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LUCIO JOSE WELL INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

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During the past few months came to this office dictated the attached statements to a stenographer of this office also formished this price with a file of material on the Institute. This material was motostated. In his memorahoun he refers to this material. DESERFED RECO

has been an informant of this office since March, 1987, he has been an informant of this office since March, 1987, he has anti-Soviet and anti-Commonist and has furnished reliable informations

Two copies of the mamoranda and two copies of the photostand of material on the Institute are being enclosed for the Bureau. One copy of the memoranda and one copy of the Dhotostats are being enclosed or Los Apgeles. Two sets of memoranda are being rotained by New Lors and one set of photostats.

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INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

SA The following information was dictated in the presence of SA broken b

The Institute was formed in the early 1920's on the basis of a private grant given by the father of Dr. FELIX J. WEIL, well-to-do wheat broker of Argentina and Germany.

The first Director of the Institute was a young German scholar by the name of Dr. KURT GERLACH. GERLACH, however, died before he actually had taken over, and his successor was Professor KARL GRUNNERTG, formerly of the University of Vienna.

Under GRUENBERG'S leadership, the Institute became officially affiliated with the University of Frankfurt-Main. GRUENBERG, a historian by training, devoted most of the Institute's funds to the building of a highly specialized library dealing with the history of European labor movements. He was definitely a Marxist in his scholarly approach, but definitely not a Communist. If politically affiliated at all, I would venture to say that he belonged to the Austrian Social Democratic Party, which had the reputation of being a little more radical than the German counterpart. Around 1930, GRUENBERG had to give up the directorship of the Institute on account of ill health and was succeeded by Professor MAX HORKHEIMER.

HORKHEIMER had a full professorship at the University of Frankfurt, the chair of Social Philosophy, which was the only one of its kind in Germany.

Under HORKHEIMER'S regime, the Institution's work became less historical, but theoretical and psychological.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE (01/6/81 BY 598 D)

The Acting Director of the Institute was Dr. FREDERICK POLLOCK who, at the time, started his academic career as a Privat Dozent CROSSMANN had come from Vienna when GRUENBERG took over the directorship of the Institute. He had been one of GRUENBERG'S assistants in Vienna, and continued in this function at Frankfurt.

Of the students who, during those years, gathered around the Institute on had their own little studies in the Institute, I remember KARL AUGUST WITTFOGEL and his wife, ROSE WITTFOGEL; KURT MANDELBAUM; HILDE WEISS; ERNST POSSE; WALSHER BIEHAN and his wife; HEINZ LANGERHANS; KLIMMT or KLIMT; RUDJA SELKE; ERNST GUTHEIL. Among the employees

of the Institute were EMMY BLOCH and her sister, IISE; the wife of Dr. SIEGFREID XRACAUER or KRAKAUER, and ROSE WITTFOGEL

lost contact with the Institute for

At that time, the Institute was affiliated with Columbia University and had at its disposal a Columbia house on the campus on 117th Street. From then on, and a lithough only occasionally,

HORKHEIMER, with Dr. POLLOCK as Acting Director.

HENRYK GROSSMANN'S position obviously had detoriated although he was still affiliated with the Institute, but actually lived as a private scholar on a salary the Institute gave him. h7Y.

Present also at the Institute were FELIX WEIL, LEO LONENTHAL, THEODOR ADORNO-WIESENGRUND, K. A. WITTFOGEL, JULIAN GUMPERZ, HERBERT MARCUSE, OTTO KIRCHHEIMER, FRANZ L. NEUMANN, ERICH FROMM, JOSEPH MAIER, ARKADI R. L. GURLAND, and a few other people who soon dropped out of sight and whose names I cannot recall.

Of these people, the following had joined or entered some relation with the Institute

HERBERT MARCUSE, OTTO KIRCHHEIMER, THEODOR ADORNO, ERANZ L. NEUMANN, ERICH FROMM.

ERICH

670

FROMM did not belong to the scholars associated with the Institute at Frankfurt, Germany, although he may have given a series of lectures in the early thirties. When FROMM had already left and as I understand, not on friendly terms. He must have been associated with the Institute here in New York between 1935 and 1937. I have reason to believe that FROMM'S separation from the Institute was caused by personal rather than scientific considerations. He and HORKHEIMER apparently did not get along with each other. I know that up to this very day the men most closely associated with the Institute - HORKHEIMER, POLLOCK, LOWENTHAL and ADORNO, are antagonistic to FROMM, and I also know that FROMM on his part does not like and does not speak well of this group.

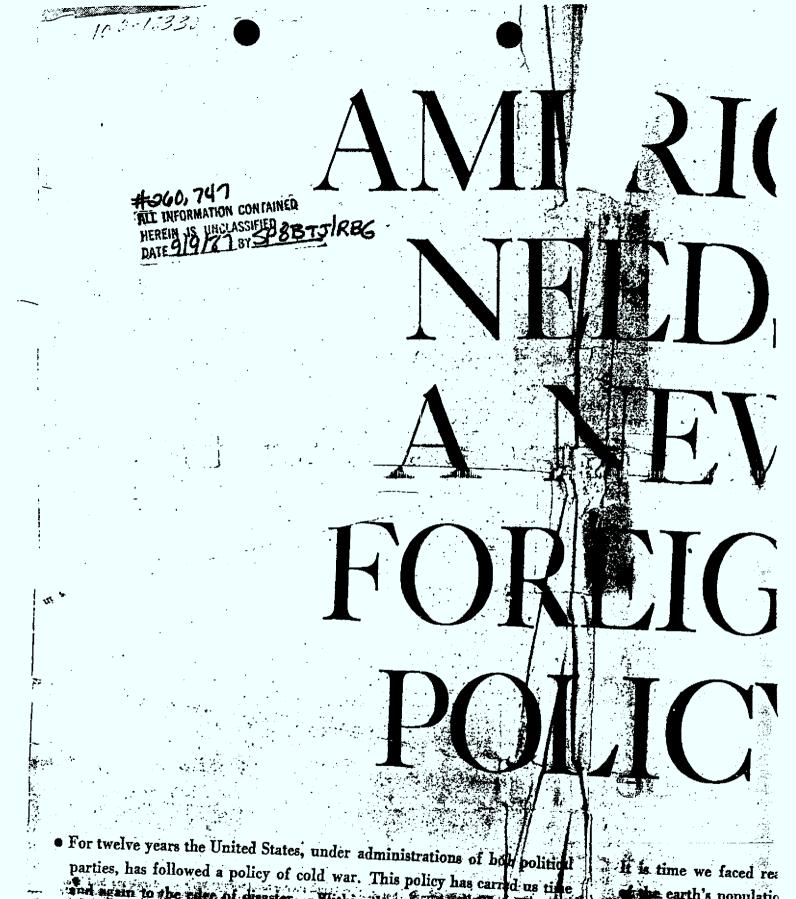
To be more concrete, I venture to say that FROMM'S great success as theoretician, teacher and practitioner of psychoanalysis aroused a good deal of envy and jealousy, particularly in HORKHEIMER. FROMM is one of the considerable number of scholars who broke with the Institute's group for personal reasons (incompatability) and as one of the very few who succeeded in getting a severance pay from the Institute.

In former years I occasionally saw FROMM and visited his home. I am quite certain from all I know of him personally and of his scientific and educational work, that he is a convinced enemy of any form of totalitarianism and never had any organizational ties with either a Fascist or Communist group.

Recently I have heard that Mrs. HENNY/FROMM has been ailing and that FROMM is staying with her in Marico.

Besides his psychiatric practice. FROMM is a lecturer at Bennington College, Beanington, Frank Strategy and the New School of Social Research in New York, ended University in Washington. I knew Woathout inc. We show the he participated in a panel of psychologists delign the second Government agencies as to psychological problems in Germany.

FD-36 (Rev. FBI Date: 10/16/58 Transmit the following (Type in plain text or code) AIRTEL Via ___ (Priority or Method of Mailing) DIRECTOR, FBI (100-183386) TO: SAC, NEW YORK (100-60713) ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED FROM: UTCLASSIFIED TASS NEWS AGENCY SUBJECT: HEREIN IS EXCEPT WILL'E SHUIN IS - R 7000. OTHERWISE ъ2 -, this date, furnished the following information: A "Group prominent public figures published full page advertisement in "Times, ' denouncing United Shates Cold War policy as failure and declaring that time has arrived for adoption of new foreign policy. Signers of statement include Eleanor Roosevelt, Publisher J. David Stern, Publicist James Warburg, Retired General Hugh B. Hester, President Vasar College Sarah Blanding, Writer Lewis Mumford, Quaker Leader Clarence Pickett, Artists Peter Blume and Ben Shahn, and many others." verbatim description of the advertisement, which is enclosed, including the list of signers but omitting the clip and mail portion, followed. 507 cIl SECRET DIGLASSIFIED BY Classified by 588 FOSTER AT Exempt From GD Category 2,3 ON l'isseitleit Date of Declassification - Indefinite 7/16/77 Declassify en Bureau (100-183386) (Encls.1) (RM) - New York (100-60713) APPROPRIASE AGENCIES AKD:ml (5) AND FILLS C 20 OCT 17 1958 ACTISET TE SLIT (S) 22 KEG: 30 Approved: ent in Charge



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HEOBALD IS CONFIDENT

- For twelve years the United States, under administrations of bob political parties, has followed a policy of cold war. This policy has carred us time and again to the edge of disaster. Within the past three some start the beaches of Lebanon and in the Formosa Stratt, we have been as under undefined and dubious missions which twice have led us to thebrink of war.
- War with modern weapons means total destruction and therefore ffers no solution to anything.
- Though we are loaded with arms and have laid great store by the dterrent effect of threatened retaliation

Communism has not been contained Democracy has not been extended A position of strength has not been achieved.

- We are in greater peril of annihilation than we were when the tyl war started.
- The world's belief in the United States has been undermined.
- We find ourselves trapped in tight corners where we desperately sum rigid positions that make negotiation virtually impleted

It is time we faced reality. of the earth's population is the this this struction Since the people of the world

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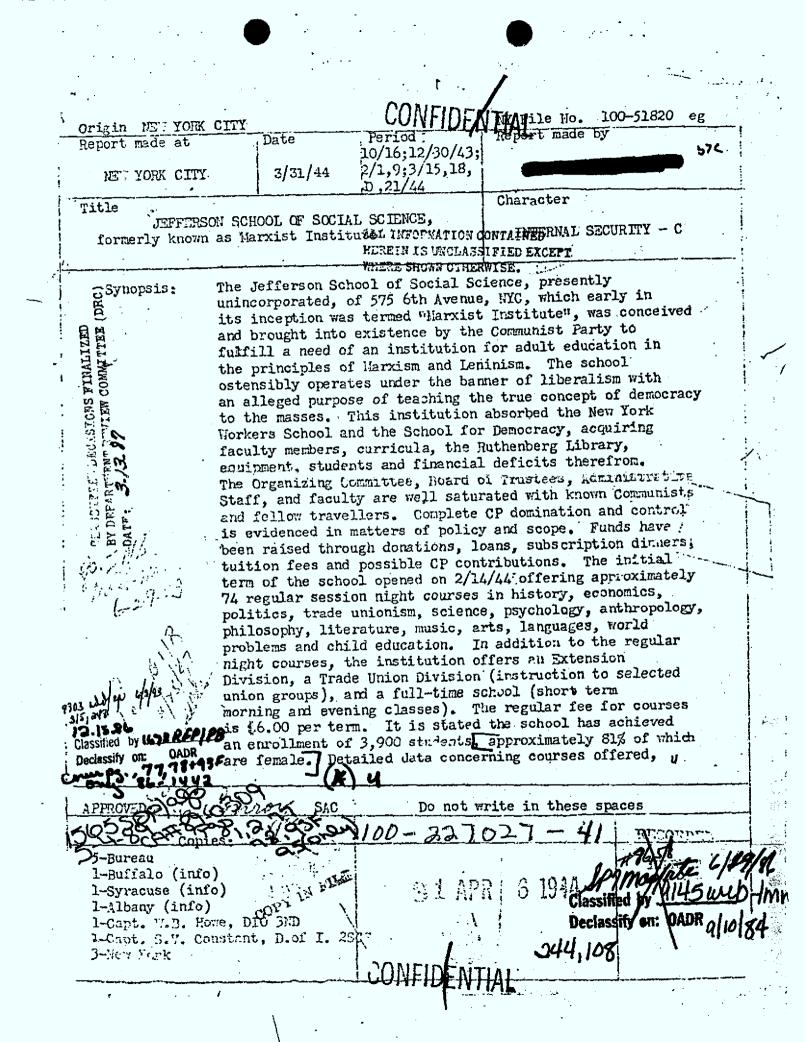
Therefore, we urge that il States, through every per

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<u>ABR.H.M. VECEISON</u>, of the staff of the "Morning Freiheit". For four years a journalist on the staff of the newspaper "Davar" in Tel Aviv. Author of several Hebrew works, including "Cain and Abel", an opic poem; "A Shawlful of Leaves", a book of essays; and "The Doll's Journey to Palestine", a book for children.

RABBI LEONARD A. GREENBERG of Temple Israel, New Rochelle, N. Y.

* <u>M.X FERLOE</u>, Acting Secretary of the Jewish People's Committee. (Vice President, United Furniture Workers of America - CIO).

THEODOFE BIYER, Managing Editor of the magazine "Soviet Pussia Today".

LICE LIPET, of the staff of "New Currents".

JESSE MINTUS, * IESTER ZIRIN and I. GOLDBERG, of the International Workers

The individuals whose times are preceded by an asterisk are considered key figures of Communise Party activities in New York City.

Confidential Informant T? advises the individuals set forth below were considered by the Organizing Committee of the Jefferson School of Social Science as possible guest lecturers and forum participants.

Borenice Lbbott Herman Baron Ruth Benedict Ernst Boas Earl Browder Louis Budenz E. B. Burgum Charles Collins Joseph Curran Lyle Dowling Julius Emspak Howard Fast Fraderick Field Elizabeth Gurley Flynn Junes V. Ford Villiam J. Foster

Vito Marcantonio George Marshall Kirtley F. Mather Elizabeth McCansland John T. HeHanus Frederic Melcher-Nobert Minor Kate Mitchell Russ Nixon David Platt Michael Quill Jalter Bautenstrauch Paul Robeson Earl Robinson Margaret Schlauch Isidore Schneider

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Eric Fromm Eugo Gellert Talter Gellhorn laron Goodelman Harry Gottlieb William Gropper Harry Grundfest Karon Horney Leo Huberman Noy Hudson engsdon Hughes Charles Hulling VHulan Jack Philip Jaffe 7. J. Jerone Crockett Johnson obert Josephy lbert Kahn Rooksell Kent Oannda Lee Kanneth Leslie James Lustig William Unlisoff

CONFINEN

Henry Siegerist Bernard SmithL Ferdinand Snith John Sormerville Vilhj. Stefansson Donald Ogden Stewart Dirk Struik Paul Sweeney Genevieve Taggard Alexander Trachtenberg Carl Van Doren Marry F. ard Rev. Eliot White Doxey Milkerson Clauda Williams_ Ilban Tinspear Notion 1964 Banadict Wolf Rose Wortis Victor Yakhontaff Hax Yergan Buth Young

SCHOOL L.CILITIES

Confidential Informant T7 supplied the following data pertaining to the building at 575 6th Lyenue, New York City, which was purchased to house the Jefferson School of Social Science .

FOR SILE

Submitted by H. Robert Handel

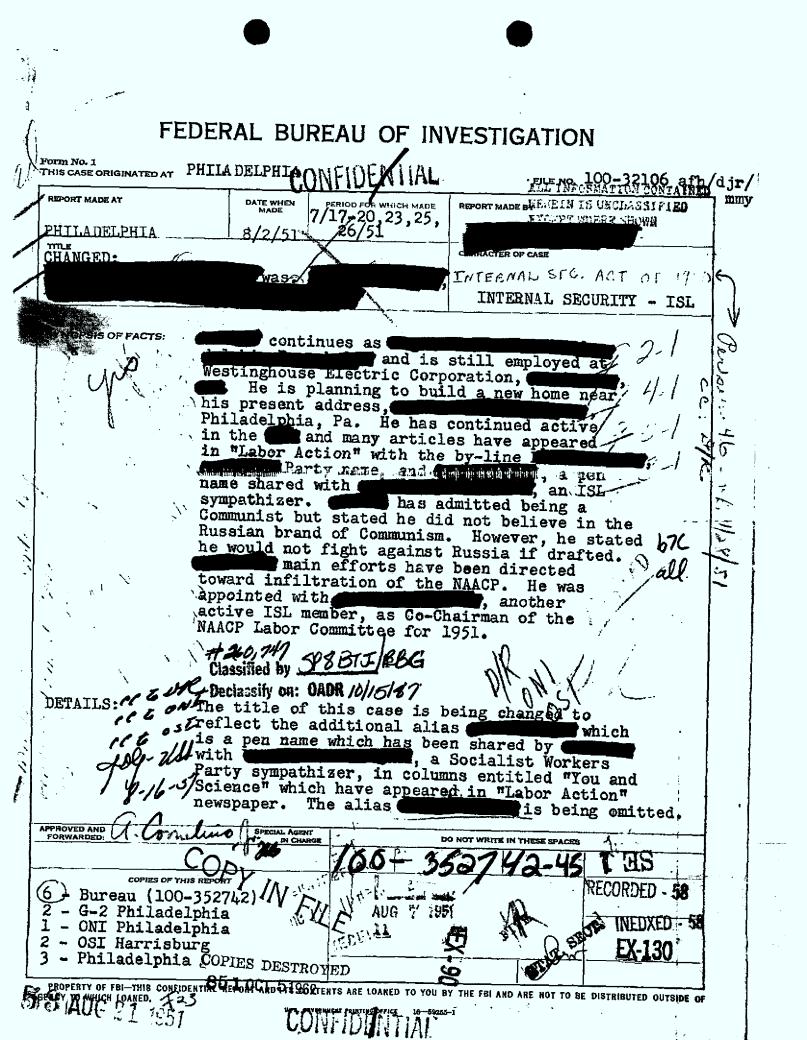
LDDTESS: 575 Sixth Lyenue

LOC.TION: N. corner 6th lyenus and 16th Street.

DESCRIPTION: 9 story elevator fireproof left and store building designed by the renowned architect Cass Gilbert

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Stalinism and capitalism to two parasites living on each other." HARPER stated that "an examination was made of the inability of the capitalist governments to combat Stalinism effectively" but that "Socialists have confidence in the indestructability and viability of the working class. He (SHACHTMAN) was certain that the Russian dictatorship would be smashed from within," and that "a strong Socialist movement in the rest of the world would hasten the day of doom for the Russian rulers." According to SHACHTMAN, "The Independent Socialist League is attempting to build such a wide Socialist movement"

The second half of the article by another author described the address by SHACHTMAN before the Temple University Socialist Club on the afternoon of January 10, 1951.

March 1951 nome on March 10, 1951. It was announced that the proceeds of this party were to be for the benefit of the Independent Socialist League. Members of the Independent Socialist League and sympathizers attended this party.

During April and May 1951, **Constant** as active in attempting to obtain new recruits for the Independent Socialist League and joint cooperation and attendence at meetings, etc., from former members and sympathizers of the Independent Socialist League. (T-1, 4/28;5/2,5,10/51)

ARTICLES IN "LABOR ACTION".

"Labor Action" dated November 27, 1950, printed a column headed "Labor 'Scepe" which contained an article by FRANK HARPER entitled "Can Workers Organize Where The Government Is The Employer?." In this article, HARPER claimed that "Government ownership without workers control is not Socialism." HARPER claimed that it was possible to build strong unions "only if the union movement makes a sharp break with capitalist politics and builds a political party of its cwn."

"Labor Action" dated December 11, 1950, printed an article under the column "You and Science" by CARL DARTON entitled "Socialist Medicine Needs 'Doctors' Control'." In this article, DARTON stated "..... economic and social planning without workers'

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participation and control is a mockery of the aims of socialism whether under the guise of a 'welfare state,' fascism, Stalinism, or a Labor gevernment."

"Labor Action" dated December 25, 1950, printed an article in the column "You and Science" by CARL DARTON entitled "The Scientist As Observer and Actor." In this article, DARTON objected to the concept that science cannot solve social problems. DARTON stated, "Hypocritically, apologists for capitalism continually emphasize that something more than science is needed to solve our social problems. As a result irrationalism is encouraged to grow in this already mad world. Few other than socialists are available to stress the fact that only through the self-realization by the working people of their power can intelligence be used to find the way out of the present world crisis. However, since the dominant classes would only lose their privileges if science were so applied, every effort is made to hide the revolutionary implications of its social application. Since MARX first laid the basis for a science of society few professional scientists or scholars have attempted to apply his findings in other than a very limited sense. On the contrary, effort has been made to build an aversion in the minds of the masses to science except in its physical or mechanical application. Socialists have long known that this concept is false. capitalist theorists have raised the bugaboo that science cannot be applied by a participant in, but only by an unbiased observer above, the struggle. Today as capitalist misuse of science threatens all values as well as civilization itself with destruction, workers are beginning to realize that they alone by their own efforts can provide the preconditions for a mature science of society."

"Labor Action" dated January 29, 1951, under the column "You and Science" printed a book review by CARL DARTON entitled "FROMM On 'Humanistic Religion'." In this column, CARL DARTON reviewed the book "Psychoanalysis and Religion" by KRICHEROMM. DARTON pointed bat that PROMM'S definition of religion sade very broad one: "any system of thought and setien skyred by a group which gives the individual of refield of setients and an object of devoteen." According to DARTON system gives man a sense of integration and security very necessary in a chaotic world." DARTON stated FROMM described two types of religion: authoritarian or a surrender to a

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power beyond man and humanistic religion centered around man and his strength. DARTON quoted FROMM as saying, "In societies ruled by a powerful minority which holds the masses in subjection, the individual will be so imbued with fear, so incapable of feeling strong and independent, that his religious experience will be authoritarian. On the other hand, where the individual feels free and responsible for his fate, or among minorities striving for freedom and independence, humanistic religious experience develops." DARTON concluded that the book "is helpful in developing a better understanding of the role which religion plays in the life of the individual and society today."

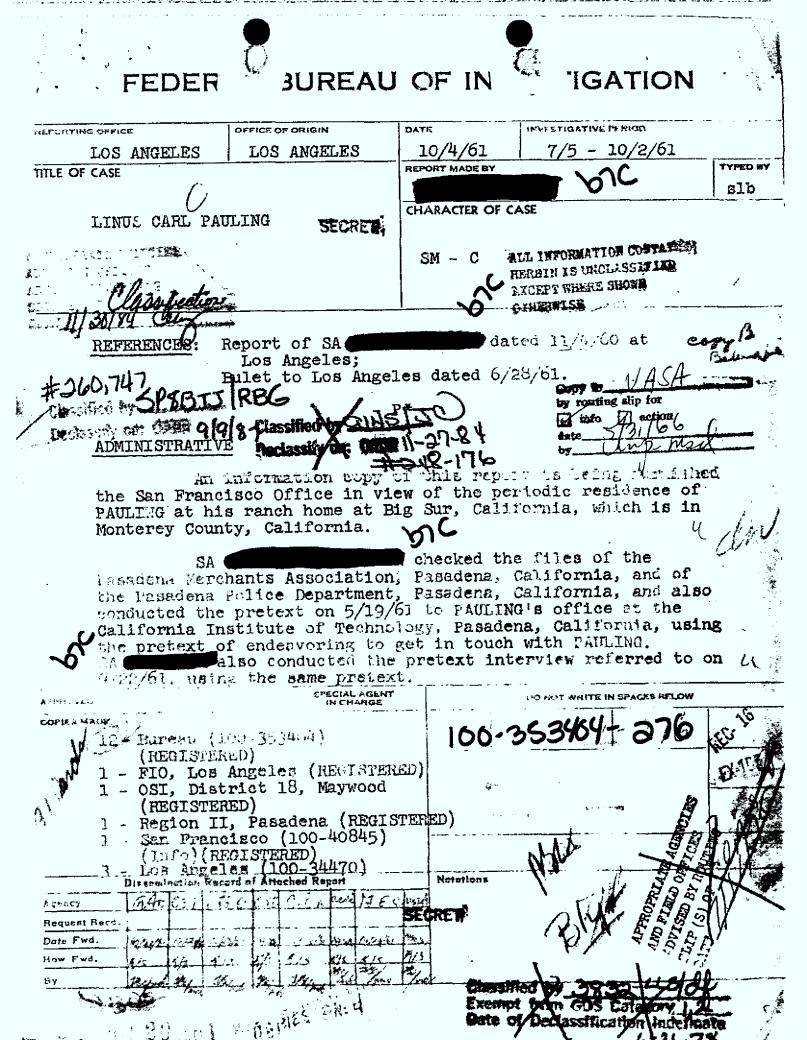
"Labor Action" dated February 5, 1951, under the column "You and Science" printed an article entitled "Science, Conservation and MVA" by CARL DARTON. In this article, DARTON stated, "Under the capitalist system there is always the exploitation of the natural resources, as well as the exploitation of the working people......"

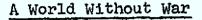
"Socialists are of course opposed to the exploitation of resources in the interest of the moneyed few." DARTON also objected to the Missouri Valley Development Program of the United States as poorly handled. He stated, "We know that the capitalists, with their emphasis on wars and profits, will do little conservation work. But we cannot be complacent about their failures."

"Labor Action" dated March 5, 1951, under the column "You and Science" printed an article by CARL DARTON entitled "Group Organization Under The Lens." This article consisted of a review of the article "People In Groups" by DAVID B. HERTZ and SANDRA LLOYD LESSER in the February 1951 issued of the "Scientific In this DARTON stated, "One of the most important American." tenets of Marxism is that, in the developed capitalist society, the individual becomes a part of a new group--the workers in the factory. This new group is of more importance than previously existing groups such as the family. Most socialists advocate that the factory groups be organized under workers' control in the belief that, even in matters of factory production, ive can do it better democratically ." DARTON described the article which investigated various patterns of communication between people in groups which were set up in forms varying from completely democratic to largely autocratic. The results of these investigations indicated that in the autocratic form,

- 6 -

CONF/DENTIAL





Modern weapons transform man's dream of a world without war into a practical necessity. It is possible to organize the world community on principles of freedom and justice under law and mutual trust.

We must act on this conviction, with words and deads aimed against the spread of nuclear weapons and toward disarmament.

> PARTICIPANTS IN THE CONFERENCE AGAINST THE SPREAD OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

OSLO, 2 to 7 MAY 1961

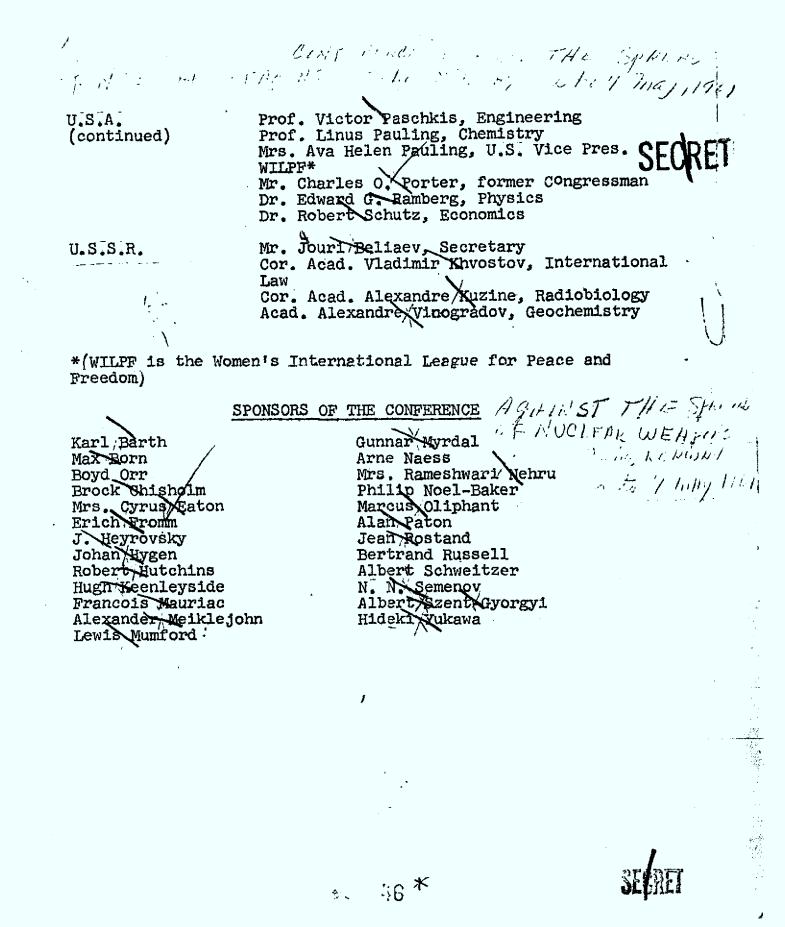
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AUSTRALIA	Dr. Walter Boas, Physics
CANADA	Sir Robert Watson-Watt, Physics
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	Prof. Frantisek Behounek, Physics
DENMARK	Prof. H. Højgaard Jensen, Physics Docent O. Sten-Knudsen, Medicine Mag. art. Mrs. Else Marie Zeuthen, Intl. Pres. WILPF Wohne NS INTERNATIONAL Langue
FINLAND	Prof. Goran von Bonsdorff, History
FRANCE	Prof. Jean/Salvinien, Chemistry
GERMANY	Prof. Dr. G. Berkhardt, Physics
GT. BRITAIN	Prof. Dorothy Hodgkin, Chemistry Commander Sir Stephen King-Hall, Author Dr. Antoinette Pirie, Ophthalmology Prof. Joseph Rotblat, Physics
HUNGARY	Prof. I. Rusznyak, Medicine
JAPAN	Prof. Iwao Ogawa, Physics Mrs. Sumi Yukawa, Vice Pres. JAWF

SF









FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56) FBI JUL 3 1 1962 Date: Transmit the following in (Type in plain text or code) T In Room Miss Candy. AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing) Via _ DIRECTOR, FBI (100-353404) SAC, WFO (100-32/733)(P) ROM: LINUS CARL PAULING SM-C (00:LA) ReLAlet 7/23/62 requesting check of U.S. District Court records at Washington, D.C. Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 12 copies, and for Ik & coplar of a letterhead memorandum, incorporating information contained in the records of the U.S. District Court in Civil Action 1986-62 entitled PAULING et al, v. 1110 McNAMARA stal, reviewed by SA Attorneys for the plaintiffs are listed as OLIVER E. STONE, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.; FRANCIS HEISLER and CHARLES A. STEWART, P.O. Box 3996, Carmel, Calif. In view of the fact that there was but one typewritted copy of the complaint contained in the records of the U.S. District Court, it was not possible to obtain a copy for reproduction; accordingly, the Bureau may desire through its liaison with Defense and/or the AEC, to obtain a copy of the pleading in its entirety. REC- 26 100 - 353404 -30 The defendants have 60 days from the filing of the LET AEC (Enc) 1-one feac complaint in which to file an answer; accordingly, WFO will ACSI (Fuc) follow developments in the U.S. District Court, and advise the ANTRO META (AC) Bureau and interested offices. HIA (4-40) (J) - Bureau (Encls.12) (IS) - Al yradicy 2 - Los Angeles (100-34470) (Encls.6) (HM) 38 AUG 3 1962 260, 747 1 - WFO1-XA ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED OMS: fmk -WFIO HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED (6) 913181 BY SP8BINIEBC C. C. Vick 8-3 AIRTEL DATE 8/15/88- SpyEIWlach 7花で、 Per_ _ M _ Sent _ Approved: -Special Agent in Charge



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The complaint states further that the plaintiffs will suffer irreparable damages because of the unlawful and unconstitutional acts of the defendants... and plaintiffs are entitled to a declaratory judgment declaring that the acts of the defendants are illegal and void...and are entitled to an injunction directed against the defendants restraining them in the future from detonating nuclear weapons which create radiation and radioactive fallout.

Wherefore, the plaintiffs pray:

"1) That this Court declare that the threatened acts of the defendants to detonate nuclear weapons that produce radiation and radioactive atomic nuclei are illegal.

"2) That the defendants, their agents, servants, deputies and employees, be permanently enjoined and restrained from detonating any nuclear weapons that produce radiation and radioactive atomic nuclei, and that the defendants be enjoined from so doing pending the trial of this action.

"2 (a) That in the alternative, defendants be permanently enjoined and restrained from detonating any nuclear weapons that produce radiation and radioactive atomic nuclei, and that the defendants be enjoined from so doing pending the trial of this action, with the proviso that said injunction should take effect simultaneously with the effective date of the injunction to be issued from the Supreme Court of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, before which Court a.complaint was filed similar to the complaint herein pending and in which complaint an injunction is prayed for as it prayed for herein.

"3) That in case this Court shall determine that the issues herein require an injunction restraining the enforcement, operation or execution of an Act of Congress for repugnance to the Constitution of the United States, then in that case the matter be heard and determined by a District Court of three judges under Section 2284 of 28 U.S.C."

Concerning point 2(a), as above, it may be noted that the complaint stated that the plaintiffs had, with the filing of the suit in the United States District Court, forwarded a complaint to the authorities in Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, requesting judicial authorities of that country to grant them the same relief that is asked for in the United States District Court.

This document contains nother recommendations not that islong of the STL It is the sector of the the FM and is located to your agency; is the isle prime ato not to be distributed outside your agency.



UNEED STATES DEPARTMENT OF USTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

JUL 31 1962

LINUS C. PAULING

Records of the United States District Court, Washington, D. C., reviewed on July 27, 1962, reflect that Civil Action 1986-62, entitled Linus C. Pauling et al, versus Robert S. McNamara, et al, was filed in that Court on June 21, 1962. In that case, Linus C. Pauling, and one hundred eighty five additional plaintiffs, many of whom were listed as being from Japan, Germany, France, Denmark, and other foreign countries, filed a "Complaint for Declaratory Judgment and Injunction" against Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense; Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, and other members of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Dr. Linus C. Pauling is described therein as a citizen of the United States; a resident of 3500 Fairpoint Street, Pasadena, California; a Nobel Laureate; Professor of Chemistry at the California Institute of Technology; writer; active worker for peace; and a husband, father and grandfather.

The substance of the complaint, in brief, sets out the fact that between 1951 and 1956, the defendants and their predecessors in office caused to be detonated 63 nuclear weapons in 11 test series; that additional detonations will result in world-wide exposure of human beings to radiation.....will cause world-wide fallout of radioactive debris.....will increase the radioactive strontium content of the soil and radioactive carbon content of the air, and the amount of contamination of the food supply of the world and of the bones of human beings. It states further that the acts of the defendants will cause the plaintiffs to be damaged genetically, somatically and psychologically; will cause their progeny to be deleteriously affected because of the additional radiation brought about by the acts of the defendants, and, with high probability, did and will cause the plaintiffs to suffer various diseases which they would not suffer but for the additional radiation brought about by said acts.

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ALL-INFURMATION PRAVICE - 293,69

HERCIN IS UNCI ASSIMUTU DATE DI 218-1 BY SP 8BT 31 2BC BIS 88 SPY ELE COL

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

LINUS C. PAULING, S. ADLER, GUNTHER ANDERS. HUGH H. ANDERSON, DONALD B. ARMSTRONG. EUNICE B. ARMSTRONG, JON ARNASON, JOHN H. ARNET, KATHERINE M. ARNET, RALPH B. ATKINSON, DOROTHY B. ATKINSON, ANTUN AUGUSTINCIC, JOAN C. BAEZ, BORGE BAK. MIRKO BASALDELLA, OTTO BASTIANSEN, CHRISTIAN BAY, JUANITA E. BAY, CARLETON BEALS, CHRISTIAN BAY, JUANITA E. BAY, CARLETON BEA JAMES BENET, C. F. BENTLEY, EDMUND C. BERKELEY, SUZANNE S. BERKELEY, BARTE BOK, JEAN BOULIER, CLAUDE BOURDET, WILLIAM BRANDON, VAN WYCK BROOKS, L. de BROUCKERT, BENJAMIN BUFANO, KENNETH BURKE, HENRY J. CADBURY, JOHN CAUGHEY, LA REE CAUGHEY, FELICIEN CHALLAYE, C. W. CHANDLER, BROCK CHISHOLM, MARY CLARKE, JOHN COLLIER, SR., L. JOHN COLLINS, EDWARD U. CONDON, EMILLE H. CONDON, SARA HENRIETTA COTTON, C. A. COULSON, H.S. M. COXETER, HENRY H. CRANE, ALLARY CHLTHLARDEN, JERGME DAVIS, BABETTE DEDISCE, FABRIZIO, ABRAHAM L. FEINBERG, W. H. FERRY, CHARLES FERT, STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN, ERIC FROMM, JOHAN GALTUNG, PHILIP R. GILES, ROBERT W. GILMORE, JOSIAH W. GITT, ELIZABETH M. GITT, HELMUT GOLLANTZER, SHINZO HAMAI, F. W. HANLEY, MARK HARRIS, GEORGE M. HAUSER, CUSTAV HECKMANN, EDIEDU D. WINN C. T GUSTAV HECKMANN, FRIEDY B. HEISLER, IVAN C. F. HEISLER, ELIZABETH P. HEISLER, FRANCIS W. HERRING, WALTER RUDOLF HESS, HUGH B. HESTER, JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, SAMUEL HOPKINS, NANCY JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, SAMUEL HOPKINS, NANCY HOPKINS, GUNNAR INGHE, HOMER A. JACK, JACQUES JANIN, K. A. JENSEN, TANO JODAI, HERMAN M. KALCKAR BARBARA W. KALCKAR, J. GORDIN KAPLAN, SELJI KAYA, HUGH L. KEENLEYSIDE, GERMAINE KELLERSON, TAGE KEMP, MRS. GORDON N. KENNEDY, HANS KIRSCHBAUM, CLAIRE KIRSCHBAUM, DAVID KRECH, HILDA SIDNEY KRECH, ALFRED KÜHN, K. S. LA TOURETTE, HENRI LAUGIER, LUALA RUBIODE, LAVERDE, DORIA LESSING, LEONARD LEVY, GEORGES LILLAZ, H. LIPSON, FRANK T. LOSSY, KARL PAUL LINK, GEORGIA LLOYD, WILLIAM BROSS LLOYD, JR., MARIE LOUS-MOHR, CURTIS D. MACDOUGAL, NICOLAI J. MARTENSEN, JOHANNE MARTENSEN, MASATOSHI MATSUSHITA, STEPHANIE M. MAY, MILTON MAYER, CHARLOTTE J. MC EWEN, ALFONSO MEDINAT, GERMAINE MELON, NAONI MITCHISON A. J. MUSTE

MPT ATINT FUE DECLARATORY JUDGMENT AND INJUNCTION REC. 50

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

(41) RABBI ABRAHAM L. FEINBERG is a Citizen of Canada and resides at 154 Old Forest Hill Road, Toronto, Canada. He is Rabbi Emeritus of Holy Blossom Temple and Vice President of the Canadian Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

(42) W.H. FERRY is a Citizen of the United States. He resides at 1709 Overlook Lane, Santa Barbara, California. He is Vice President of the Fund for the Republic.

(43) PROF. CHARLES FERT is a Citizen of France and resides at Toulouse, France. He is Professeur, Faculte des Sciences, Toulouse.

(44) REV. STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN is a Citizen of the United States. He resides at 604 Cavanaugh Ave., Glendale, California. He is Minister of the First Unitarian Church in Los Angeles, 777

(45) DR. ERIC FROMM is a Citizen of the United States. He resides at Gonzales Cosio 15, Mexico D.F. and at New York City, New York. He is a lentimar, writer and psychoanalyst.

(46) JOHAN GALTUNG is a Citizen of Norway. He resides at Bierkealleen <u>55</u>, Oslo, Norway. He is at the Institute for Social Research.

(47) REV. PHILIP R. GILES is a Citizen of the United States. He resides at 10 Cummings Ave., South Weymouth 90, Massachusetts. He is Vice President of the Unitarian Universalist Association and a father.

(48) ROBERT W. GILMORE is a Citizen of the United States. He resides at Rich Lane, Peekskill, New York. He is a member of Turn Toward Peace.

(49) JOSIAH W. GITT is a Citizen of the United States. He resides at Box 303, Hanover, Pennsylvania. He is the editor and publisher of the York Gazette and a father.

(50) ELIZABETH M. GITT is a Citizen of the United States. She resides at Box 303, Hanover, Pennsylvania. She is a housewife and a mother.

-7-

FBI

Date: 1. 19/62

Transmit the following in (Type in plain text or code) REGISTERED Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing) 1-11-00 DIRECTOR, FBI (100-361031) CLASSIFIED BY INTELIN **TO:** DECLASSIFY ON: 25X SAC, NEW YORK (100-148623) (41) FROM: OHLY PAGEL OF REVIEWILD FOR 92 SUBJECT: WORLD CONGRESS FOR GENERAL DISARMAMENT AND FEACE, MOSCOW, ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED RUSSIA, JULY 9-14, 1962 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED ENCEPT. IS - C WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE. (00: NY) EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE EXERCISED WITH RESPECT TO DISSMILLATEON OF THE INFORMATION HEERIN SINCE BY ITS NATURE. IT TENDS TO IDENTIFY NY 694-5*, A VALUAGLE INFORMANT, AS THE SOURCE THEREOF. UNLESS THIS INFORMATION IS OFTAINED FROM A INCORPORATED TT SHOULD NOT BE SOJESU OTHER THAN NY 694-S*, SECTION VEVEN IN MARAPHRASED FORM - IN THE INVESTIGATIVE REPORT . - BUREAU (100-361031) (Encl. 2 - BOSTON (Encl. 1) (RM) 1 - CHICAGO ((134-46) (CG 5824-2 - DETROIT (Encl. 1) (RM) 2 - LOS ANGELES (Encl. 1) (RM) 2 - MINNEAPOLIS (Encl. 1) (RM) 2 - SAN FRANCISCO (Encl. 1) (R - NY 134-91 (Inv)(41 1 - NY 100-148623 (41) 1 -36 03 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINS REC-ACB:mfd (#41) LASSIFIED HEREIR IS MIC ELCEPT WHERE SHOWN (17)6 JUL 2 1962 UTT THERWISE M Per Approved: Special Agent (in JAT. I Declassify on CC . Wick

On the World Peace and Disarmament Conference



Even at this late date the number of delegates is not certain. The fact that Homer Jack of SANE Nuclear Policy Committee warned against the Conference on the day after the ad appeared in the N.Y. Times had a discouraging effect. Then the statement issued by Norman Thomas and Robert Gilman of "Turn Toward Peace" against the Conference this past week may also create some difficulties. Some persons especially among the women have debated attendance back and forth, partly because of some of these local pressures - and undoubtedly even stronger pressures have been made.

One other factor applies to some of the women who have a responsibility to attend the International Conference of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom – which will be held during the same July dates in California.

Finally, it must also be said that some of us did not do all that we should have done and could have done to guarantee greater attendance - regardless of various difficulties. This also means that the delegation is lacking in certain politically advanced forces. Some of us cannot use passports and some have been virtually denied passports under the McCarran Act - but that is not the full barrier.

Our information shows the following:

Three persons will attend as observers from SANE, but in view of the Homer Jack 99.00 statement, their observations may not be so objective. These three are:

<u>Home lack</u> = a clergyman who is the most important functioning person in SANE.

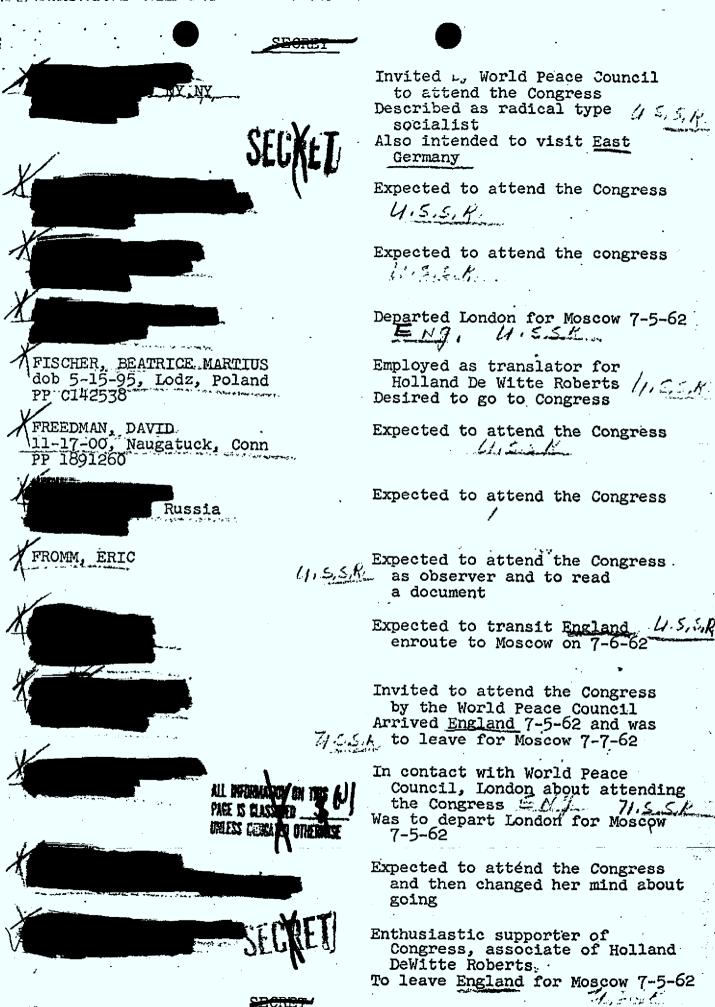
<u>Eric Fromm</u> - a writer and lecturer, who has also an independent position - somewhat influenced by a psychoanalysis point of view, and more so from a Social-Democrat viewpoint. His writings on Berlin have called for a new approach by U.S.A. on the basis of no war over Berlin, etc.

<u>Stewary Meachem</u> - of the American Friends Service Committee is an important secretary with responsibility for international affairs among the Quakers. He is the key associate of Clarence Pickett. Meachem's contacts extend in the labor movement as well as among the pacifist forces of this country. He is well respected.

Each of these men have expressed sharp differences with the Soviet Union and have different estimates of the S.U. and socialism - but they also have differences among themselves. They have possibly an even more negative attitude toward the Communist Party, and have somewhat of a phobia against Communists. In spite of all these differences, they are to be regarded as peace advocates on the American scene.

#260,7 PEBTS REG CONFIDENTIAL Classified by Declassify on: DADR 16-361031 766

UNITED STATES ENT emora. "./l ence 2) Bhanks ence 2) Bhanks 3) Bownhorsont 3) Bownhorsont Æ: July 31, 1962 DIRECTOR, FBI (100-361031) τo FROM LEGAT. LONDON (100-559) (RUC) SUBJECT: WORLD CONGRESS FOR GENERAL DISARMAMENT AND PEACE JULY 9 - 14, 1962 MOSCOW, USSE ASSIFIED CA-103 IS - R SULIS SHOW ReBulet to Department of State, dated July 6, 1962. Information contained in referenced Bulet and other/ information regarding participants in the above-captioned Congress has been furnished British Security Service, MI-5. In this connection, a list containing 91 names was made available to formation to this office on 72 of the individuals whose names appeared on the list as well as information on six additional individuals whose names did not appear on the list. (V) К This information made available by vas received from sources in the London Office of the World Peace Council and he characterized these sources as secret and 🦟 reliable. Stwo copies of a list of the individuals about whom furnished information are englosed incorporating the pertinent data alongside each name. This list, which bears a secret classification, is also being disseminated to individual case files where files are known to exist and the letters are being sent to the Bureau-under the individual case caption. Skil . . t. NY under the individual case caption. 140-29414 PETINY CLASSIFIED BY JPTELIF 5/16/64 ASSIEV ON 3 Bureu (2 Encs.) 4 55-115 1 Foreign Lizzison - sent direct 1 London **REC-34** 18 AUG 6 FIEDE ન ડી પ્ ACM: co. (5) rijirgg RED. REC'D Neriassify ON:









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Section 5	552	Section 552a
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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 5010-104-02 UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT 1emorandum MAR 19 1963 / 2 DIRECTOR, FBI (100-361031) DATE: то NGS FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-63154) WORLD CONGRESS FOR GENERAL #260,747 SUBJECT: ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED DISARMAMENT AND PEACE HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 913187 BY D8 BTJ RBG Mascow, 7/9-14/02 **IS -- C** <u>on</u> 1/23/63, made available to SAs various typed letters written and while on a by I bic contained in photographic during 1962. copies of these letters, which are being retained in Los Angeles file 100-7685-184, 5, are various references participation in captioned tongress and date to 🖤 concerning individuals he met at this Congress. Among as being present the individuals described by at captioned Congress were the following: 670 Psychologist ERIC FROMM, who reportedly (γ) came to sabotage the Congress by carrying on a fight for an East German pardon for an old anti-Nazi friend now sentenced in a secret trial for alleged espionage. (2-Bureau (REGISTERED) (REG.) 2-Chicago 6-New York (ERIC FROMM) (REG.) 100-361031-83 (2-100-1367874) 24 12-Son Francisco (REG. REC- 36 8 MAR 22 1963 2-570 2-2. EX. - 120 2 NAT. DAY (REG.) 2-Miami () 4-Los Angeles . (1-100-7685) -(1 1-100-24642 COMINFIL FIRST UNITARIAN 62 APR 2 (19699-33973) CHURCH) 44





LA 100-63154

At the first two meetings of the United States delegation, TOMFKINS spoke on the ETZINI theme of reducing fears and tension as the necessary first step towards disarmament and peace. He subsequently sent a letter dated 7/14/62, to Premier KHRUSHCHEV through Mr. KARLOV, Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee. In his letter, TOMPKINS urged Premier KHRUSHCHEV to take the first step, if necessary, towards easing the tension between the USSR and the United States and enclosed a copy of ETZION's book, "The Hard Road to Peace." As a result of sending this letter, TOMPKINS was bitterly attacked by an un-named United States film writer, who was living in Moscow and undergoing medical treatment. Attorney LLOYD MC MURRAY from San Francisco, came to TOMPKINS' defense, and General HUGH B. HESTER privately told TOMPKINS that he supported has action.

During the middle of the Congress, a letter was received from Reverend STEPHEN FRITCHMAN, Los Angeles, disclaiming any idea that TOMPKINS should represent the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles as a delegate because this church had not sent any celegates to the Congress. TOMPKINS noted, however, that the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, an autonomous branch of the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles, had sent a few delegates to this Congress.

b? included among some of his letters. copies and material that he obtained at the Moscow Congress, which are listed below:

-3-

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A 14 page typewritten "Declaration to the Moscow Congress" to the end of which was affixed the following typewriften pomes, presumably as endorsers:

WILLIAM C. DAVIDON ERICH FROMM ROBERTY GALMORE ALFRED HASSLER

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 5010-104-01 UNITED STATES GOVE NMENT emorandum Director, FBI (100-361031) DATE: то 8/26/ Legat, Bern (100-20) (P) FROM SUBJECT: BULLETIN OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE IS - RRemylet 6/20/63. Enclosed are one copy each of the following issues of captioned bulletin: 1. #9 dated May 31, 1963; 2. #10 dated June 15, 1963; #12 dated July 31, 1963. З. With regard to issue #9, a review disclosed the following "teme of interest: Womens In Biner 10 nal 11-Descrip-Page 2: "USA - Peace Fashion Show. tion of a Fashion for Peace Show in New York, organized by the National Guardian with Mrs. CYRUS EATON as guest of honor and with guests from the United Nations. Other guests included FREDA HIRCH-WAY, UN representative for the WILPF; JUDITH MALINA, of the hiving Theater and General Strike for Peace; SARAY CUNNINGHAM, actress and peace worker; and Mrs. DAGMAR WILSON of WEP. 1. 1 FAL FAL "In Brief". Description of a peace demonstration at Easter, with speakers including Dr. ERICH FROMM; Dr. MARVABRAZELON of Women Strike for Peace and WILPF; HOMERYJACK, Executive Director of SANE: TOLEBARTON of the Student Peace Union; DAVID DELLINGER, pacifist and editor of "Liberation"; and BAYARD RUSTIN of the War Resisters League. 100-36103t We me a 3 - Bureau (Encl^{BB}) WIErr K SEP 4 1963 IEC 22 (1 - Liaison) 1 - Bern HDG:mls (4)



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□ (b)(6)		□ (k)(7)

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Some sidelights on the Moscow

peace conference

BRITAIN'S LORD RUSSELL, a sponsor of the World Con-D gress for General Disarmament and Peace, could not go to Moscow but sent a tape-recorded message. In it he urged the neutral powers to draw up a disarmament plan and to take charge of inspection. He called on western statesmen to affirm: "I am firmly convinced that a nuclear war would be worse than the world-wide victory of communism." He asked communist leaders to make the same statement in regard to war and capitalism. "Those on either side who refuse to make such a declaration," Russell said, "would brand themselves enemies of mankind and advocates of the extinction of the human race." ¢ ٠

CANON L. JOHN COLUMNS, Chairman, of the Bithel Con-paign for Nuclear Disarmament, in a speech at the Congress was critical of both sides in the cold war and denounced all nuclear testing. His speech was reported in Russian papers and on the radio. He was also granted a one-hour interview with Premier Khrushchev. For his sponsorship of the Congress, Collins was threatened with expulsion by the Labor Party.

On his return to London, Collins said that the Congress sponsors "scrupulously fulfilled" their promise of genuine dialogue "The Soviet authorities have given every facility for full and fair reporting of non-communist speeches in the Soviet press," he said. "The public in Mcscow has been given free access to the conference and to peace organizations of the West."

He added: "In my interview with Mr. Khrushchev I pressed that the U.S.S.R. should give a lead by making a unilateral decision, whatever the advice of the military advisers might be, against any further tests. I was ashamed when, in face of his courteous but forceful arguments. I was unable to give him any assurance that the churches would support me in asking for equivalent unilateral initiatives on the part of the West."

CND members at the Congress distributed 10,000 leaflets in Russian to Moscow residents. Some British delegates were criticized by others in the delegation for distributing leaflets written by an industrial subcommittee of Lord Russell's Com-

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The Washington Post and_ Times He-ald 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 _ The National Observer 7/30/62 Date _ "National Guardian" Page 4

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0-19 (Rev. 3-2-62)

mittee of 100. The leaflets challenged the Soviet Union's Marx-

THE BRITISH DELECATION solts over a plat to the American Empassy and then to demonstrations the Kremin Kingslevekaria, former solts over a Statesman and others argued that it wonto be interpreted as a Soviet insult to the U.S. Soviet officials said the demonstrations would not be permitted. After heated debate, the issue was compromised.

About six British pacifists and some Danish and U.S. delegates infuried banners in Red Square, insulbed with mes-sages denomining nuclear tests. Several Russian men and women quickly took away the banners. The pacifists remained. in the square for more than an hour explaining their views to interested Soviet citizens. indent 前は高に

LTHOUGH THE FINAL resolution was addreed with only two objections and seven abstentions, some Western Bel-mann up it soft any marked and the first day that ban statement, which about 100 persons signed. Signer, saduaba Kingley Martin, Sydner Silverman Brucel Reid, and Christo-phert Farley of Britain: Dalay Pontius, Hemer Jack, Arich Tromm and Mr. and Mrs. Washer Mills of the U.S.; and Au-Events in the cold war to run "inniced risks" by initiateral actions toward disarmament. It also called on peace advocates to criticize their own as well as foreign governments, The statement said; "It is clear that the United States is

67-

stalling disarmament by making it conditional on the previous setting up of an impossibly strict system of inspection

inspection be postponed until general and complete disarmament has actually been agreed and begun." The statement was explained to the congress and went into the official record with the main resolution.

MENT UNITED STATES GOVEL norandum 8/15/61 DATE: DIRECTOR, FBI то SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-NEW) EROM 670 SUBJECT: #260,14 ALL INFORMATION CONFAINED SM-C Richmond BETSLEBG 00: UNCLASSIFIED 187_8Y 21 The two photostats enclosed to the Bureau and the photostat enclosed to the Richmond Office are from an original mimeographed document of 14 pages received from and subsequently returned tol 670 (conceal per request) who has furnished reliable information in the past. As shown in the photostat, the series of letters WC prior to his leaving for vacation in vermont. Rough drafts by his secretary were apparently furnished to 637848-00 which he amended. It is assumed that these letters were eventually put in the mail in finished form about July, 1961. Ch contributor of the mimeographed document, 2 advised that he had received it from an individual whom he regards ыC COPY THEN IN as reliable, 670 request). (conceal at 9 as a long time acquaintance of his and was described by the as a long time acount as a writer, researcher, connected with the 100/6 as a pro-right group concerned described by mainly with political and socio-economic issues nationally and locally. No concerted attempt has been made by the Los Angeles Q Division to document individual identities shown in the enclosed photostats because they are persons possibly known to the Bureau Ŋ and to field divisions in the eastern part of the United States. Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL) (Enoty. 1-Richmond (REGISTERED)(Encl.) REC. 4 1-Los Angeles 11. AJS 21 .96 INCLOSURE ATTACHUI TWC/jmp - 107 . 67' L (5) the second states and general states and

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not as to a mar's trypty it goes to his teliefs. In America we have consistertly followed the first-institly principle, spelled out in the first emendment to the Cansaitation, that all Americans shall enjoy freedom of belief, just as they shall enjoy freedom of religion and expression."

Doubtless you have read the testimony by William P. Fidler, General Secretary of the American Association of University Professons, submixted to the House Committee on Education and Labor on June 14, 1961. The repeal of this Disclaimen Affidavit is unged, not only by the American Associstion of University Professons, but also by meanly all of the major academic associations in the country, including the American (ouncil on Education, The Association of American Colleges, The State Universities Association, The National Educational Association, The American Association for the Advancement of Science, and others. The Presidents on executive boards of over a hundred and thirty colleges and universities have publicly voiced disapproval of this requirement, and twenty-nine of the major instituations have refused to participate in the National Defense Educational Assistance Program because they object to this affidavit. These institutions include Hanvard, Yale, Princeton, The University of Chicago, Oberlin, Amherst, and other major institutions in the country. As you know, both Presidents Eisenhower and Kennand particle here a box will preserve man all more more thanks to the dependent a minimum with a m before the Congressional committee, is that the requirement is paque, uncon stitutional and invidious. It is uncertain what organizations and beliefs are referred to. It seems probably that it violates the first amendment of the Constitution. In any case, it sin les out students as a class under suspicion.

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There is no objection to a positive oath of the kind taken by government officials. A negative on test onth, by which the individual aveans that he does not have subversive beliefs on does not belong to organizions with such beliefs, is an entirely different thing. The student who signs this affidavit may be subjected to harassment and a perjury trial on the grounds that his beliefs are subversive on that he belongs to organizations with subversive beliefs. However innocent, it may be difficult for him to prove a universal negative.

On neflection; I am sure you will agree that this provision has no place in American education. Since rely yours

法法公共法律

Erich Fromm, als Boubleday & Generale. Sno., 575 Medison Wenne, New York 22, N.Y. --Dern W. Knows: Theak you very much for sending the Propublication of your book "Is world Pence Still Possible". In general I egace with your point of view However, I think penceful coexistence should be interpreted to near mutual respect for the territoric integrity and political independence of all states under their actual governments. This is Chrushelev's interpretation, and of course means acceptance of existing allience arengements, but, as to an interpretional larger. I pecter this form which conforms to the basic princeple of that law, rather than reconnection of present "spheres of interest".

I on such your book with provide a proof deal of important recurrent. Four psychological conducts ought to be interactive to many people. Sincerely, yours

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MMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY

COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY EMPLOYED BY DIRECTOR, FBI (100-366428)

SAC, ALBANY (100-12498)

SUBJECT: SI

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

STANLEY EDGAR HYMAN SECURITY MATTER - C DATE: December 3, 1952

260,747 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN, IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1387 BY SPOB TJ RBG

Re summary report of Special Agent **Contractions** dated May 29, 1952, at New Haven, Connecticut; New Haven letter to Bureau dated May 29, 1952; and New York letter to Bureau dated June 12, 1952; Bureau letter to Albany dated October 28, 1952.

STANLEY EDGAR HYMAN is presently residing at the home of ERICH ROMM, Bennington College Campus, Bennington, Vermont, and according to informants, is not visibly employed. However, reports indicate that the subject is employed as a writer for the "New Yorker" magazine. The subject and his wife are of the white race.

Records of the Bridgeport, Connecticut, Credit Rating Bureau indicate that the subject is married to SHIRLEY JACKSON MAN, who is reportedly a free-lance writer who writes under the name of SHIRLEY JACKSON and that she has a contract for stories with the "Good Housekeeping" magazine.

Reports in the possession of the Albany Office fail to indicate that the subject is connected with the Communist Party; however, It has been reported that the subject, an instructor in folklore and literature, was listed for a special weekend course at the Samuel Adams School, Boston, Massachusetts (dates not indicated).

The Samuel Adams School was cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The subject, according to an informant, was a member of the League of American Writers as of February 3, 1950. The League of American Writers was cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The subject has no official capacity at the Samuel Adams School or in the League of American Writers, according to reports in the possession of the Albany Office.

Reports failed to indicate that the subject's wife, SHIRLEY, has been a member of the Communist Party or affiliated with any subversive groups.

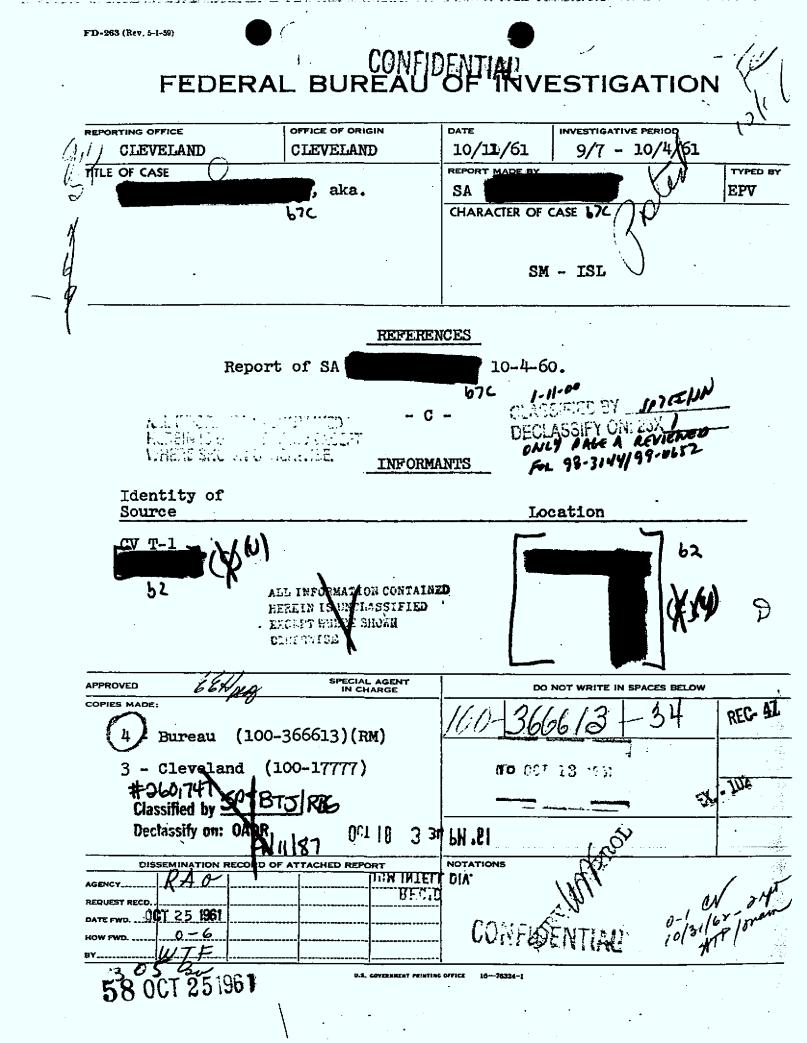
There is no indication in the Albany files that any relatives of the subject or of the subject's wife are members of the Communist Party or are affiliated with any subversive groups.

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FD=20-1 (Rev. 3-3-59) UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L Copy to: SA 1 Office: CLEVELAND, OHTO Report of: October 11, 1961 Date: Bureau File No.: 100-366613 100-17777 Field Office File No.: WILLING YE DEIT Title: REVIEWES FOR 98-3144 SECURITY MATTER - INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE Character: Subject currently active in Cleveland SPSDF and Synopsis: reportedly the dama and a solution of the information branch. h7C Continues as Ohio State SPSDF publication. Reportedly has Thot changed his Socialist belief or convictions Believed since he was an where his by source to be purpose is to spread the cause of Socialism. Another source identified subject in March, 1961 as one of the d Still employed and residing in Cleveland. ALL REPORTATION DOUTATING C HEREIN IS U. ALL INFORM OR CONTAINED VIELE SHOW HEREIN IS CLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHELE SHOWN AT CLEVELAND, OHIO and SUBURBS. DETAILS: BACKGROUND Τ. Residence and Employment Α. **Classified** by CV T-1 Declassify on Source: On March 28, 1961, source advised that as of hat date hic subject was still employed by the and was still residing at Cleveland. Ohio.

C-O-NFF-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBL. 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.

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CV 100-17777

150 to 175 persons attended this meeting and that THOMAS spoke very strongly for Socialism in America. He advocated the democratic vote to obtain socialism but stated that in the United States we do not have democratic elections because of our two party system. He attacked the policy of the various states which made it so difficult for other than the two main political parties to obtain a place on the ballot. THOMAS also spoke against the Soviet Union's form of Socialism.

On October 19, 1960, source advised that subject was present on October 15, 1960, at a meeting sponsored by the Cleveland SP-SDF where the featured speaker was the Educational Director of a Labor Union, identity unknown to source. The speaker's topic was "Democracy in the Labor Union" and he contended that there was no democracy in labor unions in America and blamed the individual members because of their lack of interest and poor attendance at labor union meetings.

On October 26, 1960, source advised that on October 19, 1960, subject attended the regular Cleveland SP-SDF meeting N7C Very little business was

transacted however, tails not obtained by source.

On November 21, 1960, source advised that on November 2, 1960, subject was in attendance at the regular Cleveland SP-SDF meeting held at Workingmen's Circle Hall, 1846 Coventry Road. One of the YPSL members present told of the YPSL's plans to picket the election polls on November 18, 1960, protesting that the ballot had a place for only the Democratic and Republican parties

At the above meeting, one of the members reported on an article written by one ERICH FROMM, an SP-SDF member, which article had been printed in the SP-SDF publication, "The SOCIALIST CALL" and was entitled "Let Man Prevail"

article, "Let Man Prevail" Concerning the above mentioned MI Democratic Federation

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On February 16, 1961, source stated that the apticle by ERICH FROMM was written as a proposed program for the SP-SDF and submitted to the Special Program Committee of the SP-SDF at their 1958 National Convention in Detroit, Michigan. He stated that as of February 16, 1961, the members of the SP-SDF had not as yet accepted this document as their program but were giving it considerable study

On January 11, 1961, source furnished a copy of the Summer, 1960, issue of "The Socialist Call" (self-identified as official organ of the SP-SDF) which issue was deveted in its entirety to reprinting a major part of the above mentioned article by FROMM, "The article contains a preface by the editors which states that FROMM's "Socialist Manifesto and Program" was at once a restatement of Socialist principles and a suggested program for the SP-SDF. Following is verbatim from the last three paragraphs of the editorial preface.

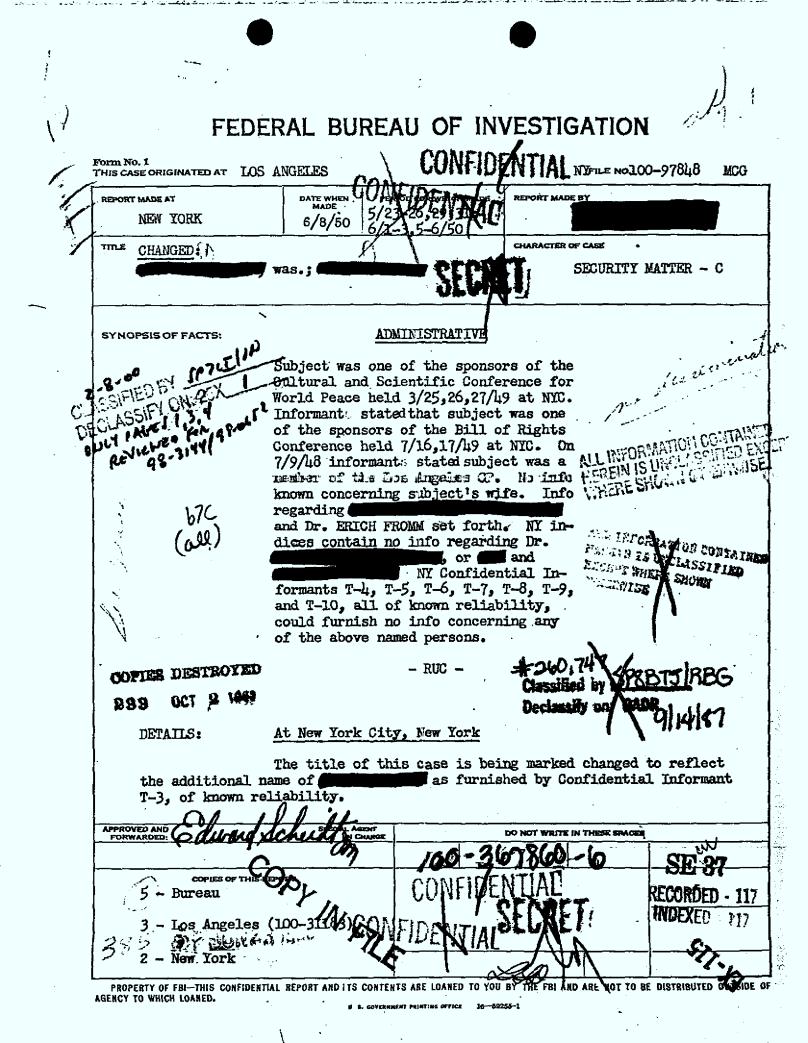
"Where other documents have tither been rephracings of theoretical formulations or proposals for adoption by Socialist Parties in election campaigns, Dr. FROMM's discussion combines an historical-theoretical analysis with a detailed presentation of an intermediate program offered for acceptance by the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation, its friends and sympathizers.

"In his books and lectures, Dr. FROMM has placed the socio-psychological needs of man to the forefront, asserting that the Marxian concept of alienation, deriving from the failure of workers to realize inner satisfaction in an industrialized society, can be one of the major keys to social change in our time.

"Dr. FROMM's boldness and imaginativeness in the fields of psychiatry and psychology have made a significant impact on the intellectual thought of our period. Dr. FROMM recently elected to the National Committee of the SP-SDF, presents a number of distinctive proposals for consideration by socialists in this paper. He has thereby opened a new era of discussion for socialists presently engaged in revising socialist doctrine so as to make it more meaningful for our time."

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NY 100-97848

Consulting physician of neuropsychiatry, Beth David and Goldwater Memorial Hospitals; attending physician of neuropsychiatry, Beth Israel Hospital.

As a result of a mail cover during December, 1944, it was determined that the second s

b7C The December 28, 1943 issue of the "New York Herald Tribune carried a declaration sponsored by the Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee, 55 Next 1876 Etrest, Auror the list of sugners appeared "The name of PARAMETER AND A presented as the Chairman of the Committee.

The following confidential informants advised that (1997) was unknown to them: Confidential Informants T-3, T-4, T-5, T-6, T-7, T-8, T-9, and T-10.

The records of the Bureau of Special Services and Investigation, New York City Police Department, as reviewed by SA **Contained** no information concerning

Dr. ERICH FROMM

The 1950 New York Address-Telephone Directory revealed that Dr. ERICH FROMM resided at 322 Central Park West, and that no person by the name of FRONN resided at that address.

On October 16, 1943 Confidential Informant (T-11,) of known reliability, advised that ERICH FROMM was considered by the Organizing Committee of the Jefferson School of Social Science as a possible guest lecturer and forum participant.

It is to be noted that the Jefferson School of Social Science has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

On February 18, 1944 Confidential Informant (T-12, of known reliability, furnished a 1943 catalog for the New School of Social Research, 66 West 12th Street, New York City. This catalog lists ERICH FROMM as an instructor, and gives the following biography:

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"Ph.D., Heidelberg; psychoanalytic training under HANNS SACHS. G. WITTENBERG, Munich and Berlin. Formerly guest lecturer, Columbia; Chicago Institute of Psychoanalysis; lecturer, Psychoanalytic Institute of Frankfort; Institute of Social Research; University of Frankfort. Formerly member, Institute of Social Research, New York; member, American Ethnological Society; New York Academy of Sciences; Berlin and International Psychoanalytic Societies; Author, 'Escape from Freedom'; articles."

On April 11, 1946 Confidential Informant (T-13, of known reliability, advised that Wr. and Mrs. CEDAUCOUNDAGE would spend the evening with Dr. FROMM.

On November 30, 1945, ELIZABETH BENTLEY in a signed statement stated that CEDERIC BELFRAGE was one of the personal who had supplied meterial to her, or J. N. COLOS who was her predecessor in the Washington Soviet espionage apparatus. BENTLEY advised that BELFRAGE was known as "BENJAMIN" to the Russians, and that he had been connected with British Intelligence in the United States. BENTLEY stated that BELFRAGE had specifically supplied the carbon copy of a report emanating from Scotland Yard, and also information regarding British policy concerning the Middle East and Russia.

y7C Confidential Informant T-14, of known reliability, advised that received the following letter dated May 14, 1946 from ERICH FROMM, 322 Central Park West

"Thank you for your letter and for your kind remarks on 'Escape from Freedom'. I shall be glad to see you when you are in New York, and suggest Thursday, May 23rd at 6:00 P. M.

"Would you be good enough to give re a ring Thursday morning between 10:00 and 12:00 to confirm this appointment

> . /s/

"Sincerely, ERICH FROMM"

In a signed statement dated November 10, 1945 ELIZABETH BENTLEY stated that the been employed with the CIAA in Washington, and had, during 1942 through 1944, turned over to her information from ONI, G-2, and FBI reports. BENTLEY further advised she had collected Communist Party dues from the state of the state of the state.

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On January 10, 1949 (Antised that a second s

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On February 1, 1942 EDWARD SIMMONS, Chief of Police, Tupper Lake, New York, furnished a victrola record bearing the label with the print of two hands, one grasping the wrist of the other, and which held a dagger with the emblem of the Nazi Party on the blade. On this label also were the words, "United Front". SIMMONS stated that this record was found by a in a house which she had rented to Dr. FROMM of the Central 'ark, New York, during part of 1941.

The records of the Bureau of Special Services and Investigation, New York City Police Department, as reviewed by SA (State Constraint), reflected no information concerning Dr. FROMM.

The following confidential informants advised that Dr. FROMM was unknown to them: Confidential Informants T-3, T-4, T-5, T-6, T-7, T-8, T-9, and T-10.

It was determined through an anonymous telephone call that

Street Place, New York City, and has an office at Avenue, New York City.

The New York Medical Directory for 1949 reflected the following information regarding

> Licensed medicine, 1937; general practice; member of Mt. Sinai Alumni Association; Assistant Physician City Hospital; Center Clinical Physician, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Out-Patient Department.

The New York files reflected no information which could be determined to be identical with

The following confidential informants advised that **Confidential** was. unknown to them: Confidential Informants T-3, T-4, T-5, T-6, T-7, T-8, T-9, and T-10.

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GROUP of 68 prominent Americans, including attorneys, clergymen, union officials and persons active on the civil libertic, front, last week called for the repeat of the Smith Act of 1941, the McCarran Internal Se-curity Act of 1950, and the Communist Control Act of 1954.

They urged President Kennedy to suspend further enforcement /Robert feilbroner, Isidor of the Internal Security Act "until the constitutionality of its several provisions is finally determined in the courts under liti-, gation already in progress."

The signers of the statementian" laws would punish "mere expression and association."

THE SIGNERS

Signers are.

Ernest Angeli, Thurmani Al-nold, Roger Galdwin, Saul Pel-low, Blobert Sierstedt, Julian P. Boyd, Ralph S. Brown, T. James, B. Carry, Study Charg, John Clardi, Grenvillor, Jark, Benjamin, V. Cohen, Allert Sprague Coolidge, Henry HM, Crane, Babette Deu-

They cited, as one effect of the Communist Control Act, the banishing from the election ballot of Communist candidates.

"To the extent that entire organizations and their members are virtually made outlaws in the community, forbidden even to advogate their ideas and doctrines, we have unnecessarily forsaken fondamental principles of liberty upon which our free society is based."

The prohibitions and penalties of the Internal Security Act, "the validity of which has not yet been tested in the courts, are so dangérous and constitutionally questionable that the Government should be slow to seek their imposition."

The burdens imposed by this Act include fantastic penalties for non-registration, the disallowance of tax deductions, the public stamping of mailings, the prohibition of government employment and of private employment ment and of private employment on government work, denial of passports identification of the the ing precises and singular applied provision. Members of listed or-mations are thus made

J. Frank Dobie, Helen Jaha-, gan Douglas, Harry Fleischman, James Lawrence Fly, Osmond Fraenkel.

Walter Frank, Samuel offied-man, Erick Fromm, Lewis San-nett, Harry Golden.

Patrick J. Gorman, Donald Harrington, Michael Harrington, German.

John Havnes Holmes, Darlington Hoopes, Mark De Wolfe Howe, Ben Huebsch.

H. Stuart/ Hughes, Robert Hutchins, Hömer Jack, John Paul Jones, Dorothy Kenyon,

James Vicerney, Jr., Berjamin Vizer, Robert E Knowlton, obert Staynd, Lenore Comar Robert S shall.

snatt. Wedry, H. Maurer, Solvan Meyer, Lewis Kumlord, Rinan-uel Muraucht, A. H. Muste Richet, Robert Pickus, Joachim Frinz, Joseph Rauh. Victor Reuther, Elmer Mice.

Victor Reuther, Elmer tice, Harolthniegelman, Elmid Roper, Frank & Rosenbluth, Howard Howard chome Then Sinclair. Irwin

"outlaws' in our society."

"By these means the most grievous punishment is inficted on persons who have not been convicted nor even accused of the commsion of any crime."

REC- 26 The statement also includes doctrines which stem directly from the McCarthy period. They said, as McCarthy did, "it is doubtless true" that the Communist Party "may be today a source of recruiting for illegal action."

They condemn Communists for having "sympathies ... with the Soviet Union."

The statement hints at a relation between Communities and persons "actually engaged in espionage or other illegal action."

They proclaim themselves the supporters of "free institutions against communist totalitarianism."

They are concerned that the continuation of the static primunist laws will hamper the effort to terthis the allegiance of emerg-ing peoples? in the underdevel-oped nations

Norman Thomas, J. Waties War-ing, Howard Whiteside, Marion A Wright

A Wright The Smith Act, they sale, punishes persons for the "mere teaching and advocacy of unpopular doctrine."

The McCarran Act, they said, "is similarly directed against the mere expression of ideas." Under it "ideas and associations" would "be the objects of repression and punishment."

GRAVE ISSUES

The Communist Control Act of 1954, they declared, "has raised the gravest constitutional issues."

They said that the "failure to abide by our traditions of free expression," like "our failure to provide equality of opportunity and equal justice for our Megro population," "downgrades our world reputation and influence."

"It is a baseless insult to the. patriotism of our people and our constitutional tradition outlaw political parties, associtions and ideas, which in a fre society should find their rejection in the public mind and not in the public jail."

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NOT RECORDEDNew York Daily News _

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McCarran-type laws hurt U.S. say notables in plea for ropeal

NEW YORK — Sixty-eight prominent American attorneys, clergymen, union officials and persons active on the civil liberties front recently called for the repeal of the Smith Act of 1940, the McCarran Internal Security Act of 1950, and the Communist Control Act of 1954.

They urged President Kennedy during the last week in October to suspend further enforcement of the Internal Security Act "until the constitutionality of its several provisions is finally determined in the courts under litigation already in progress."

The signers of the statement charged that these "authoritarian" laws would punish "mere expression and association."

The Smith Act, they said, punishes persons for the "mere teaching and advocacy of unpopular ducksing"

REPUTATEON HURT

The McCarran Act, they said, "is similarty directed against the mere expression of ideas." Under it "ideas and associations" would "be the objects of repression and punishment."

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"It is a baseless insult to be patriotism of our people

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and to our constitutional tradition to outlaw political parties, associations and ideas, which in a free society should find their rejection in the public mind and not in the public jail."

ELECTORAL EFFECT

They cited, as one effect of the Communist Control Act, the banishing from the election ballot of Communist candidates.

The prohibitions and penalties of the Internal Security Act, "the validity of which has not yet been tested in the courts, are so dangerous and constitutionally questionable that the Government should be slow to seek their imposition."

"The burdens imposed by this Act include fantastic penalties for non-registration, the disallowance of tax deductions, the public stamping of stallinged the prohibition of government employment and of private employment on government work, denial of passports, idertification of printing presses and similar drastic provisions. Members of listed organizations are thus made 'outlaws' in our society."

MCCARTHY VIEWS

At the same time, however, the statement includes doctrines which stem directly from the McCarthy period. The signers said, as McCarthy did, "it is doubtless true" that the Communist party "may be today a source of recruiting for illegal action."

They condemn Communists

or having "sympathirs with the Soviet Union" The statement hints at a re-

The statement links at a relation beween Communists and persons "actually engaged in espionage or other illegal action."

They proclaim themselves the supporters of "free institutions against communist totalitarianism."

They are concerned that the continuation of the anti-communist laws will hamper the effort to "enlist the allegiance of emerging peoples" in the underdeveloped metrons. Berner Ermendelaufen, Thurnand Arnold, Berner Berting, Boyd, Rainh S. Brown, annes B. Catey, Stuart Chase, John Brail Grentiller, Clak, Benjamin V. Cohen, Ibert Sprague Coalidge, Henry Hitt

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Confidential Letter to Director NY 100-0

He attended University in Paris from 1934 to 1935.

His previous employment was listed as follows:

War Department, Language Unit, 165 Broadway, New York City, October 13, 1943.

Office of European Economic Research, 110 West 40th Street, New York City, September, 1942 to September, 1943.

American Labor Education Service, 435 West 59th Street, New York City, March, 1942 to September, 1943.

"Survey Graphic", 112 East 19th Street, New York City, Nevember, 1941 to March 1942.

Professor H. WEHBERG, Geneva, Switzerland, November, 1939 to May, 1940.

P.A.S. Literary Agency, 6 Rue A. Moissant, Paris, France, October, 1933 to July, 1939.

He advised that he had been a member of the American Federation of Democratic Hungarians, 325 East 80th Street, New York City, for two years.

He indicated he first entered the United States on June 3, 1941 at New York. He further indicated that he had been in Germany from 1930 to 1933 as a resident; in France from 1933 to 1940 as a resident; in England during the summers of 1938 and 1939 for vacations; and in Spain and Portugal in 1940, giving his reason for the visit as "transit".

References were listed as follows:

ERICH FROMM, 320 Central Park West, New York City, a psychologist, whom he had known seventeen years.

EMERY I. GOUDOR, 385 Central Park West, New York City, a Government employee, whom he had known for twenty-five years.