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Who Is Norman Redlich?

The Warren Commission Vs. The Federal Bureau Of Investigation

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The *Augusta Chronicle*, which calls itself "the South's oldest independent newspaper," featured an editorial a few weeks ago, entitled: "We'll Stick With The Federal Bureau Of Investigation." The editorial, pointing out how the Federal Bureau of Investigation is being currently smeared and undermined by forces that even go so far as to blame, unfairly, the Federal Bureau of Investigation for failure to prevent the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, went on to say that, compared with the Warren Commission, which is supposed to be investigating all aspects of that assassination, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is far more deserving of the public's confidence. The *Chronicle* suggests that it was a dark day, indeed, when President Johnson

decided to appoint, instead of leaving it to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a special investigative commission headed up by Chief Justice Earl Warren.

The same editorial then goes on to report what such well-known newspaper and radio commentators as Fulton Lewis and Paul Harvey have already reported, namely, the hair-raising fact that the Warren Commission, aside from other built-in deficiencies, has, as a personal assistant to its top counsel, none other than the dubious Left-winger, Norman Redlich.

The *Chronicle* (April 27th, 1964) then lists this significant background for Norman Redlich, associate professor of law at New York University Law School:

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Redlich was a speaker on April 16th, 1955, during a forum held by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee in New York City. Title of the forum was "Labor And Livelihood Under Tyranny," and Redlich spoke on the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee has been cited by the House committee as a Communist front!

A handbill advertising a meeting to be held February 24th, 1961, at Judson Hall in New York, and sponsored by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, listed Professor Redlich as one of the speakers. He is said to have spoken on the history of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the legal rights of witnesses when appearing before such bodies.

In December, 1961, Redlich was among speakers appearing at a rally in New York sponsored by the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee. Six months later that organization circulated a letter appealing for manpower and funds to help elect Congressmen pledged to vote for abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Redlich was

listed on the letterhead as a member of the Advisory Committee of the New York Council.

On June 24th, 1962, an issue of the East Coast Communist newspaper, *The Worker*, published an article entitled "Twenty-Five Law Professors Endorse Black's Dissent In McCarran Decision." Justice Hugo L. Black was one of the four dissenting Justices in the five-to-four Supreme Court decision on June 5th, 1961, requiring the Communist Party to register with the Federal Government. The announcement was made by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee and Redlich was among the twenty-five who signed the statement.

In November, 1963, Redlich was listed in support of a statement contained in a leaflet distributed by the Permanent Student Committee for Travel in Cuba which defended the defiance of fifty-nine young Americans who traveled to Cuba in the Summer of 1963 against the wishes of the State Department.

Redlich also purportedly signed a petition urging clemency in the cases of Carl Braden and Frank Wilkinson, who at the time the petition was being circulated in February, 1962, were imprisoned as "First Amendment victims." Wilkinson and Braden are known

publicly for their association with the Communist movement.

Records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities show that Harry Magdoff appeared before that committee on May 31st, 1961, in connection with the Fund for Social Analysis, of which Magdoff was president. Magdoff, WHOSE COUNSEL WAS REDLICH, stated he had no documents called for in his subpoena, and took the Fifth Amendment to several questions asked him, including whether he had been a member of the Communist Party and the source of his fund's income.

Elizabeth Bentley, a confessed former espionage agent, in July, 1948, testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities that Harry Magdoff was a member of the Soviet espionage group which had been active in Washington in the early 1940s.

"Confidence in the Warren Commission?" asks the *Augusta Chronicle*. "Hardly. We'll stick with the Federal Bureau of Investigation."