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28 DEC 1970

SUBJECT : Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) - "Draft
of a Proposal for a Five-Year Plan for
Radical Reconstruction" (NL)

REFERENCE: [Your Bureau File # 100-447935] 4

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1. [redacted] the attached copy of an IPS working paper which, in essence, delineates a five-year plan designed to initiate the radicalization of U.S. society through the creation of counter structures. The author of this paper as well as what progress it has made within the councils of the IPS is unknown.

2. The IPS draft paper appears to be a manifestation of the second stage of the so-called "revolution." [redacted] that the period of experimentation with different philosophies and by different groups, -ranging from the traditional Communist Party efforts to the course advocated by the Weatherman-is now apparently on the wane and that long range programs, such as the one now considered by the IPS, are expected to take the place of heretofore largely ineffectual endeavors.

3. The IPS proposal follows a format not unlike other "manifestoes" for the radical reconstruction of American institutions and attitudes.

A. It points out that it is necessary, at the outset, to convince liberal elements within the society that reconstruction on a radical basis is vital because of the "last chance" nature of the situation in the United States.

B. A coalition must be formed between liberal elements who are prepared to act but who currently lack a form and structure in which to act, and between radical elements, with the single purpose of aligning them in an effort to change American society, to weld them all into a development plan which serves as the basis for practical action over the next five years.

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u [C. These individuals must work from within the establishment but, while doing so, not lose sight of their basic radical beliefs. (The facility to accomplish the latter, according to source, is the true Marxist-Leninist test for individuals involved in working toward a "revolution.")]

u [4. The attached basic paper, which is expected to grow through a series of revisions and refinements, eventually culminating into separate annexes for each section of the proposal and comprehensive expositions of specific modes of resolutions of problems, is presently designed primarily as a basis for argumentation in order to obtain the financial support of corporations, of foundations and of individuals.]

Please forward only via [redacted] channel
Originated by: [redacted] CI/SO [redacted]

Based on:

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Original FBI] u

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**Proposal
for
A Five-Year Plan for Radical Reconstruction**

This paper concerns itself with the development of a comprehensive program which will result in a radical reconstruction of American institutions and attitudes. The comprehensive program includes four parts:

- a) the establishment of other institutes;
- b) the development of an Encyclopedia of Practice and Plans for the Society;
- c) the development of political collectives or project groups for building a new society and transforming/altering institutions;
- d) the development of a political party or movement which attempts to build and protect such enterprises.

This paper will address itself to the first three issues.**

The first point to recognize is that these activities are not alien to the present moment in America. Individuals and groups are now attempting to organize themselves along such lines. However, their attempts are halting for two reasons. First is lack of funds and second is the feeling that they are not part of a national program or plan which relates them to

**The development of a political party could occur if the consciousness already present can be perpetuated and if the integrated activities outlined in the memo were to take hold. This is not to say that conscious planning for a new party or a powerful movement in say, the Democratic party, should wait. It should not.

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a national enterprise. The major fact of people between the ages of 25-40 who have skills, maturity, and want to live differently is that they feel isolated from each other. Consequently, their ability to influence others outside of themselves is limited. Their projects are always under-financed and they feel that they are not part of a broader program of comprehensive change. Many have had important experience but feel lost. Many more well qualified people are prepared to act but need a form and structure in which to act. The ground for support will be found from people who are on the liberal wing of the Democratic party to hippies to the non-violent members of the New Left to unions that are now trying to change their methods of operating. In other words, support and active participation will come from those who carry with them the basis of changing American society but who balk at the idea of revolution/civil war as the means of change. In my view such people are attempting in their personal lives and their politics to develop reconstructive action. It will come from people who understand that political change for the better is not automatic.

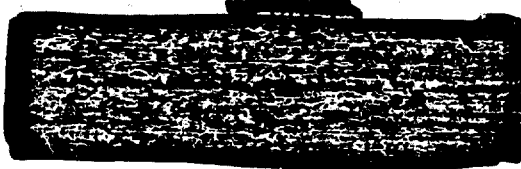
The existence of this class of people means that certain ideas which might have been viewed as visionary now become eminently practical. They may now be welded into a development plan which could serve as the basis for practical action over

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the next five years. The plan itself would be circulated to a number of people after having gone through a second stage of discussion and agreement of people in and around the Institute. The third stage of writing the plan would produce a more comprehensive document. In the third stage there will be an annex for each section which would state in reasonably complete form the problems, areas of resolution, and needs which are discussed in general terms in the development document. It will include the names and backgrounds of people who could be organized as groups, who have skills and who have begun projects. The comprehensive plan will be in final form no later than February 15, 1971. Annexes will be prepared for each section for review and discussion by Fellows, Institute trustees, and interested individuals.

Development of New Institutes

The last decade has suggested that while the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington had certain idiosyncratic characteristics, the basis of its relative success can be replicated in other parts of the United States. Indeed, even the halting beginning of institutes in Atlanta, Bay Area and Cambridge suggest that with proper funding and several overriding projects the Institutes can become engines of profound intellectual and social change. The Health PAC



model also proves the viability of another model -- building an institute out of a particular problem. The dissonance between the personal feelings which individuals have of themselves and their social roles, whether in the university or the corporate institution, whether on the assembly line or as white collar workers, and the dissonance which the young feel between the rhetoric of the society and what goes on, has meant a continuous sea in which ideas for change and the building of a new society can go on. The Institutes become-- in one sense--life rafts for people to both swim and understand the sea around them. There can no longer be hiding from the fact of repression. Yet while repression grows it cannot begin to match the sea of dissonance and anger which is now felt and expressed in American life.

The Institutes are now developing compasses which are of use to people. Each institute needs to understand what that situation means in its own geographic area, its area of study and how its continuous activity will relate to particular needs. On the other hand, there are certain national characteristics and national requirements which after a decade can be seen as reflective of a general situation in the American society. One such characteristic relates to needs for building a new community to give protection and services. Another requires ascertaining minimal needs for people and seeking ways to meet those needs while a new community is built.

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Under the proposed national plan each Institute is expected to undertake two more activities as an Institute:

A) The writing and analysis of particular areas of society into an encyclopedic form so that at the end of five years an encyclopedia would be completed. Within that period of time drafts and discussions around the papers written for the encyclopedia would go on, in effect, through discussion organizing the transformation of knowledge. The Institutes would stimulate, through grants and discussion new curriculum in the moribund university social sciences. Even in seemingly unrelated areas much could be done. For example, a business school professor would be given a grant to work with Institute people and business "majors" on worker/community control of the corporation.

B) The development of integrated social and economic projects by the Institutes to show and sustain the new society and those working on such developments. The Institutes would give assistance to groups working on such projects within a several-hundred-mile area.

Encyclopedia of New Practice and Plans

Before the French revolution the Encyclopedists worked on the knowledge that each institute attempts to relate its intellectual work to the particular region that the institute is located in. This includes rigorous teaching to students and others the methods and practice of policy studies. It also includes some projects, books, articles and lectures.

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papers and books which were the basis of an encyclopedia. They attempted to develop a new system of rationality and enlightenment in revolt against the Church and those forms of despotism which were reflected in the theocratic/bureaucratic states of that time. The Encyclopedists attempted to find ways of scientifically handling the social problems of man. Their most profound purpose, the revolt against the church, was laced with the challenging assumption of the perfectibility of man. This notion appeared to be the fundamental driving force of the Encyclopedists. The Encyclopedists did not bring about the French Revolution. Yet it is equally true that the ideas and facts which were brought forth by the Encyclopedists were the ground for a new consciousness which resulted in the restructuring of the modern world.

The revolution of the enlightenment now goes forward. It is aimed at ending unproved authority, hierarchic structures, unproved social knowledge and the separation of knowledge from understanding and ethical value which is understood and tested. In this sense the crisis of the university is that it has not found a way to be part of the revolution of enlightenment. Courses of study at universities are foolish and tend to emphasize such elements as the bifurcation of

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knowledge and value, authority and proof. They have failed at developing the knowledge for confrontation and reconstruction while admitting of its necessity. This admission has resulted in two changes at the university. One is the willingness to reexamine the basis of their knowledge. Second is the willingness to develop a system of knowledge which relates itself to profound change just because the present system in each of its aspects is breaking down with few people willing to manage the old one.

It is well to note that this encyclopedia will not be the first of its kind. Besides that of the encyclopedists there is Mayhew's four volume encyclopedia on the London poor which attempts to give a history "of a people, from the lips of the people themselves--giving a literal description of their labor--and their sufferings". In 1908 there was the encyclopedia of social reform which so far as I can tell was in one volume and had the flavor of a dictionary. Yet such people as Edwin Markham, Jane Addams and radical revolutionary types were involved in its production. It gave rise to much that went on in the Wilson and the New Deal period. The Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences in 1930 was an extraordinary undertaking which served as the basis of the social sciences for a generation. Involved in that enterprise were Dewey, Beard, Alvin Johnson and Seligman. It was organized through the professional associations. Where would we draw

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... today? First, from the Institute, their insurgent professors, the New Universities Conference, through insurgent groups in the professional ... and through workers, farmers, hippies who have tried experiments in the shop, the country and in life style.

The question which remains is the organization of the encyclopedia. Is it by topic? By project and social invention? By a series of interrelated areas? Do we ask a question such as: What should a corporate form in the economic sphere be like? Or do we have broad topics such as Health in which various topics are found under it with a general overview of the parts? How do we consider what is clearly political as against what is the individual? Is there to be an article or series of articles which delineate what is not of concern and why? In this sense it will be necessary to take up the question of the meaning of instrumental knowledge. Usually we think of instrumental knowledge as knowledge to an end or as a technique to an end. But there is another meaning which is the illumination of the action and experience by knowledge and vice versa.

To undertake the project of the encyclopedia we would begin with several people travelling through the United States. They would find and set up people at universities and colleges and associations to write about the topics and processes needed

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ORGANIZER-GROUPS**aks of the Group**

Each person in the group would attempt to coordinate his activities with other members of the group and with the generally agreed upon plan. It would be understood, however, that the groups would exercise autonomy and control. Only in exceptional cases would people work individually. The political perspective of the organizers would be developed through their experience and training institutes. The projects and services which they undertake would confront the present system as it is.

PROJECT GROUPS

Doctors would undertake to establish free clinics. They would attempt tie-ins with local medical and nursing schools, to get students, aides and others working with them. The clinics would attempt to relate to people in terms of the more general health and environmental needs of the community.

Lawyers would undertake affirmative actions such as nuisance suits against polluters, class action in schools, utilities, taxes, social security benefits. They would develop tie-ins with local law schools for making model codes. They would develop non-lawyers to represent clients in various small cases.

Artists would make public art for and in the community.

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**Sculpture, redesign of streets and houses for people in
neighborhoods. Organizing of multi His activity including
music and film for young.**

**Teachers of the Community would organize others for day-
care centers, after-school activities. Seek dropouts from
school to start and maintain the school. Organize community
courses in "incidental" education.**

**Social Entrepreneurs would set up services peculiar to
area and possibly self-sustaining business, getting materials
for building and fixing up.**

**Skilled mechanics would work with artists in rebuilding
areas, organize workers and worker/farmer schools.**

**Each group (beyond its salaries) would be given \$15,000
a year to invest in grants or mutual activities for the
community. Such grants would tend to strengthen the groups
position and cause new activity. Indeed, each group will
have a multiplier effect in each area and it is not unlikely
that such groups would begin to form and be funded by other
foundations--several years after the beginning of the national
plan. The result would be even greater impetus to major
corporate and State change through a political party/movement.**

**It is obvious that choosing the people for the group will
be a most difficult task. And finding ways for people to
stay with and sustain themselves in particular places as a**

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up is also difficult. Yet there will be a great amount of self-selection. It might be well to develop groups of six people plus spouses or friends who would then be brought into the program.

We have a way of calling upon people in particular professions who would know the people that would prepare to undertake this form of group action and organizing.

For example, Walter Hopps, the Director of the Corcoran Gallery will know twenty artists who could be approached for such a program. The Health Policy Center would be charged with the responsibility [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] of finding twenty doctors. The Law Center in New York and the Law Center in Washington could develop a list of twenty people who would undertake to find twenty or so lawyers for this work.

In the next several months the planning group* would start the action. They would make site visits to different parts of the United States. By the second stage they would be joined in deciding and giving direction to the overall project through agreement from those in the different geographic areas.

*(see P. 8) Members of the planning group are Fellows of IPS plus we would add P. Weiss, R. Nader, W. Hopps, S. Lynd.

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Areas to Choose

There are several arguments which militate against setting such projects in large metropolitan areas. One is that there are various people who are now functioning in the urban areas and who have developed an effective means of operating projects. Second is that the amount of change which needs to be accomplished in non-large metropolitan areas is greater than that needed in the largest metropolitan areas. Third is that the amount of effect which can be had in a smaller population area is greater than might be accomplished in the big cities.

It is hard to make any significant dent in the city without tying in with a large and existing social institution. In other words the labor movement, or to a much lesser degree the churches would have to help in any such national program for the largest cities. The bewildering number of agencies and groups, either from the police, the government or others, makes it virtually impossible to distinguish activity in the short term. In other words, while the institutions crumble in the city, the fact is that there are large numbers of groups

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to say that they are trying to deal with services and in some cases do. Far greater effect can be had in somewhat less populous areas of the United States. If there is a decision to send some groups to large cities it would be one of their tasks to seek through court actions, changes in the United Civers Fund system.

I would view, however, the best places to act in as the less populated areas that are suffering from dried up services.* The question is whether such groups will be able to sustain each other during a period out of the large metropolitan areas, since most of the people who would get into the program would be likely to be from large areas. It is understood, however, that we expect to find people in a given geographic area who would be joined to work together. We would begin to hold meetings with them in the near future.

Funding

The estimated cost of the practical part of the five-year program is projected at approximately 12 million dollars. Attached are costs of the three parts of the program. (Tables I-III) We are in the process of determining the positive multiplier effect of such an expenditure.

*A study of population, politics and human resources is going on which will help in determining proper areas for organizer groups to go.


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Are Funds Available?

The funds for this integrated program are available from foundations for several reasons. Until now each of the foundations have operated independently of each other in terms of their respective programs. This is not to say, of course, that their grant expenditures do not fall into a particular pattern. However, there has been no coordinated action by the "unstructured" foundations. The result is that philanthropic projects have an ad hoc quality which does not result in profound systematic change. The use of funds for profound social change has been untried or less than successful by foundations for several reasons: a) indifferent support; b) lack of sustained plan of the recipients--an important element for any major social action; c) the use of foundation funds by the philanthropist in an uncoordinated, shot-gun approach or whimsical fashion. There has never been developed a five-year practical plan of action that would reflect the need of major changes while taking advantage of the talent in the society that wants to bring about major changes. However, because of the time, people are far more serious and sober and understand the "last chance" nature of the situation. They cling to the hope that their commitment and funds can make a difference in the direction of American society.

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 With a more complex law, stric ~~control~~ monitoring and possibly vindictive IRS control system over foundations, we are at a point in which foundation heads or their principals will re-examine how they want their money spent and whether they can in fact effect greater social change with their funds. They will either be scared off by the IRS or seek to find new ways of using their funds creatively--perhaps join other foundations to do so--including the establishment of new funding mechanisms and projects. They will see the necessity of projects that are sustained and well-funded. It should be noted that the kind of projects which would be attempted will result in a new form of relationship and mode of developing services. Yet they are not totally without relationship to the present granting structure of institutional projects. For example, instead of hospital construction--health clinics, instead of schools--teachers of the community, etc.

1. One way of proceeding is the establishment of a separate fund of twelve million dollars. The fund itself could be concerned with funding the groups. On the other hand, Institute funds and the encyclopedia funds might go directly to the Institutes. Both funds would come from present contributors of the Institute such as San Rubi 

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11. Each foundation would then underwrite a part of the program. In this case it would not be necessary to start a separate fund although it would be understood that each foundation or individual agreed to commit himself to a portion of the national plan.

Our intention is to see each of the representatives of these foundations individually, undertake to spend a half day or more with each person laying out the memo for a development plan. Finally, a coordinated development plan in the winter would be presented with a schedule of funding and an agreed upon funding mechanism. It is our intention to receive pledges and gifts of between 1 and 2 million from each donor, either in lump or spread over five years.

A development plan would seek to engage them in the planning process. The coordinated plan would engage them in a participatory role, on a plan that was agreed to by themselves, us, and finally the operating groups. ~~SECRET~~

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Immediate Next Steps

- A. ~~Search for~~ with potential organizers - travel and small conferences. \$ 8,000
- B. Preparation of Plan itself, including mimeographing, travel and demographic research. 15,000
\$23,000
- C. Dinner conferences by organizers with potential funding participants in New York and California with aid of Sam Rubin on groups.
- D. Agreement of initial support from Sam Rubin to the Encyclopedia in order to hold seminar discussion on topics, authors, people. (planning grant) \$13,000
- E. Commitment to Institutes system for 5-year period by Rubin Foundation.

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TABLE I - Institute programs, including work on Encyclopedia and Group projects. (in thousands)

Fiscal Year	IPS	Cambridge	Atlanta	San Francisco	Detroit	Total
1972-1973	225	125	100	100	0	0
1973-1974	200	100	90	90	60	40
1974-1975	175	90	80	80	70	50
1975-1976	150	80	70	70	80	60
1976-1977	125	70	60	60	80	70

TABLE II - Encyclopedia of Plans & Practice (in thousands) (located at IPS)

Year	Fiscal Year	Editor & Staff	Administrative & Travel
Year 1	1972-73	75	25
Year 2	1973-74	75	25
Year 3	1974-75	75	25
Year 4	1975-76	150	45
Year 5	1976-77	40	5

\$2,000 per Panel
each of 225 totaling:
total: \$450,000.

Attachment I

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TABLE III - Probable Costs

	Fiscal Year	Dollar Cost	Approx. People in Groups	Cost of Training Institutes	Admin & Travel
Year 1	1972-73	\$1,600,000	120	\$125,000	\$175,000
Year 2	1973-74	2,385,000	210	60,000	225,000
Year 3	1974-75	3,110,000	260	160,000	250,000
Year 4	1975-76	2,915,000	240	65,000	250,000
Year 5	1976-77	1,000,000	90	-----	100,000

Attachment II

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22 December 1970

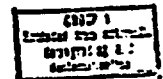
SUBJECT: Institute for Policy Studies Co. American
Firms Concerning Their Security Program

1. According to the 1 October 1970 issue of Combat, Marcus G. RASKIN of the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) sent letters to 500 American companies in mid-August informing the public relations departments that he was doing a study of "the problems of industrial security." RASKIN requested any written materials which they might have concerning this question including a biographical resume of the person or persons in charge of their security program. RASKIN told Combat he has received more than 200 replies.¹

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Originated by: [REDACTED] CI/SO [REDACTED]
Based on: 1. Combat, 1 October 1970, file IPS
2. [REDACTED], 18 November 1970, file IPS
3. [REDACTED], 27 November 1970, file IPS
File: IPS [REDACTED]

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INSTITUTE FOR POLICY STUDIES

FBI

The FBI advised that the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) "has been publicly described as the 'think tank' of the New Left and is self-described as a non-profit, non-partisan independent center for research, education, and social invention on public policy problems."

FBI

In response to a query by this office as to the FBI's need for pertinent information on foreign radical leftist involvement with the IPS abroad, the FBI advised on 15 December 1973 that they "would appreciate being advised as to any subsequent information coming to your attention concerning the formation of a European Center by the IPS." On 26 January 1974 the FBI advised that the IPS was the subject of a current investigation by them and advised that they "would appreciate being advised of any information concerning hostile contacts and activities of persons connected with the Cubans, Chinese Communists, Soviets, North Vietnamese, North Koreans, the Provisional Revolutionary government of South Vietnam or any foreign revolutionary-type organization."

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Within the past year we have disseminated information to the FBI concerning the European Center of the IPS and the activities of [REDACTED]

In addition to the above named individuals, the records of this Agency contain the names of over 20 individuals who have been identified by the FBI as members of the IPS. There are no individual requirements on members of the IPS.

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SUBJECT: Institute for Policy Studies

The Institute for Policy Studies (I.P.S.) is a "think factory" type organization located at 1017 North Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. It is a research, writing, and meeting place for scholars, Government officials, and its own teaching faculty, and is self-financed. It is an independent center for research, education, and studies in the field of public policy problems. It is headed by its President and co-directors, Richard J. Herrnstein and "Mortimer" Adler, Inc. It is the only that understanding of public policy is not confined to those who participate actively in its formulation, and that realistic alternative policies must be developed for public discussion and official consideration. The Institute thus holds seminars where it offers "official issues" and "alternative policies" to Government officials, corporations, and others and allows its faculty and scholars to work closely with the Government and the private sector in intellectual and practical work. It is supported by private gifts and foundation grants and by its own endowments and various fees. Institute members receive a letter from the Federal Government for a copy of the report and that the Institute's full-time faculty members are not allowed to receive Government money.

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The following information concerning IIS is taken directly from the Institute's descriptive brochure.

IIS structure:

IIS is governed by a Board of Trustees and has a faculty composed of Resident Fellows, Visiting Fellows, and Associate Fellows. One-third of the trustees are elected by the Resident and Visiting Fellows. IIS Resident Fellows are persons with extensive experience. It was begun in 1954 and the Institute is to do research or visiting. Resident fellows are for three years. Visiting Fellows are persons interested in some area of government activity, but with limited recent experience in Washington. They spend a year or less in Washington conducting research, or becoming more familiar with government policy in their area of special interest. Associated colleges and universities pay the salaries of their faculty members who serve as Visiting Fellows at the Institute. IIS Associate Fellows are persons with full-time jobs in Washington who use the Institute's facilities or who collaborate with the IIS staff in seminars and lectures or work with students. Associate Fellows are elected for a definite, though not generally more than one year.

In addition to its faculty, the Institute has a small, carefully selected group of students who are usually from the Institute's associated colleges and universities. These students are generally graduate students with specific research projects which require

that they are in Washington or which involve working closely with scholars at the Institute. The Institute attempts to find the student participants from a policy-making institution, either governmental or private. Payment is made for student pay some from the participant, some from Institute fellowships, or from the student's own resources. Most students spend half of their time in academic research, and writing and half in field study and participation/observation work on a policy problem. Field work is generally carried out in connection with a special investigation project of an institution. The seminar, a student's relationship with the Institute's faculty is worked out between the student and the Fellow in charge. The student is expected to work with the Fellow (the student's tutor) has primary responsibility to work with the student on academic matters, and another Fellow (the student's advisor) supervises field work. It is expected that the student will participate in the Institute's regular seminars and also work on a special project in a policy area jointly with a student seminar.

ISI Activities:

ISI activities consist of individual research, field work, and the previously mentioned Institute seminars. Regarding individual research, the Institute does not sponsor a research program, and each Fellow is free to choose his area of concern and his method of inquiry. Intellectual freedom is guarded by the refusal of government contracts and consultantships, although Fellows can advise government agencies without pay. ISI Fellows

have tended to concentrate their research efforts in three major areas: (a) foreign policy--how to resolve or carry on international conflict without war; (b) development of new political structures that are better able to cope with a rapidly changing society and that encourage more democratic participation in decision-making, especially by Americans who are now poor, powerless, and apathetic; (c) education policy and alternative forms of education.

Institute field work, both in Washington and elsewhere, attempts to translate theoretical analysis and previous experience into practical programs, primarily in the form of "social inventions" that the Fellows attempt to bring into being. One such "social invention", developed by IPS Resident Fellow Milton KOTLER, is the "Neighborhood Foundation", an independent unit of neighborhood government deciding and controlling community services and electing leaders from local residents.

IPS seminars are attended by Institute Fellows and students, as well as by Federal officials, members of Congress and their staffs, university professors, journalists, and others. Policy issues of current importance are the topics of concern, and while some seminars continue for only a few sessions, others are held for an entire year.

In addition to its regular seminars, the Institute may also hold special seminars in response to requests by groups and individuals who cannot become full-time students but who want to arrange some way to study public policy at the Institute. According to IPS literature, one group that has repeatedly demonstrated

it is not in the interest of the United States nor does
the legislative committee on the Progress and Security.

According to the Washington Examiner of 21-22 September 1947, the IAS serves as a cover for ideological and political agitation and exerts a continuing influence on the ideology and tactics of the far left. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

The following is a statistical breakdown of the Institute's members, fellows, and individual contributors according to these [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] foreign birth, and civil rights, passport, New Left activities. Also included are those persons' U.S. Government [REDACTED]

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Board of Trustees

23 persons

ARNOLD, Thurman V.
 BARTLE, Richard C. (also a Resident Fellow)
 CAVIERS, David F.
 DIXON, James P.
 DYSEN, Freeman J.
 EICHENBERG, Robert E. (also an Associate Fellow)
 FERGUSON, Clarence C. (also an Associate Fellow)
 GELLER, Michael E.
 HARRISON, Robert J.
 JACOB, Christopher S. (also a Resident Fellow)
 KOTLER, Milton (also a Resident Fellow)
 LEVIN, Louis M.
 MARGENTHAU, Hans C.
 MURPHY, Steven
 NIEL, Gerard
 FRANK, Elliott D.
 PASTERNAK, Marcus G. (also a Resident Fellow)
 ROBERTS, Walter T.
 ROSENBERG, David (also a Visiting Fellow)
 STERN, Philip M.
 WATSON, James F.
 WILSON, Arthur L. (also a Resident Fellow)
 WISSE, Peter

Of the twenty-three past and present members of the IIS Board of Trustees, sixteen have been in contact with suspected or known members of the U.S. Communist Party or of CP front organizations, and eleven have been directly connected with Communist fronts.

None of the Trustees have traveled to Communist countries, and six Trustees are foreign born. Nine Trustees have been involved in civil rights activities, and seven have been involved with pacifist groups. Six Trustees are connected with Newsweek-magazine, and four with New Left type organizations.

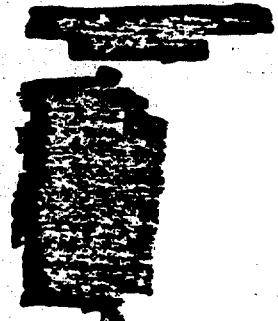
Individuals of Interest

FBI

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b7d

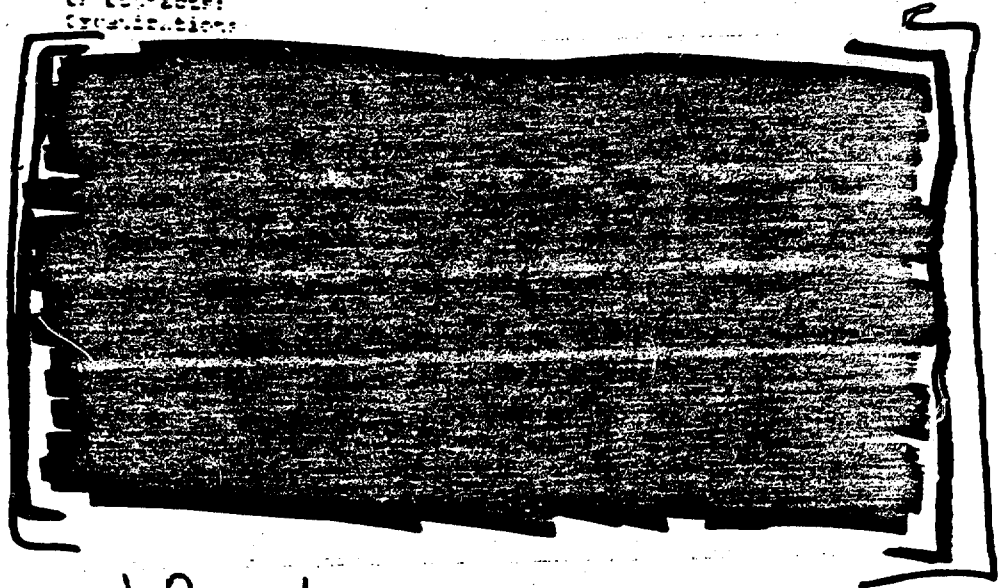
U



OF Conflicts:
Examinations:

FBI

u



b7c-d

[REDACTED]

Manager Born

[REDACTED] - Czechoslovakia
 [REDACTED] - Germany
 [REDACTED] - Germany
 [REDACTED] - Germany
 [REDACTED] - Austria

Civil Rights

[REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

Executive

[REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

References

[REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]

New List

[REDACTED] - Center for
 the Study of
 Democratic
 Institutions
 [REDACTED] - Federal Education
 Project (FEP)
 [REDACTED] - [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] - National Conference
 for New Politics

U.S. Government Contacts

BRIDGES - former Assistant Secretary General of the U.S. (Roosevelt administration), member of the U.S. Court of Appeals.

BRIDGES - Department of State, 1941-43. National Institute of Health, present.

CHAMBERLAIN - Office of the Attorney General, 1938. Office of Defense Mobilization, 1953.

DYER - Public Energy Commission, 1937-1941. U.S.A. 1940-1943. State, 1943.

LICHNER - Treasury, 1937-1941. State, 1941-1943.

DELLER - Army, 1938-1941.

LESTER - Army, 1938-1941.

LARSON - Office of Price Administration, 1941-1945. Foreign Economic Administration, 1945. Under Secretary of Labor, 1945-1946. USA, 1946-1948.

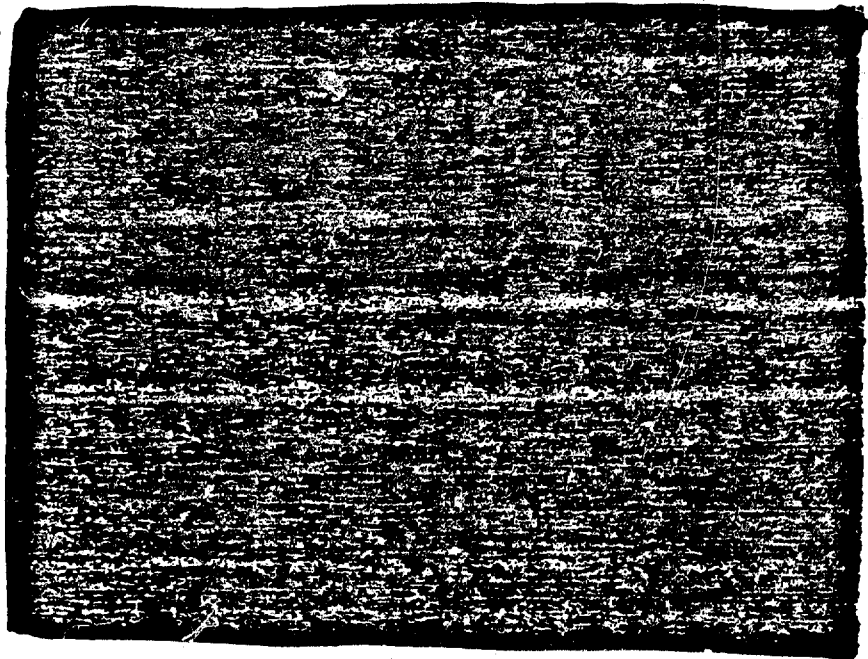
MORSE - Consultant, State, 1951.

ROSEN - Presidential Staff Advisor, Office of the President, 1941-1943. National Security Council Staff, 1941-1943. Legislative Council or member of Congress, 1941-1943.

ROSEN - Peace Corps National Advisor, Council, 1945-47.

STEE - Legislative Assistant, 1941-1943. State 1941-1943.

WARBURG - Office of War Information, 1941-1943.



Associate Fellows

29 persons

ANDER, Thomas J.
 BERNHARD, Berl L.
 CHURCH, Antonio L.
 CRIMM, James S.
 DEGRASSI, Edward
 EICHMANN, Robert B. (also Board of Trustees)
 FILL, Richard L.
 FINGERS, Claydon L. (also Board of Trustees)
 GILBERT, Harold
 GREENMAN, Paul (also Visiting Fellow)
 HARTER, Charles S.
 HATFIELD, Chester W.
 HENNING, Robert
 HILLER, Jack L.
 HISS, Stephen W.
 KAUFMAN, Richard
 KISSACK, William L.
 LEE, Paul L.
 LEWIS, William C.
 LIVINGSTON, Robert L.
 NEWSON, Stanley L.
 PARRIS, Robert
 PERLOFF, Harvey S.
 SELLER, Benjamin L.
 SYNGE, Graham W.

SECRET

Of the twenty-eight IIF Associate Fellows, nine have been in contact with suspected or known members of the U.S. Communist Party or of CP front organizations, and eight have been directly connected with Communist fronts. [REDACTED]

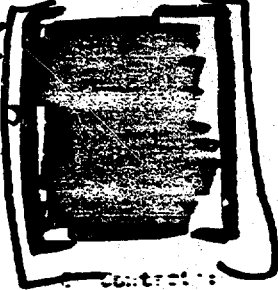
[REDACTED] four of the Associate Fellows have traveled in Communist countries, two are foreign born, and the parents of one are foreign born.

Nine Associate Fellows have been involved in civil rights activities, and five have been involved with pacifist groups. One Associate Fellow is connected with Latitudes magazine, and two with New Left type organizations.

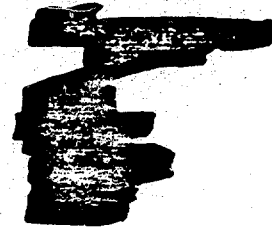
OF Contacts:
Indiv. & Orgs.

FBI

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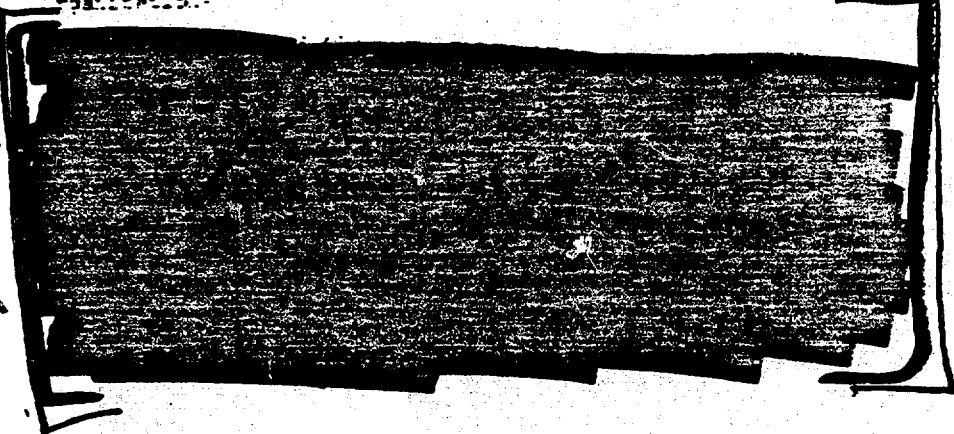
OF Contacts:
Indiv. & Orgs.

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FBI

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Foreign Born

THOMAS - Latvian
PETERSON - USSR
SMITH - Parents born USSR

Civil Rights

BATCHELOR
CHAYES
COLEMAN
HARTMAN
LAPP
KIMMEL
PARRIS
TARLOFF
STONE

Radical

STONER
MORROW
HOWARD
PARRIS
STONER

Radical

STONER

New Left

STONER - NML, National Mobilization Committee to End the
War in Vietnam (NML)
STONER - Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, Students
for a Democratic Society.

U.S. GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

BURMAN - Commission on Civil Rights, 1957--1961.

CHAYES - Bureau, State, 1961--?

COLLIER - NIA, 1960--1964?

CRUZADA - ASD, 1962--1963.

DEWITT - Treasury, 1947--1949. State, 1947--1951.

EAT - Army, 1946--1947, 1950--1951.

ELMER - Department of Justice (no date).

ELMER - ASD, 1963--?

ELMER - NIA (no date). Assistant to the U.S. Surgeon General, 1957.

ELMER - War Department, 1946--1947. NIA, 1947--1949. Office of Naval Research, 1949--1950.

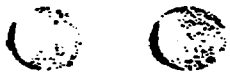
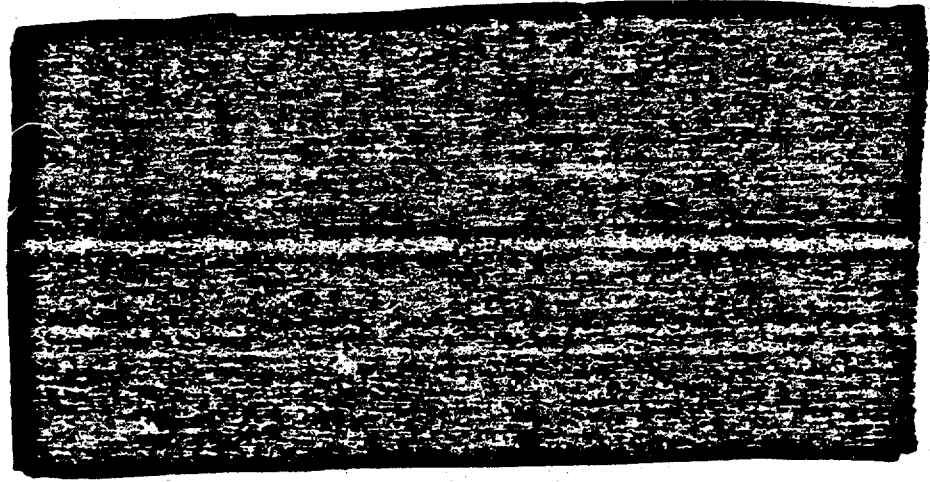
ELMER - Office of War Information (no date).

ELMER - NIA, 1950--?

ELMER - Legislative Assistant to U.S. Congressman, 1963--present.

ELMER - Federal Reserve Board, 1941--? ASD, 7--1946.

ELMER - NIA (no date).



Resident Fellow:

7 persons:

BARNETT, Richard S. (also Board of Trustees;
BURMAN, John F.
JONES, Christopher S. (also Board of Trustees;
KOTLER, Milton (also Board of Trustees;
MICHAEL, Donald W.
ROSEN, Marcus S. (also Board of Trustees;
WILSON, Arthur I. (also Board of Trustees.

of the seven Resident Fellows, two have been in contact with suspected or known members of the U.S. Communist Party or of CP front organizations, and two have been directly connected with Communist fronts. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Five

Resident Fellows have been involved in civil rights activities, and four have been involved with pacifist organizations. Four Resident Fellows are connected with Ramparts magazine, and three with New Left type organizations.

FBI

FBI

[REDACTED] 4

FBI

FBI

[REDACTED] u

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CIVIL RIGHTS

SA [REDACTED]
SAC [REDACTED]
ASAC [REDACTED]
INSP [REDACTED]
AD- [REDACTED]

AD- [REDACTED]

SA [REDACTED]
SAC [REDACTED]
ASAC [REDACTED]
INSP [REDACTED]
AD- [REDACTED]

Enclosed

BUFILE
B- [REDACTED]
B- [REDACTED]
B- [REDACTED]
B- [REDACTED]

AD- [REDACTED]


AD- [REDACTED] - [REDACTED] for [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

AD- [REDACTED]
AD- [REDACTED]

U.S. Government Contacts

RASHI - Department of State, 1961--? "IR, present.

RASHI - Presidential Staff Advisor, Office of the President,
1961--1963. National Security Council Staff, 1961--
1963. Legislative Council to members of Congress,
1959--1961.



Visiting Fellows

6 persons

FRANKLIN, David C.
GOODMAN, Paul (also Associate Fellow)
JENNISON, Lloyd
LALL, Arthur
PETERSON, David (also Board of Trustees)
STANLEY, Joseph L.

of the six Visiting Fellows, three have been in contact with suspected or known members of the U.S. Communist Party or of its front organizations, and two have been directly connected with Communist fronts. One Visiting Fellow has been involved in civil rights activities, and two have been involved with pacifist organizations.

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FBI

CF Contacts:
Individuals

[REDACTED]

u

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FBI

CF Contacts:
Organizations

[REDACTED]

u

Civil Rights

Domestic

Anti-Comm

Security
Matters

Anti-Left

Extremism

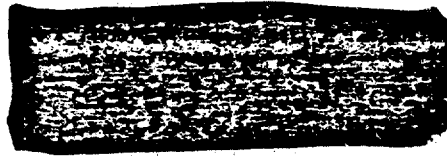
Subversion

Foreign

~~SECRET~~

U.S. Government Contacts

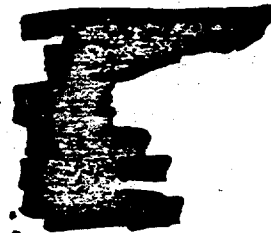
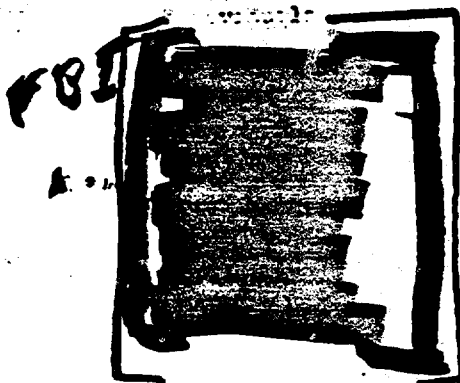
RE 6700 - Person. Contr. National Advisory Council, 1965-66



BIRNEY, Robert
BOVE, James
BRIGHTON, Robert W. (also Board of Trustees and Associate Fellow)
BRIDGES, Michael L.
BURKE, Elizabeth
CARTER, George; Jr. (also Board of Trustees and Assistant Fellow)
CHAIKIN, Louis
CHRISTENSEN, Robert
COHENSON, Daniel S.
DAWSON, Justin
DEWEY, Irving F.
DUNSTON, John E.
EHRICH, Donald R. (also Resident Fellow)
FERGUSON, Fred Samuel
FRANK, Richard L. (also Board of Trustees)
FRIEDMAN, Victor
FRISVOLD, Donald C.
GAFF, William
GILBERT, Margaret
GREENBERG, Louis
HARRIS, Joseph A.
HESS, Jack H.

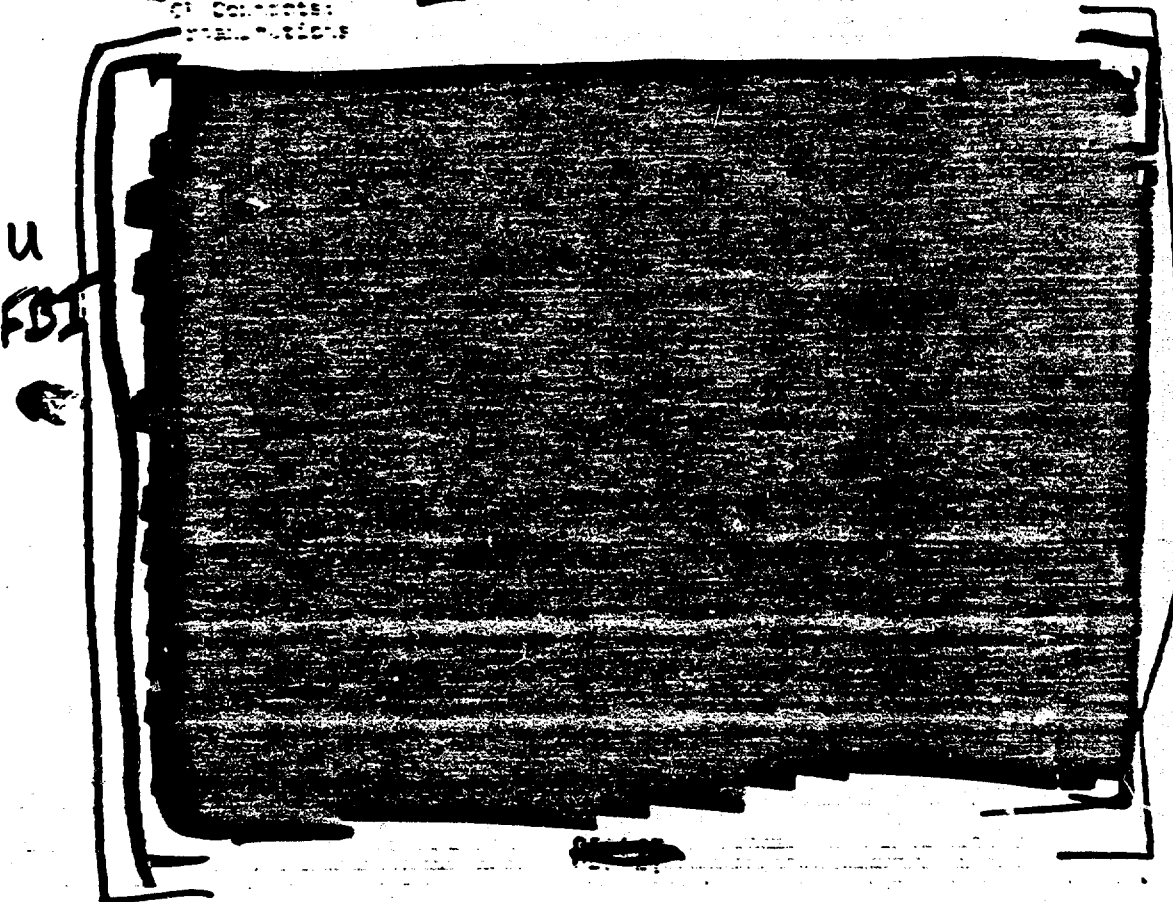
Of the thirteen persons who have contributed funds to the IFF, eleven have been in contact with suspected or known members of the U.S. Communist Party or of its front organizations, and eleven have been directly connected with Communist fronts.

[REDACTED] and three contributors have traveled to Communist countries. Four contributors are foreign born or have parents who were foreign born. Four have been involved in civil rights activities, and three have been involved with pacifist groups. Three contributors are connected with Ramparts magazine, and one is connected with a New Left type organization.



b7c-d

of documents:
transmissions



FBI
u [REDACTED] b7c-d

TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK
SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

DATE: 1/11/68

RE: [REDACTED]

RE: [REDACTED]

NY 100-100000

REFERENCE:

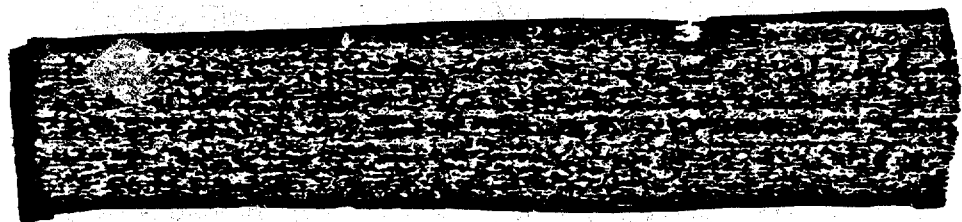
NY 100-100000

NY 100-100000

NY 100-100000 - Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions

U.S. GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

WILLIS - Library of Congress, 1941--?
WICKHAM - Treasury, 1937--1942. State, 1947--1950.
WILLIAMS - Army, 1947--1957.
WOLF - President's Representative for Trade Negotiations,
1963--1967 (?).



SECRET

SUBJECT: Institute for Policy Studies

The Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) is a tax-exempt "think factory" type organization located at 1502 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. It is a research headquarters and meeting place for scholars, government officials, and its own resident faculty, and is self-described as "an independent center for research, action, and social invention on public policy problems." Established in 1955 by its present co-directors, Richard Jackson LUTWY and Marcus L. LUTWY, IPS "seeks to ensure that understanding of public policy should not be confined to a few who participate actively in its formulation, and that realistic alternative policies should be available both for public discussion and official consideration." The Institute thus holds seminars where it offers unofficial ideas and alternative policies to government officials, Congressmen, and others and allows its faculty and students the opportunity of working closely with the Government while preserving financial and intellectual independence. IPS is supported by private gifts and foundation grants and by its associated colleges and universities. Federal Government funds are not accepted, and the Institute's full-time faculty members are not allowed to

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Date 14 OCT 1987

(37)

receive government work.

The IPS is governed by a Board of Trustees and has a faculty composed of Resident Fellows, Visiting Fellows, and Associate Fellows. One-third of the Trustees are elected by the Resident and Visiting Fellows. IPS Resident Fellows are persons with extensive experience in Washington who are paid by the Institute to do research or writing. Appointments are for three years. Visiting Fellows are persons interested in some area of government activity but with limited recent experience in Washington. They spend a year or less in Washington conducting research or becoming more familiar with government policy in their area of special interest. Associated colleges and universities pay the salaries of their faculty members who serve as Visiting Fellows at the Institute. IPS Associate Fellows are persons with full-time jobs in Washington who use the Institute's facilities or who collaborate with the IPS staff in seminars and research or work with students. Associate Fellows are appointed for renewable one-year terms and generally serve without pay.

In addition to its faculty, the IPS enrolls a small, carefully selected group of students who are usually drawn from the Institute's associated colleges and universities. These students are generally graduate students with specific research

projects which require that they be in Washington or which involve working closely with someone at the Institute. The Institute attempts to find these students part-time jobs in a policy-making institution, either governmental or private. Financial support for students may come from these part-time jobs, from Institute fellowships, or from the students' own resources. Most students spend half of their time in academic research and writing and half in field study and participant/observation work on a policy problem. Field work is generally carried on in connection with a "social invention" project or an Institute policy seminar. A student's relationship with the Institute's faculty is worked out between each student and the Fellows with whom he wishes to work and who agree to work with him. One of the Fellows (the student's tutor) has primary responsibility to work with the student on academic matters, and another Fellow (the student's advisor) supervises field work. Students participate in the Institute's regular seminars and also manage and take part in their own weekly student seminars.

IPS activities consist of individual research, field work, and the previously mentioned Institute seminars. Regarding individual research, the Institute does not sponsor a research program, and each Fellow is free to choose his area of concern

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4.

and his method of inquiry. Intellectual freedom is guarded by the refusal of government contracts and consultancies, although Fellows can advise government agencies without pay. IPS Fellows have tended to concentrate their research efforts in three major areas: (1) foreign policy -- how to resolve or carry on international conflict without war; (2) development of new political structures that are better able to cope with a rapidly changing society and that encourage more democratic participation in decision-making, especially by Americans who are now poor, powerless, and apathetic; (3) education policy and alternative forms of education.

Institute field work, both in Washington and elsewhere, attempts to translate theoretical analysis and previous experience into practical programs, primarily in the form of "social inventions" that the Fellows attempt to bring into being. One such "social invention", developed by IPS Resident Fellow Milton KATZ, is the "Neighborhood Foundation," an independent unit of neighborhood government deciding and controlling community services and electing leaders from local residents.

IPS seminars are attended by Institute Fellows and students, as well as by Federal Government officials, members of Congress and their staffs, university experts, journalists, and others. Policy issues of current importance are the topics of concern,

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5.

and while some seminars continue for only a few sessions, others are held for an entire year.

In addition to its regular seminars, the Institute may also hold special seminars in response to requests by groups and individuals who cannot become full-time students but who want to arrange some way to study public policy at the Institute. According to IPS literature, one group that has repeatedly demonstrated its interest in part-time study with the Institute has been the legislative assistants to U.S. Congressman and Senators.

According to the Washington Examiner of 21-24 September 1967, the IPS "serves as a cover for intrigue and political agitation" and "exerts a continuing influence on the ideology and tactics of the New Left." [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The following is a statistical breakdown of the Institute's Trustees, Fellows, and individual contributors according to their [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], foreign birth, and civil rights, socialist, and New Left activities. [REDACTED]

b7d

~~SECRET~~

6.

LIST OF PERSONS — 23 persons

(3 not included in statistics because research not completed)

FBI
b7d

[REDACTED]

u

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Foreign Born — 6

Civil Rights — 3

Radical — 3

New Left — 5

(includes five connected with Ramparts magazine and one also connected with the Radical Education Project and the National Conference for New Politics)

U.S. Government Employees — 8

(includes 3 connected with the Department of State)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~
~~SECRET~~

PERSONNEL FILES -- 7 persons

b7d FOS [REDACTED] 4

Foreign Born -- 6

Civil Rights -- 2

Feminist -- 2

New Left -- 5

(includes four connected with Pamphlets, one with the
Students for a Democratic Society, and one with the
Radical Education Project and the National Conference
for New Politics)

U.S. Government ~~Personnel~~ -- 1

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

6.

ACTIVE PERSONS — 3 persons

(2 not included in statistics because
research not completed)

b7d ~~SECRET~~ [REDACTED] u

Foreign Born — 0

World Rights — 0

Radicalist — 1

Pro Left — 0

U.S. Government Employment — 0

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

RESEARCH RESULTS -- 27 persons

(7 not included in statistics because
research not completed on 6 and file
missing on 1.
There is no derogatory information on
6 Associates (allies))

FBS [REDACTED] 4 b7d

Foreign Born -- 2

Civil Rights -- 6

Radical -- 3

New Left -- 1 (Remarks)

U.S. Government Employment -- 5

[REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

10.

INTERVIEW CONTRIBUTORS — 22 persons

(9 not included in statistics because
research not completed on 6, and
there is no information on 3.
There is no derogatory information
on 1 contributor)

FBI
[REDACTED] **b7d** [REDACTED]

Foreign Born — 3

Civil Rights — 6

Radicalist — 3

Rev Left — 2 (Radicals)

U.S. Government Employment — 2

[REDACTED]

SECRET

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B- 3865

12 JUN 1973

SUBJECT: [redacted] Institute

1. [redacted] as of late May 1973, the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) is still planning to open a European center in Amsterdam, The Netherlands by the fall of 1973. The center, known as the Trans-National Institute (TNI), will be headed by Eghal AHAAD if his wife can find a job in Amsterdam. Peter WEISS is currently attempting to raise \$100,000 for the TNI's first year budget.

2. Attached [redacted]

[redacted] Richard BARNET's draft prospectus for an encyclopedia, a project which the IPS has considered for some time.

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3. [redacted]

4. This memorandum and the attachments are furnished in response to the request for any information concerning the European center of the IPS [redacted] contained in your letter dated 15 December 1972, subject: Institute for Policy Studies, Internal Security - Revolutionary Activities. It supplements our memorandum B-3678, dated 7 December 1972, subject: French Leftist Consideration of Proposal for the Establishment of a European Center of the Institute for Policy Studies.

1000

5. The information in this report is being provided to your Bureau with the understanding that it will receive no further dissemination, other than to your appropriate field offices, without the prior approval of this office; and that any reference to it in internal Bureau documents will state only that it was obtained from a confidential

C

Approved for Release
Date 14 OCT 1987

(38)

source, with no mention of the office originating this report.

[REDACTED]

Attachment: a/s

Please transmit reply via [REDACTED] channel

Originated by: CI/SO: [REDACTED]

Source: [REDACTED]

Based on: [REDACTED] 24 May 75

Distribution:

[Original - FBI via courier] 4
1 - B memo chrono

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IPS w/att

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

13 AUG 1973

SUBJECT: Standing Group Requirements from the FI for [REDACTED]

Following is a summary listing of standing group requirements received by the [REDACTED] from the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

1. Weatherman:] u

a. Washington, D.C., memorandum, dated 17 June 1970, entitled "Students for a Democratic Society, Internal Security - Students for a Democratic Society, Weatherman." Requests watchlisting abroad of 22 members of SDS/Weatherman who are in fugitive status.] u

b. Washington, D.C., memorandum, dated 17 August 1970, entitled "Students for a Democratic Society, Internal Security - Students for a Democratic Society, Weatherman." Requests watchlisting abroad of 3 members of SDS/Weatherman who are in fugitive status.] u

c. Washington, D.C., memorandum, dated 16 October 1970, entitled "Students for a Democratic Society, Internal Security - Students for a Democratic Society, Weatherman." Requests watchlisting abroad of 6 members of SDS/Weatherman who are in a fugitive status.] u

d. Washington, D.C., memorandum, dated 19 January 1971, entitled "Students for a Democratic Society (Weatherman)." Lists 30 individuals who were radical fugitives (including Weatherman members) whom the Bureau advised merited "whatever particular attention (CIA) deems reasonable"; this has been construed as a request for watchlisting.] u

- 100-439048

Serial
3516

(39)

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100-439048-3596

1. Washington, D.C., memorandum, dated 13 March 1971, entitled "Students for a Democratic Society (Weathermen)." Requests watchlisting abroad of 6 members of SDS, Weathermen in active status. **u**

2. Black Extremists: **u**

3. Washington, D.C., memorandum, dated 15 March 1971, entitled "Congress of African Peoples Racial Matters." **u**

Also requests data concerning ties which exist between the CAI organization in the United States, and/or its leaders, with extremist individuals or organizations abroad. **u** 105-165706-3988

4. Teletype 004, dated 17 March 1971, entitled "Black Panther Party - Cleaver faction. Racial Matters." Requests information on the activities of the Cleaver Faction located in foreign countries, particularly regarding travel. **u** 1971

5. Teletype 001, dated 30 May 1971, entitled "Black Panther Party - Cleaver Faction, Racial Matters." Requests information concerning movements and whereabouts of the following Black Panthers: **u** **NR**

b7c

157-24813-26
 e. Washington, D.C., letter, dated 6 February 1973, entitled "Sixth Pan African Congress (SPAC), June 1973 at Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania." Requests any information regarding SPAC.

3. Travel to North Vietnam, North Korea, China, Cuba:

100-462435-13
 a. Washington, D.C., memorandum, dated 14 July 1972, entitled "Travel Control Legislation (NI)." [REDACTED]

b. [REDACTED]

105-7-210-6176
 c. Washington, D.C., letter, dated 9 April 1973, entitled "Travel Matters - Cuba." [REDACTED]

4. Trotskyists:

a. Teletype 005, dated 24 January 1972, entitled "Young Socialist Alliance, Internal Security - Communist (Trotskyist); Socialist Workers Party, Internal Security - Communist (Trotskyist)." Requests documents obtained abroad on SWP and YSA.

100-16-2615
 b. Washington, D.C., memorandum, dated 20 January 1973, entitled "Socialist Workers Party and Trotskyists Organizations." Requests (1) information concerning liaison between the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and other U.S. Trotskyist

U groups and Trotskyist organizations in foreign countries; (2) information indicating financial support furnished by American Trotskyists to the Fourth International (FI) or any financial support received from such groups; (3) contacts and activities of SWP and other American Trotskyist leaders traveling abroad; (4) indications of change in the current SWP attitude of being against terrorism as an appropriate tactic for Trotskyist groups in Latin America; (5) any pertinent information concerning activities in the U.S. of all Trotskyist groups and their members.

5. Pro-Chinese Communist Organizations:

U a. Washington, D.C., memorandum, dated 1 February 1973, entitled "The Communist League." 100-492657-7
Requests any information relating to the activities of the Communist League (CL) abroad.

U b. Washington, D.C., memorandum, dated 1 February 1973, entitled "I Kor Kuen." 100-492657-7

U c. Washington, D.C., memorandum, dated 1 February 1973, entitled "October League." 105-28720-53
Requests information relating to the activities of the October League (OL) abroad.

U d. Washington, D.C., memorandum, dated 1 February 1973, entitled "Revolutionary Union." 105-184367-12

6. Puerto Rican Groups:

a. Puerto Rican Revolutionary Workers Organization - Washington, D.C., memorandum, dated 29 January 1973, entitled "Puerto Rican Revolutionary Workers Organization." [REDACTED]

b. Puerto Rican Socialist Party - Washington, D.C., memorandum, dated 29 January 1973, entitled "Puerto Rican Socialist Party." [REDACTED]

7. Chicanos:

a. Chicano Extremists - Washington, D.C., memorandum, dated 28 January 1973, entitled "Request for Evaluation of Information (NI)." [REDACTED]

b. Mexican-American Militancy - Washington, D.C., memorandum, dated 19 June 1973, entitled "Mexican-American Militancy." [REDACTED]

8. Venceremos Brigade:

a. Washington, D.C., memorandum, dated 21 January 1973, entitled "Venceremos Brigade." [REDACTED] Requests any information on foreign travel of former Venceremos Brigade (VB) participants [REDACTED]

9. Institute for Policy Studies:

100-447935-169X

a. Washington, D.C., memorandum, dated 24 January 1973, entitled "Institute for Policy Studies (IPS)." Requests information concerning hostile contacts and activities of persons connected with IPS, especially with the Cubans, Chinese Communists, Soviets, North Vietnamese, North Koreans and representatives of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam or any foreign revolutionary organizations.

b. Washington, D.C., memorandum, dated 15 December 1972, entitled "Institute for Policy Studies." Requests any information concerning the establishment of a European Center of the Institute for Policy Studies.

100-447935-165

10. Miscellany:

a. Deserter Support - Washington, D.C., memorandum, dated 17 January 1973, entitled "By From Exile, Stockholm, Sweden." Requests information on the involvement of any foreign countries or foreign subversive organizations and their influence on American deserter-draft resister groups and individuals.

100-474943-2

b. Vietnam Veterans Against the War - Washington, D.C., memorandum, dated 23 January 1973, entitled "Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAV)." Requests information on foreign travel of VVAV members and their contacts with representatives

100-448092-2596

U of hostile nations or representatives of foreign revolutionary organizations. Also requests information concerning tactical or guerrilla training afforded by VVA to foreign revolutionary organizations and concerning funding of VVA by hostile countries or foreign revolutionary organizations.

U c. Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice - Washington, D.C., memorandum, dated 23 January 1973, entitled "Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ)." 100-45977-1344

U d. Progressive Labor Party - Washington, D.C., memorandum, dated 1 February 1973, entitled "Progressive Labor Party." Requests any information concerning the activities of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP). 100-43704-1815

U e. Jewish Defense League - Washington, D.C., memorandum, dated 1 February 1973, entitled "Jewish Defense League." Requests any information concerning the activities of the Jewish Defense League (JDL). 100-62-112767-1683

16 f. New Left Extremist; False Identities - Washington, D.C., memorandum, dated 1 November 1972, entitled "New Left Extremists; False Identities." Requests to be advised if the Agency receives any information concerning persons using the "false identities" listed in the Bureau's Chicago, Illinois, memoranda dated 20 May 1972 and 21 December 1972. 100-467965-183

u [both entitled "New Left Extremists; False Identities."]

105-243616-4

u [S. Coordinating Council Movement of Liberation - Washington, D.C., letter, dated 31 May 1963, entitled "The Coordinating Council Movement of Liberation (CCML) Extremist Matters, [redacted] Requests any information regarding the Washington, D.C.-based CCML group.]

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