



Palmer raids." The statement was signed by 62 prominent Americans, among whom was Lillian Hellman. (D/R 4-7-45; 61-7559-6563; 100-7049-20)

The April 17, 1949, issue of the "New York Daily Mirror" in a column by Victor Riesel stated "Playwright Lillian Hellman is soliciting funds to pay bills for dispatching pro-Communist 'peace and cultural' front organizers 'to every section of the country' to mobilize millions in a roll call for peace." (100-28760-53, pg. 10)

According to an article entitled "Lillian Hellman Says She's No Red Now but Refuses to Discuss Past" carried in the May 21, 1952, "New York World Telegram and Sun," Lillian Hellman testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee on May 21, 1952, that she was not a Party member as late as two years ago. However, she declined to say whether she was a Party member three or more years ago, on grounds her answers might be "self-incriminating." (100-138754-A)

ACTIVITIES IN ORGANIZATIONS CITED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AS  
COMMUNIST:

Abraham Lincoln Brigade and Veterans of the Abraham  
Lincoln Brigade

According to a letterhead of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade dated February 14, 1939, Lillian Hellman was a sponsor of that organization. (100-7060-41, pg. 3)

The November, 1946, issue of the "Volunteer for Liberty" contained the following greeting from Lillian Hellman:

"That you will tell the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade how sorry I am to be unable to be at your convention and tell them of the warm good wishes I send them." (D/R 6-13-49; 100-28760-44, pg. 4)

It was reliably reported that Lillian Hellman was one of the speakers at the 10th Anniversary Dinner of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, held at the Hotel Astor on February 12, 1947. (C)

(D/R 4-17-51; State 7-1-51; 100-28760-53, pg. 21)  
American Council on Soviet Relations

According to the March 7, 1941, issue of the "New York Times," a Theodore Dreiser testimonial luncheon was held at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, on March 1, 1941, under the auspices of the American Council on Soviet Relations. Lillian Hellman was one of the guests of honor at the luncheon. (D/R 4-5-47; 100-7045-62, 70X, pg. 3)







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Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy

According to a booklet entitled "Children in Concentration Camps," published by the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, Lillian Hellman was a sponsor of that organization in 1938.

(AG 6-26-41; 100-7058-27, pg. 3)  
A letterhead dated February 18, 1938, indicates that Lillian Hellman was a member of the Theatre Arts Committee of the Medical Bureau and North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. (61-7565-176)

National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners

According to a letterhead of the National Committee for Peoples Rights, formerly the National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners, dated December 3, 1938, Lillian Hellman was a member of that organization. (61-7559-338515)

Literature of the National Committee for Peoples Rights reflects that Lillian Hellman was a member of that organization in 1940 and 1942. (Highly conf source) D/R 5-4-48, G02 10-27-47, State 1-14-49; 100-28760-6)

National Council of American-Soviet Friendship



(Highly conf source)  
D/R 5-1-48, State 1-19-49, G-2 10-27-47; 100-28760-30, p. 3)



(High conf source)  
State 1-19-49; G-s 10-27-47, D/R 5-1-49; 100-28760-38, p.1)

(High conf source)  
The February 17, 1945, issue of the "New York Daily Mirror" carried an article reflecting that Lillian Hellman was a sponsor of a dinner given by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. (100-28760-44, p. 2)

100-28760-57

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The March 8, 1946, issue of the "Daily Worker" stated that Lillian Hellman had spoken at a tea commemorating International Women's Day. The article stated that this tea was held at the Soviet Consulate at New York City and sponsored by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. (100-28760-44, p. 3)

It was reliably reported in 1948, that Lillian Hellman was a sponsor of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. According to a letterhead of that organization dated July 6, 1949, Miss Hellman was also a sponsor in 1949. (D/R 4-17-51, State 8-4-51; 100-28760-53, pgs 4 and 10)

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It was reliably reported on April 11, 1950, that Lillian Hellman had submitted her resignation from membership in the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship since the annual meeting of the Board of Directors. (D/R, G-2, ONI, OSI 6-13-52; 100-146964-1666, p. 10) ~~SECRET~~  
United Spanish Aid Committee

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Lillian Hellman was listed as one of the sponsors of a campaign of the United Spanish Aid Committee to help free the men of the International Brigade Volunteers in French and Spanish Concentration Camps, according to an undated circular of that organization distributed in February, 1941. (The AG 6-26-41; 100-7058-50, p. 3)

A letterhead of the United Spanish Aid Committee dated July, 1941, reflected that Lillian Hellman was a sponsor of that organization. (D/R 5-4-48, G-2 10-27-47; 100-28760-12, p.3)

Lillian Hellman was reliably reported to have been present at a dinner in tribute to anti-Fascist fighters held at the Hotel Biltmore, on March 13, 1942, under the auspices of the American Committee to Save Refugees and the United Spanish Aid Committee. (D/R 5-4-48, G-2 10-27-47, State 1-14-49, 100-28760-6, p. 7)

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The House Committee on Un-American Activities in its report dated March 29, 1944, cited the American Committee to Save Refugees as a Communist front.

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

ACTIVITIES IN ORGANIZATIONS CITED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES:

American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom

Lillian Hellman was one of the signers of a statement opposed to the continuation of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., which was published January 17, 1940, by the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom. (61-7582-12331)

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The House Committee on Un-American Activities in its report dated June 25, 1942, cited the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom as a "Communist front which defended Communist teachers."

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American Friends of Spanish Democracy

The April 9, 1938, issue of the "Daily Worker" announced that on April 8, 1938, the American Friends of Spanish Democracy made public an appeal to President Roosevelt to end the arms embargo against Spain. This statement was signed by 92 persons among whom was Lillian Hellman. (61-7561-208X)

The House Committee on Un-American Activities in its report dated March 29, 1944, cited the American Friends of Spanish Democracy as follows: "In 1937-38, the Communist Party threw itself wholeheartedly into the campaign for the support of the Spanish Loyalist cause, recruiting men and organizing multifarious so-called relief organizations - - - such as - - - American Friends of Spanish Democracy."

Artists' Front to Win the War

The "Daily Worker" for October 15, 1942, announced that Lillian Hellman was one of the leading stars of the literary and entertainment world expected to speak at the "Second Front" meeting sponsored by the Artists' Front to Win the War. Concerning this meeting the October 16, 1942, issue of the "New York Times" stated that Lillian Hellman lauded the Red Army and demanded all-out aid to our allies. According to the program of this meeting Miss Hellman was a sponsor of that organization. (HCUA report; 100-28760-6, p. 17; 61-7582-1298, p. 575)

The House Committee on Un-American Activities in its report dated March 27, 1944, cited the Artists' Front to Win the War as "a Communist front."

"Equality"

An article in the March 20, 1939, issue of the "Daily Worker" announced that the Editorial Council of "Equality," monthly magazine, had been completed and that this magazine would make its first appearance on March 22, 1939. The article stated that the publication would be devoted to "combating anti-semitism and racism." Lillian Hellman was listed as one of the members of the Editorial Council. (61-7559-17571)

- \_\_\_\_\_ Tolson
- \_\_\_\_\_ E.A. Tamm
- \_\_\_\_\_ Clegg
- \_\_\_\_\_ Glavin
- \_\_\_\_\_ Ladd
- \_\_\_\_\_ Nichols
- \_\_\_\_\_ Rosen
- \_\_\_\_\_ Tracy
- \_\_\_\_\_ Carson
- \_\_\_\_\_ Egan
- \_\_\_\_\_ Gurnea
- \_\_\_\_\_ Harbo
- \_\_\_\_\_ Hendon
- \_\_\_\_\_ Pennington
- \_\_\_\_\_ Quinn
- \_\_\_\_\_ Nease
- \_\_\_\_\_ Gandy

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The House Committee on Un-American Activities in its report dated March 29, 1944, cited "Equality" as "a Communist Party enterprise."

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Files for Democracy

In February, 1939, the literature of Files for Democracy, New York City, listed Lillian Hellman as a member of the Advisory Board of that organization. (61-7566-1357)

The House Committee on Un-American Activities in its report dated March 29, 1944, cited Files for Democracy as "a Communist front organization."

Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade

According to the June 11, 1938, issue of the "Daily Worker" Lillian Hellman was a sponsor of a drive of the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade to bring home several hundred wounded Americans from France and Spain. (61-7561-217X6)

A newspaper item appearing in the "New York Times" for October 19, 1938, stated that fourteen American volunteers who had been captured by the Franco forces during the Spanish Civil War had arrived in New York City from Spain. A dinner was given for these individuals on the night of October 18, 1938, at the Hotel Comodore, New York City, and was the occasion for the launching of a drive for \$150,000 to bring back other American volunteers from Spain. The dinner was given by the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. The article stated that Lillian Hellman was among the speakers of the evening. (61-7561-241X46)

The March 22, 1939, issue of the "Daily Worker" stated that Lillian Hellman was one of the sponsors of a campaign to raise \$160,000 for the Disabled Veterans Fund launched by the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. (61-7561-276X6)

The House Committee on Un-American Activities in its report dated March 29, 1944, cited the Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade as follows: "In 1937-38, the Communist Party threw itself wholeheartedly into the campaign for the support of the Spanish Loyalist cause, recruiting men and organizing multifarious so-called relief organizations." Among these was the above Communist-front organization.

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

~~SECRET~~

Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions

~~SECRET~~

An article in the January 20, 1946, issue of the "Daily Worker" stated that "unequivocal support of the struggle being conducted by American workmen and women had been pledged by fifty of the nation's outstanding writers in a statement released by the Literature Division of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions." Lillian Hellman was listed as one of the signers of this statement. (100-28760-44, p. 3)

It was reliably reported on February 10, 1946, that Lillian Hellman, representing the playwright division at a meeting of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions in New York City, advised that the Independent Citizens Committee program could be helped if the playwrights incorporated messages of Democracy in their work. She cited her own play, "The Searching Wind" as an example.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities in its report dated April 25, 1951, cited the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions as "a Communist front."

D/R 6-13-49; 100-28760-

John Reed Club

A former member of the John Reed Club, in New York City in 1933 and 1934, advised that Lillian Hellman was a member of that club.

D/R 4-17-51, State 8-4-51; 100-28760-53, p. 127

The House Committee on Un-American Activities in its report dated March 29, 1944, stated that the John Reed Clubs of the United States were "named after the founder of the American Communist Party."

League of Women Shoppers, Inc.

The July 20, 1938, issue of the "Daily Worker" contained an item which stated that Lillian Hellman was Vice-President of the League of Women Shoppers, Inc. (61-7559-2948X2)

A letterhead of the New York League of Women Shoppers dated July 21, 1939, indicated that Lillian Hellman was one of the sponsors of that organization. (D/R 4-4-47; 100-7053-34 and 37)

The House Committee on Un-American Activities in its report dated March 29, 1944, cited the League of Women Shoppers as "An organization which this committee found to be a Communist controlled front by indisputable documentary evidence obtained from the files of the Communist Party in Philadelphia."

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100-28760-57

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[REDACTED]

100-28760-57p.11 reverse side

~~SECRET~~

Letterheads of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, Incorporated, dated in 1948, 1949, 1950 and 1951, listed Lillian Hellman as one of the Vice-Chairmen of that organization. (S) [redacted] D/R 4-17-51, State 8-4-51; 100-28760-53, p. 8, 10 & 12, Miss D/R, G-2, ONI, OSI 5-13-52; 100-356137

On April 16, 1948, Lillian Hellman was reliably reported to have been chosen a representative of the Theatre Division of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. (D/R 4-17-51; State 8-4-51; [redacted] 100-28760-53, p. 5)

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It was reliably reported on May 2, 1948, that Lillian Hellman was present as Chairman representing the theatre, of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, at a meeting held at Ridgely Hall, Baltimore, Maryland. [redacted]

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[redacted] 6-13-49; 100-28760-44, p. 7

A reliable source advised that Lillian Hellman spoke at a meeting held at Carnegie Hall, New York City, on June 17, 1948, and sponsored by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. According to this source Miss Hellman stated that the "Truman Loyalty Order is legalizing spying on the American people." She also stated that German Fascism used the same arguments that were being used in this country against Communism, and that German Fascists also worked for the same cause, to stop Communism. (S) [redacted] State 8-4-51; D/R 4-17-51; 100-28760-53, pgs. 5 & 6

b1

The October 19, 1948, issue of the "Daily Worker" stated that Lillian Hellman was one of the signers of a statement issued by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions which backed the candidacy of Henry Wallace. (S) [redacted] D/R 4-17-51, State 8-4-51; 100-28760, pg. 9)

b1 (c)

It was stated in the February 21, 1949, issue of the "Daily Worker" that Lillian Hellman was a member of the Program Committee and a sponsor of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace to be held March 25 and 27, 1949, and sponsored by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. A reliable source stated that some persons were critical of the inclusion of Miss Hellman as a founding sponsor of this conference and they advised Harlow Shapley, National Vice-Chairman of the Progressive Citizens of America, that Hellman was a card-carrying Communist and would ultimately embarrass him. (100-28760-53, pg. 11)

The May 1, 1950, issue of the "Daily Worker" stated that Lillian Hellman was one of the speakers at a two-day convention held by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions at the Hotel Capitol in New York City.

~~SECRET~~

The Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities in its report dated April 26, 1950, cited the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions as "a Communist front."

National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights

SEX

According to the April 29, 1940, issue of the "Daily Worker" Lillian Hellman was one of the 36 persons sending an open letter to the United States Senate Immigration Committee condemning the anti-alien Dempsey Bill. The letter was sent by the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights and pointed out that the McCormick rider attached to the Bill could be used against labor and labor organizations. (61-7562-A)

The House Committee on Un-American Activities in its report dated March 29, 1944, cited the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights as "a Communist front."

New Theatre League

In January, 1943, a reliable source advised that Lillian Hellman was active in the New Theatre League, which was affiliated with the International Union of Revolutionary Theatres set up in Moscow, Russia, in 1932.

67D

[REDACTED] 5-4-48, G-2 10-27-47; 100-22760-12

The House Committee on Un-American Activities in its report dated March 29, 1944, cited the New Theatre League as "a Communist front."

Open Letter to American Liberals

According to the February 22, 1937, issue of the "Western Worker," Lillian Hellman was one of the signers of an "Open Letter to American Liberals," which was addressed to persons approached to join the American Committee for the Defense of Leon Trotsky. This letter defended the Soviet Foreign policy of peace and international understanding and also defended the fairness of the trials of 33 persons in Moscow, Russia. (61-7559-1260X)

The House Committee on Un-American Activities in its report dated June 25, 1942, stated regarding the Open Letter to American Liberals, "In March, 1937, a group of well-known Communists and Communist collaborators published an open letter bearing the title given above. The letter was a defense of the Moscow purge trials."

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Egan \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_
- Chief Clerk \_\_\_\_\_

Progressive Committee to Rebuild American Labor Party

In 1944, a leaflet of the Progressive Committee to Rebuild American Labor Party listed Lillian Hellman as a member of the Executive Committee of that organization. (61-7562-1292, p. 1500)

X EI

The House Committee on Un-American Activities in its report dated March 29, 1944, cited the Progressive Committee to Rebuild American Labor Party as "The Communist wing of the American Labor Party."

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Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee

Lillian Hellman was listed in the December 22, 1943, issue of the "New York Times" as one of the signers of a declaration sponsored by the Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee. (61-7582-1298, pg. 1531)

The House Committee on Un-American Activities in its report dated March 29, 1944, cited the Reichstag Fire Trial Anniversary Committee as "a Communist front which was founded in December, 1943, by prominent Communists and Communist sympathizers to honor Georgi Dimitrov, former head of the Communist International."

ACTIVITIES IN ORGANIZATIONS CITED BY THE CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES:

Allied Voters Against Coudert

According to a leaflet captioned "Stars for Democracy, Presented by Allied Voters Against Coudert," Lillian Hellman was listed as a sponsor of this presentation held on October 21, 1942, at Carnegie Hall, New York City. (61-7592-1298, pg. 316)

The 1948 report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities cited the Allied Voters Against Coudert as "a Communist front."

American Round Table on India

The 1944 report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 78th Congress, states on page 1772 that the letterhead of the American Round Table on India lists Lillian Hellman as a member. (61-7582-1298, pg. 1772)

The 1948 report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities cited the American Round Table on India as "A Communist front headed by Robert Norton, a well-known member of the Communist Party."

Hollywood Anti-Nazi League



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During interview by Bu Agents on March, 1949; State \*  
The 1948 report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities described the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League as follows: "Incorporated on June 8, 1936, as the Hollywood League Against Nazi-ism, it became the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League on September 28, 1936. \*The Stalin-Hitler pact brought this front to an abrupt termination of activities in August of 1939. \* \* \* The Hollywood Motion Picture Democratic Committee was the successor."

Hollywood Theatre Alliance

A reliable source advised that Lillian Hellman was a member of the Advisory Board of the Hollywood Theatre Alliance.

The 1949 report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities cited the Hollywood Theatre Alliance as "a Communist front."

Progressive Citizens of America

The December 30, 1946, issue of the "Daily Worker" reflected that the newly organized Progressive Citizens of America had set up a Board of Directors equally divided between former members of the National Citizens Political Action Committee and the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. Lillian Hellman was listed as one of the Vice-Chairmen on this board. (100-28760-44, p. 5)

According to the March 16, 1947, issue of the "Daily Worker" Lillian Hellman appeared as a speaker for the New York State Chapter of the Progressive Citizens of America in an effort to fight final enactment of the Taft-Hartley Labor Bill. (100-28760-44, p. 5)

It was reliably reported that Lillian Hellman was having an auction on December 14, 1947, at her home at 63 East 82nd Street, New York City, for the benefit of the Progressive Citizens of America. (100-28760-53, p. 4)

Lillian Hellman was reliably reported to have been present at a meeting held in 1948 for the purpose of completing the merger of the Progressive Citizens of America into the American Labor Party. (100-28760-53, p. 4)

The House Committee on Un-American Activities in its report dated March 29, 1944, stated concerning the American



as a result of which most of the old Bolsheviks were assassinated. Lillian Hellman was one of the signers of this statement. ~~SECRET~~  
(61-7559-2987)

The "New York Times" for January 21, 1940, carried an item to the effect that Lillian Hellman had stated that aid to Finland during the Russo-Finnish war would imperil peace. The article pointed out that Miss Hellman had opposed the benefit showing of her play, "The Little Foxes," on behalf of Finland on the ground that such action would give a defenseless impetus to the war spirit in this country. Her statement was in reply to an assertion by Tallulah Bankhead in which the star of the play had intimated that Miss Hellman had refused to allow "The Little Foxes" to play a Finnish Relief Benefit because of a pro-Soviet bias. (61-7566-1744x4)

The "Daily Worker" for April 4, 1941, carried a lengthy review of Lillian Hellman's play entitled "Watch on the Rhine." This article stated that Miss Hellman as the writer and Herman Shumlin as the producer, "have given Broadway the first real play based on 'the third alternative' for the revolutionary way out." (Publication files)

The February 20, 1943, issue of the "Daily Worker" announced that Lillian Hellman was one of the sponsors of a dinner to be held at the Hotel Commodore on February 22, 1943, celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Red Army. (100-28760-6, pg.

The June 30, 1943, issue of the "Daily Worker" announced that Lillian Hellman was one of the honorary co-chairmen on the National Reception Committee sponsored by the Committee of Jewish Writers and Artists. This committee was to welcome Solomon Michaels, Soviet director and actor, and Lieutenant Colonel Itzik Feffer, Soviet poet, headed a reception to be held at the Royale Theater, New York City, on September 17, 1943. (100-28760-6, pg. 11)

The New York "Herald Tribune" of March 2, 1945, reported that Lillian Hellman, who was just back from Russia, had stated the day before that, "The Russians are a terrific people. Whether you like or dislike their government is not the point, they are a wonderful people, and I have nothing but the deepest admiration for them." The article reported Hellman as stating that she believed that she was the first foreign civilian to visit a Red fighting front. Hellman indicated that she did not see Stalin as his secretary told her that he "was too busy with the

Poles to see anyone." According to the article, Miss Hellman said, "The trip was paid for entirely by the Russian Government, I believe, because I did not see a bill for anything until I arrived in Turkey on my way home." (100-28760-30, pg. 2)

[REDACTED] State 1-19-49; G-2 10-27-47; 100-28760-21, pg. 5)

[REDACTED] 100-3452 43, pg. 89)

[REDACTED]

In an article entitled "The Twelve at Home" by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, carried in the December 19, 1948, issue of "The Worker," Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker," Flynn stated that "Lillian Hellman recently remarked of Communists, that their morals are too 'puritanical' for her." (100-28760-53, pg. 44)

Lillian Hellman was reported to have given a dinner party in honor of Gerhardt Eisler in 1949 just prior to his departure from the United States for Germany. Miss Hellman was reported to have stated that she and Mrs. Eisler were very close friends.

Frederick Workman, Staff Writer, in an article in the March 20, 1951, issue of the "Washington News" stated that Lillian Hellman, one of its favorite Broadway playwrights, was administered a sad, gentle, but provocative rebuke by the Party because her new play, "The Autumn Garden," "reflects that great sense of fidelity which the middle class, as a whole, tends to react to the world crisis of capitalism." This article quoted the "Daily Worker" as stating "Let us hope that Lillian Hellman's retreat is temporary." (100-138754-A)

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McInerney, 6-25-51; 100-361403-58, pg. 4)

State  
~~SECRET~~

According to an article in the April 5, 1951, issue of the "New York Journal American" the House Committee on Un-American Activities made public a long list of names including more than a score who were well known in the field of entertainment, literature and art, which it identified as sponsors of groups which participated in the so-called Communist Peace Offensive. This Committee claimed that Lillian Hellman belonged to about 31 to 40 Communist organizations. (100-138754-A)

The September 5, 1951, issue of the "Washington News" in an article by Frederick Veltman captioned "Little, Brown and Company Seem Sure You Can Do Business with Stalin," stated that Lillian Hellman "perennial Communist Party front" was one of the 31 Little, Brown and Company authors of recent years tied up with the Communist movement or Communist fronts.

The name Lillian Hellman, Hardscrabble Farm, Pleasantville, New York, was reliably reported to have been included on a list of very important people maintained by the Tass News Agency in 1951, entitled "USSR November 7 invitations."

b7D

McInerney, State 1-3-52; 100-183386-534, pg. 5571

This material contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the espionage laws, Title 18, U.S.C., Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

100-28760-57

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL  
~~SECRET~~

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-28760)

DATE: 6/18/53

FROM : SAC, New York (100-25858)

SUBJECT: LILLIAN FLORENCE HELLMAN was;  
S.M. - C

Card U.T.D.  
7.6.53 etc

It is recommended that a Security Index Card be prepared on the above-captioned individual.

I The Security Index Card on the captioned individual should be changed as follows: (Specify change only)

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ALIASES \_\_\_\_\_

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-30-80 BY SP-5 RSM/jm

NATIVE BORN \_\_\_\_\_ NATURALIZED \_\_\_\_\_ ALIEN \_\_\_\_\_

COMMUNIST \_\_\_\_\_ SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY \_\_\_\_\_ INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE \_\_\_\_\_

MISCELLANEOUS (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

TAB FOR DETCOM \_\_\_\_\_ TAB FOR COMSAB \_\_\_\_\_ RACE \_\_\_\_\_ SEX \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF BIRTH \_\_\_\_\_ PLACE OF BIRTH \_\_\_\_\_

BUSINESS ADDRESS (Show name of employing concern and address) \_\_\_\_\_

NATURE OF INDUSTRY OR BUSINESS (Specify from Vital Facility List) \_\_\_\_\_

RESIDENCE ADDRESS 63 E. 82nd Street, New York, New York

REB:LJR

78 JUL 8 - 1953

100-28760

wf [Signature]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

June 17, 1954

MAILED

JUN 18 1954

NAME CHECK

LILLIAN HELLMAN  
Born: 1905  
New Orleans, Louisiana

Transmitted herewith are reports reflecting the results of a security-type investigation concerning the captioned individual conducted by this Bureau from 1944 through 1951.

(100-28750)

The foregoing information is furnished to you as the result of your request for an FBI file check and is not to be construed as a clearance or a nonclearance of the individual involved. This information is furnished for your use and should not be disseminated outside of your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-30-80 BY sp-6 [signature]

RECORDED-67

100-28750-58

JUN 22 1954

132

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Boardman \_\_\_\_\_
- Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Notes: Information concerning receipt of name check and data disseminated made available to Mr. Nichols prior to transmitting to USIA.

Orig to USIA  
Request received: 5-24-54  
etc

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JUN 29 1954

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (100-28760)

FROM : SAC, New York (100-25858)

SUBJECT: LILLIAN FLORENCE HELLMAN, was  
SM-C

**CONFIDENTIAL**

DATE: 8/30/55

CLASS. & EXT. BY: [unclear]  
REASON - [unclear]  
DATE OF REVIEW: [unclear]

Re SAC letter #55-30, 4/12/52

### SUCCINCT RESUME OF CASE

Security Index card cancelled

All informants noted herein have provided reliable information in the past unless otherwise noted.

Subject was a "member at large" of the Hollywood Section of the CP in 1937. (MARTIN BERKELEY to HCUA, LA, 9/51)

Subject, in 1936-1937, went to Russia and Loyalist Spain, and was under bombardment by Franco Forces. She returned to USA a "Militant Anti-Fascist to champion activity in cause of Loyalist Spain." (Current Biography, 5/41 issue)

Subject was, in June 1938, a sponsor of a drive of friends of ALB to bring wounded Americans from Spain and France. (Bureau memo to NY, 10/20/43, re subject)

Subject attended the 10th National Convention of the CP which took place in June, 1938, NYC. (Bureau memo to NY, 10/20/43, re subject)

Subject was speaker at dinner given by friends of ALB, NYC, 10/18/38, at initial drive meeting sponsored by ALB. (NY "Times", 10/19/38)

Subject was one of sponsors of campaign to raise \$160,000 for Veterans Fund of ALB in 1939. ("Daily Worker," 3/22/39)

Relative to being called a Communist, subject advised in 1941 that "she would like to be a Liberal if she could tell these days exactly what a Liberal is."

Subject admitted to having purchased two ambulances for Loyalist Spain during Spanish Civil War. ("New Yorker," 11/8/41, article by MARGARET CHASE HARRIMAN)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
 AND FIELD OFFICES  
 ADVISED BY ROUTING  
 SLIP (S) OF  
 DATE

New York  
 10/11/55

OCT 1955  
 CONFIDENTIAL

CLASS. & EXT. BY: [unclear]  
 REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
 DATE OF REVIEW: 3-2-82

OCRAJ 15 SS

WDW: Jbl

RECORDED 76

100-28760-59

AUG 31 1955

EX-107

**CONFIDENTIAL**

INT. SEC.

OCT 20 1955

Letter to Director, FBI  
NY 100-25858

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Subject was, in 1939, one of the Vice-Presidents of the League of American Writers. ("Daily Worker," 9/7/39)

Subject was one of 100 initial signers to "Call of 4th Congress of the League of American Writers" to be held in NYC, 6/6-8/41. Problems to be considered included "Keep America Out of War," "Aid to Anti-Fascist Writers Seeking Aid in the United States." ("Daily Worker", 4/5/41.)

American Writers Congress was part of Communist cultural front, which has followed the political deviations of the Soviet Union and the CP since its organization 6 years previously. (NY "World-Telegram," 6/5/41)

Subject, in 1942, donated \$1,000 to Russian War Relief at a dinner in NYC. ("Daily Worker", 12/5/42)

Subject was sponsor of 10th Anniversary of US-Soviet Friendship Congress, to have been held, 11/6,7/43, at Madison Square Garden, NYC. ("Daily Worker", 9/29/43) —

Subject spoke at 10th Anniversary of the Reichstag Fire Trial at Carnegie Hall in 1943 and lauded GEORGE DIMITROFF as noble fighter against Fascism. ("Daily Worker", 1/2/44)

Subject was elected an Executive Board member of NY Council of American-Soviet Friendship at meeting held 10/28/43. Term was to last 2 years. [REDACTED] (c)

Subject took a 3 month visit to Soviet Union, 1944-1945. On interview in London, England, 2/1/45, she branded as "Red-Baiters" "Those who claim that Russia is laying foundation for a third world conflict." (NY "Daily News", 2/2/45)

Subject said above trip was paid for entirely by the Russian Government. (NY "Herald-Tribune", 3/2/45)

61 [REDACTED] (c)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

221

61

Letter to Director, FBI  
NY 100-25858

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

(c)

Subject gave a dinner party to BERNARD KISLER just prior to his departure from the State Dept. (date not noted).

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Subject was repeatedly identified as giving strong support to the CP up to 1945.

Subject was instructed by the Politburo [REDACTED] to initiate several Communist fronts. (LOUIS F. BUDENZ, 6/23/50)

[REDACTED]

Subject, appearing before HCUA, Washington, D.C., in May 21, 1952, refused on grounds of the 5th Amendment to tell Committee if she had been member of CP.

Subject denied in 1952 she was at that time a Communist or that she had been for prior two years (1950-1952). (NY "Herald Tribune", 5/22/52)

Subject has been cited by HCUA in 40 instances of Communist front or activity of varying degree. (NY "Journal American," 5/22/52)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Letter to Director, FBI  
NY 100-25858

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED] //

[REDACTED] 4

[REDACTED] 4

[REDACTED] 4

b7c  
D'

RECOMMENDATION

Delete from SI.

In spite of fact that subject has (1) been identified as within the CP in 1937 to 1945, and (2) has been active in at least 40 EP fronts, and (3) known to have associated with Polish and Soviet officials, and (4) invoked 5th Amendment before HCUA in 1952, it does not appear that subject comes within the purview of criteria of SAC letter #55-30, referenced above.

It is also noted that at time subject invoked 5th Amendment she stated that she was not member of CP at time of hearing (5/52) nor had she been for 2 years previously.

DETCOM

1. Subject is presently tabbed for Detcom.
2. Subject has not been approved for Detcom tabbing under new criteria in SAC letter 55-12,2/10/55, and SI cards have not been received from Bureau bearing stamp "Detcom" in large red letters.
3. Subject recommended for deletion from SI.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : W. A. Branigan *jsb*

DATE: 9-29-55

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

FROM : Edward S. Sanders *W/S*

cc - Branigan  
Sanders

*DIA INFO*  
*REMAINS CLASS*  
*1-13-93*  
*SP-6*  
*CLASS. BY [unclear]*  
*REASON - F [unclear]*  
*DATE OF [unclear]*  
*7-21-83*  
*7-26-88*  
*7-30-60*

SUBJECT: <sup>0</sup>  
LILLIAN HELLMAN  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C  
(Bufile 100-28760)

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) OF  
DATE *8-1-55*

*b1*  
*b3*

1 ENCL. *4*  
ESS:b1b  
(3)

*298*  
OCT 18 1955 RECORDED  
OCT 13 1955

~~SECRET~~

*60*  
*Sub. Copy*

Memo for W. A. Branigan

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

(S)

61-83

[REDACTED]

(S)

[REDACTED]

(S)

[REDACTED]

(S)

[REDACTED]

(S)

[REDACTED]

(S)

ACTION:

It is recommended that the attached material be carefully reviewed to determine whether there is further action to be taken by the Bureau in this matter.

by the Subversive Control Section

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~



b1, b3

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RJL/ka 7-30-80  
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 2  
DATE OF REVIEW 7-30-90

~~SECRET~~

100-28760-60  
ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. L. V. Boardman

DATE: October 10, 1955

FROM : Mr. A. H. Belmont

~~SECRET~~

Security Index card cancelled

cc - Mr. Boardman  
cc - Mr. Belmont  
cc - [REDACTED]  
cc - [REDACTED]

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Malone \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: LILLIAN FLORENCE HELLMAN  
SECURITY MATTER - C  
BUFILE 100-28760

VDH:plc:mmf (5)

By letter dated 8-30-55 the New York Office recommended the deletion of subject's name from the Security Index.

[REDACTED]

Although subject committed an overt act within criteria for retention of subject's name in the Security Index when she refused to answer questions concerning CP membership when testifying before the HCUA in 1952, she is not known to have been a member of a basic revolutionary organization during the past five years or to have been engaged in a leadership capacity in front groups during the past three years.

Enclosure

RECORDED-100-28760-64

~~SECRET~~ OCT 18 1955

3425  
OCT 20 1955

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE

CLASSIFIED BY SP-3 RJD/ML  
REVIEWED BY SP-4 RJD/ML  
DATE OF REVIEW 7-30-80

61

8-1-80 JC

7-30-80

67C

(S)

67C

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

RECOMMENDATION:

~~SECRET~~

If you approve, subject's Security Index card will be canceled in accordance with the recommendation of the New York Office.

*[Handwritten initials/signatures]*

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*[Handwritten marks]*

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### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deleted under exemption(s) (b)(1), (b)(7)(C) with no segregable material available for release to you.

Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) \_\_\_\_\_, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); \_\_\_\_\_ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
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\_\_\_\_\_

For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deleted under exemption(s) (b)(1), (b)(7)(C) with no segregable material available for release to you.

Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) \_\_\_\_\_, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); \_\_\_\_\_ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
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For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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Deleted under exemption(s) (b)(1) with no segregable material available for release to you.

Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) \_\_\_\_\_, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); \_\_\_\_\_ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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- Deleted under exemption(s) (b)(1), (b)(7)(C) with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) \_\_\_\_\_, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); \_\_\_\_\_ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

9/4

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-28760)

DATE: 8/28/56

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-25858)

~~SECRET~~

SUBJECT: LILLIAN FLORENCE HELLMAN  
SM - C, IS - R

Re WFO airtel to Director, 8/13/56.

669

The subject is self-employed as a playwright, resides at 63 E. 82nd St., NYC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE DATE 8-28-80 BY SP-5 [redacted]

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[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

It is to be noted that the subject's file reflects that on 5/21/52, while appearing before the House Committee on UN-American Activities, the subject, on the grounds of the 5th Amendment, refused to tell said committee if she had been a member of the CP.

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

RECORDED-16

- 3 - Bureau (100-28760) RM
- 2 - Washington Field RM
- 1 - New York (100-25858)

100-28760-63

7-30-50

AUG 30 1956

WK: MGRS. & EXT. BY  
(6) REASON - FBI  
DATE OF REVIEW

SP-5 [redacted] 7-30-50

SUBV. CONTROL

b7c

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FBI  
REC'D - TELETYPE

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-57543)

4/21/57

SAC, NEW YORK (100-65568)

b7C  
D

[REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

6689

Re Buairtel to NY, 4/1/57.

LILLIAN HELLMAN, 63 East 82nd St., NYC, was interviewed 4/8/57, and provided the following information:

[REDACTED]

CLASSIFIED BY ROUTING SLIP OF CLASS 5-1-57

1492

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D

[REDACTED]

b1

It is to be noted that HELLMAN appeared to be quite friendly to the interviewing agents and was very courteous.

CLASS. & EXT. BY 7-30-88  
REASON - F.P.C. 17 SP-5 RJH/ML  
DATE OF REVIEW 7-30-90

- 3 - Bureau (100-57543)  
(1 - 100-28760) (LILLIAN HELLMAN)
- 1 - New York (100-25858) (LILLIAN HELLMAN) (12-15)
- 1 - New York (100-65568)

100-28760- ✓

NOT RECORDED  
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JRK:mc 370  
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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April 1, 1957

cc - Nic, Is

**b7C**

Air-Tel

6690

SAC, New York (100-65568) (orig and 1)

**b7C**

100-28760-6

[Redacted]

ReNYairtel 3/27/57. Authority granted for interview of Lillian Hellman. Assign two experienced Agents and handle in accordance with existing instructions for interviews of security subjects.

Hoover

Bufile 100-57453

cc 100-28760 (Lillian Hellman)

FTT:blb  
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-30-80 BY SP-5  
RTH/ma

NOTE:

Lillian Hellman was in contact with [Redacted] during 1947, 1948 and 1951. She is presently self-employed as a playwright and resides in NYC. She has been the subject of a security investigation. She reportedly has been active in communist circles since the 1930's and, according to Louis Budenz, she was considered as a member of the CP. A screenwriter testified before the HCUA that she was present in June, 1937, when the Hollywood section of the CP was formed and thereafter became a member at large of this group. In 1952 she denied being a member of the CP for the preceding 2 years in a hearing before the HCUA but declined to testify regarding membership in past years. She has been connected with many front groups throughout the years. She was removed from the Security Index in October, 1955. In spite of her background, it is believed that she should be interviewed concerning her knowledge of the [Redacted] and their activities.

**b7C**

**b7C**

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Boardman \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mason \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Parsons \_\_\_\_\_
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59 APR 5 1957

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# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. REASE

DATE: 9-8-58

FROM : L. E. SHORT

SUBJECT: LILLIAN HELLMAN, with aliases  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Nease	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
Clayton	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

b7c [Redacted]

Bulky Exhibit File Number: 100-28760-36

We are presently in the process of reviewing all bulky exhibits presently on hand, in order that we may weed out those which will serve no useful purpose by being retained. Inasmuch as a great many of these bulky exhibits pertain to inactive cases and are occupying badly needed space, it is requested that you have the appropriate substantive supervisor review the above-listed bulky exhibit and render a decision as to the retention or disposition of the material contained therein. A notation as to the decision rendered should be placed on this memorandum, and it should be returned to the Filing Unit of the Records Branch, Room 1113, Identification Building. This memorandum will be filed in the case file.

b7c [Redacted]

RECOMMENDATION:

That the above-listed bulky exhibit be reviewed and a decision rendered as to the retention or disposition of the material contained therein.

b7c [Redacted] *make distinction*

JFW:gbh

*Done 9/10/58*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-30-80 BY SP-5 [Signature]

100-28760 -  
RECORDED  
SEP 18 1958

57 SEP 10 1958

b7c [Redacted]

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Hon. J. Edgar Hoover: -  
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Dear Mr. Hoover: -

Please send me information  
on Communist activities, if any,  
you would have on Lillian Hellman,  
author of book "Toys in the Attic",  
also "The Three Foxes".

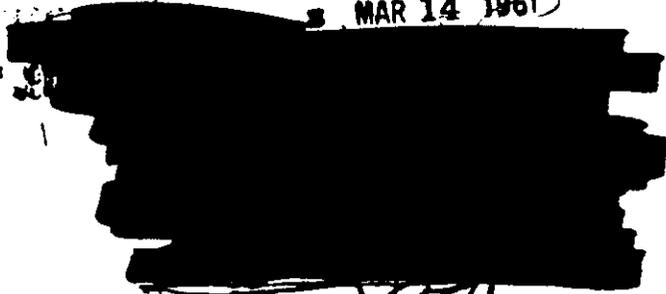
Thanking you  
Sincerely,

REC-68 100-28760-64

EX 100

MAR 14 1961

b7c



Ack.  
3-7-61  
JFF/pw

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-30-80 BY sp-5 RJK/ve

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b7c  
1 - [REDACTED]

REC-60  
100-25760-64

March 7, 1961

~~SECRET~~

DO1 XE

b7c

7-30-88

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RSL/lyl  
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 23  
DATE OF REVIEW 7-30-98

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF DATE

[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

I have received your letter postmarked February 25, 1961, and the interest which prompted your communicating with me is appreciated.

While I would like to be of assistance, the jurisdiction and responsibilities of the FBI, strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government, do not extend to furnishing evaluations or comments concerning the character or integrity of any individual, publication or organization. I am, therefore, precluded from commenting on the individual you mentioned.

I am sure you will understand the necessity for this policy and will not infer that we do or do not have in our files the information you desire.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

MAILED 8  
MAR - 7 1961  
COMM-FBI

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Bufiles contain no identifiable derogatory information concerning correspondent. Correspondent previously wrote to the Bureau in September, 1960, and the reply to her furnished literature concerning the subject of communism. Correspondent requests the Bureau to send her information on the communist activities of Lillian Hellman.

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Parsons \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Evans \_\_\_\_\_
- Malone \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Ingram \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE ON YELLOW, CONTINUED, PAGE TWO

~~SECRET~~

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT   
JFF:pw (3)

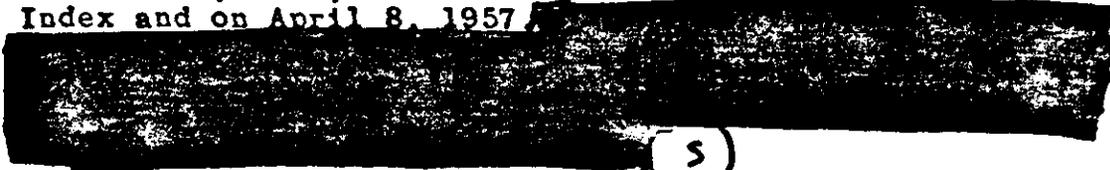
Handwritten signatures and initials

Mrs. W. Cecil Sisson

~~SECRET~~

NOTE ON YELLOW, CONTINUED

Lillian Hellman is presently self-employed as a playwright and resides in New York City. She was the subject of an active security investigation and according to Louis Budenz was considered a member of the Communist Party. In 1952 Lillian Hellman denied being a member of the Communist Party for the preceding two years when testifying before a hearing of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. She has been connected with many front groups throughout the years. In October, 1955, she was removed from the Security Index and on April 8, 1957

61  (S)

Since literature was forwarded to correspondent in September, 1960, none is being furnished at this time.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

J  
64

0-17 NY relet  
w/ls. 7/16/63  
Y.H.H.

May 29, 1963

For Information Only

FBI Liaison:

Re:

Lillian Hellman  
Born June 20, 1905, New Orleans,  
Louisiana

Residence:

63 East 82nd Street  
New York 28, New York

FBI File No.:

100-28760  
Washington Field Office: 100-17145

Passport No.:

D367795 issued May 10, 1963, at  
New York

01-NY-7/8/63 SUB 7/2/63  
DTP LTR w/ls 127

Travel Plans:

Port of Departure:

New York

Date of Departure:

May 13, 1963

Means of Transportation:

Ship and Air

Proposed Length of Stay:

3-4 weeks

Countries to be Visited:

Europe

Purpose of Trip:

Business

100-28760-2

NOT RECORDED

PASSPORT OFFICE

PT/L - Robert D. Johnson

13 JUN 11 1963

2 copy to New York  
by routing slip to  
 info  action  
date 6/17/63  
by [redacted]

67C

53 JUN 11 1963

5-1-63  
67C [redacted]  
83 17/63

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-28760)

DATE: 7/9/63

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-25858) (-C-)

*6-15 NY state  
9/1/63 H.H./cc*

SUBJECT: LILLIAN HELLMAN AKA  
SM-C  
(OO:NY)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*7-31-80*

*OK  
7/17*

CLASS. & EXT. BY *SP-5 [redacted]* SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR  
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 ~~2-10~~ DISSEMINATION.  
DATE OF REVIEW *7-9-83*

Re State Department letter to Bureau dated 5/29/63.

Enclosed are the original and five copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning subject's trip to Europe in May, 1963.

A pretext interview was conducted by SA [redacted] on 7/3/63 with [redacted]

[redacted] Pretext utilized was that of [redacted]. At this time, it was determined that subject was still in Europe and her return date was not known.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF DATE

*b7C  
b7E*

*b1*

*6-1 NY 9/12/63  
get up 8 by 9/20/63  
249*

This letterhead memorandum is classified confidential because it contains information furnished by a source, who if revealed could reasonably be expected to impair the future effectiveness thereof and such impairment could have a detrimental effect upon the national defense interest of the country.

Inasmuch as subject's travel abroad has been verified and since her return date is not known this case is being closed and placed on a 45 day tickler at which time it will be reopened and subject's return to United States verified.

REC-39

*100-28760-65*

2 - Bureau (100-28760) (ENCLS. 6) (RM)  
1 - New York (100-25858)

ENCLOSURE

JUL 12 1963

RGL:poo  
(3) Copy to *State, CIA*  
by routing slip for

54 JUL 18

info  action  
date *7/18/63*  
by *T.D.H. [redacted]*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBV. CONT. 402



**CONFIDENTIAL**  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
New York, New York  
July 9, 1963

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Bureau File 100-28760  
New York File 100-25858

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Lillian Hellman  
Security Matter - C

All sources mentioned below have furnished reliable information in the past.

Records of United States Passport Office, Department of State, Washington, D.C., reflect as of May 29, 1963, that Lillian Hellman, born June 20, 1905, New Orleans, Louisiana, and residing at 63 East 82nd Street, New York City, was issued passport number D367795 on May 10, 1963. Hellman indicated that she planned to leave New York City on May 13, 1963 for a proposed four week trip to Europe. The purpose of the trip was indicated as business.

61 (c) [redacted] that Lillian Hellman had been active in the Communist Party from 1937 to 1945 and she was known to the source to be a concealed Communist Party member as late as 1945.

61 [redacted]

(c)  
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.

GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

DESTROYED  
65 OCT 29 1973

**CONFIDENTIAL**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

7-31-80  
SP-5 RJA/ma  
1.2  
7-9-83  
DATE OF REVIEW  
PARA 2 (INFO FROM STATE)  
ATTORNS UNCLAS PER STAT  
6-9-81  
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF [redacted] 8-1-80 JC  
65

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Lillian Hellman

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A characterization of Freedomways appears in the Appendix Section attached hereto.

By means of a suitable pretext conducted by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on July 3, 1963 it was determined that Lillian Hellman left the United States around the middle of May, 1963 and her return date was not known.

The following is a description of Lillian Hellman:

Race:	White
Sex:	Female
Date of Birth:	June 20, 1905
Place of Birth:	New Orleans, Louisiana
Residence:	63 East 82nd Street New York City.
Height:	5 feet 3 inches
Weight:	105 pounds
Build:	Slight
Hair:	Dark blonde, sometimes reddish.
Eyes:	Greenish-grey
Occupation:	Playwright

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Lillian Hellman

1.

APPENDIX ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.

The records of the Secretary of State, New York State Department of State, Albany, New York, reflect that the certificate of incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Inc., was filed on March 2, 1961.

The Spring, 1962, issue of "Freedomways" is self-described as "a Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Inc., 799 Broadway, New York City.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, U.S.A. (CPUSA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the original plan called for the publication to be openly Marxist, but that it was later decided it would not be avowedly a Marxist publication. Editorials are in the hands of a mixed group of Marxists and non-Marxists. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, another source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CPUSA by JAMES JACKSON, a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 3 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Form No. 10  
52 Edition  
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-28760) DATE: 9/30/63

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-25858) (-C-)

SUBJECT: LILLIAN HELLMAN, AKA  
SM-C  
(OO:NY)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ReNYlet and letterhead memorandum dated 7/9/63.

Enclosed are the original and five copies of letterhead memorandum concerning subject's return from her trip to Europe.

A pretext telephone call was made by SA [redacted] on 9/30/63.

[redacted] Pretext utilized was that of [redacted] advised subject had recently returned from her European trip.

This letterhead memorandum is classified Confidential because it contains information furnished by a source, who if revealed, could reasonably be expected to impair the future effectiveness thereof and such impairment could be injurious to the national defense.

Inasmuch as subject's return has been verified, no further investigation is being conducted at this time and this case is being closed.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR  
ADD. DISSEMINATION.

EX 104

REC-45 35/64 23-28760-66

- 2 - Bureau (ENCLS. 6)
- 1 - New York

ENCLOSURE

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 [redacted]  
FFASON - FORM 11. 9-30-83

7-594 [redacted] OCT 1 1963

RGL:poc  
(3)

AGENCY  
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State. C. DATE OF REVIEW

57 OCT 8 1963

SUB CONTROL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) OF [redacted]  
DATE: 9-30-63

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In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
New York, New York  
September 30, 1963

Bu 100-28760  
NY 100-25858

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S)  
DATE 8-1-80

Re: Lillian Hellman  
Security Matter - C

Reference is made to memorandum dated July 9, 1963.

All sources mentioned have furnished reliable information  
in the past.

**b1** [redacted] that Lillian Hellman  
had been active in the Communist Party from 1937 to 1945 and  
she was known to the source to be a concealed Communist Party  
member as late as 1945.

**b1** [redacted]

A characterization of Freedomways appears in  
the Appendix Section attached hereto.

By means of a suitable pretext conducted by a  
Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on  
September 30, 1963, it was determined that Lillian Hellman  
had recently returned from her European trip.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RJH/jur  
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 9-30-83

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S)  
DATE 8-1-80

This document contains neither  
recommendations nor conclusions  
of the FBI. It is the property  
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agency; it and its contents are  
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your agency.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Lillian Hellman

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The following is a description of Lillian Hellman:

Race:	White
Sex:	Female
Date of Birth:	June 20, 1905
Place of Birth:	New Orleans, Louisiana
Residence:	63 East 82nd Street New York City
Height:	5 feet 3 inches
Weight:	105 pounds
Build:	Slight
Hair:	Dark blonde, sometimes reddish.
Eyes:	Greenish-grey
Occupation:	Playwright

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Re: Lillian Hellman

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APPENDIX

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The records of the Secretary of State, New York State Department of State, Albany, New York, show that the certificate of incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, was filed on March 2, 1961.

The Spring, 1963, issue of "Freedomways" is self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City.

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On May 25, 1961, another source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CPUSA by JAMES JACKSON, a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

- 3 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

June 4, 1965

9

**LILLIAN HELLMAN**

Lillian Hellman was the subject of a security-type investigation and, according to Louis Budenz, was considered a member of the Communist Party. Hellman was reported active in Communist Party activities during the late 1930s and continued to be a strong supporter of the Party until 1945. In May, 1952, she testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities that she was not a member at that time, but refused to answer questions relating to her Party activities prior to two years previously on the grounds her answers might be "self-incriminating." Hellman was active in a number of communist front organizations. (100-28760-57)

The files of the FBI Identification Division contain no arrest record identifiable with the above-captioned individual.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-31-88 BY SP-5 RJA/ma

100-28760-  
NOT RECORDED  
167 JUN 9 1965

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

FCS:sas  
(10)

60 JUN 9 1965

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

JUN 2 - 1966

IN REPLY REFER TO:

FBI LIAISON:

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

RE:

Lillian Hellman

BORN: June 20, 1905

PLACE: New Orleans, Louisiana

RESIDENCE:

63 East 82 Street  
New York City, New York  
100-28760 -

BUREAU FILE NUMBER:

100-17145

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

PASSPORT NUMBER:

D357795 issued May 10, 1963; renewed  
May, 1966 at New York

ATTORNEY:

SI-NY-7122466

LWM w/BIS 7/25/66

164

TRAVEL PLANS

PORT OF DEPARTURE:

New York

DATE OF DEPARTURE:

June 1 - June 15, 1966

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION:

Air

PROPOSED LENGTH OF STAY:

Three to four weeks

COUNTRIES TO BE VISITED:

England, France, USSR and possibly Spain and  
Denmark

PURPOSE OF TRIP:

Journalism: Preparation for book

7-10-66  
D-1 H-1  
WA

NOT RECORDED

PASSPORT OFFICE

16 JUN 9 1966

PT/L - ROBERT D. JOHNSON



67C

2 copies to New York  
by routing slip for

info  action

date 6/8/66

by [Signature] FSS

JUN 10 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-28760)

DATE: JUL 26 1966

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-25858)(P)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: LILLIAN HELLMAN aka  
SM-C  
(OO: NEW YORK)

9-27-66 (2)  
0-1 NY 4/27/66  
LHM W/A'S  
10/7/66  
337

ReBureau routing slip, dated June 8, 1966, enclosing information concerning travel plans of the subject.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 6 copies of an LHM, showing the proposed travel plans and information indicating that no travel has taken place.

By a separate communication Boston has been requested to determine the subject's travel status.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE

[REDACTED]

b1

The pretexts mentioned in the LHM were conducted by SA [REDACTED] and, in order of their appearance, consisted of (1) a personal inquiry to the telephone answering service which answers HELLMAN's NYC Number RH 4-4328, and (2) [REDACTED] and inquiry to an unidentified woman [REDACTED] at 63 East 82nd Street, New York City. This latter inquiry was [REDACTED]

b7c

b7E

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
- 1 - New York

EX-113  
CLASS. & EXT. REC-16  
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4  
DATE OF REVIEW 7-20-85  
7-31-80  
SP-6 ADDITIONAL  
100-28760-67

WAS:lcc  
(3)

JUL 25 1966

Copies to Att. Legate, London, Paris  
by routing slip for  
 info  action  
date 7/28/66  
by ERS/mat

SUBV. CONTROL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



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NY 100-25858

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This LHM is classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" because it contains information obtained from a source, who, if revealed, could be expected to impair the future effectiveness thereof and such impairment could have an adverse effect on the national defense of the country.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
New York, New York

July 20, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Bufile 100-28760  
NYfile 100-25858

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
7-31-80  
SP-5 RJA/MC  
DATE OF REVIEW 7-20-80  
PARA 1 (INT FROM STATE)  
REMAINS UNCLASS PUR STATE  
LIST FOR DATED 3-18-81  
RJA/MC

Lillian Hellman  
Security Matter - C

Records of the United States Passport Office, United States Department of State, Washington, D.C., show that as of June 2, 1966, Lillian Hellman, born June 20, 1905, at New Orleans, Louisiana, and residing at 63 East 82nd Street, New York, New York, was issued Passport Number D357795, on May 10, 1963, and renewed it in May of 1966. At the time she renewed her passport, she indicated her future travel plans as consisting of a three to four weeks tour of England, France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), and possibly Spain and Denmark. She indicated she would leave the Port of New York between June 1, 1966, and June 15, 1966, via air, and the purpose of her trip was for the publication of a book on journalism.

By means of a pretext conducted by a Special Agent (SA) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), it was determined that Lillian Hellman would be spending the summer at Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, and could be reached there through telephone number 617 693-1263.

Another pretext, conducted by an SA of the FBI determined that Lillian Hellman, on June 23, 1966, was at Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, and it was not known when she would be returning to New York City, or if her plans include any travel during the summer months.

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  
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YOUR AGENCY.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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downgrading and  
declassification

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55 OCT 29 1973.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
100-28760-67  
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Lillian Hellman

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(c) [redacted] that Lillian Hellman had been active in the Communist Party (CP) from 1937 to 1945, and she was known to the source to be a concealed CP member as late as 1945.

[redacted] (c)

A characterization of "Freedomways" appears in the appendix attached hereto.

The following is a description of Lillian Hellman:

Sex	Female
Race	White
Date of Birth	June 20, 1905
Place of Birth	New Orleans, Louisiana
Residence	63 East 82nd Street New York City
Height	five feet three inches
Weight	105 pounds
Build	Slight
Hair	Dark brown, sometimes reddish
Eyes	Greenish-gray
Occupation	Playwright

All sources mentioned above have provided reliable information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Lillian Hellman

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1. APPENDIX

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.

The records of the New York Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the certificate of incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Inc., was filed on March 2, 1961.

The Winter, 1965 issue of "Freedomways" is self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Inc., 799 Broadway, New York City. This issue lists JOHN HENRIK CLARKE as Associate Editor, ESTHER JACKSON as Managing Editor, and JOHN L. DEVINE as Art Editor of the publication.

A confidential source made available information on July 1, 1964, reflecting that JOHN HENRIK CLARKE attended the first and founding meeting of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS) which was held on December 19, 1963, and continued on January 10, 1964.

This source also made available information on August 14, 1964, reflecting that CLARKE is an "associate" of AIMS.

The Winter, 1963 issue of "Freedomways", Page 44, states that ESTHER JACKSON became one of the leaders of the Southern Negro Youth Congress (SNYC) which existed from 1937 to 1949.

The SNYC has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

According to a confidential source, ESTHER JACKSON is the wife of JAMES JACKSON, whom the source identified on October 14, 1964, as being a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA).

On January 30, 1961, SYLVIA M. BRENNER DEVINE, 415 South 50th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, advised that her former husband, JACK DEVINE, mentioned on December 17, 1960, that he was still in the CP and that the CP is his whole life.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Lillian Hellman

2.

APPENDIX

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On July 24, 1963, a confidential source described JOHN DEVINE as a CP member.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the original plan called for the publication to be openly Marxist, but that it was later decided it would not be avowedly a Marxist publication. Editorials are in the hands of a mixed group of Marxists and non-Marxists. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro Movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, a source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CP, USA, by JAMES JACKSON.

-4\*-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MAY 1962 EDITION  
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6  
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT  
**Memorandum**

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10/12

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TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-28760) DATE: 10/6/66

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-25858) (P)

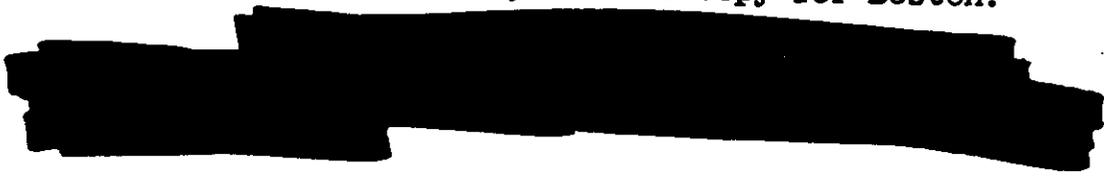
SUBJECT: LILLIAN HELLMAN aka  
SM-C  
(OO:NY)

10/15/66 (2)  
Wk

ReNYlet to Director, 7/20/66; NYlet to Boston, 7/8/66.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six copies of LHM setting forth the subject's return to her residence in NYC, and one copy for Boston.

REC'D



An information copy is included for Boston who has been requested to provide the results of their investigation in a form suitable for dissemination.

This case will be closed administratively in the NYO upon receipt of information from Boston, indicating their lead has been covered.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-31-80 BY SP-5 RJA/92

Encl  
CC TO: LUSLA  
REQ. REC'D 1-22-74  
JAN 31 1974  
ANS. BY: PF/LL  
Lillian Hellman

ENCLOSURE

REC 40 100-28760-68

LK 100

OCT 7 1966

- 2-Bureau (Encls. 6) (RM)
- 1-Boston (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
- 1-New York

WHS:jal  
(4)

Copy to CIA, Legats, London, Paris

by routing slip for  
 info  action  
etc. 10/17/66  
G.R.S./mol



OCT 18 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

October 6, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. Bufile 100-28760

NYfile 100-25858

Lillian Hellman  
Security Matter - C

Reference is made to Federal Bureau of Investigation  
(FBI) memorandum dated July 20, 1966.

On September 22, 1966, a source, who is in a position  
to furnish reliable information, advised that Lillian  
Hellman was presently living at her residence at 63 East  
82nd Street, New York, New York. The source thought that  
Hellman had spent the Summer at Martha's Vineyard, Massachu-  
setts, and was not aware of any foreign travel on her  
part.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-31-80 BY SP-5 RCH/ML

THIS INFORMATION IS NEITHER  
RECOMMENDED 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.

100-28760-68

56 OCT 23 1966

FBI - NEW YORK

SAC, NEW YORK (100-25858)

10/12/66

SAC, BOSTON (100-21777) (RUC)

LILLIAN FLORENCE HELLMAN, AKA.  
SM-C  
(OO: NY)

ReBslet to New York, 9/19/66.

Assistant Postmaster WALTER STONE, Vineyard Haven, Martha's Vineyard Island, Massachusetts, on 10/12/66, advised that subject left a forward address card on 9/21/66 indicating she was returning to her New York address, 23 E. 82nd Street, New York, New York.

WFC:lc  
(3)

RM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-31-80 BY SP 6 JAW/m

SEARCHED  
SERIALIZED  
INDEXED

*Robert J. ...*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

*Handwritten initials and "FROM" label*

TO : SAC, Boston (Your file \_\_\_\_\_) DATE: 10-25-66

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-28760-65)  Post in file and destroy 0-1 (For SOG use only)

Room No. 805 (P&D)

SUBJECT: LILLIAN HELLMAN  
SM-C  
(NEW YORK ORIGIN)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-31-90 BY SP-5 RSK/ma

- 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.
- RUC letter submitted by Boston to New York dated 10/12/66, copy of which is attached hereto.

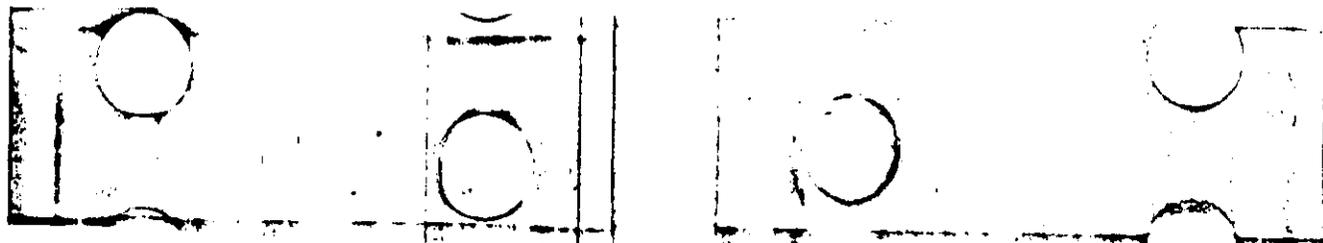
- 2. DATE  airtel  letterhead memo  submitted  report  letter  90-day progress letter  will be submitted
- Reporting employee \_\_\_\_\_ *file*

3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted \_\_\_\_\_ 100-21777

4. Status of  Appeal  Inquiry  Investigation  Prosecution

5. Submit  airtel  letterhead memo  report  letter  90-day progress letter by \_\_\_\_\_ (Date) *S. WA*

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file.)



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-28760)

FROM : *JWZ*  
SAC, NEW YORK (100-25858) (C)

SUBJECT: *M*  
LILLIAN HELLMAN aka  
SM - C  
(OO:NY)

DATE: 10/26/66

ReNYlet to Director, 10/6/66.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six copies of an LHM setting forth investigation at Martha's Vineyard Island, Massachusetts.

The source mentioned in the LHM is Assistant Postmaster WALTER STONE, Vineyard Haven, Martha's Vineyard Island, Massachusetts.

*Incl*

CC TO: USA  
REQ. REC'D 1-22-70  
JAN 31 1974  
ANS. PE/ak  
BY: *[Signature]*

*Re Lillian Hellman*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-31-80 BY *SP-5*

*[Handwritten initials]*

EX-103

100-28760-69

REC-3

10 OCT 31 1966

*end*  
Copy to *Cia - London*  
by routing slip for *Paris*  
 info  action  
date *11-4-66*  
by *ERS/jam*

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Encls. 6) (RM)  
1 - New York

WHS:djm *36*  
(3)

SUBV. CONTROL



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

October 26, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. Bufile 100-28760  
NYfile 100-25858

Lillian Hellman  
Security Matter - C

Reference is made to Federal Bureau of Investigation memorandum dated October 6, 1966.

A source, who is in a position to furnish reliable information, advised on September 13, 1966, that Lillian Hellman had been at her summer home, off Main Street, Vineyard Haven, Martha's Vineyard Island, Massachusetts, all summer. On October 12, 1966, this source advised that on September 21, 1966, Lillian Hellman indicated she was returning to her New York residence, 63 East 82nd Street, New York, New York.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-31-80 BY sp-5 Rth/jm

65 OCT 29 1973

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS  
RECOMMENDATIONS AND  
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.

100-28760-69

FBI

b7c 1 - [redacted]  
1 - [redacted]  
1 - [redacted]

SAC, New York (100-25858)

5/19/67

Director, FBI (100-28760)

REMAINS UNCLASSIFIED  
PER CIA LETTER DATED 1-13-80  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7-31-80 BY SP-5 RLB/ML

LILLIAN HELLMAN  
SM - C

pt

Bureau Informant 200, a most sensitive and reliable source, advised that  
Lillian Hellman of  
(individual or organization)  
63 East 82nd Street, New York, New York was  
(address)  
in contact with Miss Raya Orlova,  
(individual or organization, address)  
Moscow, USSR,  
during March, 1967  
(month, year)

The foregoing and the following INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM BUREAU  
INFORMANT 200 IS NOT TO BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THE BUREAU AND  
SHOULD NOT BE SET OUT IN ANY INVESTIGATIVE REPORT. INFORMATION  
FROM THIS INFORMANT SHOULD BE UTILIZED FOR LEAD PURPOSES ONLY AND  
ANY STATEMENT CONCERNING THE COVERAGE IN EFFECT IN THIS INSTANCE  
MUST BE AVOIDED. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD THE SUBJECT OR ANY  
UNAUTHORIZED PERSON BECOME AWARE THAT WE HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF THE  
ABOVE-MENTIONED CONTACT.

MAILED 12  
MAY 18 1967  
COMM-FBI

According to the informant, Hellman indicated that as a result of her  
invitation from "The Writer's Union" she planned to leave New York  
about 4/20-25/67, spend about ten days in London, Paris, or Budapest  
and arrive in Russia about 5/5/67 or 5/7/67. The subject also said  
she was not certain she would be able to stay the full three weeks  
of the invitation.

The subject also mentioned that one Olga was probably  
then in Moscow. The only additional data provided regarding Olga  
concerned her close relationship with one Robert Lovell.

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Wick \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

ebb (6)

REC-66  
MAY 18

100-28760-71

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

11 MAY 19 1967

51 MAY 23 1967

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

JTB  
W  
YK

Letter to SAC, New York  
RE: LILLIAN HELLMAN  
100-28760

New York verify the subject's travel and handle in accordance with Manual of Instructions, Section 87D, pages 33-34, as it relates to travel abroad by subjects of security investigations.

NOTE:

Hellman is subject of a prior investigation in that she was active in the Communist Party from 1937-45. Above data was extracted from Hunter Report No. 8872, Item 67C15AV.

UNIT STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-28760)

DATE: 6/6/67

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-25858) (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

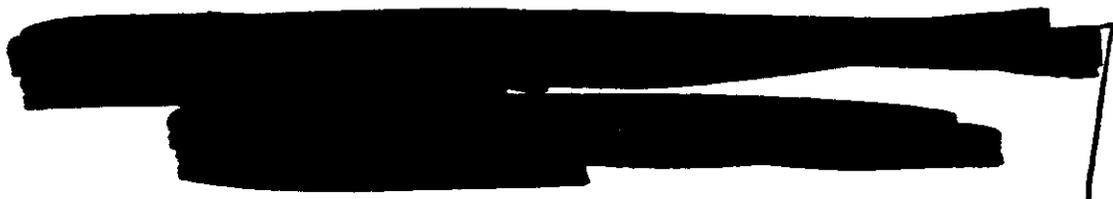
7-31-80  
SP 5  
4.2  
6-6-82

SUBJECT: LILLIAN HELLMAN aka  
SM-C  
(OO: NEW YORK)

CLASS. & EXT. REASON - FCIM 11.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW

ReBulet to NY, dated 5/19/67.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six copies of a LHM, showing that the subject recently returned from a trip to the Soviet Union.



61  
(C)

The LHM is classified "Confidential" to protect the identity of the sources, the disclosure of which could be expected to impair their future effectiveness and thus be detrimental to the national defense interests of the US.

Copy to end CIA State  
by routing slip for London Paris  
 info  action  
date 6-14-67  
by ERS/...

Photo C Encl  
CC TO: USIA  
REQ REC'D 1-22-74  
JAN 31 1974  
ANS: PR/dk  
BY: PR/dk

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE

~~COPIES DESTROYED~~  
65 OCT 29 1973

ENCLOSURE

REC-12 100-28760 71

- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 6) (RM)
- 1 - New York

WHS:vem  
(3)

EX 100

18 JUN 9 1967

51 JUN 16 1967

CONTROL

CONFIDENTIAL



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

New York, New York  
June 6, 1967

Bufile 100-28760  
NY file 100-25858

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 [signature]  
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 6-6-87

Lillian Hellman  
Security Matter

Miss Hellman resides at 63 East 82nd Street,  
New York, New York, and is a playwright.

Attached to this memorandum is a copy of an  
article appearing on Page 11 in the "New York Times" issue  
of May 31, 1967. This article indicates the subject  
returned from the Soviet Union, where she spent two and  
a half weeks, having left there on May 22, 1967. The  
article also mentions that her last trip to the Soviet  
Union was in October (1966). The article further  
describes her comments concerning the freedom of literary  
expression in the Soviet Union.

61 (c) [redacted] Regarding some of Miss Hellman's activities,  
[redacted] that Lillian Hellman  
had been active in the Communist Party (CP) from 1937  
to 1945, and she was known to the source to be a concealed  
CP member as late as 1945.

61 [redacted]

A characterization of "Freedomways"  
appears in the Appendix attached  
hereto.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) OF  
DATE 7-1-80

CONFIDENTIAL

Group 1

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

COPIES DESTROYED  
65 OCT 29 1973

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.

100-28760-71

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Lillian Hellman

Hellman: The following is a description of Lillian Hellman:

Sex:	Female
Race:	White
Date of Birth:	June 20, 1905
Place of Birth:	New Orleans, Louisiana
Residence:	63 East 82nd Street, New York, New York
Height:	5'3"
Weight:	105 pounds
Build:	Slight
Hair:	Dark brown, sometimes reddish
Eyes:	Greenish-gray
Occupation:	Playwright

All sources mentioned above have provided reliable information in the past.

Lillian Hellman

New York Times Issue  
dated May 31, 1967,  
Page 11.

## Lillian Hellman Says She Found Ferment Among Soviet Writers

**Author Reports a Determined  
Drive for Greater Freedom  
of Literary Expression**

By MARTIN ARNOLD

Lillian Hellman, the playwright, has returned from the Soviet Union convinced that Soviet intellectuals are "determined to make the fight for their own freedom to write as they wish to write."

"I have a very strong feeling that it's a large movement, not only among the younger generation, but also among the middle-aged and the elderly," she said in an interview earlier this week. "This certainly wasn't the case 20 years ago."

Miss Hellman was in the Soviet Union doing research for a book she is writing. While there she attended on May 22 the opening session of the fourth national congress of the Union of Writers.

The theme for the congress, the first in eight years, was that Soviet writers had a duty as defenders of Communism to "free mankind from the dirt and filth" of Western society. Writers were urged to aim for high artistic standards as long as they coincided with the ideals of the party.

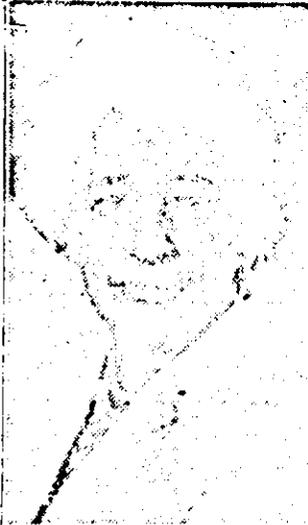
### Could Not Refuse

Miss Hellman said she did not want to go to the conference because too many Soviet writers had been punished for their views, but that since she was in the country, she felt she could not refuse.

"The idea that bureaucrats have authority to do anything with writing is enough to give everybody the horrors any place in the world," she said. "It's certainly something to be fought any place in the world."

Miss Hellman spent two and a half weeks in the Soviet Union, leaving on May 22, the day the conference opened. She last visited the Soviet Union in October to do research on her book but "probably because of my own laziness and bad research, half the people I wanted to find I couldn't."

"They very kindly asked me to come back, as their guest, picking the beginning of May."



Editta Sherman  
Lillian Hellman reported  
on Soviet intellectuals.

she said. "I knew nothing about the conference and was hesitant about this particular one when I learned about it. I would have chosen another time to go."

Miss Hellman was in the Soviet Union during World War II in 1944-45. She was revisiting the Soviet Union, she said to look up some of the people she met during the war. Her book will be a collection of some old pieces and some new ones. Only a small amount of the book will be devoted to her Russian experience.

### 'Very Strong Move'

She said that in her own meetings with Soviet intellectuals she found that "there is no question but that at present there is a very strong move to get away from censorship."

She said that none of the intellectuals were against the Government, but that they merely were fighting for the freedom to criticize it.

"The Russian intellectuals are the best educated intellectuals I've ever met," she said. "They all speak two or three languages and they've read everybody. They'd ask me about some obscure American novelist who I never heard of and then they'd produce his book and would know all about it."

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Lillian Hellman

APPENDIX

1.

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.

The records of the New York State Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the Certificate of Incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Inc., was filed on March 2, 1961.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, U.S.A. (CPUSA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro Movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, a second source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CPUSA by JAMES JACKSON.

The Second Quarter, 1966, issue of "Freedomways," self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City, lists the following as its editorial staff:

JOHN HENRIK CLARKE, Associate Editor  
ESTHER JACKSON, Managing Editor  
J. H. O'DELL, Associate Managing Editor  
JOHN L. DEVINE, Art Editor

A third source made available information on July 1, 1964, indicating that JOHN HENRIK CLARKE attended the first and founding meeting of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS) which was held on December 19, 1963, and continued on January 10, 1964.

This source also made available information on August 14, 1964, indicating that CLARKE is an "Associate" of AIMS.

On March 16, 1966, a fourth source advised that JAMES JACKSON, accompanied by his wife, ESTHER JACKSON, was scheduled to depart on March 25, 1966, from the United States en route to Moscow to attend the 23rd Congress of the CP of the Soviet Union. This source described JAMES JACKSON

Lillian Hellman

APPENDIX (CONT'D)

2.

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC. (CONT'D)

as a member of the National Committee, CPUSA.

This source advised in July, 1962, that as of that period, O'DELL was considered by the CPUSA, as being a member of its National Committee.

On January 30, 1961, SYLVIA M. BRENNER DEVINE, 415 South 50th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, advised that her former husband, JACK DEVINE, mentioned on December 17, 1960, that he was still in the CP and that the CP is his whole life.

On July 24, 1963, a fifth source described JOHN DEVINE as a CP member.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

May 26, 1969

FBI LIAISON:

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

RE:

Lillian HELLMAN

BORN: June 20, 1905

PLACE: New Orleans, Louisiana

RESIDENCE:

63 East 82nd Street  
New York City, New York 12066

BUREAU FILE NUMBER:

100-28760

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

100-17145

PASSPORT NUMBER:

K787759 issued May 21,  
1969 at Boston

ATTORNEY:

TRAVEL PLANS

PORT OF DEPARTURE:

Unknown

DATE OF DEPARTURE:

June 10-15

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION:

Air

PROPOSED LENGTH OF STAY:

1 month to three

COUNTRIES TO BE VISITED:

England, Italy, France - possibly  
others

PURPOSE OF TRIP:

Publishing of book

100-28760-

NOT RECORDED

15 JUN 5 1969

PASSPORT OFFICE  
Robert D. Johnson

*QNY  
6-10-69 enzo  
Japan  
253*

54 JUN 9 - 1969

*S. K.*

# F.B.I. HEAD SCORED BY RAMSEY CLARK

## Hoover Held Ideological—Justice Committee Formed

By FRANCIS X. CLINES

Former United States Attorney General Ramsey Clark charged yesterday that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had failed to maintain itself as a "disenthralled seeker of truth" and had become intolerant of diversity within its own ranks.

"The F.B.I., for reasons I find unfortunate, became ideological sometime back and this put a scale over its eyes," Mr. Clark said. "It had an end before it and sought facts to fit that end."

The criticism was made by Mr. Clark in response to questions at a news conference at the Overseas Press Club that was held to announce the formation of the Committee for Public Justice, an organization of prominent private citizens concerned that the nation has entered what was called a "period of political repression."

A wide range of protests, many directed at the Nixon Administration, was offered by Mr. Clark and other members of the new group. But questioning focused on Mr. Clark's views on the F.B.I. because of a statement by J. Edgar Hoover, the F.B.I. director, that Mr. Clark had been a "jellyfish" and the worst Attorney General he had ever worked under.

"He's entitled to his opinion," Mr. Clark replied. "He never said it while I was there."

Mr. Hoover criticized Mr. Clark in an interview published yesterday in The Washington Post. The F.B.I. chief was reported as responding to a criticism in Mr. Clark's new book "Crime in America," that Mr. Hoover led the F.B.I. astray with a "self-centered concern for his own reputation."

At yesterday's news conference, Mr. Clark said that "major contributions" had been made by Mr. Hoover, such as showing that "a big bureaucracy can be effective."

Since boyhood, he continued, he had admired F.B.I. agents as "some of the best men I know" (But, he added, the agency currently suffered "two great shortcomings"—a lack of objectivity in pursuing facts, and an intolerance of internal criticism.

"Mr. Hoover has never been very tolerant of criticism," the former Attorney General declared, asserting that the director had an "ideology of a different time," and that new leadership was needed.

### Pursuit of Reds 'Wasteful'

The Federal agency's pursuit of the Communist party was a "terribly wasteful use of very valuable resources," Mr. Clark asserted. He asked why the F.B.I. found it "so difficult to begin civil rights investigations" and inquiries into "unlawful police conduct."

He dismissed as "absurd" Mr. Hoover's description of the Black Panthers as the most dangerous group in America. "The F.B.I. outnumbered the Black Panthers seven to one," Mr. Clark declared. "And if they can't handle it, they should have stayed in bed."

There was no immediate comment from either Mr. Hoover or the F.B.I.

Before answering questions, Mr. Clark denounced the District of Columbia crime-control bill as based on the theory that "force, violence, stealth and cunning can protect America."

Other members of the committee for Public Justice, led by the chairman, Roger W. Wilkins, warned of an "alarming pattern" in American life.

"The President, the Vice President and the Attorney General have helped to create a political climate," the committee contended in a statement, "in which Congress has drastically prejudiced constitutional rights and in which police and other officials have been arbitrary in the execution of their responsibilities. At the same time, many judges have condoned or failed to alleviate these excesses."

Mr. Wilkins, an executive of the Ford Foundation, said that the committee would speak out from time to time on specific issues after these had been researched by law-school students under the guidance of Luis Sanjurjo, a lawyer who is the committee's executive director.

The alleged abuses cited in the committee statement included preventive detention, "no-knock" police authority, "the failure of the Administration to grant the constitutional rights of black children to desegregated education in the South," wiretapping, a Federal "blacklist" of scientists, "anti-riot" statutes that infringe free speech, the "unleashing" of National Guard troops and policemen on campuses, "police repression" of the Panthers and others, and "intimidation" of the mass media.

In addition to Mr. Clark and Mr. Wilkins, the committee's executive council includes Blair Clark, journalist; Dr. Robert Coles, psychiatrist; Norman Dorsen, general counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union; Lillian Hellman, writer; Burke Marshall, former assistant United States Attorney General; Robert B. Silvers, editor of the New York Review of Books; Telford Taylor of the Columbia University Law School; Jerome Weisner, scientist, and Harold Willens, businessman and national co-chairman of the Business Executives Move for Vietnam Peace.

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*ack - Jones to Bishop  
11/19/70 JCF:mob*

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Date NOV 18 1970

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 11/18/70

FROM : M. A. Jones

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 [redacted]  
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 11-18-90

SUBJECT: LILLIAN HELLMAN

The 11/18/70, issue of the "Washington Post," in an article entitled "Clark Scores FBI Over 'Ideology,' Lack of Diversity," noted that playwright Lillian Hellman was the principal organizer of the Committee for Public Justice, an organization described as being formed to counter what it deems repressive tendencies in America, and to which former Attorney General Ramsey Clark belongs. In response to the Director's request, our files were reviewed on Hellman and they reveal the following information concerning her.

Our files reveal numerous references on Hellman who was born on 6/20/05, at New Orleans, Louisiana, and who is the subject of a closed security-type investigation initiated by us in 1943. She was carried as a key figure from 1943 to 1947 and was maintained on the Security Index until October, 1955. Our investigation developed information indicating that Hellman was active in the Communist Party (CP) movement during the late 1930s and continued to be a strong supporter of the Party until 1945. In May, 1952, she testified before the House Committee on Internal Security (HCIS) that she was not a Party member at that time, but refused to answer questions relating to her Party activities prior to two years previously on the grounds that her answers might be "self-incriminating

Hellman was active in 18 organizations cited pursuant to Executive Order 10450, 15 organizations cited by the HCIS, and 6 organizations cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities. Such organizations included the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, and the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions.



ENCLOSURE

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Bishop

- 1 - Mr. Brennan
- 1 - M. A. Jones

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CRIME RESEARCH

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M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo  
RE: LILLIAN HELLMAN

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Our files further reveal that Hellman visited the Soviet Union in May, 1967, where she allegedly was doing research for a book she was writing. Upon her return to the United States, she was quoted as having stated that, "Soviet intellectuals are determined to make a fight for their own freedom to write as they wish to write." She was further quoted as having stated that, "Russian intellectuals are the best educated intellectuals I've ever met." During a press interview in May, 1967, she indicated that she was revisiting Russia to "look up some of the people she met there during the war." *qu*

More recently, information coming to our attention reveals Hellman's support of New Left and antiwar groups. According to information received in April, 1970, she was one of the speakers at the Second Annual National Conference of the Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars, described as a New Left-type group made up of students and instructors which is against the war in Vietnam and supports the government of Communist China.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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# Clark Scores FBI Over 'Ideology,' Lack of Diversity

A-1  
 By Karl E. Meyer  
 Washington Post Staff Writer

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, whom J. Edgar Hoover described as a "jellyfish" and a "softie," responded today with some criticism of his own about the FBI director.

Under Hoover, Clark said, the FBI has become "ideological" and has lacked internal diversity. Moreover, he told newsmen, Hoover erred in calling the Black Panthers the most dangerous group in America.

"That is patently absurd," Clark asserted. "I said it at the time and I'm still convinced of it. The FBI outnumbers the Black Panthers seven to one, and if they can't handle it, they should have stayed in bed."

Clark's remarks came during and after a press conference called here to announce the creation of a Committee for Public Justice to counter what it deems repressive tendencies in America.

Clark was asked to comment on Hoover's description of him as a "jellyfish" in an interview published in Tuesday's Washington Post. "He's entitled to his opinion," Clark replied. "He never said it while I was there."

In the interview, Hoover said that Clark, who was President Johnson's chief law enforcement official, was the worst attorney general that the FBI chief had worked under in 45 years. Hoover's criticism was prompted by a book just published by Clark, "Crime in America," which asserts that the FBI director's "self-centered concern for his own reputation" has hampered the bureau's crime-fighting.

Queried in Washington on Clark's comments, an FBI spokesman said, "Mr. Hoover has no comment to make as he does not desire to in any way advance the sale of his (Clark's) book."

Clark broadened his attack today, saying that while Hoover had made "some valuable contributions" by showing that a big agency can be effective, these were offset by "two grave shortcomings."

"If an investigator has to be anything, he has to be a disenthralled observer, a hard, hard pursuer of facts," Clark continued. "He cannot be ideological. For reasons that are unfortunate, in my judgment, the FBI became ideological some time back. This has put scales over its eyes."

The other failure, he maintained, was the lack of diversity within the Bureau. Clark said there was an "intolerance of different viewpoints," and that the last man who dared question Hoover "has been gone for some time."

Clark said that the pursuit of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. "is an illustration of the terribly wasteful use of resources" growing out of the FBI director's belief in "the ideology of a different time."

Clark wondered "why it's so difficult for him (Hoover) to begin civil rights investigations" and said there was a question how good the FBI was in investigating "unlawful police conduct."

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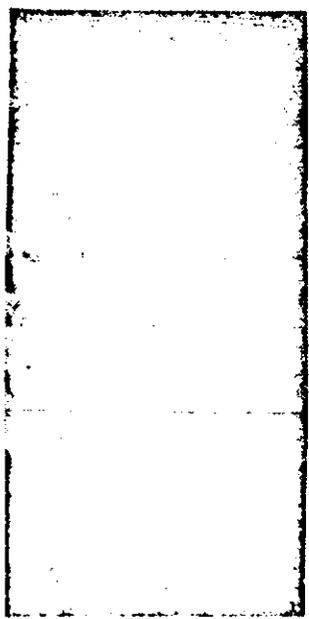
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Clark is a member of the executive council of the new committee, which plans to investigate and publicize what it regards as political repression. Other council members include former assistant U.S. Attorney Generals Roger Wilkins and Bourke Marshall, and onetime Nuremberg war crimes prosecutor Telford Taylor.

Playwright Lillian Hellman, the principal organizer of the group, also spoke at today's news conference. She said she felt impelled to do something last spring because "some of us thought we heard the voice of Joe McCarthy coming from the grave."



**Clark Hits Back**

Ramsey Clark, answering J. Edgar Hoover, says the FBI has become "ideological" and lacks diversity.

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 11/19/70

FROM : M. A. Jones

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*[Handwritten signatures and initials over routing slip]*

SUBJECT: MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC JUSTICE

In an article entitled "FBI Head Scored By Ramsey Clark" appearing in the 11/18/70, issue of "The New York Times," it was reported that captioned Committee was a newly formed organization of prominent private citizens who were concerned that the Nation has entered what was called a "period of political repression." In addition to Ramsey Clark, the article listed the following individuals as members of this Committee: Blair Clark, Dr. Robert Coles, Norman Dorsen, Lillian Hellman, Burke Marshall, Robert B. Silvers, Telford Taylor, Jerome Weisner, Roger W. Wilkins, and Harold Willens.

In response to the Director's request, there are attached memoranda on these 10 individuals. Briefly, these memoranda reflect the following:

BLAIR CLARK, born 8/22/17, East Hampton, New York, is Associate Publisher of "The New York Post." He has not been subject of investigation by us, but files reveal he has been described as "liberal and independent."

DR. ROBERT COLES was born in 1929 and is presently Research Psychiatrist at Harvard University Health Service. He has not been investigated by us, but files reveal he was active as an Advisor to the Council of Federated Organizations in connection with its Mississippi Summer Project in 1964.

NORMAN DORSEN, general counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union, has not been investigated by us, but files reveal he has supported the work of the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, a cited organization. He prepared a brief submitted before the U. S. Supreme Court requesting it to review the conviction of Robert Soblen, convicted in 1961 of conspiracy to commit espionage. Dorsen was one of a number of law professors who attacked the Department's claim that the Government may wiretap and bug domestic organizations considered subversive without court supervision. In March, 1970, he participated in a TV debate with Abbott Hoffman, Jerry Ruben, and Rennie Davis.

Enclosures

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- 1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enc.
- 1 - Mr. Brennan - Enc.
- 1 - Mr. Rosen - Enc.
- 1 - Mr. Bishop - Enc.
- 1 - Mr. Gale - Enc.
- 1 - M. A. Jones - Enc.

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M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo

RE: MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC JUSTICE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LILLIAN HELLMAN was born on 6/20/05, at New Orleans, Louisiana, is a noted playwright and the subject of a closed security-type investigation initiated by us in 1943. The results of a file check on her were furnished the Director in my memorandum to you dated 11/18/70, a copy of which is attached.

BURKE MARSHALL was born 10/1/22, Plainfield, New Jersey, and was subject of favorable applicant-type investigation by us in 1961, following which he was appointed Assistant Attorney General of Civil Rights Division, resigning in early 1965. We had frequent contact with him and he was not considered a friend of the FBI. In 1964 he made false allegations to White House that we leaked information on Martin Luther King's background to the press. Regarding this the Director noted "Marshall is a liar," and he was subsequently set straight on his allegation.

ROBERT B. SILVERS, born 12/31/29, Mineola, New York, was formerly with Harper's magazine. He is described as the Editor of "The New York Review of Books," which in 1964 reportedly used individuals with "leftist tendencies" to review books dealing with security matters and the U. S. Government. Allegations that this publication was directed or controlled by the CP were not substantiated. Silvers, who visited Cuba in late 1968, was one of Board of Directors of "Center for Cuban Studies," New York City, the subject of a current Registration Act-Cuba investigation.

TELFORD TAYLOR, born 2/24/08, Schenectady, New York, was Chief Prosecutor of the Nuremberg trials and is presently Professor of Law, Columbia University Law School. He was subject of favorable applicant-type investigation in 1939 and subject of Hatch Act investigation in 1942. Admitted membership in National Lawyers Guild in 1942 and during 1949-51 was member of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace which cooperated with Soviet Government. He associated with members of CP and fellow travelers and has indicated sympathy for Soviet Union. He has represented many CP members in court and before Congressional Committees and has been consulted by attorneys for many other communists.

DR. JEROME BERT WEISER, <sup>N (WEISNER)</sup> internationally known scientist, born 5/30/15, Detroit, Michigan, has been affiliated with MIT since 1946, and is a consultant at large to the President's Science Advisory Committee. He was subject of several applicant-type investigations during 1947-67, and subject of Special Inquiry for White House in July, 1970. Although investigations were generally favorable, he admitted past membership in the American Association of Scientific Workers, a communist front organization and allegedly indicated sympathy for communists in the mid 1940s. Several of his associates at MIT were publicly identified as having been affiliated with the CP. He attended the Second Pugwash Conference in Quebec, Canada in 1968, sponsored by Cyrus Eaton and more recently has been outspoken in opposition to an antiballistic missile system for the U. S.

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M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo  
RE: MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC JUSTICE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ROGER W. WILKINS, nephew of Roy Wilkins of NAACP, was born on 3/25/32, at Kansas City, Missouri, and has not been investigated by us. In 1966-67, in his capacity as Director, Community Relations Service, exchanged friendly correspondence with Mr. Hoover.

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HAROLD WILLENS, a "millionaire" businessman from Santa Monica, California, was active as the National Cochairman of the Business Executives Move for Vietnam Peace (BEMVP) since its founding in August, 1967. It organized protest against United States involvement in Vietnam among the business community, and later Willens was associated with Businessmen's Educational Fund which rallied financial support in opposition to Vietnam war. Willens reportedly was born in USSR and his father was alleged to be a communist labor organizer during 1930s and early 1940s. In 1944, Willens was among individuals appealing for executive clemency for Morris U. Schappes, Communist Party member convicted of perjury. Willens may be identical with person by same name born 4/26/14, in Russia. No investigation conducted concerning Willens or Vietnam protest organizations with which he has been affiliated.

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With the exception [REDACTED] no arrest records were located identifiable with these individuals.

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RECOMMENDATION:

For Director's information.

JCF [Signature]

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FILE DESCRIPTION

BUREAU FILE

SUBJECT LILLIAN HELLMAN

FILE NO. 100-28760

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# Hollywood Does Right By 'The Little Foxes'

THE LITTLE FOXES, a Samuel Goldwyn production. Written by Lillian Hellman, directed by William Wyler; photographed by Gregg Toland. Distributed by RKO Radio Pictures. At the Radio City Music Hall.

By Milton Meltzer

Transferred to the screen Lillian Hellman's drama of "The Little Foxes" is an extraordinary social shocker. Movies are uncompromisingly honest and direct as this has not been made in Hollywood every day. Or every year. For the deep importance of what it has to say and the intensely effective way it says it it can stand in the same company with "The Grapes of Wrath."

Take it any way you will there is precious little to which it can easily be compared. How often has Hollywood dared tell even some of the truth about rich people, about how they make their money? About the rottenness, to be direct, that eats its way into the core of capitalists' lives?

Or look at it from this angle. Where are the movies to counter-balance the lies of a "Gone With the Wind," a "Virginia," a "Maryland,"—all of them crude or subtle masks expensively designed to conceal the diseased face of a dying Southern aristocracy. Or place "The Little Foxes" next to the gentle fibes at the affectionately-termed "lousy rich" of "Philadelphia Story."

## No 'Uncle Toms' In Film

And see, too, how the many Negro characters in "Little Foxes" are drawn, and match them with whining travesties like Stepin Fetchit's skes or caricatured Aunt Jemimas like Hattie McDaniel's.

All this is imbedded in the rock-bottom story of two brothers and a sister whose common lust for money kills everything decent in themselves and those around them. "Take us the foxes," says the Old Testament, "the little foxes, that spoiled the vines, for our vines have tender leaves."

With that for her text, Miss Hellman focuses upon the Hubbard family in the South at the turn of the century. Leg and Ben Hubbard were small storekeepers alert for their big

chance and when they had pinched together enough they bought and married their way into ownership of a crumbling cotton plantation. A small-scale success, when the movie opens they are negotiating with a Northern textile manufacturer for partnership in his factory, to be removed from Massachusetts where wages are \$8, to this Southern town where ignorant farmhands can be hired for \$3. Besides cheap labor they can offer the Northerner free water power, had by bribery of the State Governor.

To complete the deal the brothers need an equal investment from their sister Regina, who can get it only from her seriously sick husband. These three Hubbards are a family group unmatched on the screen for their ruthless grasping. To get more money they will lie and cheat and steal. They will make thieves of their sons, broken-spirited drunkards of their wives, and bargains of their daughters. And when it comes to that point, they will murder. The inevitable development of the key situation reveals every one of these acts. To attain their end, brothers and sister commit almost every offense against human decency. And when they have gotten what they want, for the time, there is nothing left of them but a mind and a hand outstretched for more.

## Drama of Real Life

Concentrated in almost every line of dialogue and bit of movement upon exposing the horror of this kind of

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movie. But why are the Hubbards life, "The Little Foxes" is like a series of dum-dum bullets tearing the sensitivity of its audience. If it is melodramatic, so is much of real life. What it can be criticized for is that it never makes quite clear just why people act this way. These are the facts of human behavior; this is the record, says the so hungry for money?

The movie does not limit itself to the Hubbards, but it is not in the others that you find the answer. There is Regina's husband who made his pile as a banker but whose sickness gives him a chance to sicken of the dollar too. "You'll wreck this town and this country your way," he tells his wife, and his refusal to help her push low-paid factory workers down deeper sends him to his grave.

And there is his and Regina's daughter, soft and obedient at the beginning, ripe for the same kind of life until a young newspaperman who has returned from the North "talking of peoples' rights and decency" helps her escape from the family trap.

Around the house there are the Negro servants of a temper and intelligence Hollywood has almost never been willing to recognize as common to the Negro people. "The rich have got mighty well off cheatin' the poor and the colored folks," says Regina's woman servant. And she says it in front of half the family.

#### **Imaginative Film Treatment**

These are the positive characters,

freshly seen and handled and so welcome to the screen, but against the towering infamy of the Hubbards their ineffectual goodness seems dwarfed almost to insignificance. And it is in the relations of these two opposing groups that the movie is weak. Both come upon the scene already good or bad, and the end finds them only more so. The conflict is not between these, but among the Hubbards. It leaves the way open for people to take the Hubbards as did the critics of the original play, as proof of "the age-old truth that some people, regardless of their position in the social scale, their race or creed, or of their place anywhere in the world, at any period, are born plain greedy and that's that." They're terrible because it's in their nature. If "The Little Foxes" had been able to show more directly the necessity, under a competitive economic system, for the dog-eat-dog of people out to make hood by this same society's standards, it would have reached even greater stature.

But it is hard to complain about so rare an achievement. For the imaginative execution of this film, for their evident care and sincerity and vital purpose, Miss Hellman, of course, director William Wyler; cameraman, Gregg Toland and the entire cast deserves the best audiences can give them. Bette Davis is starred in the lead role of Regina, but the quality of her work is equalled down to the least of the players. "The Little Foxes" is a picture worthy of great audiences.

# On Broadway

By RALPH WARNER

## "The Searching Wind" Lillian Hellman's

A CRITIC can always tell when a Lillian Hellman play is in town. He meets strangers on the street, receives telephone calls, letters asking: "What did you think of it?" Or—"Did you mean what you said in your review?"

This is healthy stuff—it means that Miss Hellman writes dramas which make people think, talk, argue. "The Searching Wind" is that sort of theatre piece—not as new as this morning's newspaper, but valuable in understanding this morning's newspaper. For it concerns an American diplomat who saw the war coming at first hand; who knew what the appeasers were up to—but did nothing about it.

First, to my friends who ask: "What do you think of it?" I want to say—it's the second vital American play of this season, sharing with "Decision" honors for timeliness. It attacks fascism at its core in terms which are understandable to the broad audience which attends Miss Hellman's works.

As I have pointed out in other columns, this has been a parlous season from a qualitative point of view. If, for example, our theatre had been enriched by fine topical plays of the war and the peace to come by other authors, one might judge "The Searching Wind" as somewhat less than might have been expected from Miss Hellman.

"The Searching Wind" is strongest when it recalls the steps by which war came, the support democracy gave to its mortal enemy, fascism; the unwavering anti-fascist position taken by the Soviet Union, and the manner in which Chamberlain and Daladier yielded to Hitler at Munich. Miss Hellman has directly linked our fate of today, the deaths and wounds of our soldier sons and brothers, to the perfidy of Munich. This is a strutting thought for the millions who still do not realize this simple link between, let us say, the pre-war isolationists and our own immersion in the blood bath.

But—Miss Hellman has not gone quite far enough. She has not made plain that many Americans worked and are still working to perpetuate the policies of appeasement, which are cloaked variously under the names of isolationism, defeatism, pacifist support for a negotiated peace, nationalism, or what you will—all, whether consciously or not, objective support for fascism. This Miss Hellman does not do.

I am not sure why she omitted this last link between yesterday and today. Perhaps she did not wish to stuff her audience too full. Perhaps she did not choose to go beyond the limits of comprehension of the average member of her audience.

At one point in "The Searching Wind," she puts this frantic query into the mouth of a character: "Where are those who can read the events of today, who can tell not three months from today, but knows now the meaning of today's happenings?"

Where, oh, where? I tell ~~the~~ rising in my orchestra chair and shouting ~~Broder~~ did. Harry ~~Benne~~ did. Bob Minor did. Bill Foster did. Joe

Starobin did. . . . Dimitroff, Marty. Pasoparis. Pleck, Ercoli, Kuusinen, Litvinov, Stalin did . . . many others did.

Perhaps it would have been inconvenient even to have suggested this historic fact. But, save for a scene in which one of the characters perceives Mussolini's intent as long ago as 1922, none of Miss Hellman's fictional personalities rises above confusion except, of course, the Nazi diplomat on the day before Munich in 1938. It is not true that everyone was confused about the progression of fascism—Mr. Roosevelt called for quarantining the aggressors in 1938. "The Searching Wind" would have been a better play if note had been made of this historic division of opinion regarding policy, strategy and tactics in the approaching global war.

Where "The Searching Wind" is weakest, oddly enough, is on the technical side. A love story parallels the political story—the diplomat's love life is muddled. He rejects the somewhat progressive young teacher, marries a wealthy woman who unwittingly plays around with fascists, and is forever haunted by his own personal confusion in his relations with his wife. Obviously he is somewhat less than master of his personal destiny. This inner conflict is not well explained. Even less clear is the relationship between the two women—there is an unhealthy implication in their early friendship and later hatred for each other.

Then, in the character of Moses Taney, the Wilsonian liberal who abandons his newspaper in the face of grim realities, Miss Hellman has not done herself justice. That fine actor, Dudley Digges, plays this role—as Dudley Digges. It's the same old stop-gap character, good for chuckles, but not a serious study of, let us say, a Ralph Pulitzer or an Oswald Garrison Villard. For these weak-kneed liberals usually did more than turn their backs—I'd be unfair to Mr. Pulitzer if I did not point out that his ~~St. Louis Post-Dispatch~~ has kept in the ring, but the Villards, Cowleys, Kirchweys beat about the bush, landing in the incoherence of anti-Communism, doing their bit to still the cries of those who were shedding their blood in Spain against the fascists as early as 1936.

Finally, on the technical side, Miss Hellman commits the unforgivable crime of the double flashback. Flashbacks from 1944 to 1922 are bad enough; in six scenes Miss Hellman goes from '44 to '23 to '44 to '33 to '38 to '44. Fundamental to a solid work of art is unity—the flashback may be a frame, but when it cuts across a play as in "The Searching Wind," it breeds confusion.

In other words, "The Searching Wind" is imperfect as an example of playwriting. It is not a great play. But it is one of the two significant plays of this season. The public has taken it to its heart—proof that the public wants more and more plays about the war. Miss Hellman still stands in the forefront of our shattered, dramatic phalanx. She is in there fighting, perhaps not with full courage, but better than almost anyone else at this time.

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E. Warner  
Apr. 28, 1944

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POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

# OPEN LETTER FROM LILLIAN HELLMAN...

## TO THE VOTERS OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Dear Neighbors:

I have been approached by a group of sincere men and women in my home county of Westchester. They asked me to work with them in the formation of a committee to back the re-election of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. My answer was "Yes"—wholeheartedly and without qualification.

Among those who approached me are successful businessmen, professionals... artists and writers like myself, housewives, farmers, office and factory workers... all our neighbors. All are utterly sincere in their conviction that President Roosevelt should stay on the job to win the war, and with his wealth of experience, to secure for us an era of peace and industrial plenty. They told me that many individual voters in Westchester County—in both parties—feel the same way but have had no organized means of expressing their convictions up to now.

I agreed to serve on the **ROOSEVELT COMMITTEE OF WESTCHESTER**. I want to urge you to do the same. This election is the most crucial in our lifetime. Let us not return to the days of closed banks, business failures, home foreclosures and mass unemployment.

Won't you please fill out the attached blank and return it to me quickly.

ROOSEVELT COMMITTEE  
OF WESTCHESTER

*Lillian Hellman*

CLIP AND MAIL TO:

ROOSEVELT COMMITTEE OF WESTCHESTER  
175 MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

Dear Miss Hellman:

I am interested in your committee and would like further details of its program.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

Make checks payable to Roosevelt Committee of Westchester.

**You can't VOTE unless you REGISTER!**

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Jones \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Misc. \_\_\_\_\_

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page 12 of the  
New York Times for

OCT. 2, 1944

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# Lillian Hellman, After USSR Trip, Hits Soviet-Baiters

LONDON, Feb. 1 (UP). — Lillian Hellman, American playwright, today branded as "red-baiters", those who claim the Soviet Union is laying the foundation for a third world conflict, and said these people were "willing to risk involving the world in another war just to air their foolish, irresponsible notions."

Miss Hellman, who has just arrived here after a three months visit to the Soviet Union, said the Soviet soldiers want to finish the war as soon as possible, return home and repair their country and "get on with the pursuits of peace."

"Anything you have read about the devastation of Russia is only a half truth," she said. "Nobody else knows what devastation means. Nobody else knows what work or privation mean until you see the Russian sacrifices."

Miss Hellman traveled to the Soviet Union via the Northern route, through Alaska and Siberia, and returned via Baku, Teheran and Cairo. She said she heard a great deal of anti-Soviet talk in the Near East.

The author of *The Searching Wind* and *Watch on the Rhine* visited Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and the front line as far west as Prag, Warsaw's suburb, only 10 days before the current Soviet drive began. She said Russian soldiers at the front knew more about America, its army and civilian life, than the average American knows about the Soviet Union. They are familiar with the GI bill of rights and anxious to compare it with their own rights and privileges, she said. Civilians, she said, including some in isolated Siberian villages, are familiar with American books, plays, movies and politics.

"They knew more about our relations with Argentina than I did," she commented.

The Russian people expect a complete victory, she said, and "nothing will bring them to a rousing celebration but the end of the war."

78 FEB 26 1945

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DAILY WORKER

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## RUSSIA ACCLAIMED BY MISS HELLMAN

Home, She Says Soviet Will Deal With Fascism—Hopes We Do the Same in U. S.

Lillian Hellman, playwright, yesterday brought back this comment from the Red Army front: "We'll take care of fascism on the European Continent, and hope that you'll take care of it on the American."

The first civilian foreigner to visit the Red Army front, Miss Hellman returned Tuesday after four months in Russia as guest of the Soviet Government. At the Russian front she held two "discussions" with high-ranking Red Army men. Asked "What will the United States do about Argentina?" Miss Hellman countered, "What will Russia do about Franco?" In reply, the Soviet soldier declared Russians will handle fascism in Europe and hoped Americans will do likewise on this continent.

Reporting on her second visit to Russia (the first was in 1937) at a press conference in her new home, 63 East Eighty-second Street, Miss Hellman declared Russians are a "polite, Puritan, romantic, terrific" people about whom too little is known, too much misunderstood.

### Failed to See Stalin

Miss Hellman failed to see Stalin, but his secretary sent her his message: "very sorry. . . but too busy with the Poles." However, Miss Hellman spent the week before Warsaw fell in the secret headquarters of Gen. Gregory K. Zhukoff. St. Basil's Cathedral was opened for her in Moscow. Everywhere, Soviets proudly showed her "American-made goods," from trucks, jeeps and planes, to sheets and sweaters in hospitals. Vodka toasts were always to the great American Army, the great American people and to Mr. Roosevelt. "Russians hoped the American and British Armies would meet them in Berlin—there was no word of who would get there first," the playwright related.

Flying to Moscow in a Russian plane, from Fairbanks through Siberia, Miss Hellman made the trip in fourteen days late last September. On the final, most difficult lap of the flight, a Russian woman served as co-pilot. Miss Hellman returned by way of Cairo to England, where she spent a month. She will go back next fall or winter to write a film for the British Ministry of Information. Meanwhile she is writing the screen version of her play, "The Searching Wind."

Last night, her earlier drama, "Watch on the Rhine," opened in Moscow. The motion picture, "The North Star," for which she wrote the original script, also has been released in Russia. Both screen and stage showings of her play "The Little Foxes" are pending here.

### Limits Political Remarks

As guest of VOX, the Soviet Union's office of cultural relations with foreign nations, and specifically as a playwright declining the role of "expert" on Russia, Miss Hellman limited her political remarks.

"I wouldn't want to see Communism here," she said. "We're never going to have it. It is no problem with us. I see no signs of it here."

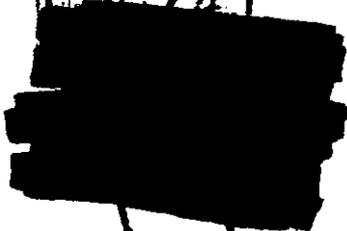
The Crimean Charter issued at Yalta Miss Hellman hailed as "wonderful" and "exciting." She found the Red Army "too well disciplined" for individual reprisals against Germany, but was impressed by the Russians' resolution for "complete and absolute punishment" of German war criminals.

"Artists are treated like kings in Russia in the respect and remuneration accorded them," Miss Hellman said. She considers contemporary Soviet music "better," but literature "worse," than American.

Although Leningrad "had a dead city quality," its destruction was "not half as bad as that in London," Miss Hellman said.

Speaking little Russian, Miss Hellman read voraciously during her visit, even Dickens. She "completely forgot" about an interview she was to have with Field Marshal Gen. Friedrich von Paulus, commander of the German Sixth Army who was captured at Stalingrad.

- Mr. Tolson .....
- Mr. E. A. Tamm .....
- Mr. Clegg .....
- Mr. Coffey .....
- Mr. Glavin .....
- Mr. Ladd .....
- Mr. Nichols .....
- Mr. Rosen .....
- Mr. Tracy .....
- Mr. Carson .....
- Mr. Egan .....
- Mr. Hendon .....
- Mr. Pennington .....
- Mr. Quinn Tamm .....
- Mr. Nease .....



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This is a clipping from page 5 of the New York Times for

March 2, 1945

Clipped at the Seat of Government.

58 APR 3 1945

# FAIR ENOUGH

By WESTBROOK PEGLER

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.

COLLIER'S WEEKLY recently ran a story by Ella Winter and then one by Lillian Hellman, both of whom had spent a little time in Russia and, according to a rather nice habit of magazines, gave the girls each a bit of sendoff by way of introduction to the clientele.

Of Miss Winter, the blurb said she was born in Australia and educated in England and got her introduction to politics as a member of the parliamentary committee of the British Labor party. It added that she was once associated with Felix Frankfurter, one of the most aggressive influences in the remodeling of our form of government under the New Deal, having served as his secretary at the Paris peace conference.

It was news to me that old Weenie had been mixed up in that historic steak-fry and I have been wondering how he managed to horn in and you could have bowled me over with a flick of an ostrich fan when I read that he and the Winter number had been together that long ago.

This information explains a lot to me or, I might better say, confirms some opinions of mine about the pushful little master mind from Vienna by way of Harvard.

The ad for Hellman called her "America's brilliant playwright" and said her "enlightening story reveals what the war has done to formerly flourishing areas" in Russia.

I READ both pieces and found them nothing special as writing and noted that Winter's story, which was more political than Hellman's, followed the familiar line which earned them both numerous citations in the records of the late Dies committee which, you may remember, investigated not only Nazis and Fascists in our midst but Communists as well and therefore caught the devil from the holes and also from the yellows who are Communists without the courage to admit as much.

The New York Herald-Tribune ran a piece on Hellman on her return from her outing in which she was quoted as having said that the Russian government paid for her trip, a practice that some of our papers used to frown upon in relation to the major league baseball writers on the ground that it placed them under obligations to their hosts.

However, Hellman has been such a cosy friend of the Communists for so long, including the time when this peace-loving non-aggressive ally of ours was gallantly defending herself against the unprovoked aggression of mighty Finland and using Nazi officers to show them tricks, that nobody will suspect her of singing for her supper. She would have sung the same tune anyway because it is her favorite time.

I REMEMBER that back in those days when perfidious Finland was attacking innocent, peace-loving Russia, Tallulah Bankhead got mad enough to spit because she wanted to throw a benefit performance of a show called *The Little Foxes* to raise money for Finnish relief and Hellman wouldn't let her use the play, which was her property, for this purpose.

Bankhead called up and wanted me to denounce somebody fearlessly but I thought the situation had its compensation in the fact that



Westbrook Pegler

It showed pretty clearly what Hellman's politics were.

It seemed to me in reading the burbles about the girls that Collier's had been guilty of an oversight and, being a fellow who is always right there to field a ball for a pal who has muffed one, I thought I would give you some further background information about these two star performers in our Park Avenue contemporary.

WINTER is listed 38 times in the Congressional document issued by the Dies committee under the title of "cumulative index" to its "report on Communist-front organizations with special reference to the national citizens: Political Action Committee."

The old girl certainly is a great joiner, for we find her in a whole string of committees and editorial boards, fronts and all such devices as the holes contrive and contributing to publications which, of course, never amounted to shucks, but followed the line through its twists and meanders.

As a matter of fact, she isn't much of a writer, herself, and if your little girl couldn't do as well you might be inclined to yank her out of school as a stop-loss, get her a mop and bucket for her birthday and tell her to make herself useful. For that matter, most of those who call themselves writers in these fronts are mediocre, ritties or worse by critical standards and don't amount to anything even in their own set.

HELLMAN has 42 citations in this index of the Dies Committee and as you flip the pages of the committee report to see what they refer to you find the usual run of committees, rallies, causes, and little, no-account sheets that hardly anybody ever heard of.

New, of course, this index contains the names of many individuals who are no more Communist than Mussolini is a Chinaman, so it doesn't necessarily follow that these two old babes are Commy or pro-Commy merely because they run such a high score.

As to that, you have to draw your conclusions from the consistency of their activity and the character of the outfits and movements with which they associated themselves and I have drawn mine. Moreover, it is okay with me for anyone to be a Communist or pro-Communist, which is a degree of tolerance that I have never encountered among those people, but I just sort of think that Collier's, in presenting their stuff, and blowing kisses at Winter and Hellman, would have served the public interest if it had indicated their sympathies and politics as suggested by their records.

INCIDENTALLY, in the same issue with Hellman's piece, Collier's printed one by a fellow who calls himself Kyle Crichton to Collier's, and Robert Forsythe in Communist publications, to which he has been a persistent contributor.

As Forsythe, this one has seven citations in the Dies index, but he is distinctly third string, anyway, although Bill Chenery, the editor of Collier's, seems to think he is pretty good, for he is a regular staff man with his name on the mast-head.

Distinctly, I am not trying to edit Bill's paper for him, but I admit a belief that if you are going to use pro-Communists or active sympathizers and if you are going in for characterization in the burbs, you ought to give people a hell. If I hadn't known, I might have thought these pieces were the work of unblazed reporters.

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*Re: Lillian Hellman*

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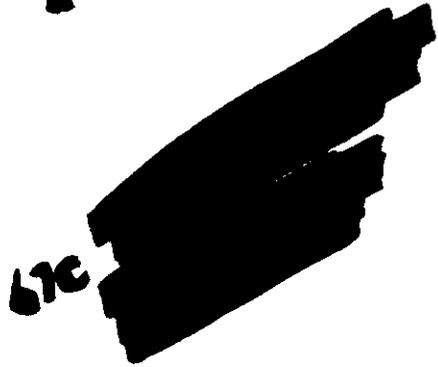
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Clipped from page 11 of Washington Times Herald April 27 1945

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# Hellman's Watch on Rhine acclaimed in Moscow

MOSCOW.—Lillian Hellman's "Watch on the Rhine" has just been produced on the Moscow Stage by L. Kobrinsky. Miss Hellman is known to Soviet audiences for her splendid motion picture "North Star." The warmth and sensitivity with which she depicts Soviet people during the early days of the Hitlerite invasion and the artistic faithfulness of the characters attracted the attention of the Soviet theatrical world to her plays. As a result, Lillian Hellman's "Watch on the Rhine," which deals with the struggle against fascism appeared on the stage of one of the best theaters in the Soviet capital.

In the Lenin Komsomol Theater of Moscow, Lillian Hellman's play finds a worthy rendition.

"Our actors find real pleasure in acting in this play," Serafima Birman, the producer declared. The character of Ulrich Werner, champion of freedom, a man supremely loyal to his cause, a wonderful friend and father, is painted alight in romantic style. The actor must beware of the danger of slipping into scenic "rosiness," to which it is but a step to sentimental banalism. The role is ably played by Frellich. His Ulrich is both romantic and real.

Sarah Werner as played by Giatintova is unforgettable in the character of the loyal companion of the selfless father. But the most striking character in the play is doubtlessly Fanny Farrelly played by Serafima Birma.

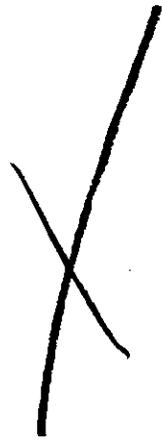
Why has Fanny Farrelly become the principal character in the play? Does it not injure its composition? Is it perhaps the result of the talented playing of the actress or of the "tyranny" of the producer?

### TEST OF IRON

The main reason is that five years separate the time when the play was written and the time of its production. During these years people lost not only their peace of mind but also their sleep, just as the Farrell family. Millions of people passed the severe test of iron and blood. The storm which swept over the Farrell home can no longer stir us as it did in the prewar years.

A number of situations, even central ones in the play, lost their effectiveness. We know the way of Ulrich and Sarah and also David and Martha. Only Fanny Farrelly, one of the millions of people of "good will," entangled in conventionalities does not know which way to turn. What will happen to her? Whither will she turn? Will she grasp the meaning of all this?

The deliberate stress laid on her personality in the production is correct. The times made her the principal theme in the play. It is no accident that the scene in which Fanny stretches out her hand to Ulrich who kills the Nazi Van Brankowitz, leaves the most lasting impression in the spectator's mind.



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page 5 of the  
People World for

9-5-45  
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of Government.

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# Lillian Hellman's Fine Anti-Fascist Film

By David Platt

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THE appeasement policy which almost brought about the wreckage of western civilization is given a good going-over in the movie of Lillian Hellman's *The Searching Wind* (at the Paramount). Despite numerous political and dramatic shortcomings, the film provokes thought and will hold your attention.

With Rome, Berlin and Madrid as the backgrounds, *The Searching Wind* trains a spotlight on a group of Americans who contributed to the rise of fascism in Europe between 1921 and 1941.

It puts the finger on Alex Hasen (Robert Young), a State Department official who believed that world war could be staved off by giving the fascists a free hand. Slaps his wealthy socialite wife (Ann Richards), whose best friends were followers of Benito and Adolf. Takes to task her father (Dudley Digges), a tired and disillusioned Wilsonian liberal who recognized the monstrous evil that had sprung up but refused to fight it. As part of his defeatism he sold his powerful newspaper to a reactionary.



Opposing this trio of "neutrals" and appeasers are Cassie (Sylvia Sydney), anti-fascist newspaper writer and friend of the family who broke off with them when she saw the direction they were taking; and young Sam Hasen, son of statesman Hasen, who lost a leg in the very war which his clever father thought he was averting by appeasing the fascists.

### THRILLING SPEECH—BUT

In a final, moving scene, Sam Hasen demands that those who run the nation do something now to make sure that it will not happen again.

The speech thrills but it fails to quiet the fear that Alex Hasen, the great diplomat, will keep on making the same tragic errors over and over again. Even after a war which has wiped out millions of young men like Sam, the ambassador is still busy writing articles of an appeasement character.

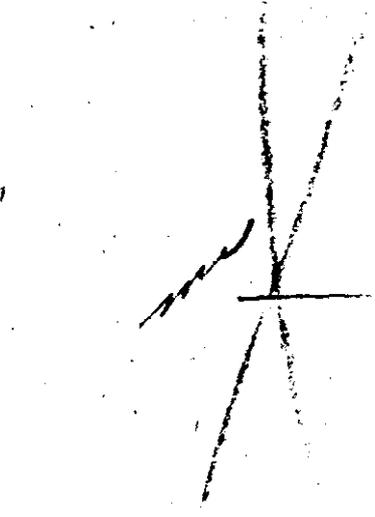
The truth is that Sam's stirring speech and Cassie's anti-fascism are not strong enough to overcome the lack of sharpness in Robert Young's portrayal of the ambassador. The film is much too kind to this symbol of America's pussyfooting abroad. Withholds the real motive underlying Hasen's political decisions.

One wonders why Miss Hellman did not state frankly in her picture that behind Alex Hasen's "neutrality" and appeasement was fear of the Soviet Union, fear of the working classes.

This failure to mention the Soviet Union as the only great power calling for collective action against the fascists weakens the film's indictment of those Americans in responsible posts who betrayed our national interests by refusing to collaborate with Russia to stop Hitler. It limits the value of the picture at a time when men like Alex Hasen are still at work preparing the ground for another blood bath.

The political flaws in *The Searching Wind* are carried over into the love story. Cassie's persistent love for the ambassador whose ideas she despises serves to throw doubt upon her anti-fascism. The domestic struggle between Alex Hasen, the appeaser, and his Cleveland Set wife likewise tends to take the edges off Hasen's guilt. The result is not a very realistic depiction of the way people like Cassie and Alex Hasen actually behaved during those critical years.

*The Searching Wind* pulls punches but it manages to say many important things nevertheless. With all its faults, it is by far the finest Hollywood film on a contemporary theme that we have seen in many months.



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This is a clipping from page 15 sec. 1 of

THE WORKER

Date Jul 14 1946

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# Hellman's Thoughtful Anti-Fascist Film

By David Platt

The movie of Lillian Hellman's *The Searching Wind* describes one American family's contribution to the growth of fascism in Europe between 1921 and 1941. Despite nu-

merous dramatic and political shortcomings it is a thoughtful indictment of the appeasement policy that helped to bring about world war two.



The characters include Alex Hasen (Robert Young), a State Department official who believed that war could be prevented by giving the fascists

everything they asked for; his wife Emily (Ann Richards), a wealthy socialite who hobnobbed with fascists; his father-in-law Moses (Dudley Digges), a Wilsonian liberal who smelled the danger of fascism but was too tired to do anything about it; Cassie (Sylvia Sidney), an anti-fascist newspaper woman and friend of the family who broke away from them for political reasons; Sam Hasen (Douglas Dick), who lost a leg in the very war which his father thought he was averting by appeasing the fascists.

Alex, Emily, Cassie and Moses were in Italy when Mussolini marched on Rome. Alex, who was officially representing his Government, said it was none of his business, refused to take sides. Emily fell at home at the parties thrown by the Blackshirts. Her disillusioned 'liberal' father, who had sold his powerful newspaper to a tory, recognized the monstrous evil that had sprung up but maintained a defeatist attitude toward it. Only Cassie felt like doing something to stop this new threat to humanity. She and Alex were considering marriage, but she dropped him when she saw that his conservatism was giving comfort to an enemy of democracy.

The years pass. Alex is now an Ambassador in Berlin. And still making one tragic mistake after another. He has married Emily, though still deeply in love with Cassie. They have a young son. Alex is convinced that the Nazi menace will blow over. When the fascist war against Spain breaks out he takes a neutral position. After a short struggle with his conscience he dictates a report to Washington supporting the betrayal at Munich.

The result is a war in which his only son returns home deeply wounded and embittered. That is Alex Hasen's small punishment for twenty years of cowardice.

In a final, gripping scene, Hasen's son demands that those who run the country do something now to make sure that it will not happen again.

It's a good speech but it fails to quiet the fear that Alex Hasen, the diplomat, will keep on making the same mistakes over and over again. Even after a war which has wiped out millions of young men like Sam,

Lillian Hellman's *THE SEARCHING WIND*. A Hal Wallis production directed by William Dieterle. Screenplay by Lillian Hellman. Cast includes Robert Young, Sylvia Sidney, Dudley Digges, Ann Richards, Douglas Dick. At the Paramount.



LILLIAN HELLMAN

the diplomat is still writing articles of an appeasement character.

The truth is that Sam's stirring speech and Cassie's anti-fascism are not strong enough to overcome the lack of sharpness in Robert Young's portrayal of the conservative State Department representative. The film is much too polite to this symbol of America's pussyfooting abroad.

One wonders why Miss Hellman did not state frankly in her picture that at the bottom of Alex Hasen's political struggle was fear of the Soviet Union, fear of the working classes, that he was faithfully carrying out State Department policy—a policy of opposition instead of collaboration with the Soviet Union to halt aggression.

Soviet Union as the chief bulwark against fascism was the film's indictment of those Americans in responsible posts who betrayed our national interests. It limits its value at a time when men like Alex Hasen are still at work preparing the ground for another Wood Bath.

The political indecision of *The Searching Wind* is carried over, into the love story. Cassie's persistent love for the diplomat whose ideas she despises serves to throw doubt upon her anti-fascism. The domestic struggle between Alex Hasen, the appeaser, and his Cliveden Set wife likewise takes the edges off Hasen's guilt. The result has little in common with the actual behavior of people like Cassie and Alex Hasen during those fateful years.

*The Searching Wind* pulls punches but it manages to say many important things nevertheless. It is by far the most important Hollywood film now playing on Broadway.

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This is a clipping from page 11 of the DAILY WORKER

Date JUL 2 1946

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# Not Now Communist, Lillian Hellman Says

By the Associated Press

Playwright Lillian Hellman yesterday told the House Un-American Activities Committee she is not a member of the Communist Party and hasn't been for two years.

But she refused to testify on her associations prior to that time.

The gray-haired, husky voiced author also refused to answer all other questions on the grounds to do so might incriminate her.

Miss Hellman, author of "The Children's Hour," "The Little Foxes," "The Watch on the Rhine," and other hits, was named as a member of the Red organization last year by Martin Berkeley, a screen writer, during committee hearings in Hollywood.

Miss Hellman referred to a letter she sent the committee on Monday, saying she was "most willing to answer all questions about myself" but unwilling to talk about other persons.

"I have nothing to hide . . . and there is nothing in my life of which I am ashamed," she wrote.

She then explained that her lawyer had told her if she answered questions about herself she would also have to answer questions about her associates.

"I am not willing," Miss Hellman wrote, "now or in the future, to bring bad trouble to people who, in my past association with them, were completely innocent of any talk or any action that was disloyal or subversive."

Committee Counsel Frank Tavenner asked if the outbreak of war in Korea had any influence on Miss Hellman's willingness to say she was not a Communist two years ago but unwilling to talk about her prior associations.

"No, sir," she replied.

Tavenner asked if she were acquainted with Berkeley during her frequent professional visits to Hollywood from 1930 through 1938.

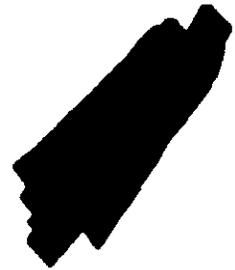
She refused to answer and referred to the letter in which she said she would talk about herself if the committee would agree not to question her about others.

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Chairman Wood (D-Ga.) said the committee would stand on his reply that it "can't be placed in the position of trading with a witness."

Miss Hellman, in her letter, told the committee:

"I do not like subversion or disloyalty in any form and if I had ever seen any I would have considered it my duty to have reported it to the proper authorities.

"But to hurt innocent people whom I knew many years ago in order to save myself is, to me, inhuman and indecent and dishonorable."

"I cannot and will not cut my conscience to fit this year's fashions, even though I long ago came to the conclusion that I was not a political person and could have no comfortable place in any political party."

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# Lillian Hellman Refuses To Discuss Others at House Probe

By NANCY SHANNON  
 COMPASS Washington Bureau

Washington, May 21—Playwright Lillian Hellman told the House Un-American Activities Committee today that she is not a member of the Communist Party and was not a year ago or two years ago, but declined on constitutional grounds to say whether she was a member at any time before then.

The gray-haired author of such hit plays as "The Little Foxes," "Children's Hour" and "Watch on Rhine" answered some questions about herself, but balked when asked if she knew Martin Berkeley, a screen writer who had told the committee she attended a 1937 party meeting in Hollywood.

She drew attention to a letter she had written the committee

saying she was "most willing to answer all questions about myself," but not about other persons.

"I have nothing to hide from your committee," she wrote, "and there is nothing in my life of which I am ashamed."

But "I am not willing," she added, "now or in the future, to bring bad trouble to people who, in my past association with them, were completely innocent of any talk or any action that was disloyal or subversive."

Committee Chairman Wood (D-Ga.) said "we cannot permit a witness to set forth the terms under which he will testify." Miss Hellman was excused after committee counsel Frank S. Tavenner, Jr., said it was obvious the committee would get no "helpful testimony" from her.



LILLIAN HELLMAN  
 'I Have Nothing to Hide'

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# Lillian Hellman Refuses to Say If She Was Red

## Offers to Tell House Inquiry About Herself but Not Others; Bid Is Rejected

By Don Irwin

WASHINGTON, May 21. — Lillian Hellman, author of a dozen Broadway and Hollywood hits, refused today to tell the House Committee on Un-American Activities whether she had ever been a member of the Communist party.

Appearing under subpoena to answer charges that she had been a Communist "member-at-large" in Hollywood in 1937, Miss Hellman said she would willingly testify about herself but would not involve others. She refused to testify on the Constitutional ground of self-incrimination after Rep. John S. Wood, D., Ga., committee chairman, replied that the committee would not countenance "trading with witnesses."

Miss Hellman let drop only one hint as to her past during the half-hour hearing. She denied that she is presently a Communist or that she had been one for the last two years. She declined to state whether she had been a member of the Communist party three years ago.

### Accompanied by Attorney

Miss Hellman, blonde, forty-six and trim figured, was accompanied at the hearing by Joseph L. Rauh, jr., Washington attorney, but consulted him only once. She wore a close-fitting black hat and a tailored brown-and-black checked silk dress, and clenched a handkerchief in clasped hands as she testified.

The witness, who won New York drama critics' awards for her plays "Watch on the Rhine" and "The Little Foxes," stated her position to the committee in a letter read at the hearing.

"I am most willing to answer all questions about myself," the letter said. But it added that counsel had advised that Miss Hellman would risk a contempt citation if she replied to questions about herself and refused to testify about others.

"I am not willing, now or in the future," the letter continued, "to bring bad trouble to people who, in my past association with them, were completely innocent of any

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or any action which was disloyal or subversive.

"I do not like subversion or disloyalty in any form, and if I had ever seen any I would have considered it my duty to have reported it to proper authorities. But to hurt innocent people whom I knew many years ago in order to save myself is, to me, inhuman and indecent and dishonorable.

"I cannot and will not cut my conscience to fit this year's fashions, even though I long ago came to the conclusion that I was not a political person and could have no comfortable place in any political group."

Miss Hellman stuck to her position as Frank S. Tavenner jr., counsel during the committee's lengthy inquiry into Communist infiltration into the entertainment field, read testimony naming her as a Hollywood Red. It was given in September in Hollywood by Martin Berkeley, screen writer and ex-Communist, who listed Miss Hellman among 160 Reds he had known in the film colony.

Mr. Berkeley said Miss Hellman attended a Communist organization meeting at his Hollywood home in June, 1937, with other writers, including Donald Ogden Stewart, Dashiell Hammett and Dorothy Parker. He said he saw them at no more meetings, but was told they had been assigned as "members at large." He defined these as prominent persons in the party, but unwilling to be exposed as Communists.

Later, Mr. Tavenner cited Miss Hellman's denial of Communist membership in the last two years and her refusal to state whether she was a party member three years ago, and asked if the Korean war "had any bearing on your answer."

"No, sir. I don't think so," Miss Hellman responded. She refused to answer other questions on the subject and was soon thereafter dismissed.

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Lillian Hellman

Lillian Hellman

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**INQUISITION**

**Miss Hellman's Answer**

By **TED O. THACKREY**  
Editor and Publisher

Miss Lillian Hellman, the brilliant playwright, took a principled, courageous and characteristically American stand before the House Un-American Activities Committee this week.

In its hunt for Communists, ex-Communists, reputed Communists, might-as-well-have-been Communists, the House Committee is following a pattern for which the precedent was set long ago by the Spanish Inquisition in its hunt for heretics.

A premium is placed on denunciation of others.

A "friendly" witness is the witness who will point the finger of accusation or suspicion at current or former friends or associates; the reward is release from further persecution. The Committee needs fresh names, no matter how ancient the association, no matter how remote the time or circumstance.

The good American—according to the House Committee—is the informer and the conformist who is willing to confess that associations once regarded as innocent must have been evil if the Committee now says so, and that those associates must be denounced by name no matter how tenuous the association, how vague the memory.

Miss Hellman responded to a summons from the Committee—she was among those denounced by a previous witness as having attended a 1937 meeting at the home of Martin Berkeley in Hollywood at a time when a "Hollywood Section" of the Communist Party was organized. The witness who denounced her was Martin Berkeley, who had in turn been denounced by a previous informer.

Miss Hellman testified that she is not a member of the Communist Party.

She testified that she was not a member last year, or the year before.

But she flatly refused to testify concerning her associates or her associations previous to that time.

"I am ready and willing," she wrote the Committee in advance of her testimony, "to testify before the representatives of our government as to my own opinions and my own actions regardless of any risks or consequences to myself. . . . I am not willing, now or in the future, to bring bad trouble to people who in my past association with them were completely innocent of any talk or action that was disloyal or subversive. I do not like subversion or disloyalty in any form, and if I had ever seen any I would have considered it my duty to report it to the proper authorities.

"But to hurt innocent people whom I knew many years ago, in order to save myself, is, to me, inhuman and indecent and dishonorable. I cannot and will not put my conscience to fit this year's fashions, even though I long ago came to the conclusion that I was not a political person and could have no comfortable place in any political group."

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Later in the week Tom O'Connor, managing editor of THE COMPASS, was denounced to the committee by a Mrs. Alice Bennett as having met with Communists in Los Angeles some time in the late '30s. Mrs. Bennett had been denounced to the Committee by a former husband, Charles Judson, who had been denounced to the Committee by a previous witness, who had been denounced by . . . and so on ad infinitum.

Mr. O'Connor testified under oath that he is not a Communist, was not a Communist five years ago, nor ten years ago, nor at any time in between. He declined to testify as to the accuracy of Mrs. Bennett's accusation concerning the late '30s.

When he had concluded his testimony, Congressman Velde (R-Ill.), former FBI agent and American Legion Americanism Committee member, safe in his immunity from suit for slander or libel by virtue of speaking as a member of Congress, took the occasion to charge that in his opinion O'Connor is a Communist and an "extreme danger to the country as the managing editor of a large New York newspaper."

The Congressman is a liar; but his unwarranted and unsupported smear gave a lead and headline to reporters and newspapers which could not have been supported by the testimony. For examples of decent Americanism I give you Miss Hellman—and Mr. O'Connor.

# LILLIAN HELLMAN HAS PLAY READY

Dramatist Plans Only Minor Revisions—She Opposes 'Deep Collaboration'

By ARTHUR GELB

The new play on which Lillian Hellman has been working for two years, and which she has re-written four times, solely at the urging of her own artistic conscience, is finally ready for production.

Kermit Bloomgarden has joined Lester Osterman as the play's co-producer, and rehearsals are now set for the end of December, with a Broadway opening planned for the second week of February.

Miss Hellman, interviewed yesterday in her duplex apartment in an East Side brownstone, said that she considered the script, which is still untitled, "90 per cent finished." In other words, she intends to make only very slight revisions from this point on, contrary to

the current trend of extensive, collaborative re-writing, usually dictated by the director and producer of an incoming Broadway production.

"That doesn't mean," she added, with a smile, "that the play is good. But it's the best I can do. Any extensive re-writing out of town is not going to improve it, from my point of view."

Miss Hellman holds the somewhat unorthodox theory that the author's point of view is the one that counts, and professes a sense of bewilderment at the willingness of a number of contemporary playwrights to submit to the sort of "deep collaboration"—her phrase—that is designed to produce a hit play.

## Some Collaboration Needed

Every writer for the theatre collaborates to a certain extent," she continued. "This is a good and necessary thing. A play doesn't really exist until it's produced. But, however collaborative an enterprise a play is, in the end there must be felt the force of the person who created it. The last time I felt such a force was when I saw 'Waiting for Godot.'

The deep collaboration being practiced today robs a play of the sense of individual force. Three or four people cannot collaboratively make a serious piece of writing. There's no such thing as art by democratic majority."

The trouble is, Miss Hellman believes, that all writers, herself included, are haunted by the fear of failure. "When this fear becomes dominant, particularly in terms of box-office receipts, the writer loses faith in himself," she said; "overwhelming fear of failure for a serious writer is death."

"These are sad times for the serious writer. The theatre has become so commercial that everything is either hit or miss. There is evidently a belief that there is a formula for success."

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CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. TIMES

EDITION LATE CITY

DATE 11/9/59

PAGE 35

FORWARDED BY NY DIVISION

EDITOR: CHARLES MERZ

RE: LILLIAN FLORENCE HELLMAN  
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and that without this formula a play won't survive. I haven't the slightest idea what this formula is—any more than I did in 1935 when I first came into the theatre.

"In those days you had a point of view and wrote your play for better or worse. You didn't discuss your play with everyone and take all kinds of suggestions—suggestions that might have been perfectly valid, but valueless to you—unless you believed in them yourself."

Miss Hellman conceded that if a writer wanted to collaborate for success, that was perfectly all right. But what confuses her is the writer who collaborates to produce a hit and then later complains that he was bludgeoned into it—and writes a book about it or publishes the "original" version of his script, which, presumably, he prefers.

"This seems to me a question of wanting your cake and eating it," she said. "It's a case of wanting, at the same time, a large-sounding thing called integrity, and a large amount of money. Sometimes they go together, thank God, but sometimes they don't."

Miss Hellman, who wants simply to have her new play produced as she wrote it revealed that it was set in New Orleans "for no particular reason," and concerned five people: a man, his two sisters, his wife and his wife's mother. The role of the man is to be played by Jason Robards Jr., who committed himself to it several months ago after having read the first two acts. The four women and the director are still to be signed.

The play's title, Miss Hellman hopes, will be furnished by her friend, Dorothy Parker, who provided the title for "The Little Foxes" in its fourth day of rehearsal.

"I can never think of a title," Miss Hellman said. "I've called Dorothy and told her she has to come through for me again."