

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Mohr
 1 - Mr. DeLoach
 1 - Mr. Sullivan
 1 - Mr. DoLoach
 1 - Mr. Malloy

1 - Mr. Bland
 1 - Mr. Floyd
 1 - Mr. Maack

December 31, 1963

NORMAN REDLICH

On December 22, 1963, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Professor Norman Redlich, New York University expert on Constitutional Law, was working with the committee headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren to investigate the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

In August of 1953 another confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Norman Redlich was a subscriber to the "National Guardian" at that time. (100-364246-43)

The "National Guardian" of April 23, 1955, contains an item stating that Norman Redlich took part in a forum sponsored by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee on April 16, 1955. Professor Redlich spoke on the Fifth Amendment, tracing its historical development and describing the official distortion of it, which automatically made an inference of guilt from its use.

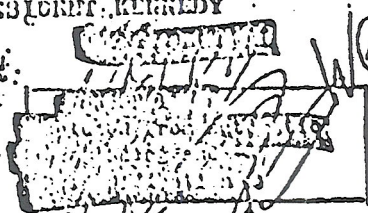
The "Washington Post and Times Herald" of January 2, 1961, listed Norman Redlich, Professor of Law, as one of many prominent signors of a recent petition to the House of the 87th Congress to eliminate the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a Standing Committee. (61-7582-A)

In March of 1961 a third confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Professor Norman Redlich of New York University was one of the speakers at a meeting sponsored by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee on February 24, 1961. He called for an organized reaction by the people against recent Supreme Court decisions as the most effective way to bring about a change in the attitude of the Court. (100-364246-07) (Kraus)
 ORIGINAL TO J. LEE RANKIN, CHIEF COUNSEL, PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON ASSASSINATIONS OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Handwritten: See memo 7/17/77

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
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- Rosen _____
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- Tele. Room _____
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See Note Page 3

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Norman Rodlich

In December of 1961 a fourth confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past related that Norman Rodlich was one of the speakers at a rally at Manhattan Center, New York City, on December 6, 1961, sponsored by the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee. [redacted]

NYairtel 12/26/6

[redacted] (to Norman Rodlich)
"The Worker" of December 13, 1962, an east coast communist newspaper, contains an article entitled "Notables Donounce Attack on the Peace Movement." The article stated that more than 50 prominent Americans declared in a statement to the House Committee on Un-American Activities "Freedom of ideas has always been a national necessity. In the name of democracy and survival we ask you to cancel the proposed investigation into the peace movement." The list of signers included Norman Rodlich, Professor, New York University Law School.

(62-107350-A)

In October, 1963, a fifth confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that the name Norman Rodlich appeared on a list of sponsors of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee. [redacted]

(100-433447-995)

A sixth confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised in 1967 that during that year Norman Rodlich was associated in a business way with Harry Magdoff and was highly regarded by Magdoff.

(62-103661-14)

A seventh confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past stated that in May of 1961 Magdoff selected Rodlich to represent him as counsel in Magdoff's appearance before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in hearings concerning the Fund for Social Analysis of which organization Magdoff was President. Records of the hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities show that Magdoff appeared on May 31, 1961, in answer to a subpoena accompanied by his counsel, Norman Rodlich. Magdoff stated his name, his address and his occupation as a financial consultant. However, when asked to produce the documents which had been called for in the subpoena, Magdoff claimed he did not bring any since he had no such documents. When asked to state whether his signature appeared on a statement

[redacted] (100-364246-97)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Norman Rodlich

of the Fund for Social Analysis naming the officers of the organization, he declined to answer on the grounds of the First and Fifth Amendments. He made the same reply to numerous other questions asked him by counsel for the House Committee. These questions included whether he had been a member of the Communist Party, who the officers were of the Fund for Social Analysis, to whom awards were made by the Fund for Social Analysis and the source of income of the Fund for Social Analysis.

In July, 1948, Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, a confessed former espionage agent, testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities that Harry Magdoff was a member of the Soviet espionage group headed by Victor Perlo and was active in Washington, D. C., in the early 1940's.

NOTE:

This memorandum is classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" since it contains information from informants of continuing value which information if divulged could compromise those informants.

See memorandum Bland to W. C. Sullivan, dated 12/31/63, captioned "Norman Rodlich, Security Matter - C," IDH:cad/scp.

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