, which is scheduled to sail for

Scotland about two weeks later.

APPEAL TO INTELLECTUALS: A group called the Committee of Correspondence organized recently to promote "the inevitability of peace" to the intellectual community. The committee includes Dr. Erich Fromm, Dr. Harold Taylor, David Reisman, A. J. Muste and Robert Chalmers.

In a "Bear Mountain Statement" named for a conference last year in Bear Mountain, N.Y.—the group pointed out the perils and futility of military solutions to world problems. It added: "We call for unilateral steps toward disarmament both on principle and as a pre-

lude to a general strategy, which represents neither surrender to Communism nor wishful fantasy, since no country courageous and rational enough to thus disarm would be an easy victory for any form of dictatorship. We risk a great deal in releasing our leaders from the habit of trying to take risks in pursuit of peace."

Signers included: W. H. Rorer, Gen. Hugh Hester, Robert M. Hutchins, Alfred Kazin, Alexander Meiklejohn, Walter Mills, Lewis Mumford and I. A. Richards.

Copies of the statement may be obtained free of charge from P.O. Box 30, Cooper Sta., New York 3, N.Y.

- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Evening Star _____
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Journal-American _____
- New York Mirror _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- Date 1-30-61

"National Guardian"
page 1

2



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Orig & 2 to DE

1 [redacted]
b7c 1 - [redacted]

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. 100-425681
100-427820-3

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

67578

REC-65
EX-117

Special Agent in Charge, Detroit

3/11/58
3-1

AMERICAN FORUM FOR SOCIALIST EDUCATION
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

① DETROIT COMMITTEE FOR A SANE NUCLEAR POLICY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

There are being transmitted to the Bureau of reports of
Bureau of [redacted] at Detroit, Michigan, dated as follows:
2-21-58 (Captioned "Is Any Danger Lurking Under
Any Danger [redacted] Ever [redacted]")

You are instructed to initiate an investigation of the
Detroit Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy under the provisions
of Section 87E of the Manual of Instructions and submit a report
to reach the Bureau 60 days after receipt of this letter in your
office.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-6-85 BY 9145JFE/gc
259323

These reports have been and are being obtained from a strictly
confidential source and any inquiry made on the basis of the information
contained therein should be made in an extremely discreet manner so that
it will not in any way reveal the source of the information or the possible
identity of the informant. The substance of this material should not be
included in an investigative report or made available to unauthorized
individuals or outside agencies unless paraphrased in such a way that the
identity of the informant and the source of the information will not be
disclosed. It is imperative that this procedure be closely followed.

You are instructed to consider the contents of these reports for
intelligence purposes and not as possible evidence. Conduct appropriate
investigation in those instances where you feel the reported matter or
the reported material along with information already available to your
office warrants the same. When pertinent, information from these reports
should be disseminated and characterized as emanating from a source of
"unknown reliability."

- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - 100-425681 (AFSE)
- 1 - 100-427820 (DCSNP)

Very truly yours,

NEILSON
DUPLICATE
MAR 11 1958
MAILED

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (8)
JFM:fk (8)
54 MAR 27 1958

this is put out by Amer. forum for Socialist education and a general union party

We Are Facing A Danger Unlike Any Danger That Has Ever Existed.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 12-6-95 BY 91457/aw/239323

First of a Series of Statements For Americans in A Nuclear Age

A deep uneasiness exists inside Americans as we look out on the world.

It is not that we have suddenly become unsure of ourselves in a world in which the Soviet Union has dramatically advanced its scientific supremacy.

Nor that the same propulsion device that can send a man-made satellite into outer space can send a missile carrying a hydrogen bomb across the ocean in eighteen minutes.

Nor is the uneasiness only the result of headlines that tell of trouble between Turkey and Syria and a war that could not be limited to the Middle East.

The uneasiness that exists inside Americans has to do with the fact that we are not living up to our moral capacity in the world.

We have been living half a life. We have been developing our appetites, but we have been starving our purposes. We have been concerned with bigger incomes, bigger television screens, and bigger cars—but not with the big ideas on which our lives and freedoms depend.

We are facing a danger unlike any danger that has ever existed. In our possession and in the possession of the Russians are more than enough nuclear explosives to put an end to the life of man on earth.

Our uneasiness is the result of the fact that our approach to the danger is unequal to the danger. Our response to the challenge of today's world seems out of joint. The slogans and arguments that belong to the world of competitive national sovereignties—a world of plot and counter-plot—no longer fit the world of today or tomorrow.

Just in front of us opens a grand human adventure into outer space. But within us and all around us is the need to

What You Can Do

1. What you say and what you do make public opinion. Let the people who serve you in public office know of your apprehensions and your hopes. Above all, make your ideas known to the President of the United States.
2. You can join the signers of this statement.
3. You can help make it possible for this statement and other statements like it to appear in newspapers throughout the country and the world.
4. You can talk to your friends and neighbors about the points in this message. You can discuss these matters in your church or synagogue, your club, your school, your union.
5. You can fill out the two coupons below: Send one to the President and the other to the Detroit Committee For a Sane Nuclear Policy.

can establish and keep vital connections with the world's people, unless there is some moral grandeur to our purposes, unless what we do is directed to the cause of human life and

interests of the entire human community through pooling of world science.

AS IT CONCERNS NUCLEAR TESTING, AMERICA CAN SAY:

That because of the grave unanswered questions with respect to nuclear test explosions—especially as to the contamination of air and water and food, and the injury to man himself—we are calling upon all nations to suspend such explosions at once;

That while the abolition of testing, will not by itself solve the problem of peace or the problem of armaments, it enables the world to eliminate immediately at least one real and specific danger. Also, that the abolition of testing gives us a place to begin on the larger question of armaments control, for the problems in monitoring such tests are relatively uncomplicated.

AS IT CONCERNS OUR CONNECTIONS TO THE REST OF MANKIND, AMERICA CAN SAY:

That none of the differences separating the governments of the world are as important as the membership of all peoples in the human family;

That the big challenge of the age is to develop the concept of a higher loyalty—loyalty by man to the human community;

That the greatest era of human history on earth is within reach of all mankind, that there is no area that cannot be made fertile or habitable, no disease that cannot be fought, no scarcity that cannot be conquered;

That all that is required for this is to re-direct our energies, re-discover our moral strength, re-define our purposes.

can earn the right to explore outer planets only in this one safe and fit for human habitation.

The sovereignty of the human community comes before all others—before the sovereignty of groups, tribes, or nations. He has the right to live and to grow, to breathe unpoisoned air, to work on uncontaminated soil. He has the right to his sacred nature.

If what nations are doing has the effect of destroying these natural rights, whether by upsetting the delicate balances on which life depends, or fouling the air, or devitalizing the land, or tampering with the genetic integrity of man himself; then it becomes necessary for people to restrain and tame the nations.

Indeed, the test of a nation's right to survive today is measured not by the size of its bombs or the range of its missiles, but by the size and range of its concern for the human community as a whole.

There can be no true security for America unless we can exert leadership in these terms, unless we become advocates of a grand design that is directed to the large cause of human destiny.

There can be no true security for America unless we

There is now a world waiting for us to say and do the things that will in deed and in truth represent our greatest strength. What are these things?

FIRST, AS IT CONCERNS THE PEACE, AMERICA CAN SAY:

That we pledge ourselves to the cause of peace with justice on earth, and that there is no sacrifice that we are not prepared to make, nothing we will not do to create such a just peace for all peoples;

That we are prepared to support the concept of a United Nations with adequate authority under law to prevent aggression, adequate authority to compel and enforce disarmament, adequate authority to settle disputes among nations according to principles of justice.

NEXT, AS IT CONCERNS NUCLEAR WEAPONS, AMERICA CAN SAY:

That the earth is too small for intercontinental ballistic missiles and nuclear bombs, and that the first order of business for the world is to bring both under control;

That the development of satellites or rocket stations and the exploration of outer space must be carried on in the

CLIP AND MAIL TO:

PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Now, more than ever before, mankind waits for some sign that it can be released from the terror of sudden attack and the grip of armaments. We look to you to give form and direction to that aspiration.

I respectfully urge you to make public declaration:

That nuclear test explosions, missiles and outer-space satellites be considered apart from other disarmament problems;

That, as there is now agreement in principle on the need for supervision and inspection necessary to verify a cessation of tests, all nuclear test explosions by all countries be stopped immediately and that the U. N. then proceed with the mechanics necessary for monitoring this cessation;

That missiles and outer-space satellites be brought under United Nations-monitored control, and that there be a pooling of world science for space exploration under the United Nations.

Sincerely,

Name _____

Address _____

CLIP AND MAIL TO:

DETROIT COMMITTEE
FOR A SANE NUCLEAR POLICY

21 F. ADAMS
DETROIT 16, MICHIGAN

Note: Make contributions to
"Sane Nuclear Policy".

I am enclosing \$..... as my contribution toward advancing the work of the Committee.

Send me further information about the Committee and its program.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

(please print)

- MICHAEL ANTONIO
- ANELAINE B. BAKER
- ROGER J. BALDWIN
- DR. HARRISON BROWN
- HOWARD COHEN
- THE REV. HENRY WITS COCHRAN
- JOHN DESSLER
- DR. PAUL DOTT
- CLARK GIBBELLER
- HAROLD GUY
- THE REV. GEORGE H. HENSON
- THE REV. HARRY P. HERSH
- DR. EDWIN HUBER
- ROBERT GILMAN
- CLAYTON KIMBER
- PATRICK KURBAN
- OSCAR LAMMERTON II
- THE REV. DONALD MONTGOMERY
- LELAND RAZLER
- ROBERT W. REBERT
- JOHN RESEY
- DR. GUY H. ROBERTSON (RET.)
- DR. ROBERT RACK
- JAMES R. RICE
- SCH. HALL
- DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING
- RABBI EDWARD WALEN
- DR. BALM L. LAPP
- MURRAY A. LINDALE
- DR. STANLEY LYONS
- THOMAS M. MCGRAW
- LEONARD B. MARSHALL
- DR. HENTLEY F. MATHER
- LAWRENCE S. MATTHEWS, JR.
- THE REV. ROBERT J. MCGACHEN
- LEWIS MERRIFIELD
- ROBERT M. MITCHELL
- DR. WILLIAM F. NEHRMAN
- ELIANT S. NICHOLS
- JAMES O'BRYEN
- CLARENCE S. ROBERTS
- WALTER P. ROYBURN
- ELSON ROYER
- PAUL SCHIFF
- JAMES S. SOUTHWELL
- WYOMAN STONAS
- DR. PAUL S. SUTHERLAND
- LEWIS T. TAYLOR
- DR. ROBERT A. TAYLOR
- DR. HENRY TAYLOR
- DR. JOHN TAYLOR
- DR. THOMAS TAYLOR
- EDWARD TAYLOR

(The signers of this statement are acting in their individual capacity and not as representatives of organizations or as members of the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy. Names preceded by an asterisk indicate members of the organizing committee.)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM * United States Government

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-429425) DATE: October 23, 1959

FROM : SAC, DETROIT (100-27152)

CLASS. & EXT. BY
REASON-FCIM I, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW

REC-55
AP/1/2/1/hic
11/19/90

SUBJECT: DATA REGARDING INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE - SOCIALIST PARTY - SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION MERGER, INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

On October 13, 1959, former [redacted] has furnished reliable information in the past, provided to SA [redacted] a "Report on the National Conference of the Socialist and Social Democratic Federation, September 5 and 6, 1959, South Haven, Michigan" which had been received by mail by the informant on October 5, 1959. This "report" consisted of four typewritten pages and is set forth below verbatim.

Copies of this letter are being designated to various offices, from which the report indicates delegates were in attendance at the convention for information and indexing.

The report is set forth below verbatim:

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Chicago (RM)
- 1 - Cleveland (RM)
- 1 - Denver (RM)
- 1 - Indianapolis (RM)
- 1 - Los Angeles (RM)
- 1 - Minneapolis (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-136439) (RM)
- 1 - Philadelphia (RM)
- 1 - Phoenix (RM)
- 1 - Pittsburgh (RM)
- 1 - San Francisco (RM)
- 1 - Seattle (RM)
- 1 - Washington Field (RM)
- 1 - Detroit

Classified by
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

REC-12A

100-429425-36

OCT 26 1959

LMC:sal
(17)

Deleted Copy Sent by Letter Dated Per FOIPA Request

CONFIDENTIAL

62 NOV 16 1959

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP ON 11/10/85 DECLASS BY [redacted]

4/21/67

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AL...
SLIP(S) DATE

INT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

with five or six people, but grew quickly and now is a large, well functioning unit. One thing that enabled it to grow was a feeling of self-confidence and pride in the Party. No one was sheepish about asking people to join and, when asked, contacts showed a great willingness to apply for membership. Meetings were made interesting and were not cluttered up with business detail. Routine business was relegated to a well-functioning executive committee and each meeting featured a discussion of interest to both members and contacts. Especially important was the involvement of union people in the branch and discussions of the problems of socialists in union work. This gave branch meetings a down-to-earth quality and related the branch to community affairs. Comrade Weinrib stressed the need for flexibility and experimentation. He said that he favored new techniques, even the creation of specialized functional branches if this is what was required to involve and recruit new people. Finally, he indicated that the comrades in Chicago strongly felt the need for a popular socialist press which could be used for propaganda and recruitment. He said that if such a press were to be authorized by the Party, he believed the Chicago organization could go out and raise \$2000 toward a press fund. *JW*

Comrade Koplow too laid stress on boldness and recruitment. He said that the political atmosphere was undergoing a change and that the socialist movement could now grow as it had not grown in many years. But our members must become "recruitment consciousness." No meeting should pass without the non-members present being urged to join the SP-SDF. Contacts should be visited at their homes by "visitation committees" aiming at recruitment. *JW*

Irwin Suall pointed out that many members had not yet shaken off the deep feeling of defensiveness which was a natural characteristic of our organization when the going was rough, approximately from 1950 on. At that time we felt that objective conditions were such that we had to hold the fort. Today, with a great feeling of optimism among thousands of unattached liberals and socialists, it has shown that we are again in a position to expand and move forward. He cited a recent conference of comrades Erik Stromm and Norman Thomas with Day and Korman and George B. Kennan at which the latter two were members of the SP-SDF. While they did not do so at that time, they were giving serious thought to the proposal. Suall remarked that it was that sort of boldness of approach which he hoped would revitalize our entire organization. *JW*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-136439

despots and called for recognition of Red China as well as elimination of foreign military bases. (u) & u

The report reflected that during the course of the convention it was decided to reduce the time limit from two years to one and a half years to enable new members the right to be appointed delegates and to hold positions. (u) & u

The convention decided to publish a newspaper for the party with the first sample issue to appear within a month. A vote to change the party name from SP-SDF to SP, USA was defeated. (u) & u

62 [redacted] also furnished information indicating that the following individuals were elected to the SP-SDF National Central Committee. (u) & u

WASH, D.C.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| DAVID RINNE, Penn. | BOB ALEXANDER, NJ |
| IRWIN SUALL, NY | DAVE MC REYNOLDS, NY |
| SEYMOUR STEINSAPIR, NY | WALTER WELTZMAN, Ohio |
| T. R. YAMADA, Mich. | HERMAN HENSON, NY |
| SAM FRIEDMAN, NY | MAX SHACHTMAN, NY |
| MILT ZATINSKY, Wash. | S. MENDELSCHN, Ill. |
| ERNEST PAPANEK, NY | ERICH FROMM, NY |
| SEYMOUR KOPILOW, NY | HANS PERLES, Penn. |
| JULIE BERNSTEIN, Mass. | MAX WEINSTEIN, Ill. |
| BILL BRIGGS, Calif. | |

1207
eh
WASH, D

The above is set forth for the information of the Bureau. (u) & u

3-76

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 6/30/60

CONFIDENTIAL

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or CODING or CLASS. or DATE or BY)

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL REASON FOR II

Via _____

DATE OF REVIEW _____

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

11/21/80
20/1/80
CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFICATION
DATE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-429425)

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-23745)

DATA REGARDING INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE -
SOCIALIST PARTY-SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION -
INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY)
(OO: NEW YORK)

DECLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED]
ON [REDACTED]

Information (protect), who has furnished re-
information in the past, has furnished you written
regarding his attendance at the SP-SDP National Convention
held in Washington, D. C. from [REDACTED] through [REDACTED]
filed as serials 550 through 559 of Cleveland [REDACTED]
In addition, he has furnished several copies of [REDACTED]
containing proposals, platforms, etc.; which were [REDACTED]
6/8/60, the originals of which will be filed in [REDACTED]

Informant advised that approximately 250 to 300
persons were present at the convention which was held in the
Burlington Hotel, 1120 Vermont Avenue, NW, with DARDINGTON
HOOPES presiding as chairman. The first day was spent
primarily in setting up convention rules, registrations,
announcements, election of officers [REDACTED] three days of the
convention, and nominating and electing convention committees
etc. He stated considerable discussion resulted from a motion
to allow any local, non-voting [REDACTED] delegates, to
fill their quota with [REDACTED] delegates, to
delegate [REDACTED] a vote in the [REDACTED] 1960, but having no vote
He stated that this motion was adopted, and those delegates
having no vote were changed to delegates with a vote. Some of [REDACTED]

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM)
- 1 - New York (100-136439)(Enc. 1)(RM)
- 1 - Washington Field (100-106969)(Enc. 1)(RM)
- 2 - Cleveland (100-[REDACTED])

pan (7)

ENCLO. EXHIBIT [REDACTED]

REC-42/100-429425-64

JUN 18 1960

Approved: 281
Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

59 JUN 22 1960

INT. SEC. [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/21/80 BY 20/1/80

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/21/80 BY 20/1/80

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/21/80 BY 20/1/80

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-429425) (100-429426)

DATE: September 8, 1960

SEE REVERSE
SIDE FOR
CLASSIFICATION
ACTION

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-23745) (100-23746)

SUBJECT: DATA REGARDING INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE - SOCIALIST PARTY-SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION MERGER. INFORMATION CONCERNING (IS) (OO: NEW YORK)

CLASS. & EXT. REASON-1-2.4.2 DATE REVIEW 11/21/90

DATA REGARDING YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE - YOUNG PEOPLES SOCIALIST LEAGUE MERGER INFORMATION CONCERNING (IS) (OO: NEW YORK)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP ON 9/15/60 oc class REFL/ma

On August 29, 1960, [redacted] has furnished reliable information that [redacted] has prepared a four page pamphlet entitled, [redacted] OHIO STATE COMMITTEE, JULY 23-24, 1960, which is filed [redacted]

The minutes set forth a rather complete account of current activities of SP-SDF in Ohio, it is being set forth verbatim below:

"The State Committee of the Ohio SP-SDF met in regular session at the Workmen's Club, Chartstroke, Ohio, at 4:00 p.m., July 23, 1960, with Chairman [redacted] presiding, [redacted]

Present were members MAX [redacted] alternate BETTY ELKIN for MARY BLARIC, Cleveland, and ROBERT BEKLER, at large.

Absent were member ROBERT HIRNEN, GAMBLER, ERNEST MORGAN, Yellow Springs, 2 members to be selected

- 4 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM) (Info)
(1 - 100-136439)
(1 - 100-136440)
3 - Cleveland
(1 - [redacted])

EX 105 100-429425-69

REC-29

SEP 12 1960

CONFIDENTIAL stamp with fields for DIVISION, FIELD OFFICE, CLERK, TELETYPE, and TELETYPE #

AJQ/bab (9)

Handwritten notes: b7c, let to CV, 9-21-60, [redacted]

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-429426-1

Classified by SP-5/SJK/whl Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-1/BJK/fbl ON 02-13-83

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP DATE 11/18/81

CV 100-23745
CV 100-23746

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"BEHLING further observed that due to the lack of political orientation, there is a great danger that the youth movement will become conservative and eventually disintegrate. Such political guidance as does come will be from the SP-SDF and YPSL; the Trotskyites were not in any political leadership. Many young people even take an anarchist position or 'conservative anarchism' following MUSTE and MAC DONALD. *gh*

"Comrade BECKY SYRACUSE of Akron reported on the meeting organized for YPSL by BERNIE SOLITZER on June 25. Eight high-school people attended and all were very interested; some knew about the Socialist Party but had not heard of the YPSL. Comrade SOLITZER spoke on the history of socialism and the current political problems. Further meetings are being planned. *gh*

"A short discussion followed on the work that Socialists can do in labor and liberal circles. THOMAS stated that if SP members were on the ADA State Board it could move left and could push for reform of the state ballot law; and that the ADA in Ohio could do so. He further noted that in periods of political crisis a section of the liberals will join the left banner of the Socialists and example of Socialists in the ADA. It was also noted that we have members and close friends in several local AFL-CIO labor councils in Ohio. *gh*

"Agreement was reached between Cleveland and Akron Comrades to work together to sponsor a public meeting. Cleveland is now working on a program and Akron would try to achieve a similar result in very few months. A national meeting Comrade ERICH FROMM is expected this winter. *gh*

"Comrade FROMM of Akron observed that there is considerable reading material on the subject of Socialism available, and the Comrade should write a letter to the editor of the Socialist Party publication, specifically mentioned was the Socialist Party, published by RICHARD CROSSMAN in the July Current. *gh*

"A discussion of national and local issues followed. Comrade WOHL of Cleveland stated that the committee at the Convention asked that each local organization *gh*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b2

On January 11, 1961, above informant furnished a one-page leaflet advertising this discussion, which is filed in [redacted] and reads in part as follows: &u

[redacted] Party, EDP Discussion Group will hold a session on the KRICH EDP Pamphlet 'Let us review the Socialist Manifesto and Program. Here are a few points that FROM felt needed more discussion within the socialist movement.' &u

...what which was the... criticism of socialism fifty years ago... it could lead to...
university, bureaucratization, centralization and a soulless materialism-is a reality of today's capitalism. &u

'What happened to socialism... instead of understanding it as a movement... for the liberation of...
by its adherents and its enemies alike understood it as being exclusively a movement for the economic...
movement for the working class. The humanistic aims of socialism were forgotten---' &u

'From... have also realized that the Nationalization... and... in... the realization... to be...
publicly... the workers... by a privately appointed bureaucracy.' &u

In informant's report... above, he advised the WCH referred to... of socialist... has not... thought... by the different... &u

at this meeting... with both the favorable and... and socialism being... of each person giving... &u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CV 100-23745
CV 100-23746

in the article with practically all agreeing with him but expressing their ideas a bit differently. Informant stated that no derogatory statements against the Government were made. b7D
cu

Informant stated that 24 persons attended this function with all about six of them being either current or prospective members of the YPSL. He identified three of these as older persons who he has previously identified as members of the Independent Socialist League in Cleveland. cu

On January 19, 1961, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished a written report regarding this activity in which he stated that these discussions are not considered classes and that Marxism is not taught. He also identified FROMM as a member of the National Board of the SP-SDF. Report located in [redacted] } b2
cu

11/24/80
CLASS. & EXT. BY *[Signature]*
REASON-FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 4/2/85

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: APR 9 1965

TO : Director, FBI (100-429425) *320*
FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (100-15348) *330*
SUBJECT: SOCIALIST PARTY - SOCIALIST DEMOCRATIC
FEDERATION (SP - SDF);
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

On March 26, 1965, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished to Special Agent [redacted] the following key list of the United States Socialist Party membership, made up as of February 8, 1965. The original list is being retained in Philadelphia file 100-15348-1A.

- 3 - Bureau (100-429425) (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 2 - Albany (REGISTERED MAIL)
 - 1 - 100- (SOCIALIST PARTY)
 - 1 - 100- [redacted]
- 2 - Baltimore (REGISTERED MAIL)
 - 1 - 100- (SOCIALIST PARTY)
 - 1 - 100- [redacted]
- 7 - Boston (REGISTERED MAIL)
 - 1 - 100- (SOCIALIST PARTY)
 - 1 - 100- [redacted]
 - 1 - 100- [redacted]
 - 1 - 100- [redacted]
 - 1 - 100- [redacted]
 - 1 - 100- [redacted]
 - 1 - 100- [redacted]
 - 1 - 100- [redacted]
- 2 - Buffalo (REGISTERED MAIL)
 - 1 - 100- (SOCIALIST PARTY)
 - 1 - 100- [redacted]

DECLASSIFIED BY *633 UR/HP*
ON 4-5-82
SP8 BTJ/RBG 91241874 200,747

b7c-24

CONTINUED ON PAGE 1A

BGE: BSP
(190)

SEE PAGES 1F AND 1G FOR INDEXING AGENCIES

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF
DATE 6/24/78 *[Signature]*

REG 28-100

100-429425-89

APR 9 1965

Classified by *2333*
Exempt from GDS, Category *6*
Date of Declassification Indefinite
11-10-77 GAS/web

[Handwritten signatures and stamps]

66 APR 26 1965
DECLASSIFIED BY *1259*
ON 6-21-78 *JSP/BL*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~