

(Continued from Page 2)

ing a plane for London that he would make two proposals at the two-day conference. The first was for the admission of Tito-Yugoslav representatives as delegates to the conference. The second was that a group of prominent Americans be invited to the next meeting of the World Partisan group. Included in this group by Rogge who is attorney in the United States for the Tito government, were Sen. Brian McMahon, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Henry Wallace, CIO president Philip Murray and Harold Ickes.

## ROGGE CALLS SELF LOBBYIST FOR TITO

Ex-U.S. Prosecutor, at London  
Parley, Says He Works for  
Enemy of Soviet Union

LONDON, June 1 (AP)—O. John Rogge, a former United States Government prosecutor who recently was applauded in the Kremlin, announced today that he was a registered lobbyist for Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union's enemy.

[Mr. Rogge is registered with the Department of Justice as counsel for the Yugoslav delegation to the United Nations.]

The former Assistant United States Attorney General made the statement at a meeting of the executive committee of the Soviet-approved World Peace Committee. He is a committee vice president.

Mr. Rogge thus confirmed assertions by the Negro singer, Paul Robeson, that Mr. Rogge was a "paid lobbyist" for the anti-Soviet Communists against Yugoslav Premier Marshal Tito.

"I am a registered lobbyist for Yugoslavia and for a number of organizations," said Mr. Rogge, who has offices in New York. "I am a lawyer and my firm represents a number of clients."

### Robeson Makes Statement

Mr. Robeson made the statement of "paid lobbyist" after Mr. Rogge had proposed that the world organization reinstate the Yugoslav Peace Commission, which it had ousted a year ago because of Marshal Tito's feud with the Communist Information Bureau. The committee rejected Mr. Rogge's resolution.

The meeting was held to hear the results of the committee's campaign to collect signatures to a world-wide petition for abolition of the atom bomb. The petition has not yet been circulated in the Soviet Union, but Alexander Korchagin, the Soviet delegate, said it probably will be this summer.

The official Czechoslovak news agency reported today that Roman Catholic priests proclaiming loyalty to the Communist-led regime in Czechoslovakia had signed the peace petition.

Explaining the committee's rejection of the Yugoslav reinstatement resolution, Mr. Robeson told a news conference:

"Yugoslavia has tied herself to the capitalist camp which, at the behest of the du Pont and Wall Street, is preparing for a new war."

### Visited Moscow in March

Mr. Rogge visited Moscow early last March with leaders of the committee's "Peace Partisans." He was one of the few foreigners ever to be invited to speak before the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) in the Kremlin.

His speech was roundly applauded even though he placed part of the responsibility for the East-West "cold war" on the Soviet Union. His statement that "mountains of fear" divided the peoples of the East and West was later attacked in the Soviet newspaper Izvestia, however.

Mr. Rogge made no mention in his Kremlin speech of the Tito-Communist rift. But later he announced in Stockholm that he would go to Belgrade, the Yugo-

slav capital, to try to work out a reconciliation between Marshal Tito and Premier Stalin. He said then that he had spoken to Russians in Moscow and Stockholm, and to Yugoslavs in New York about the possibilities of a rapprochement.

While in Belgrade, Mr. Rogge talked with Marshal Tito. He then declared the "If Yugoslavia wants to build socialism, she can win the Soviet Union should not interfere." He announced at that time that he intended to promote Yugoslavians' cause when he got home.

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JUN 7 1950	
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Jun 2

# Around the Globe

By  
Joseph  
Clark

## Rogge Earns His Retainer As Tito Representative

**O. JOHN ROGGE** has proposed that the Tito clique be invited to attend the second congress of the Defenders of Peace. As the legal representative of the Tito government in this country Rogge evidently is earning his retainer.

As the leaders of the World Peace Congress met in London it surely did not occur to any of them to ask the Franco government to appoint the delegates from Spain to the peace congress in Italy this fall. And for identical reasons they couldn't ask for Yugoslav delegates who have the sanction of Tito.



Rogge's resolution says that the Tito spokesmen should be invited "to expand the areas of agreement rather than to widen the differences between the peace-loving, democratic forces of the world." Surely Rogge must have read Gaston Coblentz' cable from Vienna in the New

York Herald Tribune on May 20, which says:

"There has been a marked change in the thinking of ranking United States Army officers here about the Communist regime of Premier Marshal Tito in Yugoslavia, and the increasing effect of the Marshal's defection from the Cominform on the political and military situation in Southeast Europe."

**WHATS THIS NEW LINE** of the brass hats who are organizing Project X to overthrow the new democracies in southeast Europe and who are uniting their satellites in a war alliance against the USSR? Coblentz continues:

"Today headquarters officers of the American occupation forces in Vienna privately describe Marshal Tito's row with Russia as the 'biggest break' the United States has had in the cold war."

And what are the "democratic" and "peace-loving" assignments which the brass hats have for Tito? Coblentz explains:

"Viewing future American-Yugoslav relations on the basis of expedience, the American officers stress that Marshal Tito has one of the largest and its detachment from the Soviet bloc has been a windfall for the prospects of defending Greece and Italy, and that it even somewhat improves the position of Austria in a future war."

Now, when those brass hats talk of defending

*Amely Parker*

6/2/50 P. 6 Col. 1

*4/18*

100-95459-75

FBI - NEW YORK  
JUN 2 1950

*Allen*

# **ROGGE BACK FROM LONDON**

**Believes Yugoslavia Is Within  
Rights on Her Own Reforms**

O. John Rogge, former assistant United States Attorney General, declared yesterday on his arrival here by plane from London that he believed Yugoslavia was "within its rights in insisting to work out its own reforms without taking orders from the East or West."

Mr. Rogge, who is registered with the Department of Justice as counsel for the Yugoslav delegation to the United States, characterized as "nonsense" a statement made in London by Paul Robeson, the singer, that Yugoslavia was linked with capitalistic countries.

Mr. Rogge arrived at the New York International Airport, Idlewild, Queens.

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JUN 5 1950

Greece-Austria Axis. In Tito's view, the clerical  
against the Soviet Union. Tito must be  
to make such an alliance with  
monarchist-Nazi governments.

The Tito agents have done a bigger job for the  
Department of Justice in support of J. Edgar  
Hoover's portrayal of American Communists and  
American partisans of peace as "agents of Mos-  
cow."

The same Gaston Coblenz cabled Tom Don-  
grade May 6, quoting the Tito newspaper Glas  
as saying that "the American party carries out the  
orders" of Moscow. The newspaper demands that  
American progressives must condemn "the ag-  
gressive actions of the Soviet Union." It attacks  
American fighters for peace because of their  
"anti-imperialist tirades" against Wall Street.

TO ANYONE but a paid agent of Tito  
should be clear that the Tito regime has only one  
interest in the world peace movement—to disrupt  
it. But that movement doesn't disrupt so easily.  
The campaign for signatures to the Stockholm  
petition for banning the atomic bomb and for  
branding the first government to use the bomb  
as a war criminal has aroused tremendous re-  
sponse.

Americans, too, are for peace. Americans,  
too, are joining this worldwide petition campaign.  
Americans, too, will refuse to be divided on the  
decisive issue of our times—peace.

Yes, indeed, delegates from Spain, Greece and  
Yugoslavia should attend the world peace con-  
gress. And they will be present—as representa-  
tives of the democratic, peace loving masses of  
the anti-fascist underground. Would Rogge help  
his client to allow the prisoners of Tito

to come to the peace con-  
gress are in jail because  
(pennsylvania xv) 00-16

New York, New York  
July 24, 1950

MEMO:

RE: YOUNG PROGRESSIVES OF AMERICA  
IS - C

By report dated 6/27/50, [REDACTED] advised [REDACTED] b7D

speaker at the meeting was O. JOHN ROGGE, who gave a "Report on Yugoslavia." b7D

FRANK R. LONGO, SA

cc-NY 105-914 (P. and C.)  
NY 100-95459 (Rogge)

FRL:LEW  
100-93765

100-95459-77

FBI NEW YORK

JUL 27 1950

Carl C. [unclear] yll

4/3

C O P Y

SUBJECT: O. JOHN ROGGE, REPORT ON YUGOSLAVIA  
DATE: JUNE 27, 1950 8:00 PM  
SPONSORS: YOUNG PROGRESSIVE OF AMERICA, YPA  
PLACE: CORNISH ARMS HOTEL, 23 Street, New York  
AUDIENCE: SOME 200

Chair: Young woman YPA "The defenders of the Yugo regime will hold their meeting in spite of the sabotage of meeting by members of the YPA, who caused confusion, by advertizing in the papers the meeting would not take place. I wish to announce this meeting is not taking place under the sponsorship of the YPA. Mr. ROGGE, a member of the Progressive Party, had made arrangements to hold this meeting. One week ago Mr. KREBINSKY, President of the YPA, wanted to cancel meeting because he said talk on Yugoslavia would hurt the peace movement, and told members of the YPA, they would be expelled as TROSKYTES if they went ahead with this meeting. We are not here to discuss Mr. KREBITZKY or our differences, we have come to hear Mr. ROGGE who must be commended for not cancelling the meeting. We will let Mr. ROGGE talk and then those who disagree with Mr. ROGGE can come up to the platform and express their views.

O. JOHN ROGGE, "I will begin with an assor fable (goes on with the fable about the donkey, the man and the son. People criticized if the son rode and the father walked and vice-versa etc. etc. to show you can't please everybody). "I will try to make up my mind on the issue and stick to it. People will disagree. Humans have rights, not the corporations. We must build a united front of New Deal. I will not only speak about Yugoslavia but my intentions were to include all of Europe. The two big opponents are the US and the USSR, now it is Korea. The Cold War has turned into a Hot War, until no one will be left. I was invited to speak to the USSR Parliament. I told them if I could make my own speech I would go, otherwise I was too busy taking care of the Washington trials. I decided by noon, left at 3:00 PM. I went to Paris then Moscow. First I went to a reception and was asked to submit my speech for translation and publication. When I started to speak I received a few polite applause, when I finished I received none. I told them they should remove the mountains of fear, travel and exchange ideas, remove barriers so that Communists could visit capitalistic countries and vice-versa. The State Department say they cannot deal with the USSR. I don't know of the State Department experiences, but I did not find it so. Both STALIN and ACHESON have said we could live together. Later the Partisans of Peace of which I am a member, we went to Stockholm. I disagreed in Moscow and again disagreed in Stockholm. I could not agree about the Cold War being blamed to American Industrialists. I challenged it. I said even they did not want war. I again disagreed on the names of Imperialists and war mongers tacked to the Americans. I understand buying arms for need but not for invasion. There are fanatics on both sides. I challenge the Communists for blaming America of arming Germany. That capitalists make war, I challenge this also. Fanatics brought the American Civil War. What the American people do to the Negroes is a national disgrace. There must be changes in human necessities without war. From Stockholm I went to Yugoslavia, I had told them in Moscow I intended to go there. They asked me "What I expected to see there? I told them I would not see anything if I

COPY

didn't go". My conclusions on Yugoslavia: They wanted a change of their own. Yugo made more disintegration of centralization. Individual initiative, that is how the Yugo try to justify break in the Western conception. They worried about the USSR concentration of power over the people. Economic power in this country is checked by anti-trust laws, taxation, limitation of profit by cooperation. TRUMAN'S excellent suggestion on steel. Comparing this country with Europe, we do more work in an hour than they do in two.

O. JOHN ROGGE ".....We have greater productive machine. Reason for it, our individuality and freedom. I would like to preserve freedom under the social structure. Moscow made a statement on my speech which was wrong. Both Yugoslavians and Russians agreed to disagree on my speech. The Progressive Party should work through the United Nations. Allow flow of ideas and allow the best ideas to prevail.

Girl in Audience: "Members of the YPA who agreed or not with Mr. ROGGE, but who wanted to hear him, have been threatened with a purge. I want to ask support against purge trials (YPA). This has not been the first purge held by the YPA, all those who have not agreed with the Commiform have been purged out of the Party. Girl asks for names and addresses of those wanting to join new Party or organization.

KREMINSKY: YPA representative in NYC and New York State: "We had said we would not agree on a talk about Yugoslavia, but not on what Mr. ROGGE had to say about Europe which was very welcomed. We have invited Mr. ROGGE to speak next Wednesday about Peace to another YPA meeting. We did not say we would purge anyone who came to this meeting.

Man in Audience to KREMINSKY: "You are an agent of the [Commiform]".

Another man in audience: "There were attempts to stop meeting Mr. KREMINSKY distorted the facts".

Young woman of the YPA: "Twenty people have been purged in the YPA for not agreeing with Commiform"

Man in Audience: "Mr. ROGGE has apologized for our Civil War, why don't he apologize also for our war of independence? The Civil War was just and necessary. I am an American and I was in Yugoslavia, not long, but I spoke with the people. They told me they were not free and the land was in control of a few hands. About Korea: What if the USSR did what the US did today? They will use as excuse to turn the movement of peace. The South Korea government a phony.

O. JOHN ROGGE, answer to question: "Yugoslavia will resist both the West as it does the East. The US is giving Yugoslavia aid without conditions. I would like to see more aid given to them. The bulk of the people are not all in favor of the Yugo Government. About confessions: "I distrust confessions by any system, I am not talking about drugs or violence. When a man is kept in prison for a long time, he is not the same man. Concentration of power in government in USSR, no good it is bound to spill into other countries. ROGGE



C O P Y

"Next October at the Conference of Geneva I will again ask for an invitation to Yugoslavia.

YOUNG IPA: "MR. ROGGE has asked for no purge of this meeting and must be commented".

O. JOHN ROGGE: "I cannot justify North Korea for coming down to South Korea by force. I don't agree with statements of the "Daily Worker" about Korea. You cannot blame war on capitalism, two socialistic countries are fighting together and so it has nothing to do with capitalism.

Interview of Young woman chairman of meeting: "YPA not connected with the Progressive Party. YPA only for peace movement. They had some 10,000 members in NYC alone. Many are leaving party other get purged for not following the Cominform policy. New organization will be formed.

TOM, 6/27/50



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
New York, N. Y.  
July 24, 1950

MEMO:

Re: O. JOHN ROGGE;  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

[REDACTED]

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JOHN S. McCOOL, SA

JSM:M  
100-95459

*7/24/50 - Sub  
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JSM*

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FBI - NEW YORK  
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New York, N. Y.  
July 24, 1950

MEMO:

Re: C. JOHN ROGGE;  
INTERNAL SECURITY- C

[REDACTED]

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JOHN S. McCOOL, SA

JCM:H  
100-95459

100-95459-78

FBI - NEW YORK
JUL 24 1950
<i>[Signature]</i>

2. Wallace Breaks with CP Line

Henry WALLACE, Progressive Party Presidential candidate, who has followed CP line on many issues, has broken categorically with the Party concept on the Korean situation. WALLACE has publicly backed the U.S. position and as a result has been belabored by the Communist press. James Waterman WISE, who has been active in numerous Party front groups, and O. John ROGGE, who has served both the CP and the Titoists, have both come out for the U.S. position in the current situation. It is a matter of interest that the Communist press has not as yet castigated these two men. The Korean affair has also served to shake "The Compass" from its pro-Communist position. This periodical has adopted a pro-American stand.

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F. B. I.
JUL 27 1950
N. Y. C.
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## ROGGE FOR APPEAL CHANGE

### U. S. Delegate Would Condemn All Aggressors

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Aug. 16 (UPI)—Former Assistant United States Attorney General O. John Rogge told a Communist-sponsored meeting here today that the Stockholm "peace" appeal should be amended to condemn all aggressors whether they used the atomic bomb or not.

Addressing the executive committee of the "World Partisans of Peace" here, Mr. Rogge also demanded:

1. That the committee readmit the Yugoslav delegation, which had been expelled last year for allegedly preparing for aggression against its Communist neighbors.
2. That the committee call upon the United Nations Security Council to set up a Korean mediation commission composed of all Security Council members except Nationalist China.

The Stockholm appeal condemns as "war criminals" any countries and individuals that first use the atom bomb or other "weapons of destruction." Mr. Rogge's amendment sought to condemn any aggressor no matter what arms he employs.

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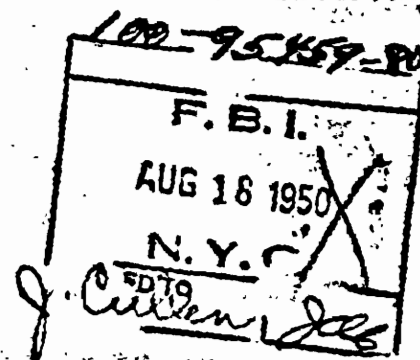
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MAILED AUG 17 1950

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION



# ROGGE URGES NEW PARTY

Progressive Wants One That Will  
Put Human Rights First

O. John Rogge, a member of the national executive committee of the Progressive party, called yesterday for a new political party "which will put human rights above property rights and the rights of corporations."

Mr. Rogge arrived by plane at La Guardia Airport after attending the meeting of the executive committee of the World Partisans for Peace in Prague, Czechoslovakia. He said his efforts there to have the so-called Stockholm peace appeal rewritten so as to condemn aggression of any kind were "very neatly sidetracked."

He declared that Russia had "countenanced" the North Korean attack on South Korea and now should help end it.

Mr. Rogge, who has been registered as a paid representative of Yugoslavia, called for American aid to Yugoslavia. He said he felt danger of invasion of that country from the East was "greater now than a year ago."

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F. B. I.
AUG 30 1950
N. Y.
ED TO Cullen

AUG 28 1950

DIVISION

New York 7, New York  
November 7, 1950

MEMO:

RE: INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

b7D

By attached report dated 9/22/50, Confidential Informant [redacted] advised of attending a meeting of the Independent Socialist League held at Manhattan Plaza, 66 East 4th Street, New York City, on 9/22/50. The principal speakers at this meeting were O. JOHN ROGGE, HAL DRAPER, and MAX SCHACHTMAN.

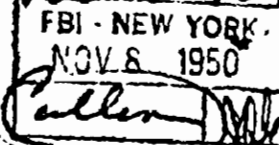
*Rogge was unable to appear - see report.*

FRANK R. LONGO, SA

cc: 105-914 P&C

(O. John Rogge) ✓  
(Max Shachtman)  
(Hal Draper)

FRL:JP  
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September 22, 1950

SUBJECT: INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE MEETING  
PLACE: MANHATTAN PLAZA, 66 East 4th Street, N.Y.C.  
GUEST SPEAKER: O. JOHN ROGGE and HAL DRAPER  
SUBSTITUTE SPEAKER: MAX SHACHTMAN

The subject of the meeting was to be a discussion between O. JOHN ROGGE and HAL DRAPER: "IS YUGOSLAVIA BECOMING A DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST COUNTRY".

It was announced O. JOHN ROGGE was not able to appear and because of the short notice had not been replaced, MAX SHACHTMAN would join in the discussion. There were some 75 young people in the audience, many left when they found out Mr. ROGGE would not be at meeting.

HAL DRAPER: "Yugoslavia has been proclaiming their totalitarianism in a louder voice than the Stalinist states, not because they are any more than the others but to make themselves noticed. TITO says "Political rights belong to the State only". They say: "What is the use to have a bourgeois opposition to prove the popularity of their government". They use the same kind of speeches and the same campaign the Stalinist use. They want, however, the participation of the masses in the elections, never mind the candidates, they have already been chosen and elected by the regime. Thus no political opposition can exist. Political freedom under capitalism is not what the people think. In the last elections in Yugoslavia the gangster's system was used. The plebiscite in Yugoslavia was presented as any other totalitarian regime. TITO Yugoslavia is a Police State with their secret police carrying murder and arrests. Not all the political prisoners are defenders of the Cominform. LOUIS ADAMIC? American friend of ROGGE defends Titoism and says the Yugoslavia secret police goes around in Yugoslavia as unobtrusively as the F.B.I. does in the U.S. Pro-Cominform enemies very small in Yugoslavia. If they are so small why the tremendous large secret police? Yugoslavia Department of Justice complain they cannot get enough defenders and defense counsel among the new young lawyers. The reason is, the rising young lawyer would find himself embarrassed to making defense set by the courts. Mr. ADAMIC? like Mr. ROGGE spent only two weeks in Yugoslavia before becoming defenders of Tito's regime. TITO'S attack on the bureaucracy same as attacks to bureaucrats by the Stalinists. Russia's staple subjects for humorist cracks, first capitalist second bureaucrats.



PAGE 2.-

INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE MEETING, MANHATTAN PLAZA, 9/22/50

Bureaucracy in totalitarian regimes is the gangrene of their economy. Former fascist leaders have jumped in the TITO bandwagon. TITO claims he will eventually overcome the evils of bureaucracy. No opposition to the regime is preached in Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia is not a Socialist State.

A COLLECTION WAS TAKEN FOR THE REFUGEES IN EUROPE FROM FASCISM SPECIALLY THOSE FROM SPAIN.

MAX SHACHTMAN: "Like the rest of you I am sorry Mr. ROGGE was not able to come tonight but Mr. HAL DRAPER was able to make a clear explanation of the Yugoslavian regime. There is a conflict between two totalitarian regimes but TITO is not swinging towards socialism. They say the people are not ready to rule themselves and need men of good will to rule them. Stalinism is a substitute for socialism. The difference between one capitalist country to another is only measured by the degree and state of putrefaction.

MAX SHACHTMAN: "... Capitalism is made to work for Imperialism. This was true at one time, but now the victor cannot distinguish himself from the vanquished and with the atomic warfare they will destroy themselves entirely. Capitalism is a dying system. Many changes have come to the workers and the peasants since 1917 in Russia. After their glorious revolution they have been let down by Stalinism. When capital cannot solve social problems with capital as when socialism can not solve social problems with social way, a new social system is bound to rise. This is how socialism in Russia failed and Stalinism made its inroad. Their problems after the war of 1917 could not be solved by a social system. Same as China became Stalinist in order to destroy the power of capital. Stalinism monopolizes the State power and the political rights. This is Stalinism. Capitalism regulates production. When the state takes over the property, there cannot be any more regulation of production by the capitalist, since he has nothing to work with. When we the people make the planning then we will have the socialist system, because the working class exploit and oppress itself. There must be a workers democracy in order to have a socialist system. There is no democracy in Poland, Russia, Bulgaria or any other Stalinist satellites. The workers do not make decisions, market and control is the regulator of production. Bureaucrasy in order to remain in power needs enormous amounts of waste, even worse than under the capitalistic system. When workers will be able to control production they will prevent waste. Under the Stalinist system today a man might be the head of a perfume factory, the next day is sent away to be the head of a steel factory, than later, maybe a concentration camp.

PAGE 3.

INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE MEETING, MANHATTAN PLAZA, 9/22/50

Thus his interest in his work is not very high. Bureaucrat waste needs more production and more slave workers thus the women are asked to produce more slaves. The new bureaucracy is not idealistic bureaucracy. They did not fight for it, it was given to them on a silver platter. Once Russia and Yugoslavia were close friends, Yugoslavia followed the Russian line all the way, preached their ideals, and received help from Russia, then they were asked to pay for it, with their own natural resources and their raw material. They rebelled. Tito told STALIN he would rule his country as STALIN ruled his. Tito although an enemy of Stalinism does not claim its likes for capitalism. We would not take part on the side of Yugoslavia in a fight against Russia. In China there was the contrast with Chen Kai shek, who was also an enemy of Stalinism, but became the lackey of capitalism. I also say there is no democracy or socialism in Yugoslavia. It is another Police State.

MAX SHACHTMAN IS THE EDITOR OF "THE NEW INTERNATIONAL". IN THE STAFF: EMANUEL GARRET, Magazine Editor. EDITORIAL BOARD: JAMES M. FENWICK, ALBERT GATES, BEN HALL, HENRY JUDD and L. G. SMITH, Business Manager.

NEW MEETINGS: FIRST THURSDAY OF EACH MONTH-AT 114 West 14th Street. LEAH, LABOR AND CIVIL RIGHTS" SPEAKER: BEN HALL, New York Organizer, ISL "SOCIALIST POLICY ON WAR" debate between: SUSAN GREEN and STEVE PARKER.

## Rogge Quits Trenton Six

*cf*  
~~O. John Rogge~~ today quit the defense of the six Trenton Negro youths awaiting their second trial on a frameup charge of murder. Rogge was granted permission today to withdraw as defense counsel.

Rogge told Superior Court Judge Ralph Smalley, according to the United Press, that he felt the "friction" with County Judge Charles Hutchinson, who had sentenced the six youths in the first trial would "prejudice" the defendants' position.

100-95457-23

CLIPPING FROM THE

Daily Worker

# DELEGATES FROM 43 NATIONS OPEN WARSAW PEACE MEET

By Joseph Starobin Daily Worker Foreign Editor Via Transatlantic Telephone

WARSAW, Nov. 16.—Two thousand delegates from 43 countries assembled in a gala opening session tonight at a magnificent plane movement which transferred the entire World Peace Congress from Sheffield, England, where the British Government had sought to scuttle it. Under the chairmanship of Frederik Joliot-Curie, and in the presence of the most distinguished leaders of peace from five continents, the congress overflowed the largest meeting hall in Warsaw—the House of the Printed Word—a printing establishment newly built on the ruins of the last war.

All Warsaw is decorated with immense red and white flags. Enormous spotlights shine on the half ruined building whose walls bear the message—PEACE.

Tonight's meeting elected a presiding committee with four Americans on the committee. Here are the names of the Americans: Paul Robeson, Joseph E. Fletcher, W. E. B. DuBois and Howard Fast. Additional names will come in the 63 American delegates.

(Continued from page 1)  
author of the Seventh Cross, and other notables were also excluded.

Ivor Montagu, British film director, who represented the British Committee, and who signed the Bureau statement, said that "access to the territory of the United Kingdom" was forbidden "to almost the whole of the members of the World Committee with scarcely any exception."

"In the circumstances" the Bureau declared, "the British Government has assumed, in this grave period when every effort and understanding is of such importance, the responsibility of, in effect, prohibiting the holding of the Second World Peace Congress on British territory."

"This decision," it declared, "represents a betrayal of the traditions of freedom of speech in Great Britain and reveals the concern of the British Government in face of the growing interest roused among British public opinion by the splendid efforts of the many friends of peace in that country."

# 'Peace' Meeting Boos Rogge Bid To Listen to U.S.

He Says Suspicion Grows  
That Warsaw Congress Is  
Instrument of Red Policy

WARSAW, Nov. 19 (U.P.).—O. John Rogge, an American delegate, started the second World Peace Congress here today to an address in which he urged that the Communist-backed assemblage accept some ideas from the western world.

The former assistant United States Attorney General said there is widespread apprehension that the congress is becoming an instrument of Soviet foreign policy.

Mr. Rogge—one of the few foreigners ever to be invited to speak before the supreme Soviet Parliament in the Kremlin—was roundly applauded there last March, though he placed part of the responsibility for the East-West cold war on the Soviet Union. But he was interrupted four times today by boos, shouts and protest and derisive laughter.

## Talk Peace, Act War

He charged that while Communists in many places talk loudly of peace they have committed acts of aggression. He stood up against the storm of protest. The chairwoman, Mrs. Alexandra Medinova-Shkurba, of Czechoslovakia, several times rapped for order.

Mr. Rogge got some applause. There was a ripple of handclapping at the end of his forty-five-minute speech. But the shouts of protest became loud when Mr. Rogge praised Yugoslavia for its independence of the Communists.

Mr. Rogge announced in June that he is a registered lobbyist for Yugoslavia. After visiting Premier Marshal Tito this year, he declared that if Yugoslavia wants to build socialism in its own way the Soviet Union should not interfere.

## Leads to Balkan War

Yugoslavia—which is at odds with the Communists—was opposed from the Warsaw congress, and Mr. Rogge said the banning of a delegation from that country was a grave error.

He said the world today has two troubling power concentrations—in the United States and in the Soviet Union. He said he has supported Yugoslavia "because it has refused to join either power bloc."

Mr. Rogge got the first formal reply to his arguments in a speech later by Dr. George Hanna, a delegate from Lebanon. Mr. Hanna said it was not the congress's fault that Yugoslavia is not represented at Warsaw, and asked: "Doesn't Mr. Rogge know that Marshal Tito declared war on this congress and that many prospective delegates were barred off to jail?"

New York Tribune  
NOV 24 1950

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F. E. I.
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RTA

# Offer World Parley 10-Year Peace Plan

By Joseph Starobin  
By Cable to the Daily Worker

WARSAW, Poland, Nov. 19.—Two thousand delegates to the Second World Peace Congress from 70 countries—including 49 United States citizens—yesterday enthusiastically supported demands that the United States Government adopt a hands-off policy in Korea and that the United Nations condemn Gen. Douglas MacArthur for attempting to provoke a third world war.

In addition, the United States delegation challenged the Truman government to engage in a "friendly 10-year competition with the Soviet Union," to show the people of the world "which nation can more effectively advance the general welfare."

The American delegation's challenge followed projection of an appeal to the peoples of the world for a peaceful solution of the current war crisis. The proposal was made by Congress president Fred

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Daily Worker

(Continued from Page 2)

at work simultaneously, with the representatives of all delegations participating.

Discussion on the main reports reflected the wide variety of viewpoints of the delegates, who included Egyptian conservatives, Syrian dignitaries and Iranian princes, as well as representatives of Catholic churches and powerful demonstrations of the Protestant faith from many lands.

Dr. Ambrogio Donini, the noted scholar on Catholicism, told me there is an important contingent of Italian monarchists coming to Warsaw, with a monarch from none other than the exiled king Umberto.

Among the speakers during the discussion were Luo Mo-jin, Vice-Premier of the Chinese People's Republic; Ilya Ehrenburg the Soviet publicist; Alexander A. Fadeyev, Soviet author and member of the Supreme Soviet; the Rev. Aurelio Gagarro, priest of Genoa; Prof. Leopold Infeld of Poland, former associate of Albert Einstein; Mme. Eugenie Cottin of France and Mme. Maria Cassin, also of France.

On the presiding committee of the Congress—not to be confused with the eventual election of a new world committee—four Americans were nominated by the outgoing executive. Elected for re-election were Paul Robeson, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Rev. Joseph A. Fletcher, and Howard Fast. In addition, the U. S. delegation named the Rev. Willard Upshaw, Charles F. Howard, Iowa Progressive leader, the Rev. Robert M. M.

Chicago Negro trade unionist, Theresa Robinson, of the Daughters of the Elks; Dr. John A. Kumbury; Stefan Heyne, novelist; Elmer N. Johnson, of the Massachusetts Minute Women for Peace.

The American delegation impressed the Congress by its own roots character and by its representation of diverse peace forces, including 46 delegates and 14 observers from 18 states, with 12 from New York, eight from California and eight from Illinois. Ten are Protestant ministers, 12 are delegates from eight and left wing unions and 23 are women, with four young people.

Twelve are spokesmen of the diverse peace movements among the Negro people's movements.

John Jayne, who was not elected to the presidium committee, made a speech following the speech by Dr. Upshaw. Heyne's speech was along the lines of his Sheffield statement. He didn't come out as the champion of Thos. M. M.

He disavowed his signature to the Stockholm Peace Appeal, and came out for the building of a "new progressive party in the United States" along Thos. M. M.

"With reference to my own country," he said, "I have revised downward my estimate of good that I had previously attributed to our own Civil War, and even, in view of the present close ties between the United States and Great Britain, even to our own Revolutionary War."



## Who Fears Free Debate?

—O. JOHN ROGGE, spoke his piece at the Sheffield session of the Second World Peace Conference and yesterday at the Warsaw session.

Rogge also spoke his piece before the assembled session of the Supreme Soviet some months ago.

The press here tried hard to turn the fact that Rogge's views are not the majority views in the conference into some kind of "riot" or scandal.

When a peace conference shows unanimity behind any given peace proposal, the press gloats that this shows "Communist domination." When there are differences of opinion as to how to get world peace—and such differences are inevitable of course in such an all-inclusive gathering as the Warsaw meeting—the same press sees only disorder, splits, and confusion. It simply cannot conceive of discussion on how to save the peace of the world because it cannot accept the idea of peace itself.

**BUT THE FACT IS** that Rogge spoke, and his views were discussed and answered factually.

Rogge berated the conference for not inviting the Tito government. It was very easy for other delegates to enlighten him with the information that it is the Tito government which arrested Yugoslavs seeking to go to the conference, and which denounced it out of hand for seeking abolition of the atomic bomb. When Rogge said he would "no longer" agree to outlawing atomic warfare, it was not very difficult to see that whatever his aim at the conference it could not be world peace.

In his criticism of the conference's work, Rogge emphasized that it was not the A-bomb but "aggression" which now is the central peril facing humanity. This is the official Washington view.

# Howard, in Warsaw Talk, Attacks Rogge's Pro-Slavery Stand

By Joseph Starobin

WARSAW, Nov. 20.—Charles P. Howard, Negro leader of Des Moines and member of the American delegation to the Second World Peace Congress here, in his address today at the Congress assailed O. John Rogge as an apologist for the Southern slaveholders.

Howard quoted a statement which Rogge had put in the prepared speech he distributed to reporters. Rogge omitted the statement when he delivered the speech to the Congress. This statement read:

"With reference to my own country, I have revised downward my estimates of the good that I had previously attributed to our Civil War and even, in view of the present close association between the United States and Great Britain, to our Revolutionary War."

Howard commented: "Well, this is a remarkable statement. Isn't it? Rogge has changed so much in the past year that he now regrets the Civil War; he even regrets the American Revolution."

While the audience of 2,000 hung on every word, Howard continued:

"Well, I am not going to argue with him about Tito—I will just say that he has become not only a lawyer for Tito but at this late date he makes himself the advocate for the slaveholder Jefferson

Davis, yes and of King George III. **INALIENABLE RIGHTS**

Howard continued: "We defend the inalienable right of all peoples, including the American people, and surely the Negro people, to alter their condition of life by whatever means they find open to them."

"The whole argument of the Truman Administration that we must prepare for a war against aggression is nothing less than an argument to keep the whole world from a long overdue change, especially the colonial peoples, with whom my own people, the Negro people, associate themselves."

Earlier in the morning, Madame Pak Denai, a Korean women's leader, exposed how the Korean war began, and cited the destruction by MacArthur's bombardments of monuments and the art heritage of 40 centuries of Korean culture. She made a distinction between the American people and their governing circles.

Howard, in his speech, dealt with the conditions of American

Negro life. He brought a message from Paul Robeson and his son. He expressed appreciation for the ideas projected by Ilya Ehrenburg for unity with all forces in the United States still misled by the Truman Administration.

Howard noted the value of the ideas projected by Pierre Cot, of France, who had declared, "We are not partisans of the Soviet Union or enemies of the United States, but partisans of peace and enemies of war."

The Congress was still working today on resolutions to be proposed tomorrow, when it will also elect a new world committee.

Howard's speech, and the speeches by other American delegates, have contributed to brushing the Rogge affair aside without making him an issue in any sense in the way that Rogge had no doubt intended.

The main proposal by the American delegation here for peace competition between the United

(Continued on Page 4)

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*Daily Worker*  
*Nov 21 1950*

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(Continued from Page 2)

State and the Soviet Union received warm applause at the Congress. The proposal was presented by the U. S. delegation's spokesman, the Rev. Willard Uphaus who is the director of the National Religion and Labor Foundation and the secretary of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives of the Mid-Century Congress last May.

Dr. Uphaus, the first American speaker in plenary session here, assured the Congress that "millions of Americans long for peace." He cited evidence of the developing peace movement.

Dr. Uphaus associated with the right wing of the labor movement, made a good impression with an address whose moderate but firm language embraced basic points of agreement for much broader unity of American peace forces.

Dr. Uphaus was followed by Kuo Mo-jo, deputy premier of the Chinese People's Republic, who was tumultuously received. Kuo Mo-jo assailed hypocritical professions by the U.S. government of friendship for China. He presented a three-point proposal, which included (1) halting Wall Street aggression in Korea, and withdrawal of troops and settlement through the UN with Chinese and Soviet participation; (2) American evacuation of Formosa; (3) Condemnation of General MacArthur as the chief instigator for the spread of war in Asia.

Dr. Uphaus restated the call of the Peaceful Alternatives Committee at the Mid-Century Conference last spring, which opposed the inevitability of war, affirmed the possibility of peace and called for

"reinvigorated by American-Soviet-Chinese understanding" and peaceful competition among the nations.

Dr. Uphaus proposed competition in terms of food, civil rights, freedom, clothing, medical care, education and culture, and said that "such peaceful competition would remove the threat of war and fill the hearts of all men with hope."

The rest of his speech reviewed the repressive legislation against peace forces, including the denial of passports to Paul Robeson. He cited the Morford, Marzani and Barsky-Fast cases.

Surveying the American peace movement, Uphaus cited many separate components, such as the Negro people's vanguard role, the work of the women's movement, the 2,500,000 Stockholm Appeal signatures. He also stressed the potentialities of the Protestant churches, and affirmed that "while a great many of American trade union leaders are committed to the war effort, it is true to say, as of the churches, that rank and file workers want peace. They know that workers pay the heaviest cost of war in the reduction of standards of living and in suffering on the field of battles."

The American delegation to the World Peace Congress has vigorously protested the summary order to leave England on the night of Nov. 11-12, at the London airport."

A protesting committee that included Mrs. Theresa Robinson, member of the International Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, left the protest at the British Embassy in Paris.

The protest described "the legal and discourteous methods" used to

## Rogge's Rebellion

O. John Rogge, the fellow-wanderer who roamed too far, has once again stolen the show at the Communist-run "Peace Congress" in Warsaw. Amid boos, jeers and expressions of amazement, Rogge once again occupied the role of the wide-eyed lad who tells the emperor that he is naked. In a different atmosphere Rogge's dissents would have been considered mild indeed. He simply suggested that the Soviet foreign policy makers are not completely innocent of responsibility for the cold war. He deplored the violent threats against Yugoslavia being hurled by Tito's former comrades. He pleaded for some spirit of compromise in the Kremlin. He was a lone dissident among the belligerent "peace-lovers"; they could hardly bear to listen to his heresies and they proved the rationality of their views by incoherent squeals of displeasure. For Rogge had dared to hint that peace isn't war and that aggression isn't self-defense; in the nightmare world of the commissars men knowingly tapped their fingers to their temples, solemnly agreeing that Rogge had lost contact with reality. They also told each other that Rogge has sold out to Tito (whom he serves as American representative) and Tito, of course, has sold out to Wall Street. But while the intellectual slave-laborers assembled in Warsaw to cheer Stalin and jeer the dissenter, the spectre of a disease hung over the assemblage. Even as the Congress met, new symptoms of Titoism were being discovered in Latvia. The bug is contagious. Once upon a time the delegates meeting in Warsaw had cheered the name of Tito. How can the commissars be sure that Rogge was really alone in his heresies, and how many others will have fallen in grace before the "peace" warriors meet again?

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Cullen, J. E.

NOV 21 1950

# Rogge Disowns Abe Lincoln

By Max Gordon

ON THE 87th anniversary of the Gettysburg Address, which more than any other single utterance tied together America's two great revolutionary struggles for freedom, an American rose at an international gathering to repudiate those two revolutionary struggles.

It is ironic that this American, John Rogge, was the only spokesman from his country at this gathering—the World Congress of Peace—for the policy of the American government today. But that fact itself is mighty important.

For it tells the world that the present course of the American government is a complete repudiation and reversal of a basic principle upon which our country was founded—the right to revolt against oppression.

Let's note that the press, which considered Rogge's address at the World Peace Congress the only thing worth reporting in detail, omitted that passage of the speech which said:

"With reference to my own country, I have revised downward any estimate of good that I had previously attributed to our own Civil War, and even, in view of the present close ties between the United States and Great Britain, to our own Revolutionary War."

BEFORE HIS "downward revision," Rogge was generally considered a Jeffersonian Democrat, one who was genuinely attached to the tradition known as Americanism.

What does this tradition say about the right of revolution?

"But when a long train of abuses and usurpations . . . evinces a desire to reduce them (the people) under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government and to provide new guards for their future security."

So wrote Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, the action commemorated by Lincoln in his famous "four score and seven years ago."

Joseph Starobin is in Europe. His column, Around the Globe, will be resumed on his return.

address. Lincoln himself gave powerful voice to that doctrine when he declared in an address opposing the Mexican War as an unjust war that the people have the "revolutionary right" to overthrow existing government when it becomes oppressive.

THE STRUGGLE by the Koreans to overthrow an oppressive regime loisted upon them by mineral-hungry Wall Street imperialism is the profound meaning of the war in Korea.

There is no civilian report out of Korea before June 25, whether written by radical or conservative, which does not emphasize that the Rhee regime was as oppressive and bloody a dictatorship as any the world has witnessed; that it was imposed upon the South Korean people by American occupation forces; that it was ready and anxious to spread its dictatorial regime to the rest of Korea by force of arms as soon as the American military gave the word.

Thus, the policy of our government in Korea, using the United Nations as its instrument, is to prevent the Korean people from throwing off the yoke of a bloody oppressor.

Under the whiplash of the U. S. delegation, the UN has now made official the repudiation of this fundamental right to overthrow oppressors. It is "indirect aggression," according to the formula dictated by John Foster Dulles and accepted by the UN majority. Henceforth, Mr. Dulles will have the force of the UN behind him when he moves to protect his investments and those of his Wall Street clients in any part of the world against the native peoples who will want to throw off the yoke of colonial or feudal or capitalist oppression.

Those of us who are for world peace and cooperation among the great powers repudiate the un-American idea that peace includes acceptance of oppression.

But those murderous gangsters of the pen, of politics, of such organizations as the American Legion, who live by agitating for war and hate toward the Soviet Union and China, suddenly become apostles of "peace" when oppressed peoples rise up—in the revolutionary tradition of the Gettysburg Address—to strike off their oppressors and become free nations and peoples.

# arley Makes World Plea

out of the nine points in the first resolution, O. John Rogge, a hopelessly outvoted within the American delegation with 52 delegates and observers voting against him. Rogge also recorded a vote against the nomination of anti-Tito Yugoslav leader, Gen. Spivoda, to the new council. There was unanimity in the very broad British, Italian and French delegations on the peace proposals at the conference.

An enormous rally of more than 100,000 Poles hailed the peace delegates with tremendous enthusiasm, following the awarding of peace prizes to Paul Robeson, Pablo Picasso, and the Turkish poet Nazim Hikmet.

IT WAS BROADER than the

## U.S. Peace Delegation To Report Dec. 8

The U.S. delegation to the World Peace Congress will make its first report to New Yorkers on Dec. 8 at St. Nicholas Arena. The meeting is sponsored by the American Committee for Representation at the World Congress, a body of more than a hundred prominent Americans, including bishops, educators, scientists, ministers, labor leaders.

his hand to all religions, who have O. John Rogge share the same platform with Dam Dnai, Korean mother, and French Independent Pierre Ehrenburg. Soviet author, d appeals to neutrals of Frau join hands for peace, who that his country wants peace only with the America of Robeson and Howard Fast b with the America of Acheson Truman—this gives some b what happened here.

The fullest freedom was to all speakers and no less to all newspapermen from all 200 newspapers had the fullest Europe had the fullest Warsaw itself. The broad the emphasis on the urge peace by peoples of every

(Continued from Page 1)  
unconditional banning and complete inspection of atomic weapons, bacteriological, chemical, poison-gas, radioactive and other devices of mass extermination, and puts the onus of war criminal on the first government using such weapons.

Disarmament by one-third to one-half in the next two years by all powers with a view toward eventual total disarmament is urged, together with a control body within the UN Security Council which would have the right of checking not only declared weapons but also those whose existence is suspected. Finally, normal cultural relations between all nations are urged, including mutual visits, exchange of publications and literature and the right of dissemination of arts.

The new fact in the entire congress is that while the United Nations is still urged to respond to this program, it was also warned that this new World Peace Council, open to all nations and people not now within the UN, will "observe and check" the fulfillment of its duties to mankind.

Americans named to the new World Peace Council, among them some who were unable to attend because they were not granted passports, include Paul Robeson, Howard Fast, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Rev. Joseph Fletcher, Bishop Moulton, Rev. W. W. Uphaus, Charles P. Howard, Teresa Robinson, of the Daughters of the Elks; Karley Larsen, of the CIO International Woodworkers, Seattle; Ernest DeMaio, of the United Electrical Workers, Chicago; Clementina Paolone, New York doctor and women's leader; Rev. B. D. Muir, and Rev. John Darr Jr.



Director-

November 24, 1950

SAC, New York

O. JOHN ROGGE  
SECURITY MATTER - C

On November 13, 1950, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] 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.

Enc. (1)

cc: NY 100-94500 (World Peace Congress)

JAC:AVK  
100-95459

100-95459-92



## Letters from Readers

**Critical of  
Starobin Story**

Washington

Editor, Daily Worker:

In the Daily Worker of Friday, Nov. 24, you had a front-page story on the Warsaw Peace Congress by Joseph Starobin in which he made the following

statement:

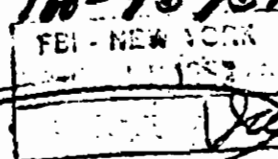
"It was broader than the first Congress in Paris 16 months before . . . when you have the Metropolitan of the Orthodox Church of the Soviet Union stretching out his hand to all religions, when you have O. John Rogge sharing the same

(Continued Page 8)

CLIPPING FROM THE

Daily Worker

Nov 24 1957



(Continued from page 4)

platform with Dame Pak Dnai, Korean mother. . .

What is the meaning of this statement? Why does the Daily Worker publish such a statement without making clear that it, or for that matter any sincere peace advocate, cannot accept such an interpretation of the United Front character of the World Peace Congress?

There can be no doubt that the Warsaw Peace Congress was the broadest front of the world's peoples for peace and that it is necessary to especially emphasize this. The question in my mind is—can O. John Rogge be considered a part of that broad united front?

Evidently the delegates to the World Peace Congress did not consider Rogge's slanderous attack upon the peace fighters as a contribution to world peace; they did not welcome his defense of American imperialist intervention in Korea. Justifying the murder of the children of Dame Pak Dnai. They correctly and demonstratively expressed their rejection of Rogge's defense of the Tito gangsters and stool pigeons.

They evidently saw in Rogge an agent of the enemies of peace and I imagine they must wonder why American fighters for peace do not repudiate and reject this person who, objectively at least, is an agent of the U. S. State Department.

O. John Rogge has already stated that on his return to the

United States he will attempt to organize an "American Peace Movement." What is this if not an effort to split and disrupt the peace movement?

It seems to me that such statements as Starobin's can only create confusion and make more difficult the task of exposing all enemies of peace.

I know that there are sincere peace advocates in the United States who do not yet see the true role of such people as Rogge. Yet I don't believe that we help overcome this confusion by creating the impression that Rogge is an expression of the broadness of the World Peace Movement. On the contrary, it is the task of the Daily Worker to expose, and warn the people against, all enemies of peace.

#### AL LANNON

(Editor's Note: — We agree with the above criticism and that O. John Rogge can no longer be considered a part of the world peace movement. While this particular piece by Joseph Starobin did make the mistake that the above letter indicates, it should be understood, in all fairness, that both Joseph Starobin and this newspaper have consistently exposed the inimical statements and actions against the cause of world peace by O. John Rogge).

## Soviets Scorn Peace: Rogge

London, Nov. 25 (U.P.).—O. John Rogge, the American whose speech was hissed and booed at the Warsaw "peace" congress, said today he finally has decided there may not be any group in the Soviet Union which really wants peace.

The lawyer, who was fired from the Justice Department, and who supported Henry Wallace's Progressive Party and helped found the "peace" congress, said he had "re-valued" U. S. foreign policy. He said, "I have come to the conclusion that our State Department is doing a pretty good job."

Rogge said he "guessed" he was no longer a vice president of the so-called World Peace Movement. "You don't know what it is to buck a group like that," he said. "I'm afraid that by peace they mean peace on their terms, by force, if necessary."

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# Some Questions About Mr. O. John Rogge

By Phil Frankfeld

O. JOHN ROGGE has acquired a widespread reputation as a "progressive," a "spirited intellectual" and as an "independent radical with a passionate belief in civil liberties." With these false labels and self-proclaimed credentials, Rogge has had no apparent difficulty in obtaining passports from Dean Acheson's State Department to travel to any part of the world. But truly intellectual giants and fearless fighters for peace and against fascism like Paul Robeson and Howard Fast cannot receive their passports from the very same State Department. It is high time to examine these credentials of O. John Rogge.

With his eyes glued to the front pages of the American press, Mr. Rogge spoke to the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw, Poland. In his speech, Mr. Rogge accused the peace-loving nations of the world, led by the Socialist Soviet Union and Peoples' China of "resorting to violence in Korea and Tibet" and said these nations had "already used force in order to convert the world to their point of view."

Coming like a dove of peace perched on one of Gen. MacArthur's big cannons, Rogge declared: "We, in America, do not want war. We in fact have been so devoted to peace that it is with the greatest difficulties that we can be persuaded to arm ourselves and prepare for the threat of a new conflict." Thus Rogge attempted to completely exonerate American imperialism's criminal invasion of Korea and to whitewash its full responsibility for the Korean war.

It is very obvious Rogge did not intend the "We" to mean the American people. It is true that the American people do not want war and are devoted to the cause of peace.

But Rogge was speaking for the Truman Administration, for the State and Justice Departments and for Wall Street.

AT WARSAW, Mr. Rogge appeared as a special pleader to present the case for Wall Street. His role was especially cynical, provocative and brazen. Determined to win a "Not Guilty" verdict for his war-mad, profit-hungry clique of Wall Street, Rogge employed total falsehoods and misrepresentations before the conscience of peace-loving mankind gathered at Warsaw, Poland.

Of course, the press of American imperialism rushed to laud editorial praise on Rogge

for his "audacity" at Warsaw. It certainly required no great "audacity" to address the World Peace Congress, particularly when the delegates present expected to hear a message of peace and brotherhood from Rogge's lips. But he came to Warsaw to fulfill a special mission—which he did.

SOME TEN YEARS ago, I first ran across this "passionate believer in civil liberties" in Boston. He, together with Leverett Saltonstall (then governor of Massachusetts) and others—including myself, who represented the Communist Party of New England—were invited to speak to a conference and banquet sponsored by the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Committee.

I recall that the most dangerous speech made against civil liberties was made by Rogge and not by any reactionary or rightist. Rogge defended all of the measures then undertaken by the government directed against the Communist Party.

To win the support of the New England liberals, Mr. Rogge used large doses of sugar-coated liberal phrases to defend the denial of civil liberties broader as the Communists were concerned. As I recall, Mr. Rogge wept copious tears for "poor little Finland" and joined the then popular chorus dedicated to the fascist butcher Klansmen.

WHATEVER happened to the cases of the 26 American fascists and Nazi supporters who

came to trial in 1944? O. John Rogge was then chief prosecuting attorney for the government. When the mistrial was declared, why weren't they ever brought to trial again? Was it only Clark's fault, as Rogge declared years later?

Why weren't any of the defendants ever punished who engaged in those wild, anti-Semitic, anti-Roosevelt outbreaks in the courtroom? Were Rogge's hands really tied, as he claimed, or could he have done more?

While it is true that Rogge is a registered agent for the Tito-fascist regime in Yugoslavia, his present role goes much farther than rendering service to Tito for fees paid.

For many years, Rogge was an assistant attorney general to the Department of Justice. He left this post ostensibly because of differences of views with the department. But, judging from his activities today in connection with war and peace, one would be hard-pressed to say that these activities would be very different if he still had his old job with the Justice Department.

I raise these questions because American Marxists and progressives have to help unmask charlatans who masquerade as "progressives." Such characters must be deprived of their false credentials. Their future activities will then appear in their true light—as having been dictated and directed by Wall Street—and they will then be rendered harmless in their efforts to split the peace and progressive movements in our country and

100-95495-96

NEW YORK, NEW YORK  
DECEMBER 15, 1950

BUREAU - URGENT

PEACE INFORMATION CENTER, INTERNAL SECURITY - C, REGISTRATION  
ACT, BUFILE ONE ZERO ZERO - THREE SIX NINE FOUR NINE TWO. RE  
TELEPHONE CALL FROM INSPECTOR A. H. BELMONT DECEMBER FOURTEEN,  
NINETEEN FIFTY. O. J. ROGGE INTERVIEWED AT ADELPHIA HOTEL,  
PHILADELPHIA, TODAY BY SA'S J. T. MURPHY AND J. A. CULLEN.  
ROGGE ADVISED THAT PERSONAL RECORDS CONCERNING PEACE ACTIVITIES  
ARE AT HIS HOME. ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE FOR INTERVIEW WITH  
ROGGE AT HIS HOME AT NINE THIRTY P.M. TONIGHT WITH RECORDS  
AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION. IN BRIEF TIME ALLOTTED FOR INTERVIEW  
THIS A.M. ROGGE SAID HE WAS ABROAD AT TIME PEACE INFORMATION  
CENTER WAS FOUNDED, BUT HE ATTENDED ONE MEETING HELD EARLY IN MAY  
AT TWO THREE WEST TWO SIX STREET, NYC. THE MEETING WAS CHAIRED  
BY DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS. ELIZABETH MOOS AND ALBERT KAHN LED  
THE DISCUSSION. ROGGE WAS VAGUE ON PROCEEDINGS AT THIS MEETING,  
BUT BELIEVED DISCUSSION INVOLVED ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY THE PEACE  
INFORMATION CENTER RE THE STOCKHOLM APPEAL. ROGGE RECALLED SEEING  
ELIZABETH MOOS AT THE LONDON SESSION OF THE BUREAU OF THE PERMANENT  
COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD PEACE CONGRESS. HE SAID THIS SESSION WAS  
HELD FROM ABOUT MAY THIRTI-ONE, NINETEEN FIFTY, TO JUNE THREE,  
NINETEEN FIFTY. WHEN ASKED OF THE ATTENDANCE OF ELIZABETH MOOS

100-95459 (World Peace Congress)  
101-619 (ELIZABETH MOOS)  
100-95459 (O. JOHN ROGGE)

JAC:LEJ  
100-95459 (SECT. 47)

100-95459-97

PAGE TWO

MEANT SHE WAS MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE, ROGGE REPLIED, "IF MOOS ISN'T A MEMBER, SHE DEFINITELY IS ONE OF THE COGS." HE SAID DETAILS OF MEETING MAY BE RECALLED BY HIM TOMORROW WHEN HIS FILES ARE AVAILABLE. ACCORDING TO ROGGE, MOOS WAS ALSO AT MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE IN PRAGUE AND WARSAW, AND WAS "MOST ACTIVE ON THE AMERICAN SIDE". HE DOES NOT KNOW HER PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OR PLANS, BUT BELIEVES SHE WILL PROBABLY RESUME DUTIES AT THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER ON HER RETURN TO THE U.S. ROGGE SAID THAT AT PRAGUE MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE HELD AUGUST SIXTEEN AND SEVENTEEN, NINETEEN FIFTY, W. E. B. DU BOIS AND REVEREND JOSEPH FLETCHER WERE ALSO PRESENT. HE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER FLETCHER WAS A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE, BUT SAID THAT HE "TOOK PART IN THE PROCEEDINGS". ROGGE RECALLED THAT IT WAS FLETCHER WHO SUGGESTED SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND, FOR THE SECOND WORLD PEACE CONGRESS. ROGGE SAID MEMBERSHIP OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE IS MADE UP OF ABOUT ONE HUNDRED FIFTY PERSONS, WITH THE BUREAU OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE BEING A SMALLER, MORE SELECT GROUP. HE STATED THAT HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMITTEE LOCATED AT TWO RUE D'ELYSEE, PARIS, FRANCE. THE INTERVIEW WAS CONCLUDED AT THIS POINT DUE TO NECESSITY OF ROGGE'S APPEARANCE IN COURT. IT WILL BE RESUMED THIS P.M.

SCHULDT

NEW YORK, N.Y.  
DECEMBER 16, 1950

BUREAU

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PEACE INFORMATION CENTER, IS-C, REGISTRATION ACT. BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH THREE SIX NINE FOUR NINE TWO. RENVTEL DECEMBER FIFTEEN LAST. INTERVIEW WITH ROGGE WAS RESUMED AT HIS RESIDENCE LAST NIGHT AND HE FURNISHED CONSIDERABLE DOCUMENTARY MATERIAL RE STOCKHOLM PEACE APPEAL AND PIC ACTIVITIES. PHOTOSTATIC COPIES OF DOCUMENTS BELIEVED TO BE OF VALUE WILL BE PREPARED AND FORWARDED TO BUREAU. ROGGE EXPRESSED WILLINGNESS TO TESTIFY AND SENT PERSONAL REGARDS TO JAMES MC INERNEY, ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL. ROGGE COULD NOT RECALL ANY DISCUSSION AT STOCKHOLM OR LONDON SESSIONS OF BUREAU OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD PEACE CONGRESS AS TO ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMITTEES OR ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES OR ELSEWHERE TO CIRCULATE STOCKHOLM PEACE APPEAL. ROGGE SAID PREPARATIONS OF THIS TYPE MAY HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED AND COMPLETED AT THE COMMITTEE'S HEADQUARTERS IN PARIS, FRANCE, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JEAN LAPPITTE AND A STAFF OF WORKERS. ROGGE FURNISHED SUMMARY OF MINUTES OF A PIC MEETING HELD MAY ELEVEN NINETEEN FIFTY AND THESE MINUTES REFLECT PIC DECIDED TO SEND STOCKHOLM APPEAL TO INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS WITH A LETTER OF EXPLANATION ASKING FOR SIGNATURES. TWO OR THREE

cc: 100-94580 (World Peace Congress)  
100-95459 (O. JOHN ROGGE)  
101-619 (ELIZABETH MOOS)

JAC:HC (17)  
100-93640

100-95459-98



DOCUMENTS FURNISHED BY ROGGE CLEARLY REFLECT PUBLICATION "IN DEFENSE OF PEACE" IS ISSUED BY THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE WITH HEADQUARTERS IN PARIS BUT ROGGE HAS NO INDEPENDENT RECOLLECTION OF THIS FACT. ROGGE ADVISES THAT AT LONDON SESSION OF THE BUREAU OF THE WORLD COMMITTEE HELD MAY THIRTY ONE AND JUNE ONE, NINETEEN FIFTY, ELIZABETH MOOS AND PAUL ROBESON GAVE STATEMENTS BUT ROGGE COULD NOT RECALL WHAT THEY SAID. ONE DOCUMENT FURNISHED BY ROGGE REFLECTS DECISION WAS MADE AT LONDON SESSION TO LAUNCH WORLDWIDE SUBSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN. ROGGE ADVISED THAT ALTHOUGH PIC CAMPAIGN STARTED WITHIN ONE WEEK OF THE LONDON SESSION, HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN TO ELIZABETH MOOS IN THIS REGARD. ROGGE COULD FURNISH NO INFORMATION INDICATING TRANSMISSION OF FUNDS BETWEEN PIC AND THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD PEACE CONGRESS. HE ADVISED THAT AT SECOND WORLD PEACE CONGRESS HELD IN WARSAW, POLAND, NEW PERMANENT COMMITTEE WAS ELECTED AND IS KNOWN AS THE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL. DR. W.E.B. DU BOIS, CHAIRMAN OF THE PIC, IS A MEMBER OF THE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL. ROGGE EMPHASIZED THE FACT THAT ELIZABETH MOOS, FIRST EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF PIC, WAS MEMBER OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE SECOND WORLD CONGRESS AND "WAS AS MUCH IN CHARGE OF PROCEEDINGS AS ANY INDIVIDUAL AT THE CONGRESS." ROGGE SAID THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL IS

-3-

AN ORGANIZATION WHICH HAS BECOME AN APOLOGIST FOR THE SOVIET UNION AND MOST OF ITS SESSIONS RESOLVE THEMSELVES INTO A DENUNCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND YUGOSLAVIA. HE SAID THE WARSAW CONGRESS WAS NO EXCEPTION AND OVER ONE HUNDRED SPEECHES WERE PATTERNED ON SAME THEME, "DENUNCIATION OF AMERICA--HATRED OF THE UNITED STATES AND ATTAINMENT OF WORLD REVOLUTION BY FORCE." ROGGE ADVISED HE WAS NOT ELECTED TO WORLD PEACE COUNCIL AND AT THE PRESENT TIME HAS NO AFFILIATION WITH THE WORLD CONGRESS OF THE DEFENDERS OF THE PEACE. DETAILED LETTER REGARDING INTERVIEW WILL FOLLOW.

SCHEIDT

Director, FBI

December 16, 1950

SAC, New York

PEACE INFORMATION CENTER  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C  
REGISTRATION ACT  
(Bureau File #100-369492)

Re New York teletype 12/15/50..

O. JOHN ROGGE was interviewed by SAS JOHN T. MURPHY and JOSEPH A. CULLEN on December 15, 1950, from 8:30AM to 9:30 AM at the Adelphi Hotel, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and from 9:30 to 11:30PM at his residence, 400 East 52nd Street, New York City. His wife, WANDA ROGGE, participated in the interview at his residence as she had attended the 2nd World Peace Congress held in Warsaw, Poland, during November this year.

Mr. ROGGE furnished a considerable number of documents relating to the Permanent Committee of The World Peace Congress as well as a few documents relating to the Peace Information Center. Photostatic copies of material found to be of value to this investigation will be prepared and furnished to the Bureau. A brief review of those which appeared to be of value will be hereafter set forth.

Mr. ROGGE advised that he believes he may have considerable more documentary material which he will be glad to furnish when he has located it. He expressed his willingness to testify in any action brought against the Peace Information Center.

There follows in chronological order a resume of information relating to the issuance of the Stockholm Appeal by the World Peace Committee and the campaign thereafter conducted regarding it. The resume is based on ROGGE'S statements and information appearing in the documents furnished by him.

cc: 100-94580 (World Peace Congress)  
100-95459 (O. JOHN ROGGE) ✓  
101-619 (ELIZABETH MOOS)

JAC:MG  
100-98640

100-95459-99  
100-95459-00

NY 100-98640

Letter to the Director:

It is noted that in some instances, ROGGE was unable to recall facts which are established by the documents.

STOCKHOLM SESSION OF WORLD PEACE COMMITTEE

Mr. ROGGE advised that it was his recollection that the Stockholm Session of the Permanent Committee of The World Peace Congress was held from March 15th, through March 19, 1950, in Stockholm, Sweden. He said that undoubtedly many things were discussed and probably decided upon in his absence. He recalled that there was four days of speech making and that a considerable part of his own time was taken up in the preparation of his own speech. He was asked whether the Stockholm Session took up the problem of how to launch signature campaigns in the various countries and said that he could not recall any discussion on this subject.

ROGGE pointed out that much of the activities of the World Peace Committee are developed at the headquarters of the Committee in Paris, France, under the direction of JEAN LAFFITTE. ROGGE said that LAFFITTE has a staff of workers under his command and the real "spade work" is carried on by these workers.

In this connection, Mr. ROGGE expressed the opinion that discussion of the mechanics of launching the Stockholm Appeal probably was disposed of either at the headquarters of the Committee or by some higher council during the period preceding the Stockholm Session. He said that although the Peace Information Center was formed shortly after the Stockholm Session of the Permanent Committee, he nevertheless knew of no fact which would prove or even indicate that the idea for an American Committee or Center for dissemination of the Stockholm Appeal originated in the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.

NY 100-93640

Letter to the Director:

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PUBLICATION, "IN DEFENSE  
OF PEACE".

Mr. ROGGE was unable to recall the name of the official organ of the World Peace Committee, however, in reviewing his documents he came across a letter dated at Paris, April 19, 1950, on the letterhead of "In Defense of Peace". A translation of the statement immediately following the title reads, " 'Review,' edited by the Committee of The World Congress of The Partisans of Peace."

Mr. ROGGE said that this letter clearly indicated to him that "In Defense of Peace" is the organ of the World Peace Committee but that he has no independent recollection of this fact.

A photostatic copy of this document will be furnished to the Bureau and Mr. ROGGE advised that the original will be made available by him if needed. Mr. ROGGE also furnished a copy of Volume 1, No. 3 of the "Peacegram", published by the Peace Information Center. This is a circular relating to the Stockholm Appeal and is dated June, 1950.

On page 7, it contains the following statement:

"For more detailed information about peace activities throughout the world, you may subscribe to 'In Defense of Peace', a monthly magazine issued by the World Committee of the Defenders of Peace, by sending a check or money order for \$2.00 to: 'In Defense of Peace', 15 Rue Feytaud, Paris 2, France."

Mr. ROGGE said that this document would also be available if needed. A photostatic copy will be prepared and furnished to the Bureau.

NY 100-98640

**Letter to the Director:**

Mr. ROGGE also furnished a letter dated at Paris, July 11, 1950, on the letterhead of the Committee of The World Congress of The Defenders of Peace, which takes up certain items to be considered at a meeting of the World Peace Bureau. Among the items to be taken up there is set forth the following:

- "2. To examine the different measures to develop the publications of the World Peace Committee and particularly the Revue 'In Defense of Peace.' "

A photostatic copy of this letter will be furnished to the Bureau and Mr. ROGGE advised that the original will be available if needed.

**PIC MEETING ATTENDED BY D. JOHN ROGGE, May 11, 1950**

ROGGE advised that on May 11, 1950, he attended a meeting of the Peace Information Center, the proceedings of which were almost completely forgotten by him but that his recollection had been refreshed by reference to a summary of the minutes of this meeting. He then furnished the summary and it reflects that the meeting was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. DAN RUBINBERG on May 11, 1950. Others present at the meeting included ARTHUR KAHN, DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, DR. GENE WELTFISH, who are members of the World Peace Committee.

According to the minutes, the meeting was opened by Dr. DU BOIS, who acted as chairman.

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**Letter to the Director:**

Under the heading "Correspondence," the following statement is made:

"Mrs. MOOS reported that the Center is beginning to receive letters from individuals in various parts of the USA asking for advice on setting up peace councils and for material; that correspondence is coming in regularly from the World Defenders of Peace about peace activities all over the world. This material stresses the urgency for spreading the Stockholm Appeal widely. 5,000 copies of the first 'Peacegram' including the text of the appeal is being mailed."

Under the heading, "Finances", there is set forth the fact that "Mr. ELKIN, (KYRLE ELKIN, Treasurer of the PIC), reported on his trip to the Middle West. ELKIN spoke of the considerable activity in Detroit on the circulation of peace petitions and said that in Chicago, BORIS STEINBERG "has been showing films which he took of the peace activities in Italy and France. He has agreed to turn the films over to the Peace Information Center on June 1, to use in money raising, as well as a means of spreading the peace message."

The minutes also discussed a proposed "Unite for Peace" rally scheduled to be held at Manhattan Center on the following June 8th.

Under the caption, "Stockholm Appeal", among other things there is stated, "It was pointed out that the Stockholm Appeal was initiated by people from every country of the world, including the United States; that the greatest unity to date

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**Letter to the Director:**

has been achieved around this appeal in other countries, and that people would respond to the emotional appeal; that this very petition is being signed by millions of men and women throughout the world.

It was agreed that the Stockholm Appeal be used and that it be sent to a group of individuals and organizations with a letter of explanation asking for signatures."

A photostatic copy of this document is being prepared and will be furnished to the Bureau.

Mr. ROGGE stated that he would be willing to make the original available if needed.

LONDON SESSION OF THE BUREAU OF THE WORLD COMMITTEE  
HELD May 31st and June 1, 1950, LONDON, ENGLAND

ROGGE said that as in the case of the Stockholm Session, his memory was quite vague as to the details of statements made by individuals present at this meeting. He recalled that ELIZABETH MOOS and PAUL ROBESON gave presentations. He said that he had no recollection whatsoever of the substance of statements made by either MOOS or ROBESON but that he was quite certain they must have discussed the Stockholm Appeal. ROGGE said that his own particular attention was taken up with a resolution which he intended to present with regard to Yugoslavia and that he knew he was with a hostile group and was about to present a minority viewpoint.

According to Mr. ROGGE, as in the case of the Stockholm Session, most of his time was devoted to the preparation of his own material. His attention was directed to the fact that the signature campaign on the Stockholm Appeal was launched



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**Letter to the Director:**

in the United States by the Peace Information Center on June 8, 1950, one week following the holding of the London Session attended by MRS. ELIZABETH MOOS, the then executive director of the Peace Information Center, and he was asked whether it was possible that Mrs. MOOS received instructions at the London Session as to the manner in which the campaign should be undertaken in the United States. He said that while this was possible, he knew of no fact which would tend to prove it.

With respect to the rally held on June 8, 1950, for the purpose of launching signature campaign, ROGGE noted that he was in possession of a letter dated May 17, 1950, from the Peace Information Center announcing the arrangement of such a rally. He furnished a copy of this letter and it will be photostated and the photostat furnished to the Bureau. Mr. ROGGE said that the original will be available if needed.

Mr. ROGGE also furnished a letter dated May 26, 1950, from the Peace Information Center relating to the June 8th, meeting and a photostatic copy of this letter will be furnished to the Bureau.

Mr. ROGGE also furnished a letter dated June 7, 1950, at Paris, which was written to Mr. ROGGE advising him of the enclosure of a copy of the resolutions carried by the Bureau of The World Peace Committee at the London meeting. He also furnished the enclosure.

A review of the resolutions made at the London Meeting reflects that the first item was concerned with "Development of The Campaign for Signatures to The Stockholm Appeal." This resolution, in substance, calls for the continuation of

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Letter to the Director:

the signature campaign right up to the time of the 2nd World Congress of Peace.

Item 2, concerns itself with preparations for the 2nd Congress. None of the foregoing material furnished by Mr. ROGGE concerning the London Conference indicated any affiliation of the Peace Information Center with the Bureau of The World Peace Committee.

One document furnished by Mr. ROGGE does indicate that the "launching of a world-wide subscription campaign" was decided upon at the London meeting. This document is a letter dated June 26, 1950, on the letterhead of the Committee of The World Peace Conference addressed to Monsieur J. D. BERNAL and stating, "as you know, the Bureau of The Committee of The World Congress of The Defenders of Peace, during its last meeting in London, decided upon the launching of a world-wide subscription campaign."

A photostatic copy of this letter is being prepared and will be furnished to the Bureau. The original will be made available by Mr. ROGGE if needed.

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Letter to the Director:

PIC RALLY, NEW YORK CITY, JUNE 8, 1950

As previously set forth, ROGGE received an invitation to be a speaker at this rally by letter dated May 26, 1950, and he said that he has no recollection of this rally having been planned or discussed at the London session of the Bureau of the World Peace Committee. He also said that moneys paid to him for speaking at this or any other rally were never shared with the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress and that he has no information indicating the transmission of funds between PIC and the World Peace Committee. ROGGE'S attention was directed to the fact that at the June 8th rally practically every speaker was a member of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress and he was asked whether this had been planned by the World Peace Committee in conjunction with the PIC. He advised that to the best of his knowledge, it was not.

FUNDS

ROGGE said that he did not have any material which would be indicative of the transmission of funds between the Peace Information Center and the World Peace Committee. He was advised that there was some indication that the Peace Information Center expected ROCKWELL KENT, ALBERT KAHN, JOHANNES STEEL and himself to share moneys collected by them at meetings abroad with the Peace Information Center. Mr. ROGGE said that he did not collect any moneys for his speeches abroad and furthermore he knew of no such arrangement. He advised that the only instance that he knew of in which any other organization shared money with the Peace Information Center was an occasion when the Progressive Party held a rally and shared a portion of the proceeds with the Peace Information Center. He could not recall the date of this rally.

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

ROGGE advised that at the Second World Peace Congress held in Warsaw, Poland, during November 1950, a new Permanent

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**Letter to the Director:**

Committee was elected and will now be known as the World Peace Council. He said that a new Executive Bureau was also formed and its membership is made up of a select group from the World Peace Council. He advised that he is no longer affiliated with the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace in any respect. He said that W. E. B. DU BOIS, Chairman of the Peace Information Center, was elected as a member of the World Peace Council at the Warsaw Congress. He also pointed out that Mrs. ELIZABETH NOOS, the first Executive Director of the Peace Information Center, sat on the presidium of the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw and was much in charge of proceedings as any individual at the Congress. He reiterated that he regarded Mrs. NOOS as "very active" in the World Peace Movement.

With respect to the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, ROOKE said that in his opinion this committee, now known as the World Peace Council, is an organization which has become a complete apologist for the Soviet Union. He said that invariably, sessions of the Committee resolve themselves into a denunciation of the United States and Yugoslavia. He said that the Second World Peace Congress held in Warsaw was no exception and that most of the speeches (over one hundred) were patterned on the same theme, "Denunciation of America--hatred of the United States, and attainment of world revolution by force."

**ROOKE'S ATTITUDE ON A REGISTRATION ACT CASE**

Mr. ROOKE said that while he has never particularly favored the Registration Act, he believes that in this instance the Peace Information Center is an organization which probably should be registered and that if he were associated with it and were asked to register, he would do so. He said that while he did not have conclusive evidence which would bring the Peace Information Center within the Registration Act, he

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**Letter to the Director:**

nevertheless realized that the entire activity of the Peace Information Center has been concerned with just one thing; namely, the Stockholm Appeal issued by the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress with headquarters in Paris, France.

ORGANIZATION LETTERS OF PIC FURNISHED BY ROGGE

Mr. ROGGE furnished Organization Letters No. 8 and No. 11 of the Peace Information Center, dated August 31, 1950 and October 12, 1950, respectively. He said that it is possible he has more of this material in his possession and that he will attempt to locate it. Both of these letters contain considerable information regarding the activities of the Peace Information Center in the petition campaign on the Stockholm Appeal. The Organization Letter No. 11 also contains information concerning the Second World Peace Congress.

Photostatic copies of these letters are being prepared and will be furnished to the Bureau. Mr. ROGGE advised that the originals will be available if needed.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RE "IN DEFENSE OF PEACE"

Mr. ROGGE furnished a letter dated September 21, 1950 on the letterhead of the Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace, wherein contributions to the Committee are solicited and among other things the statement is made, "Anonymous contribution will of course be welcome. However, if possible we would greatly appreciate having a statement from contributors giving their reasons for support. These statements would be published in our Review, 'In Defense of Peace.'"

A photostatic copy of this letter is being prepared and will be furnished to the Bureau. Mr. ROGGE advised that the original will be available if needed.

NY 100-96640

**Letter to the Director:**

In conclusion, Mr. ROOGE stated that he intends to look through material at his office as soon as he returns from South Carolina, where he is about to try a case, and that he anticipates finding additional information which might be of value in connection with this investigation. He said that as soon as he has found this material he will communicate with this office.

**Rogge Urges 'Peace Party'**  
 Special to The New York Times  
**BOSTON, Dec. 31**—The development of a strong Progressive party, divested of Communist leanings or affiliations, was urged today by O. John Rogge, former Assistant Attorney General and a delegate to the recent second World Peace Congress in Warsaw. Speaking at a service of the Community Church of Boston, Mr. Rogge also called for a strong peace party in this country.

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<i>Callen, 7-16</i>

*Times*  
 JAN 1 1951

Director, FBI

1/22/51

SAC, Philadelphia

D. JOHN ROGGE  
SECURITY MATTER - C

On 1/16/51, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] b7D, 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] b7D 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  
100-0

cc: PH File 66-2021, sub A [REDACTED] b7D  
New York

100-95459-101

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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JAN 25 1951	
Cullen	
S-7	



# MY NEW PLAN FOR PEACE

By O. John Rogge

*Former Assistant U. S. Attorney General*

THE SPEECHES of former President Herbert Hoover and Senator Robert A. Taft remind us again that there are many points upon which the right and the left agree. With many of the assertions that Hoover and Taft made, Stalin and Vishinsky are in accord.

What is true of the left and the right is even more true of the extreme left and right. Such agreements between the extremes are not accidents: They arise from basic similarities in their approaches to human problems.

One of these similarities in approach is their common hostility to human freedom, and common objection to the live-and-let-live attitude of the great middle group of moderates toward the world. The basic similarity between the extremes in this respect emphasizes the need for concerted action by the moderates.

The extreme left is well organized. So is the extreme right. The moderates, that large middle group whose members are willing to listen to different points of view and then come to a conclusion, are not. This is not a new fact. The moderates have never been well organized. One of today's problems is how to accomplish their organization.

I should like to see the formation in this country of two effective organizations of moderates: a political party which will oppose reaction; and another group which will look for ways and means by which the West and the East can live in peace. Both groups, in order to be successful in the United States, must have two characteristics. To be-

gin with, they must declare their independence, just as Yugoslavia has done, of the idea that all progress is to be identified with the policies of the Soviet Union. In the second place, in order to carry out such a declaration of independence, both groups must see to it that there are no Communists in their leadership.

## MODERATE POLICIES

Those who advocate Communism in a capitalist country, as well as those who advocate capitalism in a Communist country, may be individuals in rebellion against society. Such persons should not be selected for positions of leadership in progressive organizations if such organizations are to be effective.

Moreover, Communists who take the Cominform position will be unable, because of their adherence to dogma and their orientation toward the policies of the Soviet Union, to carry out the policies of moderates such as Henry Wallace and I and others like us. They should, therefore, not be asked to do so.

The two organizations I have suggested should, if possible, follow a course somewhere between that of Americans for Democratic Action and the American Veterans Committee on the one hand, and the Progressive party on the other. I had the feeling that the ADA and the AVC, by making so much of their anti-Communism, lost sight of the rest of their program. On the other hand, the Progressive party, by allowing a small organized min-

FEB 1 1951

100-95459-102

to have a voice in its councils, had too difficult a task in trying to maintain its independence. Some time ago, I decided to have discussions with such people as Francis Biddle, former U. S. Attorney General and now National Chairman of ADA; Harold Ickes, former Secretary of the Interior; and others, to see whether we could agree on a common statement of political action. I especially wanted to have a talk with Francis Biddle. It has not taken place; maybe it will now. I intended to say to Francis Biddle that he, and others like him, should be more specific in their objections to

businessmen as well as labor leaders, doctors, lawyers, clergymen, scientists, scholars, and members of professional, scientific, academic, church, peace and various other groups and organizations.

I also have a suggested name for my proposed non-Communist peace organization. It is **INDEPENDENT AMERICANS FOR PEACE**.

Once there is an effective peace group in the United States, I should be happy to have a delegation of tough-minded Americans, representing such a peace organization, sit down with people from other countries, includ-



**JOHN ROGGE (left) CONFERRING WITH MARSHAL TITO (right): CAN THERE REALLY BE A MIDDLE GROUND?**

munism. They should make it plain that what they fear against is not Communism so much as Russian expansionism. Capitalism and Communism may be able to live together at peace in the world; Yugoslavia is proof of this. The question is whether capitalism will be able to live at peace with Russian nationalism. Francis Biddle and others like him should also make clear that they are in favor of a broad program of needed changes in human societies—to be accomplished by peaceful ways.

On my part, I and others like me must make it plain that we are equally opposed to Russian expansionism and that we are independent of American Communists. We should then determine how far apart we are.

#### **WHITE ALL PEACE ACTIVITY**

In proposing a peace group for the United States, it is not my intention to suggest simply an additional one to the many already in existence. There are some hundred

ing a delegation of Communists from the Soviet Union. We should then see what such a peace meeting would produce.

#### **ALL BRIDGES NEEDED**

It would be well to have as many bridges as possible between different countries and especially between Eastern and Western countries. I should like to see people from different countries get better acquainted with each other and exchange ideas. Especially should I like to see this take place between the people from the countries involved in today's power struggle—between Russians and Americans, and between Chinese and Americans. I should like to see these countries permit and encourage the exchange of students and teachers, the exchange of books and magazines, the free exchange of knowledge and the free gathering of news—in short, the free interchange of people, ideas and news.

I should like to have the peace organization which I

# MR. ROGGE OFFER? AN

The reader will note, most important of all, that Mr. Rogge defines the fundamental antagonism of our time as one between capitalism and Communism, and not between democracy and totalitarianism. Does this indicate that Mr. Rogge is not yet clear about the meaning of democracy? Of course we are opposed to Russian expansionism—but we are equally opposed to the total terror inherent in Soviet totalitarianism and which is ultimately the chief cause of its expansionism.

Nor are we satisfied with Mr. Rogge's references to Yugoslavia, which is no more a democracy than are Spain or the Soviet satellites. It is necessary to help Tito, despite his dictatorial rule, to withstand the assault of Stalin, just as we supported Greece's Metaxas against Fascist Italy and even Stalin when Hitler invaded the U.S.S.R. But the calamitous confusion which led many to believe, because we aided the momentarily lesser evil of Stalin against the greater evil of Hitler, that the Soviet Union was a new kind of democracy must not be repeated in regard to Tito. We are not anxious to see reproduced, in the future, the moral confusion which was at the root of the political disasters which have followed World War II.

## EXCHANGE OF IDEAS

Mr. Rogge is for free cultural exchange between democratic America and the Soviet bloc. Excellent! But he should direct his proposal to Peking and Moscow. Communist books and periodicals circulate here freely, but the nature of Communism is such that it cannot permit the free circulation of non-Communist ideas among its subjects. This is true for Yugoslavia, too. The U. S.

Government could easily permit teachers, outside or even within idiotic McCarran Act, to study and travel. Would Yugoslavia do the same? We would give Dr. Ales Bebler, or some other scholar, a post for a year at an American university, or Hook, or someone like him, a post at the University of Belgrade.

We heartily endorse the idea of cultural exchange for Peace—and Freedom. Cultural exchange is already here, in the form of the Committee for Cultural Freedom and the American labor movement, Americans for Peace, and tough-minded citizens who are, prepared to sit down with their opponents in other countries, including the Soviet Union, who knows the facts of political life in Communist countries and who is willing to participate in a meeting with us? We are posing that Communists, who would not sit down with their regimes and not meet with independent-minded people, head of the U. S. Government? We are united front from below!

In conclusion, we recommend that Mr. Rogge is still an admirer of Henry Wallace of the latter's more recent utterances. Mr. Wallace sees no distinction between Stalinism, regards the present death issue of democracy or totalitarianism as qualifiedly gone on record in defeat. We hope that Mr. Rogge will reach his conclusions.



NEW YORK  
1951

HENRY WALLACE & FRIENDS: "HOW MANY OF THOSE THEY LED INTO THE POLITICAL WILDERNESS"

New York, N. Y.  
March 2, 1951

SAC  
ASAC 1  
ASAC 2  
SEC. 1  
SEC. 2  
SEC. 3  
SEC. 4  
SEC. 5  
SEC. 6  
SEC. 7  
SEC. 8  
SEC. 9  
SEC. 11  
SEC. 12  
NIGHT SUPERVISOR  
PROPERTY CLERK  
TRAINING UNIT

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SAC:

RE: O'JOHN ROGGE ✓  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

b7D

b7D [redacted] told him that the Department thought that ROGGE was attempting to get back on the right bandwagon and that as a matter of fact the Department was thinking about using him in the ROSENBERG case in New York. He did not elaborate on how ROGGE was to be used.

b7D [redacted] mentioned the above because of the reference to the ROSENBERG case. He asked the writer to comment in ROGGE's present status. I told him that I was not able to make any comment because I did not know anything about ROGGE'S present position. [redacted] stated in conclusion, stated that he had already decided to have nothing to do with ROGGE,

b7D

SA JOHN J. MCKENNA

*We know about this ROR*

100-95459-103

FBI - NEW YORK
MAR - 2 1951

New York, N. Y.  
March 2, 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SAC:

RE: O'JOHN ROGGE  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

[REDACTED]  
b7D

b7D

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b7D

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b7D

SA JOHN J. McKENNA

100-95459-103  
FBI - NEW YORK  
MAR-2 1951

# COURT SAYS ROGGE NEGLECTED CLIENT

Appeals Bench Refers Charges  
Against Christoffel's Counsel  
to Bar Grievance Committee

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—O. John Rogge, one-time head of the Justice Department's criminal division, was charged today with unreasonable neglect in looking out for the interests of a client under terminal sentence.

The United States Court of Appeals, which made the charge, cited Mr. Rogge for disciplinary action by the grievance committee of the bar here. The committee handles disbarment and lesser matters.

The client alleged to have been neglected is Harold Christoffel, who is under a sentence of two to six years for falsely swearing before the House Education and Labor Committee that he was never a Communist. Christoffel, former head of a C. I. O.-United Auto Workers local in Milwaukee, was sentenced in March, 1950.

The court held that Mr. Rogge was "unreasonably neglectful" in failing to file certain motions in time to secure that Christoffel's appeal from his conviction would be considered. Mr. Rogge, from his home at Stamford, Conn., said he did "everything that a lawyer could do," and added that the court's "decision is not only wrong; its action also is wrong." He said he stood ready to "defend myself before the grievance committee."

Chief Judge Harold M. Stephens, in a 400-word opinion for the three-judge appellate court, ruled that Christoffel would nevertheless have full rights of appeal.

"To dismiss the appeal and thereby to subject (Christoffel) to imprisonment without consideration of the substantial questions in the case would be a miscarriage of justice which should not be permitted to occur," the court declared.

Mr. Rogge, now a practicing attorney in New York, was in the Department of Justice from 1939 to 1946. In that time, he gained notice for prosecutions of the Huey Long political machine in Louisiana. He also prosecuted a mass coalition trial here.

Attorney General Tom Clark, now on the Supreme Court, eventually dismissed Mr. Rogge for "violating regulations" by making a number of speeches fighting those so-called "American fascists."

In 1949, Mr. Rogge became active in the Progressive party and helped toward its nomination of Henry A. Wallace for the Presidency in that year. They agreed in a time that it was possible to work with Communists toward the objective of peace, but both later pronounced themselves disillusioned about the peaceful intentions of the Communist world movement.

Mr. Rogge had presented to the Court of Appeals a long list of excuses for not filing the required word of appeal for Christoffel in proper time or, alternatively, asking for "an extension of time for cause shown."

Among other things, he said that he had been in Europe much of the time before the appeal deadline last May 29; also, he turned the filing job over to a law partner, but the latter's attention was diverted by premature birth of his first child, and by the "press of professional obligations."

The court declared the excuses insufficient.

100-95459-104

MAY 12 1951



# U. S. Court Cites O. John Rogge As Neglecting Christoffel Case

## It Turns Charges Over to Bar Committee Which Handles Disbarments

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP).—O. John Rogge, one-time head of the Justice Department's criminal division, was charged today with inexcusable neglect in looking out for the interests of a client under criminal sentence.

The United States Court of Appeals, which made the charge, cited Mr. Rogge for disciplinary action by the grievance committee of the bar here. The grievance committee handles disbarment and lesser cases.

The client allegedly neglected is Harold Christoffel. "He is under a two to six year sentence for falsely swearing before the House Labor Committee he was never a Communist. Mr. Christoffel, former head of a C. I. O.-United Auto Workers Local in Milwaukee, was sentenced in March, 1950.

The court held that Mr. Rogge was inexcusably neglectful in failing to file certain motions in time to assure that Mr. Christoffel's appeal from his conviction would be considered.

Replying to the charge, from his home at Stamford, Conn., Mr. Rogge said, "I did everything that a lawyer could do." He said the court's "decision is not only wrong; its action also is wrong." He said he stands ready to "defend myself before the grievance committee."

Chief Judge Stephens, in a 4,000 word opinion for the three-judge Appellate Court, ruled that Mr. Christoffel will nevertheless have full rights of appeal. "To dismiss the appeal and thereby to subject (Christoffel) to imprisonment without consideration of the substantial questions in the case would be a miscarriage of justice which should not be permitted to occur," the court declared.

For Mr. Rogge, now a practicing attorney in New York, the development meant another turn in a controversial career.

He was in the Department of Justice from 1939 to 1946. In that time, he gained notice for prosecutions of the Huey Long political machine in Louisiana. He also



O. John Rogge

prosecuted a mass sedition trial here.

Attorney General Tom Clark, now on the Supreme Court, eventually dismissed Mr. Rogge for "violating regulations" by making a number of speeches attacking those he called "American Fascists."

In 1948 he became active in the Progressive party and helped toward its nomination of Henry Wallace for the Presidency in 1948. Mr. Rogge and Mr. Wallace both contended for a time that it was possible to work with Communists toward the objective of peace, but both later pronounced themselves disillusioned about peaceful intentions of the Communist world movement.

Mr. Rogge had presented the Court of Appeals a long list of excuses for not filing the required record of appeal for Mr. Christoffel in proper time or, alternatively, asking for "an extension of time for cause shown."

Among other things, he said that he had been in Europe much of the time before the appeal deadline last May 20; also, he turned the filing job over to a law partner, but the latter's attention was diverted by premature birth of his first child, and by the "press of professional obligations."

The Appeals Court declared the excuses insufficient.

SAC  
ASAC  
SEC 1  
SEC 2  
SEC 3  
SEC 4  
SEC 5  
SEC 6

100-95759-105

E. I.  
14, 12 1951  
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all initials  
727 13 1951

Director, FBI

JUN 6 1951

LAC, New York

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD  
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF  
DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C  
RESTRICTION ACT  
(Bufiles 100-7321  
100-348689)

Rebulet 4/18/51.

Pursuant to instructions in referenced letter, Mr. J. JOHN FOGG was interviewed on 5/4 and 5/10/51 at his office at 401 Broadway, NYC, at which time he made available the following materials, photostats of which are being forwarded for the information of the Bureau and also:

1. Four page speech in French dealing with remarks of WILLIAM L. STANDARD at fourth Congress of Association of Democratic Jurists, Rome, Italy. (A translation by AD J. J. J. W. and of same is attached to latter enclosure).

2. Twenty-five page memo captioned "Materials on the participation of the Lawyers' Association of the Federal Peoples Republic of Yugoslavia in the International Association of Democratic Lawyers." The instant memo describes the participation and the ultimate ousting of the Lawyers' Association of the FRNY from the IADL.

3. Two page typewritten memo setting out news releases dated 4/14, 15 and 16/50 at Budapest, Hungary, dealing with meetings of the council of the IADL in Budapest where an appeal was made to lawyers of all countries to join the "Resolution of the Partisans of Peace in Stockholm" to the effect that the first

Enc. (5) (Bufile 100-348689)

cc: Washington Field Office (100-22224) (IADL) (Enc. 5)  
(100-1522) (NLG)

NY 100-10764 (NLG)

NY 100-95457 (C. JOHN FOGG)

DPA:LM

100-98260 (IADL)

100-95459-106



Letter to Director, FBI  
NY 100-98260

government to use atomic armaments be proclaimed a war criminal. The news releases also reflected complaints lodged by the Yugoslav Section of the IADL against its expulsion from the IADL, and decided that a proposal for the ratification of the expulsion of the Yugoslav Section should be made at the next Congress of the IADL.

4. Two page typewritten memo concerning "New York Post" article dated 4/21/50 pertaining to article by MURRAY M. WICK captioned "Representative of Lawyers Guild Votes for Expulsion of Anti-Red Titoist Lawyers," quoted ROBERT WILLIAMSON of the NLG as stating that he had voted for the expulsion of the Yugoslav jurists in his own name and not in the name of the NLG.

Originals of items 1 through 4, Mr. D. JUNE ROGGE advised, have been received by him from a group of Yugoslav lawyers during ROGGE's visit to Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in the latter part of April 1950.

5. Seventeen page pamphlet entitled "International Law and Atomic Weapons" by E. H. PRITT, President of the IADL. Mr. ROGGE advised that he obtained the latter pamphlet at a meeting of the Executive Board of the NLG in Detroit during January 1951, at which time ROBERT WILLIAMSON had failed in his efforts to secure authority from the NLG to distribute the pamphlet to the NLG membership.

Mr. ROGGE in referring to his earlier conference with representatives of the Foreign Agents Registration Section of the Department of Justice, said that he had advised those representatives that he wished to assist in every way possible in determining whether NLG's relationship with the IADL fell into a category covered by the Foreign Agents Registration Act. If such relationship was determined to exist, then Mr. ROGGE said he had indicated to Department officials that he would have no objection to registering as an agent on behalf of the NLG to the IADL.

However, he said that he had intended at the time of his interview with officials of the Department to make it

Letter to Director, FBI  
NY 100-93260

clear to them that from his own knowledge of the Registration Act, he was fully convinced that a relationship coming within the scope of the Act did not exist between the NLG and IADL and he, therefore, would with a very sincere conviction oppose such a designation by the Department.

Mr. ROGGE further stated that he had no knowledge of any current activities of the IADL in the US, and knew of no instances where NLG had taken any actions at the request of or by order of the IADL. He also said he had no knowledge of any instances where funds, information, or publicity had been exchanged by the two groups and he, therefore, felt any relationship between the NLG and the IADL was of a most limited nature not involving any authority or influence in the actions of the other.

He added that he, in his capacity as vice president of the NLG, had never received any communication from the IADL, had no knowledge of receipt of such material by other NLG officers or members, and did not have access to material relating to IADL other than the items being forwarded as enclosures with instant letter.

Mr. ROGGE also cited the action of the National Convention of the NLG taken in May 1950 at NYC directing the NLG representative to move for the reinstatement of the Yugoslav lawyers at the next IADL Congress as indicating the independent relationship of the NLG with the IADL.

Mr. ROGGE said he has always felt the need for a truly liberal bar association in this country and has always hoped to be able to attain that end through the NLG. He said his hopes to make progress in that direction had been hurt to some extent through the activity over a period of years of a small group in the NLG including ROBERT SILBERSTEIN and MARTIN POPPER, National Executive Secretary and National Vice President respectively of the NLG. The actions of the latter group, including SILBERSTEIN and POPPER, according to ROGGE, had been in the large part responsible for the September 1950 report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities of the 81st Congress, in which the NLG was described as the "legal bulwark of the Communist Party."

Letter to Director, FBI  
NY 100-93260

Mr. ROGGE said he believed the latter report was unfair to the Guild and had damaged it tremendously. The aftermath of resignations and lax dues payments brought about by the HCUA report, was believed by ROGGE to have brought to a head the struggle for control of the NLU, which he said he believed would be finally determined at the next election of officers of the NLU.

Mr. ROGGE said he had full confidence in such men as Professor THOMAS I. ARNOLD, Professor DAVID LARSEN on the national level; and PAUL O'DWYER, MORRIS WAINGER, among others on the local level. He described all the latter individuals as being greatly disturbed with the extensive publicity of the actions by a small group within the Guild.

Much of the NLU's troubles were believed by Mr. ROGGE to have arisen out of the office of the NLU National Executive Secretary in Washington, D. C., where ROBERT SILVERSTEIN, as the only full-time paid officer of the NLU, had undoubtedly at times committed the Guild to actions or opinions in undue haste and without proper authorization from Guild officials. Among such actions ROGGE cited SILVERSTEIN's permitting the use of the Guild's office in Washington in 1950 by the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill. In this instance, according to ROGGE, not only was the NLU unjustly associated with the actions of the latter committee, but it was also held liable for telephone bills in excess of \$1,000.00 which had been incurred by the committee.

ROGGE indicated that SILVERSTEIN had not been paid by the NLU since June 1950. He said some consideration was being given to moving the national office of the NLU to NYC, and in either event SILVERSTEIN was not expected to continue as national executive secretary of the Guild very much longer, though his successor had not yet been chosen.

While Mr. ROGGE, as previously set out, indicated he had no knowledge of IRL and NLU relationship, and had no knowledge of any contracts or pledges existing between the two, he suggested that THOMAS ARNOLD, PAUL O'DWYER, MORRIS WAINGER, or National Treasurer M. THOMAS S. ROGAN might have some knowledge of the specific nature and the extent of the relationship between the NLU and the IRL. He said he thought that a

Letter to Director FBI  
NY 100-99260

of the aforementioned individuals would be receptive to interview regarding the latter subject.

Available information concerning KOGAN and WAINBERG, both long-time members of the NLG, does not reflect their connection with subversive elements locally, and it is felt that an interview with them regarding their knowledge of the NLG relationship with the IADL might be productive in instant investigation.

Accordingly, Bureau authority to interview the latter individuals, namely NATHAN KOGAN and MORRIS WAINBERG, for their knowledge of relationship between the NLG and IADL is requested.

Mr. ROOSE displayed a cooperative attitude throughout the interviews and reiterated his interest in clarifying the status of the NLG in instant matter.

New York, New York

SEP 5 1951

MEMO:

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF  
UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND  
MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Confidential informant, ND-603, of known reliability, advised that on August 9, 1951, O. JOHN ROGGE told DAVE SCRIBNER that he had recently received a registered letter which contained a motion and an order to show cause in the HAROLD CHRISTOFF case as to why the \$10,000.00 bail bond of the Civil Rights Congress should not be cancelled.

ROGGE told SCRIBNER that the bond which requires CHRISTOFF to be present at court is returnable August 20. ROGGE advised that he is preparing copies of the letter for SCRIBNER. According to informant, ROGGE asked SCRIBNER what they could do if the court was harsh, to which SCRIBNER replied that "CHRIS would have to go, and unless he could get bail would have to stay in jail." Informant stated that SCRIBNER stated that he does not doubt, but that the court will consider the bailee irresponsible. According to informant, SCRIBNER said that he will be unable to be in Washington on August 20, because he must be in Cleveland for a trial at that time. ROGGE replied that he will try to make arrangements for a substitute bail. Informant continued that SCRIBNER told ROGGE that he would look around to see if there is some help he may be able to get for CHRISTOFF.

FRANK V. GARDNER, SA

cc: 100-195459 (O. John Rogge)  
100-95907 (Dave Scribner)  
100-90675 (Civil Rights Congress)

FVG:AOB  
100-13644

100-95459-107

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FBI - NEW YORK	

# Rogge To Offer a Clue Today In The Adamic Death Mystery

By MAGGIE BARTEL

(Staff Correspondent of The News)

Milford, N. J., Sept. 5.—As authorities today probed deeper into the mystery death of Louis Adamic, former assistant U. S. Attorney General O. John Rogge announced in New York that he would reveal the name of a person connected with a recent threat on the life of the left wing writer.

In San Francisco a Yugoslav newspaperman said Adamic told him only three months ago of four separate threats on his life. The newspaperman said he was a strong, convinced that Adamic was murdered.

The riddle was further complicated today when Hunterdon County Prosecutor Herbert T. Heisel Jr. conferred for an hour with two FBI agents. Heisel has listed the case tentatively as suicide. And only yesterday the FBI chief in New Jersey, R. J. McKee, formally dropped the inquiry.

Adamic, 35, Yugoslav-born writer



O. John Rogge  
Prosecutor Hunterdon.

of international renown, was found dead with a bullet in his brain in his burning farmhouse Tuesday. Since then there has been speculation that he may have been assassinated by Kremlin agents because his unfinished book, *Delenda Est*, the Russian version of *Marshall Plan*, Adamic's writing was received positively from the Coast, told police today that she was "satisfied with the findings of authorities" that the author killed himself.

Mrs. Adamic and her brother, Dr. Harold Randers of the Bronx, said Adamic had been "highly nervous" recently. They said he had expressed worries over how to end his book and that he was extremely upset over the state of world affairs.

In New York, Rogge said he had been retained by Adamic's brother, Frank Adamic of Louisiana, Yugoslavia, to "inquire into the mysterious circumstances of his death."

He said he would confer with New Jersey police tomorrow—that he would give them the name of "one individual" involved in a recent threat against Adamic.

SAC  
ASAC 1  
ASAC 2  
SEC. 1  
SEC. 2  
SEC. 3  
SEC. 4  
SEC. 5  
SEC. 6  
SEC. 7  
SEC. 8  
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SEC. 10  
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SEC. 12

PROPERTY CLERK  
TRAINING UNIT

100-95459-108

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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SEP 6 1951	
FBI - NEW YORK	

SEP 7 1951

FBI - NEW YORK



New York, New York  
January 18, 1952

MEMO

Re: AUBREY GROSSMAN  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On 5/16/51 Confidential Informant NY-591-S advised SA JOHN L. MYERS that ALAN LORESON (phonetic) contacted AUBREY GROSSMAN from the Hotel Essex, Boston, concerning an article carried in the "Pittsburgh Courier" under a Detroit dateline indicating that JOSEPHINE BAKER had stated that the Communist controlled CRC had swindled the McGee fund and they were unable to pay the McGee funeral expenses. LORESON said that he wanted to tell PATTERSON and GROSSMAN that JOSEPHINE BAKER had not made the statements attributed to her in the "Courier."

Shortly thereafter CARL HAWKINS called WILLIAM PATTERSON's attention to the "Pittsburgh Courier" article concerning BAKER and the CRC.

Later on the same date the informant advised that CHARLES DOYLE arranged to see IZZY BEGUN at CRC while O. JOHN ROGGE contacted PATTERSON and told him that he had some good legal points which he wished to discuss concerning the Christoffel appeal. The informant also advised that HENRY WINSTON, as well as JOHN WILLIAMSON and MORRIS DWECK, was in touch with the CRC concerning the "Pittsburgh Courier" article setting out statements attributed to JOSEPHINE BAKER concerning the CRC.

DONALD P. ADAMS, SA

cc: 100-84275 (WILLIAM L. PATTERSON)  
100- (O. JOHN ROGGE)

DPA:MEA  
100-95345

100-95459-109

New York, New York  
January 22, 1952

MEMORANDUM:

Re: CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On May 22, 1951, Confidential Informant NY-591-S advised SA JOHN L. MYERS that O. JOHN ROGGE made an appointment to meet PATTERSON in the latter's office on the following day, at which time they were to discuss the Christoffel Case. ROGGE was to bring Mr. GORDON along with him.

Very shortly thereafter WILLIAM PATTERSON called JOHN HOWARD LAWSON, 11 Cranberry Street, Brooklyn, telephone UL 5-8418. LAWSON indicated that he was too busy and could not handle an assignment, not further explained, which PATTERSON had hoped LAWSON would handle.

Later on the same date the informant advised that RUSSELL MEEK discussed with PATTERSON a telegram which was sent to the residence of CURT HAROLD, 304 St. Nicholas Avenue, supposedly for PATTERSON. MEEK indicated that he was very irritated about someone who was shirking his duties and hoped to see PATTERSON the following Saturday at the ARTIE HACKER party if PATTERSON could get there.

DONALD P. ADAMS, SA

cc: 100-84275 (WILLIAM L. PATTERSON)  
100- (O. JOHN ROGGE)  
100- (JOHN HOWARD LAWSON)  
100- (CURT HAROLD)  
100-92739 (RUSSELL MEEK)

DPA:MEA  
100-80675

100-95459-110  
100-92739-110



## ROGGE FILES A LIEN ON RED BAIL FUNDS

**Seeks Fee From Impounded  
Money—Acts to Bare Civil  
Rights Congress Records**

To collect his fee for defending a former left-wing labor leader, O. John Rogge has filed a lawyer's lien for \$15,000 of Civil Rights Congress funds now being held by the Federal Government and the state.

In Federal Court yesterday Mr. Rogge filed a notice to take depositions on Feb. 25 from William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, and three trustees of the Civil Rights Congress Bail Fund, Abner Green, W. A. Hinton and Dashiell Hammett.

Mr. Rogge also will try to do what the Government failed to do—force the trustees to bring in their records, books, membership list and list of contributors to the bail fund. The three trustees served six-month contempt of court sentences for failing to produce this information.

### Refused to Produce Files

When four of the eleven convicted Communist leaders failed to surrender last July to begin their conspiracy sentences, Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan forfeited \$80,000 bail furnished by the bail fund. He then brought the trustees into court to ascertain whether any of the contributors knew where the fugitive Communist leaders were. The trustees were directed to produce their records before a grand jury. When they refused, they were sentenced to jail.

Thereupon, all bonds posted by the organization were rescinded. This action was upheld by the United States Supreme Court.

The history of Mr. Rogge's present action began on March 1, 1947, when Harold R. Christoffel, 40-year-old former president of the C. I. O.-United Automobile Workers local at the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company plant in Milwaukee, denied before the House Committee on Education and Labor that he had ever been a member of the Communist party.

Shortly thereafter he was indicted in Washington for perjury and his international union posted

a \$5,000 cash bond. Christoffel went on trial in February, 1948, with Mr. Rogge as defense counsel. The labor leader was convicted, although Mr. Rogge contended he should not have been indicted on his testimony because a legal quorum of the committee was not present for the testimony. After Christoffel's conviction the international withdrew the bond, and the Civil Rights Congress Bail Fund posted a like amount.

### Appeal Decision Pending

Mr. Rogge took the case to the Supreme Court, where it was returned to the lower tribunal on the question of the quorum. In February, 1950, at a second trial Christoffel again was convicted. His bail was revoked, but on motion for appeal new bail of \$10,000 was fixed. The bail fund also supplied this amount. The appeal was argued last October and the Court's decision is still pending.

On Nov. 29, 1951, the New York State Banking Department asked Mr. Rogge to turn over to it the original \$5,000 bail supplied by the bail fund. He did so. The following day he received a letter from Christoffel saying he wished to dispense with Mr. Rogge's services.

Mr. Rogge said he had been advised by Christoffel and the Civil Rights Congress that he would receive a reasonable fee, but as yet had received nothing. Mr. Rogge contends there is no distinction between the Civil Rights Congress and its bail fund. He said that the bail fund is under the control and domination of the congress.

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SEC 8  
SEC 9  
SEC 10  
SEC 11  
SEC 12  
NIGHT DEPARTMENT  
PROPERTY CLERK  
TRAINING UNIT

CCP

100-95459-111

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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FEB 19 1952	
FBI - NEW YORK	

**Rogge Moves to Collect Fee  
Of \$15,000 for Red Defense**

Lawyer O. John Rogge, today was trying to collect a \$15,000 fee for his unsuccessful defense of an ex-labor leader convicted of lying to a House committee when he said he had never been a member of the Communist Party.

Rogge will try to do what the government failed to do—force the trustees of the Civil Rights Congress to produce their records, books, membership and contributor lists to the bail fund. In Federal Court yesterday Rogge filed a notice to take their deposition on Feb. 25. The three trustees served contempt of court sentences.

100-95459-12

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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FEB 18 1952	
FBI-NEW YORK	

*L. Schenck*

NY. POST  
FEB 16 1952

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (100-95459) NO REC.

DATE: August 19, 1952

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK

CONFIDENTIALSUBJECT: O. JOHN ROGGE  
SECURITY MATTER - C

CSNY 48, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office information concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from the building located at 23 West 26 Street, New York City. This building is occupied by the Civil Rights Congress, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, all of which have been declared by the Attorney General of the United States to fall within the purview of Executive Order 9835. In addition, other Communist Party front groups and individual Communist Party members or sympathizers occupy offices at this address.

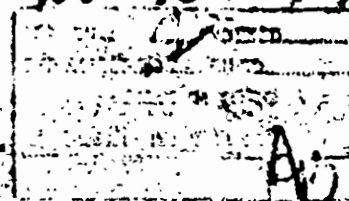
Strict care must be exercised so that the existence of this important source of evidence will not become known to any outside agency. It is also to be noted that because of the nature of this source of information it will be impossible to recontact the source regarding information furnished.

Date information received June 23, 1952Identity of employee who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit SA J. E. GIBLER AND SE S. W. JENNINGS

The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

- (X) Placed in NY file Attached Serial                       
Exhibit#
- ( ) Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate.

Description of exhibit:



January 27, 1950

Dear John:

Knowing how completely absorbed and emerged you are in your cases, particularly the Christoffel case, I think it was really splendid of you to address our meeting last night. I hope you heard the very wonderful applause you got as you were introduced, and I think that expresses the appreciation which progressive people feel for the dauntless stand which you are taking today in the field of civil liberties.

It was most important to have your analysis of present day Germany and the role the United States is playing in rebuilding nazism. Your remarks about the Committee and myself, although a slight overstatement, were appreciated by all of the Board members who were present. I think it was an excellent meeting, and I am sure one of the reasons that we had so good an attendance was due to the fact that you were announced as one of the speakers.

My best to Wanda and yourself.

Sincerely yours,

ekb:fs

Edward E. Barsky, M.D.

Mr. O. John Rogge  
400 East 52nd St.  
New York City

January 19, 1950

Mr. O. John Rogge  
400 East 52nd St.  
New York, N. Y.

Dear John:

I am, of course, mighty pleased that you accepted my invitation to speak at ROLL CALL FOR PEACE, to be held at Manhattan Center, 34th Street and 8th Avenue, on Thursday evening, January 26th.

I am writing you now to give you the details of the meeting which we fully expect will be as dramatic and exciting as all our meetings have been in the past. The question of the State Department's new readiness to recognize Franco, raised in the papers during the past ten days, gives added point to the meeting.

The meeting is to be built around a script so as to center the impact of each of the speakers. I shall therefore ask your cooperation in limiting your speech to ten minutes. We have scheduled the meeting to end at 10:55 P.M.

We would like to suggest that your remarks, apart from any general ones you care to make, deal particularly with the question of renazification of Germany, relating them to your post-war investigation in Nazi Germany in connection with the sedition trial.

It would be extremely helpful if the text of your speech could be sent to this office by next Wednesday morning so that we could mimeograph it for press purposes.

I would appreciate your arranging to arrive at the hall no later than 8:15 P.M. I look forward to seeing you at the meeting.

Sincerely,

Edward K. Barsky, M.D.  
National Chairman

January 4, 1950

Mr. O. John Rogge  
400 East 52nd St.  
New York, New York

Dear John:

This is just a note to confirm the fact that you are speaking for us on Thursday night, January 26th, at Manhattan Center. I am enclosing a statement of the meeting, and nearer the time of the meeting we will of course be in touch with you about it.

Again, I would like to say what a superb presentation you made on the Fleischman-Bryan cases at the Supreme Court on December 15th. I was indeed more proud of you than I can say.

Sincerely yours,

Helen R. Bryan

hrb:fs  
enc.

ucpsa/19

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC

DATE: January 26, 1953

FROM : SA R. E. BEANE

SUBJECT: GEORGE MARSHALL  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CONFIDENTIAL

COXY 48, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office information concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from the building located at 23 West 26 Street, New York City. This building is occupied by the Civil Rights Congress, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, all of which have been declared by the Attorney General of the United States to fall within the purview of Executive Order 9835. In addition, other Communist Party front groups and individual Communist Party members or sympathizers occupy offices at this address.

Strict care must be exercised so that the existence of this important source of evidence will not become known to any outside agency. It is also to be noted that because of the nature of this source of information it will be impossible to recontact the source regarding information furnished.

Date information received November 17, 1952

Identity of employee who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit

SA R. E. BEANE AND SA D. A. CASSIDY

The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

(X) Placed in NY file 100-50847 Serial             
Exhibit #           

( ) Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate.

A copy of the general discussion that took place at the Civil Rights Congress Legal Staff Conference, held October 15, 1949, at the Hotel Description of exhibit: Capitol. Chairman of this conference was JOSEPH FAUBER.

100-50847

cc: 100-20675 (CRO) (PHOTO)  
100-73861 (AMC UNIT) (PHOTO)  
100- (AMERICAN UNION)  
100- (O. JOHN ROGGE)

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FBI - NEW YORK	



CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS  
NATIONAL STAFF CONFERENCE

October 15, 1949  
Hotel Capital

Conference opened at 11:45 by Chairman Joseph R. Barber.

Chairman Barber spoke of the ~~unprecedented~~ increase in the type of cases which require the Civil Rights Congress handles; that not enough lawyers have realized the gravity of the situation and have not responded as fully as they should. He stated that the meeting is called for the purpose of bringing to progressive lawyers a fuller realization of the stakes involved, of the dangers to traditional American rights and freedom that exist today.

Chairman Barber introduced George Marshall, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Civil Rights Congress.

Mr. Marshall outlined the work of the Civil Rights Congress; spoke of the increase in volume of cases; spoke of decision in Foley Square, that number of cases of political minority, academic freedom, right of defendants to be defended by lawyers, are going to increase.

Mr. Marshall described the formation of UNC; that it is a national organization, with chapters in 76 cities; cases are fought locally as well as nationally. He spoke of research that has to be done to make the work easier for counsel and chapters in all parts of the country; spoke of the need for lawyers to go into the South. Spoke of Peckham and the necessity for follow-up, many more lawyers are needed. Hope this meeting will help develop more help of that sort to civil rights movement.

Fight for civil rights entered new stage since yesterday because of holding of contempt of defense lawyers; ~~unprecedented~~ means lawyers themselves have much greater stake in civil rights fight in terms of defending themselves. Basis for wider cooperation with lawyers.

I think the meeting today is a great encouragement to whole Civil Rights Congress and hope we can work out close working relations.

Chairman Barber

Floor opened for general discussion.



6  
O. JOHN ROUGH

Fellow members of the Bar: I asked myself yesterday and this morning just what can you do that is more effective than words to make the American people realize that what we are getting is an American style of fascism. I wondered whether words are the effective weapon. I have been using them for over three years. You keep talking about this thing and people sit idly by. Does one talk worthily? Does one shout? If we shout to the American people that their house is burning down would it do any good?

This verdict here in opposition should have been expressed long ago; the opposition should have been formulated long ago. We are going on waiting until the house is just about burned down.

If this verdict is sustained no one who has a newer, unusual or unorthodox thought is going to be sure to express it. What are we going to do? Are we going to sit by until we are a nation enslaved? Do we have to follow the whole course of a Germany, or can we stop somewhere?

The thing that troubles me just as much as the verdict is what happened to the lawyers.

Can we now arouse members of the Bar and make them realize that hereafter in defense of civil liberties cases or someone to the left you are taking your own freedom in your hand? Now are you going to make members of the Bar realize that? I'd like to stay and hear what suggestions my brethren of the Bar have. Are the lawyers now going to rise here as they did on one occasion in California, or are we here going into court on these cases knowing we might end up in jail along with our clients?

Are we going to stop this thing somewhere along the line? Once in California the lawyers did rise on one occasion. It involved Benjamin Margolis, the judge had allowed a special assistant to the attorney general to ask a private lawyer whether his client was a Communist. This man turned to the judge and said, "Look judge, if I tell you that I will be violating confidential relationship and be subject to disbarment." The judge said "If you don't, you are going to jail." That was enough to make members of the Bar there realize that thereafter their relationships with clients were in jeopardy. And the Bar did rise up. 15 leading members of the Bar were in court. Others were there to support this fellow member of the Bar, and what was the result? As a result of the lawyers rising up both the judge and government backed down. They said then they got their information in another way, but what next they really did was back down.

I have tried cases, at least the Cristofani case, when there were moments I thought I was going to get the contempt sentence. Now it is going to be a certainty in every civil liberties case for anyone on the left that I represent and the judge is going to be in opposition to me, and what I am going to be doing is my best to represent my client as the canons of ethics call for, and that very fact is going to place me constantly in jeopardy or going to jail myself.

I am not wholly familiar with the record in Foley Square, but I have watched what has been going on. In my opinion, although every lawyer has his own way of trying a case, in my opinion what has happened at Foley Square was nothing more than a lawyer vigorously defending his client as under the canons of





and silent until we all lose our right to speak and we become a nation of slaves in this country, just as we had a nation of slaves in Nazi Germany. It's incredible to me that we keep going down that road.

And from time to time when I have made statements, I wondered whether they were overstatements, but events not only caught up with them, but swept beyond them.

I leave with my brethren of the Bar, who should be in the forefront of this... I ask questions and wish I could participate in your discussions - what can we do that is more effective, to the end that we get a united front against fascism, or are we going down the road until we are all a nation of slaves.

I wish I had a good answer for you. I don't.

first want to convey regrets to the trial lawyers that none of them is here. It was intended that at least two be present to speak to you, but they had to choose between that pleasure and obligation and the presentation of application for bail or for writ of habeas corpus involving bail in connection with the 11 clients.

It is somewhat difficult for me to speak about this case. There is too much to be said. A case that lasts nine months and every week of it which presented dramatization of injustices more than you get in any ordinary trial, if at all in courts for or three months. I thought you might be interested in some one or two things in connection with the trial and when I speak of these things and they appear to involve the attorneys I don't want you to get the idea that I don't think they don't also involve the defendants. The attack upon the attorneys is an incident in the attack on the defendants, which is an incident in the attack upon the American people, but it does serve to bring home to the attorneys the very things about which John Edgar was speaking.

There hasn't been a day in the trial of this case in which in our opinion the judge has been guilty of gross misconduct. And that's a legal term I am using.

You probably know that there is a code, unwritten, if not written, with respect to conduct of a judge on the bench, and attorneys must have in mind the conduct of the judge, and it is not entirely uncommon for cases to be reversed on charges of gross misconduct on the part of the judge.

This is a guile kind of misconduct. It was misconduct with a purpose. I don't know whether you know early in the case the judge laid down a rule that counsel for the defense, and as an after-thought added the district attorney, would not be permitted, in objecting, to do more than say "I object". But our law requires that counsel have grounds for objection. How did this start? The other day I took a quick glance at the transcript. The government's first witness was on the stand, Louis Budenz, now Professor Budenz. He testified that the first clause in the Constitution of the Communist Party adopted in 1947 was the clause which was the key to the force and violence which the defendants were alleged to be advocating or teaching. That clause in substance says the Communist Party basins itself upon the principles of scientific socialism, Marxism-Leninism. He was asked the question "what did that clause mean to you and those with whom you were associated in the Communist Party". He was first asked that question by the district attorney. It was objected to and the record ought to be serious. He was asked to give his opinion of the understanding of the defendants. There was a long colloquy there. All the attorneys for the defendants, and these attorneys represent different defendants, objected to the question and gave grounds. The judge thought the question was not properly formulated and he formulated the question in exactly the manner I just gave it to you. He said in effect it means the overthrow of the government of the United States by force and violence - that is what scientific socialism means. He went on and gave his understanding of what the defendants meant understood by language which they subscribed to in the Constitution of the Party.



In the course of cross-examination, it was brought out that Budenz, while editor of the Daily Worker and member of the Communist Party, had written a series of articles in the Daily Worker on the subject of socialism. That was what he had identified with force and violence. The articles were produced in court in cross-examination and there was an effort made to put them in evidence. Here was the series of articles written on socialism, which to Budenz meant force and violence. There was nothing in these articles that even hinted at force and violence. Quite the contrary. There was a negation. An effort was made to introduce them. At that time we all felt we got that guy [---] we could nail that liar there. But the offer of evidence was refused and rejected and the jury never got to know what Budenz said when he was a member of the Communist Party with respect to socialism.

There was vigorous arguing there. The various counsel got up and contributed to the discussion. It was at that time the judge said "I can see you are trying to delay the case. Hereafter from this point on nobody is going to be permitted to object to do more than say 'I object' unless he gets special permission of the court", and that has been the rule throughout this trial.

There have been occasions where counsel objected and said "I object on the grounds that" and so forth. You do it automatically. On those occasions he would completely ignore the argument and when finished would say "Do I have to remind counsel that I ruled they must not state their ground?"

Some of the lawyers said, with half-apologetically, "I have been practicing law for 25 or 22 years. It's hard to get out of the habit. I have always assumed you are obliged to do it." They never got any answers except the answer "I have so ruled."

That served a purpose. It destroyed the right of advocacy of the attorney. It made the attorney, had he submitted, a party to the perpetration of injustice. It made him, had he been servile, an innocent pall bearer to the destruction of the defendants in court.

I heard someone say, after reading the account of in the New York Times, "What are the lawyers doing all the arguing for? What they ought to have said is 'why don't other lawyers do some arguing too?'"

It's pretty hard for a lawyer to sit there and watch the complete destruction of the right of clients. There were five lawyers - the one with the least experience was George Gipekott, 15 years. Never in the history of any of these lawyers, or mine, have I seen what I saw in Foley Square, and I have seen a lot of things. You do when you work in civil rights cases. I witnessed an atmosphere of oppression in many situations. I have been surrounded by vigilantes with guns. I have been surrounded by groups with knives. I have been on the list of the Black Legion for destruction, with trigger man taking an aim apartment in my house for the purpose of bumping me off. I have some knowledge of what it feels like to be in an atmosphere of helplessness at the moment and in great danger. Well, I had that feeling in court. A certain feeling of helplessness because I was aware of what was going on. I, of course, could not get on my feet but had that feeling of helplessness ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ in this vigor with which the attorneys for the defense fought for their clients. It was a lynch atmosphere. Every man on trial in that case was convicted before the trial started. Every instrument of government was aimed at making that

conviction a reality. It's pretty hard to convict a right on that basis.

If any lawyer says "Why did Louis McCabe say this", or "Why did Harry Bacher say this", without any knowledge of what preceded strictly, it, both at the moment and for a period prior thereto, ought to know better.

We had a number of illustrations - there are literally hundreds of them, and there may be thousands. Some of them stood out so graphically that you wonder how could this happen - for example, the charges made with respect to juror Jamney. One of the questions asked the prospective jurors was regarding prejudice. He said he had no prejudice and was seated as a juror.

We learned that a few weeks before he went on the jury he talked down in Georgia and he told what he thought of Communists and Communism. He said it's a battle to death against Communists and then we had affidavits of persons who had talked it to him for several weeks while on the jury under admonition of the judge not to talk to anyone about the case. The affidavits showed the conversations were also death to the Communists. What would that entail in an average case? Do you suppose you wouldn't get a mistrial? There was no counter-showing filed by the district attorney.

We subpoenaed the reporter from the Macon, Georgia newspaper who wrote the story of that interview with Jamney. He was in court, not by choice, but he was there. We offered him as witness, in addition to the newspaper stories.

Did the district attorney make counter-showing? No. Did the judge indicate what the issues were and how he thought they ought to be disposed of? No. He denied the motion.

There isn't an attorney in this room that has not felt a very acute sense of frustration when you are confronted with a situation of that kind. You are not permitted even in court to present the views of your clients. Actually, it's the client that suffers. He has a right to a fair trial and a right to representation by counsel, and the canons of ethics are pretty clear as to the duties of counsel. It's his duty to respect him and utilize all legal means for the purpose of his defense.

I could give you scores of illustrations, everyone of which to you would be probably unbelievable. I wonder myself if it really happened. It can't happen here. That's the way you feel.

We wondered what the judge would do to the clear and present danger doctrine. That doctrine entered into the argument on constitutionality, it entered into the argument with respect to the allegations of the indictment, and, of course, with respect to proof. There is nothing about clear and present danger in the Bill itself, or other so-called sedition legislation. There is nothing in the indictment, nothing in the proof. It has been said, perhaps with truth, that clear and present danger doctrine can be used by a court in the event it desires to reverse a conviction and to be ignored in all other cases. So we presented request charges in various formulations. Necessity of proving clear and present danger, charges predicated upon clear and present danger arising from use of words, another one on clear and present danger being created by use of words, another on clear and present danger likely to cause substantive evil or overthrow of government by force and violence. He denied all requests with 1 motion by clear and present danger.



He says: "This is a matter of law with which you have no concern. It's a finding on a matter of law which I deem essential to support my ruling that the case should be submitted to you to pass on the guilt or innocence of defendants." So he decides there is a clear and present danger. He has decided it because it is necessary for him to decide it in order to submit the case to the jury under his rulings.

John Rogge may be right. Maybe that is the law.

When the Supreme Court gets through with this case, if that is the law, then the jury trial aspect of our jurisprudence has lost much of its significance.

With respect to counsel on the case: "No attorney has ever gone through a more rigorous ordeal than those that tried that case? I cannot be done. In my opinion, this was fascism in the court room. Peekskill may be fascism on the streets. This was fascism in the court room."

I am concerned about the Bar. Obviously what happened to Sacher, Crockett, Gladstein, Isserman, and McCabe has significance far beyond those boys. Even if it hadn't, the Bar certainly ought to be ashamed of itself if it did not do what any other organized group does when it is under attack, but, as Rogge says, it has far greater significance than that. It's going to apply to other rights. I haven't the slightest doubt that there isn't any trial going on today in the United States that has not been influenced by what went on yesterday. Of even greater significance is that it does to the American people.

There are different sections of the Bar - liberal and conservative. Even with respect to the Conservative section of the Bar, there is a commendable tradition that has come down through the ages that says "we are the boys to protect the liberties of this country." I don't know if that is true, but historically lawyers have played the role throughout centuries in this country and England of defending the civil rights of the people.

It is too true that frequently generations or two have to go by before there is recognition of the existence of struggle, but there is certainly no excuse of a group of liberal lawyers who must recognize the existence of a crisis in the law and recognize it as it happens.

I understand this group is a group of lawyers interested in civil rights and the defenses of civil rights cases. The biggest civil rights issue before lawyers, as lawyers, that this country has ever known, is the issue that arises of the imprisonment or attempted imprisonment of five lawyers in this case.

I don't feel the fight has just begun. I hope that is true. I hope that the Bar will react to this. Already fires have come from individual lawyers all over the country - responding to no appeal, but to a situation. I ask you - and I don't think it's a request - I suggest to you that you consider this battle a battle for the protection of the civil rights of the American people involved in the prosecution of the case itself of all Communist leaders, and a battle for protection of the rights of attorneys and your rights - that you put that as number one on your agenda and keep it there until the battle is won.

ADDRESS

I think it was appropriate to make the remarks I did at the opening.

John F. Rogers was saying to us 'the dear dead days are gone... where are we going now... things seem lost... the house is on fire... who is going to put it out... and that's not right.'

The dear dead days are not going to be revived, and largely because there has been a tremendous amount of work done in putting out fires in the past.

If you recall the days of 1920 and after of the ILL legal staff, you will recall all the struggles carried on in the legal arena in those days and the success then achieved. / Are the things upon which we are going forward today which make it possible for us to say now that we are going to beat back these attacks.

For all those who have the impression that there is a futility about this, that actually the giants of the past, if they only they could come to life would be able to save us, but nothing remains now.

I think you lawyers ought to remember that it was the giants in the past who allowed the government to get its foot into the sanctimony of the first Amendment because in 1920 these giants of the past - Brandeis and Holmes gave us the the 'clear and present danger' doctrine that made it possible for every reactionary in government - in every branch of government - to discuss the proposal discussed here - that the government does have the power to interfere with the liberties of the people in the arena of speech, assembly and association. It was these giants and it took 20 years of work to combat the evil influence that resulted in many of the decisions you and I are familiar with. In fact it was the their work that made possible the Smith Act.

It was the giants of those days, if you will remember, and I am not trying to besmirch their memory, who were responsible for the fact that the civil rights sections of the federal code became so circumscribed that they became useless for the purpose of civil rights.

There has been a continuous struggle from that date to this to make the 14th and 15th amendments have any meaning. That is our job now. It is this generation of lawyers that is going to restore the significance of the 14th and 15th amendments, full equality of all citizens of the United States - full equality of the Negro people, which was actually won in the revolution in 1860. There you have two fields of labor for the lawyers of today that are actually going to be in the footsteps of the lawyers of the past 20 years. Men whose names you know and revere - Joseph Brodsky, Frankel, Friedman, Rosenfeld, Sager - some are still among us. Some are not. These are the lawyers of today who have actually done a tremendous service to answer the fears of John Rogers - and John Rogers himself, who hasn't had the experience of the past 20 years - who is helping provide the answer by the fight he is carrying on.

The OAC legal staff is carrying on that tradition in the various cases we now have pending. You have the Trenton Six, Willie McGee in Mississippi.



This is the young Negro man, a father, who has been sentenced to death three times, and whose conviction has been upheld by the Mississippi State Supreme Court. Petitionari has just been denied by the United States Supreme Court. It's now our task to save him from the electric chair. The last time it was obtained two hours before he was to go to the chair.

We have cases all over the country of the same character. The cases of the various Communists who have been charged with contempt. The Federal courts of Colorado, Los Angeles, California, New Orleans... The Peekskill cases, of which you will hear some more... cases of police brutality in the City of New York in which the Civil Rights Congress is cooperating with the NAACP and other organizations... cases of that kind which are widely known are pending in the court and requires work by lawyers... but beyond that there are hundreds of cases that arise in the course of the year of which you read very little... but which must be taken care of day after day by lawyers as a safeguard to guarantee that the fears of John Regge are not going to be achieved. Because they are what we call run-of-the-mill cases we have a tendency to treat them ~~indifferently~~ as if in a different category from the well-known cases. These cases must be taken care of and are by the CRC lawyers in this room, and that is that actually constitutes the brunt of the labor of CRC to prevent the violations of laws which will bring fascism in the United States.

Those cases have been carried out under the leadership of Joe Tauber. You have been told about the new cases we have. CRC lawyers have been involved in the case of the 12 Communists from the first day. We not only have that same case and conviction, but also the new and unprecedented case of the five lawyers in contempt. That is a case every member of the CRC legal staff will be concerned with.

We are going to have much discussion. Many lawyers will raise the question the question of the conduct of the lawyers in the court room. We should be very clear in our minds as to that. We cannot debate with any lawyer as to what took place there on any specific day or incident with any hope of accomplishing very much except arguing with members of the Bar who we know are going to come over to us in time. It seems to me our job is to make clear to ourselves and to them what are we talking about when we say it is a CRC case. Our job is to make clear that what happened to the five attorneys in the court room was absolutely inevitable when we permitted the case against the 12 to be brought and continued because a case under our law in the United States, a case which is based on the thesis that people may not get together to form a political party, advocate its doctrines, invite members to join it, print publications to distribute the ideas and program - a case which is brought on that thesis is in fundamental conflict with everything our constitution teaches us and that jurisprudence in a constitutional democracy permits.

We have learned how absurd it is for an attorney to go to an Administrative board on the loyalty order and base his complaint on the fact that it does not give the man a fair hearing. Lawyers of CRC have protested - they have tried to make clear - that any such approach with ex-loyalty orders may mean that the government does have the right to put its feet in the door and push it wider and wider until it encroaches fully on the right of the individual to associate with fellow citizens, promise right of association.

press and religion without any interference of government.

Obviously here when that fundamental violation takes place by judicial arm of government to carry through something that violates the constitution itself, is going to violate its obligations day after day.

We should not think that judicial process is carried through when the judge comes in and the Marshall calls everyone to rise and permits counsel to ask questions. The forms of due process may be present. It is our duty not to be taken in by that and explain to fellow lawyers that that essentially is why five lawyers are threatened by jail. Only then will they listen to you - when you say how can you understand why not to take the word of the newspapers which represent the forces of government, which control them, and are going to make this appear to be legal and constitutional. Therefore everything about it is going to take the course of doing what the court is doing, playing down and vulgarizing and falsifying what the defense is doing.

To my mind we are going to have a long struggle on our hands to win over large sections of the Bar. ~~essentially our~~ especially our section of the people on the question of defense of civil rights.

As far as the work we have to do, we have a number of committees, the key committees being, Committee on Trial, Speakers Bureau, Research Committee. The Trial Committee is almost obvious - it's the committee from which lawyers are drawn to go into cases that occur every single day of the week. Not one day passes by that CRC does not have a lawyer go to court on some case involving civil rights.

We today are much more advanced and militant in the field of civil rights than 20 years ago. We take a position in the Civil Rights Congress on enforcing the rights of the Negroes, whereas 20 years ago there were many cases in which the I.D. was not involved. We recognize that interference with the right of the Negro is a fundamental violation of civil rights in the United States. Every violation that takes place with the rights of all organizations constitutes an action for the Civil Rights Congress.

Those are the three committees. We ask the lawyers to join with us. I request permission to permit time to be taken out to get volunteers for those committees.

SAC, NY (100-93553)

2/16/53

LEON F. SCHWARTZ, SA

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE ARTS, SCIENCES  
AND PROFESSIONS

IS-C

ISA-1950

On 12/29/52 SAs LEON F. SCHWARTZ and JOSEPH A. CULLEN interviewed O. JOHN ROGGE, former Special Assistant to the Attorney General, concerning his knowledge of instant organization. Pertinent portions of the information furnished by ROGGE have already been recorded in the prosecutive summary report of SA SCHWARTZ dated 1/16/53. This memo is being written to record in greater detail the points covered by the interview to make this material readily available for reference in the event ROGGE is re-interviewed.

From the outset of the interview ROGGE displayed a cooperative and friendly attitude. He stated that while he does not find it a particularly pleasant task to be a witness "in these matters" he is willing and available to testify "as to my recollection of the facts" at any time the government desires his testimony. ROGGE stated that the only restriction he would place on his availability to testify would be that he would not be willing to testify to matters that would involve a breach of confidence in his relationship as attorney to his clients.

ROGGE stated that in 1947 he had been doing a good deal of work as attorney to the JAFRC. In the Fall of 1947 he became acquainted with some people who were active in the ASP Division of the PCA. Among these were JO DAVIDSON, HARLOW SHAPLEY and HANNAH DORNER. He recalled that he met these people in connection with a Conference on Academic Freedom which the ASP held at the Hotel Commodore in NYC. He believed that at that time HANNAH DORNER was the "sparkplug" of the ASP.

In July 1948 ROGGE became involved in his first "peace meeting" through an invitation he received from JACQUES FERRAND of the One World Award Committee to participate in a committee to honor FIORELLO LAGUARDIA by acting to set up schools in foreign devastated countries, including Poland. In July 1948 he flew to Paris in a plane on which FRIEDA KIRCHWAY was also a passenger. In Paris ROGGE spent most of his time writing a speech to be delivered at the Congress of Intellectuals being held at Wroclaw, Poland. He met JO DAVIDSON, ALBERT E. KAHN and FRIEDA KIRCHWAY in Paris and they all proceeded from Paris to the Wroclaw

1-NY 100-

(O. JOHN ROGGE)

100-95459-115

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Memo  
100-93553

Congress. ROGGE spoke at this Congress and recalls that after the Congress a committee of five was set up to continue to carry out the resolutions expressed at the Congress. Among the members ROGGE recalls KAHN, DAVIDSON, PAUL ROBESON, and possibly HOWARD FAST.

In the fall of 1948 ROGGE recalls that the NCASP was already making plans for the Waldorf Astoria Conference of 1949. He recalls being present at an ASP meeting where it was proposed that HARLOW SHAPLEY be designated to visit the Russian diplomatic representatives to arrange for SHOSTOKOVICH, FADEEV and other Russian artists and scientists to attend the Waldorf conference. ROGGE stated that SHAPLEY was successful in making these arrangements.

The ASP held the above Conference at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in March 1949 and called it the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace. ROGGE stated that he spoke at the Conference and that his speech was critical of US foreign policy. He stated that he prepared this speech himself but that SHAPLEY and other ASP leaders were aware of its content. He recalled that at this Conference it was proposed that the ASP send an observer or observers to the First World Peace Congress to be held at Paris in April 1949. He stated that HARLOW SHAPLEY was strongly opposed to such action and succeeded in having the resolution rejected. ROGGE also recalled that HARLOW SHAPLEY and HANNAH DORNER were the principal ASP officers handling preparations for the Waldorf Conference.

ROGGE also attended the First World Peace Congress at Paris in April 1949, but not as an official representative of the ASP. He received his ticket to Paris from ALBERT E. KAHN who told ROGGE that the fare was being paid by some of KAHN's American "friends".

ROGGE returned from Paris on the same plane as KAHN. Although ROGGE was not able to recall any specific plans being made at the Paris Congress for the holding of the forthcoming Mexican Peace Congress, he recalled that on the way home from Paris KAHN remarked to him that an Inter-American Peace Congress should be held in the near future.

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After the Paris Congress SHAPLEY and HANNAH DORNER became less active in ASP affairs. In the summer of 1949 the NCASP became very active in preparing for the forthcoming Mexico City Peace Congress. He stated that MAXINE WOOD of the ASP was the person who handled most of the ASP work in assisting in the preparations for this conference. He stated that while the Mexican Congress was not held under ASP auspices, much of the spadework for the Congress was done by WOOD and ASP people who assisted her. He recalled that SHAPLEY became a member of the US sponsoring Committee for the Mexican Congress whereas he had refused to lend his name or that of the ASP to the Paris Congress. ROGGE stated that he has no knowledge of any official link between the Waldorf Conference and the subsequent Congresses at Paris and Mexico City, or of any official link between the Paris and Mexico City Congresses.

He stated, however, that he is now convinced that the above meetings and similar subsequent meetings were all strongly influenced by the World Communist Movement and that they all fit in with the current USSR policy of "crying peace while planning aggression."

ROGGE advised that his principal activity in the NCASP was in the fall of 1949 and early 1950. He stated that for a time he served as Executive Chairman and that CLARK FOREMAN took over the direction of the ASP from HANNAH DORNER.

During 1950 ROGGE gradually became inactive in ASP affairs although he has never formally resigned from his position as a member of the Board of Directors of the NCASP. After his appearance as a government witness in the Peace Information Center case, ROGGE received a letter from Prof. DOBOER, the Chairman of NCASF which tactfully suggested to ROGGE that his continued retention of his position as an ASP Director was paradoxical since the ASP was in sympathy with the program of the PIC and the activities of W.E.B. DUBOIS. ROGGE made available the original of this letter and his reply thereto and photostatic copies of them are being retained as exhibits in instant file.

Wsmo

NY 100-93553

ROGGE was asked whether he knew the ASP to be a Communist controlled organization. He replied that he believes that there were enough Communists in controlling positions in the organization that the ASP was not a "freely functioning organization" and was "on a leash" to the Communist Party. However, ROGGE was not able to identify any officer of the ASP as a CP member. He examined a current ASP letterhead and stated that the only person there listed with whom he has been acquainted and who he believes is probably a CP member is HOWARD FAST.

ROGGE concluded by stating that in reflecting on ASP activities over the years he knows of no instance where the policy put forth by the ASP conflicted with the CP line.

ROGGE stated that he possibly has a file of correspondence concerning the KCAEP among the files he has removed to his home. He stated that he will search for such correspondence and make it available to the FBI at any time it is desired. He also felt that if he could locate such a file he would refresh his memory with it and would perhaps be able to recall more facts in a later interview.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : *D. JOHN ROGGE*  
 FROM : *400 E. 52nd St.*  
*NY, NY*  
 SUBJECT: *SA-C*

DATE: 7-23-52.

CONFIDENTIAL

CSNY 48, of known reliability, made available to the New York Office information concerning the above-captioned subject, obtained from the building located at 23 West 26 Street, New York City. This building is occupied by the Civil Rights Congress, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, all of which have been declared by the Attorney General of the United States to fall within the purview of Executive Order 9835. In addition, other Communist Party front groups and individual Communist Party members or sympathizers occupy offices at this address.

Strict care must be exercised so that the existence of this important source of evidence will not become known to any outside agency. It is also to be noted that because of the nature of this source of information it will be impossible to recontact the source regarding information furnished.

Date information received 6/30/52Identity of employee who can testify as to the receipt of the exhibit SA E.A. JENNIE & SA R.E. FALLER

The following disposition is being made of the original exhibit:

( ) Placed in NY file Attached Serial \_\_\_\_\_  
 Exhibit# \_\_\_\_\_

( ) Forwarded to you for your information and whatever action you deem appropriate.

Description of exhibit:

INDEX: C MRS. WANDA ROGGE  
400 E. 52nd St.  
NY, NY

Att. C.F. or  
 List Refs.

#12

97-169A-4857

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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FBI - NEW YORK	

100-95459-116

March 15, 1950

Mrs. Wanda Rogge  
400 East 52nd St.  
New York, New York

Dear Wanda:

John certainly is having an exciting time of it and, naturally, we are hoping against hope he will be here in time for the dinner on Tuesday night, March 21st, at the Astor Hotel.

We are enclosing your reservation card for the dinner, and we are also hoping that you will plan to attend the reception at 6:15 P.M. in the North Gardens. The most convenient entrance to this room is by the small elevator just opposite the 45th Street entrance.

My warm greetings to you.

Sincerely yours,

Helen R. Bryan  
Executive Secretary

hrb:fs  
enc.



March 2, 1950

Mr. O. John Rogge  
400 East 52nd St.  
New York, New York

Dear John:

You received today, I believe, a copy of our dinner invitation, and of course Eddie and all of us are delighted that you will be on the dinner program March 21st.

In order that the speakers' remarks will have a variety to them, we are asking each speaker to deal with a different aspect of Eddie's career. We would like you to speak about Eddie in terms of his civil liberties stand and the consistent path he has chosen to insure these civil liberties for Americans.

In order that the program will not be too long, we are asking each one of the speakers to limit his remarks to two to three minutes.

Naturally, we are hoping that this dinner will be overwhelmingly successful, and we have an idea that it will be. Of course, the dinner program would not be complete without you.

Sincerely yours,

Helen R. Bryan  
Executive Secretary

hrb:fs  
uopen/13

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, New York

DATE: 11/1/53

FROM : SA THORNTON E. WOOD (100-95459 )

SUBJECT: P. JOHN ROGGE

SM-C

b7D

[REDACTED] was interviewed by the writer on 11/26/52 concerning the National Lawyers Guild. The informant orally advised that his knowledge of this organization was not thorough, but stated he knew about specific officers of the organization, rather than about the organization as a whole. His opinion of the organization was that it is not controlled by the CP, but that it is merely "a left wing organization" composed of attorneys. The informant stated that he knew of no one who would be the liaison between the CP and the National Lawyers Guild and did not know if they had such a liaison assigned to an individual or not.

The informant furnished the following information concerning captioned subject. This information has been disseminated to the case file on the National Lawyers Guild by previous memorandum *and the informant file.*

The informant pointed out that ROGGE is one who is politically opposite the CP in the United States, as he is a definite TITOITE and one who is a paid representative of the Yugoslav Government. The informant stated that ROGGE participated in one of the sessions of the National Lawyers Guild Conference held in New York City in early October, 1952.

100-95459-118

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TO: SAC, NY

DATE: ~~3/21/54~~

FROM: LIONEL B. BRANGER, SA (100-95459)

3/24/54

SUBJECT: O. JOHN ROGGE

ISM - C

On 3/4/54 [REDACTED] b7D  
the material described below: made available to the writer

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7D

Above are being made exhibits to 100-80675-1A1702-1

In reporting the above, appropriate paraphrasing must  
be used.

LFB:TRD

100-95459-119

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# Who Is O. John Rogge?

Some facts about the man who is plotting the legal kidnaping of Michael and Robby Rosenberg

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

**T**HE O. John Rogge law firm is the latest outfit to presume to advise what should be done with the orphaned children of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, framed as "atom spies" and executed last June 19.

Rogge's law partner, Murray A. Gordon, of Rogge, Fabricant & Gordon, attorneys for Tessie Greenglass, maternal grandmother of Michael Rosenberg, 11, and Robby, 8, has filed an affidavit with Surrogate's court stating Mrs. Greenglass' views.

This latest weird development in the already fantastic public fight which is shaping up over two boys who finally had escaped the publicity which dogged their childish footsteps since their parents' arrest in 1950, gave rise to speculation as to the inspiration of this latest pillorying of children.

Rogge was a key figure in the trial of the Rosenbergs in 1951.

He was counsel for David Greenglass, who saved his own skin by naming his own sister and brother-in-law — after Rogge negotiated with the FBI.

AFTER the statements signed by Greenglass and his wife, Ruth, not only was David given a light sentence, 30 years, but Ruth, named as a co-conspirator, escaped even indictment. Four other prosecution witnesses were represented by Rogge or a member of his firm, including his own secretary.

The affidavit by Gordon stated "these infants should find a home with a suitable family of Jewish origin and persuasion" rather than be institutionalized. On the surface it would seem fairly innocuous—until it is remembered that they are now in just such a home, that of their beloved grandma, Sophie Rosenberg.

Moreover, John Rogge's perfidious role in recent years has accustomed progressives and liber-



O. JOHN ROGGE

als to look beneath the surface whenever he decides to take up a cause.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, in his book, "In Battle for Peace," alludes to 1946, when Rogge was dismissed as assistant attorney general, "... or, if not actually dismissed, his relations with the Department of Justice thereafter remained secret.

L. F. STONE, (The Daily Compass; Nov. 15, 1951) declared: "O. John Rogge betrayed himself and the cause of peace when he testified for the government in the trial here of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and the other members of the Peace Information Center."

Dr. DuBois revealed that the first knowledge he and others of the PIC had that Rogge would play stoolpigeon was when their attorney unexpectedly met him emerging from a grand jury room in Washington.

Former Rep. Vito Marcantonio, counsel for DuBois, brought out that Rogge had failed to admit his own position on the executive committee of the Defenders of Peace or the policy making body of the PIC when he registered as an agent of the Yugoslavian government.

"We say because he has been given immunity, that is why he is testifying," Marcantonio charged, and Rogge's attorneys failed to

(Continued on Page 14)



ROBBY AND MICHAEL ROSENBERG

CLIPPING FROM

THE WORKER

MAILED March 1, 1954

100-954450-120