

FILE DESCRIPTION

BUREAU FILE

SUBJECT O. J. ROGGE

FILE NO. 62-54144

SECTION NO. 1

SERIALS 1

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File No: 62-57144Re: JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL

Date:

4/78

(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
1	5/22/39	Rogge's let to JEH	1	—	Not within the "R" case
2	5/25/39	Tamm's memo to Director	1	—	" " " "
3	7/13/39	Bulet to Rogge	1	—	" " " "
4	8/25/39	Memo to Tamm	1	—	" " " "
NR	8/30/39	SAC, DL to SAC SA	1	—	" " " "
5	8/28/39	Memo for file - Tamm	1	—	" " " "
6	8/30/39	DL let to HQ	1	—	" " " "
6	9/14/39	Bureau memo to Rogge	1	—	" " " "
7	8/27/39	let to Bureau	2	—	" " " "
8	9/9/39	SA let to Bureau + Newsclyp	2/1	—	" " " "
9	9/15/39	WU to Bureau & Reply to same	2	—	" " " "
10	9/22/39	Bureau memo to AG &	1	—	" " " "

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(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
NR	3/28/40	NO let to Rozga	1	-	Not within the "R" case
11	10/4/40	Memo for Tolson & Tamm	1	-	" " "
12	10/5/40	Memo for Director	1	-	" " "
13	10/4/40	Relet to AG	1	-	" " "
14	10/7/40	Bureau memo to Tamm	2	-	" " "
15	10/8/40	Memo for Tamm	1	-	" " "
16	10-7-40	SI let to Lf	12	-	" " "
16	10-11-40	Dir. memo to AG	5	-	" " "
17	10-14-40	Tamm memo to Dir	2	-	" " "
17	10-14-40	Dir memo to AG	1	-	" " "
17X	10/14/40	SI let to Bur	2	-	" " "
18	10/14/40	Bur memo to AG	1	-	" " "
19	10/18/40	Horver memo to Tamm	1	-	" " "
20	10/14/40	Horver memo to Tamm	1	-	" " "

File No: 62-54144Re: Julius Rosenberg, Et AlDate: 4/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
21	10/17/46	Tamm memo to Director	1	-	Not within the "R" case
22	10/23/40	Tamm memo to Director	1	-	" " "
23	12/10/40	Noon memo to Director	1	-	" " "
24	12/6/40	CG let to HQ with 2 news- clips	1/2	-	" " "
24X	12/19/40	Press (wire) release	1	-	" " "
25	1/21/41	CG let to HQ	1	-	" " "
26	1-26-42	Ltr let to Lg; copy of	1	-	" " "
	12-29-41	ONI communication	1	-	" " "
26	-	routing slips	1	-	" " "
	3-4-42	Lg letter to Lf	1	-	" " "
27	2/26/44	Interoffice memo	1	-	" " "
28	7/23/46	Nichols to Tolson; encl newspaper	1/1	-	" " "
29	9-6-46	Dir letter to Lg	2	-	" " "
	9-13-46	Dir letter to Rogers	1	-	" " "
30	10/23/46	Tamm let to Ltr	1	-	" " "

File No: 62-54144Re: Julius ROSENBERG ET ALDate: 4/78

(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
31	10/25/46	Hoover memo to Tolson, etc	1	-	Not within the "R" case
32	10/30/46	newspaper clipping - Wash. Post	1	-	" " " "
33	10/24/46	Tamm memo to Dir	1	-	" " " "
34	10/25/46	Tamm memo to Dir	1	-	" " " "
-	-	routing slip	1	-	" " " "
35	10/25/46	J.D. press release	1	-	" " " "
36	10/27/46	CIA document	2	-	" " " "
37	10/25/46	DOJ press release	1	-	" " " "
37	11/4/46	McBaine memo to Nichols; Hoover note; copy. Rogge's dismissed letter from AG	1	3	" " " "
38	11-5-46	Director let to AG	1	1	" " " "
38	10-31-46	See let to Hqs	1	1	" " " "
39	11/8/46	Inter-memo - clipping	1	1	" " " "
40	10/29/46	SE let to HQ; newsclipping Seattle Post-Intelligencer	1	1	" " " "

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Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
41	10-26-46	Lead memo to Dir with resume	15/8	—	Not within the "R" case
41	10-30-46	Director memo to AG	1	—	"
42	6-10-46	SA memo to Ladd	10	—	"
42	11-7-46	Ladd memo to Director	2	—	"
43	11-7-46	Ladd memo to Director	1	—	"
43	11-8-46	Director memo to AG	1	—	"
44	11/3/46	Communication from another government agency	1	—	"
45	11/5/46	Communication from another government agency	1	—	"
46	10/28/46	Interoffice memo	38	—	"
47	12/2/46	BS teletype to HP	1	—	"
48	12/6/46	Nichols to Tolson	1	—	"
49	2/2/47	Letter to Dir; enclosed publication	1/2	1/2	
49	2-19-47	Director reply to incoming	1	1	
—	1-2-47	Routing slip	1	1	
50	12/26/46	Interoffice memo	2	—	"

U. S. Department of Justice

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FEDERAL BUREAU

of

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SECTION 1
SERIALS 1-50

USE CARE IN HANDLING THIS FILE

Transfer-Call 421

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

11/3/47

1946

☒ The Director
☐ Mr. Tolson
☐ Mr. Ladd
☐ Mr. Rosen
☐ Mr. Clegg
☐ Mr. Glavin
☐ Mr. Nichols
☐ Mr. Tracy
☐ Mr. Harbo
☐ Mr. Hendon
☐ Mr. Pennington
☐ Mr. Quinn Tamm
☐ Mr. Nease
☐ Mr. Coyne
☐ Miss Gandy
☐ Mr. Carson

☐ Records Section
☐ Personnel Files
☐ Send File
☐ Bring file up-to-date
☐ Search, serialize, and route
☐ Reading Room
☐ Mechanical Section
☐ Bureau Supply Section
☐ Mail Room

☐ Call me re this
☐ Note and return

☐ File

☐ Miss Stalcup
☐ Miss Gray
☐ Miss Butcher

☐ Stamp and mail
☐ Prepare tickler
☐ Call these files

☐ See Me

Edward A. Tamm
 5734

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Feb. 2nd 1947.

48064

Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Attention: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Gentlemen;

Enclosed is the February 3rd issue of

In Fact with an article called "Why I Was Fired
from The Justice Department".

I hope you will be able to stop this
agitator some day for he seems to be only
another one of the damnable atheistic and
godless Communists, stirring up trouble in
China, in Europe, and wherever they go
with no regard for principles, but only
arousing hate against Christianity with
a pack of lies, lies, and more lies.

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INDEXED
RECORDED
Very truly yours.

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Fact

An Antidote for Falseness in the Daily

George Seldes, Editor
Victor Weingarten,

Vol. XIV, No. 18

February 3, 1947

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WHY I WAS FIRED FROM THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

An Exclusive Interview with O JOHN ROGGE
former Special Assistant to the Attorney General 48065

Oetje) John Rogge was, until his dismissal, one of the best men in the Government service. As a member of the Justice Dept's criminal division and later its chief, he broke the corrupt Huey Long machine in Louisiana, resulted in the jailing of ex-Gov Leche and others; broke the endergast machine in Missouri, and the income tax evasion case against Phila publisher M I Annenberg. As a special Government counsel, he helped recover \$10,000 from the Central Republic Trust Co of Chicago, which had defaulted on an RFC loan, and was credited with breaking, in 1937, the methods by which millionaires were evading tax laws by incorporating their holdings. He retired from practice in December, 1940, and was asked to rejoin the Justice Dept in February, 1943, to handle the Hitler case. All of his time since then has been devoted to the study of the fascist network in this country and its foreign links.

ON THE NIGHT of October 25, I was bumped off a plane at Spokane, Washington. A half hour later, I was bumped out of my job as Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States. My abrupt dismissal was punishment for revealing to the country that certain Americans, whom I named, had cooperated with the Nazis, in some instances being paid for their aid and in other instances going along with them because there was mutual agreement on the fascist philosophy of Hitler and his gang.

Tells Story Behind the Story

The speaker was O John Rogge, the sedition trial prosecutor and author of the famous suppressed Dept of Justice report on native fascism and Nazi penetration in the U.S. He was speaking to this weekly, which had sought and obtained an exclusive interview to learn the "inside" story—the story behind the story of his ouster from the government. The interview took place in New York after Rogge returned from a nation-wide speaking tour.

Among the people he named in his documented 336-page report, which included public officials and prominent industrialists, were Wm Randolph Hearst, the biggest newspaper publisher in the U S; DeWitt Wallace, Paul Palmer and George J. Eggleston, the editor and two associates of the Readers Digest, most widely circulated magazine in the world; numerous smaller fry, and, particularly, Burton K. Wheeler, then a United States Senator with powerful influence in Washington.

"I named these people, as well as the fringe fascists who were then under indictment for alleged sedition," he said, "because I believed, as I still believe, that a democracy can function only if its people know all of the facts, regardless of the wealth, power, position or political influence of the people involved."

Asks Same Right as G-Man Hoover

His view was not shared by other public officials in

Washington," he observed wryly. "As it turned out, their view prevailed, and I was fired. I still feel that I had as much right to reveal what I had discovered of fascist activity as J Edgar Hoover of the FBI has to reveal what he knows of communist activity. I do not know of any attempt to gag Hoover. I do know that because I refused to remain silent, I was dismissed, curtly and under highly unusual circumstances."

Asked to describe these "unusual" circumstances, Rogge related the following heretofore untold story:

"On that October night, I was en route to Seattle, where I was starting a nation-wide speaking tour on what I considered then, and still consider, the major peril to our country—the threat of fascism."

"I had left New York early that morning, having obtained a leave of absence from the Justice Dept for the expressed purpose of making speeches on that subject."

"My plane was scheduled to stop at Billings, Montana, and I was going to make a short trip to Missoula to visit some friends. We ran into bad weather and the plane was unable to land at either city. Instead, we went on to Spokane, where, both the pilot and stewardess told me, I could continue through to Seattle with them."

Describes Scene at Airport

"At Spokane, where we stopped to refuel, I was told that all of the seats on the plane had been sold and that I would have to vacate mine. I felt this was odd, because this was an unscheduled emergency stop and both the pilot and stewardess had said there was room for me."

"A few minutes later I was told a 'Mr Savage' was on his way out to the airport to see me, and would I please wait. 'I knew no such person, but innocently assumed he was sent out by my Missoula friends after they learned I couldn't land there."

"I soon learned differently. Mr Savage appeared shortly, flashed a badge and introduced himself. 'I'm with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and I have a letter for you,' he said."

FBI's Manhunt for Rogge

"In the dreary, airline terminal, he gave me an unsealed envelope. It contained a letter, unsigned, but bearing the typewritten signature of Attorney General Tom C Clark. It said that I was fired as of that instant."

"Savage waited until I had finished reading it and, then said: 'I've been instructed to ask you to hand over all official papers, documents and materials belonging to the Dept of Justice.'"

"I told him the only official material I had was my Justice Dept automobile parking shield, which I gave to him."

"He took it, said goodnight, and went away. 'Waiting for the next plane to Seattle, I realized that the Justice Dept, in its anxiety to fire me before I could make

re speeches about fascism in the Pacific Northwest, and the course of the bound plane, and had him jump at Seattle high for their agent to catch up with me."

Only Fringe Fascists Were Indicted

a discussion of the sedition case, and the reasons sequent dismissal. Rogge was asked why, for example the crackpot fringe fascists were indicted, while the men behind them were never curbed or indicted. "The question," he said, "is a fair one, but the explanation is lengthy and legal."

"We felt that under our Constitutional guarantee of free speech and press, which my aides and I wanted to observe scrupulously even though we knew some notorious people would profit by it, it would be impossible to obtain a conviction that would stand up on appeal against many men and women who properly belonged in the net."

"We considered all of the classical definitions and legal decisions on free speech. We studied Chafee, Holmes, Brandeis, John, Stuart Mill, Jefferson and others."

"Our study showed that, at best, it would be difficult in this country to convict anyone of sedition, under Supreme Court rulings."

"The strongest legal case, we felt, would be to proceed against those who had definite connections with fascists in other countries. With this guide, we pared the list down to 30 men and women—and indicted them for conspiracy to commit sedition."

Describes Farcical Sedition Trial

Rogge said this phase of the investigation proved, beyond any doubt, that fascism is, indeed, worldwide. The 30 men and women finally indicted had links—direct contacts—with fascists in Germany, Italy, Japan, Canada, England, South America, Belgium and even in Manchukuo where there was communication with fascist White Russians.

The story of the sedition case itself, he said, has already been told. The trial began April 17, 1940, and lasted until the judge died eight months later. He was literally talked to death. During that time, the defendants and their counsel used every delaying tactic in the law books, and many that were not in the books. During the eight months, only one-half the government case was presented. Of 18,000 pages of transcript, only 1,000 consisted of evidence. The rest was plain obstructionist nonsense. The trial had 72,000 objections by counsel, 2,000 of them made by Rogge and 70,000 by the defense.

When the defendants were asked, on Dec 7 1944, if they would consent to continuing the trial before a new judge, Rogge recalled, only one, Prescott Bennett, agreed. The others refused, so a mistrial was declared and a new trial ordered.

Rogge said that during the sedition trial, and while waiting a new trial date, the Supreme Court handed down several decisions in cases involving free speech. These rulings apparently convinced him that under our own laws, we were permitting fascists to undermine our government and that we were helpless to stop them.

Reveals "Battle of Bulge" Plan

While preparing a new trial brief for the sedition case, Rogge said, he had an idea which he took to Attorney General Francis Biddle, who then headed the Justice Dept. This thought was subsidiary to his activities of prosecutor but which later events showed might be of great value in the prosecution itself.

"Just before the Battle of the Bulge—before Christmas of 1944—I went to Attorney General Biddle. Our armies were then on the threshold of breaking the German war machine. We were poised and were ready to go into the Reich."

"I urged him to let us assemble a large staff of FBI agents and trained investigators—I proposed about 200 in all—and let them enter Germany with the advancing U S Army to search the Nazi records."

"I was convinced that we would find a mass of evidence proving beyond any doubt the links between Ribbentrop, Hess and Goebbels with noted pro-Nazi Americans. I was

also positive we could get the cartel tieups, so the government.

Other important information that would be of great use.

How Plan Gathered Dust

"I told Biddle that much of this material could be incorporated into an official publication—a sort of white paper—which would be released by the Justice Dept. Wide publicity, I felt, would seriously hamper any future activity of these fascist agents, if not completely destroy their effectiveness."

"Nothing was ever done."

"When Tom Clark became Attorney General, the idea was still gathering dust."

Asked what finally made him decide to go to Germany to search for new evidence, he said that early last Spring, Capt Sam Harris, a member of the U S prosecution staff at Nuremberg, sent him a transcript of testimony by Heribert von Stempel, First Secretary of the Nazi Embassy in Washington up to Pearl Harbor. Von Stempel was one of the Nazi pay-off men in this country. His transcript contained the direct statement that he, personally, had paid \$10,000 to \$15,000 to the two editors of Scribner's Commentator, Douglas M. Stewart and George T. Eggleston, the latter now an associate editor of Reader's Digest, and that this money was accepted by them to start a new, pro-Nazi magazine in this country. (Ed. Note: Von Stempel's testimony was printed by this weekly June 10.)

"Clark and I had been discussing many problems concerning the future of the sedition case," Rogge said. "I had already received Capt Harris' transcript and felt that this new lead, plus the possibility of finding additional material which would help in the Stewart and Eggleston case, warranted a trip to Germany."

Describes Mission to Germany

He said he asked for a staff of 9 and for letters to the Secretaries of State and War explaining his mission and asking them to instruct their men in Germany to cooperate with him. He received the letters, which he wrote himself and which Clark signed.

Instead of a 9-man staff, however, he was given one FBI agent for 30 days (he later had his services renewed for 30 more days), one lawyer, two stenographers and two portable typewriters. Thus equipped, he left for Europe on April 4 and stayed 11 weeks.

Rogge praised the services of the FBI man, Paul E. Ertzinger, and the lawyer, Miss Edith Lowenstein. He said they did a really heroic job of sifting through 450 tons of documents and 30,000 pieces of evidence.

During that time, he said, they also had the most complete cooperation from the Army, particularly G-2, from Justice Jackson and his staff at Nuremberg, and from the State Dept. Because of this excellent assistance, they were able to cover a tremendous amount of ground.

What Probing Uncovered

"Ertzinger and I spent most of our time between Nuremberg and Camp Sibert, a military intelligence center at Oberursel, near Frankfurt. Miss Lowenstein spent the first 8 weeks in Berlin examining documents, and then assisted us in examining witnesses," he said.

"During that time, we personally questioned 66 persons—ranging from Goering, Ribbentrop and other Nuremberg defendants, to lesser but very important Nazi propaganda, economic and foreign office officials."

"Our investigation convinced us that most of the ideas we had previously had about Nazi penetration underestimated the scope and scale of Nazi activities in the U S."

"Most of the statements we had made about Nazi penetration were understatements."

"Our investigation not only provided us with corroboration for the evidence we had already, it also furnished us with new evidence."

"Although our primary objective was to follow certain leads relating to the sedition case, we encountered such a wealth of material that we could not help but collect some facts which appeared to us to be pertinent to the security of the U S, even though not directly connected with our mission."

Reveals Visit to Sov

At this point, Rogge asked another story he had never

interested in

"It concerns a witness," he said, "Joachim Hertslet, a director of the German Economic Ministry who deserves the additional description of Goering's personal emissary on matters of extreme importance." It was Hertslet, according to the Rogge report, who had direct contact with the late William R. Davis, the oil promoter who tried to get President Roosevelt to help the Nazis get a negotiated peace, and who said he met secretly in Washington with John L. Lewis, the labor leader.

"Hertslet was the only witness I needed who was not in the American zone. He was living in the Russian zone of Halle an der Salle near Leipzig. As our inquiry progressed, it became apparent that Hertslet was extremely important to our investigation and that I would have to interrogate him before I left Europe.

"Unfortunately everyone in the Army and other branches of the German government were uncooperative, that it was difficult to work with them, that efforts to see Hertslet would be wasted.

"I didn't know if these stories were true, but I needed Hertslet's testimony and decided to risk it.

Rogge and the Russian Colonel

"On Thursday morning, June 20, I left Berlin in a U S Army automobile driven by a GI chauffeur and went to Halle an der Salle.

"Once there, we asked for and received directions to the Commandant's headquarters. I introduced myself to the Russian Colonel in charge and explained my mission. He asked how I wanted to conduct the interrogation. I said I preferred to have Hertslet brought to the headquarters. I said I preferred the bq because I welcomed the official surroundings and its effect on the witness. He called in some men, spoke to them in Russian, giving what I presumed were instructions to bring Hertslet in, and invited me to lunch. He also arranged for my chauffeur's lunch.

"Hertslet was brought over after lunch and the interrogation began. I had been advised by colleagues in Berlin that every question and answer would have to be translated into Russian. However, I began asking questions in German to see what would happen. Nothing happened. It was my investigation.

Found No Soviet "Iron-Curtain"

"The interrogation took place Thursday afternoon and evening and Friday morning. I questioned Hertslet as freely as I pleased. There was no kind of censorship or interference.

"I was invited to spend Thursday night at a Russian officers' hotel, which I did, and they also provided accommodations for my chauffeur.

"When it was all over, we departed amicably. In going to Halle an der Salle, we did not follow any prescribed route. We went one way and returned another.

"I found, insofar as my investigations went, that all of our wartime Allies, the Russians as well as the British and French, cooperated in peacetime even as they did during the war in the fight against fascism," he said.

Tells of Clark's Reaction to Report

One of the stories Hertslet related in detail, and which was corroborated by another witness as well as by documents, was the story of the 3-to-5 million-dollar fund which the Nazis raised in 1940 to defeat President Roosevelt. [Ed. note: This was reported fully by this weekly Sept 9, Oct 28.]

When he returned to this country, Rogge said he immediately began work on his report to the Attorney General. The first section he wrote first was the one dealing with Hertslet's account of the Nazi slush fund and John Lewis. He did not say many newspapers were making inquiries about which had "leaked" in Nuremberg.

and the section to Clark sometime in

former President James, serious of American participation Poland.

"After Clark read this section, he advised me that the report, which up to that time I had assumed was going to be made public, would be a 'secret' document," Rogge said.

Names 28 Congressmen Who Helped Nazis

Rogge was asked which names, specifically, mentioned in the report, had the most to do with Clark's decision to make the report a Justice Department "top secret". He said that he believed it was the mention of Wheeler plus 27 other Senators and Representatives who had been used by George Sylvester Viereck, the convicted Nazi agent.

These Congressmen whom Viereck used, Rogge said, included: Representatives Clare E Hoffman (R, Mich), Paul W. Shafer (R, Mich), Harold Knutson (R, Minn), Bartell J. Jonkman (R, Mich), Wm G. Strutton (R, Ill), Cliff Cleveland (R, Ohio), Senators Edwin C. Johnson (D, Col), D C. Dworshak (R, Idaho), William Langer (R, N Dak), former Senator's Robert M. LaFollette Jr (Prog, Wisc), Robert F. Reynolds (D, N Car), D Worth Clark (D, Idaho), Henrik Shipstead (R, Minn), Gerald F. Nye (R, N Dak), Wheeler and former Representatives Martin L. Sweeney, Jacob Thorkelson, George H. Tinkham, John G. Alexander, Philip A. Bennett and Usher L. Burdick.

In a separate category headed "those who collaborated with Viereck", Rogge included former Senator Rush Holt (D, W Va), the late Sen Ernest Lundeen and ex-Reps Hamilton Fish (R, NY) and Stephen A. Day (R, Ill).

How Industrialists Figured in Firing

Rogge was asked if he believed the fact that his report also named such prominent industrialists as Henry and Edsel Ford, James D. Mooney of General Motors, Torkild Reiber of Texas Oil Co, Col Sosthenes Behn of Intl Tel & Tel, executives of Standard Oil Co and others had anything to do with his discharge.

He said he couldn't answer that question specifically because he didn't know. He said he felt that the important factor in his dismissal was his mention of the public figures like Wheeler and the other Congressmen.

Rogge said that after Clark told him the report was to be a department secret, he still made efforts to have Clark change his mind.

"I maintained that the report should be made public in the interest of the future security of the nation," Rogge said. "I was willing to make concessions, and I did make concessions. I rewrote the portion of the report in which Davis named the Americans he said figured in Nazi discussions, and deleted those names."

The Stewart & Eggleston Case

At about this same time, Rogge said, he also told Clark that there was sufficient evidence to proceed against Stewart and Eggleston, and asked him to authorize a grand jury investigation of the case. As required by Department rules, he submitted a letter to Clark, asking that his aide, Raymond W. Ickes, and himself be permitted to call a grand jury and try to secure a perjury indictment against the pair. Although one of Clark's aides told him the authorization would be signed, it never was during Rogge's stay with the Department. 62-54144-49

"Up to the day of my dismissal, I awaited that authorization. After I left the department, I believed the case would be allowed to run into December, when the statute of limitations would prevent any prosecution. I was pleasantly surprised, therefore, late in November, to learn that Stewart was indicted, although Eggleston was not named."

During the period of controversy within the department over publication of the report, part of it, called "leaked". Asked to comment on this, Rogge said he recalled being queried by some Washington reporters about a detailed story this weekly carried in September.

ment and, in October, Drew Pearson running complete verbatim excerpts from the "top report."

While the furor over the "leaks" still raged, Pearson publicly told Clark that if he would check the records of his own office, he would find that one of the highly-prized copies had left the Attorney General's inner sanctum. Rogge said he knew a copy had left the Atty General's office, but did not believe this copy was the source of Pearson's verbatim excerpts. Pressed for an answer, Rogge said that he often wished he knew the source of Pearson's information.

"After the report became general knowledge, even though it hadn't yet been officially released, I felt there no longer was much need for secrecy," Rogge said. "Accordingly, I asked for, and received, a leave of absence from the Department for the purpose of making speeches on the subject of fascism."

Clark Asked for "Clean Bill"

"On October 21, the day before I made what turned out to be a widely publicized speech at Swarthmore College, I met with Clark, told him that I had already made some speeches on the subject of international fascism and Nazi penetration in the US and advised him that I would discuss the subject in detail during my speaking tour."

"He said to me:

"Will you say that the Department of Justice has not restrained you in any way?"

"I assumed he was subtly saying 'Go ahead and tell all. I can't give you official sanction, but the story should be told and it's OK with me.' I assured him I would tell my audiences that I had not been restrained."

"On October 22, I made my Swarthmore speech and mentioned the name of Wheeler, along with other public officials whose names I had originally deleted from my report in my efforts to compromise."

"On October 24, Wheeler visited the White House and spoke with President Truman."

"I do not know who discussed. I do know that I was summarily fired the following day," Rogge said.

Rogge's Version of Controversy

Clark's letter dismissing Rogge made reference to the fact that he had given to newspapermen verbatim excerpts from the report and, particularly, that by making this speech, Rogge had broken a pledge not to use any of the material in his report.

In an answer to Clark, which he mailed to the Attorney General after his return from the speaking tour, Rogge said:

"In your letter, you say that on the day before my speech at Swarthmore I told you that I had no intention of using the text or substance of my report in that speech and that it would be highly unethical to do so. I deny categorically that I made any such statement to you at that time or at any other time."

Rogge said that although Tom Clark signed the letter which terminated his services, he did not believe he did it of his own volition but that he was ordered to take that curt, abrupt action.

"I believe that Tom Clark meant what he said on October 21, when he asked me to say that I had not been restrained in any way," Rogge said.

Asked what his plans were, Rogge replied:

"I, of course, shall continue to tell the truth a menace of fascism. I shall continue to name the not only of the fringe fascists who do the bidding, the important men who pull the strings."

"I am convinced that this country has a crying need for fewer politicians and more statesmen."

"I still have faith in my countrymen. Given the facts, I am confident they will act properly."

(In next week's IN FACT, Rogge describes his "Blueprint for American Fascism." In this exclusive interview, he assesses his nation-wide speaking tour, discusses the threat to democracy, and offers a specific program to combat the menace.)

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Lords of the Press

William H Adams, Jr, book reviewer of the Lynchburg News, was fired by the late Senator Carter Glass for writing a favorable review of "Lords of the Press." LaFollette's Progressive accused "blushing book critics" of being "mum on Seldes' exposé." Newsletter Space & Time declared that "even Time . . . held off giving any play to the Seldes work." The NYHerald Tribune suppressed an ad for this book after setting it in type. Leading philosopher John Dewey said Seldes "rendered a great public service" in this book; leading historian Charles A Beard called it "a grand job"; Walter Winchell wrote: "By all means read it." William L White in the New Republic called it "the most important book of the year."

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Name

62-54144-49

February 19, 1947

[REDACTED]
b7c
Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of February 2, 1947, has been received together with the enclosure which you attached.

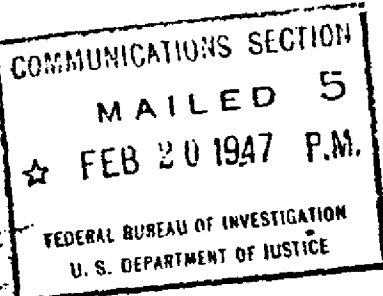
Your interest in writing to me as you did is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JNA:WLV
62-54144-49

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EX - 8



6-35
MAR 1 - 1947

62-54144-49

FILE DESCRIPTION

BUREAU FILE

SUBJECT O. JOHN ROGGE

FILE NO. 62-54144

SECTION NO. 2

SERIALS 51

THRU

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File No: 62-54144Re: Julius Rosenberg ET AL - D. Joh RoggeDate: 4/78

(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
✓ 51	1/2/47	Ladd memo to Director	18	18	
✓ 51X	4/17/47	Document originating with another agency	1	0	referred to another govt agency
✓ 52	2/21/47	SE let to HQ	1	1	" " " "
✓ 53	3/27/47	SE letter to HQ	1	1	" " " "
✓ 53	3/21/47	enclosure to above ^{w/ envelope} copy IN FACT:	4	4	
✓ 54	4/14/47	HQ LETTER TO WFO	1	1	
✓ 54	3/25/47	WFO LETTER TO HQ	2	2	
✓ 55	4/29/47	CI let to HQ w/enclosure	1/2	0	referred to another govt agency
✓ 56	4/28/47	WF let to HQ	2	2	
✓ 57	6/16/47	Memo for Tolson w/routing slip	1/1	2	
✓ 58	9/12/47	BS let to HQ	1	1	
✓ 59	10/27/47	My teletype to HQ	2	2	
✓ NR	11/1/47	My teletype to HQ	3	3	
✓ 60	11-8-47	SF TELETYPE TO HQ	3	3	
✓ 60	11-10-47	DIRECTOR LETTER TO AG	2	2	

File No: 62-54144

Re:

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL, D. John Rogge

Date:

4/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
✓ 61	11/13/47	Bulet to HG	2	2	
✓ 62	11/10/47	LA teletype to Hq	3	3	
✓ 62	11/13/47	DIRECTOR LETTER TO AG	2	2	
✓ 63	10/31/47	NY let to Hq	11	11	
64	11/10/47	FLETCHER MEMO TO LADD	1	1	
✓ 65	11/13/47	PD letter to Hq	3	3	
✓ 65	11/19/47	DIRECTOR LETTER TO AG	2	2	
✓ 66	11/17/47	WFI Report to Hq	5	5	
✓ 67	11/15/47	SE letter to Hq	3	3	
✓ 67	11/26/47	Director letter to AG	2	2	
✓ 68	11/10/47	NY teletype to Hq	2	2	
✓ 68	11/13/47	Director letter to White House	3	3	best available copy
✓ 69	11/15/47	BS let to Hq	2	2	
✓ 70	11/19/47	LADD MEMO TO DIRECTOR	1	1	
✓ 71	11/25/47	NY letter to Hq	2	2	
✓ 71	11/10/47	Enclosure to above / conversation log	3	3	
✓ 72	11/23/47	BA letter to Hq	1	1	
✓ 72	11/24/47	enclosure to above / newspaper article	1	1	

REVIEWED BY DEW/gms

File No: 62-57144

Re: JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL O. John ROGGE

Date: 7/18
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SECTION 2
SERIALS 51-75

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

FROM : Mr. D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: O. JOHN ROGGE

DATE: 1-2-47

Articles entitled IT SHOULD BE TOLD
Appearing in the Philadelphia Inquirer,
December 23, 24 and 25, 1946

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	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

Pursuant to your request, the three articles written by O. John Rogge, former Special Assistant to the Attorney General, have been reviewed and a summary of the salient points in each together with appropriate comment is set out below. The original articles clipped from the Philadelphia Inquirer are attached hereto.

I.

The first article dated December 23, 1946, starts off with an introduction describing the articles as "uncensored" and states that the material is "drawn from the famous Rogge Report on Nazi activities in this country and which is still being suppressed in Washington." It also contains the statement, "Mr. Rogge has charged that the report has been withheld because it names Americans who collaborated with the Nazis." As will appear from the more detailed analysis below, there is very little information contained in the articles which was not known to the Department of Justice and to Mr. Rogge personally prior to his trip to Germany. The charge that the report has been withheld because it named Nazi collaborators will be dealt with below. Suffice it to say that it does not appear to name any persons who have not previously been similarly named.

You will recall that I directed a memorandum to you under date of December 13, 1946, captioned, Joseph E. McWilliams, et al, Sedition, setting out a summary of information contained in a memorandum written by Miss Edith Lowenstein, a special attorney in the Department of Justice, who was in Rogge's party in Germany and who reviewed the documents of the German Foreign Office in Berlin. It appears that the Lowenstein memorandum was the basis for some of the material in the articles in the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The headline on the first article reads "Army Row With FBI Balked Plan to Bare Nazi Agents in U.S."

ARMY ROW WITH FBI

Rogge states, "Hitherto undisclosed is the fact that our Army and the FBI clashed in Germany some months ago. The Army won. The FBI got out of Europe—and the result is that we may never learn the identity of the Abwehr's American agents and what has become of them." He then points out the possibility.

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62-54144-51

that some "foreign power" could "take over an entire spy net in the United States" by virtue of having seized the records of the German operations in the United States. He concludes his reference to this "row" by saying, "The FBI should have been allowed to gather information about this. J. Edgar Hoover did send agents to Europe but the Army balked at admitting enough to do a real job. Hence the FBI was forced to withdraw its personnel and we may have botched a chance which will never come again."

The facts were that the FBI had in September of 1945, seventeen agents assigned as Army liaison men at Germany, Austria and France. On August 25, 1945 and without prior consultation with the Bureau, a letter was sent out to the various theatre commands by the War Department informing these commands that FBI personnel attached to them were serving in strictly liaison capacity and did not have any authority to handle investigations independently. When General Edwin L. Seibert, who was in charge of intelligence, United States Forces, European Theatre, received his communication, he informed the FBI men in Europe that in his opinion their staff there could be reduced to two agents. Since it was manifestly impossible to function with such a drastically reduced staff, the Bureau took the alternative and withdrew entirely from the European Theatre. Prior to the Bureau's withdrawal there was considerable discussion with Army authorities in Europe and the Bureau was informed that General Seibert's recommendation carried the approval of General Dwight Eisenhower. You will recall, however, that General Eisenhower denied any knowledge of General Seibert's action when you discussed the matter with him.

A memorandum dated October 17, 1945, directed to the Attorney General advised him of the decision to withdraw FBI men from Europe and gave him the background of the situation which lead up to this decision. He was informed of the uncompleted work that the Bureau was carrying on and affecting matters centering in the Western Hemisphere. The memorandum to the Attorney General stated that, "The FBI considers this action on the part of the Army authorities is most ill-advised. It is obvious that considerable information of value effecting the security of the Western Hemisphere will be lost." It is logical to assume that Mr. Rogge had access to and noted the contents of this memorandum.

ALLEGATIONS OF NAZI OPERATIONS IN UNITED STATES

Rogge says, "Bernd Gisevius, an Abwehr member who was involved in the abortive attempt on Hitler's life in July, 1944, told me a man named Duesterberg of the sabotage division could tell us about payments made to agents in this country. We could not locate him. I don't know whether the Russians have him."

The bureau files show that Georg Duesterberg was chief of the Finance Division of the Abwehr from 1941 to 1944. It is, therefore, rather obvious that he would have been responsible for making payments to all of the agents of the Abwehr wherever located, and it is highly unlikely that he would have personal recollections of the details of payments made. No such information appears in the report of the interrogation of Georg Duesterberg which was made available by G-2 at Frankfurt, Germany, under date of August 30, 1945.

Rogge says, "Erwin Lahousen, Head of Abwehr's sabotage section, said 'We had agents in North and South America, but in order to find out who they were you would have to speak to Gruppenleiter West of Ueckersee and, within that group, to the men who directed the agents and knew their names. I did not know the actual names of agents. I only knew them by cover names or numbers.'"

If Lahousen actually made these statements they are inconsistent with his sworn testimony given at the Nuremberg trials. At that time he indicated his disappointment in the Abwehr's sabotage program in the United States and stated that all of the acts of sabotage in the United States personally ordered by Hitler had failed due to the activity of the FBI.

Rogge continues, "Lahousen said a Piekenbrock, now a Russian prisoner, headed Abwehr espionage and information and had 'several people in the United States, some of whom had risen quite high.' Lahousen knew that personnel only by such cover names as 'Apfelbaum' (apple tree) and 'Birnb Baum' (pear tree)."

As for Lahousen's knowledge of espionage activities, it should be recalled that a lively rivalry and even jealousy existed between the Sabotage Division, of which Lahousen was head, and the Espionage Division, of which Piekenbrock was head prior to 1943. The names "Apfelbaum" and "Birnb Baum" referred to may have been selected at random to serve as illustrations only. They do not appear to be the cover names of any known agents in the United States. A very active and important agent in South America, Albert Julius von Appen, was known as "Apfel". He was the leader of the most extensive sabotage ring in South America, but was never in the United States. He was detained in 1945 by Chilean authorities at which time he admitted his identity.

DISRUPTION AND DISINTEGRATION PLAN

Rogge says, "German foreign office files disclosed a 'disruption and disintegration plan' (Storungs und Zersetzungsplan) for the United States. It was the brain child of Ernest Schmitz who had headed the German Railroads Information Office in New York City."

He then discusses the details of the broad propaganda campaign outlined presumably on the records of the German Foreign Office. The memorandum by Miss Lowenstein, which is referred to above, contained this information. In essence there is nothing startling about the plan except perhaps its dramatic title and as Rogge himself says in concluding his reference to it, the plan never "really got into its stride".

Ernst Rudolf Schmitz was the subject of an extensive investigation by the Bureau, he lived in the United States from 1909 to 1941 except for frequent trips to Germany. He registered as a German alien in December of 1940 and on July 10, 1941 left the United States in the company of the German diplomatic officials. He registered the German Railroads Information Office as the agent of a foreign principle on December 6, 1938.

You will recall that the German Railroads Information Office purported to be a propaganda agency primarily engaged in furthering travel in Germany although it continued to operate after the outbreak of war in Europe and made such a function superfluous. It only stopped its propagandizing when requested to do so by the State Department in June of 1941. There certainly is nothing new in the revelation that Schmitz was a Nazi propagandist although Rogge's reference to several specific incidents of propaganda originating with Schmitz may or may not be the result of his trip to Germany.

THE BORCHERS TELEGRAM

Rogge says, "One of the most startling documents in the German files is a coded telegram sent May 13, 1941, by Hans Borchers, then Consul General in New York. It explains that one 'Dinter' was relaying information from a Mrs. H. who, at a dinner party in Washington, sat between a high ranking American General and a member of the Government, and the possibilities of war in Europe were discussed and both stated that it was definite that Greenland, Iceland and the Azores should be used as bases for troops in order to facilitate invasion of Norway, Northern France, Spain and Portugal. There is no explanation of the identity of Mrs. H. Certainly she was well-placed in Washington society to be seated between a high Government official and one of our top ranking generals. Certainly she was well known in Berlin since no further identification was considered necessary in the wire."

"Dinter" is disclosed in the Bureau files to be an alias used by Albrecht Archibald Douglas and also by his wife, Freda. She has admitted having signed the name "Dinter" to several letters. She was in New York while Borchers was Consul in New York. She was at least well enough placed in society to have had a friend, Mrs. H., who might have relayed the information referred to. Freda Douglas is now in Argentina. She worked as an informant of the Bureau until June of 1946.

(17 Feb 1947)

V-MEN

Rogge points out that "Dinter, whoever he is" was listed as a V-Man in the files of the German Foreign Office. He states that Vertrauensmaenner and Vertrauensleute were confidential agents of the Embassy and were distinct from the Abwehr agents. "Usually citizens of the United States, they worked in propaganda, sampling public opinion, and in intelligence."

The Bureau files reflect that the term "V-Mann", "Vaumann", "V-Loute" and "V-Personen", were terms which were frequently used in referring to agents both in and out of the Abwehr. As for their being usually citizens, this naturally followed after the declaration of war when aliens were subject to apprehension on less substantial grounds. The information concerning V-Men is all set out in the Lowenstein report and does not seem to add any particular substance to information already in the Bureau files.

I. G. FARBEN AND PROPAGANDA

Rogge refers to the use of I. G. Farben as a Nazi propaganda medium. He says, "Rudolph Hahn, for a while German Ambassador to Italy, told me the firm was at the service of all Government departments." This rather general statement conforms with the widespread suspicion of all intelligence agencies in the United States. Rogge refers to the connection between I. G. Farben and the Vereinigung Carl Schurz, "formerly connected with the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation in the United States".

The Bureau files indicate that the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation went to particular pains to disassociate itself with the Nazi Government in Germany early in the War and it is not suggested that any really sinister activity was carried out by this association.

Rogge concludes his first installment with a general statement that the Nazis were disappointed with the assistance which they received from German-Americans in the United States, a fact which might very well have been stated by any person who had followed the conduct of the war.

II.

The headline of Rogge's second article reads "Flood of Nazi Gold Was Poured Into U.S. to Inflamm Hatreds." This article is principally concerned with the activities of George Sylvester Viereck, the notorious German propaganda agent who was convicted of violating the Registration Act.

and who was named as one of the defendants in the mass sedition prosecution. You will recall that Rogge had ample opportunity to become familiar with the details of Viereck's operations through his handling of the second presentation to the Grand Jury of the mass sedition case. The preponderance of the material which appears in this article was drawn from the Departmental files on the sedition case rather than from any experience Rogge had in Germany.

NAZI PROPAGANDA FUNDS

Rogge says, "Beginning about that time (1938) Foreign Office records disclose transmission of large sums of money, most of it labeled 'secret,' to the Embassy in Washington and to several consulates..... At the time of Pearl Harbor the Embassy had more than \$3,650,000 in U. S. currency..... Baron Heribert von Strempel, political and press attache at the Embassy, told me that in 1940 and 1941 he personally paid out about \$750,000 for propaganda." This admission by von Strempel confirms well founded suspicions on the part of the Bureau. Von Strempel's payments to several propagandists including Lawrence Dennis, Douglas M. Stewart and George T. Egglston of Lake Geneva Publications, Inc. were practically a certainty although the admissible evidence of such payments was not available until von Strempel's interview in Germany. His presence in the United States at the present time is primarily for the purpose of testifying with regard to his payments to Stewart and Egglston. The statement of Rogge is misleading to whatever extent it conveys the impression that von Strempel's role as paymaster was unknown prior to his interview in Germany. Rogge himself conducted an interrogation of Lawrence Dennis on October 22, 1943 in an effort to obtain an admission of this fact from him, and the mysterious gifts which Douglas M. Stewart described before the Grand Jury long before Rogge went to Germany were believed to have originated with von Strempel.

Kurt Sell, representative of the DNE in the United States, told FBI agents before the end of the war that he estimated the propaganda fund retained at the Embassy in Washington, D. C. to amount to approximately \$2,000,000.

COLIN ROSS

Rogge says, "What may have been one of the cleverest of Ribbentrop's tricks is based on a letter, dated August 31, 1938, which we found among the more important Foreign Office files. Written by Colin Ross, a propagandist, it suggested to Ribbentrop:

"It would be particularly effective to plant with the opponents of Roosevelt the slogan that Roosevelt, in order to be re-elected to a third term, would be willing to go to war."

payments were reported by Viereck in his statements rendered as agent of a foreign principal under the Registration Act. Payments made by Viereck to various persons for propaganda were exposed in great number in the course of the several prosecutions. Viereck individually and as one of the large group of seditionists was first prosecuted by William Powers Maloney and later by Rogge himself. Rogge says, "In retrospect it is strange that we could have been fooled by Viereck." It might be stated that it is equally strange that he could make such a remark when he himself had participated in extensive investigation based upon the moral certainty that Viereck was acting as a propagandist long before Rogge ever took his German junket.

III.

Rogge's final article bears the headline "Strassburger Linked To Nazi White Book." He gives a buildup to the story of Ralph Beaver Strassburger and the publication of the Third German White Book in 1940 for the purpose of introducing a story which he claims he got from Hans Thomsen, former Charge d'Affaires of the German Embassy in Washington, explaining Strassburger's apparent loyalty to Germany. The Thomsen story is quite an anti-climax to the buildup which Rogge has given it. It simply amounts to saying that Strassburger had a feeling of gratitude toward the Nazis in Germany for having aided him in getting his racing stable out of occupied France.

The Bureau files show that Strassburger had vastly more substantial reasons for this gratitude. The Bureau sources have estimated that he had holdings in France valued at over \$2,000,000. Mr. Ernst Asch, a New York attorney who represented a German firm claiming over \$130,000 against Strassburger's business, advised Bureau Agents that this large claim was settled for \$20,000 when pressure was brought to bear on his clients in Germany by the Nazi Government on Strassburger's behalf.

To the extent that Rogge gives the impression that the story of Strassburger's connection with the German White Book was unearthed while he was in Germany, it is false. Strassburger was one of the defendants in the prosecution known as the mass sedition prosecution, first handled by William Powers Maloney and later by Rogge himself, in which his connection with the German White Book was the principal basis for his inclusion as a subject. This information was also aired in the prosecution of Manfred Zapp of the Interocean News Service on charges of violating the Registration Act prior to the entrance of the United States into the war. Yet, Rogge can say, "Strassburger's connection with the Third White Book on Poland is little known."

UTILIZATION OF CONGRESSIONAL FRANKS FOR NAZI PROPAGANDA

Rogge describes at some length the use of Congressional franks to broadcast Nazi propaganda making particular reference to Senator Ernest Lundeen and former Senator Rush D. Holt, and Representatives Stephen A. Day and

Information in the Bureau files confirms the fact that on the date referred to Colin Ross had not yet arrived in the United States. He arrived here October 20, 1938. He previously visited the United States in 1934. His activities as a propagandist were widely publicized by the Dies Committee in 1940. Ross was not in the United States after he left for Yokohama on March 17, 1939.

GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK, Germany's Number One Propagandist

Rogge says, "Viereck, German-born American citizen, now languishes in jail for violating the Foreign Agents Registration Act. But in the years prior to our entry into World War II and in the comparable period of the First World War he was unquestionably Germany's No. 1 propagandist in the United States." Rogge then lists a series of Viereck's "accomplishments". He operated the German Library of Information and was the editor-in-chief of "Facts in Review". He was "underneath" the founder of the Make Europe Pay War Debts Committee, "one of the smartest German schemes to embarrass the Allies" and also created the Islands for War Debt Defense Committee, "even shrewder propaganda". He operated Flanders Hall, said by Rogge to have been described as "our secret publishing house". He "manipulated United States Senators and Representatives", utilizing the Congressional Record and mail franking privileges. He financed anti-war advertising by isolationist groups.

Rogge goes into some detail describing the activities of Flanders Hall as a subtle propaganda agency and points out Viereck's effectiveness in building up mailing lists for propaganda purposes. It can be generally stated that all of the material in this article in this connection was fully known to the Department of Justice before Rogge went to Europe and undoubtedly came to Rogge's attention through his handling of the mass sedition prosecution rather than through a visit to Germany. By referring to his trip to Germany he seems to desire to give the impression that he is disclosing new material while as a matter of fact he is relating a story which has been a matter of public record for several years.

For instance, he refers to Viereck's "secret" connection with Make Europe Pay War Debts Committee and Islands for War Debt Defense Committee (the latter name being the second name for the first group). As a matter of fact Viereck's connection with these groups was the very fact which brought about his prosecution and indictment in 1941, when it was shown that he had failed to disclose this relationship when filing under the Registration Act.

VIERECK ON THE NAZI GRAVY TRAIN

Rogge sets out a summary of payments made to Viereck by the German Foreign Office. The amounts are fairly large although they are not greatly in excess of that which was suspected. As a matter of fact many of these

Hamilton Fish, Jr. This material was not only made public during the mass sedition prosecution, but was also given wide publicity in the book entitled, "Blackmail" by Henry Hoke, which was published in July, 1944.

SUPPRESSION OF THE ROGGE REPORT

Rogge states that his report has been suppressed by the Attorney General because it "contains the names of twenty-four present and former members of Congress, who either worked directly with George Sylvester Viereck or were his dupes." He then lists the four Representatives and Senators mentioned above, but fails to mention any more.

A careful analysis of the use of franking privileges for the purpose of disseminating Nazi propaganda was made by the Washington Field Office and was presented to the Grand Jury in 1941 in the mass sedition case. This analysis is reprinted on pages 33, 34, and 35 of Blackmail and contains the names of fifteen Congressmen who could be said to have been involved in this abuse of the frank. The text of the book makes reference to several others.

ROGGE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

In his concluding article Rogge lists four recommendations he makes "as a result of what my investigation disclosed." These are:

1. A restriction of the Congressional franking privilege.
2. An amended sedition statute.
3. Compulsory registration of all propagandists and periodic Justice Department reports on propaganda material to the American people.
4. Intensive study of hundreds of tons of German documents now accessible."

His suggestions for amending the sedition statutes are very vague and are apparently summed up in his third suggestion that propagandists be registered which seems to be largely covered by the Voorhis Act, although it does appear that he would have the provisions of the act broadened to include any and all persons issuing propaganda. He makes no effort to state the terms in which such a statute could be framed. It is interesting in this connection to point out that the report of Miss Edith Lowenstein, referred to at the beginning of this memorandum, contained a statement to the effect that the Registration Act had apparently been efficacious in limiting the propaganda activity of the foreign agents.

I

It Should Be Told

Army Row With FBI Balked Plan to Bare Nazi Agents in U. S.

(Herewith is the first of three uncensored articles by O. John Rogge, former special assistant to the U. S. Attorney General, drawn from the famous Rogge Report on Nazi activities in this country and which is still being suppressed in Washington. Ousted from his job because he revealed certain facts from his report in a Swarthmore College speech, Mr. Rogge has charged that the report has been withheld because it names Americans who collaborated with the Nazis.)

By O. John Rogge

Former Special Assistant to the U. S. Attorney General

HITHERTO undisclosed is the fact that our Army and the FBI clashed in Germany some months ago. The Army won. The FBI got out of Europe—and the result is that we may never learn the identity of the Abwehr's American agents and what has become of them.

The Abwehr was the German military intelligence, espionage and sabotage unit headed during the war by Admiral Wilhelm Canaris. I learned in Germany that the Russians had seized most of the key Abwehr people, including the heads of intelligence and counter-intelligence.

If the Russians have learned or can learn from their prisoners the names and addresses of the agents in this country, the information may be valuable to them. The professional spy usually works for whoever pays him.

MEANWHILE we do not have the information about these spies. Thus it becomes possible for a foreign power to take over an entire spy net in the United States while we remain in complete ignorance.

Our Army knows much about the Abwehr, but not about these things. I know what material it collected; I had access to it at Nuremberg and at Camp Seibert near Frankfurt-am-Main.

The FBI should have been allowed to gather information about this. J. Edgar Hoover did send agents to Europe but the Army balked at admitting enough to do a real job. Hence the FBI was forced to withdraw its personnel and we may have botched a chance which will never come again.

ENCLOSURE

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRY

DECEMBER 23, 1946

62-54144-51

RERNND GISEVIUS, an Abwehr member who was involved in the abortive attempt on Hitler's life in July, 1944, told me a man named Dueterberg of the sabotage division could tell us about payments made to agents in this country. We could not locate him. I don't know whether the Russians have him.

Erwin Lahousen, head of Abwehr's sabotage section, said "we had agents in North and South America, but in order to find out who they were you would have to speak to Gruppenleiter West of Uebersee and, within that group, to the men who directed the agents and knew their names. I did not know the actual names of agents. I only knew them by cover names or numbers."

Lahousen said a Piekenbrock, now a Russian prisoner, headed Abwehr espionage and information and had "several people in the United States, some of whom had risen quite high." Lahousen knew that personnel only by such cover names as "Apfelbaum" (apple tree) and "Birnbäum" (pear tree).

GERMAN foreign office files disclosed a "disruption and disintegration plan" (Störungs und Zersetzungsplan) for the United States. It was the brain child of Ernest Schmitz who had headed the German Railroads Information Office in New York City.

His idea was to bombard this Nation with radio propaganda, letters, reports and telegrams, all liberally interwoven with rumors and defamation. Such communications, Schmitz explained, should be fashioned for American mentality.

He told the Foreign Office we were "greedy, sensationalists, undisciplined, inclined to gossip and rumors, and chatter." He said our people were crazy over "confidential information"—what we would call "inside stuff"—and he named Walter Winchell as the symbol of the qualities he attributed to us.

SCHMITZ argued that rumors planted in private communications to this country would be bound to spread. In the German files we found some examples of what he considered good technique. There was a photo-montage of a head of Roosevelt on the body of the King of England with the caption "Franklin I, Rex Imperator." Typical of many sample articles was one titled "Roosevelt Misuses the Pope to Cloak His Imperialistic Tendencies and to Protect Jewish Penetration of South America."

Schmitz claimed authorship of a piece of "atrocity propaganda" he said he planted at the American Legion Convention of 1940. It was titled "France Threatens to Destroy the Bones of American Soldier Heroes in Their Graves Unless Large Dollar Amounts Shall Be Sent to France for the Upkeep of the Cemeteries."

The Foreign Office okayed "disruption and disintegration" and ordered it put into operation. However, the attack on Pearl Harbor occurred before it really got into its stride.

ONE of the most startling documents in the German files is a coded telegram sent May 13, 1941, by Hans Borchers, then Consul General in New York.

It explains that one "Dinter" was relaying information from a Mrs. H. who, at a dinner party in Washington, sat between a high ranking American General "and a member of the Government, and the possibilities of war in Europe were discussed and both stated that it was definite that Greenland, Iceland and the Azores should

be used as bases for troops in order to facilitate invasion of Norway, Northern France, Spain and Portugal."

There is no explanation of the identity of Mrs. H. Certainly she was well-placed in Washington society to be seated between a high Government official and one of our top ranking generals. Certainly she was well known in Berlin since no further identification was considered necessary in the wire.

IT IS a jolt to learn that loose talk was going on at a dinner at a time when plans for landing troops in those three places were probably under way. On July 7, less than two months later, our Marines occupied Iceland. That summer we put parties ashore in Greenland to run down German agents who had established weather stations. Only after the war did the public learn that at that time we had a major Azores expedition in preparation, a project which never materialized.

Yet in advance of any actions, a German agent was able to pick up the tip at a Washington dinner party.

Dinter, whoever he is, was listed in the German Foreign Office files as a V-Man. The Vertrauensmaenner and Vertrauensleute (known for short as V-Men) were confidential agents of the Embassy here and distinct from the Abwehr agents.

Usually citizens of the United States, they worked in propaganda, sampling public opinion, and in intelligence. All were considered completely sympathetic to the Nazi cause. We located only a few names while I was in Germany. Most of the files were destroyed.

I WONDER if the American firms which operated in cartel double-harness with I. G. Farben, the powerful industrial combine, realized I. G. was freely used by the Nazis as a propaganda medium. Rudolph Rahn, for a while German Ambassador to Italy, told me the firm was at the service of all Government departments.

I. G. directed the Vereinigung Carl Schurz, formerly connected with the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation in the United States. The Foundation severed the tie in 1940. In the Foreign Office files we found a telegram on that subject, with a Philadelphia twist. From the Embassy here, it said:

"Press reports regarding decision Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation true. Secretary of Society Thomas called me and informed me in confidential conversation that the decision to dissociate publicly from National Socialism had been forced by Minister of Interior Ickes who had requested Thomas to visit him and had threatened him with withdrawal of permission to use Philadelphia Customs House as museum for German-American culture and with prevention of all its work in the future. . . . Thomas asked me to understand the emergency situation and expressed hope for future collaboration after the war."

ONE thing is certain from the Foreign Office files. Aside from a relative few, Americans of German descent were entirely loyal to this country. They were wholly out of sympathy with the Nazi regime.

The Nazis expected considerable assistance from German-Americans in the United States. Many representatives were dispatched here and the German-Americans were belabored with literature, speeches and films. It soon became obvious that the campaign of "once a German, always a German" was not making the expected headway. As a result the files are replete with statements berating these American citizens as having forgotten their true loyalties.

(Continued Tomorrow)

TOMORROW: Mr. Rogge reveals how Nazi Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop and George Sylvester Viereck spread Hitler's poison in the United States.

ENCLOSURE

62-54144-51

It Should Be Told

Flood of Nazi Gold Was Poured Into U.S. To Inflame Hatreds

Second of a Series

By O. John Rogge

WHENEVER Nazi propaganda is mentioned Americans think of Joseph Goebbels. However, I discovered in Germany that two other men were far more active and important in spreading Hitler's poison here—Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and George Sylvester Viereck.

Ribbentrop was a frustrated propagandist who engaged in a bitter internal fight in highest Nazi circles with Goebbels. In the end Ribbentrop managed to win considerable control over foreign propaganda.

If you search the major policy files of the German Foreign Office, as we did, you will discover an odd thing. The material does not deal with such matters as treaties. Instead prime importance is held by dissertations on the most effective means of propagandizing abroad for Germany. Ribbentrop believed no orthodox method of negotiation was as successful as spreading fear of Germany and a distrust of each other among other Powers.

Perhaps this policy comes easily to a totalitarian state. The Communists appear to have adopted the line.

As early as April, 1938, the German Foreign Office, anticipating war, notified all diplomatic representatives and various consuls general to increase propaganda and intelligence activity. Beginning about that time Foreign Office records disclose transmission of large sums of money, most of it labeled "secret," to the Embassy in Washington and to several consulates.

THERE was built up at the Embassy here a Kriegskostenonderfonds (special war fund). At the time of Pearl Harbor the Embassy had more than \$3,650,000 in U. S. currency in its safes. Much was used for propaganda. Baron Heribert von Stempel, political and press attache at the Embassy, told me that in 1940 and 1941 he personally paid out about \$750,000 for propaganda.

What may have been one of the cleverest of Ribbentrop's tricks is based on a letter, dated Aug. 31, 1938, which we found among the more important Foreign Office files. Written by Colin Ross, a propagandist, it suggested to Ribbentrop:

"It would be particularly effective to plant with the opponents of Roosevelt the slogan that Roosevelt, in order to be re-elected to a third term, would be willing to go to war."

That letter was dated long before any such slogan was heard in this country to my knowledge. But during the latter part of 1939 and with increasing frequency in 1940, it was charged that the President was seeking to take the country to war to guarantee his re-election.

I have wondered whether the charges grew up independently in this country or whether they were first planted here by the German propaganda machine.

It is a fact, we discovered, that Ribbentrop constantly stirred up his people for slogans which could be used in this country. One of these was "America for the Americans, Europe for the Europeans." Another was "plowing under American boys." Incidentally both appeared in speeches made by United States Senators.

RECEIVED
DECEMBER 24, 1941

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VIERECK, German-born American citizen, now languishes in jail for violating the Foreign Agents Registration Act. But in the years prior to our entry into World War II and in the comparable period of the First World War he was unquestionably Germany's No. 1 propagandist in the United States. Here were some of his accomplishments for the Nazis: He was public relations counsel for the German Library of Information here, and editor-in-chief of "Facts in Review," its propaganda weekly. But that was just on the surface.

Underneath Viereck was the secret founder of the Make Europe Pay War Debts Committee, one of the smartest of all German schemes to embarrass the Allies. He created the Islands for War Debt Defense Committee, even shrewd propaganda. He was intelligence agent for the German Foreign Office and its Embassy in Washington.

He secretly acquired and operated a publishing house, Flanders Hall, which Hans Thomsen, Charge d'Affaires of the German Embassy described to the Foreign Office as "our secret publishing house."

He manipulated U. S. Senators and Representatives—most of them unaware they were being used. He had members of Congress insert his material in the Congressional Record, order reprints from him at cost from the Government Printing Office, and mail the stuff out under their franks.

With money supplied by the German Embassy he secretly financed "no war" newspaper advertisements for various isolationist groups, including at least one of the "mothers" organizations.

In the years before the war, reputable magazines and newspapers—unaware he was a paid propagandist—bought and published his articles on Germany, articles slanted to cast a good light upon the Hitler regime.

VIERECK got on the Nazi gravy train in 1933, ostensibly as publicist for the German Railroads Information Service. He did not get poor in the service of Hitler. Here are incomplete figures on his "take" based on information I obtained from German government files and witnesses.

During the first two years for the German Railroads he got over \$28,000. From Sept., 1939, to March, 1941, the German Foreign Office paid him \$25,000. The German Library of Information gave him \$2000 in 1939; \$31,552 in 1940, and \$32,294 in 1941.

Von Strempele said he personally turned over at least another \$120,000 for expenses, including \$30,000 to finance the "no war" advertisements in newspapers. The biggest chunk went to support Flanders Hall.

UNTIL it was exposed Flanders Hall did a fine job for Nazis. Among other things it took propaganda bulletins of the German Information Office, translated them, gave them phony authors and intriguing titles and launched them as apparently independent, honest works. Here is a typical case:

A booklet was published called "Democracy on the Nile," by "Sayid Halassie, D. D." A blurb explained that this Egyptian patriot was also a Catholic priest and was residing in a "bungalow

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

ENCLOSURE

62-54144-51

Government.

Continued from page 10

It Should Be Told

Endless Stream of Nazi Gold Used to Spread Hate in U. S.

By O. John Rogge

Continued From First Page

in a suburb of Kansas City." It was said he was seeking out the Roman Catholic Egyptians in this country "to see that they remained true to their faith and to remind them of the sufferings of their homeland."

This wake was created out of whole cloth. We discovered the booklet was a translation of "England's Gewaltpolitik Am Nile," by Paul Schmitz, of the German Information Office. Quite a number like this were published.

Viereck built up a mailing list of thousands of names for his Nazi masters. A Federal Grand Jury heard testimony that he got 100,000 of the names from George Hill, secretary to then Congressman Hamilton Fish, Jr. Other names also came from members of Congress.

Witnesses at Viereck's trial told how he had the run of the offices of

Fish and Senator Ernest Lundeen, of Minnesota.

VIERECK claimed his income came from his foreign correspondence for the "Muenchner Neueste Nachrichten," a paper with less than 100,000 circulation. But the files of the German Foreign Office describe him as "the most valuable liaison agent" of the Reich in America. Many of the German officials we quizzed admitted that the "correspondent" job was purely a front to cover payment of money by their Foreign Office.

In retrospect it is strange that we should have been fooled by Viereck. All the things he did for the Nazis he did a generation earlier for the Imperial German Government. In 1931 he wrote "Spreading Germs of Hate," a book telling us about that first tour of duty.

In it he laid down the creed that the hate propagandists follow in this country to this very day: "It has been said that patriotism is the last resort of the scoundrel. It was the first resort of the propagandist. Every propagandist drapes himself in the flag."

(Continued Tomorrow)

62-54144-51

return to work, and said.

uled to begin early next month.

It Should Be Told

Strassburger Linked To Nazi White Book

Last of a Series

By O. John Rogge

Former Special Assistant to the U. S. Attorney General

ONE of my favorite questions, as a result of the trip I made to Germany for the Department of Justice, is:

Did Ralph Beaver Strassburger, Norristown publisher, secretly get out the Third German White Book on Poland in 1940 because he disliked Philadelphia's Ambassador William C. Bullitt or because the Wehrmacht took such good care of Strassburger's French race horses that year?

Here are the facts. Perhaps you can decide.

This "White Book" was one of the most successful Nazi propaganda documents launched here. It purported to involve Bullitt in negotiations with French and Polish leaders highly prejudicial to the neutrality of the United States. Bullitt said the book lied. Nevertheless it stirred up a hornet's nest in Congress.

George Sylvester Viereck, the No. 1 Nazi propagandist in this country, had large portions of it inserted in the Congressional Record. He even wrote a speech based upon it, which

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

'Mistake' Slayer Gets Yule Pardon

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 24 (AP).—

William C. Duerr, former Stowe township police chief convicted of the "mistake" slaying of two youths, today got a Christmas Eve parole from county jail over tearful objections of the youths' families.

Allegheny county Judge Henry Eilenbogen stipulated the parole was granted with the understanding that Duerr make "financial restitution" to the families. The jurist said he would fix the amount later.

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER

DECEMBER 25, 1946

62-54174-51

was read on the Senate floor. The then Senator Robert R. Reynolds of North Carolina demanded a Congressional investigation and former Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., suggested impeaching President Roosevelt.

PICTURE if you can American propaganda circulating in Germany which would cause high Nazis to demand Adolph Hitler's ouster!

Strassburger's connection with the Third White Book on Poland is little known. The Justice Department developed information in 1942 at a Federal Grand Jury investigation at which Strassburger testified. I learned some from Nazis whom I interviewed in Germany.

Keeping his connection entirely secret, Strassburger had 75,000 copies printed in Philadelphia. The documents were sent to Norristown where they were wrapped and addressed. Then they were given the label of Howell Soskin, New York publisher, trucked to New York and mailed from there.

Strassburger himself sent out 68,000 copies free to a selected mailing list. He told the Grand Jury he kept behind the scenes because he feared that reaction to the book would be adversely affected if his German sounding name were connected with its publication.

STRASSEBURGER added that his strong dislike for Ambassador Bullitt was the reason he handled publication and dissemination of the White Book.

Those we interviewed in Germany gave us a different version—race horses. Here is the story we got from Hans Thomsen, former charge d'affaires of the German Embassy in Washington:

"Strassburger was very much attached to Germany and I'll tell you why. It is a simple reason.

"You know he was a great racing enthusiast and he had horses in France. France was occupied by us and his establishment was also occupied, but his entire establishment, horses and all, was sent back to the United States and he has always been very grateful for this act. That is what he told me himself."

We were given a similar explanation by Manfred Zapp, pre-war head of Trans-Ocean News Service in New York, and subsequently a member of the America Committee of the German Foreign Office.

BEFORE I left for Germany, I was assured that the Justice Department would make my report public as an official document after my return. I have been asked why the Attorney General has suppressed it. The answer is simple. The report contains the names of 24 present and former members of Congress who either worked directly with George Sylvester Viereck, or were his dupes.

Those who collaborated included the late Senator Ernest Lundeen of Minnesota and former Senator Rush D. Holt, of West Virginia; and former Representatives Stephen A. Day of Illinois, and Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York.

As a result of what my investigation disclosed, I would like to recommend for the protection and defense of this country:

1. A restriction of the Congressional franking privilege.
2. An amended sedition statute.
3. Compulsory registration of all propagandists and periodic Justice Department reports on propaganda material to the American people.
4. Intensive study of hundreds of tons of German documents now accessible.

IN HIS book, "Spreading Germs of Hate," George Sylvester Viereck declared, "The man who invented the franking privilege was the friend of the propagandists." Viereck, who served Germany well despite American citizenship, knew what he was talking about.

It has been conservatively estimated that franked propaganda sent through the mails on his behalf by members of Congress cost the taxpayers well above \$75,000. That is just one instance. We know Senator Burton K. Wheeler franked 1,000,000 America First propaganda postcards in a single order. That cost the taxpayers \$10,000.

In 1941 the Steuben Society passed a national defense resolution and requested Senator Lundeen to place it in the Congressional Record.

"In that event," wrote Theodore H. Hofman, Steuben Society president, "we would very much like to have copies of it printed at our expense which we could then send out enclosed in your franked envelopes. We have had these courtesies extended to us in the past by such men as Senator Nye, Congressman Fish and others."

LUNDEEN introduced the resolution in the Congressional Record and ordered 10,000 reprints at cost from the Government Printing Office. Senator Gerald P. Nye provided the franked envelopes. They didn't cost Nye anything. They didn't cost the Steuben Society anything. The taxpayers of the United States were compelled to foot the bill.

Material reflecting all shades of ideology is being franked today. The same system which permits a Vie-

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reck to move pro-Nazi propaganda at the expense of our taxpayers can be made to serve Communist propaganda as well.

The franking statute makes it unlawful to use or lend a frank for the benefit or use for or by "any committee, organization or association." That would appear clear enough. However, members of Congress insist the law applies only to "other" holders of the frank.

IT WAS made clear during the war that it was almost impossible to convict for sedition in this country—and make it stick.

In the Hartzell case the Supreme Court, in June, 1944, reversed a conviction declaring it had not been shown that the defendant belonged to any foreign or subversive organization. A year later the same court reversed the sedition conviction of members of the German-American Bund. The court completely forgot it had indicated that membership in a foreign or subversive organization made a difference.

That ended our chances of obtaining any convictions in the big Washington sedition case.

I would amend our sedition law to provide that anyone distributing propaganda material which would impair morale of members of the armed forces, and who also has foreign connections and operates with intent to aid a foreign government, shall be guilty of sedition.

REPRESENTATIVE JERRY VOORHIS, of California, fathered a law under which subversive organizations were required to register with the Government. The idea is fine; however, no organization will admit it is subversive. This act should require all propagandists to register; then, it would mean something.

The Justice Department, through the FBI, should undertake the strip the trappings from propaganda and disclose who is back of it. Our peo-

ple have been exposed to every type of vicious propaganda masquerading as patriotism.

Finally, there is the matter of German documents. We have an unparalleled opportunity to study the secret archives of a totalitarian government. This might furnish us with clues to meet totalitarian threats in the future. Of 500 tons of German Foreign Office files, we only went through those covering German-American relations during the period 1938-43.

All this material should be brought here and thoroughly analyzed. If left in Germany much of it will be destroyed. We will never know what it contained.

(The End)

62-59174-51

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC Seattle, Washington

DATE: March 21, 1947

SUBJECT: O. JOHN ROGGE
Former Special Assistant to the Attorney General;
SECURITY MATTER - C

As of interest to the Bureau, please find enclosed herewith the issue of the "In Fact" news sheet for February 10, 1947, which carries an interview with the above-named former Special Assistant to the Attorney General under the caption of "Blueprint for American Fascism". This issue of the "In Fact" was furnished to this office by Confidential Informant [REDACTED] who secured the same at one of the classes at the Pacific Northwest Labor School, which is Communistically controlled, dominated, operated, and in which all the instructors are members of the Communist Party.

b7D

JPM:HJ
Enclosure (1)

RECORDED
INDEXED

62-54144-

MAR 31 1947

Office

Mem • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: March 27, 1947

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC Seattle, Washington

SUBJECT: O. JOHN ROGGE
Former Special Assistant to the Attorney General;
SECURITY MATTER - C

Referring to the letter of this office dated March 21, 1947, in the above-captioned matter, you will please find enclosed herewith the issue of "In Fact" dated February 10, 1947, which inadvertently did not accompany the referenced letter.

JPM:HHJ
Enclosure (1)

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EX-44

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EX - 44

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31 APR 11 1947

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ENCLOSURE: To the Bureau

Copy of "In Fact" news sheet dated 2/10/47

3/21/47
JPM:HJ

In-fact

An Antidote for Falschhood in the Daily Press

(No. 331) Vol. XIV, No. 19 February 10, 1947

George Seldes, Editor
Victor Weingarten, Associate

Weekly newsletter, copyright: 1947 in the United States of America by IN FACT, 280 Lafayette Street, New York 12, N. Y. Telephone: WOrth 4-6945
Two Dollars (52 issues) a year, Canada \$2.50 a year, Foreign \$4.50 a year.

BLUEPRINT FOR AMERICAN FASCISM

Another Exclusive Interview with O JOHN ROGGE

Former Special Assistant to the Attorney General

"I FOUND an appalling lack of information and a desperate need for education.

"Many of the people to whom I spoke were hearing a speech about fascism for the first time.

"Some of them had already accepted parts of a fascist program, completely unaware that their prejudices and attitudes were anti-democratic.

"Too many of them would not recognize a fascist if they heard him speak or if they read his propaganda—provided he didn't have a thick German accent and kept a swastika off his printed material."

Describes Nation-wide Tour

The speaker was O John Rogge, the former sedition trial prosecutor who had returned home after a two-month speaking tour.

He had covered the United States, speaking to thousands of people in scores of cities and towns on the subject he knows best—fascism. He had met, spoken to and argued with one of the most complete cross-sections of the American people it is possible for anyone to assemble. He had spoken in college towns and bustling cities, factory towns and farm country. He had addressed veteran groups, students, factory workers, housewives, professional people, miners, farmers and tradesmen.

From cotton to cattle country, from forest land to beaches, he had criss-crossed the continent, making as many as four speeches and two radio broadcasts a day.

Now, back home, this weekly, in the second of two exclusive interviews, asked him to assess his travels, to describe what he had found, to answer some questions about the strength and extent of the anti-democratic movement, and to recommend a program for combating the domestic variety of fascism.

Cites Ignorance of Fascist Threat

"The thing that impressed me most was the need for education—the need for information on the entire subject," he said.

"Although we had won a global war against fascism at a cost of millions of lives, billions of dollars and untold misery and heartache, to many of my listeners fascism was a vague, intangible, far-off thing that had little to do with their daily lives.

"Actually, I know otherwise, and this lack of knowledge and understanding on their part is cause for much alarm," he said.

Rogge said that many of the people he met believed, now that the war was over, that the fascist threat to America had disappeared. This optimistic view is not borne out by the facts, he said.

War Did Not End Menace

Fascism in the U.S. did not die at Pearl Harbor. International fascism, though defeated in battle, is not dead. The

enemies of democracy did not lay down their weapons on V-E or V-J Day. The defeat of Hitler, Hirohito and Mussolini has not brought an end to the fascist menace.

"Actually," he said, "in our own country, fascism has almost completed the job of post-war reconversion. The old familiar faces are once again spouting the old familiar fascist lies. Out from under the stones once more are crawling those Americans who, until Pearl Harbor, damned democracy, our President, Congress, applauded every Axis triumph, echoed every Nazi propaganda tune and spread hatred and disunity.

"Back again, too, are the sleazy pamphlets and weekly bulletins attacking the Jews, the Catholics, the Negroes—any handy minority; weeping over the fate of the Nazis, both here and in Germany, without a tear for the victims of Nazi bestiality; screaming that Pearl Harbor was a deliberate plot by Roosevelt, the Communists, and 'International Jewry'; spreading hatred and distrust, and promoting, now that 'fascism' is an ugly word, the 'nationalist' cause."

Reveals New Organizing Patterns

Rogge said that to implement these propaganda attacks, and to disguise them, the reconverting anti-democratic movement had set itself up in a variety of organizations, some of them merely continuations of pre-war groups but others involving a new camouflage. And as before the war, he said, their inter-connections are as revealing as they are inevitable.

The general classifications, he said, included 'nationalist' political organizations, 'veterans' groups, 'monetary reform' outfits, 'youth' groups, 'mother' organizations, Christian Front outfits and undisguised anti-Semitic organizations.

"These groups include such open storm-troop outfits like the Columbians, KKK, Protestant War Vets, as well as the political arm of domestic fascism, American Action Inc," he said.

Describes Native Fascist Blueprint

"The blueprint for American fascism has been drawn along tested patterns. It parallels in sickening detail the course of fascism in Germany and other lands. Under a smokescreen of anti-communism, it promotes discrimination and disunity until a nation is hopelessly divided against itself and the existing government disintegrates.

"The cultural pattern of our own country can be fitted into that kind of fascist program with ease.

"For example," he said, "we find anti-Semitism at virtually every level in our social and economic life. Although this prejudice has been with us for many years before there was a fascist threat, it would be simple for many more people to accept that phase of an anti-democratic program when it comes wrapped up in an attractive 'cure-all evil' package.

"Again, a principal target of a fascist state is the labor movement. Deprived of unions, working people can be driven to work harder and longer for less and less money, so the

Re-entered as second class matter, March 12, 1941, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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those who subsidize fascism can grow richer. In every fascist country, the labor unions were among the first victims. Now take our own country. Labor unions are rarely presented to the people in a positive light. Only their shortcomings are emphasized. Their contributions to the general welfare and democratic government are hardly ever reported. It would not be too difficult for a fascist movement to capitalize on that prejudice.

Compares South to Hitler Germany

"Take another example—the South. Here we already have a situation which might be described as a domestic kind of fascism in action. Our Negroes are segregated in every phase of life. They work, live, and attend school in a ghetto—which we call Jim Crow. Unlike the Jews under Hitler, they don't have to wear identifying Stars of David because their color sets them apart, but they are intimidated, persecuted, beaten, lynched, and it is accepted as part of the culture of the South, the mores of the community. Outfits like the KKK and Columbians openly engage in terrorism. What's the difference between Hitler's storm-troopers and our KKK and the Negro?

"And look at the picture in Georgia right now. Supporters of young Talmadge pulled off a political and military coup d'état that should carry a warning to people everywhere that fascism can come to our country—in exactly the same way it came to Germany.

Only a Huey Long Is Needed

"And there is still more to the fascist pattern," he added. "The Nazis, even before they formally took over in Germany, had their spokesmen in the German Reichstag. Our pro-fascists have their spokesmen in our Congress. In addition to those who were used by the Nazis (Ed note: 28 were named in last week's IN FACT) there are the Bilbos and Rankins who unashamedly advocate a pro-fascist program. Under Rankin's domination, the House Committee on Un-American Activities was a real un-American committee.

"In addition, we already have discrimination in every phase of our national life—in jobs, in housing, in schools.

"When you view all of this, plus the protection and encouragement the fascist movement receives from large, responsible sections of our press, you realize that all that is missing from our scene to complete the blueprint is a native rabble-rouser of the Huey Long stripe," he said.

"Although I believe there would be resistance to that kind of demagogue now, what would happen if that kind of rabble-rouser presented that kind of prejudice-rooted program to our people during a time of economic crisis?" he asked.

Warns Against Anti-Red Smokescreen

Discarding the anti-communist smokescreen which he said was part of the fascist blueprint, Rogge declared:

"Anti-communism was the smokescreen which Hitler, Franco and Mussolini used to obtain power. It can be used again in this country. In fact, some of the sedition defendants did plan to make use of it.

"The defendants had two plans. One was in the event the communists actually seized control of the government. This was a phony, but they reasoned that they would put the 'Reds' out and take over the government themselves.

"The other scheme was a more important—and plausible one. They were going to raise the cry of 'communist menace'. They were going to say the 'Reds' were plotting to take over the government and, even before there was an actual plot, they themselves would seize control. They actually felt that they could convince the people that the communists were prepared to overthrow the government and that they had marched in first to protect the nation.

"This plan paralleled the Nazi Reichstag fire setup. It had succeeded in Germany. Inasmuch as the native fascist program aped Hitler's, they saw no reason why it should not succeed here.

States Opposition to Both "Isms"

Rogge said that although he was aware of those dangers in magnifying the anti-communist issue, he wanted it made clear that he himself is as unalterably opposed to communism as he is to fascism. He said he regarded both as totalitarian systems, although there were major differences in each, and that he wanted no part of either.

"I believe in private property, in private enterprise and in civil liberties," he said. "So, I am confident, do most of the American people."

He said it would be easier to sell a fascist program to the country, however, because the cultural pattern of the U S in the instances he had already cited could be fitted into the Hitler blueprint, whereas there would not be as ready acceptance of a communist program.

During his speaking tour, he said, he had found a great sensitivity against communism, much more than against fascism, and that this sensitivity in itself was some protection against the acceptance of a communist program.

Big Money and US Fascism

During a discussion of big money and the native fascist movement, Rogge said that he had not found much evidence of real big money behind any of the people he had prosecuted.

"But don't quote me as saying that the big industrialists in this country are opposed to the activities of the anti-democratic movement," he said. "Some of them may be, but I am convinced that the fascist blueprint for our country is exactly the same as it was for Germany, Italy, Spain and Japan.

"Hitler, you'll recall, was engaged in rabble-rousing and trouble-making for many years before Fritz Thyssen and the other big businessmen decided they could retain and extend their power only through a fascist state. We're not quite ready for it here.

"Big business here is not now seriously threatened. It still controls virtually every phase of our economic and political life. Its representatives in legislatures comply with the wishes of the men with money. If a threat to their control should ever really arise, I am convinced that large sections of top business in America will follow the Thyssen pattern. At that time, the fascists will receive whatever sums they need," he said.

Mrs Whitney's \$25,000 Fund

Asked what was the largest single sum of money he ever traced to the domestic fascist movement, Rogge said he had investigated this angle only insofar as the former sedition defendants were concerned, and that he could actually prove that one individual, Mrs Alice T Whitney of Milton, Mass., had supplied about \$25,000 to some of the former defendants. [Ed note: Mrs. Whitney is the wife of Geoffrey P. Whitney, a Boston banker, and is the sister of the late Harry K. Thaw.]

The money, Rogge said, was contributed to the German Redoubt fund, and he pointed out to them through an elaborate scheme.

"When Herbert von Stempel, the Nazi pay-off man in this country, visited Boston in 1940, he saw Francis P. Moran, a leader of the Christian Front, and Edward H. Hunter, a Boston anti-Semite who played around with the native fascist movement. At an earlier date, World Service, the Nazi agency, had broadcast a global appeal, asking for help for Hunter and some of the sedition defendants; among them Pelley, Mrs Dilling, Deatherage, Edmondson, True, Winrod and Hudson.

"From August 1942, a month after the first sedition indictment, until his death on June 14 1945, Hunter acted as a conduit for subsidies to various defendants in the sedition case. These subsidies did not cease when Hunter died. They continued. All that was changed was the conduit. Beginning with July 1945, Hunter's former secretary, Evelyn Tankard, acted as the transmission belt, and after we discovered her, a third person, Alice Lee Jamison took over the job," Rogge said.

Elizabeth Dilling \$10,000
 Robert E Edmondson, through his wife, Marion 8,530
 James True, through his wife, Margaret 3,370
 Charles B Hudson 1,740
 Ralph Townsend (who later went to jail as an un-
 registered Japanese agent) through his wife,
 Janet 500

E J Garner 300
 In addition to the alleged seditionists, Rogge said, Hunter
 also paid the following amounts to the following persons:

E J Garner's widow, Georgia \$450
 Prescott Dennett's mother, Mabel 60
 John S Wise Jr, formerly attorney for Edmondson 550

"We know that the money did not come out of Hunter's
 own pocket, because he didn't have any money to give away.
 The money was paid in such a way to conceal the owner's
 identity. But we did ultimately find out that the money was
 supplied by Mrs Whitney, and for all I know these subsidies
 may still be continuing. They were coming in up to a short
 time ago. Why Mrs Whitney is interested in the anti-demo-
 cratic movement, I don't know," he said.

Says Fascist Threat Is Underestimated

During a discussion of the many "hate" groups now
 operating in the country, Rogge was asked how effective
 he believed their propaganda was. He said that he was
 convinced, on the basis of the years he had spent investigat-
 ing their activities, that their effectiveness was widely
 underestimated.

"The weapon which our evidence disclosed the sedition
 defendants used as incessantly and malevolently as the Nazis
 in Germany was incitement of hatred towards minority
 groups, especially the Jews and the Negroes. With this
 weapon, they hoped to disintegrate and soften our social
 and governmental structure, to make us lose our respect for
 law and order, to accustom us to the methods of terror and
 violence, to soften us for the kill. With this weapon, they
 hoped to unite all the malcontents, the felons, the failures,
 all those who bore resentment for one reason or another,
 everyone who nursed a grudge.

"The Columbians had already started in that direction.
 They sent their members into Negro neighborhoods, armed
 with guns, and told them to terrorize, to whip, and, if neces-
 sary, to kill," he said.

Before the FBI arrested 18 members of the Christian Front
 several years ago, he recalled, that organization was also
 giving its members military training and, in Brooklyn, De-
 troit, Boston and other large communities, had broken up
 liberal street meetings with force and violence.

Warns of "Danger Period"

Asked whether, in his opinion, the fascist threat was
 greater today than it was, for example, before Pearl Harbor,
 Rogge said that he believed the present period offered the
 greatest danger.

"The blueprint for American fascism becomes clearer in
 the period 'we are about to enter,' he said, 'and should be
 disturbing to any sincere democrat.

"The onslaught against organized labor, the witch hunt
 against liberals, the continued boldness of storm trooper
 organizations, the removal from the radio of liberal voices
 and the increase in spokesmen for the right, as well as the
 continued underplaying by sections of the press of the native
 fascist movement all follow a dangerous pattern. Coupled
 with economic uneasiness, the fear of a depression and wide
 unemployment, the disintegration of a liberal coalition and
 the groping for leadership on a national scale, it is all too
 reminiscent of the conditions which brought Hitler and
 Mussolini into power," he said.

Asked what kind of program he would recommend to meet
 the threat from the right, Rogge said he hesitated to chart
 any steps because he does not hold himself out as an expert
 in these fields, because he recognized that any real program
 must provide for basic changes in the deep-rooted patterns
 of the country, and because it required much more study
 than he had as yet given it. However, he said, he had recom-
 mended to Attorney General Clark, before his severance
 from the government, a 8-point plan which he believed

Rogge's Program to Fight Fascism

The 8 points his program encompassed were:

1. Education.
2. Full and fair employment.
3. A new cabinet post devoted to community welfare and
 interracial relations.
4. The outlawing of international organizations which
 specialize in the spreading of hatred against particular ra-
 color or religious groups.
5. A law requiring the registration of all those engaged in
 propaganda activities, whether foreign agents or not, and
 the disclosure of their sources of income.
6. Periodic public reports by the Dept of Justice, or so-
 other government agency, on both foreign and domestic
 propagandists operating within our own country.
7. A law barring the mails to propaganda material incit-
 ing people to hatred of particular race, color or religious group.
8. Group libel laws.

Jobs, Schools High on List

Rogge said he listed education first because he belie-
 ved the schools could do one of the best jobs in dispelling
 myths of race, color, blood and religious superiority, as well
 as correcting the economic fallacies which the fascist move-
 ment peddles with great skill. He said he realized this was
 a tremendous subject, but added he hoped it was one which
 educators, parents and other groups would discuss and
 to revamp along more democratic lines. He said, for exam-
 ple, that those he had prosecuted blamed the Jews for all
 the evil in the world—revolutions, wars, depression,
 epidemics, yet never offered, nor could they ever offer,
 a kind of proof to bolster their false statements. A revamp-
 ing of the entire educational structure, he said, might be of
 great value in immunizing us against fascist poison.

He said he put full and fair employment second because
 most of the defendants he examined were filled with eco-
 nomic uncertainty and insecurity. Possibly with enough
 and sufficient pay available, the imitators of Hitler would
 have greater difficulty in acquiring followers, he said.

A cabinet post devoted to community welfare would
 be of value, he said, because it could keep abreast of the mul-
 tifold community problems, take measures to relieve ten-
 sion between different groups and work towards achieving
 greater understanding among the various groups which make
 up America.

In asking that hate-peddling international groups be
 outlawed, he said he specifically had in mind organiza-
 tions like the Nazi Party, Deutscher-Fichte Bund, and similar
 international groups which existed solely for the purpose of
 sowing seeds of disunity.

Warns Against Hasty Laws

Rogge said he listed legal remedies last because
 they become "two-edged swords."

"Sedition is now an unpopular word, so it would be
 too difficult to write a law, at the expense of civil lib-
 erty which would enable us more easily to convict a person
 against whom we have evidence of sedition. At this moment
 we think of 'sedition' in terms of the fascists. I'm pretty
 sure, however, that such a law would be applied more readily
 against certain anti-fascists.

"In writing new laws, therefore, I hold that civil lib-
 erty must be safeguarded, regardless of whether a man
 might properly belong in jail goes free. I offer the
 steps as a means of making his propaganda ineffective.
 I would oppose a loosely-drawn law that can be applied
 against anyone who is unpopular at the moment," he said.

Rogge said that he had found the foreign agent registra-
 tion statutes very effective because they had deterred some-
 one from engaging in work for the Nazis before the war.
 If widened in scope, as suggested, it would give the govern-
 ment concrete grounds for action against anyone
 who violated them in the future. Instead of having to prove
 a conspiracy, which is never too easy, he said, a definite
 violation of a registration statute could be proved more easily.

Will Continue Expose of Fascism

"Despite my own experience with the Department, when it came to disclosing the operations of fascists," Rogge said, "I still believe that our government should make public its facts about propaganda, an analysis of its content and information about the people who finance it and spread it."

"I am not afraid of public opinion or of what the people will do. I belong to the school that believes in the people and remains confident that, given the facts, they will take the proper actions."

He said that statutes barring the mails to propaganda sheets, and group libel laws, are probably the least effective remedies, but worth studying. They are least effective be-

cause, to be any good, they would have to be drastic and the there would be doubt as to their constitutionality.

"Laws, however, will go but a small part of the way towards meeting the fascist threat to our institutions. The case against American fascism will not be decided by courts, judges or juries. It will have to be decided by the people. That is where I took it on my speaking tour. That is where I shall take it in my future speeches and writings. That is why I enlist the support of everyone who will join with me in alerting our people to the real, present-day menace to our welfare, security and government."

"Anti-fascism is rarely popular, rarely rewarding, never easy."

"Yet I believe fascism is our main threat, and I shall continue to expose it and fight it," he concluded.

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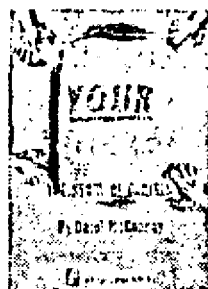
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City

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State

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62-54141-54

April 14, 1947

SAC, Washington Field

EX-53

Director, FBI

O. JOHN ROGGE
INFORMATION CONCERNING
MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to your memorandum of March 26, 1947, in which you furnished information received from Mr. Ira Chase Koehne, concerning the activities of Mr. Rogge.

You are instructed to contact Mr. Koehne for any additional information which he may have concerning the activities of Mr. Rogge. Such information which he furnishes you indicating any subversive activities of Rogge during the past should be transmitted to the Bureau by letter.

HWS:deX

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 10

APR 16 1947 P.M.

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

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 25, 1947

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: O. JOHN ROGGE
INFORMATION CONCERNING
MISCELLANEOUS

At approximately 10:30 A. M., on March 17, 1947, IRA CHASE KOEHNE, an Attorney, Telephone Hobart 0032 and Republic 0274, residence address 2803 18th Street, N. W., telephonically advised that he read an article in the Washington Times-Herald in which article the FBI charges that the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee was "Red". KOEHNE said O. JOHN ROGGE represents this Committee and he, himself, is a "Red". KOEHNE began quoting from Page 14 of the "5th Column in Washington", published in June, 1940, a booklet of thirty-three pages from the Constitutional Educational League, 342 Madison Avenue, New York City, edited by JOSEPH P. KEMP. KOEHNE quoted as follows:

"O. JOHN ROGGE, Assistant Attorney General, in charge of curbing un-American propaganda and subversive activity made such a good speech at a Civil Liberties Union Council, sponsored by some 14 Red front organizations last October, that MORRIS ERNST, of the American Civil Liberties Union, declared to the gathering of assembled Red and Communists, 'As long as we have JOHN ROGGE in the Department of Justice in Washington, we are safe'.

"Immediately following this declaration and in ROGGE'S presence, EARL BROWDER launched the drive to keep the Communist Party from being outlawed and sounded a warning that any pressure against Communism would be the eventual wedge to revolution. ROGGE was involved in the Lincoln Brigade matter even before the individuals investigated it. When he first learned of the investigation he instructed the United States Attorney, JOHN C. LEHR, at Detroit, to drop the inquiry. This order was finally countermanded by BRIAN McMAHON, then Assistant Attorney General. ROGGE was responsible, too, for the lack of indictments by the Washington Grand Jury that Senator BRIDGES was curious about despite the fact that the DAILY WORKER and the NEW MASSES, both Communist publications, had given false information under oath to the Postal authorities and they were not prosecuted. ROGGE announced that, 'corrected Postal statements were received'. Also, following the footsteps of his boss, ROGGE made a speech to the American Youth Congress."

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EX - 55

62-54111-1
INDEXED
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March 25, 1947

Director, FBI

KOEHNKE stated that he was one of the Attorneys in the mass sedition trial and that he has additional information on ROGGE in his files and will make it available to the Bureau if so desired.

The above is being furnished for the Bureau's information.

CAG:VH
62-0

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO

Director, FBI

DATE: April 25, 1947

FROM

GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT:

O. JOHN ROGGE
INFORMATION CONCERNING -
MISCELLANEOUS

By letter dated April 14, 1947, the Bureau referred to Washington Field letter of March 25, 1947, in which information concerning the activities of Mr. ROGGE was furnished by IRA CHASE KOEHNE.

In accordance with Bureau instructions Mr. KOEHNE was recontacted on Thursday, April 24, 1947, to ascertain what additional information he might have concerning the activities of Mr. ROGGE.

Mr. KOEHNE was unable to add any information to that furnished to the Bureau on March 25, 1947, concerning Mr. ROGGE's activities. He did mention, however, in a rather vague manner that he understood that ROGGE had addressed the Communist National Convention in New York City in 1940. KOEHNE commented that he understood only Communist Party members or former members were permitted to address a Communist National Convention. When questioned concerning the source of this information he claimed that he had received it from a client who was a former Communist. This client in turn, according to KOEHNE, had received the information from someone else. Mr. KOEHNE was unable to furnish anything of a specific nature on this allegation and declined to give the name of his client who had told him about the matter.

Inasmuch as it was determined that KOEHNE had been one of the defense attorneys in the mass sedition trials held in Washington in recent years, he was questioned as to his personal feelings toward Mr. ROGGE. KOEHNE admitted quite freely that he held a strong personal animosity toward Mr. ROGGE and felt quite bitterly toward him.

At the time telephonic arrangements for this interview were made, KOEHNE mentioned to the Bureau Agent making the appointment that he knew of some individuals in the FBI who were also Leftists or "Reds". The interviewing Agents vigorously challenged this allegation and insisted that KOEHNE furnish specific information, pointing out to him that he was absolutely wrong in such allegations and that if he would furnish specific facts, such facts would be refuted. KOEHNE proceeded to generalize and pointed out that he had his "sources" but did not care to divulge them at that time. He further commented that his health was very bad at present, indicating that under such circumstances he did not feel physically capable of doing the necessary research to produce substantiating evidence to verify his allegations.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

WHA:EN
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62-54144-56

31 MAY 1947

HUG

6-19

Letter to the Director
WFO 62-0
WIM:BN

April 23, 1947

The Agents pressed Mr. KOEHNE to name a single specific instance which he felt would justify his allegations, whereupon he feebly mentioned that he understood Mr. HOOVER had been seen in the Stork Club of New York City with WALTER WINCHELL. It was pointed out to him there appeared to be no significance in such a statement and he was asked if his remark implied that WINCHELL is a Communist. KOEHNE answered in the negative but stated that a large portion of Jewish Rabbis are Communists and WINCHELL was controlled by "some Rabbi".

In view of the fact that it appeared KOEHNE had no information of value, he was told by the Agents that inasmuch as he insisted in dealing in mere generalities it was felt unnecessary to proceed further. He was further told that unless he could produce specific information, no credence would be placed in his allegations.

Mr. KOEHNE is a man 75 years of age. He claims that he was formerly a Government attorney for the Navy Department and was employed in the Judge Advocate General's Office for approximately 11 years, leaving there about 1938 or 1939 to resume private practice of law. He related that within the last year he has been seriously ill and has suffered extensively from nervous exhaustion. He recently returned to work after having been confined to his home under his physician's care for approximately 8 months. To illustrate the degree of seriousness of his illness, he mentioned that in one instance while in a room with his wife he wished to address her but could not recall her name. He commented that even though his condition has improved he still has difficulty in orienting his thoughts and in concentrating on work for any long period of time.

Mr. KOEHNE gives the impression of being a man in a state of physical and mental deterioration and is obviously recovering from an illness of some proportion. It is felt that his comments toward Mr. ROGGE are probably chiefly motivated by personal animosity while his other allegations fall in a non-specific category and their rambling inconsistent nature may possibly be explained by his age and his recent extensive illness.

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 ✓
 Miss Gandy ✓

June 16, 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

RE: O. JOHN ROGGE

Mr. James Burns, National President, AFGE-AFL, called me this morning to advise that one of the officials of the AFL has received an invitation on the letterhead of O. John Rogge to attend an informal dinner at the Statler Hotel next Friday. The invitation indicates it is probably of a semi-confidential nature and urges the attendance of the persons to whom invitations were issued as matters of tremendous importance will be discussed.

I suggested to Mr. Burns it would be desirable that the AFL know about the meeting and as long as someone has an invitation it would be informative to attend. Mr. Burns stated he will advise me later the result of the meeting. He stated he would appreciate being advised if the Bureau hears as to the purpose and nature of the meeting.

G.I.R-5

SJT:W

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EX-15

232

62-54144-59

JUN 20 1947

5 JUN 30 1947

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
 TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 574

1947

TO: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Director	Mr. Tolson.....
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Edward Tamm	Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Clegg	Mr. Clegg.....
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Glavin	Mr. Glavin.....
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Ladd	Mr. Ladd.....
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Nichols	Mr. Nichols.....
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Rosen	Mr. Rosen.....
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Tracy	Mr. Tracy.....
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Harbo	Mr. Egan.....
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Jones	Mr. Gurnea.....
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Mohr	Mr. Harbo.....
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Nease	Mr. Mohr.....
<input type="checkbox"/> Miss Gandy	Mr. Pennington.....
<input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Files	Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
<input type="checkbox"/> Records Section	Section.....
<input type="checkbox"/> Mrs. Skillman	Miss Gandy.....

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

62-54144-57

Clyde Tolson

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: O. JOHN ROGGE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: 9-12-47

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Gurnea ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Pennington ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

For the information of the Bureau and the completion of the files of the New York Office, there is being set forth below a news item which appeared in the Boston Globe, September 11, 1947, relating to O. JOHN ROGGE, former Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States.

"President Truman and members of his administration are 'the best water boys the large money interests have ever had,' O. John Rogge, former Special Assistant to the United States Attorney General and prosecutor in the mass sedition trials in 1946 at Washington, told a Boston group today.

"Speaking at the Boston City Club at a luncheon of the Boston Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance, sponsored jointly by the AFI and CIO, the former crack Government prosecutor who was fired for disclosing parts of a secret Justice Department report on Nazi intriguing in U. S. politics asserted government policies are heading toward depression and possibly war.

"If the present system is carried out according to the blueprint of Truman and his administration,' he said, 'I'd be very happy to settle down and practice law and tend my garden, but it won't work. It will lead to another depression and possibly to another war.'

"Rogge declared reaction to be 'still on the rampage,' and said it was evident in remarks like that of former President Hoover that the United States provoked war with Japan. Hoover's comment he labelled 'one of the things seditionists used to peddle.'

"The United States is making as many bad mistakes at present as after the last war, Rogge declared.

"The path we are following now is in the direction of fascism,' the expert on German fascism declared, labelling such things as concurrent programs of aid to Greece and Turkey and the President's so-called 'loyalty' order as steps on the road."

TSM:ad
cc New York

RECORDED
EX-37

62-51144-58

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 27 1947

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 2-27-47-14 PM

DIRECTOR BUREAU URGENT

PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS OF AMERICA, IS - CI [REDACTED] 512.
ADVISED THAT A LCPA SPONSORED CONFERENCE ON CULTURAL FREEDOM AND
LIBERTIES AT HOTEL COMMODORE ON OCT. TWENTYFIVE LAST FORMER
MR. JOHN ROGGE IN ADDRESSING THE TWO THOUSAND DELEGATES STATED
THAT THE FBI USUALLY SENDS REPRESENTATIVES TO SUCH MEETINGS
AND THEN ASKED ANYONE IN THE AUDIENCE TO INVITE HIS CHIEF, J. EDGAR
HOOVER TO A DEBATE WITH ROGGE ON WHICH IS THE GREATER THREAT TO
AMERICA COMMUNISM OR FASCISM. ROGGE ALSO STATED THAT THE
HOLLYWOOD ARTISTS AND WRITERS SHOULD ENTIRELY IGNORE THE HOUSE
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES BECAUSE IT VIOLATES THE FIRST,
EIGHTH, NINTH AND TENTH AMENDMENTS AND THE BEST WAY TO
FIGHT IT IS TO IGNORE THEIR SUBPOENAS AND REFUSE TO ANSWER THEIR QUES-
TIONS. THIS INFORMANT ADVISED THAT AT THIS SESSION LEONARD VENTURA
OF NATION MAGAZINE IN COMMENTING ON THE PRESIDENTS LOYALTY ORDER
DENOUNCED THE WORK OF THE FBI WHICH HE STATED WAS REVERTING TO
THE DAYS OF THE PALMER RAIDS. HE ALSO DENOUNCED THE WORK THE FBI WAS
DOING IN HELPING THE HOUSE ON AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE. DR

PAGE ONE

62-54141-59

PAGE TWO, NY 21

MARLOW SHADLEY, NPCA CHAIRMAN MASSACHUSETTS READ A LETTER TO THE
DELEGATES FROM HENRY A. WALLACE, PRESENTLY VISITING PALESTINE,
WHEREIN WALLACE REQUESTED THE PEOPLE TO DESTROY THE HOUSE ON-
AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE AT THE POLLS AND IN THE COURTS.
AT THE PCA RALLY AT ST. NICHOLAS ARENA, NYC ON THE EVENING OF THE
FIRST SESSION OF ABOVE CONFERENCE SENATOR CLAUDE PEPPER ADDRESSED
SEVEN THOUSAND AND STATED HE ADVISED THE HOLLYWOOD WITNESSES
APPEARING AT WASHINGTON, D. C. TO REFUSE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS
ABOUT THEIR RELIGIOUS OR POLITICAL BELIEFS WHEN QUESTIONED BY THE
HOUSE ON AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE. [REDACTED] ADVISED
THAT AT A CLOSING SESSION OF CONFERENCE ON OCT. TWENTYSIX LAST
SENATOR CLAUDE PEPPER CALLED UPON THE INTELLECTUALS OF THE COUNTRY
TO PROVIDE LEADERSHIP IN A CRUSADE TO TURN THE THOMASES AND
BANKINS OUT OF CONGRESS. DETAILED ACCOUNTS OF CONGRESS. DETAILED
ACCOUNTS OF SPEECHES AND INCIDENTS AT CONFERENCE AND RALLY WILL FOLLOW
SCHEIDT

END

NY 21-2-1A

62-64171-59

U. S. GOVERNMENT
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 10 1947

TELETYPE

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
Mr. Gandy
Mr. Coffey
Mr. [Signature]

CONF TWO STATIONS WASH 3 AND NEW YORK 1 FROM SAN FRAN

11-10-47

12-17 PM

WN

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

URGENT

COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A., IS-C. REFERENCE SF TELETYPE EIGHT LAST.
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [REDACTED] REVEALED THAT A TELE-
GRAM WAS SENT BY WILLIAM Z. FOSTER AND EUGENE DENNIS TO WILLIAM
SCHNEIDERMAN, ON THIS DATE, IN WHICH A TELEGRAM SENT BY FOSTER
AND DENNIS ON NOVEMBER EIGHTH FORTYSEVEN TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN WAS
QUOTED TO SCHNEIDERMAN AS FOLLOWS: QUOTE. WE HAVE READ IN THE
NEW YORK TIMES OF NOVEMBER EIGHTH THE CHARGE MADE BY FORMER ASSISTANT
ATTORNEY GENERAL O. JOHN ROGGE THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE IS
BUILDING UP A SPY SCARE WHICH IS SUPPOSED TO CULMINATE SHORTLY IN
MIDNIGHT ARRESTS OF COMMUNISTS AND OTHER PROGRESSIVES AND TOUCH
OFF A QUOTE LATTER DAY REICHSTAG FIRE UNQUOTE. ACCORDING TO THE
NEW YORK SUN AND THE WASHINGTON TIMES HERALD, A GRAND JURY IN NEW
YORK HAS BEEN CARRYING ON A HIGHLY PUBLICIZED INVESTIGATION
DURING THE PAST TWO MONTHS. FANTASTIC RUMORS OF A VAST QUOTE
CONSPIRACY UNQUOTE AND QUOTE ESPIONAGE UNQUOTE ACTIVITIES BY
ALLEGED COMMUNISTS, FELLOW TRAVELERS, AND FORMER NEW DEAL OFFICIALS
HAVE FLOODED THE PRESS. THE ROGGE STATEMENT CONFIRMS WHAT IS
WIDELY SUSPECTED--THAT THE GRAND JURY IS BEING SUBJECTED TO A

trans to NYC

62-54111-NR

PAGE TWO

BARRAGE OF PRESSURES IN HOPE OF COMPELLING IT TO RETURN INDICTMENTS ON WHAT IS EVIDENTLY RECOGNIZED AS FALSE OR UNSUBSTANTIATED TESTIMONY. AS MR. ROGGE INDICATES, HAVING FAILED TO PUT OVER A FRAMEUP THROUGH THE THOMAS-RANKIN COMMITTEE AND THE NEW YORK GRAND JURY, THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT IS APPARENTLY PREPARING TO THROW THE CONSTITUTION OVERBOARD AND RESORT TO LAWLESSNESS AND OPEN TERROR CHARACTERISTIC OF A POLICE STATE. THE RESORT TO SUCH DESPERATE MEASURES EXPOSES THE LACK OF ANY BASIS IN LAW OR FACT FOR THE GROWING REACTIONARY ATTACKS ON THE COMMUNIST PARTY, THE LABOR MOVEMENT, AND THE SUPPORTERS OF ~~ROOSEVELT~~ ROOSEVELT'S PROGRESSIVE POLICIES. FURTHERMORE, THE TIMING OF THIS SPY HOAX REVEALS IT AS PART OF A PLOT TO TORPEDO THE NOVEMBER MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS AND STAMPEDE THE SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS INTO ADOPTING MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT WALL STREET'S TRUMAN DOCTRINE AND MARSHALL PLAN. THE COMMUNIST PARTY IS A LEGAL POLITICAL PARTY AND ITS MEMBERS ARE PATRIOTIC AND LOYAL CITIZENS. TOGETHER WITH LABOR AND OTHER DEMOCRATIC AMERICANS WHO UPHOLD THE CONSTITUTION AND THE BILL OF RIGHTS, WE SHALL CONTINUE TO COMBAT THE FORCES OF REACTION AND FASCISM WHICH ARE ORGANIZING THE CURRENT ATTACKS ON ~~THE~~ DEMOCRACY, EQUALITY, AND PEACE. WE ARE CONFIDENT THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, NEGRO AND WHITE, WILL RESIST THESE NEW PALMER RAIDS, THE MOUNTING DRIVE

CORRECTION IN 3RD LINE FROM BOTTOM LAST WORD IS EQUALITY

62-54144-NR

PAGE THREE

DRIVE TOWARD THOUGHT CONTROLS AND THE WAR MONGERING BI-PARTISAN FOREIGN POLICY WHICH IS THE COUNTERPART OF THIS UNAMERICAN CONSPIRACY. WE DEMAND THAT YOU IMMEDIATELY ORDER THE DISCHARGE OF THE NEW YORK GRAND JURY ON THE GROUND THAT ITS PROCEEDINGS HAVE ~~ALREADY~~ ALREADY BEEN PREJUDICED BEYOND REPAIR. WE DEMAND THAT YOU REMOVE FROM CABINET ATTORNEY GENERAL TOM CLARK, WHO HAS ~~BETRAYED~~ ^{SECURITY} BETRAYED HIS OATH OF OFFICE BY VIOLATING THE ~~SECRETESS~~ ^{AND} SECRETESS OF THE GRAND JURY AND MAKING IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THOSE HE SEEKS TO INDICT TO RECEIVE A FAIR TRIAL. WE ALSO DEMAND THE REMOVAL FROM OFFICE OF ALL DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICIALS WHO HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN THIS SUBVERSION OF THE CONSTITUTION AND THE BILL OF RIGHTS. UNQUOTE. KIMBALL
END AND ACK PLS

ORIGINAL--DIRECTOR

62-54194-NR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 8 1947

TELEMETER

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. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease

CONF THREE STATIONS WASH 11 LA 2 AND NEW YORK 1 FROM SAN FRAN

11-8-47

5-40 PM

WN

DIRECTOR AND SACS LOS ANGELES AND NEW YORK

URGENT

COMMUNIST PARTY USA, IS DASH C. FOR INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE OF BUREAU AND OFFICES RECEIVING COPIES, THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM WAS RECEIVED BY WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN SECRETARY THIRTEENTH DISTRICT CP SAN FRANCISCO, ^{TODAY FROM JOHN GATES, EDITOR,} ~~DASH~~ DAILY WORKER, NEW YORK. QUOTE O. JOHN ROGGE, FORMER SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO ATTORNEY GENERAL TOM C. CLARK CHARGED TODAY IN LOS ANGELES ~~THAT~~ THAT THE LATTERS-S OFFICE HAD BEEN INTENTIONALLY QUOTE LEAKING TO PICKED NEWSPAPER MAN ENDQUOTE REPORTS ABOUT THE SPECIAL FEDERAL GRAND JURY INVEESTIGATION OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES WHICH HAS BEEN IN PROGRESS IN NEW YORK SINCE JUNE. THESE QUOTE LEAKS ENDQUOTE THE NEW YORK LAWYER ASSERTED AT A NEWS CONFERENCE, WERE A PART OF A SCHEME TO BUILD UP THE INVESTIGATION INTO AN ANTI-SOVIET QUOTE WITCH HUNT ENDQUOTE WHICH WOULD CULMINATE WITHIN TEN DAYS IN A LATTER-DAY VERSION OF THE QUOTE REICHSTAG FIRE ENDQUOTE. ^{THE CL MAX} MR. ROGGE VENTURED WOULD CONSIST OF QUOTE A DRAMATIC ROUNDUP OF DOZENS OF COMMUNIST LEADERS AND ~~ALL~~ ALLEGED FELLOW-TRAVELLERS END QUOTE TIMED TO COINCIDE WITH THE SPECIAL MEETING OF CONGRESS NOVEMBER SEVENTEEN.

Handwritten signature: *Handwritten signature*

62-54144-60

34 NOV 13 1947

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PAGE TWO

THE ARRESTS HE SUGGESTED, WOULD BE MADE IN MIDNIGHT RAIDS REMINISCENT OF THE ROUND-UP CONDUCTED BY ATTORNEY GENERAL A. MITCHELL PALMER JUST AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR. THE PURPOSE OF THE MANEUVER, MR. ROGGE AVERRED, WAS TO QUOTE WHIP UP A NEW WAVE OF ANTI-SOVIET HYSTERIA TO DIVERT PUBLIC ATTENTION FROM THE WAVE OF REACTION END QUOTE INTO WHICH THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION HAD PLUNGED BECAUSE OF QUOTE WALL STREET END QUOTE INFLUENCE. QUOTE LEAKS FROM THE FIFTH FLOOR OF THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON END QUOTE DASH WHICH HE IDENTIFIED AS THE ATTORNEY GENERAL-S OFFICE DASH WERE CALCULATED THROUGH THEIR EXAGGERATION. HE SAID QUOTE TO PLACE THE GRAND JURORS IN A POSITION WHERE IT WOULD ^BBE DIFFICULT FOR THEM TO REFUSE TO RETURN INDICTMENTS FOR ESPIONAGE, TREASON AND SIMILAR CHARGES END QUOTE. EVEN THOUGH THEY BELIEVED THE GOVERNMENT EVIDENCE ~~WAS~~ INSUFFICIENT. QUOTE THE GRAND JURORS, I UNDERSTAND, WOULDN'T GO FOR THE TRUMPED UP TREASON STUFF END QUOTE. MR. ROGGE SAID, QUOTE SO THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION AND THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT HAVE ~~BEEN~~ NOW ABANDONED THAT TASK, WHICH ALSO INCLUDED AN EFFORT TO IMPLICATE FORMER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MORGENTHAU, AND HAVE TAKEN A NEW COURSE. QUOTE THEY HAVE PREPARED INSTEAD A LIST OF CASES INVOLVING ALLEGED PASSPORT FRAUDS WHERE KNOWN COMMUNISTS AND OTHERS ALLEGEDLY MADE MISSTATEMENTS END QUOTE.

62-59111-60

PAGE THREE

(ONE) WHAT ARE THE REACTIONS IN YOUR DISTRICT TO THIS EXPOSURE
(TWO) WHAT ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS ARE COMMENTING ON IT?
(THREE) WHAT ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS ARE PROTESTING TO
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE? END QUOTE. THE BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED
OF ANY FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

KIMBALL

END

cc. Mr. Ladd

62-54114-60

cc - D. M. Ladd

November 10, 1947

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

O. JOHN ROGGE

RECORDED

62-54144-60

Through a reliable confidential source, it was ascertained that John Gates, Editor of the "Daily Worker" in New York City, sent a telegram to William Schneiderman, Chairman of the Communist Party, 13th District, San Francisco, California, setting out information which O. John Rogge, former Special Assistant to the Attorney General, had given out in a news conference in Los Angeles. The statements which Rogge is said to have made are as follows:

Rogge charged in Los Angeles on November 8, 1947, that the Attorney General's Office intentionally had been permitting certain information concerning the special Federal Grand Jury investigation of subversive activities which had been in progress in New York since June, to leak out to picked newspaper men. These "leaks" were said to be a part of a scheme to build up the investigation into an anti-Soviet "witch hunt" which would culminate within ten days in a latter-day version of the "Reichstag fire." The climax of this, Mr. Rogge stated, would consist of "a dramatic round-up of dozens of Communist leaders and fellow travelers" timed to coincide with the special meeting of Congress November 17. The arrests, he indicated, would be made in midnight raids reminiscent of the round-up conducted by former Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer just after the first World War.

The purpose of the above mentioned maneuver, Rogge stated, was to "whip up a new wave of anti-Soviet hysteria to divert public attention from the wave of reaction into which the Truman Administration had plunged because of 'Wall Street' influence." According to Rogge, "leaks from the fifth floor of the Justice Building in Washington," which Rogge identified as the Attorney General's Office, were calculated as evidenced by their exaggeration, and would "place the Grand Jurors in a position where it would be difficult for them to refuse to return indictments for espionage, treason and similar charges" even though the Grand Jurors believed the Government evidence insufficient.

Rogge said, "the Grand Jurors, I understand, wouldn't go for the trumped up treason stuff, so the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Justice Department have now abandoned that task, which also included an effort to implicate former Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, and have taken a new course. They have prepared instead a list of cases involving alleged passport frauds, where known Communists and others made misstatements."

Gates, in his telegram to Schneiderman, after setting out the above data, asked the following questions: (1) What are the reactions in your District to this exposure? (2) What organizations and individuals are commenting on it? (3) What organizations and individuals are protesting to the Department of Justice?

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECEIVED
FEBRUARY 11 1948
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
11-12-47

A summary of the results of the Rogge news conference, as mentioned above, was reported by the United Press and appeared in the Washington "Times Herald" for November 8, 1947.

Another highly confidential source has advised that on November 8, 1947, William Z. Foster and Eugene Dennis sent a wire to President Truman referring to the abovementioned data and stating that "the Justice Department is apparently preparing to throw the Constitution overboard and resort to lawlessness and open terror characteristic of a police state. The resort to such desperate measures exposes the lack of any basis in law or fact for the growing reactionary attacks on the Communist Party, the labor movement, and the supporters of Roosevelt's progressive policies. Furthermore, the timing of this spy hoax reveals it as part of a plot to torpedo the November meeting of Foreign Ministers and stampede the special session of Congress into adopting measures to implement Wall Street's Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan. The Communist Party is a legal political Party and its members are patriotic and loyal citizens. Together with labor and other democratic Americans who uphold the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, we shall continue to combat the forces of reaction and fascism which are organizing the current attacks on democracy, equality, and peace. We are confident that the American people, negro and white, will resist these new Palmer raids, the mounting drive toward thought controls and the war mongering Bi-partisan foreign policy which is the counterpart of this un-American conspiracy. We demand that you immediately order the discharge of the New York Grand Jury on the ground that its proceedings have already been prejudiced beyond repair. We demand that you remove from Cabinet Attorney General Tom Clark, who has betrayed his oath of office by violating the secrecy of the Grand Jury and making it impossible for those he seeks to indict to receive a fair trial. We also demand the removal from office of all Department of Justice officials who have been involved in this subversion of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights."

As additional information is received concerning Communist activities, you will be furnished with same promptly.

62-54111-60
RECEIVED
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FBI
RECEIVED

The Attorney General

November 13, 1947

Director, FBI

O. JOHN ROGGE

Reference is made to the memoranda dated November 10 and 13, 1947, sent to you concerning O. John Rogge.

It is believed that you will be further interested in knowing that the "Union Voice," official publication of the Tom Mooney Hall Association, Inc. which represents the alleged Communist controlled Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Union - CIO, Locals 1-S, 2, 3, 5, 65, 154, and 1250, in its latest issue featured the first installment of a reported exclusive series of articles by Rogge. The first article was entitled "Fascism, American Style."

In this article Rogge states that the Fascist threat to democracy in this country is comparable to the situation in Germany in 1932, which he points out was just before the Nazis obtained power there. He stated that he expected a reaction such as occurred after World War I but had remained hopeful even while observing the "knifing of the labor movement," increasing control by monopolies, the program of rebuilding a strong Germany, and a "witch hunt" similar to the Palmer raids. However, he added that certain events beginning on March 1, 1947, have convinced him that reaction here is more terrifying than ever experienced before. He itemized these events as follows:

1. The proposal to aid Greece and Turkey.
2. The issuance of the "Loyalty Order."
3. The indictment of the officials of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.
4. The indictment of Harold Roland Christoffel of the United Automobile Workers - CIO, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
5. The initiation of deportation proceedings against Michael Obermeier, head of Local Six, Hotel and Club Employees Union, A.F.L., New York City, and against John Santo, a Director of the Transport Workers Union, New York City.
6. The dismissal of many Federal employees "without just cause." Rogge particularly attacked the "code of security principles of the State Department." Rogge also criticized President Truman, saying that the latter was inconsistent in his issuance of the "Loyalty Order" and his press conference in which he made reference to "police states."

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Messrs.
Gandy

AGJ:me

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 4:45 PM
DATE 11-14-47
FILE 877

3 NOV 24 1947

INDEXED 62-54144-61
NOV 17 1947

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
NOV 14 1 26 PM '47

Rogge charged President Truman was following the wishes of large financial and industrial interests.

The article stated that Rogge proposes to give in more detailed form in subsequent articles his conception of Fascism as gained from the sedition case he handled for the Department of Justice, and to discuss the attack on civil liberties as one of the current reactionary patterns.

Rogge also wrote that he recalled Huey Long's prophecy that Fascism comes in the guise of anti-Fascism. Rogge cited the recent so-called "Fascist coup" in Georgia to substantiate Long's analysis.

In an accompanying statement by the editors of the publication Rogge was praised as an unselfish defender of civil liberties and reference was made to the "suppression" by Attorney General Clark of Rogge's report which the editors alleged showed the involvement of prominent Americans in the Nazi pattern.

As additional information in this regard is received, it will be furnished to you promptly.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 10 1947

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI LOS ANGELES

11-10-47

7-49 PM

DIRECTOR, FBI

URGENT

CP USA, IS DASH C. RE SAN FRAN TEL TO BUREAU NOVEMBER EIGHTH LAST. LOCAL PRESS HERE LAST FRIDAY ATTRIBUTED TO O. JOHN ROGGE IN PRESS INTERVIEW STATEMENTS SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME AS THOSE SET OUT IN REFERENCED TEL. FOR YOUR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ROGGE WAS FEATURED SPEAKER HERE LAST NIGHT AT MASS MEETING HELD AT SHRINE AUDITORIUM UNDER JOINT AUSPICES OF MOBILIZATION FOR DEMOCRACY, CIO UNITED PUBLIC WORKERS, AND AFL STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL WORKERS. ESTIMATED FIVE THOUSAND ATTENDED. ROBERT W. KENNY CHAIRED THE MEETING WHICH WAS ADVERTISED AS QUOTE STOP OPERATION WITCH HUNT UNQUOTE. ROGGE-S ADDRESS EXCORIATED THE GOVERNMENT ON A NUMBER OF ISSUES, CHARGING QUOTE WE ARE HEADED IN THE DIRECTION OF A FASCIST POLICE STATE UNQUOTE AND QUOTE THE GOVERNMENT IS DOING THE DIRTY WORK FOR BIG BUSINESS UNQUOTE AND QUOTE THE BEST WAY TO GET ALONG IN GOVERNMENT TODAY IS TO BE ANTI UNION, ANTI SOVIET, AND A LITTLE BIT ANTI SEMITIC. UNQUOTE. SPECIFICALLY THE ADDRESS WAS AN ATTACK ON THE GOVERNMENT ALONG THE FOLLOWING LINES - ONE. TRUMAN POLICY IN GREECE, TWO. PRESIDENT-S LOYALTY ORDER OF MARCH TWENTY TWO LAST, THREE. TAFT HARTLEY ACT, FOUR. BIG BUSINESS AND TRUSTS IN CONNECTION WITH WHICH THE SPEAKER CHARGED QUOTE TRUMAN IS THE BEST WATERBOY BIG BUSINESS EVER HAD UNQUOTE AND CITED EXAMPLES OF PRESIDENTIAL ADVISERS FORRESTAL, LOVETT, HARRIMAN, WM. H. DRAPER, LEWIS W. DOUGLAS, EUGENE

PAGE TWO

~~X~~BLACK, AND ~~X~~LEO WIGGINS, ALL WITH BIG BUSINESS OR BANKING BACKGROUND AND CONNECTIONS. FIVE. ~~X~~THOMAS COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES, RE ^{J. PARNELL} WHICH THE SPEAKER CHARGED THIS COMMITTEE VIOLATES FIRST, FIFTH, SIXTH, NINTH, AND TENTH AMENDMENTS AND IS BEING USED FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES AND DESTRUCTION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES. SPEAKER TOLD THE RALLY THAT THEY SHOULD IGNORE COMMITTEE SUBPOENAS, REFUSE TO ANSWER THEIR QUESTIONS, AND BATTLE THEM ALL THE WAY TO SUPREME COURT. SIX. CURRENT GRAND JURY PROCEEDINGS IN NY RE CONSPIRACY TO VIOLATE ESPIONAGE ACT ON PART OF OPERATION WITCH HUNT. ROGGE AND ~~X~~HOWARD EAST WERE ALSO PRINCIPAL SPEAKERS AT A SMALLER RALLY HELD IN LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA LAST FRIDAY SPONSORED BY ~~X~~JAFRC. ROGGE ANNOUNCED HIS SUBJECT ~~WAS~~ WOULD DEAL WITH THE JAFRC AND ~~X~~THOMAS COMMITTEE. IN GENERAL, HIS SPEECH ON THIS OCCASION FOLLOWED THAT OUTLINED ABOVE. HOWEVER, HE DWELLED SOMEWHAT MORE ON THE NEW YORK GRAND ~~JURY~~ JURY PROCEEDINGS AS FOLLOWS - HE CHARGED THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS PRESENTLY WORKING ON A SUPER DUPER SPY CASE AND THAT THEY HAD TRIED IT TWICE BEFORE BUT FIZZLED, THAT THE FBI HAD SELECTED SIXTY LOYAL AMERICANS INTERESTED IN THE ~~WELFARE OF MANKIND~~ WELFARE OF MANKIND AND SUBPOENAED THEM, AND THAT DEFENDANTS HAVE BEEN CHARGED WITH ESPIONAGE. THAT INFO HAS LEAKED OUT FROM THE FIFTH FLOOR OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL-S OFFICE DELIBERATELY SO THAT NEWSPAPERS COULD GET THE INFO AND FORCE GRAND JURY INDICTMENT. THAT ATTORNEY GENERAL KNOWS

END PAGE TWO

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PAGE THREE

THE CHARGES ARE NONSENSE AND THE GOVERNMENT IS USING THIS AS POLITICAL WEAPON. ROGGE ANNOUNCED HE WAS BREAKING THE STORY NOW AND HOPES IT GETS BACK TO ATTORNEY GENERAL CLARK. HE SAID ATTORNEY GENERAL SHOULD BE TOLD TO STOP PLAYING POLITICS WITH JUSTICE DEPARTMENT. ROGGE STATED THE DANGER IS A POLITICAL POLICE FORCE AND THAT IT IS THE MOST TERRIFYING SITUATION THE COUNTRY HAS EVER EXPERIENCED. FOLLOWING ROGGE, HOWARD FAST-S SPEECH WAS A GENERAL ATTACK ON THE THOMAS COMMITTEE TERMING THEM DESPICABLE, CONTEMPTIBLE, UNSPEAKABLE, AND INHUMAN.

HOOD

END

11-06PMM OK FBI WA DW

M

cc. Mr. Radd

3

62-54144-62

The Attorney General

November 13, 1947

Director, FBI

O. JOHN ROGGE

62-54144-62

Reference is made to the memorandum dated November 10, 1947, sent to you concerning O. John Rogge, which set out information which Rogge allegedly related at a news conference in Los Angeles on November 8, 1947. It was pointed out that Rogge had stated that the Attorney General had given certain information concerning the special Federal grand jury investigation of subversive activities being held in New York City to picked newspapermen. The local press in Los Angeles, California, carried the information which Rogge was said to have given out in his press conference.

It has now been further reported that Rogge was the featured speaker at a mass meeting held at the Shrine Auditorium, Los Angeles, during the evening of November 9, 1947. This meeting was held under the joint auspices of the Mobilization for Democracy, the CIO United Public Workers Union, and the AFL State, County and Municipal Workers Union. It was estimated that approximately 5,000 persons were in attendance. Robert W. Kenny, former Attorney General for the State of California, chaired the meeting which was advertised as "Stop Operation Witch Hunt." Rogge's address excoriated the Government on a number of issues and charged that "We are headed in the direction of a Fascist police state." Rogge was further quoted as saying, "The Government is doing the dirty work for big business" and "The best way to get along in Government today is to be anti-union, anti-Soviet, and a little bit anti-Semitic." It was reported that the address also attacked the Government along the following lines:

1. Truman policy in Greece.
2. The President's Loyalty Order of March 22, 1947.
3. The Taft-Hartley Act.

4. The Thomas Committee on Un-American Activities. Rogge charged this Committee with violating the First, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth and Tenth Amendments and said it was being used for political purposes and destruction of civil liberties. Rogge told the rally that the Committee subpoenas should be ignored and that persons who are asked questions by the Committee should refuse to answer and should battle the Committee all the way to the Supreme Court.

5. The current grand jury proceedings in New York being held in connection with the conspiracy to violate the Espionage Act which he said was part of "Operation Witch Hunt."

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SENT FROM D. O.

NOV 26 1947

3-17
G.I.R-3
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
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Rogge further stated that President Truman was the "best water boy in business ever had." In support of this argument Rogge cited examples of Presidential advisers Forrestal, Lovett, Harriman, William H. Draper, Lewis W. Douglas, Eugene Black and Leo Wiggins, all of whom Rogge pointed out had big business or banking background and connections.

Rogge and Howard Fast, the author, were also principal speakers at a smaller rally held in Long Beach, California, which rally was held on November 7, 1947, and was sponsored by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. At that meeting Rogge's subject dealt with the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and the Thomas Committee on Un-American Activities. In general, Rogge's speech reportedly followed that outlined above. However, he dwelled at somewhat greater length on the New York grand jury proceedings. He charged that the Government is presently working on a "super duper spy case" and that they had tried it twice before but that the case had fizzled. He alleged that the F.B.I. had selected 60 loyal Americans who were interested in the welfare of mankind, had subpoenaed them, and had charged them with espionage. Rogge said that this information had leaked out from the "fifth floor of the Attorney General's Office deliberately" so that the newspapers could get the information and force a grand jury indictment. Rogge further stated that the Attorney General knows that the charges are "nonsense" and that the Government is using this as a political weapon. Rogge announced that he was breaking this story now and hoped that it would get back to Attorney General Clark. He said the Attorney General should be told to stop playing politics with the Justice Department. He further averred that the above constitutes the danger of a political police force and that it is the most terrifying situation the country has ever experienced.

After Rogge had made his speech, Howard Fast talked and his comments constituted a general attack on the Thomas Committee, terming that group "despicable, contemptible, unspeakable, and inhuman."

As additional pertinent information concerning C. John Rogge is received, it will be furnished to you promptly.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

62-54144-62

New York 7, New York

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

October 31, 1947

Director, FBI

RE: PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS OF AMERICA
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bureau File 100-340327)

Dear Sir:

Reurymtel 10/27/47. Attached herewith are two copies of speeches made by the individuals indicated at the two day conference on Cultural Freedom and Civil Liberties sponsored by the Arts, Sciences and Professions Division of the Progressive Citizens of America held at the Hotel Commodore, New York on October 25-26, 1947.

The attached information was obtained as a result of a microphone surveillance maintained by Detectives ROBERT L. LEWIS (1943) and STANLEY J. GORDON (1914) attached to the Bureau of Special Service and Investigations New York City Police Department.

It is to be noted that the opening speech of the conference, delivered by O. JOHN ROGGE former assistant U. S. Attorney General, was obtained in its entirety with the exception of approximately the first two minutes of the talk. However the aforementioned Detectives have advised that ROGGE in his opening remarks stated that usually FBI agents attend such conferences and he invited them to have their Chief J. EDGAR HOOVER debate with him on which is the greater threat to America, Communism or Fascism. The New York Sunday News, October 26, 1947 in an article appearing on page 2, copy of which was forwarded to the Bureau, confirms these remarks of ROGGE.

In addition to the above remarks concerning the Bureau it should be noted that the attached speech written by OLIN DOWNS, Music Critic of the New York Times, and delivered in his absence by Miss RAY LEED, also

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ON 11/15/78

Letter to Director
NY 100-78587

October 31, 1947

contains disparaging remarks concerning the Bureau.

- Confidential [redacted] advised that he was in attendance at the Film, Radio, Press and Advertising Panel of the Conference, which Panel was held on October 25, 1947 at the Hotel Barbizon plaza, New York City. This informant advised that at this panel meeting RING LARDNER, JR., in commenting on the "Press", stated that the Newspapers with few exceptions seem to engage unanimously in a campaign against the Soviet Union preparing the people with the idea of an unavoidable war. LARDNER went on to state that he was talking with a colleague a week ago whose son wanted to join the FBI and when his family was investigated they found that his father made a progressive speech eight years ago and therefore his application was rejected. According to this informant LARDNER then pointed out that the records kept by the FBI are similar to those of the "Gestapo" with even a more detailed account. b7D

It is also pointed out that the "professor" referred to by Senator CLAUDE PEPPER in the opening remarks of his speech, attached, is Dr. COLESTON E. WARNE, ex-officio consultant to the President's Council of Economic Advisers and Professor of Economics at AMHERST COLLEGE who according to today's newspaper items announced he had refused to comply with President Truman's order for Federal employees to fill out loyalty questionnaires.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD SCHEIDT
SAC

cc: NY 100-50870

62-54144-63

O. JOHN ROGGE
Former Assistant Attorney General of U.S.

October 25, 1947
Hotel Commodore,
New York City

"THE EFFECT OF THE LOYALTY ORDER"

At the outset ROGGE indicated that those present were meeting today to put an end to the advocates of "thought control" and that what we have in our midst today is incipient Fascism. He stated that in the Police State the principal tool of the tyrant is fear, a citizenry afraid to speak and to think freely and independently is the keystone of the Police State and because our people are being victimized by such a fear the danger is immediate. The following verbatim excerpts were made by ROGGE:

"The real reason we are here is to determine what we can do to halt this fantastic backward march to despotism..

"Primarily I am an attorney. In the course of representing persons victimized by the thought control offensive I have learned and I now believe, both as a citizen and as a lawyer, that the fight against the House Committee of Un-American Activities and other thought control agencies must be waged on the broadest and clearest constitutional grounds....Senator CLAUDE PEPPER did not go far enough when he advised the Hollywood artists and writers to appear but to answer no questions pertaining to their private political beliefs or ideas, my advice to our Hollywood friends and to all others is not to appear at all....

"In my opinion the House Committee is unconstitutional, it violates not only the First Amendment but the 5th, 6th, 9th and 10th Amendments as well, and in my opinion no one need to appear to testify before such an unauthorized and unconstitutional agency of government. The best way to fight this outfit is to ignore their subpoenas, refuse to answer their questions, and battle them right up to the Supreme Court....

"The Constitutional issues involved in the loyalty check of the government employees are precisely the same as those to which I have already referred. In that sector of the attack my office is now studying the feasibility of moving to enjoin the Attorney General of the U.S. from designating as subversive such organizations as he, in his sole discretion, deems subversive.

62-54144-63

ROBERT KENNY

Former Attorney General of California
President, NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD
National Co-Chairman PCA

October 25, 1947
Hotel Commodore,
New York City

"HOW FASCISM GROWS"

At the outset of his talk KENNY ridiculed the work of the THOMAS COMMITTEE and the type of persons who were testifying for the Committee with particular ridicule being aimed at ADOLF MENJOU.

In discussing the present fight being waged by liberals and progressives against the House Un-American Activities Committee KENNY stated:

"The attempt to dictate the content of films as well as the content of the minds of the men and women who make them has brought about this willingness to fight back. This Committee is the first step towards the complete black-out of freedom of expression in the United States....

"Although purporting to act for the purpose of enacting legislation, the real purpose of the House Un-American Activities Committee is to intimidate all persons who hold radical or even liberal political opinions. They also tried to intimidate the producers in setting up a black list."

KENNY continued his attack upon the House Un-American Activities Committee declaring it to be unconstitutional and said it was government by "press release" wherein all the hearings were timed to meet newspaper deadlines.

"In the light of the history of these Committees, that is the original Dies Committee and on to the Thomas Committee, their effect on the American scene and the disaster that they have wrought in so many private lives, I do not think there can be any question concerning the question of Constitutionality of such a Committee which will ultimately be handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States."

62-54144-63

LEO HUBERMAN

Author of "The Truth About Unions",
"Man's Worldly Goods" and "We The People"

October 25, 1947
Hotel Commodore,
New York City

"LABOR AND THE PROVISIONS"

At the outset HUBERMAN stated:

"In respect to labor the pattern of repression by a Committee of the House of Representatives is nine years old. It began with the infamous Dies Committee and it has been continued by the present equally infamous Committee on Un-American Activities. The Committee's technique of operation on the side of the employers and against the workers is a simple one and two examples will serve to illustrate it...."

In illustrating the above HUBERMAN referred to the UEMVA strike against Westinghouse in April, 1946 wherein the Un-American Activities Committee came to the rescue of Westinghouse by denouncing that union and its members as Reds. As another example HUBERMAN stated that in April, 1947 at Winston-Salem, North Carolina the Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers Union was engaged in a strike against the R.J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY for higher wages and within one week the Un-American Activities Committee rushed into battle on the side of the employers bringing forth headlines that shouted the story of the Communist investigation of the Red Leadership of that union.

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LARRY PARKS
Movie Actor

October 25, 1947
Hotel Commodore,
New York City

"WHAT IS LOYALTY TO AMERICA ?"

In his talk Mr. PARKS stated that certain people are attempting to impose new standards of loyalty on America. He quotes from a recent article in Harper's Magazine which asks the question "What Is The New Loyalty?". PARKS states that if you believe in socialized medicine or criticize a member of Congress or oppose France or believe in price controls you are disloyal and Un-American. He stated that from this type of philosophy eventually speeches, books and art will have to conform to this new loyalty. He said that the thoughts and deeds of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, LINCOLN and TOM PAINE are rejected by this new loyalty. Americans have no choice said PARKS but "to reject a concept of loyalty that makes traitors of patriots and criminals of men of good will". He stated that we cannot expect a fixed definition of loyalty indicating that our only loyalty is to American tradition. In his definition of American tradition he includes independence and social experiment. He declared that we owe our allegiance to the right to advocate all creeds and not loyalty to a particular creed.

PARKS pointed out that the THOMAS COMMITTEE refused to investigate the Klu Klux Klan and indicated that all other Americans opposed the Un-American Committee. To prove this latter point he related excerpts from talks by WENDELL WILKIE, former President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, and HENRY WALLACE. PARKS stated that as to his own political philosophy he should be classified as a WILSON-ROOSEVELT-WALLACE Democrat.

62-54144-63

OLIN DOWNES
Music Critic, New York Times

October 26, 1947
Hotel Commodore,
New York City

"COUNTERACTING FREEDOM'S CURB"

The speech written by OLIN DOWNES was delivered in his absence by Miss RAY LEDD and was given at the Theatre and Music Panel.

In Mr. DOWNES' talk he draws a comparison between the THOMAS COMMITTEE and ADOLF HITLER & COMPANY indicating that both groups, using the slogan "Stop Communism", violate the civil rights of the citizens of their respective countries. Mr. DOWNES calls the THOMAS COMMITTEE unconstitutional. He also praises the work done by the JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE in aiding the suppressed people in Franco Spain. In his talk he stated "I am a member of the JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE". He also defended HANS EISLER and the rights of Communists in this country. In this talk he also stated as follows:

"If the Un-American Committee cannot handle matters to its satisfaction why can't we call in the FBI. The FBI really offers some possibility if information I was given several years ago by a brother of one of its members is really true. At that time my son was considering going into the FBI. Fortunately he and I were warned in time to prevent the humiliation that would have been visited upon us if he had applied for any such position for I was told privately, through this confidential FBI source, that if my son had applied to become a member of the FBI he would have been refused because I, his father, was in the FBI books as belonging to three subversive organizations. I was not told what these organizations were. No doubt this was one of those FBI top secrets, but I myself have had great difficulty in searching my memory and my morals to discover what subversive organization on earth I could possibly belong to unless it was per chance the anti-Fascist organization I have mentioned which has protested for years against America's unholy toleration of Spanish Fascism as a course which is a stain upon our history and which is going to bring disastrous consequences before we are through with the business."

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DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY
Director, Harvard College Observatory,
Massachusetts Chairman PCA

October 26, 1947
Hotel Commodore,
New York City

JOHN RANDALL
Movie Actor

"RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONFERENCE"

At the start of the closing session on the above date DR. SHAPLEY stated that the resolutions proposed for the two day conference were compiled and would be presented for vote to the Conference by Actor JOHN RANDALL who read the following resolutions, all of which were adopted by acclamation:

1. House Un-American Activities Committee

"The House Un-American Activities Committee is itself the most crastly Un-American activity in the fabric of American life. Consistently and constantly it violates and subverts the First Amendment of the Constitution... In the words of Senator GLEN H. TAYLOR, it is a Fascist-minded body whose activities parallel with those of pre-war leaders in Fascist Germany, Italy and Japan." Resolved that the House Un-American Activities Committee be abolished.

2. Loyalty Order

"The President's executive order known as the Loyalty Order which not only slaughters the First Amendment as far as it applies to 2,500,000 Government employees but violates accepted concepts of American jurisprudence, has been called Nazi justice for Americans." Resolved that members of the conference call upon the President to revoke his order.

3. The Drive Against Hollywood

The conference condemned the attack on the motion picture industry as an obvious attempt to subvert freedom of speech, screen, and air.

4. Right of Political Party

"According to the sacred provisions of the Bill of Rights any American has the right to be a Communist or anything else he chooses to be that does not violate the Constitution....Resolved that every American everywhere has a right to join any legal American Party whether it be the Republican, Communist, Socialist or Democratic.

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5. The Little Dies Committees

"We call on the American people to fight locally as well as nationally for civil rights, to fight for the repeal of the Little Dies Acts and local loyalty acts as well as for the repeal of the President's Loyalty Order and the abolition of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

6. On Minorities

The Conference condemned anti-Semitism and discrimination against the Negroes.

7. Free Cultural International Exchange

The conference urged the State Department to cease its interference in the free exchange of ideas, art and science.

8. Taft-Hartley Act

"Resolved that we here assembled do pledge ourselves to work earnestly for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and we will, whenever possible, take concerted action with organized labor to such effect.

9. (This resolution was introduced by SHAPLEY) INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION

"Resolved that there be full restoration of the traditional freedom of expression and inter-exchange of scientific personnel and information."

62-54144-63

Senator CLAUDE PEPPER

October 26, 1947
Hotel Commodore,
New York City

Senator CLAUDE PEPPER delivered the closing speech of the two day conference which was carried over Station WJCA, New York City. Senator PEPPER was introduced by Dr. HARLOW SHAPLEY who, by way of introduction, reiterated the two most important resolutions adopted by the conference. These resolutions were the resolutions condemning the House Un-American Activities Committee and the resolution calling for revocation of President TRUMAN's Loyalty Order. In regard to the latter resolution SHAPLEY stated that the Loyalty Order denied the accused any rights to a fair trial and provided for an arbitrary discharge on arbitrary findings and that the executive order is both substantively and procedurally the most Nazi-like and terrifying law since the Alien and Sedition Acts and should be repealed on the spot.

Senator PEPPER in his opening remarks stated that there was in the audience at that moment a professor from a great and distinguished Eastern University who next week proposes to make an issue and a test of the so called Loyalty Order in Washington, D.C. Senator PEPPER also indicated that the conference will send a heartening message to HENRY A. WALLACE, presently across the seas, that the intellectuals and the great mass of people are in the fight for him for democracy and peace. The following excerpts were made by Senator PEPPER in his speech:

"This conference today is a challenge to the Crypto-Fascists of America....The Crypto-Fascists of America may as well know that the intellectuals and people of America throw down before their evil feet the gauntlet of defiance. It may well be that this conference shall be historically the Stalingrad of this later war upon democracy in America and peace in the world."

"The intellectuals of this country, you who are gathered here, have the solemn obligation of affording the leadership to the masses of the people behind which they can rally to carry on this attack and this assault upon the false gods which have come to temporary power. And after the intellectual leadership of the country gives us a rallying point around which we may gather, then the next thing the people of this country must do is to mobilize themselves

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"into a fighting force and I know of no better agency, I know of no more deserving organization, I know of no group which has given a more splendid leadership to the progressive forces of America, than the organization that summoned this great conference, the PCA under the auspices of which you came here. Today the PCA is entitled not only to the gratitude but to the confidence and the support of the people of America who believe in democracy and are ready to fight for it in this crucial phase of its struggle....

"There are enough people who do yet have the right to vote to turn the rascals out as they did in ANDREW JACKSON's time and to dedicate and consecrate the government of this country again to a militant democracy to forward the interests of the people at home and to march on to peace with all the nations and people of the world."

62-54144-63

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

DATE: 11-10-47

FROM : H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: O. JOHN ROGGE
CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

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	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

At 5:55 p.m., SAC Johnson telephoned from Milwaukee and stated that Confidential Informant M 143 advised that Josephine Nordstrand, Secretary, Civil Rights Congress, Milwaukee, at 2:10 p.m. today talked with Phil Smith of the United Electrical Workers and they discussed the recent statement of John Rogge, former Department attorney, which you will recall referred to the Grand Jury proceedings in New York City and his guesses as to what is being handled in that Grand Jury. He also, you will recall, made reference to leaks from the Department of Justice to take place of the shortcomings of the Grand Jury proceedings. He also made reference to certain raids which were to occur on or before November 17, 1947.

I informed SAC Johnson that we were aware of the statements made by Rogge and asked him what the Civil Rights Congress planned to do about it. He said that the Informant M 143 informed that Nordstrand stated "We will have to get some trade unions to make statements in protest" and asked Phil Smith to assist in getting such statements and protests. Nordstrand also told Smith that they should get these statements and protests publicized.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

HBF:esb

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DIRECTOR, FBI

November 13, 1947

SAC, PORTLAND

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
SECURITY MEASURE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Rebutels November 5 and 12, 1947.

The evening of November 12, 1947, O. JOHN ROGGE gave a lecture at the Washington High School Auditorium in Portland which may have some bearing on the information set out in referenced teletypes. Following are the details with respect to arrangements that were made for ROGGE to appear in Portland together with the coverage of his appearance here.

On October 29 Confidential Informant 336 reported that MARK HALLER, district secretary of the Party for Oregon, was arranging for the evening of October 29 an executive board meeting of the professional clubs of the Party in Portland for the purpose of organizing a meeting for O. JOHN ROGGE who was then in the midst of a tour on behalf of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. HALLER said ROGGE would be free to appear in Portland on November 12.

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised this meeting was held as planned at the home of [redacted] those present being [redacted]

[redacted] explained to the group that the ROGGE meeting would help the Party in their effort to establish a Civil Rights Congress in Portland.

[redacted] were selected as a group to follow through with the necessary arrangements. From this meeting [redacted] telephonically contacted [redacted] and instructed her to send a telegram to ROGGE confirming the engagement date. All persons at this meeting and also [redacted] are known to [redacted] as members of the Party.

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[redacted] this same committee and in addition [redacted] all of which are also known [redacted] as members of the Party. met again at the home of [redacted] where it was decided that [redacted] should pick uppers for the ROGGE meeting from the John Reed Club.

[redacted] were appointed as a committee to met ROGGE on his arrival at Portland and to plan an after party. [redacted] stated it was mentioned at this meeting that [redacted]

It was decided that the lecture would be free, but that an appeal for funds would be made. [redacted] handled the publicity, giving the name of [redacted] secretary of the committee arranging for ROGGE's appearance. It is not definitely known that [redacted] is a Party member, although her associations are such that in all probability she is.

b7D

Letter - Director

Re: CP, USA, Security Measure

11/1/47

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised the ROGGE meeting was held as scheduled at 8:00 P.M. at the Washington High School Auditorium on November 12 and that accompanying ROGGE was a woman who is believed, according to information furnished by CI 332, to be FRIDA SALSTROM from San Francisco. [redacted] reported that HOWARD FAST [redacted]

Informant advised that ROGGE in his speech traced the similarities between the rise of Fascism in Germany and the proceedings of the Un-American Activities Committee. He stressed abuses being made of the first, fifth, sixth, ninth, and tenth amendments to the Constitution and particularly those pertaining to freedom of speech. He stated he holds grave fears of the objectives of a few of our industrialists and monopolies, and he feels the people must be heard and must act now before it is too late and they are enslaved by Fascism, by war, and by destruction. He mentioned a move on foot to deport some of our union leaders because of security reasons and ridiculed the letters sent out by the Justice Department to federal employees being dismissed under the loyalty purge. He stated he has two clients who have come to him with such letters where no good reason was given for dismissal, and classified the loyalty program as a Fascist move that is enslaving our country and taking away our liberties. He branded the Taft-Hartley Bill as a Fascist attempt to control unions and labor. He then stated that while he was in California he was shown a clipping from a paper about a new purge to be made of some spy plot similar to the one that occurred in Canada and that he had three clients who would be drawn in whom he believed he would be able to help if they stand alone, but if it is a mass affair he isn't so sure. He then said that as soon as he arrives in Seattle he will know whether it will be possible for him to get on a national network and blast the story wide open, doing sufficient talking to scare the government.

ROGGE,

[redacted] said that a friend of his in California drew his attention to the fact that the spy scare was staged to coincide with the London conference and with consideration by Congress of the Marshal Plan.

Also as examples of the results of Fascism he pointed out the cases of HOWARD FAST, who had been sentenced to three months in jail and a \$500 fine, and the case of a Dr. BAUSKY (phonetic), who was also associated with the JAFRC and received a sentence for taking the initiative and refusing to make the records of this organization available to the Un-American Activities Committee. He explained that the reason these records could not be made available was that it would enable the committee to trace all those persons to whom the JAFRC had extended aid. He stated that he is taking the cases of FAST and BAUSKY to the Supreme Court.

Letter, Director
Re: CP, USA, Security Measure
11/18/47

HOWARD FAST spoke and said the Un-American Activities Committee represented by JOHN RANKIN and THOMAS well express the RANKIN brand of Fascism. He said they praised anti-Semitism in the halls of Congress and that RANKIN disfranchised two-thirds of his state. He further said that a lot of dirty stuff could be brought out, but it is not possible to make the necessary statements.

IRVIN GOODMAN gave a resume of the case involving six Spanish stowaways who boarded a ship in France and first landed at Coos Bay, Oregon, citing his efforts to make it possible for these youth to remain in America.

It is also pointed out that [REDACTED] was in attendance at the meeting at the Washington High School Auditorium.

Miss SALSTROM appealed for funds to fight for civil liberties and pointed out that HOWARD FAST and Dr. BAUSKY were willing to go to jail and asked the question what are we willing to do to help. During her appeal she twice stated, "It is later than you think." Confidential Informant [REDACTED] estimated that she collected between \$300 and \$350 from an audience which approximated 200 people composed primarily of members of the Communist Party and the most loyal fellow travelers. It is to be noted that at this meeting at the auditorium there were in attendance among the Party functionaries [REDACTED]

After the public meeting many of the persons in attendance, particularly the Party members, [REDACTED]

CS:plb
100-6689
ASD

The Attorney General

November 19, 1947

Director, FBI

12-54144-65
O. JOHN ROGGE

RECORDED
Reference is made to the memorandum dated November 13, 1947, sent to you concerning O. John Rogge.

It is believed that the following information concerning Rogge and his association with various members of the Communist Party would be of further interest to you. This information has been received from reliable confidential sources.

[REDACTED] Mark Haller, District Secretary of the Communist Party for the State of Oregon, called an executive board meeting of the Communist Professional Clubs in Portland for the purpose of organizing a meeting for O. John Rogge. Rogge at that time was in the midst of a tour during which he was speaking on behalf of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. The meeting called by Haller was held [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Haller explained to the group of Communists present that Rogge would be free to appear in Portland on November 12, 1947. He stated that a Rogge meeting would help the Party in its effort to establish a Civil Rights Congress chapter in Portland. A committee of Communist Party members was selected to make necessary arrangements for the Rogge meeting. [REDACTED] a member of the Communist Party, was instructed to send a telegram to Rogge confirming the engagement date.

At a meeting held on November 7, 1947, by members of the special committee on arrangements it was announced that the Rogge meeting would be held at the Washington High School Auditorium in Portland on the evening of November 12, 1947. It was decided that the lecture would be free but that an appeal for funds would be made. [REDACTED] for the publicity and also made hotel reservations for Rogge at the Multnomah Hotel. At the meeting at the Washington High School Auditorium on November 12, 1947, Rogge in his speech stressed the similarities between the rise of Fascism in Germany and the proceedings of the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities. Rogge addressed alleged abuses being made by the Committee of the First, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth and Tenth Amendments to the Constitution and particularly those pertaining to freedom of speech. He stated that he held grave fears of the objectives of a few of our industrialists and monopolies and he feels that the people must be heard and must act now before it is too late. Unless they do act now he warned they may be enslaved by Fascism, by war and by destruction. Rogge mentioned a move on foot to deport some of the union leaders because of security measures. He ridiculed the letters sent to federal employees being dismissed under the loyalty purge. He stated that he has two clients who have come to him with such letters in which no good reason was given for dismissal. He classified

Mr. Tolson
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Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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the loyalty program as a Fascist move that is enslaving our country, taking away our liberties. Rogge branded the Taft-Hartley Bill as a Fascist attempt to control unions and labor. He then stated that while he was in California he was shown a clipping from a paper about a new purge to be made in connection with some spy plot similar to the one that occurred in Canada. He indicated that he had three clients who would be drawn into this purge whom he believed he would be able to help if they stood alone, however, he added that if the purge was a mass affair he was not so sure that he would be able to help. He then stated that as soon as he arrived in Seattle he would learn whether it would be possible for him to get on a national network and blast the story wide open, doing sufficient talking to scare the government.

Rogge then continued by stating that examples of Fascism in this country were the cases of Howard Fast, the author, who had been sentenced to three months in jail and given a \$500 fine, and the case of Dr. Edward Barsky. He said that both of these individuals who were associated with the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee had refused to make the records of that organization available to the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He explained that the reason these records could not be made available was that it would enable the Committee to trace all those persons to whom the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee had extended aid.

After Rogge and several others had spoken at this meeting it was reported that between \$300 and \$350 were collected from the audience of approximately 200 people, which, it was reported, was composed primarily of members of the Communist Party and their most loyal fellow travelers. After the meeting many of the persons in the audience, and in particular the Communist Party members,

[REDACTED]

Rogge and Howard Fast were present at that gathering at which time Rogge made the statement that a friend of his in California had drawn his attention to the fact that the spy scare mentioned above was staged to coincide with the London Conference and with consideration by Congress of the Marshall Plan.

As additional information concerning O. John Rogge is received it will be furnished to you promptly.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

Milwaukee

FILE NO. 100-6047

REPORT MADE AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN	DATE WHEN MADE 11/17/47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/15/47	REPORT MADE BY ROBERT L. REITMAN
TITLE JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY-C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Citizens to Defend the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee held meeting 11/15/47, Milwaukee, principal speakers, O. JOHN ROGGE and LYMAN BRADLEY. Known Communist members and sympathizers present, and ROGGE condemned un-American Activities Committee of House of Representatives and warned audience that thought control is being invoked upon them.

DETAILS:

A meeting was scheduled at the Milwaukee Auditorium, Engelman Hall, November 15, 1947, at 8:00 P.M., under the auspices of the Citizens to Defend the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, speakers being O. JOHN ROGGE, former Assistant Attorney General, and Professor LYMAN R. BRADLEY, of New York University. A ticket with this information thereon and also containing the words, "Hear the Case of the American People Against the un-American Committee," is being made a part of the Milwaukee file.

This meeting actually got under way at 8:35 P.M. on 11/15/47 when the Rev. KENNETH PATTON, of Madison, Wisconsin, acting as chairman of the meeting, announced to approximately 200 persons present that the House un-American Activities Committee had smeared members of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, had smeared other Americans, and that the audience likewise might some day be smeared by that committee. PATTON, a Unitarian minister from Madison, Wisconsin, who has in

APPROVED AND FORWARDED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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5 - Bureau			
3 - New York			
2 - Milwaukee			

INITIALS OF SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

NY 100-6047

the very recent past gained publicity because of his resignation from the Unitarian Church of Madison, claiming that because he had some Indian blood in him he was to be considered colored, has advocated strongly for racial equality.

PATTON advised the audience that the reason the JAFEC committee members refused to turn the records over to the House un-American Activities Committee was that they did not wish to betray friends in Spain. He then introduced O. JOHN ROGGE.

O. JOHN ROGGE advised the audience that it was in danger of losing its freedom and that conditions in this country at the present time closely resemble conditions in Germany in 1932, and that we are one step away from Fascism and if America does not wake up, the next step will be Fascism and war. He advised the audience that the Administration has embarked upon a "witch hunt" and gave as his reasons:

1. American aid to Greece (Because the Queen of Greece was originally a Nazi)
2. The President's Loyalty Program
3. The indictment of the board of the JAFEC.

ROGGE stated that what the House un-American Activities Committee thinks is un-American, he, ROGGE, thinks is American, and what the House un-American Activities Committee thinks is American, he thinks is un-American. He expressed shock at the President's "witch hunt," and stated that the loyalty order is nothing more than "thought control." He stated big business in the Administration is trying to sell American people "a gold brick," and listed the following as being assaults to human freedom.

1. The indictment of HAROLD C. CHRISTOFFEL
2. Indictment of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee
3. The deportation proceedings against labor leader LEE OBERMEYER and JOHN SANTO. (Herewith ROGGE made the statement, "The government is helping to knife the labor movement.")
4. The Taft-Hartley Act.
5. The dismissal of Federal employees without cause
6. The loyalty probe
7. The probe of security principles by the State Department.

ROGGE advised the audience that he did not trust the un-American Committee, and that was the reason the books of the JAFEC were not furnished to that committee, because members of that committee were afraid that persons in Southern France, who had received aid from

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the committee, and those still in Spain, who likewise had obtained relief, would be endangered.

ROGGE further stated that the un-American Activities Committee has spent most of its time investigating Liberals rather than Fascists, and that the only person not in danger in this country is the free thinking American. He expressed the opinion that if the un-American Activities Committee is victorious over the Hollywood Writers, it will next move against the publishers, and stated that that un-American Activities Committee of the House of Representatives is not in accordance with free people, that it is unconstitutional, and there is no proper legislative basis for it, stating that it is not the business of Congress to get into the battle of ideas. He denounced the Treasury Department "Witch Hunt" in April, May and June, at which time 60 employees of the Treasury Department were dismissed, and he feels that the present "spy grand jury" in New York City will feel obligated to return an indictment because of all the publicity being given it. He further advised that the government is going to move against 200 labor leaders in deportation proceedings, and praised HAROLD CHRISTOFFEL, whom he considered to be a "man of physical and moral stature." He stated that he has been asked and assisted to ride a white horse, and he wants to ride that white horse well. He admonished the audience to rise in wrath and indignation and to throw out an Administration that sponsors the above numerically listed items.

ROGGE further advised the audience that as legal counselor he would advise any client to ignore subpoenas issued by the House un-American Activities and would refuse to answer its questions.

PATTON then introduced PHIL SMITH, United Electrical Workers CIO organizer and a known Communist sympathizer, who appealed to the audience to do something about the present attack on civil rights, stating that it is aimed at all liberal forces in the American labor movement. SMITH advised that big business is creating an atmosphere of fear, and that civil rights must come to the people for support.

At this point a collection was taken up, which was subsequently announced to amount to \$233.90, collected, and \$60.00 pledged.


LEMAN R. BRADLEY, Professor of German, New York University, and a member of the Executive Board of the JAFEC, was the next speaker, and he discussed with the audience his case before the House un-American Activities Committee. His approach was one of attempted humor, and was merely factual, and he admonished the audience that they may find themselves in his boat soon. He advised the audience to organize and unite against thought control and not to be an ally of the House un-American Activities Committee, but rather to rally as opponents and fight. He stated that what was happening in the United States now was exactly what happened in Germany in 1932.

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BRADLEY, ROGEE, and SMITH all advised that the collection taken was for the JAFEC, to be distributed via the Unitarian Church through Southern France and Spain, and that none of the moneys collected was for the legal defense of the JAFEC.

Besides the persons listed, ROGEE, BRADLEY and SMITH, JOSEPHINE NORSTRAND and one other unidentified woman were on the speaker's platform. NORSTRAND is executive secretary of the Wisconsin Civil Rights Congress, and a known Communist.



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- P E N D I N G -

ME-60-6047

- UNDEVELOPED LEADS -

THE MILWAUKEE FIELD DIVISION

AT MADISON, WISCONSIN:

Will determine whether or not the JAFED is active in Madison and will report whether a similar meeting was held at Madison on November 17, 1947.

Director, FBI

11-15-47

SAC, Seattle

JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The regular newspapers in Seattle have recently carried paid advertisements of the meeting sponsored by the Seattle Chapter, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee to be held at the Moore Theater, Seattle, on the evening of November 13, 1947, to hear speeches by O. JOHN ROGGE, former U. S. Assistant Attorney General and Counsel for the members of the National JAFRC Board, prosecuted for contempt of Congress, and HOWARD EAST, one of the Board members and author. The news and advertising columns of the "New World", weekly newspaper published at Seattle under the domination of Communist Party members, also carried considerable publicity and advertising concerning the meeting. Confidential Informants of the Seattle Office have also reported considerable interest on the part of the Communist Party functionaries and other reliably reported members of the Communist Party in encouraging attendance at the meeting and in publicizing the proceedings.

Certain Agents of the Seattle Office attended the meeting and reported the following information.

The Chairman was JAMES CHIARELLI, Seattle architect and officer of the Seattle Chapter, JAFRC. The funds raised were to be given for the benefit of the Spanish Refugee Appeal. The stage was set in semblance of a courtroom with ROGGE acting the part of defense counsel. ROGGE stated that he had been asked to join the Staff of the Attorney General of the United States and after entering on duty had received permission to make public any information he obtained regarding Fascists in the United States. He stated further, however, that his report when prepared contained the names of twenty-four members of Congress and therefore he was compelled to keep his report secret.

ROGGE bitterly attacked the House Committee on un-American Activities referring to it as the House "un-American Committee". He stated that it was the worst and most un-American Committee in the country and further that it was one of the tools of the administration driving us in the direction of a fascist Police State. He said he had quite a different feeling facing his jury in Seattle, (the audience), than he had in facing the jury in Washington before the un-American Activities Committee. He stated that when going before the Committee he knew the cards were stacked against him and that it was necessary for him to work doubly hard to make any impression whatsoever. He said that the audience jury was not being heckled, threatened and abused in every way and that they were free to bring back a not guilty verdict whereas the jury before the un-American Activities Committee did not dare to bring back a verdict of not guilty.

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Director, FBI

11-15-47

After his discussion of the House un-American Activities Committee, ROGGE launched a general attack upon the administration and President TRUMAN and implied that the President has Fascist inclinations and had gathered around him assistants who are Fascists and representatives of the capitalist class. He said that the Government under the present administration was "for the few - paid for by the many".

He related that on one occasion while he was in Washington, D. C., a girl from the Department of Justice telephoned him and made an appointment to meet him at the Raleigh Hotel. Upon arrival this girl stated she had intended to give him all the details in a particular case but now she was so frightened that she would only tell him generally that JANET ANDERSON was receiving protection from the Department of Justice. ROGGE stated he walked with this girl from the hotel to the Department of Justice Building and that she pleaded with him not to make either her name or his name public in connection with the matter. She said that someone might have seen her walking with him and if they had, her job would be worth nothing. ROGGE commented he later noticed in the newspaper that the Department of Justice had dropped charges against JANET ANDERSON.

ROGGE also commented on the Loyalty Check Program of the Government and attempted to make this program appear ludicrous pointing out that any investigator asking a few questions of an individual's neighbors could not possibly determine whether or not such person was disloyal to the United States. He indicated this program was just one more encroachment upon the free speech and free thinking in the United States.

EDWARD FAST in his speech also remarked upon the difference between the audience jury and the jury he had faced in the prosecution for contempt. He said that contrary to the practice in the latter case, members of the audience jury were not being trailed, their neighbors questioned about them, and in various ways harrassed by FBI Agents. He said that he and others accused with him by the House Committee were threatened with frightful things which were only implied and not definitely stated. He then drew an analogy between the un-American Affairs Committee and the jury which tried the hero in John Bunyan's "Pilgrims' Progress". He then stated that the jury which tried BUNYAN was composed of Juror Creed, Juror Lust, Juror Hate, etc.. He then stated that this Committee was very comparable to that jury in that it was composed of the lowest dregs of the Congress of the United States.

FAST stated that the people should rise against HEARST. He attacked WALTER WINSTON PEEBLES and the HEARST newspapers. He supported HENRY WALLACE in his fight against the Fascists in the United States. He ridiculed former Ambassador WILLIAM BULLITT, calling him "unfriendly BULLITT", and an "American aristocrat."

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Director, FBI

11-13-47

He then dwelt upon the meaning of loyalty and defined loyalty in the sense of loyalty to life and loyalty to Christ. He said that the present loyalty demanded by the United States Government was loyalty to death. He said that the test of loyalty was the Golden Rule. He called ROBERT HENRIE, HANS BIEBER, and GEORGE KISLER his loyal friends.

A separate cover the Bureau is being furnished a recording made at this office of the 13-minute radio speech of HENRIE over Station KING, Seattle, at 7:00 p.m., 11-13-47 preceding his personal appearance before the Seattle audience.

Sims

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c.c. New York

62-64147-67

The Attorney General

November 20, 1947

Director, FBI

~~PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL~~

O. JOHN ROGGE

JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

RECORDED

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On the evening of November 13, 1947, O. John Rogge, former U. S. Assistant Attorney General and at present Counsel for the members of the National Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee Board, addressed a meeting in Seattle, Washington, of the Seattle Chapter of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

According to reliable sources, considerable interest on the part of Communist Party functionaries and other reported Communist Party members was displayed in encouraging attendance at this meeting.

Special Agents of this Bureau were in attendance at this meeting. They have submitted the following data concerning the meeting and the remarks of Rogge:

The stage was set in semblance of a courtroom with Rogge acting the part of the defense counsel. Rogge in his address stated he had been asked to join the staff of the Attorney General of the United States and after entering on duty had received permission to make public any information he obtained regarding Fascists in the United States. He stated further, however, that his report when prepared contained the names of twenty-four members of Congress and, therefore, he was compelled to keep his report secret.

Rogge bitterly attacked the House Committee on Un-American Activities, referring to it as the House "Un-American Committee". He stated that it was the worst and most Un-American Committee in the country and it was one of the tools of the administration driving us in the direction of a Fascist Police State. He indicated that he had quite a different feeling facing his jury in Seattle, (the audience), than he had in facing the jury in Washington before the Un-American Activities Committee. Rogge related that when going before the House Committee on Un-American Activities he knew the cards were stacked against him and it was necessary for him to work doubly hard to make any impression whatsoever. He stated that the audience jury was not being heckled, threatened and observed in every way and that they were free to bring back a not guilty verdict, whereas the jury before the Un-American Activities Committee would not dare bring back a verdict of guilty.

After his discussion on the House Un-American Activities Committee, Rogge launched on a general attack upon the Administration and President Truman. He implied that the President has Fascist inclinations and had gathered around him assistants who are Fascists and representatives of the capitalist class.

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ON 4/22/76

He said the Government under the present Administration was "for the few - paid for by the many".

Rogge related on one occasion while he was in Washington, D. C., a girl from the Department of Justice telephoned him and made an appointment to meet him at the Raleigh Hotel. Upon arrival this girl stated she had intended to give him all the details in a particular case, but now she was so frightened that she would only tell him generally that Jane Anderson was receiving protection from the Department of Justice Building and that she pleaded with him not to make either her name or his name public in connection with this matter. She said that someone might have seen her talking with him and if they had, her job would be worth nothing. Rogge commented he later noticed in the newspaper that the Department of Justice had dropped charges against Jane Anderson, who was being held for violation of the Treason Statutes.

Rogge also commented on the Loyalty Program of the Government and attempted to make this program appear ludicrous, pointing out that any investigator asking a few questions of an individual's neighbors could not possibly determine whether or not such a person was disloyal to the United States. He indicated that this program was just one more encroachment upon the free speech and free thinking in the United States.

On the same evening Rogge made a fifteen minute radio address over Station KING in Seattle at 7:00 P. M. Rogge entitled his speech "Our Drive Away from Freedom and Toward a Fascist State" (phonetic). Generally, Rogge followed the same outline in his radio address as he did when speaking before the meeting sponsored by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

Rogge pointed out specifically that the United States is not only making the same mistakes after World War II that they made following World War I, but that these mistakes are being made to a greater degree. He cited specifically the President's proposal to aid Greece and Turkey; the President's Loyalty Program; and the indictment of the Executive Board of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. He pointed out that this activity was causing the United States to move in the direction of a Fascist Police State. He also referred to the Taft-Hartley Bill; the deportation proceedings against John Santo and Michael John Obermeier, as well as the indictment of Harold Christoffel of the U. A. W., in connection with the strike at the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as all being additional signs of this tendency.

In referring to the Loyalty Order, Rogge stated that the Federal Government employees now faced dismissal without being able to confront their accusers. He cited as an example an unnamed individual who was recently dismissed in connection with this program. The individual, he stated, received a communication from his agency indicating that he was dismissed for reasons which "are confidential". He stated the second paragraph read that the accused was instructed to appear within five days to answer the charges as indicated in paragraph one.

The above data has been furnished to you for your additional information concerning the activities of O. John Rogge.

CARSON COPY

NOV 10 1947

TELETYPE
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WASH FROM NEW YORK 6

DIRECTOR URGENT

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. Jones
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

① J. Edgar
E. M. C. [unclear]

C. J. [unclear]

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF RETAIL WHOLESALE AND DEPT STORE UNION,
CIO, ISC. QUOTE UNION VOICE UNQUOTE, OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF TOM
MOONEY HALL ASSN. INC. REPRESENTING THE COMMUNIST CONTROLLED LOCALS
ONE DASH S, TWO, THREE, FIVE, SIXTYFIVE, ONE FORTYFOUR AND TWELVE
FIFTY OF TITLED ORGANIZATION AT NYC IN ITS LATEST ISSUE, RECEIVED TODAY,
FEATURES FIRST INSTALLMENT OF AN EXCLUSIVE SERIES OF ARTICLES BY FORMER
ASST. AG O. JOHN ROGGE, ENTITLED QUOTE FASCISM, AMERICAN STYLE UN-
QUOTE. ROGGE LEADS OFF BY STATING THAT THE FASCIST THREAT TO DEMO-
CRACY HERE IS COMPARABLE TO THE SITUATION IN GERMANY IN NINETEEN
THIRTYTWO JUST BEFORE THE NAZIS OBTAINED POWER. HE SAYS HE EXPECTED
A REACTION SUCH AS OCCURRED AFTER WORLD WAR ONE AND HAD REMAINED
HOPEFUL EVEN WHILE OBSERVING KNIFING OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT, INCREASING
CONTROL BY MONOPOLIES, THE PROGRAM OF REBUILDING A STRONG GERMANY, AND
A WITCH HUNT SIMILAR TO THE PALMER RAIDS. HOWEVER, CERTAIN EVENTS,
BEGINNING IN MARCH LAST, HAVE CONVINCED HIM THE REACTION IS MORE
TERRIFYING THAN EVER EXPERIENCED BEFORE. HE ITEMIZED THESE EVENTS AS
THE PROPOSAL TO AID GREECE AND TURKEY, ISSUANCE OF THE QUOTE LOYALTY
ORDER UNQUOTE, INDICTMENT OF THE OFFICIALS OF THE JOINT ANTI-FASCIST-
REFUGEE COMMITTEE, INDICTMENT OF HAROLD ROLAND CHRISTOFFEL OF THE
UAW-CIO AT MILWAUKEE, INITIATION OF DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS AGAINST
MICHAEL OBERMEIER HEAD OF LOCAL SIX, HOTEL AND CLUB EMPLOYEES UNION,
AFL, NYC, AND AGAINST JOHN SANTO, DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION OF TRANS-

END PAGE ONE

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FBI

WA6 PAGE TWO

PORT WORKERS UNION, NYC. HE ALSO MENTIONS DISMISSAL OF MANY FEDERAL EMPLOYEES QUOTE WITHOUT JUST CAUSE UNQUOTE. HE PARTICULARLY ATTACKS THE QUOTE LOYALTY ORDER UNQUOTE AND THE NEW QUOTE CODE OF SECURITY PRINCIPLES UNQUOTE OF THE STATE DEPT. HE CRITICIZES PRES. TRUMAN AS INCONSISTENT IN HIS ISSUANCE OF THE QUOTE LOYALTY ORDER UNQUOTE AND HIS PRESS CONFERENCE REFERENCE TO QUOTE POLICE STATES UNQUOTE, CHARGING TRUMAN IS FOLLOWING WISHES OF LARGE FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS. HE PROPOSES TO GIVE IN MORE DETAILED FORM IN SUBSEQUENT ARTICLES HIS CONCEPTION OF FASCISM AS GAINED FROM THE SEDITION CASE AND FROM THE NAZI BLUEPRINT, AND TO DISCUSS THE ATTACK ON CIVIL LIBERTIES AS ONE OF THE CURRENT REACTIONARY PATTERNS. HE RECALLS HUEY LONG-S PROPHECY OF FASCISM COMING IN THE GUISE OF ANTI FASCISM, AND CITES THE RECENT SO CALLED QUOTE FASCIST COUP UNQUOTE IN GEORGIA TO SUBSTANTIATE LONGS ANALYSIS. QUOTE UNION VOICE UNQUOTE STAFF PHOTOS OF ROGGE APPEAR ON THE FRONT PAGE AND BESIDE THE ARTICLE. IN AN ACCOMPANYING STATEMENT BY THE EDITORS, ROGGE IS PRAISED AS AN UNSELFISH DEFENDER OF CIVIL LIBERTIES AND REFERENCE IS MADE TO SUPPRESSION BY AG CLARK OF ROGGE-S REPORT SHOWING INVOLVEMENT OF PROMINENT AMERICANS IN THE NAZI PATTERN. PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF ARTICLE FOLLOW.

SCHEIDT

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ORIGINAL--DIRECTOR

62-34144-68

62-53447-68
Major General Harry Gordon Vaughan
Military Aide to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear General (Vaughan):

I thought the President and you would be interested in the following information concerning statements made by O. John Rogge, who was formerly an assistant to the Attorney General.

Information has been received that Rogge was the featured speaker at a mass meeting held at the Shrine Auditorium, Los Angeles, during the evening of November 9, 1947. This meeting was held under the joint auspices of the Mobilization for Democracy, the DU (United Public Workers Union) and the AFL (State, County and Municipal Workers Union). It was reported that approximately 5,000 persons were in attendance. Robert W. Kenny, former Attorney General for the State of California, chaired the meeting which was advertised as "Stop Operation Witch Hunt." Rogge's address commiserated the Government on a number of issues and charged that we are headed in the direction of a fascist police state. Rogge was further quoted as saying, "The Government is doing the dirty work for big business and the best way to get along in Government today is to be anti-Union, anti-Soviet, and a little bit anti-Semitic." It was reported that the address also attacked the Government along the following lines:

1. Government policy in Greece.
2. The President's loyalty, under of March 22, 1947.
3. The War Relocation Act.
4. The House Committee on Un-American Activities. Rogge charged this committee with violating the First, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth and Tenth Amendments and said it was being used for political purposes and destruction of civil liberties. Rogge told the rally that the Committee subordinates should be ignored and that persons who are asked questions by the Committee should refuse to answer and should battle the Committee all the way to the Supreme Court.

5. The current grand jury proceedings in New York being held in connection with the conspiracy to violate the Espionage Act which he charged was connected with Hunt.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 15 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Handwritten signatures and initials, including a large stylized 'W' and 'J'.

Rogge further stated that President Truman was the best water for his business ever had. In support of this argument Rogge cited names of Presidential advisers (Forrestal, Lovett, Harriman, William E. Draper, Lewis M. Douglas, Eugene Black and Leo Wiggins), all of whom Rogge pointed out had big business or banking background and connections.

The "Union Voice," official publication of the Tom Mooney Hall Association, Inc., which represents the alleged Communist controlled Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Union - CIO Locals 1-5, 2, 3, 5, 6, 154, and 1250, in its latest issue featured the first installment of a reported exclusive series of articles by Rogge. The first article was entitled "Fascism, American Style."

In this article Rogge states that the Fascist threat to democracy in this country is comparable to the situation in Germany in 1932, which he points out was just before the Nazis obtained power there. He stated that he expected a reaction such as occurred after World War I but had remained hopeful even while observing the "knifing" of the labor movement, increasing control by monopolies, the program of rebuilding a strong Germany, and a "witch hunt" similar to the Palmer Raids. However, he added that certain events beginning on March 1, 1947, have convinced him that reaction here is more terrifying than ever experienced before. He itemized these events as follows:

1. The proposal to aid Greece and Turkey.
2. The issuance of the "Loyalty Order."
3. The indictment of the officials of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.
4. The indictment of Harold Roland Christoffel of the United Automobile Workers - CIO at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
5. The initiation of deportation proceedings against Michael I. Lerner, head of Local Six, Hotel and Club Employees Union, AFL, New York City, and against John Santo, a Director of the Transport Workers Union, New York City.
6. The dismissal of many Federal employees without just cause. Rogge particularly attacked the "code of security principles of the State Department." Rogge also criticized President Truman, adding that the latter was inconsistent in his issuance of the "Loyalty Order" and his press conference in which he made reference to "police states."

Rogge charged President Truman was following the wishes of large financial and industrial interests. The article stated that Rogge proposes to give in more detailed form in subsequent articles his conception of fascism as gained from the position paper he handled for the Department of Justice, and to discuss the attack on civil liberties as one of the current reactionary patterns.

Rogge also wrote that he recalled Huey Long's prophecy that fascism comes in the guise of anti-fascism. Rogge cited the recent so-called fascist coup in Georgia to substantiate Long's analysis.

In an accompanying statement by the editors of the publication Rogge was praised as an unselfish defender of civil liberties and reference was made to the suppression by Attorney General Clark of Rogge's report which the editors alleged showed the involvement of prominent Americans in the Nazi pattern.

As additional information in this regard is received, it will be furnished to you promptly.

With expressions of my highest esteem,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-144-18

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 11/15/47

FROM : SAC, Boston

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

SUBJECT: JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE;
O. JOHN ROGGE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
REFER 5-IS~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONF. INFO.

ND BOS TS-222 has advised of a conversation which occurred on November 13, 1947, between HANNAH SAXON of the New York Office of the Spanish Refugee Appeal, who was then in Boston, and O. JOHN ROGGE, who was then at the Olympic Hotel in Seattle, Washington.

The informant noted that SAXON and ROGGE greeted one another in terms of endearment, whereupon SAXON inquired of ROGGE as to the success of his current West Coast tour. ROGGE declared that the group had held a "marvellous meeting" in San Francisco; that the meeting was good in Portland considering the short notice, and that \$300 had been collected there; that the meeting at Berkeley, California, was only fair because there was an academic, non-fighting and "non-concrete" crowd present; that at a small meeting in Hollywood, more than \$5,000 had been raised, with some 600 people present, while at the "public workers' meeting in Los Angeles," between 6,000 and 8,000 were present. He also stated that the meeting in Oakland had been successful.

ROGGE requested that his appearance at Madison, Wisconsin, be cancelled because he was tired and had to begin preparation of a brief for the "appeal" (apparently referring to the appeal of the contempt citations and convictions of certain of the members of the JAFRC).

SAXON advised him that the Lawyers Guild in Chicago would give him a luncheon on Monday, November 17, following his appearance at a Sunday night meeting in Chicago on November 16. She wished to make additional commitments for him in Chicago. ROGGE asserted that he could not accept any additional engagements and planned to spend his free time in Chicago at the Law Institute where he had formerly been employed and where he is very familiar with the library, in preparing the brief referred to above. ROGGE stated that he had been promised a nationwide broadcast while on this tour and that he was exceedingly anxious to make it. SAXON told him that the broadcast was still being worked on at the New York Office of the JAFRC and that as soon as arrangements could be made, he would be notified. At this point, ROGGE commented that when one became an advocate, he soon cared not whether he advocated in the court or in the public forum, and that he felt now like a fire-horse who answered every alarm or request to speak. SAXON noted that he was the first "thoroughbred who had worked as a fire-horse."

BSG:ech
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ON

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cc: 100-21143

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JAN 1948

Director from SAC, Boston

11/15/47

SAXON was requested by ROGGE to contact THEODORA PECK, who was handling his engagements from the Speakers' Bureau, and instruct her not to commit him to any further appearances until after the appeal of the Board members had been heard. He did accept an engagement made for him in New York City on December 6 next by HELEN BRYAN. It was also agreed between the two, after ROGGE had made the suggestion, that in the future he should be allowed two days in every city where he was to speak. The first of these days would be allotted to radio interviews and press conferences, which he feels are very desirable, and the second to his actual public appearance at a luncheon or rally.

In concluding the conversation, ROGGE complained that SAXON had "left me little time for fun with you." The two again addressed one another in terms of endearment, and SAXON promised to make up the pleasures he had been deprived at their earliest meeting.

The foregoing has been provided the Bureau for the completion of its files, and with the further thought that the Attorney General may well be interested in this information concerning a former Departmental employee.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO THE DIRECTOR

FROM D. M. LADD

SUBJECT O. JOHN ROGGE
ATTORNEY FOR JOINT ANTI-FASCIST
REFUGEE COMMITTEE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: November 19, 1947

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	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

As you will recall O. John Rogge has been acting as one of the attorneys of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and in this capacity has also been appearing as a speaker for the organization throughout the country. His most recent appearances have been made on the West Coast for this organization.

On November 13, 1947, it was ascertained through a technical surveillance on the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee in Boston, that O. John Rogge calling from the Olympic Hotel in Seattle, Washington, communicated with Hannah Saxon of the New York Office of the Spanish Refugee Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, who was at that time in Boston. The discussion between Saxon and Rogge was in connection with his various appearances on the West Coast. Rogge indicated that he did not wish to make any additional appearances because he was tired and had to begin preparation of a brief for the "appeal" (apparently referring to the appeal of the contempt citations and convictions of certain members of the Board of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.) Rogge indicated to Saxon that he had been promised a nationwide broadcast while on this tour and he was exceedingly anxious to make it. Saxon told him that the broadcast was still being worked on by the New York Office of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and that as soon as arrangements could be made he would be notified. At this point Rogge commented that when one became an advocate, he soon cared not whether he advocated in the court or in the public forum and that he felt now like a firehorse who answered every alarm or request to speak. Saxon noted that he was the first "thorough bred who had worked as a fire-horse."

It was noted during the conversation that Saxon and Rogge greeted one another in terms of endearment and at the conclusion of the conversation Rogge complained that Saxon had "left me little time for fun with you." The two again addressed one another in terms of endearment and Saxon promised to make up the pleasures he had been deprived at their earliest meeting.

It should be noted that Who's Who in America for 1946 and 1947 reflects that Rogge married Nellie Alma Luther and is the father of two children by this marriage. After receiving a divorce decree, he married Wand Lucille Johnston on December 15, 1940.

The above facts have been furnished to you for your information.

JJC:lf,mhc

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

EX-109

62-54147-70

34 DEC 1 1947

New York, New York

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

November 25, 1947

Director, FBI

Re: JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Bureau File No. 100-7061

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith to the Bureau are the original and three copies of a log of a conversation occurring on November 10, 1947 between O. JOHN ROGGE, Attorney for the JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE, and DR. EDWARD BARSKY, the organization's National Chairman. Information regarding this conversation was secured through Confidential Informant NYT-221.

The log reflects that BARSKY told ROGGE "the Civil Rights Congress wants to buy a national time hookup and give it to you and you can do it under your own auspices if you don't want to do it under theirs. You can do it under no auspices, you understand?...You see, they would like to have a national hookup on your release there as soon as possible so it should break before anything else breaks, see?...You could cover the case and our Committee in the first part, you know...So it would work to our advantage...They'll arrange a time. They'll pick you up in Portland or Seattle and you can go on the air from there..." ROGGE states that he doesn't want to make a decision about this matter without first talking with his partners.

The "release" which BARSKY mentions may be a reference to a release which ROGGE made to the Press in Los Angeles recently while on a speaking tour for the JAFRC, which included speeches in various West Coast cities. The release mentioned the meeting of a Grand Jury in New York City and apparently the Civil Rights Congress desired to have a broadcast by ROGGE preceding any publicity which might arise from the action of the Grand Jury.

When BARSKY says in the log that ROGGE could cover the case, he is referring to the case which is presently pending in the Circuit Court

ENC
AND:EMD
100-3642

1 DEC 15 1947

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INITIALS OF ORIGINAL

62-54144-71
FBI
43 DEC 9 1947

NY File 100-3642
Letter to Director, FBI

November 25, 1947

of Appeals in which the JAFRC Executive Board members have been convicted for contempt of Congress.

The Bureau was teletyped on November 12, 1947 as to the Civil Rights Congress' interest in a broadcast by ROGGE.

The foregoing is being furnished the Bureau for its information.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD SCHEIDT, SAC

DNCS 4

cc--NY File 100-80675 (CRC)

ANC:MEA

NYT 221
6:00 P.M.
(In late)

11/10/47
OUTGOING

N4-6667-2
TO: O. JOHN ROGGE
FROM: MR. EDWARD BARSKY

B: Do you hear me?

R: Yeah.

B: The Civil Rights Congress wants to buy a national time hookup and give it to you and you can do it under your own auspices if you don't want to do it under theirs. You can do it under no auspices, you understand?

R: Yes, but if they buy the time and I do it under no auspices, they'll still say it's under the auspices of the Civil Rights Congress.

B: What did you say?

R: I say even though I say I do it under my own auspices if they pay for it, then you might just as well say that it's under their auspices.

B: Well, if you have no objections - I have no objections - that's up to you...

R: Well...

B: You see they would like to have a national hookup on your release there as soon as possible so it should break before anything else breaks, see?

R: I'd like to have a national hookup on it too. The only thing I hesitate about is to have them pay for it...

B: Well, I don't know who else is going to pay for it; they're willing to pay for it. We can't pay for it...

R: Yeah, I know; I know. I wasn't asking you to pay for it, EDDIE.

B: No, I mean I just wanted to say it and you see I would like you to do it because you could cover the case and our Committee in the first part, you know...

R: Yeah, oh, sure.

B: So it would work to our advantage. That's why I'm interested, but you can make it...

R: I'll tell you what you do - I'm trying to decide this and I find that this is one thing I don't want to decide without talking with my partners, but if you could get a hold of FABRICIAN (Ph.)...

B: What are your partners? Who do you mean?

R: One of my boys there...

B: Yeah.

R: In New York

62-54444-777
ENCLOSURE

U: Yeah.

R: And discuss it with them saying that it will be announced as my speech, but the Civil Rights Congress will pay for it.

B: Announced as what?

R: — (Ind.) to it.

B: Announced as...

R: — (Ind.) put on the fence on it. If they say go ahead, I'll go along with it.

B: Announced as what? As your what?

R: It would be announced - I mean it won't be announced that it's under any auspices - I just have this much time and ladies and gentlemen O. JOHN ROGGE, and then I get on the air...

B: That's right. They're willing to do that...

R: Yeah, but...

B: I mean the Civil Rights Congress is satisfied to do that.

R: Yes, but discuss it with HERB FABRICAN (Ph.), will you?

B: Yeah.

R: And don't be so unenthusiastic about it; he's my associate.

B: Don't be so what?

R: Unenthusiastic about it.

B: No, I understand that, but listen I want to ask you another question...

R: Yeah.

B: Suppose you meet a blonde out there - what do you do call up HERB FABRICAN (Ph.) right away?

R: (Laughs) EDDIE that I shall take care of myself. I'm -- (Ind.) to you that this morning I was met at the airport by a girl and I took her in my arms and I kissed her...

B: I bet you did.

R: All right -- (Ind.).

B: Listen JOHN I'll call up HERB (Ph.) and I'll discuss it with him...

R: And whatever you do decide, I'll abide by.

B: O.K.

R: O.K.

B: But, I want you to remember this JOHN...

R: What?

B: That when you do go on the air don't forget to give the Committee and the case and yourself a plug...

R: Oh, C--- I certainly will.

B: O.K.

R: Coming up for argument on the 24th, you know - I got a beautiful pen (??) to hang it on...

B: Yeah, now...

R: So you like that story, huh?

B: What did you say?

R: You like that story?

B: Yes, very much. I think it's very important...

R: O.K., EDDIE.

B: And they'll get - they'll arrange a time - they'll pick up you in Portland or Seattle and you can go on the air from there see...

R: Yeah.

B: O.K.?

R: O.K.

B: All right.

B: All right.

B: Well, bye, bye.

R: Goodbye.

END

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI ATTN: CRIME RECORDS

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: O. JOHN ROGGE
FORMER ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

DATE: November 24, 1947

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Gurnea	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Pennington	✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Mr. Gandy	✓

There is enclosed as a matter of interest to the Bureau an item appearing in the Baltimore "Sun" of November 20, 1947, concerning O. JOHN ROGGE, former Assistant Attorney General, concerning remarks he made in a recent speech in Baltimore before the Beth Tfiloh Congregation on November 19, 1947.

Enclosure
 RJL:meh

62-54144-72
 29 DEC 10 1947
 File 5

51 JAN 5 1948
 R99

FASCISM NEAR, ROGGE CLAIMS

Ex-Assistant Attorney General Calls Truman 'Waterboy'

Describing President Truman and his associates as "the best waterboys the large industries and financial interests ever had," O. John Rogge, former special assistant to the United States Attorney General, last night declared here that "we are closer in many ways to the Germany of 1932 than we realize."

In a talk at the Beth Tfiloh Congregation, Mr. Rogge cited the "loyalty check now going on" as one of several indications that "we are but a short step from fascism."

and the reactionaries are prepared to take that step."

"We could go all through the war without such a check," he said, adding that "this is a poor reward for Government workers."

Charges Confidential

Mr. Rogge said "it has gotten to the point where a Government employe cannot attend a Henry Wallace meeting without being afraid."

As to methods used, he said he knew of cases where persons dismissed from Government positions had received letters in which paragraph No. 1 informed them they had been dismissed for confidential reasons, and paragraph No. 2 told them they had five days to answer the charges in paragraph No. 1.

Mr. Rogge said that on Monday he had appeared as counsel for a suspended employe of the Navy Department at a Loyalty Board hearing in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The man was charged with being a

Communist and with having solicited membership in the Communist party.

No Evidence Given

"I asked to know the charges and the evidence," Mr. Rogge said.

"They said none would be given." The Loyalty Board itself finally said it didn't know who had made the charge, according to the speaker. "They said 'we have a report,'" Mr. Rogge continued, but wouldn't divulge the source.

"All the members of the executive board of the accused man's union, except one who was out of

the city, testified he was not a Communist and had not solicited membership," Mr. Rogge added, yet the employe was suspended.

Hits Thomas Committee

He charged the House Committee on Un-American Activities with "seeking to sandbag anyone who disagrees with it." He said he would appear before the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia on Monday to argue that the resolution creating the committee is unconstitutional.

Mr. Rogge declared that the Taft-

Hartley Act "segregates American labor" and said that "we have learned a lesson from the Nazis: if you want to knife the labor movement, get the government to do your knifing for you."

Greece Queen A 'Nazi'

He said that "on March 12, President Truman presented his program for aid to Greece and Turkey, yet the present Queen of Greece is an ardent Nazi."

Mr. Rogge said an indictment was

issued in March against the joint executive committee of the Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, which aided refugees from Franco Spain, because "it stood up to the House Committee on Un-American Affairs and refused to show its books and reports" to that group. "They didn't trust that crowd, and I don't either," the speaker declared. "Apparently, it has become a crime to be an anti-Fascist," he added.

THE SUN
Baltimore
11/20/47
page 9, col. 3

62-54144-72

23 DEC 11 1947

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
U. S. D. JUSTICE	
NOV 21 1947	
BALTIMORE FIELD OFFICE	ROUTED TO
FILE	

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Boston

SUBJECT: O. JOHN ROGGE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
REFER 5-IS

DATE: 12/29/47

The BOSTON HERALD for December 28, 1947, carried a news story on page 8 reflecting an interview with O. JOHN ROGGE on the evening of December 27 at the Copley Plaza Hotel in Boston. ROGGE was in Boston in order to appear as guest speaker at the Community Church in Boston on the morning of December 28. The Community Church is under the direction of the Reverend DONALD LOTROP, a Unitarian minister who has been the subject of an extended Bureau investigation.

The press reports that ROGGE boomed HENRY WALLACE as a third-party Presidential candidate, and in so doing stated that WALLACE's election was necessary to save the United States from being engulfed in Fascism.

ROGGE further stated that he would do everything within his personal power to support WALLACE in any way possible in the event that WALLACE announced his candidacy for the Presidency of the nation. He also expressed the hope that it might be possible for WALLACE to receive a nomination for the same office from the Democratic Party, but admitted that such a possibility was most remote. He described the evidences of the trend towards Fascism as follows: The adoption of the Taft-Hartley Bill by Congress and its approval by the President; the Hollywood probes; the loyalty checks instituted by the Truman Loyalty Order; the deportation proceedings against certain labor leaders in New York City. He described all these measures as a concentrated effort to create a "fear psychology" in America. The news item concluded with the following paragraph: "We are almost exactly following the Nazi blueprint, and the threat to Democracy from Fascism is greater now than at any time since 1932."

The foregoing information is furnished the Bureau for the completion of its files, and with the further thought that the Attorney General might well be interested in these statements of a former Departmental employee.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-54114-73
22 DEC 30 1947

BSG:ch
100-21143
cc: 100-20574
100-16818

EX-98

FIVE
C. J. [signature]

The Attorney General

January 19, 1948

Director, FBI

O. JOHN ROGGE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

We have learned that the Boston "Herald" for December 28, 1947, carried a news story on page eight reflecting an interview with Mr. Rogge on the evening of December 27, 1947, at the Copley Plaza Hotel in Boston. Rogge was in Boston in order to appear as guest speaker at the Community Church in Boston on the morning of December 28.

The press reports that Rogge "boomed" Henry Wallace as a third party Presidential candidate and, in so doing, stated that Wallace's election was necessary to save the United States from being engulfed in Fascism.

Rogge further stated that he would do everything within his personal power to support Wallace in any way possible in the event that Wallace announced his candidacy for the Presidency of the nation. He also expressed the hope that it might be possible for Wallace to receive a nomination for the same office from the Democratic Party, but admitted that such a possibility was most remote. He described the evidences of the trend towards Fascism as follows: The adoption of the Taft-Hartley Bill by Congress and its approval by the President; the Hollywood probe; the loyalty checks instituted by the Truman Loyalty Order; the deportation proceedings against certain labor leaders in New York City. He described all these measures as a concentrated effort to create a "fear psychology" in America. The news item concluded with the following paragraph:

"We are almost exactly following the Nazi blueprint, and the threat to Democracy from Fascism is greater now than at any time since 1932."

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
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DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 20 11 58 AM '48

RECORDED
62-54144

73
BERT FROM D. O.
TIME 12:70 PM
DATE 1-20-48
BY RAO

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JEM:mer

60 FEB 2-1948

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. Mohr
 Mr. Pennington
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Gandy

November 17, 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

The attached clipping from today's "Daily Worker" is of interest in that it indicates that O. John Rogge, who was one of the ones who originally inferred that there would be mass pick-ups on or about November 1, has backed down with respect to his "disclosure" by indicating that his disclosure may have upset the time-table and have compelled the elimination of some of the more obvious like aspects of the roundup.

You will recall that, coincidental with and possibly due in part, if not entirely, to the recent "disclosure" of Mr. Rogge, many of the leading Communists in the country scurried for cover, the movement endeavored to go even further underground than it has in the past, the records in some of the districts were either removed or destroyed, and some of the officials of the Party refrained from going near Party offices.

It appears from an examination of the voluminous data which we have received from our Field Offices in the past several days relative to this matter that Mr. Rogge's "disclosure" has blown up in his face, for instead of aiding the cause of what he refers to as "suppressed minorities" his action has resulted in the successful but unintentional perpetration of a disruptive tactic with respect to the Communist Party, which tactic could probably not have been executed with any greater effect had it been instigated by the "red baiting piggy politicians" whom Mr. Rogge consistently criticizes.

In view of the fact that knowledge of the true circumstances surrounding the recent tactics of the Communists were to become publicly known, it would be interesting to see the effect it would have upon Mr. Rogge himself. It appears that Mr. Rogge has long since discredited himself in legitimate political circles and now his recent "disclosure" might likewise serve to discredit him in the ultra-liberal and Communist circles in which he has been travelling.

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

31 12 1947

Memorandum to Mr. Ladd

Giving credit where credit is due it may be observed that, while definitely unintentional, Mr. Rogge has done more in the way of successfully applying disruptionist tactics to the Communist Party than any other one individual for a long time.

ACTION:

If you are in agreement, it is suggested that this memorandum be referred to Mr. Nichols for any consideration he deems apropos.

J. P. Rogge

Attachment

FILE DESCRIPTION

BUREAU FILE

SUBJECT O. JOHN ROGGE

FILE NO. 62-54141

SECTION NO. 3

SERIALS 76 -

NOTICE

THE BEST COPIES OBTAINABLE ARE INCLUDED IN THE REPRODUCTION OF THE FILE. PAGES INCLUDED THAT ARE BLURRED, LIGHT OR OTHERWISE DIFFICULT TO READ ARE THE RESULT OF THE CONDITION AND OR COLOR OF THE ORIGINALS PROVIDED. THESE ARE THE BEST COPIES AVAILABLE.

File No:

62-54144

Re:

O. John Rogge

Date:

4/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
76	3-15-48	HQ letter to AG	1	1	
76	4-6-48	NY teletype to HQ RE: 3rd party	2	2	
77	3-31-48	Ladd memo to director	1	1	
78	4-28-48	NY letter to HQ RE: 3rd party	1	1	
78	5-24-48	HQ memo to AG	1	1	
79	6-8-48	NY letter to HQ w/memo	1/6	1/6	
80	7-1-48	BU letter to HQ	1	1	
81	8-24-48	Kearney memo to Fletcher	1	-	Referred
81	9-10-48	HQ memo to AG w/news article	1	-	Referred
82	11-17-48	Jones memo to Nichols	2/1	2/1	
83	12-23-48	Ladd memo to director RE: 3rd party	3	3	
84	12-16-48	WFO letter to HQ	3	0	

File No:

62-54144

Re:

O John Rogge

Date:

4/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
85	3-18-49	CIA letter	2	-	Referred
86	9-9-49	NY teletype to HQ+WFO	2	2	
NR	10-13-49	Routing slip	1	1	
87	10-13-49	Nichols memo to Tolson	1	1	
88	10-18-49	Letter to director from O. J. Rogge	1	1	
88	10-20-49	Letter to O. John Rogge from director	1	1	
89	11-8-49	Nichols memo to Tolson	2	2	
89	11-9-49	Fletcher memo to Ladd	1	1	
90	10-14-49	Letter to O. John Rogge from director	1	1	
91	11-10-49	NY teletype to HQ	3	3	
92	12-19-49	Wall memo to Fletcher	2	2	
NR	3-14-50	RE: 3rd party HQ letter to State Dept.	1	0	

File No: 62-54144

Re: A. John Rogge

Date: 4/78

(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
NR	3-14-50	Letter to asst to AG from director	1	0	
93	3-17-50	State Department document	1	-	Referred
		w/ Mr Rogge's interview	2	-	"
		w/ Mr Rogge's interview	2	-	"
NR	3-27-50	State Dept letter to AAG Re: 3rd Party	1	-	Referred
NR	4-14-50	Letter to AAG from director	1	-	Referred
NR	6-14-50	Routing Slip	1	1	
93X	5-9-50	HQ letter to Assistant to AG	1	1	
94	6-14-50	Nicholas memo to Tolson	1	1	
95	4-7-50	Dept of State document	2	-	Referred
NR	4-8-50	Dept of State document	1	-	Referred
NR	4-11-50	Dept of State document	1	-	Referred

File No: 62-54144

Re: 2 John Rogge

Date: 4/78

(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
NR	4-12-50	Mem for file on opinion of Rogge	1	1	
96	7-31-50	Add memo to director	1	1	
97	7-28-50	DO-5	1	1	
98	6-24-50	News Release of Washington City News Service	1	1	
99	8-22-50	Dept. of State document	2	-	Referred
		w/ encl. dated 8-18-50	1	-	"
NR	9-15-50	Letter to director from ARG	1	-	Referred
100	10-3-50	Memorandum letter to HQ	2	2	
100X	10-5-50	NY letter to HQ	3	0	
		w/ enclosure	4	0	
NR	11-25-50	Summary of Rogge's impressions of WPC	1	1	
101	12-4-50	Washington City News Service News Release	1	1	

File No: 62-54144

Re: O John Rogge

Date:

4/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
102	11-24-50	NY letter to HQ	1	1	
		w/ copy of speech	11	11	
103	1-17-51 1-5-51	memo w/ broadcast by Walter Winchell	1/1	1/1	
104	1-22-51	PH letter to HQ	1	1	
105	5-29-51	Rogge letter to Director	1	1	
105	6-6-51	Director letter to Rogge	1	1	
106	6-14-51	form DO-5	1	1	
NR	10-12-53	AAG letter to HQ	2	-	Released
107	12-4-53	NK letter to HQ	2	-	See NY file 65-14873
NR	5-17-54	Price memo to Rosen RE: 3rd Party RE: 3rd party	2	2	
NR	9-1-55	Belmont memo to Boardman	4	4	
NR	9-2-55	HQ memo to NY RE: 3rd party	1	1	

File No: 62-54144

Key

O. John Rogge

Data

(month/year)

[illegible]

Serial Number	Date of Serial	DELETION (S)
84	2-16-48	(b)7(d) - The serial was denied in its entirety to protect the identities of; date furnished; information furnished by a source for which an expressed or implied promise of confidentiality has been given. The release of this information would disclose the identity of the source.
Not Recorded	3-14-50	(b)1 - The serial has been classified by Executive Order number 11652 on 4-28-78 and it bears Classification Officer's number 4398.
Not Recorded	3-14-50	(b)1 - The serial has been classified by Executive Order number 11652 on 4-28-78 and it bears the Classification Officer's number 4398.
100 X	10-5-50	(b)7(d) - The serial was denied in its entirety to protect the identities of; date furnished; information furnished by a source for which an expressed or implied promise of confidentiality has been given. The release of this information would disclose the identity of the source.

U. S. Department of Justice

MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM THIS FILE

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FBI
APR 26 1978
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FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

USE CARE IN HANDLING THIS FILE

Transfer Call 421

**SECTION 541
SUB A WADE**

The Attorney General

March 15, 1948

Director, FBI

O. JOHN ROGGE
SECURITY MATTER - C

62-54144-76

Information has been received that approximately 250 persons attended a testimonial dinner held in honor of Carol Weiss King, with aliases, at the Hotel Astor in New York City, New York, on March 5, 1948. It was sponsored by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

O. John Rogge was not present, but his wife did attend. His speech was read by Ira Goldman. In his speech, given by Goldman, Rogge mentioned the restriction on civil liberties and that the good neighbor policy was dead. Further, he said that minorities were being persecuted and that the arrests of labor leaders were made in an effort to divide labor organizations. He said that we have a police state and that, except for the "Palmer raids", the present persecutions have never been equaled in this country. He stated that the Attorney General, Tom Clark, and J. Edgar Hoover have instigated the present policies of entering homes and holding arrested persons without bail. He said that this had been done on the authority of one man, Attorney General Clark. At another point in the speech it was mentioned that "loyalty, love and devotion to country are not to be taken lightly" but, nevertheless, are not to be determined by Attorney General Clark. During the speech Carol Weiss King was praised highly as was her fight for the rights of minorities.

During the speech given by Carol Weiss King she denounced the Department of Justice and said that it was its plan to "pick off" officials of the Communist Party one at a time and the arrests were a part of a plan of "staged terrorism" against alien Communists.

cc: Assistant Attorney General T. Vincent Quinn
Criminal Division

The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service

JFM:mcm

MAR 22 1948

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 6

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WASH FROM NEW YORK ~~63~~ 63 6 9-01 P

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

(b)(7)(d) [Signature]

CAROL WEISS KING, WA, ISC. [REDACTED] ATTENDED TESTIMONIAL
DINNER HELD FOR SUBJECT AT HOTEL ASTOR, NYC, MARCH FIFTH LAST SPONSORED
BY AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN. INFORMANT
REPORTED TWO HUNDRED FIFTY PRESENT. TWENTYFIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS
COLLECTED. O. JOHN ROGGE NOT PRESENT BUT HIS WIFE ATTENDED. IRA
GOLDMAN READ ROGGE-S SPEECH IN WHICH HE MENTIONED THE RESTRICTION
OF CIVIL LIBERTIES, THAT THE GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY WAS DEAD, THAT MINOR-
ITIES ARE BEING PERSECUTED AND LABOR LEADERS ARRESTED IN EFFORT TO
DIVIDE LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, THAT WE HAVE A POLICE STATE, THAT EXCEPT IN
FOR PALMER RAIDS PRESENT PERSECUTIONS HAVE NEVER BEEN EQUALLED IN
THIS COUNTRY, THAT ATTORNEY GENERAL CLARK AND J. EDGAR HOOVER HAVE
INSTIGATED PRESENT POLICIES OF ENTERING HOMES AND HOLDING ARRESTED
PERSONS WITHOUT BAIL. HE STATED THAT THIS HAD BEEN DONE ON AUTHORITY
OF ONE MAN, ATTORNEY GENERAL CLARK. THAT LOYALTY, LOVE AND DEVOTION
TO COUNTRY ARE NOT TO BE TAKEN LIGHTLY, BUT ARE NOT TO BE DETERMINED
BY ATTORNEY GENERAL CLARK. HE PRAISED THE SUBJECT AND HER FIGHT FOR
THE RIGHTS OF MINORITIES. A TELEGRAM FROM HENRY WALLACE WAS READ.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

END PAGE ONE

62-54144-76

F B I
76 MAR 16 1948

PAGE TWO

OTHER SPEAKERS WERE ABNER GREEN, IRVING POTASH, WHO READ THE SPEECH OF LEO PRESSMAN, ISIDORE ENGLANDER, CLARA BENSWANGER, AND THE SUBJECT WHO DENOUNCED THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND SAID IT WAS ITS PLAN TO PICK OFF OFFICIALS OF THE CP ONE AT A TIME, AND WAS A PLAN OF STAGED TERRORISM AGAINST ALIEN COMMUNISTS. FOR INFO. SUMMARY LETTER FOLLOWS.

SCHEIDT

END

HOLD PLS

NY R 63 WA

62-54144-76

RECORDED

INDEXED

SECRET

ORIGINAL--DIRECTOR

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: March 31, 1948

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: O. JOHN ROGGE
Information Concerning

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	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

I thought that you would be interested in information which has been reported by our Portland Office concerning John Rogge, former attorney in the Department.

One Victor Hugo Todd, Jr., who is the subject of a Security Matter - C investigation and who is known as a Communist, had a conversation with our

By way of background, Victor Hugo Todd was discharged from the United States Army in 1946, at which time he immediately renewed his contacts in the Communist Party in the Portland area. He was selected to attend a Communist Party school in Seattle, after which he was elected Educational Director of a Communist Party club. Recent information reflects that Todd is not very active in Communist Party affairs at this time. (101-392-22 Page 5)

ACTION:

None.

LGD:hls

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

EX-41

162-54144-77
FBI
31 APR 19 1948

52 APR 27 1948

2702

Director, FBI

April 28, 1948

SAC, New York

AMERICAN BUSINESS CONSULTANTS INC.
"COUNTERATTACK"
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Transmitted herewith for the information of the Bureau is the
April 23, 1948 issue of "Counterattack".

RECEIVED
APR 29 1948
FBI - NEW YORK

ENC 1

Enclosure - 1

JM:HFE
62-9189

RECORDED - 41

62-54144-78

FBI

45 MAY 27 1948

Original copy filed in

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

May 24, 1948

THE DIRECTOR, FBI

O. JOHN ROGGE
SECURITY MATTER - C

62-54144-78

I thought you would be interested in knowing that the April 23, 1948 issue of the pamphlet entitled, "Counterattack", an anti-Communist publication, points out that a new Communist front organization entitled, "Provisional Committee for Democratic Rights" has been set up.

The above publication indicates that Mr. O. John Rogge, former Assistant Attorney General, was appointed to the executive committee of the new group.

100-350512-138

JEM/10

55 JUN 1 1948

Original copy filed in

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, New York
 SUBJECT: O. JOHN ROGGE;
 INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: June 8, 1948

Of possible interest to the Bureau, I am transmitting herewith a photostatic copy of a memorandum dated May 18, 1948, relative to the recent activities of O. JOHN ROGGE, former Special Assistant to the Attorney General.

This document was compiled and prepared by FREDERICK WOLTMAN, staff writer for the New York World Telegram, for the editor of this newspaper.

Mr. WOLTMAN made this memorandum available to the New York Office.

Enc. (1)

RSB:LJR
 62-0

*discussed with
 Baumgardner 7/2/48
 JRM*

G.I.E.-7

RECORDED - 41
 INDEXED - 41

62-54144-79
 JUN 9 1948

62 JUN 25 1948

REC-146

5/18/48

MEMO - O. JOHN ROGGE

Rogge had been special assistant to the Attorney General, in charge of prosecuting the so-called native fascists. He was dismissed by Attorney General Tom C. Clark on Oct. 25, 1946 as the result of a speech linking several Americans with alleged Nazi attempts to defeat President Roosevelt. He specifically named Landon, Lillie, Dewey and John L. Lewis.

Up to that time, he had no record of Communist sympathies whatsoever. Since then, he developed a sort of persecution complex against the government and has moved more and more into the Communist orbit. Today, the record will show, he is probably the Communist party's favorite non-Communist spokesman against government measures to curb the CP network in this country. The theme he hammers at constantly is that big business, the reactionaries and the Truman Administration are on the point of plunging America into fascism, depression and another war. ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ Sometimes he says fascism has ~~already~~ started and we've got a "police state" already.

Rogge would defend ~~himself~~ himself as a believer in civil liberties. The fact is, however, that his line is virtually identical with that of the Communists and gives them great aid and comfort.

While some of his activities involve his role as a lawyer, he has gone far afield from that and plunged into the left wing political arena, as the attached record will demonstrate.

Fred Holtman

62-54144-79

1. Spoke 10/16/47 under auspices NEW MASSES, Communist weekly magazine, and MAINSTREAM, Communist literary quarterly, at Manhattan Center. Co-speakers were four Communist party members, Joseph North, Richard O. Boyer, Samuel Sillen and Albert E. Kahn. Also Kenneth Leslie, publisher of The Protestant, and Stephen Fritchman, who was fired by the Unitarians for using their official magazine to promote the Communist party line.

Subject: Protest for the victims of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Reported in New Masses of 10/28/48, which carried photo of Rogge on page 2.

Tickets sold at C. P. Workers School, Jefferson School, New Masses and Bookfair.

2. Principal speaker at mass rally sponsored by Civil Rights Congress, designated Communist and subversive by Dept. of Justice, and American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. CRC is legal defense arm of Communist party; Comm. for Protection of Foreign Born functions as arm of the Communist party to defend Communists under deportation charges. Meeting at Webster Hall 3/11/48.

Object: Demanded that Immigration and Naturalization halt deportation proceedings against Gerhart Eisler and four other alien Communists, Irving Potash, John Williamson, Ferdinand Smith and Charles Doyle, who staged the hunger strike at Ellis Island.

Co-speakers: the five alien Communists.

Meeting advertised: Daily Worker, including five-column ad 3/10/48, featuring Rogge as principal speaker.

NOTE: THIS IS NOT PART OF ROGGE'S LAW WORK; HE DOES NOT REPRESENT ANY OF THE DEPORTATION CASES.

Rogge said: "The people must take political action against the administration and the way the people are going to have to do it is by getting behind Henry Wallace."

3. Launched the first attack (apart from that of the Communist party) on the Department of Justice's current special grand jury investigation into Communist espionage in behalf of the USSR. Earlier, William Z. Foster had called the inquiry a "legal frame-up," "hoax on the U. S. public," etc. The Daily Worker assailed it bitterly, demanding that Truman fire Lt Tom Clark and order the grand jury discharged. In precisely the same vein, Rogge in Los Angeles (11/7/47) delivered a blast charging that the inquiry was a "witch-hunt" intended to "whip a new wave of anti-Soviet hysteria" in order to divert public attention from the "wave of reaction" into which Wall St. influence had plunged the Truman administration. In a 500-word statement, Rogge predicted that in 10 days the government would stage a letter-day version of the Hatchery fire by a series of midnight raids rounding up

62-54144-79

scores of Communists and alleged fellow-travelers.

NOTE: Rogge's (and the CP's) charge of mass arrests was a fake; there was no such development. But, meanwhile, Rogge had served the Communist party's purpose of discrediting the grand jury investigation. The Daily Worker gave a big play to Rogge's scare accusation, even reproducing in full the New York Times dispatch from Los Angeles, headed: "ROGGE SAYS CLARK PLANS 'WITCH HUNT'."

Ten days later, when his predictions failed to materialize Rogge said he had ~~thru~~ "upset the timetable" for the mass raids. (Incidentally, Rogge used the Reichstag fire charge four days after Eugene Dennis, CP general secretary, charged the inquiry was "a new Reichstag Fire frame-up.")

4. Spoke before the Communist-led CIO Teachers Union, Local 555, on 12/16/47. The meeting protested the suspension of Isadore Rubin by the Board of Education on charges of "conduct unbecoming a teacher" for picketing an employee of the Brooklyn Trust Co., in a Communist-inspired strike last summer. Other speakers were Saul Mills and Louis Untermeyer, the Communist poet. The Times (12/16/47) quoted Rogge as assailing the ban on Howard Fast and Carl Markani, two CP members, from speaking at city colleges. He called it a threat to civil rights.

5. In the past year has been stumping the country on his favorite theme (and that of the Communists), namely, that the U. S. is heading toward fascism. This, of course, makes beautiful propaganda for the CP here and the USSR.

Example: (Times, 12/5/47) he warned the New York Area Council of the American Veterans Committee that "we are in danger of losing our freedom and moving in the direction of a Fascist police state." That reactionaries are preparing "to take the remaining short step to Fascism." That the government's loyalty test is "witch-hunting" all persons holding independent beliefs.

Example: (Daily Worker, 1/21/48, with photo) ~~That~~ That "the powerful reactionaries are heading this country for another depression, fascism and ~~possibly~~ possibly another war. He specified John Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury, Robert A. Lovett, Under-Secretary of Defense, Maj. Gen. William H. Draper, Assistant Secretary of War, John J. McCloy, president of the World Bank, and six other high government officials.

6. Wrote introduction to pamphlet recently published by ~~Communist Party~~ **PCA** ~~League of Women Voters~~ ~~of the United States~~ ~~It is~~ titled "Treason in Congress." Author is Albert E. Kahn, a veteran Communist party member and president of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order of the International Workers Order, designated Communist and Subversive by the Dept. of Justice. Kahn wrote "Portrait of a Newspaper Liar," probably the most vicious attack on Holtzman yet put out by the Communists.

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7. Vice-president of National Lawyers Guild, from which Morris L. Ernst, Ferdinand Pecora and others split off some years ago, charging it was following the Communist party line. While a few of its officials are not Communist party liners, the Guild follows the party line closely. Thus, at its convention in Chicago last February, it attacked the Marshall Plan. (Worker 2/24/48- see LAWYERS file)

8. As chairman of the Constitutional Liberties Committee of the National Lawyers Guild, appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the New York State Assembly, against Assembly Bill 126 which would compel disclosure of membership and financial backing of groups seeking to influence public opinion. This is brainchild of Morris L. Ernst to force Communist organizations out into the open. Opposition does not necessarily mean Communist sympathies but it is part of the pattern. INLM (NLO, N. Y. Chapter handout 2/3/48, LAWYERS file)

9. Signed a call to a so-called Citizens Legislative Conference of New York State which the World-Telegram (1/8/48) described as "a scheme to inveigle upstate New York mayors as well as hundreds of civic, religious, labor and veterans" groups.... The conference, said the W-T, "is being masterminded behind the scenes by the pro-Communist Progressive Citizens of America." The Communist-controlled American Labor party was also behind the conference. Other signers, besides Paul Ross and Paul O'Dwyer, included such Communists as Ewart Guinier, Archie Wright, Senator Kenneth Sharbell and Alfred K. Stern.

10. Told the Independent Oil Men's Assn. that the Truman policy with relation to Greece and Turkey was motivated by power politics with oil the motivating factor. (Times, 4/17/47)

11. Since leaving the Dept. of Justice, has he specialized in defending Communists, ~~unlawful~~ fellow travelers or alleged Communists:

a. Chief counsel for directors of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, subsequently convicted of contempt of Congress. JAFRC is one of Attorney General's Communist and subversive organizations, disclosed by J. Edgar Hoover as financing Gerhart Eisler and providing him with an operating point for Communist intrigue.

62-54144-79 b. Chief counsel for Harold H. Christoffel, in head of the United Auto Workers Allis-Chalmers strike which was subsequently denounced by Walter Reuther. Christoffel was convicted by a federal jury of six charges of perjury arising growing out of his denial he was a Communist.

c. Attorney for George Seldes of IN FACT.

d. Attorney for Clyde R. Miller; he wrote letter to Columbia University threatening suit because Teachers College dropped

12. While, as a lawyer, Rogge had a perfect right to represent the above-mentioned Communists and pro-Communists, his activities went far afield that of an ordinary attorney and put Rogge into the political arena. Thus:

a. He has stumped the country for the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee committee defendants, ~~xxxxxx~~ under the auspices of the JAFRC and other Communist groups. He spoke at a JAFRC Madison Square Garden rally May 17, where the principal attack was on the Mundt Bill, which is aimed at the Communist party. Rogge, according to the Daily Worker, said the fight against the ~~xxxxxx~~ Mundt Bill was a fight against fascism. The rally was promoted by the Daily Worker in large, daily ads.

Fellow speakers: Communist party members Howard Fast and Albert Maltz; Communist Edward K. Barsky; pro-Communists Vito Marcantonio, Leo Isaacson and Harry F. Ward.

b. On April 2, 1947, wrote George Seldes advising him not to bring libel action against Isaac Don Levine, Eugene Lyons, Woltman, etc., on the grounds that "whose professional red-baiters" have "plenty of money behind them" and would divert Seldes from his noble work. Rogge wrote:

"I must look at this case not only as your attorney, but also as an American citizen who has viewed with admiration your courageous fight for a free and untrammelled press and your sincere efforts through IN FACT to reveal to the American people the facts behind the news which appear in the daily press."

He made this statement:

"It is doubtful, in my mind, if a jury of average Americans could be found who would not reflect the effects of this witch hunt and actually be afraid to return a verdict against Lyons, Woltman and ~~xxxxxx~~ Lewis.... You must continue to expose the motives of those who would stifle democracy and impose Fascism here at home in preparation for a drive toward aggressive war."

Here, again, Rogge steps out of the ~~xxxx~~ role of an attorney to that of ~~xxxxxx~~ "an American citizen" and gives his wholehearted endorsement to Seldes' irresponsible, Communist party line activities.

62-54144-79
13. Defended George Seldes' "1,000 Americans: The Real Rulers of the U. S. A.," over WHN's Books on Trial 1/5/48. On 10/27/47, Seldes' IN FACT carried an "exclusive" lead story under the headline: "BOOK PUBLISHERS MAY YIELD TO FEAR--BAN BOOK '13 BOOK ON US FASCISM.'" Seldes described the book as "a startling expose of the American Legion hierarchy." Nothing since has been heard of the book.

14. Daily Worker (12/16/47) quoted Rogge as ~~xxxxxx~~ telling a rally

"The big corporations have learned one thing from the Nazis. That is to use the government to do their dirty work."

15. New York State Chairman, Wallace-for-President Committee.

16. Wrote a series of signed articles (Nov., Dec. 1947) for THE UNION VOICE, official organ of the Communist-controlled Local 65, Wholesale & Warehouse Workers, and 5 Department Store Workers Locals. The Communist background of these locals and their publication can easily be established. Rogge's ~~main~~ ~~main~~ series was called: "FASCISM, AMERICAN STYLE!" It set forth in detail Rogge's hard-pressed theme that "What we have in our midst today is ~~tramp~~ incipient fascism." "What the reactionaries in control of our government want to accomplish is to make ~~us~~ us afraid," Rogge wrote. "The creation of fear is one of the techniques of a police state." He used the stock Communist arguments against all attempts by the government to check the Communists, including President Truman's Loyalty Order.

17. The Daily Worker of Dec. 28, 1947 carried a full-page interview (including art) with Rogge, captioned: "A FIGHTER FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES."

The Daily Worker in the past year or so has made Rogge one of its favorite subjects for interviews and quotations. The following issues carried stories or references to him: ~~10/22/47~~ 7/18/47, 7/22/47, 8/10/47, ~~8/22/47~~ 10/27/47, 10/31/47, 11/10/47, 11/15/47, 11/23/47, 12/1/47, 12/15/47, 1/2/48, 1/6/48, 1/14/48, again, 1.14/48, 1/21/48, 2/11/48, 2/4/48, 2/18/48, 2/19/48, 2/27/48, 2/27/48, 3/9/48, 3/4/49. Subsequent listings have not yet been compiled.

Fred Koltman

62-54144-79

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
400 U. S. Court House
Buffalo 2, New York

July 1, 1948

Director, FBI

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Re: O. JOHN ROGGE,
Former Assistant Attorney General.

Dear Sir:

Mr. O. JOHN ROGGE appeared before the Monroe County Palace-for-President Meeting at Rochester, New York, on June 29, 1948, and in his speech made remarks which I thought would be of interest to you.

The Rochester "Democrat & Chronicle" of June 30, 1948, reports that ROGGE read from the records of "trials" of various persons brought before Loyalty Review Boards set up under order of President THUMAN, with a view to showing the alleged unfairness and injustice of these proceedings. Mr. ROGGE advised those present that he was counsel for several accused persons in these Review Board cases and accused the Board of not knowing the identities of the accusers. He said that stock questions were asked, many of which were far removed from the subject of the accused's possible Communist leanings or connections.

The newspaper is quoted as follows:

"The fact is, ROGGE said, that 'peachers' or informers whisper tales of their neighbors and the FBI collects many 'fat files' based on such information. 'How far from a police Fascist state are we when that can take place?' he asked."

The newspaper account indicated that about 300 attended the meeting and among the names listed it is noted that many are members of the Communist Party or fellow travellers.

Very truly yours,

H. G. Maynor

H. G. MAYNOR

RECORDED - 119
INDEXED - 119

EX-28

19 JUL 16 1948

RPL:MC



62 JUL 28 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

KAJ:SO

TO : Mr. Nichols *11/17*
 FROM : M. A. Jones *✓*
 SUBJECT: O. JOHN ROGGE

DATE: 11-17-48

There is attached of possible interest an article on the above individual which appeared in The Harvard Law School Record on 11-3-48.

Attachment

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. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

RECORDED - 42

EX-125

5 NOV 23 1948

57 DEC 6 1948

Gallery

O. JOHN ROGGE



When O. John Rogge is on a speakers' platform the audience views a tall (over six feet), well-built, handsome gentleman; when Mr. Rogge begins his address, the audience is impressed with his spirited, energetic delivery; and when Mr. Rogge participates in off-hand debate with his fellow-speakers, the audience, as those at the recent forum can well testify, is in for some exciting and impassioned repartee. And if one is willing to accept as a definition of "great," a man who causes a large splash in the pond, agreement or disagreement with the man's views aside, it may not be untrue to say that his mother's early hope that John Rogge would some day be a "great" man is not far from realization.

O. John Rogge was born in Cass County, Illinois, on October 12, 1903, the son of a German immigrant farmer. As early as his second year of high school the plan had become fixed for John Rogge to be a Harvard lawyer; he was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1922, Phi Beta Kappa, and finished his LL.B. at Harvard in 1925, a member of Law Review. From Cambridge he went to Chicago where he landed his first job with the firm of Hopkins, Starr & Hopkins, and in the course of the next five years Mr. Rogge did general practice, acquiring at the same time, a good bit of trial experience.

During those five years Mr. Rogge also did considerable reading on subjects which were not peculiarly legal in nature, and it was the influence of this reading which brought him back to Cambridge, as a Research Fellow, for an S.J.D. in 1930-31. Books like Chaffee's "Freedom of Speech," which he characterizes as "an exciting thing that stays with you," Walter Lippmann's "Preface to Morals," and other books in the broad field of the social sciences left their imprimatur, and served to kindle what Mr. Rogge describes as "my crusader spirit."

The fruit of his fellowship work was a thesis on "Law as a Social Science," a paper which treated the law in its relations to the other social sciences. That completed, Mr. Rogge was then anxious to teach a course in a law school which broadly would have covered his thesis topic; the absence of any law school interested in such a course for its schedule (the University of Chicago offered to give the course as part of its liberal arts program), led Mr. Rogge back to Chicago where he rejoined one side of his old firm, which had split in 1930. In 1933, in partnership with a classmate, Clarence Hopkins Ross, the firm of Rogge & Ross was started, but within a year Mr. Rogge had returned again to his old firm, where he remained until 1937.

However, in 1934, the tempo of events began to accelerate. In that year he was appointed counsel to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in Chicago, and took part in the prolonged suit by the R. F. C. against the Central Republic Trust Company and six thousand of its shareholders for the repayment of a large R. F. C. loan. The suit finally ended in 1939.

Then too, as early as 1934, Tom Corcoran, another classmate and one of the original Roosevelt "Brain Trusters," had tried to get Mr. Rogge down to Washington. In 1937 he succeeded and Mr. Rogge went as Special Counsel to the Securities and Exchange Commission; in 1938 he became Assistant General Counsel in charge of litigation.

1939-40 found Mr. Rogge as Assistant Attorney General of the United States in charge of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice. His determination that the Department could be an instrumentality for bringing honest government into the state and municipal level led to a series of sensational cases against the remnants of the Long machine in Louisiana. Using the novel technique of mail fraud indictments Mr. Rogge successfully prosecuted the leading Long lieutenants, and it may safely be said that the mere prosecution of these suits had an incalculable effect on the elections in that state in 1940.

62-54144-82.
ENCLOSURE

the year in which the good government forces took over the reins of state office.

Soon Mr. Rogge's investigators were beginning to turn up information in connection with other well-known political machines, among them the Kelly-Nash outfit in Chicago and Frank Hague's in Hudson County, New Jersey. About the same time, Frank Murphy, then Attorney General, was replaced by Robert Jackson. And then, 1940 was an election year. The concurrences of these circumstances, and the feeling that he was not being given full support in his investigations, led to Mr. Rogge's resignation in December of 1940.

He turned this time to New York where, beginning in 1941, he acted as Special Council to the Trustees of the Associated Gas and Electric Corporation in a bondholders' fight under a Chapter X bankruptcy proceeding.

However, in 1943, Washington called again — this time in the person of Attorney General Francis Biddle, who asked Mr. Rogge to take over the prosecution of the peace-time sedition trial. From the outset, the case was charged with difficulties, not the least among which was a mistrial because of the death of the trial judge, and increasingly doubtful constitutional grounds as the Supreme Court ruled on similar points

(Continued on page three)

ROGGE—(Continued)

arising in other cases. Meanwhile, stimulated by the trial, Mr. Rogge began to feel the need for an investigation and report on the extent of Nazi penetration in America during the pre-war and war years. Initially rebuffed by Attorney General Tom Clark in this proposal, Mr. Clark later acquiesced, and in April or June of 1946, Mr. Rogge went to Germany to study captured documents and interrogate captured Nazi officials.

The result of this trip was an 80,000 word report which involved twenty-four members of Congress by name, and which showed the extent to which this

penetration had been underestimated. The report was ordered kept confidential, but Mr. Rogge's determination that "the public was entitled to know the facts" led him to embark on a nationwide speaking tour. Enroute to one such speech in Seattle, Mr. Rogge received notice of his immediate dismissal from the department . . . the assigned reason, divulging confidential information.

Since that time, Mr. Rogge has gone into the firm of Rogge, Fabricant, Gordon & Goldman in New York; he has also entered the arena of politics with the Progressive Party, of which he is New York State Chairman,

When his time is not entirely consumed by his political and legal activities (a large part of the latter consisting of Loyalty Review Board cases), Mr. Rogge enjoys swimming, golf, skiing, and especially gardening. A. S. F.

62-54144-82.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

FROM : D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: O. JOHN ROGGE
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

DATE: December 23, 1948

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Gurnea ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Pennington ✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

We have received advice from the Boston office to the effect that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] attended a meeting sponsored by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee on the evening of December 8, 1948, held at the Young Women's Christian Association, Boston, Massachusetts. The informant has reported that at this meeting the final speaker of the evening was O. John Rogge. b7d

According to informant, Rogge opened his speech by "playing on race prejudice". Rogge asserted that the Truman loyalty order, technically Executive Order No. 9835, was designed to oust Negroes and Jews from federal positions. The informant states that Rogge made the assertion that in Chicago there were 35 loyalty order investigations conducted and that of these 31 concerned Negro and Jewish employees of the Government and only 4 concerned other racial groups. The informant further reports that Rogge asserted that "In Los Angeles the subject of a loyalty investigation visited the FBI office. This individual was a white man. He was reportedly told by the Agent on duty that the investigation in his case was a mistake; that when it was initiated, it was thought that he was a Negro; and that once his race was determined, that matter was closed without further inquiry."

According to the informant, Rogge then launched into a discussion of the federal courts, charging certain judges with being biased and prejudiced. He also referred to a report prepared by Secretary of Defense Forrestal regarding the proper organization of the armed forces of the United States and thereafter described Forrestal as "the most dangerous man in the United States." Rogge thereafter referred to the cases involving the 12 national leaders of the Communist Party and the 16 national officers of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, stating that these cases "were to him plainly a part of the first step towards Fascism". (100-7061-1778)

You undoubtedly recall O. John Rogge as a former Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, and later a Special Assistant to the Attorney General who was sent on a mission to Germany to conduct investigation in relation to the case entitled "United States vs. Joseph E. McWilliams, et al., Sedition". It was as a result of this mission to Germany that Rogge was subsequently dismissed by the Department of Justice for his unauthorized preparation and release of a report concerning his mission to Germany.

62-54144-83

RECORDED - 2
62-54144-42, 45

NRJ:afh

7 JAN 4 1949

Since Mr. Rogge's release from the Department of Justice, he has practiced law with the firm of Rogge, Fabricant, Gordon & Goldman in New York. He is also reported to have been New York State Chairman of the Progressive Party. (62-54144-82)

Rogge has acted as one of the attorneys for the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee which, you will recall, has been cited by the Attorney General as within the purview of Executive Order No. 9835. In this capacity he has appeared throughout the country as a speaker for this organization. He is also reported to have been in association with various members of the Communist Party. (62-54144-70, 65)

Rogge has publicly criticized the loyalty program since its inception. In an article appearing in the "Washington Star" under date of February 12, 1948, he characterized the President's loyalty program as a "thought control measure which tends to abridge the civil liberties of the people and discourages intelligent, independent, thinking people from taking jobs with the Government".

The Rochester, New York, "Democrat and Chronicle" for June 30, 1948, reported Rogge as reading from the records of "trials" of various persons brought before loyalty review boards set up under order of President Truman with a view towards showing the alleged unfairness and injustice of these proceedings. Mr. Rogge's remarks in this regard were made before the Monroe County "Wallace for President Meeting", held at Rochester, New York, on June 29, 1948, and he advised those present at this meeting that he was counsel for several accused persons in these Review Board cases and accused the board of not knowing the identities of the accusers. Mr. Rogge is quoted as stating, "The fact is that 'peachers' or informers whisper tales to the neighbors and the FBI collects many 'fat files' based on such information. How far from a police Fascist state are we when that can take place?"

There are other instances where Rogge has criticized the program; the above cited instances are merely examples. (62-82273-A; 62-54144-80)

With regard to the specific allegations made by Rogge in his speech before the meeting sponsored by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee on December 8, 1948, at Boston, Massachusetts, it is noted that Rogge has asserted that "in Chicago there were 35 loyalty order investigations conducted; of these 31 concerned Negro and Jewish employees of the Government; and only 4 concerned other racial groups". In this connection it might be noted that the Administrative Reports of the Chicago office for the dates October 1 and November 1, 1948, show that in Chicago alone during the month of October, 98 investigations involving loyalty matters were completed, and during the

62-54144-83

month of November 75 investigations involving loyalty matters were completed. It should, of course, be recognized that these figures include preliminary inquiries conducted by the Chicago office as well as full field investigations. However, it is quite obvious that Mr. Rogge's quoted figures concerning 35 loyalty order investigations conducted in Chicago, 31 of which concern Negro and Jewish employees of the Government, are erroneous.

With regard to his quoted allegation that the subject of a loyalty investigation who was a member of the white race visited the Los Angeles office and was told by an Agent on duty that the investigation in his case was a mistake and that when the investigation was initiated it was thought he was a Negro, there has been no such incident brought to the attention of the Bureau. His allegation in this regard is so fantastic that it is believed we should attach no credence to it.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that no action be taken concerning the allegations made by Rogge before the meeting sponsored by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee in Boston, Massachusetts, on December 8, 1948. It is felt that any action we might take in denial of Rogge's allegations would merely serve to dignify Mr. Rogge's remarks.

*I agree. Rogge is just
"headline" hunting.*
H

62-54144-83

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: December 16, 1948

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC
WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES;
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE UNITED
PUBLIC WORKERS OF AMERICA, CIO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to the two memoranda from this office dated November 26, 1948, and the memorandum from this office dated September 2, 1948, all captioned "LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES," and all dealing with the activities of one LEM GRAVES, Washington Correspondent for the Pittsburgh Courier.

(b) 7(d)

(b) 7(d)

RECORDED - 23

62-54144-84

50 JAN 1 1949

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

57

121-0-6376

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

121-0-6376

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The above is being furnished to the Bureau for its information
and no action is being taken by this office.

FBI:LEB
121-0-6376
cc - WFO 100-18141
New York

Director's Notation:
"Advise A. G.

H."

62-54144-84

*Rec'd 2 am
9-9-49
H/A*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

J
TELETYPE

9-1

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Tele. Room	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

WASHINGTON AND WFO FROM NEW YORK 46 8 11-58P
DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

m
O. JOHN ROGGE, PASSPORTS AND VISAS. FREDERICK WOLTMAN, STAFF WRITER OF NEW YORK WORLD TELEGRAM TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED THIS OFFICE HE HAD RECEIVED TELEPHONIC INFORMATION FROM MR. BERLINER OF THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS CONCERNING POSSIBLE FRAUD IN SECURING OF PASSPORTS IN THE NEW YORK AREA. MR. BERLINER TOLD WOLTMAN THAT AN INDIVIDUAL OF POLISH EXTRACTION, BELIEVED TO BE A NATURALIZED US CITIZEN, CONTACTED BERLINER AT THE DAILY NEWS OFFICE AT WASHINGTON AND STATED HE HAD BEEN EMPLOYED BY DREW PEARSON TO SECURE INFO CONCERNING PASSPORT IRREGULARITIES AND THE FRAUDULENT OBTAINING OF PASSPORTS IN THE NEW YORK AREA. THE UNKNOWN MAN ADVISED BERLINER THAT HIS INVESTIGATION INDICATED THAT THE LAW FIRM OF O. JOHN ROGGE IN NYC WAS ENGAGED IN THE OBTAINING OF ILLEGAL PASSPORTS AND THAT THEY WERE ALLEGED TO HAVE OBTAINED ONE FOR AN INDIVIDUAL WHO ENTERED THE US FROM MEXICO AS WELL AS SECURING SEVERAL PASSPORTS FOR INDIVIDUALS LEAVING THE US AND TRAVELING TO RUSSIA. ACCORDING TO BERLINER, HIS INFORMANT CLAIMED TO HAVE BEEN FORMERLY IN THE EMPLOY OF ARMY INTELLIGENCE. WOLTMAN SAID THAT BERLINER'S PURPOSE IN CALLING HIM

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INDEXED - 51

EX-119

162-54144-86

5 OCT 1949
END OF PAGE ONE

*Trans to Tolson
9/15/49*

FOUR

PAGE TWO-

WAS TO ASCERTAIN IF HE HAD ANY ADDL INFO CONCERNING SECURING OF
ILLEGAL PASSPORTS IN THE NEW YORK AREA. BERLINER ADVISED WOLTMAN
THAT THE DAILY NEWS OF WASHINGTON, D.C. WAS CONSIDERING CONTACTING
THE BUREAU IN WASHINGTON TO ADVISE THEM OF THE ALLEGATIONS RECEIVED
CONCERNING ROGGE-S LAW FIRM. WOLTMAN STATED THAT IF THE BUREAU OR
WFO WISHED ADDL INFO CONCERNING THIS MATTER THEY MIGHT CONTACT
BERLINER DIRECTLY AT THE DAILY NEWS AND IN ALL PROBABILITY HE MIGHT
BE ABLE TO IDENTIFY HIS SOURCE OF INFO. ABOVE INFO BEING FURNISHED
FOR THE ATTENTION OF THE BUREAU AND WFO. NO ACTION BEING TAKEN BY
NYO.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

62-54144-86

TWO COPIES WFO

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 10713 1949

TO: ☒ Director
☐ Mr. Ladd
☐ Mr. Clegg
☐ Mr. Glavin
☐ Mr. Harbo
☐ Mr. Nichols
☐ Mr. Rosen
☐ Mr. Tracy
☐ Mr. Fletcher
☐ Mr. Mohr
☐ Mr. Carlson
☐ Mr. Nease
☐ Miss Gandy
☐ Personnel Files Section
☐ Records Section
☐ Mrs. Skillman

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Fletcher
 Mr. Carlson
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Gandy

See Me For Appropriate Action
 Send File Note and Return

Clyde Tolson

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson
 FROM : L. B. Nichols
 SUBJECT :

DATE: October 13, 1949

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Gurnea
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Pennington
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Gandy

Victor Riesel engaged O. John Rogge in a debate a few days ago in Syracuse, New York on the loyalty program. We had previously furnished Riesel with material.

He stated his case and then turned to Rogge and lamented on the fact that Rogge had the opportunity of a lifetime to prosecute Fascists when assigned to the case involving the seditionists but that Rogge instead of sticking to his knitting went to Europe, issued public statements and finally recommended the case not be prosecuted; that this must be taken into consideration whenever one hears Rogge speak denouncing Fascists. Rogge jumped up from his seat, got hysterical and started yelling, "It's a lie! It's a lie!" The meeting was broken up.

Riesel stated that in his preliminary remarks Rogge had referred to the fact that the first thing the FBI was after was "niggers" and "Jews." Riesel lamented that he can't understand the reaction that Rogge is getting; that there were 700 people at the meeting and 400 more who could not get in. He said we should not dismiss the statements of people such as Rogge because he is definitely doing us damage and harm and that we should get out and meet these people head on. I thanked Riesel for his observations.

This is another reason why I think we should go along with the Yale matter.

LBN:hmc

INDEXED - 113

162-54144-87
 ✓ [Signature]

O. JOHN ROGGE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
NEW YORK, N. Y.

401 BROADWAY

DIGBY 2-1870

October 18, 1949

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

I am glad you wrote to me. You are right that I have been misquoted. Vic Riesel has been as inaccurate in this regard as he has on other occasions.

What I said was that the Loyalty Order as applied in the Post Office Department had been used to discriminate against Jews and Negroes. I pointed out that of one hundred and thirty employees in the Post Office Department who had received proposed removal notices from their Loyalty Board, all but twelve were Jews and Negroes.

I used the word "nigger" in only one context. I stated that the Postal employees had a gentile witness in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania to whom a Postal Inspector said, "Look, you shouldn't be in this thing. We're only after the niggers and the Jews".

Vic Riesel has so far misrepresented what I said that I cannot help but feel that he did it deliberately.

I have often had occasion to praise the FBI as the best investigative agency in the world.

However, I have been highly critical of the President's Loyalty Order of March 22, 1947 and the investigations conducted pursuant to it. I regard the Loyalty Order and the resultant investigations into a person's ideas and associations as tragic mistakes.

I understand the FBI's rule against revealing the names of confidential informants. This rule, however, made it all the more essential not to engage in a wholesale loyalty check of the two million or more federal employees.

If I may, I should like to tell you the next time I am going to be in Washington, and, if possible, arrange the pleasure of having lunch with you.

With best wishes, I remain

Very sincerely,

O. JOHN ROGGE

OJR:HRP

October 20, 1949

RECORDED - 28

62-54144-88

Honorable C. John Rogge
401 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear John:

I appreciated your detailed letter
of October 18, 1949.

The FBI, as you know, is not a
policy making organization and once an
investigation is completed in a loyalty
case our reports are forwarded without
recommendation. From that time on the
responsibility rests with the loyalty
hearing boards, the agencies, and the
Civil Service Review Board. What trans-
pires there cannot be the responsibility
of the FBI. The incident cited by you
was something over which the FBI had no
control.

I would be glad to see you some
time when you are in Washington.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

LBN:hmc

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

RECEIVED - TELETYPE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 3
OCT 21 1949 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

OCT 20 6 40 PM '49

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

VED - DIRECT

FBI

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON ✓
 FROM : L. B. NICHOLS
 SUBJECT : —

DATE: November 8, 1949

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Gurnea _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Victor Riesel called this morning. He had another debate with Rogge last night in New York. Rogge read the Director's recent letter to him and then made the point that the Negroes and the Jews are still being attacked, that the attacks are being based upon loyalty reports which are handled by the FBI. He made the statement that in Washington you do a good job if you are anti-Semitic. *it is*

Rogge then made his point by reading off a list of names of people involved in loyalty cases. They were all Jewish.

Vic stated Rogge is a stinker and a crackpot but still he is doing us damage, that there were 600 at the meeting last night, there were 600 at the meeting which caused us to write Rogge. Riesel is debating Rogge again Wednesday night at the East Midwood Jewish Center, 625 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, at 9:20 p.m.

Riesel wondered if we could give him the list of the 90 some individuals who had been ordered out of the Government; in that way he could counteract Rogge's reading a long list of Jewish names. I told him we had nothing to do with the dismissals, this was a Civil Service matter.

He then asked if we could give him any lists of names or if we had any figures on the number of Jewish and Negroes investigated under the loyalty program. I told him we had no breakdown such as this, that race, color, or creed had nothing whatsoever to do with the opening of a loyalty investigation. He then wondered if we could write him a letter, pursuant to his inquiry, which he could then use to counteract Rogge. I told him I felt certain we could do this.

Such a letter is attached. It is suggested that it go Special Delivery so Riesel will have it Wednesday night.

It is also suggested that we have the New York Office have an Agent attend this meeting so we can get an actual report as to what line Rogge does take. I have the feeling that maybe Riesel gets a little hysterical at times. *RECORDED - 137*

Riesel stated he beat Rogge in the debate last night by the simple expedient of asking Rogge what he did when he had an opportunity to fight the real anti-Semites, if it were not a fact

LBN:FEL

62-54144-89

Memo Mr. Tolson
November 3, 1949

that he did recommend that there be no further prosecution against the seditionists who were the organized anti-Semites in this country. He stated that Rogge could not answer on that one.

A letter as mentioned above is attached for approval.

✓ *rom* *jl*

62-54144-89

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LAM *DLW*
 FROM : MR. H. B. FLETCHER *HBF*
 SUBJECT: *8*

DATE: November 9, 1949

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Nichols ☒ _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

In accordance with the suggestion contained in the attached memorandum dated November 8, 1949, addressed by Mr. Nichols to Mr. Tolson, which was approved by Mr. Tolson "if it can be done safely" and by the Director, Mr. Laughlin called Supervisor Tuohy of the New York Office at 10:00 A.M. today and requested that an Agent attend the meeting to be held at the East Midwood Jewish Center, 625 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, tonight.

It was pointed out to Mr. Tuohy that on two previous occasions when Messrs. Riesel and Rogge met for debating purposes approximately 600 people were in attendance. It was impressed upon him that an Agent of the New York Office should attend the meeting this evening only if it could be done in such a manner as not to cause the Bureau any embarrassment.

Mr. Tuohy said that the Bureau's instructions in this regard would be followed implicitly and that if it were at all possible to have an Agent attend without his identity becoming known, this would be done.

LLL:mer

Attachment

RECORDED - 17

62-54144-89

mm

Torrens

NOTED BY FILED IN

October 14, 1949

Honorable O. John Rogge
401 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear John: Rogge

I have been advised that recently in a debate with Victor Riesel in Syracuse, New York, pertaining to the loyalty program you made the statement that the first thing the FBI was after was "niggers and Jews."

It is, of course, extremely difficult for me to understand how you could make such a statement concerning the operations of the Bureau when you know from your own experience in the Department of Justice that such an allegation concerning the manner in which we operate is entirely inaccurate and untrue. I assume, of course, that you were misquoted. As a matter of fact, you are personally acquainted with the fact that the Federal Bureau of Investigation employs personnel of all races and creeds and that many employees of this service of the colored race and of the Jewish faith have distinguished themselves in the manner in which they have performed their official functions.

I am taking the liberty of writing to you concerning this matter because I felt that you had been misquoted in the statements which were attributed to you.

RECORDED - 61

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover
October 14, 1949

CT:LCB

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 3

OCT 14 1949 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE
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OCT 14 10 55 AM '49
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FBI

56 NOV 17 1949

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 16 1949

LRP
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

WASH FROM NEW YORK 1 10 3-25 AM

DIRECTOR URGENT

O. JOHN ROGGE, INFORMATION CONCERNING. REBU PHONE CALL OF NINTH INSTANT FROM LEO LAUGHLIN. DEBATE BETWEEN O. JOHN ROGGE AND NY MIRROR COLUMNIST VICTOR RIESEL HELD ON NINTH INSTANT AT EAST MIDWOOD JEWISH CENTER SIXTEEN TWENTY FIVE OCEAN AVENUE BKLYN., N.Y. MEETING STARTED AT NINE THIRTY PM WITH ABOUT ONE HUNDRED FIFTY PERSONS PRESENT. IT WAS NOT DEEMED ADVISABLE TO TAKE NOTES DURING THE DEBATE IN VIEW OF SIZE OF HALL AND AUDIENCE. ROGGE REPEATEDLY CRITICIZED THE LOYALTY INVESTIGATIONS, SMITH ACT, FEINBERG LAW, THE TRIAL OF THE ELEVEN COMMUNISTS, HISS TRIAL, COPLON TRIAL, GEN. SUBVERSIVE LIST, AND RESTRICTIONS ON QUOTE FREEDOM OF THOUGHT AND ASSOCIATION UNQUOTE. HE EMPHASIZED THAT FASCISM NOT COMMUNISM IS THE THREAT TO AMERICA. STATED THAT LOYALTY INVESTIGATIONS WERE DIRECTED AGAINST PEOPLE WHO THINK FOR THEMSELVES. ROGGE REPEATED STATEMENTS MADE IN PREVIOUS SPEECHES THAT LOYALTY INVESTIGATIONS WERE DIRECTED AT NEGROES AND JEWS AND THAT ANTI-SEMITISM IS GOOD INSURANCE FOR A GOVERNMENT JOB. SAID THAT FBI FILES CONTAINED DATA ON THOUGHT CONTROL AND GUILT BY ASSOCIATION. CITED EXAMPLES OF LOYALTY CASES HE HAS HANDLED INCLUDING AN EMPLOYEE WHO WAS

END PAGE ONE

58 NOV 22 1949

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40 U.S. 35 1964

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62-54144-91
NOV 16 1949

RECEIVED

5/11/49

PAGE TWO

DISMISSED BECAUSE HIS MOTHER SIGNED A PETITION SEVENTEEN YEARS AGO-
OF ANOTHER WHOSE WIFE WAS A MEMBER OF QUOTE SOME ORGANIZATION FIVE
YEARS PREVIOUSLY UNQUOTE, AND A THIRD WHO HAD AN INSURANCE POLICY WITH
THE IWO. ALSO STATED THAT OTHER EMPLOYEES WERE DISMISSED BECAUSE SOME
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT TOLD THE FBI THAT THEY WERE COMMUNISTS. ROGGE
SAID HE KNEW OF ONE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT WHOSE EFFICIENCY WAS IM-
PAIRED BY THE LOYALTY INVESTIGATIONS BUT DID NOT NAME THE DEPARTMENT.
HE STATED THAT THE FACT THAT ONLY NINETY NINE EMPLOYEES OUT OF TWO MILLION
FIVEHUNDRED THOUSAND INVESTIGATED FOR LOYALTY PROVED THAT THE LOYALTY
INVESTIGATIONS WERE UNWARRANTED. STATED THAT HE HAD A LIST OF ONE
HUNDRED AND THIRTY EMPLOYEES WHOSE LOYALTY WAS QUESTIONED AND ALL BUT
TWELVE WERE EITHER JEWS OR NEGROES. ROGGE ATTACKED THE APPOINTMENT
OF JUSTICE TOM CLARK TO THE SUPREME COURT. CRITICIZED AS THOUGHT
CONTROL THE ISSUANCE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL-S SUBVERSIVE LIST. ROGGE
SAID THAT THE TRIAL OF THE ELEVEN COMMUNISTS WAS A TRIAL OF DOCTRINE,
A TRIAL OF THE WRITINGS OF MARX AND LENIN, MEN WHO ARE NOW DEAD.
SAID THAT NEITHER HISS, COPLON, NOR THE ELEVEN COMMUNISTS RECEIVED
A FAIR TRIAL. HE CRITICIZED THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FOR INITIATING
THE TRIAL OF THE ELEVEN COMMUNISTS ON THE GROUND THAT IN THE
SCHWEIDERMAN CASE THE SUPREME COURT HAD ALREADY DECIDED THAT THE CPUSA
WAS A LEGAL PARTY. HE STATED THAT QUOTE THEY UNQUOTE HAD SEEN TO IT
THAT HISS WOULD BE CONVICTED THE NEXT TIME BY THE CAMPAIGN OF VILIFICATION
INSTITUTED IN THE PRESS AGAINST JUDGE KAUFMAN AND THE FOUR JURORS WHO
VOTED FOR ACQUITTAL. ROGGE SAID THAT PEEKSKILL WAS AN EXAMPLE OF
FASCISM IN AMERICA AND THAT PHOTOS SHOWED THAT POLICE OFFICERS

END PAGE TWO

62-54144-91

PAGE THREE

COLLABORATED WITH THE HOODLUMS IN THE ATTACK ON NEGROES AND JEWS.
THROUGHOUT THE DEBATE RIESEL TOOK THE OPPOSITE VIEWPOINT AND PRAISED
THE EXCELLENT WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND ESPECIALLY THE FBI.
INFORMATION.

SCHEIDT

END

ACK PLS

NYC R -1 WASH

cc: Mr. Fletcher
Mr. Laughlin

62-54144-91

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : ~~Mr.~~ H. B. Fletcher *HBF*
 FROM : R. W. Wall *RW*
 SUBJECT: "OUR VANISHING CIVIL LIBERTIES"
 BY O. JOHN ROGGE
 LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

DATE: December 19, 1949

W. M. K.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

PURPOSE:

To advise you of the serialization of O. John Rogge's book, "Our Vanishing Civil Liberties", in The Daily Compass of New York, N. Y., and certain statements therein.

BACKGROUND:

There are being received at the Bureau from the New York Office daily installments of "Our Vanishing Civil Liberties" by O. John Rogge, as serialized in "The Daily Compass". The Compass notes that Rogge has brought his book up to date, where necessary, with postscripts.

Review of the chapter installments published thus far show continuation of Rogge's now familiar criticism of the President's Loyalty Program and, by direct attacks and innuendo, spleenish references to the FBI.

Rogge in three specific instances thus far has condemned the conduct of hearings before Loyalty Boards. It is interesting to note, however, that in no case was the investigation preceding the hearing conducted by the Bureau.

In the November 28, 1949, installment, after discussing the questioning of Benjamin Ritter before a Naval board, which questioning he labeled "unbelievable hypocrisy", Rogge noted that Ritter's case was won before the Loyalty Review Board but declared that such victories do not repair injuries caused by the "witchhunts conducted under the Loyalty Order". (An investigation on Ritter was instituted by the Bureau on March 17, 1948, based upon his alleged past membership in the Communist Party. This investigation was discontinued on March 31, 1948, upon receipt of information that Ritter had been removed from the payroll of the New York Naval Shipyard for Communist activities following investigation by the Department of the Navy. 121-2798).

In the installment of November 29, 1949, Rogge recounted his version of the hearing afforded Charles Oscar Matson, also by a Naval board, concluding that the hearing was not even a competent imitation

JDP:jks

RECORDED - 20

INDEXED - 20

162-54144-92

MAR 10 1950

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DATE: 4-8-51

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73

of justice and that every line of the 95 pages of transcript was an indictment of Executive Order 9835. Matson, he said, was fired from his job in the New York Naval Shipyard. (The Bureau did not investigate Matson. Apparently this investigation was conducted by ONI early in the Loyalty Program).

The third hearing cited specifically by Rogge had referred to George Halitsky in the chapter of November 25, 1949. He said Halitsky was heard before the Industrial Employment Review Board, a joint Army-Navy-Air Force agency, and was fired on unspecified charges. Although no person named George Halitsky has been investigated by the FBI under the Loyalty Program, Rogge in this particular installment endeavored to imply to the Bureau full responsibility for conduct of such hearings. For example, he commented following failure to get specific information from the board: "I have become accustomed to such refusals. I am convinced that they are not based on the keeping of confidences or any impulse quite as noble. They are dictated by the F.B.I.'s policy of never disclosing its confidential informants". In the same chapter, after declaring the Loyalty Boards violate the fundamental rights of the American people, he asks the question: Why Loyalty Boards? Then he answers as follows: "Well, why during the recent elections did F.B.I. agents threaten to cut off the paper supply of magazines which published articles friendly to Henry Wallace?"

With reference to the investigations involving a group of employees of the Post Office in Cleveland, Ohio, which investigations were conducted by the FBI, Rogge in the December 2, 1949, installment once again contends that boards discriminate against Negroes and Jews.

You will recall that in seeking invalidation of Executive Order 9835 in U. S. District Court Rogge made such charges, and that the court was quoted as saying "charges like that oughn't to be bandied about in public without more to substantiate them".

STATUS:

The book "Our Vanishing Civil Liberties" is on order by the Central Research Desk for appropriate attention.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. This is for your information.

62-54144-92.

Date: March 14, 1960

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

To: Mr. Jack D. Neal
Associate Chief
Division of Security
Department of State
616 22nd Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: YUGOSLAV DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - YU

Any further information which may be received in this connection will be forwarded to you. The above information is furnished to you in confidence and is not to be transmitted to any unauthorized persons or agencies.

PJG: Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2210 M Street, Northwest - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Washington, D. C.
Attention: Colonel Robert A. Schow

RECORDED
SERIALIZED
JUN 2 1950

62-77787-272-✓

Mr. Peyton Ford
The Assistant to the Attorney General
Director, FBI

March 14, 1950

CONFIDENTIAL

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - YU

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Any further information which may be received in this connection will be forwarded to you.

PJC:ma

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NOT RECORDED
20 MAR 3 1950

62-77787-272-91

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 6-14, 1950

TO:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Director	Mr. Tolson
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Ladd	Mr. Ladd
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Clegg	Mr. Clegg
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Glavin	Mr. Glavin
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Harbo	Mr. Nichols
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Nichols	Mr. Rosen
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Rosen	Mr. Tracy
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Tracy	Mr. Harbo
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Belmont	Mr. Belmont
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Mohr	Mr. Mohr
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Carlson	Tele. Room
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Callahan	Mr. Nease
<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Nease	Miss Gandy
<input type="checkbox"/> Miss Gandy	
<input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Files Section	
<input type="checkbox"/> Records Section	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mrs. Skillman	

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Clyde Tolson

62-54144

Mr. Peyton Ford
The Assistant to the Attorney General
Director, FBI

May 9, 1950

JOHANNES STEEL,
O. JOHN ROGGE
LOGAN ACT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AR 16-1

Reference is made to my memoranda to the Attorney General dated February 20, 23, 24, 1950, and March 1 and March 8, 1950, under the caption "National Lawyers Guild, Internal Security - C." These memoranda advised the Attorney General concerning the possibility of certain individuals participating in a delegation to appear before the Legislative Assemblies of France and Russia.

My memorandum of March 8, 1950, advised that the Daily Worker of March 6, 1950, reported that Johannes Steel, O. John Rogge and Rockwell Kent were the American members of the proposed delegation.

The Daily Worker dated March 30, 1950, published an article by Johannes Steel, on page two, entitled "Steel Tells of French Peace Fight" in which it was stated that the French Chamber of Deputies is scheduled to debate the proposals laid before it last month by the Peace Delegates. Steel described himself as a member of the United States Peace Delegation to Europe.

Steel further stated that as a member of the Peace Delegation he called on Eduard Herriot, Radical Socialist President of the French Chamber of Deputies. Herriot discussed the program of the World Peace Congress with the delegates and their proposals were placed on the Chamber's agenda for debate. In Rome another delegation met with Ivanoe Bonomi, President of the Italian Senate and the peace planks were laid before the Italian Parliament.

In Stockholm, where the Peace Congress held its sessions, an official reception for the Congress was organized by the Stockholm City Administration despite the Government's obvious lack of sympathy with the peace movement.

Further in the article, Steel reports the Peace Delegation got a great reception in Moscow and the Soviet press gave tremendous coverage to the speech of United States Delegate O. John Rogge and his exchange with David Maslowsky, editor of Pravda. Later he stated, "About 200 Soviet Deputies were present when the peace delegates were received by the President of the Supreme Soviet."

The above is furnished for your consideration under Title 18, Section 953, U. S. Code (Logan Act).

62-54144-93X

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EX-81

MAY 10 1950

COMM - FBI

MAY 12 1950

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AP/60

4/26/78

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : **MR. TOLSON** ✓
 FROM : **L. B. NICHOLS**
 SUBJECT:

DATE: June 14, 1950

G. I. R. -1

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Nease	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Victor Riesel, New York columnist, told me yesterday that he had learned confidentially that O. John Rogge had been to see J. Lovestone and was trying to initiate a financial drive for the introduction of a new political party. He stated they had sent letters to David Dubinsky and Walter Reuther and others but that so far none have given him any encouragement.

Rogge is supposed to have received \$60,000 for his activities, the source of which is not known.

LBN:LH

RECORDED - 79

INDEXED - 79

62-54144-94

24

WV

~~SECRET~~

April 12, 1950

9.
 is confidentially from
 L. O'Brien 5-19-50 *SWR*

The Mission of Mr. John Rogge *felt*

Baumgardner
Hovell
Turk
R/C-1



b1

It is reported that before Mr. Rogge began his tour he contacted Titoite Yugoslavs in New York, and then during his visit in Moscow, where he transmitted to the Soviet leaders the resolution of the "World Congress for Peace," he discussed the Yugoslav problem with them, in an effort to reconcile the different viewpoints.

The time for a reconciliation, however, does not seem to have arrived yet, and both parties continue their campaigns. Moscow resents not only the fact that Tito's regime was strengthened by the recent Yugoslav elections, however, fabricated they may have been, but also that he received important support from the western world imposing a new policy on Greece, even should that policy in the long run become dangerous to America. Tito in the other hand appears determined to deal with the Soviet only as an equal.

Mr. Rogge's mission, however, served both sides for reciprocal sounding of their respective views and similar attempts may be expected in the future.

G.I.R.-9

62-54144-

~~SECRET~~

CAUTION - THIS INFORMATION MUST
 NOT BE DISCLOSED WITHOUT APPROVAL
 OF ALL BUREAU

FBI - 1009

APR 13 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: July 31, 1950

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: O. JOHN ROGGE

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Nichols _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

Mr. O. John Rogge was referred to me from your office in your absence. He merely wanted to advise that his clients, the Greenglasses, were continuing to cooperate with the Bureau.

I again pointed out to him that it was necessary that any arrangements for cooperation, etc. would have to be worked out with the Department and U. S. Attorney Saypol.

I told him that we would, of course, keep Mr. Saypol and the Department advised of any cooperation which we received from his clients.

DML:dad

RECORDED - 75

162-54144-96

AUG 1 1950

AUG 8 1950

DO-5

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Date July 28 1950 Time 5:00 PM

Mr. O. John Rogge

called at the Reception Room

Phone No. _____

REMARKS

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Ladd ☒
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

150,1

When advised of the Director's absence from the city, Mr. Rogge stated that he wanted the Director to know personally that if he could be of any assistance that he would be happy to do so. He stated that he just happened to be in the building and that he thought he would drop by to give the Director this message.

When asked if he would care to see the Acting Director he stated that if Mr. Ladd were in he would like to stop in to say hello. After checking he was escorted to Mr. Ladd's office.

CC-Mr. Ladd

tch.

RECORDED - 75

62-54144-97

Scanned

Tolson ☒
 Ladd ☒
 Clegg ☒
 Glavin ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tracy ☒
 Harbo ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Nease ☒
 Gandy ☒

*John
 Parnell
 file*

*Baumgardner
 Hennrich*

LONDON--A MOVEMENT OF COMMUNIST DISSIDENTS TO FORM A "FIFTH INTERNATIONALE" OPPOSED TO RUSSIAN DOMINATION IS GROWING SWIFTLY IN EUROPE, A WELL INFORMED SOURCE SAID TODAY.

MARSHAL TITO OF YUGOSLAVIA, FIRST TO REBEL AGAINST RUSSIAN ENCROACHMENT, HAS BEEN ASKED TO LEAD THE MOVEMENT IN PERSON BUT HAS REFUSED ON THE GROUND THAT COMMUNISTS WHO REMAIN IN THE PARTY EVENTUALLY WILL COMPEL THE KREMLIN TO CHANGE ITS POLICY, THE INFORMANT SAID.

THE FRAMEWORK OF A "FIFTH INTERNATIONALE" IS UNDER WAY, THE INFORMANT SAID.

HE SUGGESTED THAT THE OPPOSITION MOVEMENT MIGHT SPREAD TO OTHER COUNTRIES, INCLUDING THE UNITED STATES, AND MIGHT INCLUDE NON-COMMUNIST LEFTISTS.

THE INFORMANT SUGGESTED THAT MEN LIKE O. JOHN ROGGE, AMERICAN LAWYER, MIGHT BE INTERESTED IN SUCH A MOVEMENT. ROGGE ATTENDED A MOSCOW "PEACE RALLY" AND THEN WAS BRANDED A WARMONGER BECAUSE HE ALSO VISITED TITO. ROGGE IN ADDITION WAS A HOUSE GUEST OF KONNI ZILLIACUS, NON-COMMUNIST LEFTIST AND FORMER MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, DURING A VISIT HERE. ZILLIACUS HEADS A PRO-TITO LEFTIST MOVEMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

6/24--EG407P

INDEXED
 45

162-54144-98

NOT RECORDED
 135 AUG 15 1950

Continued

T. J. Davis

63 AUG 25 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: October 3, 1950

FROM : SAC, Miami

SUBJECT: O. JOHN ROGGE
REGISTRATION ACT

Recently, WILLIAM KENNEDY, Route 6, Box 263, Jacksonville, Florida, called at the Jacksonville Resident Agency and furnished the following information. Since his visit, it has been determined that he is identical with WILLIAM STETSON KENNEDY, independent candidate for the U. S. Senate from Florida in the forthcoming election. The Bureau possesses information concerning this person under the name of STETSON KENNEDY, it being known that he joined the Ku Klux Klan group at Atlanta, Georgia at one time in order to obtain information concerning its activities.

Mr. KENNEDY advised that he had known O. JOHN ROGGE previously in the North where both had shared the same lecture platform and that he had written to him some time in June, 1950, and requested advice as to how he could obtain data concerning Yugoslavia. He stated that soon thereafter he received through the U. S. Mails the following documents from the Yugoslav Information Center, 36 Central Park, South, New York 19, N. Y.

1. "FPR YUGOSLAVIA"
2. "Six Years of the People's State" by Veljko Vlahovic, issued by Yugoslav Information Center.
3. Memorandum, "The Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions Replies to the Cominform's Anti-Yugoslav Campaign" issued by Yugoslav Information Center.
4. Four Mimeographed copies of the Record of the Fourth Session of the Fourth Committee, Provisional Summary Record of the 117th Meeting at Lake Success, N. Y. on November 5, 1949, 118th Meeting on November 7, 1949, 119th Meeting on November 8, 1949 (one in French and the other in English).

The first three documents mentioned above all bear the imprint or stamp that a copy of each had been filed with the Foreign Agents Registration Section, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. where the registration statement of the Yugoslav Information Center, New York as an Agent of the Yugoslav Government Belgrade, Yugoslavia, was available for inspection. These documents were not turned over to this office.

HHH:ph
97-0

OCT 21 1950
cc: 100-9992 (STETSON KENNEDY)

RECORDED - 6
INDEXED - 6
62-54144-100
OCT 11 1950

PC/Huned
SW

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 97-0

File 100-9992-17-2777

Rogge's law firm is
registered as agent of
Yugoslavia - No Action

Mr. KENNEDY stated that he understood that Mr. ROGGE had served at some time as an Attorney for the Yugoslav Information Center and that since he, KENNEDY, immediately received the above documents from the Yugoslav Information Center when he had made only a request of ROGGE, was indicative to him of a close association between ROGGE and the Information Center, and that accordingly he believed ROGGE also should be registered as an agent of a Foreign Government. He stated that he understood that ROGGE was not so registered.

It is believed that shortly before this complaint was received, Mr. ROGGE had made a statement to the Press that he intended attending a convention in one of the Satellite countries where he planned to make a statement critical of the activities of the Soviet. This may have prompted the complaint.

In any event, the above is being brought to the attention of the Bureau inasmuch as prior to the announcement of the candidacy of KENNEDY for the U. S. Senate, the arrangements for his entering the campaign were made at the apartment of ROSEMARY PATRICK, known communist in Jacksonville, with the assistance of REUEL STANFIELD, State of Florida organizer for the Progressive Party and former active communist in Ohio.

No further action is being taken in this matter.

62-5444-100

Director, FBI

October 5, 1950

SAC, New York

YUGOSLAV CONSULATE
INTERNAL SECURITY - YU

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-54144-157

cc: NY 77-4434
Encs. (2)
MSB:MOM
100-81741

OK

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JAN 24 1951

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FEB 1 1951

FEB 2

Letter to Director, FBI
NY 100-81741

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Letter to Director, FBI
NY 100-81741

[REDACTED]

The above is submitted for the information of the Bureau.

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

ROGGE GIVES HIS IMPRESSIONS OF WPC

Belgrade, Yugoslav Home Service, Nov. 25, 1950, 2100 GMT--L

(Summary)

John Rogge, Vice President of the U.S. Progressive Party gave his impression of the Warsaw Peace Congress at a press conference held today in London. "Because of the way in which that congress was led, and because of the speeches and discussions there," Rogge said, "I received the impression that the congress intended to establish peace through force." Rogge further stressed that he had gone to the Warsaw Congress intending to use every possibility to appeal for the undertaking of concrete measures which would insure peace. "However, because of the way in which the congress was organized and because of the one-sidedness of the majority of the delegates," Rogge emphasized, "it was very hard for me to suggest concrete steps to be taken by the USSR and the United States in order to preserve peace."

Rogge further said that although the Polish press had misinterpreted his speech, many Poles knew the true character of his speech and approved of it. In Rogge's opinion the peace movement in the Western countries should be led by progressive people who would be able to criticize the faults of the USSR and of the United States alike. He suggested that a new world peace movement should be organized on the initiative of countries like Yugoslavia and India, which did not participate in any of the blocs.

At the end of his statement Rogge said that at the meeting of the Council of the International Democratic Jurists, which was held at the same time as the Warsaw Peace Congress, he had submitted a resolution on behalf of the U.S. Organization of Democratic Jurists, which condemned the expulsion of the Yugoslav jurists from the organization, and which asked for the reversal of that decision.

82 DEC 12 1950

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11/27/50

U.S.S.R. & Eastern Europe

9-20

Tolson ☒
Ladd ☒
Clegg ☒
Glavin ☒
Nichols ☒
Rosen ☒
Tracy ☒
Harbo ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Nease ☒
Gandy ☒

ad 9-1

L. J. Baunzig

Hughes

(ROGGE)

NEW YORK--O. JOHN ROGGE, FORMER ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL, RETURNED FROM BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN TODAY AND URGED THE WEST TO BUILD UP ITS MILITARY STRENGTH TO MATCH THAT OF SOVIET RUSSIA.

HE SAID HE FOUND THE SECOND WORLD PEACE CONGRESS IN WARSAW A MEETING "DOMINATED BY HATRED AND VIOLENCE."

"THE COMMUNISTS HAVE RESORTED TO FORCE TO GIVE "WORLD REVOLUTION A SHOVE," HE SAID.

"THAT IS THE BIG DANGER TO PEACE TODAY. IT IS NOT THE HYDROGEN OR THE ATOM BOMB."

12/4--JW415P

*another "lunatic-head"
finally seeing light-
b.*

5-Town Hall

RECORDED - 65
EX-46
INDEXED - 65

62-54144-101

12-7-50

11

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

DATE:

35 DEC 9 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: O. JOHN ROGGE
SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE November 24, 1950

On November 13, 1950, Confidential Informant NY 426 furnished a copy of a speech apparently made by ROGGE at a meeting of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, on August 16, 1950.

In the speech, ROGGE reviews the various peace congresses attended by him and states that, "In spite of all our efforts we seem to be farther from peace than ever". He specifically refers to the Stockholm meeting of the Permanent Committee and states that he disagreed with one of the points made at this meeting, his disagreement being with the one which suggested that the leaders in the United States wanted war. He said, "I took the contrary position".

At a later point in his speech, ROGGE said, "I challenge the dogma that capitalism causes war."

With reference to the Stockholm Peace Appeal, he said, "I want to suggest that the Stockholm Peace Appeal, asking for the outlawry of the atomic bomb and other weapons of mass destruction, be revised". He continued, "In view of the course of aggressive war upon which North Korea has embarked, I now want to suggest that the Stockholm Peace Appeal should be amended. Its first paragraph should call, not for the outlawry of the atomic bomb and other weapons of mass destruction, but for the outlawry of aggression from whatever source and by whatever country."

One photostatic copy of the above is enclosed for the Bureau's information.

The Bureau's attention is also directed to the fact that ROGGE is an American delegate to the Second World Peace Congress, now being held in Warsaw, Poland, and that a speech made by him on November 19, 1950 was anti-Communist in its text.

According to the "New York Herald Tribune", of November 20, 1950, ROGGE said, "There is widespread apprehension that the Congress (World Peace Congress) has become an instrument of Soviet foreign policy." He also reportedly charged that while Communists in many places talk loudly of peace, they have committed acts of aggression.

The foregoing is being furnished for the Bureau's information.

NY 100-94580 (World Peace Congress)

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SLOW BUT SURE

O. JOHN ROGGE

Formerly Assistant United
States Attorney General

Partisans of Peace
Prague, Czechoslovakia
August 16, 1950

For over two years now I have been engaged in looking for ways in which people with different habits of life may live at peace with one another in the world. I attended my first peace meeting at Wroclaw, Poland in August, 1948. By that time the cold war was already well under way. The world had witnessed guerrilla fighting in Greece, the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the communist accession to power in Czechoslovakia, and the communist break with Yugoslavia.

I have been happy to deliberate with any group who were interested in finding ways in which the world could stay at peace. In addition to the meeting at Wroclaw, Poland, I attended meetings at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City, peace conferences in Paris and Mexico City, and meetings in Moscow, Stockholm, London, and now here in Prague. I have served as a vice president of this organization, the Partisans of Peace.

In spite of all our efforts we seem to be further from peace than ever. I have made suggestions from time to time, but they have not been heeded and do not seem to have helped.

At the Congress of Intellectuals at Wrocław, Poland in August, 1948, shortly after the Cominform break with Yugoslavia, I suggested that each nation would work out its own solutions for its own problems; that these solutions would be along the lines of its own history and in accordance with its own habits of life; and that in this way Yugoslavia would find its own solutions for its own problems.

At the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace held at the Waldorf, I suggested that the capitalist and communist parts of the world could live at peace together on the same globe and learn and profit from each other. In support of my suggestion I pointed out that the world in the past had been victimized by similar slaughters and then had found out that the warring factions could live with each other. The Mohammedans were once accused of seeking to exterminate all other forms of government by force and violence. All Europe was called to the Holy War against the disciples of the Prophet, and the Muslims, in turn, called on all the Moslem lands to rise against the hated unbelievers. Today, both share the same globe.

In the 16th Century, Protestants and Catholics proclaimed that one or the other faith must prevail and conquer, that neither could dwell side by side in the same world. Today, three centuries later, we know that this is not so.

At the first congress of the Defenders of Peace at Paris, I asked us to engage in less denunciation and counter-denunciation and that we stop placing all the blame on one group in one particular country -- namely, the capitalists in the United States. I also stated at Paris, and for this I was booed and hissed, that the leaders in the United States did not want war. I think the events in Korea abundantly prove that the leaders in my country had no intention of going to war. They have been spending large amounts on armaments not in order to go to war but because this seemed to many leaders in industry and finance to be one way of solving our own economic problems.

This constitutes at least a three-fold tragedy. To begin with, we have not really prepared against aggression. In the second place, the American people have been deceived into thinking that we are more ready than we really are. And in the third place, we have not been solving our domestic economic problems.

At the Continental American Congress for Peace at Mexico City I suggested a plan for the establishment of an agency into which American business could put its surplus and through this agency use this surplus to help industrialize the New China. By industrialization I meant the development of power plants, the establishment of factories and the installation of modern machinery in order to add to the productivity of labor.

The speech which I made in Moscow before the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, entitled "Moving the Mountains of Fear." In it I suggested a watchdog committee within the framework of the United Nations similar to the United Nations Colonial Watchdog Committee which would have the right of unlimited inspection of atomic energy installations everywhere in the world and of all armed forces, armaments and military installations. It was part of my proposal that such a committee would regularly publish reports containing the results of its inspections.

In this speech, as on various prior occasions, I asked that we engage in less denunciation and counter-denunciation of each other -- insanecalling on both sides. I suggested instead that we look for areas of agreement between us. Exploiting differences might make bigger newspaper headlines but seeking areas of agreement would be more conducive to peace.

At Stockholm I disagreed with one of the points which Messrs. Tolson-Curtis and LaFitte made, and then not only agreed with but also emphasized another point which they made. The point I disagreed with was the one which suggested that the leaders in the United States wanted war. I took the contrary position. I dissented from the use of such expressions as "war thirsty imperialists", "war mongers", and "imperialist war". I pointed out that we were spending large amounts on armaments because leaders in industry and finance thought this was one way of disposing of our surplus in the United States and did not have any intention of waging war. The events in Korea prove that I was right.

The point on which I agreed with them and emphasized was that capitalism and communism could exist together in the world in peaceful competition with each other. Mr. Joliet-Curie in his speech pointed out that we must convince the American people that such peaceful co-existence was possible. I stated that I wanted to add that the communists had to convince their adherents of the same thing.

At London I urged that a peace movement or group must not become identified with the foreign policy of any particular country, saying that I had in mind specifically the United States and the Soviet Union, and that we had to work for a strengthened United Nations. While it should not be so strong that it resulted in a concentration of power at any particular place, either Washington or Moscow or any other place, yet it had to be strong enough to insure the complete observance of that provision of the first Article of the United Nations Charter which stated that the United Nations proposes "to develop peaceful relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace."

I asked us to work for a United Nations which would require that larger nations to treat the smaller ones as equal partners; which would insure to all nations, large or small, the right to meet their internal difficulties in their own ways, without interference by any other country or combination of countries.

(3) I asked us to broaden our base and to bring to our discussions and deliberations all those who worked for peace even though they might disagree with us fundamentally on other points. Specifically I asked us to invite to the forthcoming Second World Congress of the Defenders of Peace representatives from the Yugoslav National Committee for the Defense of Peace and various people in the United States especially interested in peace such as Senator Brian McMahon, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Henry A. Wallace, Robert Hutchins, Francis Biddle, David Lilienthal and various others.

On the present occasion I am going to embark upon another suggestion. The suggestion I am going to make this time relates to the way in which changes for the better can best be accomplished. I want to suggest that changes in human societies, as well as in human beings, be accomplished in orderly, lawful, peaceful and progressive ways. I am in favor of evolutionary changes and opposed to revolutionary ones. I am of course not a revolutionary. I do not think I am even a radical. My primary objects are to try to help keep the world at peace and to accomplish changes in lawful and peaceful ways.

I want to suggest that the means by which desirable ends are to be attained are just as important as the ends themselves. I doubt the value of changes attributed to wars and revolutions; the alleged good that comes from them may be more apparent than real.

Doubtful Value of U.S. Culture

We had a destructive civil war in our country. It was brought on by the fanatics of the South. As a result of the war there was of course an end to slavery. But we still have not enough maturity in my country, either in the north or in the south, to end the discrimination and segregation we impose upon the Negro people and upon other minority groups. So the civil war accomplished only a small part of what one could have hoped for.

I keep looking for ways of accomplishing changes, reform in human social structures and in human beings, without the necessity of violence and destruction, of war and carnage.

Changes do occur in this way. They occur all the time. Indeed, they are sometimes brought about by those who are regarded as conservative and even reactionary. Let me give a recent example.

In June 5 of this year the Supreme Court of the United States in two cases ended not only the exclusion of Negroes from state universities, including professional and graduate schools, but also their segregation; and in a third case stopped segregation in railway dining cars. The decisions in all three cases were unanimous. In the first two cases Chief Justice Vinson delivered the opinion, and in the third, Justice Burton.

The changes wrought by these decisions are substantial. We have reached the point in scientific and human development where we either accomplish all our changes in similar peaceful fashion or face unbelievable destruction.

Fanatics have brought on other wars. They brought on the strife between the Moslems and the Christians. They brought on the strife between the Protestants and the Catholics. Now we know that the fanatics on both sides were wrong both times.

I want to suggest that many of the absolutes of the extremes may very well be wrong. Many such absolutes have been proven wrong in the past. Many more may be proven wrong in the future.

Capitalism

I challenge the dogma that capitalism causes wars. I say on the contrary, that the motivations for human behavior are extremely complex and cannot be so easily explained. I challenge the dogma that socialism will sweep the world. I say on the contrary, that each country will work out its problems in its own way and that no two countries will have precisely the same solutions.

Since I believe that change must be made in an orderly, lawful and peaceful way, and since I believe that the means are just as important as the ends, I want to suggest that the Stockholm peace appeal, asking for the outlawry of the atomic bomb and other weapons of mass destruction, be revised. I was at Stockholm. I was one of the original signers of the peace appeal. I know the spirit in which I became one of the signers and the hope I had that the appeal was at least a step, even though only a small one, in the direction of peace.

in view of the source of aggressive war upon which North Korea has embarked, I now want to suggest that the Stockholm peace appeal should be amended. Its first paragraph should call, not for the outlawry of the atomic bomb and other weapons of mass destruction, but for the outlawry of aggression from whatever source and by whatever country. The original first paragraph can then become the second one.

Not only is aggression a sorry way in which to accomplish change, but it also alienates those who would otherwise be allies for reform. Henry Wallace and I, and others like us, have spoken out against aggression wherever we have seen it. But when we are met by aggression, that aggression becomes an overriding consideration.

Henry Wallace and I, and others like us, have advocated a better regime in South Korea than the one of Syngman Rhee. But the aggression of North Korea makes it give our first consideration to the ending of that aggression. The means are just as important as the ends. A desirable end must be accomplished by violent means.

Henry Wallace and I, and others like us, have been in favor of the recognition of the New China and the seating of its representative in the Security Council of the United Nations. However, we cannot consent to having this accomplished by violence, nor to having that recognition a prerequisite to a settlement of the Korean problem.

12-3-44-102

Changes must be accomplished in orderly, lawful and peaceful ways. Let me give another illustration of what I mean. I have long felt that the New China should be recognized and be a member of the Security Council. Nevertheless, I have also felt that the Soviet Union took the wrong course in boycotting the United Nations in order to try to accomplish that result. Changes are not to be accomplished in this manner.

I should like to see the great powers recognize their strength rather than rely on their weakness, and renounce the use of force. I should like to see the Soviet Union, for instance, renounce the use of force by North Korea. I should like to see the Soviet Union, for instance, work for the admission of the New China to the United Nations by orderly procedure rather than by boycott.

I have hope that if such courses were adopted the New China would ultimately be recognized and admitted to the Security Council and that the Korean dispute would ultimately be settled after hearing both sides.

The Soviet Union has complained that representatives of North Korea have not been invited before the Security Council to state their side. I think they should have been. I think both sides to a dispute should be heard. I think all sides should be heard. In the same spirit, however, I think that when the Executive Committee of the Yugoslav National Committee for the Defense of Peace sends an invitation to the Soviet Public Workers Sergei Vavilov, Mikhail Shalashov, Leonid Leonov and Ilya Ehrenburg to come to Yugoslavia and

...see for themselves whether there was any truth in the accusations about the alleged aggressive preparations in Yugoslavia against her neighbors, this invitation should have been accepted. This, again, would have been orderly procedure.

I could go on with other illustrations but I think I have given enough to indicate what I mean by lawful, orderly, progressive and peaceful changes; what I mean when I say that the means are just as important as the ends to be obtained. Progress made in the way I suggest will be slower, but it will be a surer kind and there will be less danger that we shall set the whole world aflame.

62-54144-102

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

January 17, 1951

The attached was sent in by Walter
Winchell.

eff

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Lawrence

JAN-18-1951

Regis

5-1-1951

62-54144-103

SAN GEISON

280 MADISON AVENUE

LEXINGTON 2-5401

EXCLUSIVE TO WALTER WINCHELL:

January 5, 1951

NEWS FOR BROADCAST:

O. John Rogge, former playmate of Henry Wallace and the alleged Progressive Party, is now an enrolled member of the Democratic Party ... Here's the biggest laugh of the New Year: Rogge tells friends we need a Third Party but "one that doesn't admit Communists!"

-30-

Rogge, incidentally, has quit as the lawyer for the notorious Civil Rights Congress in the Trenton Case because he discovered that funds supposedly collected for the defense of the Negroes were being used by the Communist Party to defend the 11 Commie leaders!

RECORDED - 33

JAN 28 1951

38

-30-

61 FEB 5 1951

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 1/22/51

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

SUBJECT: O. JOHN ROGGE
SECURITY MATTER - C

G. I. R. - 69621

On 1/16/51, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] of known reliability, was contacted by SA ALBERT L. PIERCE. At that time, [REDACTED] reported that he had attended a meeting at the Community Church, 35th and Park Avenue, New York City, at which O. JOHN ROGGE, former Assistant to the Attorney General, spoke. According to [REDACTED] ROGGE outlined his experiences with the Cominform Communists and his reasons for not working with them. Throughout his speech ROGGE differentiated between the Cominform Communists and the non-Cominform Communists, and indicated that he would work with the non-Cominform Communists.

ROGGE stated that he had visited Marshal TITO in Yugoslavia recently and had "observed with great interest" the "experiment" being carried on there. He indicated that he favored the government in Yugoslavia. He stated that he believed a peaceful settlement of the problems of the world could be found and he urged the formation of an independent political and/or peace group in the United States, which group would exclude the Cominform Communists so that they could not control or dominate it. He suggested as a possible name for this proposed group the Independent Americans for Peace.

ALP:mbq
100-0cc: PH File [REDACTED]
New York

b7d

EX-35

JAN 24 1951

19

FIVE

61 FEB 2 1951

O. JOHN ROGGE
ATTORNEY AT LAW
NEW YORK, N. Y.

401 BROADWAY
DIOBY 9-1670

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Alden	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Lushkin	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

May 29, 1951

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

I should like to make an appointment to see you at your convenience the next time I am in Washington. I have no particular case I want to discuss. I simply want to have a visit with you.

Very sincerely,


O. JOHN ROGGE

OJR:ERP

RECORDED - 138 62-54144-105

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

6/1/51
LBN

100

RECORDED - 138
EX-155

June 6, 1951

62-54144-105

Honorable O. John Rogge
401 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear John:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of
May 29.

Of course, I will be more than happy
to see you the next time you are in Washington
if I am in the city.

I suggest you call my office on the
occasion of your next visit in order that an
appointment may be arranged.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,
J. Edgar Hoover

CC: Mr. Nease

RECEIVED
JUN 11 1951
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

158:mbm

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
JUN 7 10 03 AM '51
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

MAY 7 1951
CLARK - HA

65 JUN 26 1951

RECEIVED READING ROOM
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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Alden _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Laughlin _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Date June 14 1951 Time 12:32 PM

Mr. O. John Rogge, called at
the Director's Reception Room

Phone No. _____

REMARKS

Mr. Rogge stated he was in the city _____
for the day and just stopped by to say hello
to the Director. He was advised of the Director's
absence from the city and regrets were expressed.

He said he didn't care to see anyone else as he
had no business to discuss.

RECORDED - 81 62-54144-106

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen *Re*DATE: May 17, 1954 *17-54*FROM : Mr. Price *2/2*SUBJECT: PERCY WILLIAM HERMAN
KATHLEEN M. NAGLER, FUGITIVE
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
 Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

The purpose of this memorandum is to advise that Percy William Herman, subject in this case, represented by attorneys Daniel Jacobson and O. John Rogge, filed a motion in Federal court to have Government return money and jewelry seized from him.

Oetjo John Rogge, commonly referred to as O. John Rogge, is a practicing attorney in New York City at the present time. He was former Assistant Attorney General of the United States. He is not to be contacted without prior Bureau authority. (Bufile 62-92201). Bureau files reflect in public speeches and writings Rogge has made attacks on Bureau alleging racial discrimination and violation of civil liberties. He was a member of the National Lawyers Guild. (Bufile 62-54144). This guild has been cited as a Communist Party front organization by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities report of 3-29-44, by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities report of 9-21-50, and by the California Committee on Un-American Activities report of 1943 and 1947.

New York Office by teletype May 14, 1954, advised the motion for suppression of evidence in this case was argued May 13, 1954, before the U. S. District Court, Southern District of New York. Assistant U. S. Attorney William Esbitt, Southern District of New York is representing the Government. The court has ordered reply briefs and affidavits from both sides to be presented before May 25, 1954. Assistant U. S. Attorney Esbitt expects Herman's attorney to file an affidavit asserting ownership in whole or part of recovered property since he, Esbitt, emphasized to the court that Herman has not produced evidence of ownership.

Esbitt has advised the New York Office that he will seek additional time for a reply brief if instant affidavit is filed. Esbitt does not anticipate a ruling on this motion until the middle of June 1954.

The Washington Star contained an article on May 14, 1954, making reference to this motion to suppress *62-54144-✓*

By way of background this is the ~~background~~ *background* of the marriage of Droll Frather Herman, age 67 to Percy William Herman, age 49 in Palm Beach, Florida, March 3, 1954, after a whirlwind courtship. On date of marriage Herman convinced his wife to convert all her holdings into cash. She did this and the conversions amounted to \$243,500 in

70 MAY 28 1954

ORIGINAL

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen

cash and also \$59,600 in jewelry. Herman left his bride at a tourist court near Fredericksburg, Virginia, on March 4, 1954, taking with him the cash and jewelry. He was subsequently taken into custody in New York by Bureau Agents on March 15, 1954. By authorized search warrants Agents seized on March 18, and 19, 1954, from safe-deposit boxes in New York \$213,500 in cash and the jewelry valued at \$59,600. The safe-deposit boxes were jointly in Herman's name and Kathleen Hagler, girlfriend of Herman.

Herman and Hagler were indicted on April 5, 1954, at Richmond, Virginia, for violation of Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property - Conspiracy. Case is pending trial which has been set for July 26, 27 and 28, 1954 at Richmond, Virginia.

This case is being followed closely and you will be advised of the outcome of the motion for suppression of evidence.

62-54144-

RA
Mr. L. V. Boardman

September 1, 1955

Mr. A. H. Belmont

ROCKWELL KENT
SECURITY MATTER - C
PASSPORT AND VISA MATTERS
Bufile 100-15145

Subject, who is 73 years of age and a prominent artist, writer, and lecturer residing in Ausable Forks, New York, is listed in the Security Index as a prominent person with the approval of the Department under the recent criteria. He has been affiliated with over eighty-five front organizations according to the California Committee on Un-American Activities, served as an officer, sponsor, or in some position of leadership in several front organizations cited by the Attorney General and the HCUA, and was national president of the International Workers Order until its dissolution.

In 1953, the State Department, having previously conducted an investigation, referred to the Department of Justice an alleged violation of Section 1544, Title 18, U.S. Code in that he traveled to Russia in 1950 on a passport which had not been validated for travel in Russia. The prosecutive action of this case was assigned to the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York who requested certain investigation of the New York Office in October, 1953. In November, 1953, this matter was discussed with the Department and Attorney Shelters advised the Bureau need not conduct any investigation at that time unless requested by the Department, but it was requested that copies of security reports relative to subject be furnished to the United States Attorney. Pertinent reports with first pages revised in memorandum form were furnished to the United States Attorney by the New York Office with Bureau approval, the United States Attorney being advised that they were not to be used at any trial, before a grand jury, or at any proceedings, but were furnished as background information only.

Enclosures

cc - Bufile 62-54144 (O. John Rogge)
cc - Bufile 100-2267 (Johannes Steel)

cc - Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Bland
Mr. Van Wagoner

162-54144-✓
NOT RECORDED
SEP. 8, 1955

RLVW:amk:pjn

SEP 8 1955

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-15145-139

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman from Mr. Belmont

Periodic contacts have been made with the United States Attorney in New York since, but no prosecutive action was taken until June 21, 1955, when he requested a limited investigation of the New York Office as follows: (1) obtain and make available to him one copy of a book recently published by the subject to be used for possible admissions concerning unauthorized travel abroad; (2) to interview O. John Rogge, former Assistant Attorney General, and Johannes Herbert Steel, writer, lecturer, and former news commentator who according to subject's affidavit submitted to the State Department on August 4, 1950, were with him in Russia; (3) obtain an article in an August, 1950, issue of the "New York Times" wherein subject made a statement to the press concerning his unauthorized trip to Russia and, if the author could be determined, interview him relative to any possible admissions by the subject.

Investigation by the New York and Albany Divisions has developed that this article was probably written by Robert C. Tuckman, Associated Press, presently assigned in Germany. Investigation by the Washington Field Office has reflected that the passports issued to Rogge and Steel were likewise not validated for travel in Russia.

Prior to interviews with Rogge and Steel, who have been controversial figures in the past, the New York Office has requested by letter of August 18, 1955, that the Bureau consider discussing this matter with the State and Justice Departments.

O. John Rogge is a practicing attorney in New York City. He was former Assistant Attorney General of the United States and is not to be contacted without prior Bureau authority. Bureau files reflect in public speeches and writings Rogge has made attacks on the Bureau, alleging racial discrimination and violation of civil liberties. He was a member of the National Lawyers Guild, described as the "legal bulwark of the Communist Party" by the HCUA. He has been a self-admitted paid lobbyist of Tito-Yugoslavia and has strongly opposed Cominform-Communists. He has cooperated with the Government on several cases and testified as a witness in the Registration Act case against the Peace Information Center.

62-54144

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

Johannes Herbert Steel was naturalized on February 7, 1938, and is a former radio commentator, author, and editor. He is reportedly presently self-employed as a professional investor. He has been described as a Communist, pro-Soviet, and Russian apologist and propagandist and has been under investigation since 1941. He is presently on the Security Index. He has had numerous associations with suspected Soviet agents and agents of satellite nations. On April 14, 1951, Vladimir Kucera, one of the Czechoslovak espionage operators at the Czechoslovak Embassy in Washington, advised his espionage superior in Prague, Czechoslovakia, that \$2000 had been deposited for Vasek Kopecky, Czechoslovak Minister of Information, and designated for the support of the subject.

The "Daily Worker" of March 6, 1950, reports that Johannes Steel, O. John Rogge, and Rockwell Kent were the American members of the proposed delegation of the United States Peace Delegation to Europe, which was to appear before the legislative assemblies of France and Russia. The "Daily Worker" of March 30, 1950, carried an article reporting that this Peace Delegation got a great reception in Moscow, and the Soviet press gave a tremendous coverage to the speech of the United States Delegate O. John Rogge. This information was brought to the attention of the Department by memorandum of May 9, 1950, for its consideration under Title 18, Section 953, U. S. Code (Logan Act).

OBSERVATION:

Since the request for this investigation came from the United States Attorney of the Southern District of New York, who was assigned the prosecutive action by the Department after referral by the State Department, it would appear that this matter should properly be discussed with the United States Attorney as well as with the Department.

62-54144

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1) It is recommended that the developments in this matter be brought to the attention of the Department of Justice in order to gain the Department's approval prior to interviewing Rogge and Steel. If you approve there is attached a memorandum to Deputy Attorney General Rogers with copies to Assistant Attorneys General Olney and Tompkins so advising them.

2) It is further recommended that the United States Attorney be advised that prior to conducting interviews with Rogge and Steel the Bureau is obtaining the approval of the Department in view of the Department's instruction in November 1953 that the Bureau need not conduct any investigation unless requested by the Department. If you approve there is attached a letter to the New York Division so instructing them.

62-54144

cc Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Bland
Mr. Van Wagoner

SAC, New York (100-26015)

September 2, 1955

Director, FBI (100-15145)

ROCKWELL KENT
SECURITY MATTER - C
PASSPORT AND VISA MATTERS

Reurlet August 18, 1955.

The information furnished in your letter has been furnished to the Department by memorandum dated September 2, 1955. One copy each of this memorandum is furnished to your office and to the Albany Office as enclosures herewith.

You should immediately discuss the results of investigation to date with the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York determining from him his desires relative to interviews with O. John Rogge and Johannes Herbert Steel. You should advise him that prior to conducting any interviews with Rogge and Steel that the approval of the Department of Justice is being obtained in view of the Department's instruction in November, 1953. You should also advise him that it is being presumed that any interview desired with Robert C. Tuckman of the Associated Press will be conducted by the State Department.

You should advise the Bureau of the results of your discussion with the United States Attorney.

Enclosure

2cc - Albany (100-1341) (w/Enclosure)

Enclosure to memo from A. H. Belmont to L. V. Boardman dated 9-1-55, re same caption. RLVW:amk:ejp

RLVW:amk:ejp
(9)

cc - Bufile (62-54144) (O. John Rogge)
cc - Bufile (100-2267) (Johannes Herbert Steel)

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Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

SEP 12 1955

162-54144
NOT RECORDED
100 SEP 8 1955

YELLOW
DUPLICATE
SEP 8 1955
MAILED

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-15145

* UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-7321)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-10769)

DATE: 4/19/57

SUBJECT: NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

Re Bureau letter to NY with copies to Philadelphia, dated 3/15/57, which enclosed a memorandum from the Department, dated 3/12/57, inquiring as to the availability and willingness of certain informants to testify in a proposed hearing concerning above captioned case.

Four copies of the blank memorandum are being forwarded to the Bureau as attachments to copies of this letter setting forth information concerning informants used in reports mentioned by the Department. Where the informant was also utilized in other reports, these instances are set forth in the memorandum and relevant Bureau and Department communications are referenced.

16-Bureau

3-Bureau 100-7321 (NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD) (Attachments 3)
1-Bureau [REDACTED] (Attachment 1)
1-Bureau [REDACTED] (Attachment 1)
1-Bureau [REDACTED] (Attachment 1)
1-Bureau [REDACTED] (Attachment 1)
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1-Bureau [REDACTED] (Attachment 1)
1-Bureau [REDACTED] (Attachment 1)
1-Bureau 61-7565 [REDACTED] (Attachment 1)
1-Bureau [REDACTED] (O. JOHN ROGGE) (Attachment 1)
1-Bureau [REDACTED] (Attachment 1)

COPIES CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

1-New York (100-10769) (NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD) (7-2)
PR 261957 (Attachment 1) 162-506

MPL:pjd
(30)

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 23 1957

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Three copies of this blank memorandum are being submitted to the Bureau for general dissemination. A fourth copy of this memorandum has been used for dissemination to individual Bureau files, the pertinent pages of the memorandum going as an attachment to a copy of the cover letter to the appropriate individual's file.

T-1 in the report of SA JOHN LEE GILL, dated 4/28/55, at NY, subject: [REDACTED] already well known to the Bureau and to the Department.

T-8 in the report of SA WILLIAM E. DESMOND, JR., dated 4/20/56, at NY, subject: [REDACTED] Information concerning him was forwarded in a blank memorandum in this case, dated 4/18/57, at NY.

1-New York [REDACTED] (Attachment 1)
1-New York [REDACTED] Attachment 1)
1-New York [REDACTED] Attachment 1)
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1-New York [REDACTED] Attachment 1)
1-New York [REDACTED] Attachment 1)
1-New York (100-95759) JO. JOHN ROGGE (Attachment 1)
1-New York [REDACTED] (Attachment 1)

b7c, b7d

62-54144

NY 100-10769

Referenced Bureau letter to NY with copies to Baltimore and Philadelphia, dated 3/15/57, which enclosed a memorandum from the Department, dated 3/12/57.

T-4 in the report of SA JOSEPH T. QUIGLEY, dated 2/14/51, at NY, subject: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was interviewed by SAs SABINO P. CARONE and MAURICE P. LEEN on 4/17/57. [REDACTED] stated that he would be willing to speak with a representative of the Department of Justice concerning any knowledge he might have which could be deemed pertinent as testimony in a hearing concerning the National Lawyers Guild. He stated, however, that the information he had concerning [REDACTED] was based largely upon rumor and the general reputation that [REDACTED] had as a left wing or Communist attorney. He explained that [REDACTED] was openly known years ago as a Communist attorney in the union field and that this was no secret. He stated further that he had no personal knowledge of any CP membership on the part of [REDACTED]. In the event that his information concerning [REDACTED] were deemed appropriate, [REDACTED] said that he would be willing to testify in a hearing concerning the National Lawyers Guild as to his recollection of [REDACTED] activities.

T-2 in the report of SA ARTHUR S. BENNETT, dated 4/23/56, at NY, subject: [REDACTED] and this was set forth in a previous memorandum in this case dated 4/18/57, at NY.

T-29 in SA BENNETT's report is [REDACTED] a current informant of the NYO.

b7c, b7d

NY 100-10769

Leads have been set forth by separate communication for the Philadelphia Office to furnish information concerning T-30 [REDACTED] and T-31 [REDACTED] in SA BENNETT's report.

T-3 in the report of SA IRA F. MORRISON, dated 4/30/56, at NY, subject: [REDACTED] is [REDACTED] who is the subject of a previous memorandum in this case, dated 4/18/57, at NY.

T-4 in SA MORRISON's report is [REDACTED] set forth in the previous memorandum, dated 4/18/57, at NY.

Re Bureau letter to NY, dated 3/21/57, with copies to Philadelphia, Newark and Baltimore, which enclosed a memorandum from the Department, dated 3/19/57.

T-1 in the report of SA EDWARD J. PUTZ, dated 8/6/53, at NY, subject: [REDACTED] is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was utilized to operate a trash cover at this address and there is no indication in NY files that he personally gave any information to NYO.

T-2 in the report of SA EUGENE M. MONAHAN, dated 3/30/54, at NY, subject: [REDACTED] is [REDACTED]

T-1 in the report of SA CHARLES MARTEL HALE, dated 2/13/56, subject: [REDACTED]

T-20 in the report of SA RICHARD H. DAVIS, dated 3/21/56, at NY, subject: [REDACTED] is [REDACTED] This was set forth on the Administrative Page of SA DAVIS' report as [REDACTED] NYO copies have been corrected and the Bureau is requested to correct its copies so that [REDACTED] will be shown as [REDACTED]

b7c, b7d

NY 100-10769

at NY, in the above captioned case in which [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was utilized. b7d

On 4/11/57, [REDACTED] advised SA LEO M. NAGLE that she would be willing to testify. with respect to [REDACTED] She advised that while the name is familiar to her, she does not recall that [REDACTED] was an attorney and she feels that she cannot recall what [REDACTED] looks like. In the event she is called as a witness, she requested ample advance notice so that she could reschedule classes in [REDACTED] and also that she be given an opportunity to review reports submitted by her. b7c, b7d

65-54144

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

T-9 in the report of Special Agent Paul A. Joensen, dated April 10, 1956, at New York, subject: Paul Ross

Referenced Bureau letter to New York, dated March 28, 1957, which enclosed a memorandum from the Department, dated March 22, 1957.

T-9 in Special Agent Joensen's report is O. John Rogge, an attorney-at-law, with offices at 401 Broadway, New York City, Telephone Number Worth 6-1800. He resides at 400 East 52nd Street, New York City, Telephone Number Plaza 8-3043. Mr. Rogge advised on April 17, 1957, that if subpoenaed, he would be a cooperative witness in any hearing concerning the National Lawyers Guild. He stated that in the absence of any subpoena he would prefer not to testify because of the pressures of his law practice at the present time.

DECLASSIFIED BY 4912
ON 11/21/78

AP/ew

- 16 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

62-54144-✓

GTR 1

June 12, 1957

Mr. O. John Rogge (orig. only)
Rogge, Zucker, Fabricant and Gordon
401 Broadway
New York 13, New York

Dear Mr. Rogge:

I received your letter of June 5, 1957, requesting a brief appointment with me in which you will urge that I write a short letter to the Parole Board pointing out to them the cooperation with the Government given by David Greenglass.

This matter is one which is handled by the Department of Justice. Therefore, I have taken the liberty of forwarding a copy of your letter to Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers and William F. Tompkins, Assistant Attorney General. You might wish to consult with the Department of Justice relative to this matter.

RECORDED 31

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover JUN 13 1957

Director

JPL:jdb

(5) dmj

NOTE: Rogge is a former Assistant Attorney General. In public speeches and writings he has made attacks on the FBI alleging racial discrimination of civil liberties. He has been a member of the National Lawyers Guild. He is the author of "Our Vanishing Civil Liberties" a book published in 1949 in which he charges the FBI with having "prided" into lives of more than 2 million Government employees. By innuendo he charged the FBI is part of a "slick well-oiled frame-up apparatus. With little exception, references to the FBI are inaccurate, distorted, misleading and contain charges which are false and irresponsible. Rogge is attorney

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 2.

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JUN 12 2 25 PM '57

FBI

62-54144-108

2 JUN 13 1957

Letter to O. John Rogge

NOTE CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1:

for David Greenglass, admitted Soviet agent who appeared as a Government witness in the trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Rogge also represents Ruth Greenglass, wife of David, who was named as a coconspirator but not a codefendant and also testified as a Government witness in the trial. Greenglass was sentenced to 15 years in 1951 and his application for parole was turned down in 1956. As attorney for the Greenglasses, Rogge was helpful to the Government in his handling of his clients, both of whom cooperated. Rogge's name is included on a list of persons not to be contacted ~~via~~ without Bureau authority dated 3-3-50. Despite the fact that Rogge is a former Assistant Attorney General and addressed the Director as "Dear Edgar" in view of information in Bureau files black letterhead is used.

62-54144-108

NY 100-10769

T-28 in SA DAVIS' report is former [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] A lead concerning him has been set out
for the Washington Field Office by a separate
communication. b7d

T-11 in the report of SA JOHN J. RUSSELL,
dated 10/8/56, at NY, subject: [REDACTED] is
[REDACTED] A lead concerning him has been set
forth for the Newark Office by separate communication. b7c, b7d

T-23 of SA RUSSELL's report is [REDACTED]
as set forth in a previous memorandum in this case,
dated 4/18/57, at NY. b7d

Re Bureau letter to NY, dated 3/28/57,
with copies for Washington Field Office, which
enclosed a memorandum from the Department, dated
3/22/57.

T-2 in the report of SA WILLIAM L. EDDY,
dated 1/1/51, at NY, is [REDACTED], the subject of
a prior memorandum, dated 4/18/57, at NY.

T-3 in SA EDDY's report is former ND 576,
a trash cover. L 78

T-14 in SA EDDY's report is [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] b7c

The Bureau's attention is directed to
Pittsburgh letter to Director, dated 4/8/57, captioned
"COMPROS- PITTSBURGH; IS-C", Bureau file 100-3-74-39,
which sets forth the Department's intention to interview
[REDACTED] at NY in connection with the
Pittsburgh trials. [REDACTED] and will return
to NY, on 4/30/57, at which time it is intended that he
will be interviewed in the Compros matter. b7d

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T-4 in the report of SA PAUL T. DAIR, dated 3/12/53, at NY, subject: [REDACTED] is ONI, Third Naval District, NY. is presently attempting to identify the original source of this information and when completed it will be submitted to the Bureau. b7c

T-6 in SA DAIR's report is a highly confidential source of an anonymous nature.

T-4 in the report of SA PETER J. LEIGHTON, dated 9/17/53, at NY, subject: [REDACTED] is [REDACTED] already well known to the Department and the Bureau. b7c, b7d

T-1 in the report of SA GENE R. RALPH, dated 12/7/55, at NY, subject: [REDACTED] is [REDACTED] a current live informant of the NYO. b7c, b7d

T-3 in the report of SA PAUL A. JOENSEN, dated 4/10/56, at NY, subject: [REDACTED] is [REDACTED] former [REDACTED]. b7c, b7d

On 4/1/55, [REDACTED] advised that she does not desire to testify regarding her CP activity. She was discontinued as a NY informant on Bureau instructions which pointed out that her [REDACTED] and other factors set forth in the attached memorandum might form a source of embarrassment to the Bureau in her continued use as an informant. b7c, b7d

T-5 in SA JOENSEN's report is [REDACTED] b7d

T-9 in SA JOENSEN's report is O. JOHN ROGGE, a NY attorney at 401 Broadway, NYC. Mr. ROGGE advised on 4/17/57, that he would be willing to talk to a representative of the Department concerning any knowledge that he may have which might be deemed appropriate as testimony in a hearing concerning the National Lawyers Guild. He stated that in the absence of a subpoena he would

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not desire to testify because of the extreme pressure of his legal business. at the present time. He pointed out that if he were subpoenaed, he would honor the subpoena and be a cooperative witness.

T-13 in SA JOENSEN's report is [REDACTED] b7d
a current live informant of the NYO.

T-3 in the report of SA RAYMOND E. SHEPHERD dated 4/27/56, at NY, subject: [REDACTED] is

[REDACTED] is well known to the Bureau and the Department and she has adamantly refused to testify and has stated she is not willing to honor any subpoena served upon her. b7c, b7d

T-5 in SA SHEPHERD's report is [REDACTED] b7d
[REDACTED] subject of a prior memorandum in this case, dated 4/18/57, at NY.

T-4 in the report of SA HENRY C. RUDA, dated 4/30/56, at NY, subject: [REDACTED] b7c
is [REDACTED], former source of the Washington Field Office, who has been requested to furnish information concerning her. b7d

T-5 in SA RUDA's report is [REDACTED] b7d
as set forth in a previous memorandum in this case, dated 4/18/57, at NY.

T-6 in SA RUDA's report is [REDACTED] b7d
subject of a separate communication to the Bureau in this case.

Re Bureau letter to NY, dated 3/15/57, with copies for the Newark Office, which enclosed a Departmental memorandum, dated 3/12/57.

Re report of SA MAURICE P. LEEN, dated 11/23/56,