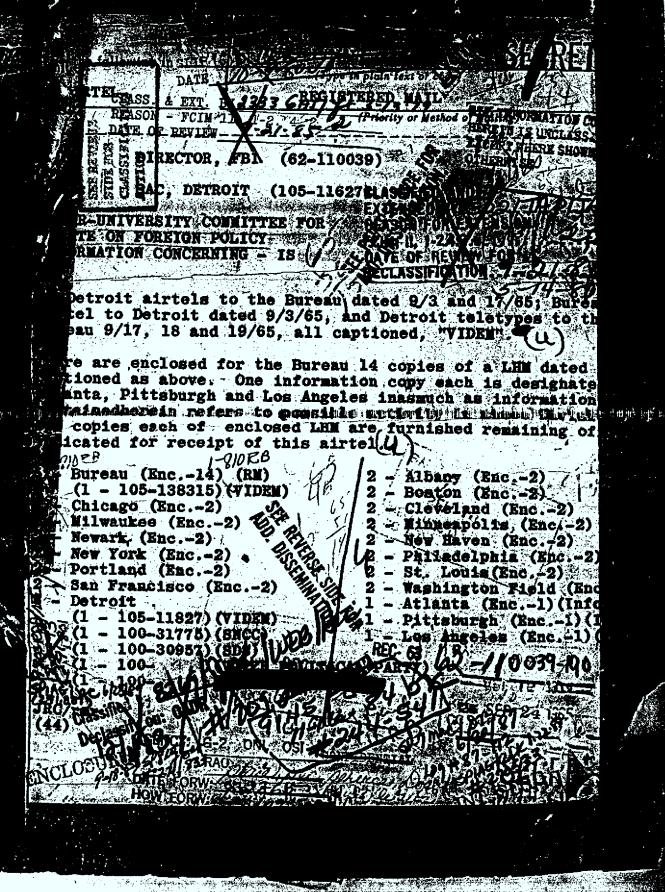
SUBJECT:

ERICK FROMM

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS RELEASE



Re: Inter-University Committee For Debate On Foreign Policy

E 350 3

CONFIDENTIAL

3. Washington, Mobilization

Also distributed at the "action workshops", a portion of this conference, was a "handout" captioned, "Call", "Join the Mobilization in Washington to Support Steps to Peace in Viet Nam". This "Call" is set forth below verbating:

"WE SEE no gain coming from the war in Vietnam. We see only the growing victimization of the Vietnamese people, the erosion of a better society at home, and the clear possibility of a world conflict.

"Caught between terror, torture, and the senseless use of force, the Vietnamese people have seen their land turned into a bloody testing ground by the Vietcong, the Saigon government, by the North Vietnamese and the United States (4)

"Caught between a commitment to eradicate racial injustice and poverty at home and a growing involvement in an Asian land war, the Johnson Administration will inevitably turn its resources and energies toward the military conflict...")

"Caught in a competition for the loyalties of the poorest nations, the Soviet Union and China will seek to prove their militancy by aiding North Vietnam, thus increasing the chances of a direct clash with the United States.

"WE SEEK to end this war. (ω)

"WE AFFIRM that no party to the conflict, the U.S. included, has mone all it can to bring about negotiations, and since the war will ultimately end at the conference table, we ask new actions to speed that day.

"WE AFFIRM our support for all the efforts, including those of the United National Secretary General, U Thant, and Pope Paul, to bring the dispute to the conference W.

Re: Inter-University Committee For Debate On Foreign Policy

CONFIDE TAL

"table, and we welcome a wider role for the Unite Nations in bringing about negotiations and in implementing any agreement.

"WE RECOGNIZE that the U.S. cannot negotiate an end to the war by itself, but we believe there are things our government could do which it has left undone, that could lead more quickly to negotiations. And we believe we can help build the public understanding through which our government can vigorously pursue the path of peace.

"TOWARD THE GOAL OF A NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT IN VIETNAM ... (U)

"WE ASK
That our government call for a case-fire, and to this end(U)

"Halt the bombing of North Vietnam(U)

1/ 1

"Halt the introduction of additional men and material, and ask the other side to do the same. (L)

"WE ASK
"That our government state the conditions under which it will accept peace in Vietnam, and to this end; (U)

"Reiterate U.S. support for the principles of the 1954 Geneva Accords -- the eventual withdrawal of all foreign military forces, a prohibition against military alliances, the peaceful reunification of Vietnam, and self-determination for the Vietnamese people(w)

"Declare U.S. acceptance of negotiations with all concerned parties including the Vietcong, a primary combatant(U)

"Declare U.S. agreement to constitution of a representative new government in South Vietnam as part of the settlement."



Re: Inter-University Committee For Debate On Foreign Policy

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CONFIDENTIAL

"Declare U.S. support for U.N. or other international machinery and guarantees to supervise the cease-fire, provide for peaceful establishment of a new government in South Vietnam, protect the rights of minority groups and protect the neutrality of North and South Vietnam. W)

"IN SUPPORT OF THESE MEASURES WE HAVE ISSUED THIS CALL FOR A

"Mobilization in Washington

November 27, 1965

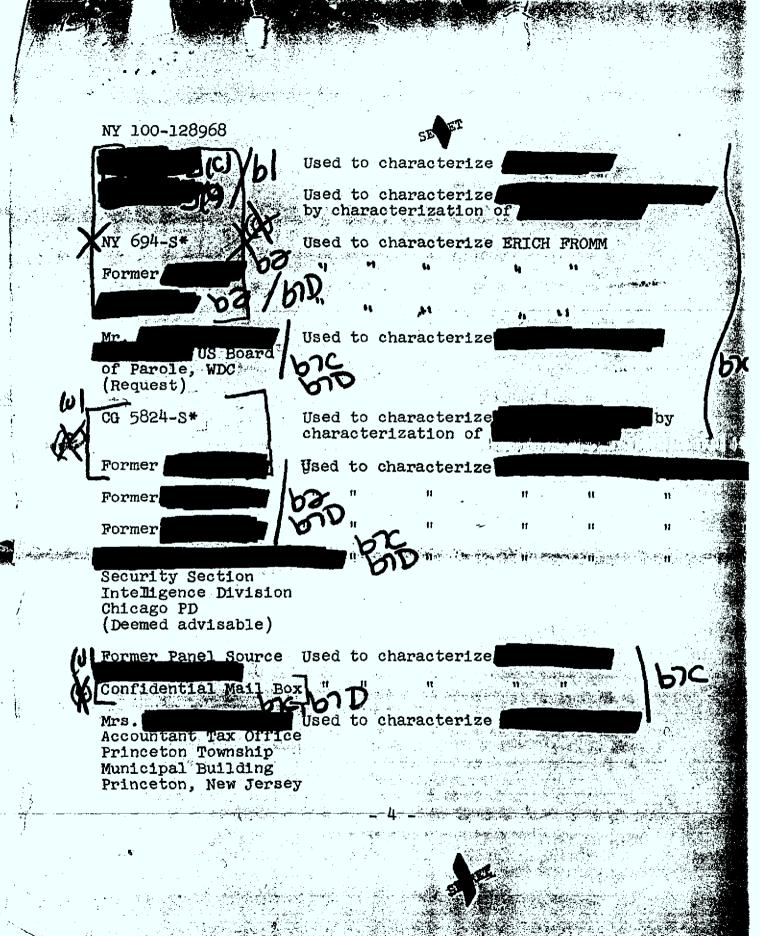
Beginning at 10 A.M. in front of the White House 2:00 P.M. Outdoor Meeting at Washington Monument

"SPONSORS

(as of September 16, 1965)

"Saul Bellow Prof. D. F. Fleming Arthur Miller A Tractical win Confidence Erich Fromm, M.D. Alexander Calder Rabbi Uri Miller William Gibson Dr. Edwin Dahlberg Robert Osborn Ossie Davis Patrick E. Gorman Tony/Randall Dana McLean Greeley Ruby Dee Prof. Anatol Rapoport Michael Harrington Bayard Rustin Dr. Morton Deutsch James Farmer Prof. H. Stuart/Hughes Albert B. Sabin, M.D. Prof. Herbert C. Kelman Benjamin Spock, M.D. Jules Feiffer Dr. Bernard/Feld Stewart Meacham Norman Thomas"

"The Michigan Daily", described above, under date
September 19, 1965, Page 3, in article captioned, "Workshops Plan
Course of Protest", discusses the "political mobilization on
Washington" and states that among the supporters of the mobilization
are Arthur Miller, Doctor Spock and Doctor Martin Luther King(U)





D. TED STATES DEPARTMENT OF

FEDERAL BULEAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bufile 105-55030 New York 100-128968 New York, New York May 28, 1965 CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED 3 BY DEPARTMENT

1.13.00 SP7CE NP MAITTEE (DA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED "Liberation" Magazine
HEREIN IS UNCLASE HED EXCEPT Information Concerning WHERE SHOVING OTHERWISE.

CLASSIFIED BY SPICELUM

All of the sources mentioned herein, have furnished reliable information in the past, except as otherwise described. \mathcal{U}_1

The Communist Party, United States of America will be referred to, herein, as the CP, USA. U

On April 21, 1965, through a suitable pretext, a Special Agent (SA) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) ascertained the following information through "Liberation" Magazine: that she is

a part-time worker for the magazine, that there is one other part-time paid employee and two other paid employees namely

and i of the Editorial Board. handles most of the advertising and the business "end". is in demand as a speaker which limits the time he might spend with the publication of the magazine. U

the magazine was started in 1956, mainly through the assistance of the War Resisters League, a pacifist organization, which continues to be closely associated with the magazine. It has a circulation of approximately 4,000. In March, 1965, 166 copies were sent to South America and Canada and 188 copies were sent to the rest of the world, outside the United States. Concerning their circulation of 4,000,

#260,7 Classified by

Declassify on:

Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IN WICLASSINIED

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. 55030-

SECRET

"Liberation" Magazine



In the Masthead of the April, 1965 issue of "Liberation" Magazine, Jeanne S. Bagdy, James Baldwin, Kenneth Boulding, Kay Boyle, Gordon Christiansen, Martin Corbin, William Davidon, Dorothy Day, Lawrence Ferlinghetti, W. H. Ferry, Waldo Frank, Erich Frommn, Margaret Halsey, Michael Harrington, Francis Heisler, Nat Hentoff, Martin Luther King, Jr., Staughton Lynd, Louis Mumford, Linus Pauling, James Peck, and Denny Wilcher are listed as contributors to "Liberation" Magazine.

Mrs.

On February 20, 1959.

advised SA of the San Diego Office of the FBL that he had received from a

postmarked February 13, 1959, a copy of the April, 1958 edition of "That Justice shall be Done", a "newspaper to secure justice in the case of Morton Sobell" which was published by the Committee to Secure Justice for

SECRET

"Liberation" Magazine

Both partners of the firm, and invoked the Fifth Amendment in 1956 in refusing to tell the Internal Security Subcommittee if they were members of the Communist Party."

Erich Rromm

SOC

On June 29, 1962, a source made available information concerning individuals scheduled to attend the World Congress for General Disarmament and Peace, Moscow, Russia, July 9-14, 1962. Included among these individuals was the above individual, a writer and lecturer. Source described Fromm as somewhat influenced by a psychoanalysis point of view and as one who holds a "social-democrat viewpoint." It was stated that his writings on Berlin have called for a new approach by the United States on the basis of no war over Berlin.

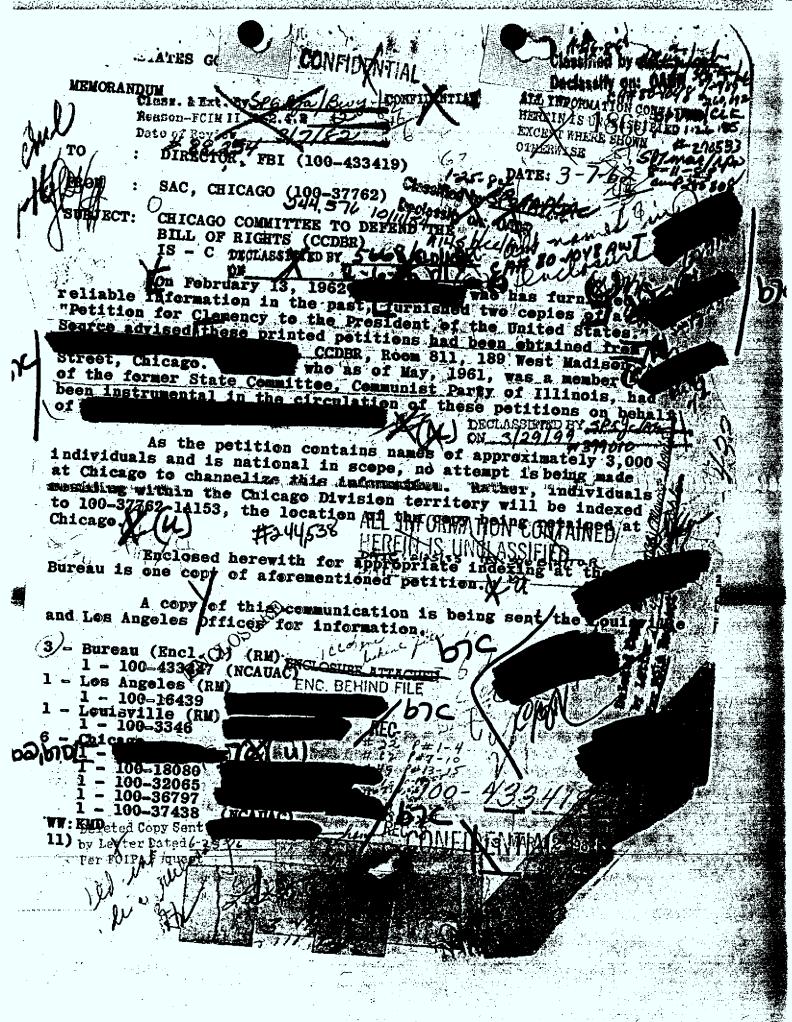
The 1962-63 edition of "Who's Who in America" described Fromm as a psychoanalyst born in Frankfurt, Germany, in March, 1900. The occupations of Fromm included lecturer and author. Another sou advised on March 7, 1960, that Dr. Fromm was a sponsor of the New York Council for a Sane Nuclear Policy.

A third source advised on April 5, 1962, that Fromm was a member of the Socialist Party - Social Democratic Federation.

In early 1950, a source made available a letter dated February 13, 1960, which was addressed to the United States Board of Parole, Washington, D.C., and which letter was signed by

In the letter

urged that



Mr. Tolson Mr. Belmont. Mr. Dellach PLAIN TEXT Transmit the following in _ (Type in plain text or code BOXX SEA C. Jullivan Tele. Il som (Priority or Method of Mailing) Mr. Holioman Miss Gándy DIRECTOR, FBI (100-431637) BAC, CHICAGO (100-34335) SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE CHICAGO COMMITTEE FOR A SANE NUCLEAR POLICY DECLASSIFIED BY SON COMBINED AMEN #5 There are enclosed herewith for the Bureau five copies of a letterhead memo with an attached letter captioned, Mr. EISENHOWER, Mr. KHRUSHCHEV, from the Chicago Committee for Sane Nuclear Policy Spun furnishing information in the letterhead memb and 10/26/<u>59-</u> 7/28/59; and former /14/59: All or the above sources have furnished reliable information in the past. The attached letterhead memo is classified confidential because it contains information, the disclosure of which could conceivably expose informants of continuing value. Attached to the letterhead memo is the following document: Letter captioned, Mr. EISENHOWE Bureau (Encls. 5) (RM) RAV: jrmc Deleted Com by Letter 2/3 Special Agent in Charge ?



In Reply, Please Refer to File No. 100-34335

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois November 2, 1959

CONFIDENTIAL

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE CHICAGO COMMITTEE FOR A SANE NUCLEAR POLICY INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Sources who have furnished reliable information in the past, on October 26, 1959, made available the attached letter captioned Mr. Elsenhower, Mr. Khrushchev, which is self explanatory.

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past, on July 28, 1959, advised that the Chicago Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (CCSNP) is a legitimate organization and is endeavoring to have done, as its name implies, a sane policy for the control of nuclear testing. The organization itself stands for the banishment of further testing of nuclear explosives.

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past, on May 14, 1959, advised that the Communist Party was throwing its support behind the CCSNP in order to gain complete control and domination over it. It has the potential of becoming a huge mass organization and with open support of legitimate individuals coupled with the behind-the-scenes support of the Communist Party, the organization could grow to the extent of having much influence It is anticipated that the organization would be a ready made propaganda outlet for the Communist Party line on peace and would be an excellent source of funds.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

3-20-88-290055 DETAPTION BY 252864

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURE /00-43/637-5

Mr. Eisen Jower, Mr. Khrushchev,

WE CALL FOR A PERMANENT END TO ATOMIC BOMB TESTING

Dear Mr. President: Dear Mr. Premier:

There is one tangible act you can perform that will be clear and unmistakable sign to all humanity that your meetings have been fruitful.

You can remove the few remaining obstacles to a permanent end to nuclear weapons tests under inspection and control.

On behalf of the human commonwealth, will you place this question high on your agenda?

We, and people the world over, welcome your exchange of visits. We hope this direct approach will bring durable peace within the orbit of possibility.

A durable peace demands a permanent end to nuclear tests; comprehensive arms control, negotiated political settlements, and establishment of the rule of world law in international affairs.

Your historic meetings can be the turning point that will guarantee human survival. We welcome your initiative. We wish you well.

STEVE ALLEN
PROF. GORDON ALLPORT
STUART CHASE
NORMAN COUSINS
REV. EDVIN T. DAHLBERG
DR. VILLIAM JAVIDON
JULES FEIFFER
HAROLD E FEY
REV. HARRY FMERSOM FOSDICK
UR. ERICH FROMM
PATRICK GORMAN
OSCAF HAMMERSTEIN II
REV. DONALD HARRINGTON
BRIG. GEN. HUGH B HESTER
(U.S. Army, Relifed)

HALLOCK HOFFMAN
DR. DAVID P. MIGLIS
HON. STANLEY M. MAACS
REV. HOMER JACK
DR. MARTIN LUTHER TING
HOWARD LINDSAY
DR. M. STANLEY LIVINGSTON
ARNOLD H. MAPEMONT
DR. VILLIAM MENNINGER
WALTER MILLIS
LEVIS MUMFORD
DR. LINUS PAULING
ORLIF PELL
CLARENCE PICKETT
DR. DAVID MESMAN

(SIGNERS) ELMS ROPER MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT ROBERT KYAN DORE SCHARY DR. RALPH T. SOCKMAN DR. PITIRIM A. SOROKIN DR. EDVAPUI SPARLING NORMAN THOMAS DEAN HOPARD THURNAN LOUIS UNTERMEYER JEKRY VOORHIS EISHOP HAZEN G. VERNER JAMES WARBURG E. RAYMOND VILSON DR. HUGH C. FOLFE

(The signers of this statement do so as individuals and not as representatives of organizations.)
ADD YOUR SIGNATURES TO THOSE ABOVE AND SEND THIS LETTER TO

Chicago Committee For A SAKE Knelear Policy

Room 1018

7 South Dearborn

Chicago 3, Illinois

SIGNATURE	ADDRESS	To help support this s	ppcal I enclose
		\$	

UNITED STAT IS GOVERNMENT Office Memor indum

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-416491)

1/31/56

(100-41994) SAC. NEW YORK

SM - C: FAG

00: LOS ANGELES

Re LA Letter to Director, 10/27/55; NY Lette to Director, 12/21/55; LA letter to NY,

of United Artists, 729 7th Ave., NYC.

advised that he first met in early 1937 in Hollywood, California.

advised that he knew a CP member from the time he met him until about 1941.

advised that he can recall no information vas a member of the CP which would indicate that after 1941.

stated that after he last associated n the CP in about 1941, he did not see for a considerable period of time. advise that he returned to NYC in about 1943 and athat he was stated that at that time In NYC. of this next meeting withwas a chance meeting, was wearing a uniform of the U.S. Coast Guard. stated that he does not recall the specific year of unis but, that it could have been chance meeting with stated that at that time they, he in 1943 ild not discuss topics which would indicate and was or was not then a member of the CP stated that he had no knowledge that member of the CP subsequent to that time.

(2) - Bureau (100-416491) (RM)

1 - Los Angeles (100-34700) (RM)

1 - New York (100-41994)

RJQ:pmh (4)

KLCUROED -/2 INDEXED - 58 EX-1261

LETTER TO DIRECTOR NY 100-41994

Regarding the American Communist Group in Mexico, it is noted that Mex 18 and Mex 19 advised that the American Communist Group is a loosely knit social organization of American citizens and that friends and associates who eltheroare former or present members of the CP of the US or share a common sympathy for Communism and the Soviet Union. Mex 18 and Mex 19 have stated that the organization is not formerly constituted and its members are not subject to CP discipline and control.

Mex 18 and Mex 19 on 2/28/55 advised that during the course of a party held 2/26/66, an argument theveloped the mistress of b K advised that balok

18/10

are members of the American Communist D Group in Mexico City. According to this argument apparently developed over an individual named ERIC FROMM, a psychiatrist. indicated that she was studying for a master's degree in psychiartry and was contacting FROMM in connection with her studies. that FROMM was anti-Communist and that she should have nothing to do with him. He added that if she had to see an analyst, she should consult n response // statement, replied that was probably-"working for the FBI" and that was a fool for trying to protect him.

According to later that evening, 2/26/55, certain of the guests at the party went to stated balox b the residence of continued their argument and that that the "Party" would not force her informed to do anything but that there is only one position that is correct and that is the position taken by the party on the above point. added that better make up her mind as to whether she was a Communist or an independent thinker. replied, I have been a Communist for seventeen years and I don't need you to tell me how to think." (Location NY 100-113933-42)

SiD

The following additional information concerning hould be noted:

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	1/1		FBI		
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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

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OTHERWISE.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF .

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York July 16, 1962

Re:

CLASSIFIED DECLASSIFY

260747

Matter - Miscellaneous

On June 29, 1962, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available information concerning individuals scheduled to attend the World Congress for General Disarmament and Peace, Moscow, Russia, July 9 - 14, 1962. Included among these individuals was Eric Fromm described as a writer and lecturer and as one who has an independent position. Fromm was also described as somewhat influenced by a psychoanalysis point of view and as one who holds a "social and democrat viewpoint." It was stated that his writings on Berlin have called for a new approach by the United States on the basis of no war over Berlin

> The 1962 - 1963 edition of "Who's Who in America" described Erich Fromm as a psychoanalyst born in Frankfurt, Germany in March, 1900. The occupations of Dr. Fromm included lecturer and author.

A second confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 7, 1960, that Dr. Erich Fromm was a sponsor of the New York Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy.

A third confidential source, who has furnished miable information in the past, advised on April 5, 1962, that Dr. Erich Fromm was a member of the Socialist Party -Social Democratic Federation.

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.

ONIGINAL FILED IN/OS

CONFIDENTIAL November 13, 1962 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED e shown Haldane Central School Cold Spring. New York CLASSIFIED B Dear for 6th, with enclosures, Your lotter has been received. The responsiting your contacting this Bureau are appreciated, and the information you furnished is being made a matter of record in our files. I am unable, however, to comment concerning the material you forwarded since this Eureau is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclucions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. Enclosed is some literature I trust you will find of interest. May a tout Mincerely yours, L Edgar Hoover John Edgar Hoover Director Enclosures (3) 4-17-62 Internal Security Statement Know your...FBI The FBI Laboratory NOTE NEXT PAGE

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NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondent. Correspondent enclosed literature from Dr. Erich Fromm, Liberation, 5 Beekman Street, New York 38, New York, advertising this publication and including a business reply envelope for subscription to "Liberation." Bufiles show that "Liberation" first appeared in March, 1956. One of its contributing editors was Abraham John Muste of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. It is reportedly an independent monthly interested in politics but independent of any party. It is against militarism and violence and it stands for freedom and civil rights and includes and accepts all points of view. The basic editorial policy of the publication allegedly is pacifism and nonviolence. (105-55030)

bufiles show that Erich Fromm was scheduled to attend the World Congress for General Disarmament and Peace held in Moscow, Russia, July 9--14, 1962. Bufiles also show that Fromm was the sponsor of the New York Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy in 1960. Fromm has been described as somewhat influenced by a psychoanalyst point of view and as one who holds a "social-democrat viewpoint." In his writings on Berlin, he has called for a new approach by the United States on the basis of no war over Berlin. (105-112622)



Office Memorandum • United States Government

Director, FAI

9/14/53 DATE:

SAC, New York

LEO LOWENTHAL VOICE OF AMERICA

Re report of SA

at New York, dated 9/11/53.

Information contained in NV file 100-26504 in case entitled disclosed that ERIC/FROMM, Psychiatrist, was formerly associated with the I stitute of Social Research and his last known address was him Central Park West.

with Central Park West, advised that ERIC FROMM moved from this apartment about eight or ten years ago. He believed that he moved to 415 Central Park West.

415 Central Park West, advised that ERIC FROM never resided in this apartment house in the last ten years to his knowledge.

Information had been received that ERIC FROMM was in the Psychology Department in Mil, but me record of cabjectly caployment was located by Sattliburg

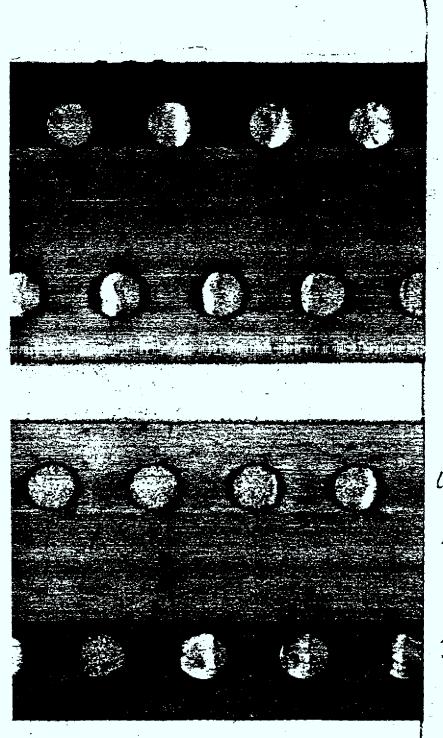
Attempts to locate who as T-1, in the report of SA at NY dated 1/19/49 entitled gave information regarding and the Institute of Social Research, were made to no avail.

, Planatation Station, whose route covers 274 West 83rd Street, the last known address of advised that the address, 274 West 83rd Street, does not presently exist and that during the past six or seven years of his covering this territory, he had never heard of her nor lever came across her name.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

JFT: JBL

INDEXED-43



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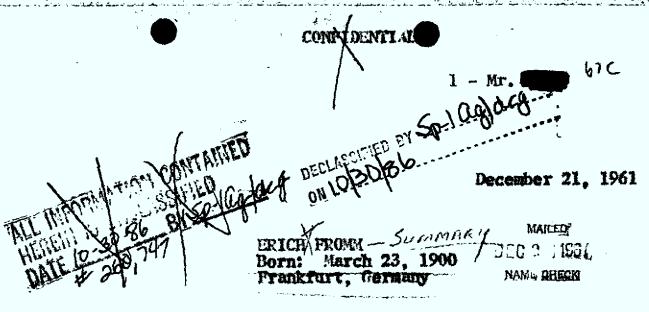
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No investigation pertinent to your inquiry has been conducted by the FBI concerning the captioned individual. However, the files of this Bureau reveal the following information which may relate to the subject of your name check request.

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

The Jefferson School of Social Science has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On april 11, 1946, a confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Mr. and Mrs. Cedric Belfrage would spend the evening with Dr. From.

On November 30, 1945, Elizabeth Bentley in a signed statement stated that Cedric Belfrage was one of the persons who had supplied material to her, or J. N. Golos 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.

Another confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past stated that received the following letter dated May 14, 1946, Trosport of the Frence of the following letter dated May 14, 1946, Trosport of the Frence of the following letter dated May 14, 1946, Trosport of the fol

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Erich Fromm

"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 me a ring Thursday morning between 10:00 and 12:00 to confirm this appointment.

"Sincerely,

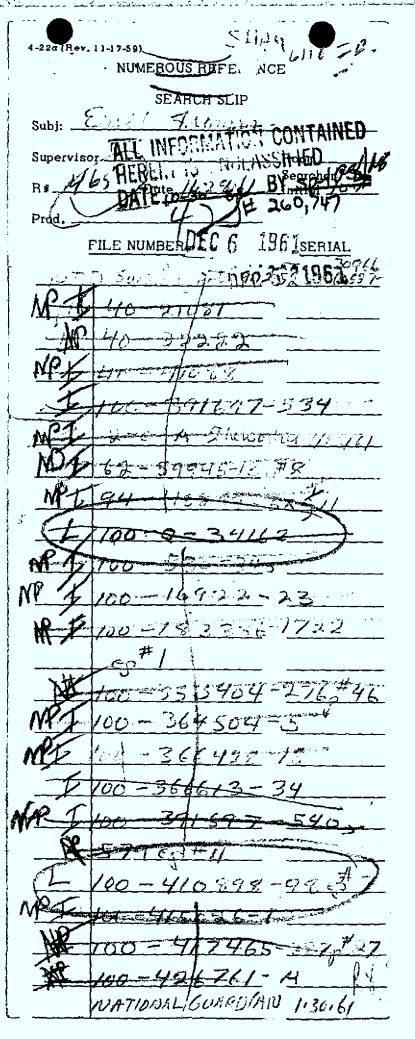
Erich From"

In a signed statement dated November 10, 1945, Elizabeth Bentley stated that had been employed with the Government 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 and that he was known "Green" to the Russians.

NOTE:

Memo classified confidential inasmuch as the disclosure of the informants might be prejudicial to the national interest.

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DERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NEW YORK, NEW YORK THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT 674 DATE WHEN REPORT MADE AT 5/8,14/56 CER DEVERSE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE MAY 2 8 1956 CHARACTER OF CASE SIDS FOR CLASSIFICATIO ESPIONACE -RACTION DAVID BAER FRIEDMAN, Wa., 14.00 PP-DIFE David Freeman SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: VA and Passport Office records reflect subject born 6-3-06, at New York City. Issued passport in July, 1939, for purpose of study in England. During interview with State Department investigator in 1939 subject indicated he had become acquainted with head of Passport Office The December, 1935, when he had quite a discussion with her concerning the December, 1935, when he had quite a discussion with her concerning the December, 1935, when he had quite a discussion with her concerning the December, 1935, when he had quite a discussion with her concerning the December, 1935, when he had quite a discussion with her concerning the December, 1935, when he had quite a discussion with her concerning the December, 1935, when he had quite a discussion with her concerning the December, 1935, when he had quite a discussion with her concerning the December, 1935, when he had quite a discussion with her concerning the December, 1935, when he had quite a discussion with her concerning the December, 1935, when he had quite a discussion with her concerning the December, 1935, when he had quite a discussion with her concerning the December, 1935, when he had quite a discussion with her concerning the December of the with employment by the publishers of the "Times of India " Passport renewed 11-12-52, for travel to England and Spain. முள்ளார் இதன் அவசரர் கண்டுக் கொண்கு சம் இதன் இருந்தில் நடிக்கு முறு நிறியில் இன்று இரும் காண்டுகின் கண்ணுக்கு Subject died at Madrid, Spain, on 12-2-52. and as of December, 195h, resided in Mexico. o 17 to shis due to m. y

4 St. 6/15/56 in pg. 2 \$2

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Lini 4 Last word Lauld AGENCY states is REQ. REC'D ... DATE FORW. 4-HOW FORW. UNCLASSIFIED #260,740 DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C. Classified by Passport Office, Department of ate, records pertaining to b7 subject's request for a U. S. passport in 1939, were reviewed by SA on May 14, 1956. These records reflect DAVID BAER FRIEDMAN, 1620 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, applied for a passport on July 17, 1939, for the purpose of studying in England for an expected duration of one year. He intended to depart New York City on August 2, 1939, O NOT WRITE IN THESE SP PECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE recorded - R 5-Bureau (62-59945) HOEKED - P 3-New York (65-17094) (Encls 20) 1-San Francisco (65-5146) (Info) RM MAY 29 1958 1-WFO (65-7296) PROPERTY OF FBI—This report is loaned to you by the fall, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed buts ide the agency to mich loaned. COPIES DESTROYED

SECRET

WFO 65-7296

By letter dated July 19, 1951, on stationery of Bennett, Coleman and Company, Ltd.:Clartex Corporation, Room 8106 Empire State Building, subject advised he was Managing Editor of many papers published by that firm but had been granted a year's leave of absence. He claimed he had been out of the country and had intended to return to India until his leave of absence was granted about mid-June, 1951. He advised the VA he desired to study photography as the trend in the firm's newspaper operations was toward the picture magazine.

Subject by letter dated June 27, 1950, at Bombay, India, advised the VA his residence address in India was Marble Arch, Peddar Rd., Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

1953, filed a claim for life insurance as subject had died on December 2, 1952, at Madrid, Spain. She reported his brothers, AARON, age 56, and BENJAMIN, age 51, were residing at 327 Central Park West, New York City, and Brewster, New York, respectively.

VA records contain a copy of Report of the Death of an American Citizen issued by the American Consulate at Madrid, Spain, on December 12, 1952, which reflects DAVID FREEMAN, Correspondent, 180 Riverside Drive, New York City, died on December 2, 1952, at the Hotel Wellington, Madrid.

On November 24, 1953, the VA advised that subject's life insurance claim was to be settled by monthly payments

On January 26, 1954,

Drive, requested the VA to send

National Bank and Trust Company of New York, Broadway and 9th Street,

New York City.

On December 18, 1953, in Alexandria, Virginia

to Dr. ERICH FROMM.

Bern- FR > 1/4-11 & 3-22 17 3

VA records reflect that subject was treated by Dr. L. KANE, 950 Park Avenue, New York City, during the late 1940s.

WFO 65-7296

Born

World War II

Parents - Father

SECHET

On Nevember 29, 1949,
the Department of State, Washington, D. C. This passport reflected
and that such passport was not
valid for travel to Yugoslavia or any area occupied by the Armed
Forces of the United States.

January 20, 195h, applied for a passport to visit France, Spain, and England for a proposed stay of two to four months for the purpose of pleasure.

resided in India from January 16, 1950, to July 8, 1950, and Mexics from May 1, 1953, to October 26, 1953;

to ERICH FROMM, who was bern at Frankfurt, Germany, March 23, 1900, an American citizen, who then resided at 180 Riverside Drive, New York City, subject had died on December 2, 1952.

Washington, D. C., on Jamary 25, 1954. This passport was not validated for travel to Albania, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslevakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, or the USSR.

The following physical description and personal history of the subject was obtained from the files of the Passport Office and VA:

White Race 226 (1943) Weight 5' 6" (also reported as 5' $7\frac{1}{2}$ ") Height Gray (Formerly brown) Hair Blue Eves Ruddy Complexion Heavy, overweight Build Newspaper Correspondent Occupation Local Draft Board

#18, at 49 West 27th Street, New York City, Order #2837 PAUL FRIEDMAN, deceased, born Russia, about 1886, naturalized New York City, date not indicated. ESTA (ESTHER) STOHOBERG, deceased, born Russia, acquired U. S. citizenship

June 3, 1906, New York City, New York.

through marriage.

The following physical description of obtained from the files of the Passport Office:

Mother

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WFO 65-7296

administrati

This report has been classified "Secret the information included herein from the files of T-1 was so classified.

There was no record pertaining to subject's wives in the indices of the WFO.

All references to ERICH FROMM in the files of the WFO are in possession of New York, the office of origin.

State Department records pertaining to the subject contained a memorandum from the FBI dated January 14, 1953, captioned "DAVID BAER FRIEDMAN, aka., David Freeman, which reported that a confidential informant of known reliability had submitted a list of several individuals believed to be a mailing list for a Labor Day issue of the "Daily Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper. This list included the name DAVID FREEMAN, 180 Riverside Drive. New York City. This data has not been reported as the source for such information is not brode to this office.

LUSDC, INFORMANTS:

Careful consideration has been given to the source concealed and T-symbol was utilized only where the identity of the source must be concealed.

LEADS:

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

(INFORMATION COPY)

An information copy of this report has been furnished the San Francisco Office due to their investigative efforts in the case captioned ! was., Espionage - R.*

676 dated April 25, 1956, at San Francismo. REFERENCE: Report of SA New York airtel dated April 26, 1956.

WFO airtel to Director dated March 30, 1956.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONF

September 12, 1952

WW - SUMMARY DECLASSIFIED BY Born Karch 23, 1900 Frankfurt, Germany CHECK

No investigation has been conducted by the FRI concerning the above-named individual.

You may wish to refer, however, to information furnished on April 24, 1945, to the Visa Division, your Department, in the case entitled " The aubject of your inquiry was a sponsor in the above case and information concerning him appears in a memorandum under the above date which was furnished your Department. (40-73577-1)

Du Catubur IC, IPES, a menyedanahai informat af known reliability advised that Erich Fromm was considered by the Organizing Committee of the Jefferson School of Social Science as a possible quest 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, a confidential informant of known reliability furnished a 1943 catalog for the New School of Social Research, 66 Nest 12th Street, New York City. This catalog lists Erich Fromm as an instructor, and gives the following bingraphy:

"ph.D., Heidelberg; psychoanalytic training under Hanne Backs. G. Wittenberg, Munich and Berlin. Formerly guest lecturer, Columbia; Chicago Institute of Psychoanalysis; lecturer, Psychoanalytic Institute of Frankfort; Isstitute of Bootal Research; Universit of Frankfort. Formerly member, Institute of Scotal Research, New York; member, American Ethnological, Society; New York Academy of Sciences; Berlin and International Psychoanalytic/Societies; Anther, Escape from Freedom'; articles. 62-60E27 RECUNUED - 56 SEP 16 145%

ORIGINAL TO STATE DEPARTMENT

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NAME

SECURITY ESFORMATION - CONFIXATIAL

On April 11, 1946, a confidential informant of known reliability advised that Mr. and Mrs. Gedrio Belfrage would spend the evening with Dr. Fromm.

On November 30, 1945, Elizabeth Bentley in a signed statement stated that Cedric Belfrage was one of the persons who had supplied material to her, or J. N. Golos 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 Tard, and also information regarding British policy concerning the Middle East and Russia.

A confidential informant of known reliability advised received the following letter dated May 14, 1340, True tripk from, 188 Santeal Park Heats

"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 me a ring Thursday morning between 10:00 and 12:00 to confirm this appointment.

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ⁿSincerely,

Erich Fromm"

In a signed statement dated November 10, 1945, Elizabeth ated that the CIAA Bentley stated that in Machington, and had, during 1948 through 1944, turned over to her information from ONI, G-R, and FBI reports. Bentley further advised she had collected Communist Party dues from he was known as "Green" to the Russians.

On January 10, 1949,

Bennington College, Forth Bennington, Termont, advised that while

for Dr. From, whe taught one day a neek at the above college, she saw among from a papers letters bearing the letterhead of the Socialist Matignal committee, and that Erich. Fromm's name was listed as a member of that Committee.

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONCACTINL

On February 1, 1942, idward 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 house which she had rented to Dr. Fromm of 440 Central Park, New York, during part of 1941.

The records of the Bureau of Special Services and Investigation, New York City Police Department, as reviewed by Special Agent reflected no information concerning Dr. Fromm. (100-367860-6 p. 3) 57

The foregoing information has been furnished to you as a result of your request for an FBI file check only and is not to be construed as a clearance or nonclearance of the individual involved. This information is for your confidential and wally and schools not be the extended as the plant of your manager.

:Mr. A. H. Belmon TO

DATE: October 3, 1951

FROM : My. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT TESTIMONY OF FRANK BROOKS BIELASKI BEFORE THE MCCARRAN COMMITTEE" TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS (McCARRAN COMMITTEE)

DO NOT DISSEMINATE

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LUMFORMATION CUSTOMES FEREN IS UNCLASSIFIED 12 14 Ct. 11 St

PURPOSE:

To consider the material set forth in two reports prepared by Frank Brooks Bielaski concerning the Institute of Social Research. These reports were furnished to the Bureau in the strictest confidence and the material may not be disseminated outside of the Bureau.

Halling Politics:

In a memorandum from Mr. Laughlin to Mr. Ladd, dated August 13, 1951, and captioned as above, it was recommended that copies of Bielaski's reportsaconcerning the Institute of Social Research be secured since they were purported to contain information concerning the transfer of One Million Six Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$1,600,000) ... the United States for use by the Institute of Social Research for the benefit of the Communist Party.

These reports reflect the background information concerning the Institute of Social Research and indicate that it was financed by Herman Weil of the grain exporting house, Weil Hermanis & Cia. Buenos Aires and Rotterdam, Holland. By monitoring the bank accounts of the Institute and Dr. Felix J. Weil; the son of the founder of the son of Institute, and checking the accounts of other organizations affiliated with the Institute, substantial sums of money were discovered to be under the control of individuals the appeared to be associated with attallestitute of Social loss However, there is no indication in these reports that the funds were used for any primary where then the promotion housing wentures and payment of the salaries and expension incidental to the operation was a security to the salaries and expension incidental to the operation was a security to the salaries and expension incidental to the operation was a security to the salaries and expension incidental to the operation was a security to the salaries and expension incidental to the operation of the salaries and expension incidental to the operation of the salaries and expensions of the salaries are salaries.

Enclosure.

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pary 21, 1944



INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

This is an unincorporated association composed, with minor exceptions, of German-Jewish social scientists and philosophers, engaged in research work dealing with social and economic problems. It is located in one of the buildings of Columbia University at 429 West 117th Street, New York. It is not connected with the University except that in consideration of the use of the building, it is supposed to give the Department of Sociology the benefit of its researches. Its real aims and objectives are not known to the University authorities but these will be discussed later in connection with a consideration of the members and associ tes of the Institute, and their activities. Although denying any political

it is a Communist organization of intellectuals operating under the cleak of social and economic research, financed by an endowment created abroad.

Before proceeding further, however, we shall give a history of its background and of the manner in which it was established in New York as it is an outgrowth of an institute originally organized in Frankfurt, Germany, under the name of Institut Fuer Sozialforschung, which translated means, Institute for Social Research, and which we shall call the German Institute for jurjoses of convenience.

The German Institute appears to have been established in 1924 in affilition with the University of Frankfurt where some of its members taught as professors of sociology. It was founded by a wealthy Jew named Herman Weil, a member of the large grain exporting house, Weil Hermanos & Cia, of Buenos Aires and Rotterdam, according to a synopsis of an FBI agent's report found in the file of the Naturalization Service on Franz L. Neumann. The IBI received information in 1942 from an unnamed confidential source that Felix Lucio Jose Weil, also known as Felix Weil and as Felix J. Weil, the son of Herman Weil, used his large fortune to finance the Communist Party of Germany and was presently financing an economic research organization in New York City which serves as an economic report centre for the Comintern through Karl August Wittfogel and /rkadij Gurland who acted as Soviet agents in the German Institute; th t he was associated with the German Institute founded by his father at the University of Frankfurt. Whether this information is correct

that was practically open to the public and that the principal benefits obtained from the Institute consisted of copies of the pamphlets, monographs and the above mentioned quarterly journal prepared and published by the Institute. To show the nature of their studies and writings, he lent us a copy of Vol. IX of the journal published in April, 1941, which will be referred to later. In recent months, the Institute has been devoting a great deal of attention to the study of the causes of anti-Semitism.

McIver referred to the members of the Institute as scholarly men in the field of social research who have been left more or less to themselves although they have maintained contact with the Sociology Department of Columbia University. He said that he and Professor Lynd have discussed social and economic problems for study with some of them, notably Franc L. Neugann, Max Horkheimer and Frederick Pollock and he found them to be serious-minded, cooperative and scrutinizing in their attitude without revealing any particular aim or objective except by way of scientific analysis of social problems and trends of organized activities. He repeated, however, that they are liberal and leftist in their social and political views but not to the extent of being Communists. He then remarked that "they have not come out with any specific objective that they were gunning for." He said he would classify them as Social Democrats of the Leftist persuasion.

some of the others in a social way and he has formed a good orinion of them as decent, cultured and clean-living persons of good character, sober habits and integrity. He said he considered them good, law-abiding people of the idealistic type.

Upon our request he gave the following nemes to us, as members of the Institute: Frank L. Newmann, Max Horkheimer, original head of the Institute but now in charge of the Fest Coos! branch of the Institute in Pacific Palisades, Cal., Frederick Pollock, who is now the Acting Director of the Institute, Eric Fromm, a social psychologist, Felix J. Weil, the son or nephew of the founder of the original Institute in Germany, Herbert Marcuse, a social philosopher who has collaborated with Max Horkheimer, Otto Kirchheimer, a political scientist interested in social and political structures in line with Franz L. Neumann, Karl Mittfoge, a specialist in Chinese affairs, Henryk Grossman, a student of philosophy and conial science, T. M. Florno, interested more in the social aspects of music and the arts, Julian Gumperz, an investment opecialist, and three younger social scientists named Leo Loventhal, A. R. L. Gurland and Paul Massing.

Although Molver assumed the attitude of answering our questions willingly and without any hesitance, he was inclined to generalize and make thort his enswers, as we have already indicated. He gave us the feeling that he had more particular knowledge of the views, activities and objectives of the Institute, especially since he has had almost ten years

files of the FBI or the District Intelligence Office of the Novy, we, of course, are not familiar with the evidence contained therein on which the Naturelization examiner's memorandum was based, or with the sources from which it was obtained.

To get some idea of the nature of the rescarches being conducted by the Institute, we examined a copy of Vol. IX of the journal, "Studies in Philosophy and Social Science," published in April, 1941, which is in two parts. One part contains articles on mass communication by radio, one of which is by Professor Paul F. Lazarsfeld of Columbia University's Office of Radio Research who is identified with the Institute, together with reviews of books such as one by Herbert Marcuse of John Dewey's "Theory of Valuation," two by Franz L. Neumann on Edgar Bodenheimer's work, "Jurisprudence" and on David W. Pelegorsky's work, "Left-Wing Democracy in the English Civil kir," one by henryk Grossman, a member of the Institute on Joseph A. Schumpeter's book, "Business Cyclez" described as a theoretical, historical and statistical analyses of the capitalist process. The other part contains, smong others, an article by Frederick Pollock on "State Capitalism," an article by Otto Kirchheimer, also a member of the Institute on "Changes in the Structure of Political Compromise;" on orthoga by Max Horkheimer on "Art and Mass Culture" and additional reviews of books such di the affelt patriale to the region Myron Watkins' book, "Fublic Regulation of Competitive fractices in Business Enterprise" and Kemper Simpson's book on "Big Business: Efficiency and Fascism;" a review by Paul W. Massing of Anna Rochester's book, "Why Farmers are Poor" and reviews mide by Franz L. Neumann of John I. Griffin's book, "Strikes," Morris Cooke's and rhillip Murray's book, "Organized Labor and Production," Melcolm Sherp's and Charles Cregory's book, "Social Change and Labor Law."

We are particularly interested in Pollock's article on "State Capitalism" in which he seems to advocate a democratic form of state capitalism as distinguished from the totalitarian form which would have the complete management in control of all instrumentalities us a in the production and distribution of goods by the Government including prices, "Ges, income, the regulation of production and the allocation of imbor cursuant to an all plan in which a private capitalist would be reduced to mare rentier. A resume of this article is contained in our report on follock, Case No. CC 4016, in which we express the opinion that his philocophy is disclosed in this article follows communistic lines.

In an effort to further develop the fact that the Institute is a communistic organization we looked into the character and activities of most of its members. Two of whom (Herbert Marcuse and Franz L. Reumann) are in the service of the OSS, and other persons whom we found to be identified with it. As far as we could bearn, the following is a list or the members with their addresses:

Franz L. Neumann Frederick Pollock 17 West 8/na Street, NYO 90 Morning side Drive, NYO

January 21, 1944

Henryk Grossman
Frederick Wild
*Siegfried Lorris
Felix Weil
Eric Fromm
Leo Lowenthal
Theodore W. Adorno
Herbert Marcuse
Karl August Wittfogel
Julian Gumperz
Max Horkheimer
Arkadij Gurlond
Otto Kirchheimer
Faul W. Massing
*Paul F. Lazarsfeld

521 West 111th St., NYC
90 Morningside Drive, NYC
Great Neck, Long Island, N.Y.
54 Riverside Drive, NYC
320 Central Park West, NYC
929 West End Avenue, NYC
290 Riverside Drive, NYC
218-18th St., Santa Monica, Cal.
420 Riverside Drive, NYC
50 Central Park West, NYC
13 Gramercy Park, NYC

17 West 82nd Street, NIC 252 West 85th St., NYC.

With the exception of Wittfogel and Massing, who are Germans, the members are German-Jews except Lazarsfeld, who is an Austrian-Jew, and Gurland, who is a Russian-Jew. They arrived in this country at various times since 1934 and lost little time in applying for American citizenship.

According to a letter written by Follows Beneficial Management of Sociology at sors Robert McIver and Robert S. Lynd of the Department of Sociology at Columbia University; Professor Charles A. Beard, head of the American Sciences and Professor Lewis L. Lorwin, formerly in Vashington and then American economic adviser of the International Labor Office in Geneva, Switzerland.

Lowenthal and Massing are the Subjects of investigations and information as to them will appear in our reports, Case Numbers 10468 and 10817, respectively.

No previous investigation appears to have been made of Neumann by us. The file on him at the Naturalization office, however, disclosed that the New York office of the United States Civil Service Commission wrote to the Naturalization Service on December 74, 1940, that a thorough investigation failed to disclose any information regarding Reumann which would have an adverse bearing on his eligibility for naturalization. On of its representatives examined the Naturalization Service File on September 10, 1940.

In his preliminary form for Declaration of Intention filed April 14, 1936, he stated that he arrived on April 1, 1936, from Southampton, on an immigration visa; that he was born in Mattowice (Mattowitz) roland, which, prior to the restoration of roland had belonged to Germany, on May 23, 1900; that he was a research assistant; that his race is hebrew

Tellesley College where she recommended him for a position; that she worked with him and had no reason to suspect him of any disloyalty but on the contrary, had every reason to believe he was thing the oath of allegiance without any reservation and with full understanding of the responsibilities of citizenship.

No investigation appears to have been made of Kirchheimer on account of his connection with the Institute of Social Research and the record shows that he was admitted to citizenship on November 16, 1943. A memorandum shows that the Naturalization Service file was examined by an agent of the United States Civil Service Commission on January 4th, 1944, which indicates that some investigation has been made of him by that Commission since his naturalization.

Referring to Eric Fromm, the Naturalization records show that he declared his intention of becoming a citizen on July 2h, 193h, residing at that time at the Notel Salisbury, New York. In that connection, he stated that he arrived in New York on May 31, 193h, from Havre, France, on an immigration visa; that he was born in Frankfurt, Germany on March 23, 1900; that he was of the Hebrew race; that his last foreign residence was in Geneva, Switzerland; that the person to whom he was coming was H. S. which is a said he was married on June 2h, 1926, at Taningsberg, Germany, to Frieda Heichman, born in Karlsruhe, Germany, on October 23, 1887.

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He filed his Petition for Naturalization on January 5, 1940, at the Southern District of New York, fiving his occupation as a lecturer and writer and his address as 444 Central Park est, New York. He named as his witnesses Alice h. Maier, a secretary, living at 195 Claremont Avenue, and caroline Newton, a writer, living at 104 Lest 55 Street. He stated he was previously in the United States from September to December, 1933, as a visitor; that he has been with the Institute of Social Research since May 31, 1934; that he left the united States in July, 1938, for France and integrland on a vication and records trip, retarning in February, 1939.

In a letter dated May 1), 1937, he asked for expedition of his naturalization on the ground that he was a member of the research staff of the International Institute of focial Research ad that in order to gather conterial for his research work, it was necessary for him to make trips to burnes and fourth seerica.

No investigation appears to mave been made regarding him and he was a him bold to distinct on lay 25, 1940.

To other information has done to our attention outside of the fact that he is a staff member of the Institute of Josial Research.

o to denryk Grossman, the aburalization ervice records snow

Confidential

Special/Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL

"HOW SHALL WE EVER FIND APOLOGIES FOR OUR SILENCE?" - Hochhuth "The Deputy"



A NATIONAL OUTCRY TO PROTEST THE KILLING IN VIETNAM

MARCH IN WASHINGTON TO END THE WAR SATURDAY, APRIL 17th

On this day many thousands of students from universities and colleges from Mississippi to Minnesota, from California to Cambridge, from New York to Nebraska are planning to pour in to the nation's capital to demand an end to the war in Vietnam.

The students have asked all people of conscience to join them. The national call for this March has been signed by many prominent Americans including Erich Fromm, Dorothy Hutchinson, Norman Thomas, Kay Boyle and W. H. Ferry.

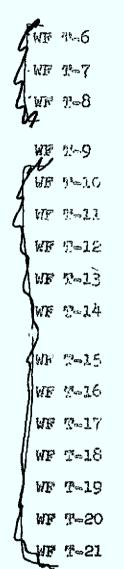
By adding many more thousands of adult voices, this demonstration can become the historic outcry of Americans against further war in Southeast Asia.

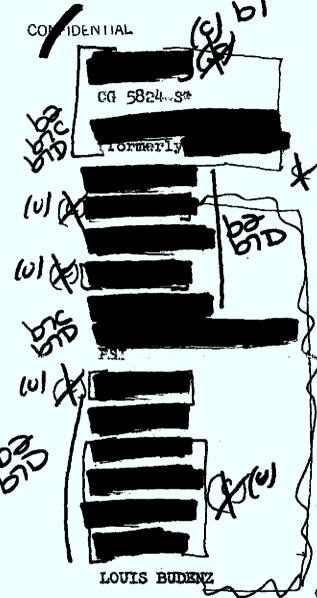
- --It is time we showed the rest of the world that a multitude of Americans DO understand the suffering of the people in Vietnam:
- --It is time we showed President Johnson and our Congress that thousands of Americans decry our dangerous and immoral policy in Vietnam!
- -- The demonstration is planned to include individuals from many peace and civil rights groups. They will represent differing opinions as to the solution of the Vietnam conflict. But they will be united in one slogan.

End the war in Vietnam NOW!

WFO 100-42240

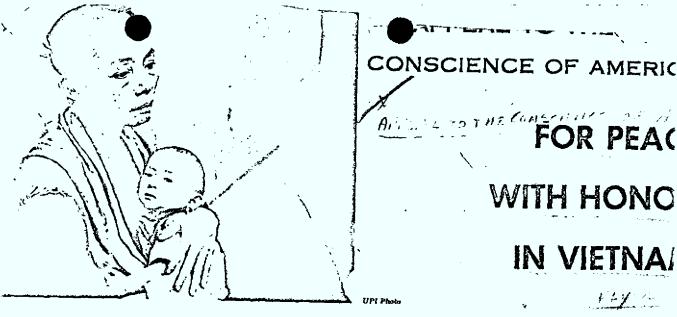
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It is anticipated that informants in the various office will learn of the participation of additional individuals in the march. WFO will furnish a copy of the LHM to those offices from which participants are known to have come and request these office to furnish additional information in LHM form suitable for dissemination.

Leaflets distributed by the Young Americans for Freedow mentioned in LHM are being submitted as an attachment to the air rather than to the LHM due to the poor reproductive quality of these leaflets.



TTS NOT EASY for Americans to believe that the mess in Vietnam is as bad as it is.

The news is of military coups and demonstrations by the Vietnamese people against the U. S.-backed government; of the torture of 13-year-old boys and the spraying of poisons from the air to destroy crops and livestock; of the napalm bombing of native villages and the herding of civilians into stockaded villages, which are essentially concentration camps. The news is of military defeat and senseless deaths.

OST AMERICANS are used to thinking that the United States for freedom, democracy and peace—axi that if the United States gets involved in a foreign war it is on the side of the people. It has taken Americans a long time to realize that this is not the case in Vietnam. Now that we have the facts, we have no honorable choice but to insist on an immediate withdrawal of American troops and an end to all military aid to the Saigon government.

Senator Wayne Morse (Oregon) has made the issues clear: "There are no Chinese soldiers fighting in Vietnam; there are no Russian soldiers. The only foreign troops are American...the unilateral war being conducted by the United States in Vietnam must be stopped; and the only force that can stop it is American public opinion."

WE SUMMARIZE a few key facts from the daily press, in case you missed any of these:

On Torture

"Terror is used for interrogation, as propaganda, as punishment and as revenge... Chances of surviving field interrogation are often extremely poor. Death can come for prisoners under the tracks of armored vehicles, by decapitation or by bleeding to death after both hands have been chopped off or by a bullet through the head. It's all part of the war in South Vietnam." (Long Island Newsday, Oct. 26, 1964)

On The Claim "We Are Defending A Free People' Walter Lippman declared last April: "The truth, which is being obscured from the American people, is that the Saigon government has the allegiance of probably no more than 30 per cent of the people."

The United States did not allow free elections in South Vietnam, as provided in the Geneva agreement of 1954. The reasons are made clear in the following statement by General Eisenhower. "I have never talked or corresponded with a

person knowledgeable in Indochinese affairs who did not at that had elections been held at the time of the fighting [19 possibly 80% of the population would have voted for the C munist Ho Chi Minh as their leader rather than Chief of S Bao Dai." (Mandate For Change, p. 372)

There still have been no elections; press and radio are c sored, and political opposition is seriously restricted. order to continue the war, Washington is trying to patch what the New York Times called "the facade of civilian gernment," in which, for propaganda reasons, it is hoped the military relate "from be prevailed a production". It background." (January 7, 1965)

On The Supply Of Arms From North Vietnam And China

Richard Starnes wrote in the New York World Telegran January 4, 1965: "There is not one shred of credible e dence that the bulk of munitions used by the Vietcong origin in the north. At the outset, the Vietcong used crude hon made weapons; but the bulk of their arms now are captu or otherwise acquired from the woefully inept defenders South Vietnam."

On The Menace Of Communism

Norodhom Sihanouk, head of the government in neighbor Cambodia, has stated: "The more the Americans fight Comunism in the way they are fighting it in South Vietnam, more they'll spread Communism over the region. It is sinot too late to stop the war and save South Vietnam from complete Communization." (William Worthy, York, Pagaette and Daily, Dec. 31, 1964)

It may well be that some form of Communism will come Southeast Asia, whether the United States continues to inte vene or not. But in any case, the United States does not hat the right to tell the people of Southeast Asia what form government they must have, any more than the Russians Chinese do. Continuation of the war increases the danger domestic totalitarianism or additional foreign intervention

On Chinese Domination Of Vietnam

Both North and South Vietnam have always insisted on free dom from China. C. L. Sulzberger writes in the New You Times of December 5, 1964: "Ho [Ho Chi Minh, leader North Vietnam] worries about Washington's ultimate trum—the threat of wholesale escalation. Destructive air raic could upset Ho's wobbly economy and invite intervention?

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