

***An Indictment Against
The Russian Government—
Not Her People***

***Soviet Russia Persecutes and
Prosecutes All Religion***

**Speech of
Hon. Samuel Dickstein
of New York
in the
House of Representatives**

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SPEECH
OF
HON. SAMUEL DICKSTEIN

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is rather unusual to present to the Congress of the United States the question of dealing with Soviet Russia. I am mindful of the fact that we have no relations with Soviet Russia, and I hope the time is far away before we shall attempt to recognize that country.

It is needless for me to tell you about the horrible conditions which exist in Russia and which have been going on there in connection with religious persecution. I am not only speaking of my people, but of all religious denominations. I hope when Russia attempts to seek recognition—and I am very mindful of the fact that there are a number of people in this country interested in seeing that we recognize Russia—this Congress will refer to some of the statements and reports I have, which I will make a part of my remarks. This information is very interesting indeed, and it is information I received from London a few weeks ago.

The Soviet Russian Government has been crucifying every religious denomination—priests, rabbis, and ministers of all denominations. It is simply attempting to eradicate religion from the so-called Soviet Government.

Mr. QUIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. QUIN. Is it not a fact that they have recently torn down some of the oldest cathedrals and churches in the city of Moscow?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. This is what they have done recently—and it is very interesting to know about it—they have torn down, destroyed, and dynamited a monastery that was in existence for more than 600 years. They have taken the stones, thrown them into the river, and they are using what is left of the cathedral for amusement purposes. They have taken churches and synagogues and destroyed them, without even giving the worshippers any notice.

Mr. QUIN. I read that in the press, but I did not know whether it was true or not.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. That is true.

Mr. GREEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. GREEN. And are they not imprisoning people?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. They are; and unjustly. If one attempts to teach his child or children in any language or in any religion he is immediately arrested and, naturally, sent to exile. I am not finding fault with the Russian people. My complaint is against the Russian Government, the Soviet Government, and

I say to you, my colleagues, that I do not care what religion they want to pursue, but give me a country that has some religion, because I do not recognize a country as a safe country without religion of some form.

Mr. McSWAIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Yes.

Mr. McSWAIN. Will the gentleman distinguish between the Government and the people, if there is a distinction, and suggest to the people who do the work, raise the crops, pay the taxes, and do the fighting how they may throw off this yoke or some sort of tyranny that is a curse to them rather than a blessing?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. From information I have gathered—and you may find it in my talk to-day—every attempt so far made by the citizens and by the religious people to make a protest has resulted in their being immediately sent to jail by the local authorities, and even without a trial they are sent away to foreign parts of Russia. The point I make is that Russia seeks recognition from the United States Government; and it is about time this Congress knew something about what is doing in the Soviet Government. I recognize the gentleman's point, and it is very clear; but it seems to me from reports received from all parts of the civilized world that every attempt that has been made by the peasants to worship in their own way has resulted in their immediate arrest, no matter what their claim or defense was.

Mr. McSWAIN. The point I make is that these proletariats, or peasants, found some means of overthrowing the old Romanoffs and dethroning and killing the Czar. Now, can they not devise some way to overthrow the power of this minority that is astride their backs murdering them and depriving them of the right to worship God as they see fit? I think Americans would not stand that 24 hours.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. I agree with the gentleman; and that is why I am now speaking to the American people and to the greatest tribunal in the world—this Congress of the United States—in order to inform them of this prosecution and persecution of those who desire religious liberty.

I am not here to present some solution for the problems of the peasants of Russia; I am trying to warn the American people that we have American firms dealing with that savage government of Soviet Russia, and, as a matter of fact, its credit to-day is almost nothing. No country will do business with them. Everything they do is on a cash basis, and I am now warning the American business man and American industries that the quicker they terminate their business relations with Russia the safer it will be for them and the safer it will be for civilization.

Mr. Chairman, several days ago I had occasion to address this House on the subject of religious persecution, to which the people of Russia have been subjected by the Soviet authorities. I then had the occasion to tell this House as to how places of public worship, cemeteries, and religious services have been interfered with by the action of the Russian authorities and how precarious the position of all ministers, priests, and rabbis has become in that country.

Since the making of that address before this body, additional facts have come to my knowledge, which I believe should be communicated to the Members of this House so as to acquaint them with what conditions in that country have come to.

Several weeks ago in Great Britain members of Parliament made an outcry and a protest to the civilized world, stating that something will have to be done to destroy this form of government that believes in completely eradicating every form of religion in that country.

Conditions have become unbearable, and it is needless to say that unless something decisive is done it will only grow from bad to worse, and if we have any feeling in our hearts for the maintenance of religion as the driving force of human life and the great aim and ideal of human ambition, then, of course, this is the last word on the subject of intolerance and persecution.

Many persons of prominence have given their thought to this subject and many others have stated their objections to a continuance of this condition. The people of Russia, of course, can not speak. The Soviet authorities have muzzled everybody and not a voice can be heard in the land which is not approved by the powers to be. The Russian people have been suffering in silence because no spokesman has arisen to plead their cause. If anyone dares to criticize the action of the Russian Government, he will only be threatened and abused, and if he persists in speaking, then the jails of that country will promptly receive him and he will never see the light of the world again.

For this reason I make this appeal to the Congress of the United States, to the people of America, who are always willing to lend their help in such trying conditions, no matter whether they are in Russia or in any other part of the world.

Mr. YON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Certainly.

Mr. YON. In what manner does the gentleman think we could exercise any influence over Russia in connection with these religious persecutions?

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Public opinion in the United States will at least warn them that they must change their policy in connection with religion. Besides, there are a number of American concerns that are doing business with Russia. It is just a matter of a short time when their bills will not be paid and they will come to this country and ask for protection. We will not be in a position to help them. We have no dealings officially with Russia, but, nevertheless, they will demand from this Government some sort of intercession so that these debts may be paid. But we will be powerless, because we can not use any diplomatic or any other kind of pressure. If our citizens cut off Russia and leave her to herself, other countries will practically be on the same line of defense.

We do not want any dealings with Russia; no civilized country in this wide world should have any dealings with any country that practices this kind of religious persecution.

Mr. YON. This Government has never recognized Russia.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. And I hope she may not; but there is an attempt being made, and there has been one for a number of years, to recognize Russia on some sort of basis. We are all aware of the efforts and recommendations of a prominent

Senator, who has very much to do with foreign relations, in connection with proposed recognition of the soviets.

Mr. YON. That makes it a very difficult problem for us to consider.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. But at least we know in advance what Russia stands for, so that when the time comes, and I understand it is coming very soon, and overtures are made to our Government to recognize Russia, we will at least have some concrete facts. I have an indictment against Russia, not her people, and I challenge any Russian representative to contradict the facts I have before me. [Applause.]

PROSECUTION AND PERSECUTION

These are the two great weapons which the Soviet authorities use and have used to achieve their aims. Prosecution and persecution are the continuous weapons by which the public is muzzled and public opinion is stifled. Prosecution and persecution are again the weapons by which no rabbi, minister, or priest dare to invoke the Help of the World to put an end to these intolerable conditions.

Some months ago a great demonstration was held in that cradle of liberty, that hall which has ever been the seat of protests against every kind of injustice and intolerance. I refer to Albert Hall in London, which has ever been the place where the oppressed would voice their objections and the persecuted would find their refuge. In that historic edifice the voice of the chief rabbi of Great Britain and the British dominions was heard in protest against what has transpired in Russia. All church organizations of England and all the representatives of English political life were present, and the Jewish chief rabbi, who was the only Jewish speaker at that meeting, expressed his indignation in words of such eloquence and in thoughts so lofty that all those who preceded or succeeded him as speakers at that meeting could only echo his sentiments and express their great thoughts on the subject with more emphasis perhaps on some features of religious persecution, but without detracting from the rabbi's remarks and without in any way modifying the tenor of his great utterances.

This meeting was held on December 19, last, and was presided over by Lord Glasgow, liberal statesman, who is the representative in England of all that is noble, all that is truthful, and all that is great; but Lord Glasgow was not the only member of that noted assemblage, there were besides him the Viscount Brentford; Father Aubert, the famous Genevan preacher; Lord Charnwood, the great philanthropist; Doctor Rushbrooke, the European representative of the American Baptist Church; and a good many others too numerous to be mentioned at this time. And in this assemblage, so noble and so notable for the quality of its members and the prominence of its speakers, the voice of the Jewish chief rabbi was heard, proclaiming as follows:

I have no doubt that the spokesmen of the churches will before long be joined by the great leaders of opinion outside the churches in this protest against religious persecution, because the spiritual tragedy that has brought us together to-night constitutes not merely a Christian question or a Jewish question—it is a human question. What is

trampled underfoot in Russia to-day is conscious religious liberty and everything that is most divine in the human spirit.

The confiscation of synagogues on the part of the local soviets continues throughout Russia. By unblushing defiance of immemorial right houses of worship are taken from the congregations and turned into communist clubs and workmen's dwellings. As late as September 26 last, only a few days before the Jewish high festivals, five synagogues were confiscated in the city of Homel alone. The worshipers were happy if they could find barns and stables in which to arrange services on those, the most solemn days of the Jewish year.

This confiscation of synagogues is accompanied by every conceivable molestation of religious life. The burial grounds have been taken away from the communities and placed under Soviet control. The rabbis, as are the priests of other denominations, are subjected to all sorts of indignities on the plea of their being counter-revolutionaries at heart; and Zionists are hounded with inhuman ferocity, on the plea that every Zionist is an agent of British imperialism. They are imprisoned or exiled to distant parts of Siberia, and many a one has been driven to suicide or insanity by sufferings that pass the point of human endurance.

Immeasurably more deadly to the cause of religion, however, than the closing of houses of worship or the degradation of priests or rabbis, is the proscription of religious teaching to the young. The Soviet commissars forbid all class instruction in religion, even after school hours, even outside the school premises, nay, even in the homes of the children. In many parts of Russia the commissars have declared that even two children constituted a class, subjecting their teacher to the dire penalties for imparting instruction in religion or Bible to children at school.

Even the teaching of the Hebrew language to Jewish children is strictly forbidden. Not so very long ago, two aged men, 71 and 73 years old, were sentenced to six months' hard labor for the heinous crime of teaching Jewish children their prayers; and 200 children were kept in prison for over a fortnight in Vinnitza, Podolia, because they refused to betray the names and whereabouts of their Hebrew masters.

Religious instruction has therefore to be given clandestinely underground, or in lofts, and at midnight, with both the teachers and the taught being haunted by spies and informers—all as in the days of the Inquisition.

What is to be done? I place little trust in denunciations and threats hurled against the Soviet rulers. Such threats and denunciations can only embarrass the few statesmen of Russia who have on occasion shown themselves uneasy over this bad business of religious persecution.

Not so in regard to the representations that we all hope will now be made by the British Government. Voicing, as these will do, the pained amazement and moral indignation of all friends of humanity, who have no desire to interfere in the internal affairs of the Russian people, they may strengthen the hands of those Russian statesmen who see the folly of aggressive atheism. Meanwhile, it is our duty never to despair of the sanity of an entire people or to doubt the ultimate of triumph of right and humanity in God's universe.

And thus the meeting of the English notables expressed its opinion as to what the world thinks of Russian persecution of the churches.

Viscount Brentford, another speaker at the meeting, gave a series of other details as shocking as those presented by the chief rabbi. Said Viscount Brentford:

Have you heard of the archbishop who was buried alive after his eyes had been put out, of another bishop who was plunged into quicklime, of another archbishop who was hanged in front of his own altar, of three priests who were thought worthy to suffer the death that Christ suffered and were crucified, of another who was stripped naked and sprayed in a Russian winter with cold water until he was a frozen statue of ice?

Have you heard of the devilish ingenuity of which these men have been the victims? Have you heard of the Archimandrite, who, with his two sons, was taken out to be shot? While the execution of the sons was taking place this good man recited prayers for the dying. When his turn came, such was his reputation that the platoon of soldiers declined to fire. Another platoon was sent for, and they declined to fire. Then the commissar, the civil officer in charge, stepped up and murdered the victim himself.

But it is not merely about that I want to speak to you to-night. I wish to speak of the deliberate effort to destroy religion. They have tried persecution and terrorism, and now they are trying political action and education. Churches and synagogues have been confiscated and destroyed, some of them turned into clubs, theaters, and cinemas. Christian baptism is forbidden. Religious weddings are forbidden. Sunday no longer exists throughout that great country, and the cabinet has now entered upon a deliberate scheme to blot out the name of God.

Thereafter, after all the speakers had been heard and enthusiasm had been created against the constant encroachments of the Russian powers in the field of religion and liberty, a resolution was adopted by the meeting in the following words:

That this meeting of worshippers of Almighty God vehemently protests against the persistent and cruel persecution of our fellow worshippers in Russia, and especially against the suppression of religious instruction of the young, and calls upon all believers in God and lovers of liberty throughout the world to pray and work without ceasing for the complete religious freedom of the people of Russia.

That the British Government be urged to make the strongest possible representations to the Soviet Government to bring this persecution to an end.

That copies of this protest be forwarded to the heads of all civilized governments.

So much for the English meeting, to which I have devoted a considerable time of my remarks to-day; but England is not the only country of the world which has made its protest against this dastardly act of the Soviets. America has spoken and spoken by the voice of the representatives of Jewish organizations who have convened in the Pennsylvania Hotel in the city of New York on December 8 last. I have once before referred to this conference of December 8, and since I was a member of this conference I am perhaps in a position to give this body a first-hand statement as to what this conference did with reference to Soviet Russia.

In my address to the House some weeks ago I have referred to the fact that Russia has not been recognized by the United States and that the country is on its probation and must demonstrate its good faith and intelligent government before it can expect to receive any recognition or sympathy or cooperation or help from this Government. I also pointed out that it was our money and our industrial genius which has helped

Russia, in spite of the fact that we have not seen fit to recognize the Soviet Government. We have helped Russia continually in money, by industrial organization, and by sending some of our best men to its relief. All of this was done because of the humanitarian impulse which permeates our people and which makes us at all times the exponent of all that is noble, generous, and helpful. We have forever and at all times helped the poor and downtrod. We have aided and assisted the fallen. We have given our time, our money, our genius, and our work unstintingly and without restraint to all worthy and noble causes. We have helped and aided. We have cooperated everywhere in the world in order to achieve greatness and stability of other peoples and other nationalities which without our help could never be. Russia is not an exception. We have not recognized the present rulers of Russia because they do not deserve recognition, but we have never in any way hurt the people of Russia; but, on the contrary, have given lavishly of our money and our industry to this unhappy country. We are always willing to aid, but we are not going to give our help where it is not going to result in real, honest, and intelligent cooperation with our aims and ideals.

In our Declaration of Independence we place our trust in the Almighty God, and though we have separated church and State and though we have provided in our Constitution that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for public office and though we have elected to the Presidency of this country men of all religions we have not permitted divine worship in the United States to be ever obstructed or hindered. All of our Presidents call upon the people of this country annually, around Thanksgiving, to offer their thanks to the Almighty God. And though, as I said, we do not recognize any particular creed or religion we are all united in the belief that only through the help of the Almighty God can our Nation succeed and prosper.

The philosophy of the Soviet Government is diametrically opposed to ours. The Soviets have set themselves the task of eradicating all vestige of religion from their precincts, and not only will the government itself propose no religion, but what is worse it will deliberately curtail the religious impulse of other people and will do all in its power to stifle religious feeling and pervert religious observance.

As I am delivering these remarks, my attention is called to a dispatch from Moscow by the Associated Press, describing how an old Russian monastery is blasted to make way for a Soviet club and how 5,000 workers carry stones of one of the richest Moscow religious temples and throw them into the river.

The dispatch is as follows:

Moscow.—Simanov Monastery, which in former days was the most important and richest in Russia, was blown up with dynamite to-night to make room for a gigantic new Soviet Workers' Club and "cultural center." The monastery was founded nearly 600 years ago by St. Sergius.

Five thousand workers carried away the debris, each pledging himself to remove one stone and throw it into the Moscow River. This action followed the recent conversion by communists of the famous St. Isaac's Cathedral, Leningrad, into a huge antireligious museum.

The hundred-ton bells of the cathedral were so unwieldy that the authorities had to destroy them piecemeal in the belfries.

OTHER CHURCHES ABOLISHED

More than a score of other churches in Leningrad and Moscow now are in process of demolition and are being replaced by commercial buildings, schools, and workers' clubs. The bells are being turned back into copper, silver, and bronze for commercial use.

In one case a provincial church was turned into a circus and in Tiflis the proceeds from melted church bells were used to establish a menagerie.

THOUSANDS WITNESS DESTRUCTION

The scene around Simanov Monastery to-night, with its castellated walls and high-spined belfries, was a vivid one.

While workers placed sticks of dynamite under the monastery, thousands of persons gathered to witness the successive explosions and the toppling of the massive walls and 400-foot high belfry.

Here is another dispatch:

[New York World, January 31, 1930]

REDS SILENCE MOSCOW CHURCH BELLS THAT TOLLED FOR A THOUSAND YEARS

Moscow.—Church bells will ring no more in or near Moscow, capital of Red Russia. The voice of the city's "forty times forty" churches, which for a thousand years have pealed out their call to worship and the tidings of birth, death, and marriage, have been forever silenced by a soviet order issued to-day.

The ban extends to all churches throughout the Moscow region, which includes several dozen smaller cities near by, in which there are hundreds of churches. Similar ordinances are already in effect in other soviet cities and may be adopted throughout Russia.

The Moscow Soviet explained that its order was adopted upon the "energetic urge of numerous social and labor organizations," whose members complained that the church bells disturbed their sleep and otherwise irked them.

In many cities the church bells will be removed from their belfries and remelted to supply commercial metal.

They will tell you if you are ever prejudiced and do not mind to listen to "bunk" that nowhere in the world is there so much personal liberty as in the land of the soviets and that in no other country is freedom of conscience so thoroughly predicated as in Soviet Russia. Now, as I said, it is not true, and is merely pure, unadulterated "bunk."

The only freedom that Russia recognizes is the freedom to agree with those in power and not the freedom to disagree with those in power.

I believe it was in our Supreme Court where Mr. Justice Holmes, our venerable senior judge of that court, said:

If we are to consider ourselves a liberal Nation, we must not only permit expressions which agree with the majority, but we must permit a minority to express opinions with which the majority does not agree.

This is exactly what we understand by freedom. It is easy enough to be with the majority and express views which the majority approves. Nobody will ever be in trouble for agreeing with the powers and their policy, but in our opinion freedom

consists in the permission given by the Government to disagree with those in power, and unless we recognize this kind of freedom, we are not cultured or progressive or liberty-loving.

Now, how does the Soviet Government regulate freedom of its people? By the act of January 23, 1918, all creeds and beliefs are given the same guaranties of freedom of conscience and are put under the same restrictions.

Article 2 of the soviet religious code states:

Within the confines of the Soviet Republics it is prohibited to issue any local laws or regulations restricting or limiting freedom of conscience, or establishing privileges for preferential rights of any kind based upon the religious confessions of the citizens.

Article 3 states:

Any citizen may profess any religion or none. All restriction of rights connected with the profession of any belief whatsoever, or with the nonprofession of any belief, are annulled.

Article 5 states:

A free performance of religious rights is guaranteed as long as it does not interfere with public order and is not accompanied by interference with the rights of citizens of the Soviet Republics. The local authorities possess the right in such cases to adopt all necessary measures to preserve public order and safety.

Article 9 states:

Instruction in religious doctrines is not permitted in any governmental or common schools, nor in private teaching institutions where general subjects are taught. Citizens may give or receive religious instruction in a private manner.

Article 10 states:

All ecclesiastical or religious associations are subject to the general regulation regarding private associations and unions and shall enjoy no privileges or subsidies, whether from the government or from local autonomous or self-governing institutions.

Article 11 states:

Compulsory demand of collections or dues for the support of ecclesiastical or religious associations, as well as measures of compulsion or punishment adopted by such associations in respect to their members, are not permitted.

Article 12 states:

No ecclesiastical or religious association has the right to possess property.

Article 13 states:

All properties of the existing ecclesiastical and religious associations in Russia are declared to form national wealth. Buildings and objects specifically appointed for purposes of worship shall be delivered, in accordance with the regulations of the local or central governmental authorities, to responsible religious associations for their use free of charge. (Only revenue-producing property was taken from the church.)

It is therefore obvious that while religion in an impersonal sense is not interfered with by legislation of the soviets, no religious organization can continue to function in the country.

But in addition to the general restrictions placed on religion in Russia, Jewish religion is even worse off than the religions of other creeds operating under the soviets. Peculiarly, because some of the early statesmen of the soviets were of Jewish extraction, they seemed to take a special pleasure in tormenting Jewish education and Jewish worship. The repression of all Jewish schools of learning and schools of religious instruction has been severe and may perhaps result in a fatal destruction of Judaism throughout Soviet Russia.

At the Pennsylvania Hotel a paper was read by Leo M. Glassman, who had spent 10 months in Soviet Russia and knows of his own personal observation the real conditions in that country. I shall now quote from his paper, as follows:

I have dwelt on these facts in order to show not only that the Jewish religion is situated worse than the other religions in Soviet Russia but also to show that the Soviet Government acts on motives of political expediency. If the Jewish leaders in America and elsewhere pursue the proper line of action, it is not impossible to suppose that the Soviet Government may decide to alter its policy toward its Jews on similar grounds of expediency.

Regarding the teaching of Hebrew, practically the same thing can be said as on the subject of religion. While the soviet laws permit the teaching of Hebrew in Chadorim, where there are no more than three pupils, provided that no general subjects are taught in the same school, and in Yeshivas, provided the students are over 18 years of age, the effect of these laws is largely nullified through the devious repressive activities of the Jewish communists.

That brings me to the Yevsektzia. If the Jewish religion and the instruction of Hebrew is now in a worse position than other religious groups in Soviet Russia, because of the chain of circumstances which I have briefly described, the Yevsektzia has aggravated the situation still further by its deliberately hostile, uncompromising attitude. This organization of Jewish renegades is headed by leaders most of whom were formerly Zionists and Nationalists. Merezlin, who is in charge of the Comzet, which conducts the colonization work, was formerly a Zionist; so was Rashkes, who heads the colonization work in Bira-Bidjan; Litwakov, editor of the Yevsek organ, Emses, was a radical Zionist; Tchemeriskl, one of the chief Yevsek spokesmen through press and platform, was one of the originators of the Zubatov movement. Like all renegades, they seek to be holier than the Pope, partly out of fear for their own position and partly to expiate their past "sins." They hate everything Jewish with a venomous hatred worthy of the Jacobins. They are, in fact, the Jewish Jacobins of the Bolshevik revolution. Nothing escapes their watchful eye—from colonization to religion, from Zionism to the Hebrew language. They deal with everything and they persecute everything in Jewish life; that is their specialty. Through their untiring efforts synagogues, chadorim, and yeshivas are being constantly closed, the teaching of Hebrew is forbidden, Zionists and chalutzin are rigorously persecuted, and, in general, the life of the Jews in Russia is made unbearable beyond human endurance.

During my stay in Russia I had ample opportunity to observe their work. I interviewed the leading Yevseks in Moscow, in Minsk, in the Ukraine, and Crimea; and then I compared their statements with the facts as I saw them with my own eyes. There is a method in the madness of the Yevseka; they work with the calculation and the

cunning of a Machiavelli. The whole thing is thoroughly systematized on the basis of stereotyped communist ideology.

With the utmost confidence they will tell you that there is no persecution or religion or of Zionism, that only counter-revolutionaries are persecuted, that the teaching of Hebrew is unhindered, that the Jewish youth is inculcated with the Communist idea solely through the peaceful methods of education, and not through intimidation or compulsion. That was what the Yevsek leader told me, from Pashkes and Tchemeriski and the editors of the Yevsek organs in Moscow and Minsk to the meanest little Yevseks in the Jewish colonies in the Ukraine and Crimea. That was the fiction for the consumption of naive and credulous foreigners. What are the actual facts? Here they are:

Being the Jewish counterpart of the Communist Party, the Yevsektzla has adopted for its work in the Jewish field methods similar to those employed by its parent organization in the wider field. The basic principle is spying and keeping the Jewish population in a state of constant intimidation. This is achieved through the system of arbkers and dorfkors, meaning arbeiterkorrespondenten and dorfkorrespondenten. Officially, these are factory and village correspondents who report to their local communist papers about the golags-on in their place of work and in the community in general. Unofficially, these correspondents are virtually spies; that is, their rôle, whether they do it wittingly or unwittingly, as the case may be. Their business is to snoop around and ferret out every possible detail about the private life of everybody else. They are, to put it in one word, informers. If a Jewish worker goes to the Synagogue on Yom Kippur or Rosh Hashana he is sure to see himself denounced in the local paper as a counter-revolutionary and an enemy of the working class. If a Jewish communist has the Abrahamic rite performed on his offspring, the dorfkor and arbkor will not rest until that communist is expelled from the party, and, if possible, discharged from his work. The minute an arbkor or dorfkor discovers that a Jewish worker has been eating Matzoth on Passover the culprit is so blackened in the local paper that he thinks twice before he makes bold to eat the forbidden article the following Passover.

And frequently it is not only because he is concerned about himself and his position but also because of the inevitable consequences to his children that the Jewish worker surrenders to the whip of the Yevseks and abandons his traditional Jewish practices. The sins of the fathers are visited on the children and vice versa. You will get a clear picture of the Yevsek methods if I relate just two or three of the numerous cases which I investigated personally and substantiated.

In Moscow last April the Jewish Communists were engaged in feverish activities to break the spirit of the forthcoming Passover, by preaching against it in press and in school, by ridiculing the rabbis, denouncing the observance of the ancient Jewish practices as counter-revolutionary, and holding up to scorn those who surrender to "Jewish clericalism," as they put it. But the most effective methods were these: The Jewish children were given strict orders to appear in school as usual on the Passover days, and the Jewish employees in all government offices, bureaus, and factories were told to come to work under penalty of losing their positions. I had these reports from many sources, but the most conclusive proof was furnished me by a Jewish employee in the Soviet State Bank in Moscow. The same instructions held good for all clerks and employees who were discovered eating matzoth. And these threats were not merely scraps of paper. If the

Jewish worker or clerk who dares to stay out on a Jewish holiday is not discharged immediately he is cleared out when the periodical "chistka" comes around. The "chistka" is the housecleaning which takes place every few months in all soviet institutions. Its ostensible purpose is to rid the soviet bureaus of undesirable elements, such as the inefficient, obstructionists, etc. In reality, these undesirable elements in their vast majority remain, while the more decent elements who can not bribe, scheme, and conspire against their fellowmen are expelled, usually on the flimsiest and most ridiculous charges, among which are: Observing the Jewish rituals, eating matzoth, etc.

On April 18, which was just about a week prior to Passover, I left Moscow on my way south to visit the Jewish colonies in the Ukraine and Crimea. En route I stopped in a number of cities, and everywhere they are employing the same methods to keep the Jewish population from observing Passover. But in some instances the Jewish Communists surpassed themselves in sheer brutality. Thus, in Kiev the Jewish children were told that failure to appear in school on Passover would mean immediate expulsion; moreover, they were instructed not to appear in school in their new clothes. But the outstanding example that impressed itself on my mind more than any other was in Kherson, which, as you know probably, is a few hours' distance by boat from Odessa. Here Bolshevik cruelty was brought down to its finest point; the Jewish children were told that if they stayed out on Passover their ration cards for bread would be taken away from them! I leave it to your own imagination to visualize this. Had I not been in Soviet Russia and investigated this personally, I would have refused to believe that such inhumanity was possible. Nor are those isolated cases. Similar reports came to me from many other cities, but I am only citing what I saw and substantiated.

But what is perhaps still worse than these ruthless methods of compulsion, which often have the opposite effect, is the moral wall which the Yevseks, following the general pattern in the soviet schools, are building up between the children and parents. In the Yiddish schools in White Russia and in the Ukraine, the teachers strive to inculcate the children with a spirit of contempt for everything that is held sacred by their parents. They are not content with teaching the children the materialistic doctrine; they engage in active propaganda against religion; they are not content with explaining to the children the Darwinian theory of evolution, to which there could hardly be any objection; they go further; they tell the children that anyone who believes in religion is a benighted fool, an enemy of the working class, and a counter-revolutionary. Before the arrival of a holiday, cartoons are brought to the schools depicting rabbis and Jews of the bourgeois type, generally in the most ludicrous poses, as exploiters of the worker, over whom they are shown standing with gloating, sadistic eyes and fingers dripping with the blood of their proletarian victim.

Simultaneously speeches saturated with venomous sarcasm are delivered. I saw such cartoons when I was in Kherson. The effect of this procedure on the impressionable minds of the children can easily be imagined; that many of them are influenced is not to be wondered at. Jewish parents complained to me, with tears in their eyes, that this was the most tragic thing in their lives. Some of the children, falling under the spell of this so-called educational method, become enemies of their own fathers and mothers. There are instances where youngsters come home and ask their parents whether they are counter-revolutionaries and exploiters of the poor workers.

This form of antireligious propaganda in the Soviet schools, formerly of a sporadic nature, has become an active drive as a result of a new decree issued last March, instructing all Soviet teachers that the policy of neutrality practiced hitherto in the schools in the matter of religion was to be replaced by energetic antireligious activity.

Now, I am going to say a few words on the subject of Zionism. While there is nothing in the Soviet laws regarding Zionism, there seems to be an unwritten law on the matter which is just as effective as any written law could be. Zionism is regarded by the Bolshevik leaders, and, of course, by the Yevseks, as a distinctly counterrevolutionary movement, and hence it is rigorously suppressed. So far as I could see, it has been completely uprooted and exterminated. The leading Russian Zionists have been either hounded out of the country or exiled; their followers have been so effectively cowed that they dare not lift their voice, let alone engage in any Zionist activities. Even the extreme left wing of the Poale Zion Organization, which was definitely pro-Soviet and had made heroic sacrifices in the cause of the Bolshevik revolution in 1917 and 1918, has been liquidated. The suppression of this organization occurred three days before my arrival in Moscow in August, 1928. I succeeded in arranging a secret meeting with one of the leaders of the Left Poale Zion and he showed me a copy of the protest which had been drawn up by himself and several others against the arbitrary, unjustifiable action of the Gepeu. This protest was forwarded to the heads of the Soviet Government. Soon after that my informant was exiled to Siberia, and, so far as I know, he is still there.

So much for Mr. Glassman's report. Again we have a detailed statement from an eyewitness showing how far the Soviets have gone in their attempt to exterminate Jewish religion and instruction.

There can be no stronger expression of condemnation uttered by civilized man than that contained in the resolution adopted at Albert Hall, which I have discussed before.

I shall therefore wind up my remarks with the words of protest expressed by Lord Charnwood, who was the chairman of that meeting and who has truly epitomized all that we feel on the subject. Lord Charnwood said:

This is a cause in which true English men and women are at one. It is not a political question. Whether our contact with Russia should be through an ambassador or not is to us a minor point on which we might differ.

It is nothing to us here whether or not the Russian Government tries to run trade on communistic principles. To-night we are not even concerned about our own country and its institutions or about the British Empire, that great agent of civilization for which I for one deeply care.

Poverty, hunger, prison, torture, death—these things have been faced by those in Russia. First and foremost to-night we pay homage to the men, women, and children who face these things. The first point I wish to make is that some people in England have found comfort in the idea that there is now a cessation of persecution. What is happening really is that a more perfect engine of repression has been set up this year. It is true that under strict conditions and at heavy cost some Christians or Jews in Russia may meet in church or synagogue to pray, but worship does not end in prayer. Let any of them, in the name of God, feed the hungry, comfort the sick, teach the ignorant,

or help neighboring congregations; then it is that the hand of the law grips them, and it is not a gentle thing.

Here are two sentences from the Russian minister of education: "Christians teach love and compassion, which is contrary to our convictions," and "Down with 'love our neighbors'." That is the spirit in which this mighty engine of the law is being and will be administered.

I happen to be a convinced churchman. But there are Christian people who have no creed and church but who, in doubt, would still seek the truth. Let them understand this fact: That seeking the truth is just what men may not do in Russia.

Let some teacher in Russia, however irreligious he may have been, being to question in the strictest spirit of science whether the tenets of materialism have indeed been proved. He, too, by whatever name he calls it, will have to bear Christ's cross. That is the scope of the Russian law.

Lastly, what can we do? For one thing, we can learn how things go in Russia and make the exact proved facts widely known in England, the Dominions, India, America, Europe.

And yet if our prayers and our sympathy were all, do you imagine that these mean anything to the multitudes of Russians who will get to know of them and who are suffering to-day for God or truth?

Do you imagine that it would have done no hurt to their hearts if the movement to hold this meeting of protest had been damped out by the prudent calculations of some? If you do, you are much mistaken.

To them we offer the poor tribute of our love and our reverent admiration.

[Applause.]

98031—6072

March 13, 1960.

V
Hon. Samuel Dickstein,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

I have just received a copy of the
address delivered by you in the House of
Representatives on February 11, 1960, entitled
✓ "An Indictment Against the Russian Government -
Not Her People". I shall indeed read this
speech with keen interest for it is a subject
in which I have long been interested.

Allow me to express to you my ap-
preciation of your kindness in sending it to
me.

With expressions of my best regards,
I remain

Sincerely yours,

see 61-23-244

26

62-26015-X
62-23131-1

RECORDED - INDEXED

JER:MO'D

October 7, 1931.

Hon. Samuel Dickstein,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

When I returned to my office my Secretary told me of your call and I was sorry that I was not in to see you. I do not blame you for endeavoring to leave Washington quickly for the weather here is far from enjoyable. I hope the next time that you are in the building and call at my office that I will be more fortunate and will be in.

With expressions of my best regards and highest personal esteem, I remain

Cordially yours,

Director.

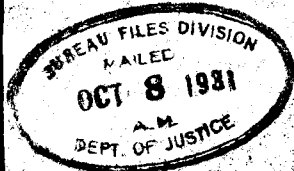
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INDEXED

62-26015-1

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OCT 8 1931

RECEIVED





SAMUEL DICKSTEIN
12TH DIST. NEW YORK

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 12th 1931.

62-26015

RECORDED

John Edgar Hoover Esq.,
U.S. Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

OCT 15 1931

62-26015-2	
RECORDED	INDEXED
FILED	FILED
Div. One	

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Your kind letter of October 7th received.

I just happened to be in attendance at a conference when I found I had a little time to drop in and say hello. It was purely a social call.

I am glad to hear that you are alright, and no doubt I will see you very soon.

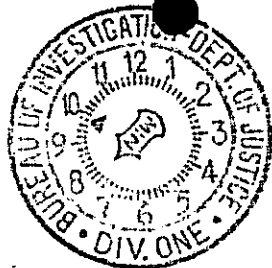
With kindest personal regards,
I beg to remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Samuel Dickstein

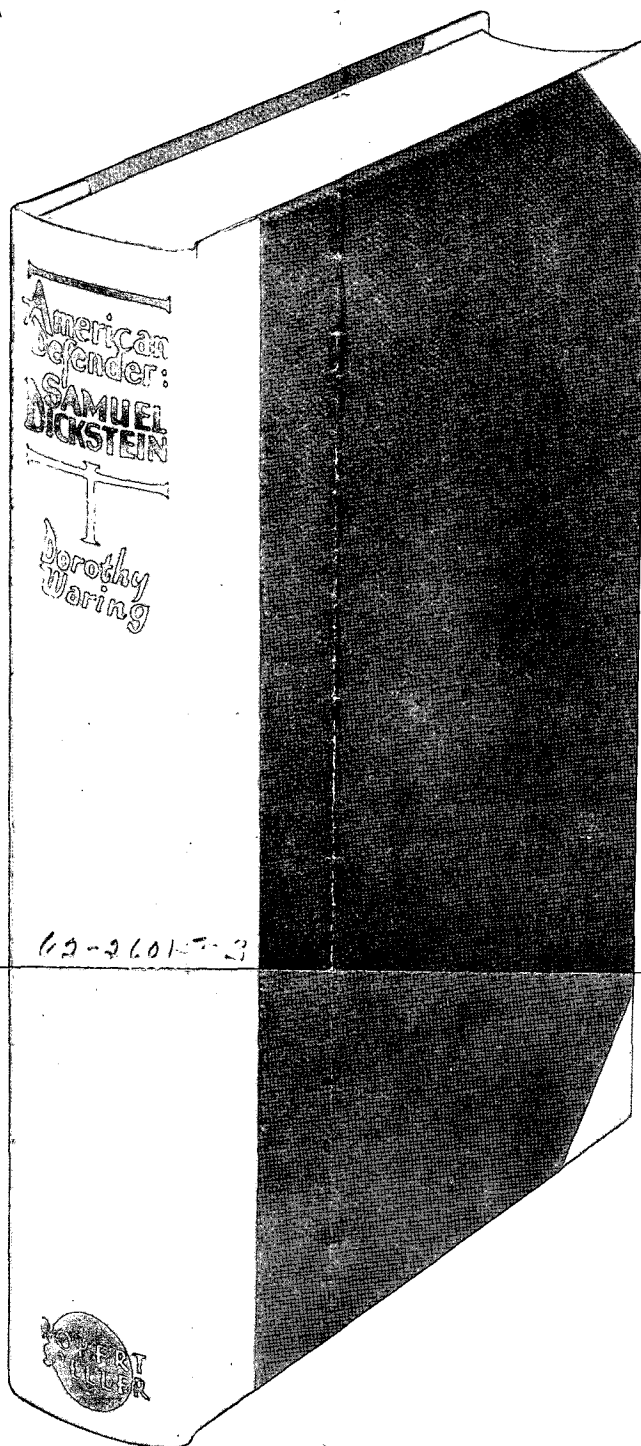
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OCT 13 1931 AM

AMERICAN DEFENDER is bound in three-quarter parchment vellum, stamped in genuine gold, and has cover sides of blue Corcoran linen. It is printed in Baskerville on Melrose Book paper. It contains 320 pages, with title page in two colors, and 32 photographs; top stained blue, with blue end-papers, wrapped in cellophane and boxed in blue-gray slip-cases.



Designed by Edward M. Henderson and manufactured at Cornwall Press.

Each copy is numbered and signed by the Author and autographed by Congressman Samuel Dickstein. The price is Ten Dollars.

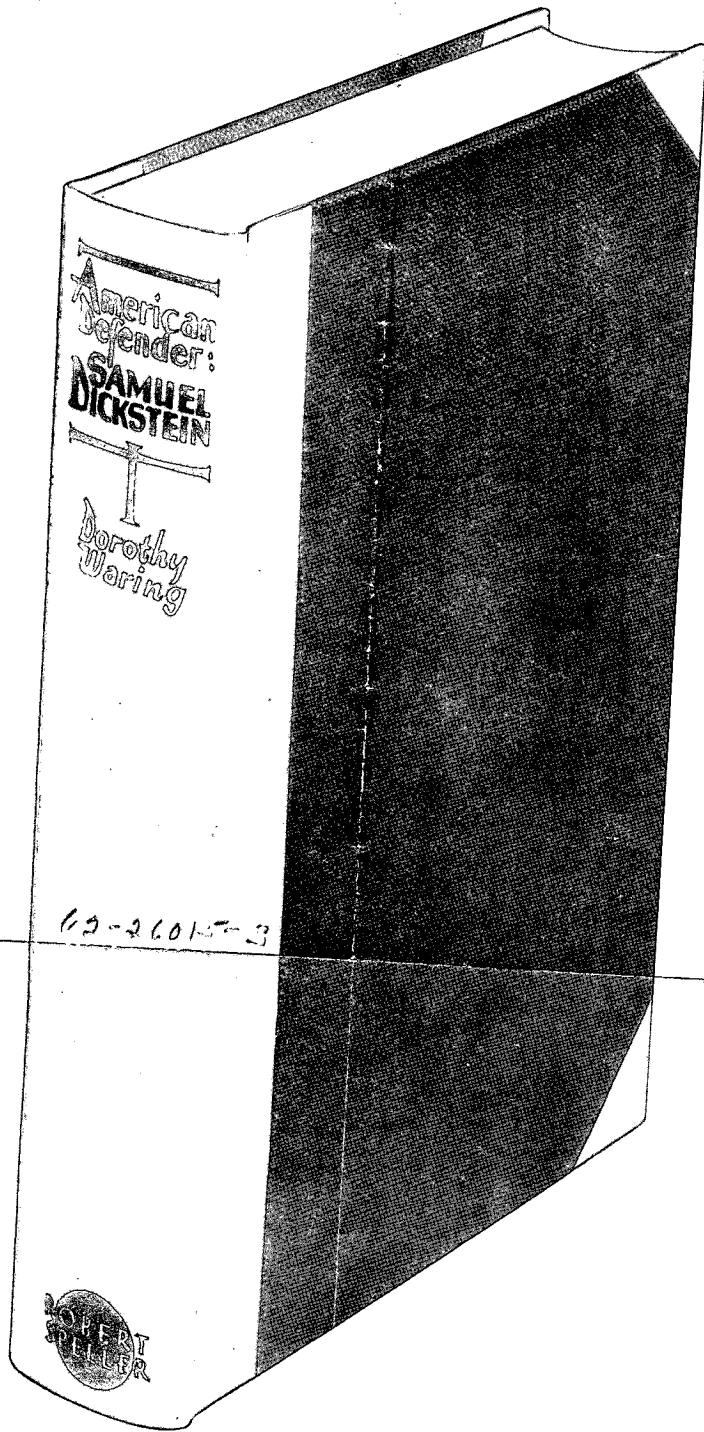
AMERICAN DEFENDER: SAMUEL DICKSTEIN

The Fates patterned the life of Samuel Dickstein after a Horatio Alger hero. AMERICAN DEFENDER, the biography of New York's energetic Congressman, vividly relates the success story of the former newsboy, and his climb up Capitol Hill to the House of Representatives. Protege of astute politicians, keen himself by heritage, Dickstein has there become a spokesman in the public weal.

Interwoven with the threads of Dickstein's history are other stories—the growth of twentieth century Americanism, the battle to keep America safe for Americans, the intricacies of modern politics—throughout Samuel Dickstein is the bobbin weaving and these threads form the story of AMERICAN DEFENDER.

Dorothy Waring, newspaper correspondent and contributor to magazines, editor and secret agent, has written a book which might well be placed beside Jacob Riis' *Making of an American*.

AMERICAN DEFENDER is bound in three-quarter parchment vellum, stamped in genuine gold, and has cover sides of blue Corcoran linen. It is printed in Baskerville on Mellow Book paper. It contains 320 pages, with title page in two colors, and 32 photographs; top stained blue, with blue end-papers, wrapped in cellophane and boxed in blue-gray slip-cases.



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ROBERT SPELLER, Inc. — 2 West 45th Street, New York

vanderbilt 3-4675



ROBERT SPELLER, Inc.

Publisher

Two West Forty-Fifth Street...New York

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Backus
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Smith
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

February 23rd, 1935

Dear Mr Hoover:

As a friend of Congressman Samuel Dickstein it will interest you that we are publishing his biography by Dorothy Waring, the well known correspondent and former secret operative investigating Un-American activities.

I need not remind you that the Hon. Samuel Dickstein, through his distinguished service to the country as Chairman of the Immigration Committee has achieved a far greater eminence than is accorded a Congressional Representative of New York alone. His ability and high standard of patriotism has inspired what we consider a great book, one which will be carefully studied, as well as appreciated, by the friends of American institutions. Its beautiful binding will make it a fitting addition to any library.

As we consider AMERICAN DEFENDER one of the most important books of the year we are printing a de luxe edition, limited to a small circle. Each copy will contain the facsimile signatures of Congressman Dickstein's admirers who subscribe to this edition. Each copy will also be autographed by the Congressman and signed and numbered by the author.

Since this edition must be limited in number we would appreciate an early reply so that we may substitute other well known names, if necessary, to complete our list of subscribers.

Please use the attached blank in replying to facilitate the accurate reproduction of the signatures of the subscribers in the book itself.

I have the honor to be,

Hon. J Edgar Hoover
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

RECORDED

INDEXED

Respectfully yours,

MAR 11 1935

Robert Speller

62-26015-3

DIVISION OF

MAR 4 1935

TOLSON

BACKUS

TDQ:RCL

March 8, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON.

Kindly be informed that on the afternoon of March 7th Congressman Dickstein of New York called at the office and while discussing other matters, mentioned a Miss Dorothy Weraring, a writer of New York City, who is apparently preparing his biography for a book to be published shortly.

He stated that it is merely rumor, but that a crowd of New York Jews were apparently somewhat disgruntled at Congressman Dickstein and have circulated the story that the book was being subsidized and had requested an investigation relative to Miss Dorothy Weraring. He stated that just as a matter of personal satisfaction he would like to know whether any such investigation was being conducted. I informed him that to my knowledge there was none and that if such an investigation were being conducted, it would undoubtedly fall under the jurisdiction of post office inspectors.

Respectfully,

T. D. Quinn.

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RECORDED
&
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MAR 16 1935

62-26015-4

RECORD INVESTIGATION

MAR 15 1935

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MAR 15 1935
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

TDQ:RCL

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

March 8, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON.

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Backus.....
Mr. Baughman.....
Chief Clerk.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Keith.....
Mr. Lester.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Schilder.....
Mr. Smith.....
Mr. Tamm.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Miss Gandy.....

W. J. N.
W. J. N.
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Respectfully,

T. D. Quinn.
T. D. Quinn.

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MAR 16 1935

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62-26015-4X
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 13 1935 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
BACKUS
TAMM
ONE
FILE

SEVENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

COMMITTEE ON
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

F. P. RANDOLPH, CLERK
SIDNEY SCHARLIN, ASST. CLERK

March 22nd, 1935.

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Baokus.....
Mr. Baughman.....
Chief Clerk.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Keith.....
Mr. Lester.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Schilder.....
Mr. Smith.....
Mr. Tamm.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Miss Gandy.....

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

It seems to be unfortunate that I cannot get in touch with you, as I have been trying to make an appointment to come in and see you for some time. I have been generally unsuccessful as each time I have rung your office you have been out of town.

I would therefore, appreciate your letting me know just when it would be convenient for you to see me some time next week.

Sincerely yours,

Samuel Dickstein
SAMUEL DICKSTEIN, M.C.

RECORDED

MAR 26 1935

62-26015-5
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
✓ MAR 26 1935 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
FILE

AUG 6 1935

CT:ACS

March 25, 1935.

RECORDED

42-26015-5
Hon. Samuel Dickstein,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman:-

In the absence of Mr. Hoover, who is in New York, I desire to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 22nd concerning your desire to see him. It is likely that Mr. Hoover will have to go to Chicago and one or two other places but I shall be pleased to bring your letter to his attention upon his return.

Sincerely yours,

H. W. Landry
Secretary.

(copy)

LBN:AFM

April 8, 1939.

Honorable Samuel^Q Dickstein
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

76
Upon my return to Washington I had the pleasure of reading the address which you delivered to the House of Representatives and which appears in the April 5, 1939, issue of the Congressional Record.

I wanted to express my heartfelt appreciation for the many commendatory references you made to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and my administration of it. Certainly your sympathetic understanding of our problems is indeed a real source of encouragement, particularly at a time such as this when we are confronted with difficulties in connection with our appropriations.

Every effort has always been made to stay within our budget; yet as you well know matters are constantly arising over which we have no control and which of course must be handled as expeditiously as possible. It is for this reason that I did want to thank you for the kind remarks that you made in our behalf.

With expressions of my highest esteem and admiration,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-26015-6

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 28 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-26015-6

RECORDED

RC:DF

May 12, 1939

62-26015-7

CONFIDENTIALMEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The New York City Field Office of this Bureau has been furnished with a letter, signed "X Y Z" and dated February 15, 1939, by United States Attorney John T. Cahill of New York City. This letter was received by District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey of New York City, and was turned over by him to Mr. Cahill. The letter reads as follows:

"I have been given to understand that Congressman Lickstein is running a very large racket which is, in substance, that he claims to be able to help Jewish refugees obtain admittance into this country. His fee for this 'assistance' is \$1000. per person, the money being held in escrow and drawn upon for 'expenses'. The money is not drawn out by Dickstein but by his assistants.

"I am a Jew and the thought that one of our so-called humanitarians so shamefully betrays his own race has prompted me to report this to you. I know you will take immediate steps to investigate this racket and put an end to it if it can be proved to exist."

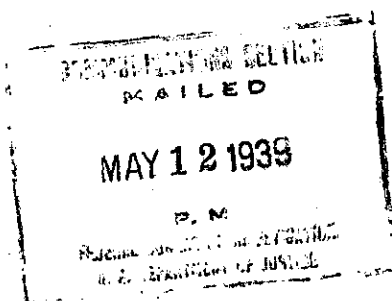
No investigation has been conducted in this matter. I shall appreciate being advised what action, if any, you desire taken by the Federal Bureau of Investigation relative thereto.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Crowl _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Lester _____
Mr. McIntire _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Q. Tamm _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York, N. Y.
May 6, 1939.

916505
DECLASSIFIED BY *60290 BEE/KCJ/K*
ON *12/6/83*

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Crowl	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Foxworth	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Lester	✓
Mr. McIntire	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Dear Sir:

Mr. John T. Cahill, United States Attorney
at New York City, has turned over to me a letter received
by District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey of New York City,
signed "X Y Z", dated February 15, 1939. The letter reads
as follows:

"I have been given to understand that
Congressman Dickstein is running a very large racket
which is, in substance, that he claims to be able to
help Jewish refugees obtain admittance into this
country. His fee for this 'assistance' is \$1000. per
person, the money being held in escrow and drawn upon
for 'expenses'. The money is not drawn out by
Dickstein but by his assistants.

"I am a Jew and the thought that one of
our so-called humanitarians so shamefully betrays his
own race has prompted me to report this to you. I
know you will take immediate steps to investigate
this racket and put an end to it if it can be proved
to exist. "

The office of Mr. Dewey referred the letter
to Mr. Cahill, who turned it over to me.

The New York office will conduct no investiga-
tion in connection with this matter pending advices from the
Bureau.

RECORDED

&
INDEXED

Very truly yours,

Dwight Brantley
DWIGHT BRANTLEY
Special Agent in Charge

62-26015-7
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 15 1939
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

DB:MT

memo a.g. 5/12/39 LC

EX-111

ONE

*Send a memo re this to A.S. asking
what action if any we should take.
EW 5/10/39*

SEVENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

SAMUEL DICKSTEIN, N. Y., CHAIRMAN

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

COMMITTEE ON
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

J. H. KELLY, CLERK
SIDNEY SCHARLIN, ASST. CLERK

March 30th, 1940.

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nathan	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. McIntire	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tour Room	
Adm. Files	
Pers. Files	
Mr. Tracy	✓
Miss Gandy	

Hon. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am in receipt of your kind
letter together with enclosure entitled "Youth
and Law Enforcement", which I shall read with
great interest.

Many thanks for calling it to
my attention.

Sincerely yours,

meaus 4-14
Samuel Dickstein
SAMUEL DICKSTEIN

RECORDED

462-26015-8

TOLSON

NICHOLS

MISS GANDY



May 16, 1940

Honorable Samuel Dickstein
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

I have just read your remarks on subversive activities in the United States, which appeared in the Congressional Record for May 14, 1940, and am pleased to note your very commendatory references to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and my administration as Director.

I want to take this opportunity to express to you my deep appreciation for your comments and to assure you that this Bureau will continue to investigate violations of all Federal Laws within its jurisdiction without partisanship or favor. I hope that our activities will always merit your confidence.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-26015-9

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAY 13 1940

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Miami, Florida
December 17, 1940

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

195
Dunne

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:

Congressman Samuel Dickstein is vacation-
ing at the Tides Hotel, Miami Beach, Florida, and has
advised Special Agent J. L. Madala that he will be here
possibly four or five days. He is desirous of seeing
you while in Miami Beach if possible.

The Tides Hotel is located at 1220 Ocean
Drive, Miami Beach, telephone number 5-6611.

Respectfully submitted,


PERCY WILY, II
Special Agent in Charge

*Called but he was
not in.
H.*

RECORDED
el

62-26015-10

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
4 DEC 21 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

✓

July 9, 1941

RECORDED

62 26015 11

Honorable Samuel Dickstein
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

I have received your communication of July 5, 1941, and was pleased to have your commendatory remarks regarding the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Letters such as yours are a deep source of encouragement and I appreciate your thoughtfulness in writing as you did.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

73
1-13

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Drayton _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION	
MAILED	
★	JUL 11 1941 ★
P. M.	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	

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W

SEVENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

SAMUEL DICKSTEIN, N. Y., CHAIRMAN

WILLIAM T. SCHULTE, IND.
CHARLES KRAMER, CALIF.
JOHN LESINSKI, MICH.
CAROLINE O'DAY, N. Y.
LEX GREEN, FLA.
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E. C. GATHINGS, ARK.
CLYDE T. ELLIS, ARK.
LINDLEY BECKWORTH, TEX.
ROBERT L. RAMSAY, W. VA.

NOAH M. MASON, ILL.

EDWARD H. REES, KANS.
LEWIS K. ROCKEFELLER, N. Y.
HENRY D. TALLE, IOWA
CARL T. CURTIS, NEBR.
LELAND M. FORD, CALIF.
WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER, N. Y.

SAMUEL W. KING, HAWAII

J. H. KELLY, CLERK
SIDNEY SCHARLIN, ASST. CLERK

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Dreyton	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

July 5th, 1941.

*28
Monte
Today*

Hon. Edgar J. Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Chief:

Permit me to compliment you on the splendid
work done by your office in the roundup of German spies.

I assure you that your activity in this
direction is appreciated by every right thinking American.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Samuel Dickstein
SAMUEL DICKSTEIN

*ck 7/9/41
2/10*

RECORDED

62-26015-11

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

4 JUL 15 1941

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TOLSON
NICHOLS
BENNETT
MISS GANDY

8

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
VISA DIVISION

September 8, 1941

h

MEMORANDUM FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE
INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON ALIEN VISA CONTROL

The following news item appeared in the September 6 issue
of the TIMES - HERALD:

IN THE NEWS

REP. DIES SHOULD

INVESTIGATE REP. DICKSTEIN

18

Representative Samuel Dickstein, radical Democrat,
of New York, chairman of the House Immigration and
Naturalization Committee, announced Tuesday, according
to the dispatches, "that he had telegraphed Represent-
ative Martin Dies, of Texas, urging an immediate investi-
gation of the America First Committee," and saying:

"This group acts contrary to the principles enun-
ciated by President Roosevelt in his Labor Day address,
and there is no doubt, in my mind at least, that the
source of funds with which this group operates is ques-
tionable."

Mr. Dies should answer that telegram by investigat-
ing not merely the America First Committee, but investi-
gating Mr. Samuel Dickstein.

Perhaps Mr. Dies can find out why so many Communist
immigrants are allowed entrance into this country, and
why so few are exposed and expelled.

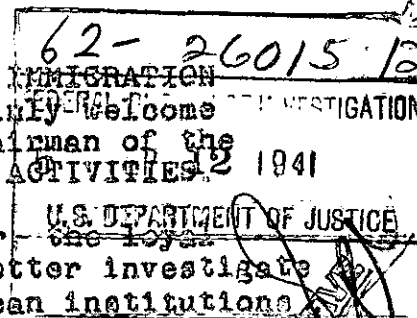
Perhaps Mr. Dies can further discover why so many
traitors to our free American institutions are aided
in becoming naturalized citizens to pursue their treason-
able activities clothed and protected by the rights and
liberties of American citizenship.

Mr. Dickstein, chairman of the House Immigration
and NATURALIZATION Committee, would certainly welcome
a fraternal investigation by Mr. Dies, chairman of the
House committee investigating UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES.

And while investigations are in order--
citizens of America--all of them--would better investigate
for themselves the dangers to their American institutions
and to their liberties and to THEIR LIVES, through the
widening spread of Communism in the United States and
the encouragement given to that deadly contagion not only
by subversive individuals but by certain departments of
our Government.

CH-2

VD:RWB:lmh



RJC:RG

May 5, 1942

62-26015 13

Honorable Samuel Dickstein
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

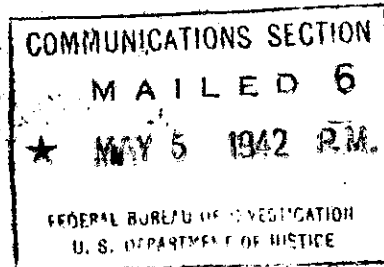
I have your letter of April 23, 1942, in which you advised you were forwarding some obsolete files to this Bureau. This material apparently was inadvertently retained as it was not received with your communication.

It will be appreciated if you will forward these files at your convenience.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____



RECEIVED-ROOM 5640
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MAY 5 4 38 PM '42
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

NEB

SAMUEL DICKSTEIN, N. Y., CHAIRMAN
 WILLIAM T. SCHULTE, IND.
 CHARLES KRAMER, CALIF.
 JOHN LESINSKI, MICH.
 CAROLINE O'DAY, N. Y.
 LEX GREEN, FLA.
 DAN R. MCGEEHEE, MISS.
 A. LEONARD ALLEN, LA.
 JOHN L. MCMILLAN, S. C.
 ANTON F. MACIEJEWSKI, ILL.
 CLYDE T. ELLIS, ARK.
 LINDLEY BECKWORTH, TEX.
 ROBERT L. RAMSAY, W. VA.
 OREN HARRIS, ARK.

NOAH M. MASON, ILL.
 EDWARD H. REES, KANS.
 LEWIS K. ROCKEFELLER, N. Y.
 HENRY O. TALLE, IOWA
 CARL T. CURTIS, NEBR.
 LELAND M. FORD, CALIF.
 WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER, N. Y.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
 COMMITTEE ON
 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

MIRIAM WYDRA, CLERK
 SIDNEY SCHARLIN, ASST. CLERK

April 23, 1942

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
 Federal Bureau of Investigation,
 Department of Justice,
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed are a few old files I had in my
 office and I thought the information contained therein might
 be of some use to you.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Samuel Dickstein
 Samuel Dickstein, M.C.

10 MAY 14 1942

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 not 4-24
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62-26015-13

SEVENTY-S

SAMUEL DICKSTEIN, N. Y.
WILLIAM T. SCHULTE, II
CHARLES KRAMER, CAL.
JOHN LESINSKI, MICH.
CAROLINE O'DAY, N. Y.
LEX GREEN, FLA.
DAN R. MCGEEHEE, MISS.
A. LEONARD ALLEN, LA.
JOHN L. MCMILLAN, S. C.
ANTON F. MACIEJEWSKI, ILL.
CLYDE T. ELLIS, ARK.
LINDLEY BECKWORTH, TEX.
ROBERT L. RAMSAY, W. VA.
OREN HARRIS, ARK.

NEBR.
M. FORD, CALIF.
WILLIAM T. PHEIFFER, N. Y.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

COMMITTEE ON
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MIRIAM WYORA, CLERK
SIDNEY SCHARLIN, ASST. CLERK

May 7, 1942

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The files referred to in your letter of May 5, 1942, must have been received by someone in your office, as one of your agents called me a few days ago asking whether I wanted the papers returned to my office. I told him that your office may keep them and use them in whichever way you see fit.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Samuel Dickstein
Samuel Dickstein, M.C.

*no ans
required
5/14/42
ack. papers.*

Samuel Dickstein

RECORDED

62-15-14
MAY 9 1942
DOJ

191



A
SAMUEL DICKSTEIN
12TH DIST. NEW YORK

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 9, 1942

167 Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

It is always a pleasure to
commend your splendid work, and to bring it to
the attention of Congress and the country.

I have no doubt that the
Federal Bureau of Investigation, under your
leadership, will continue to rid our nation of
its dangerous enemies.

Sincerely yours,

Samuel Dickstein
SAMUEL DICKSTEIN, MC

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Kramer	
Mr. McGuire	✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

57 JUL 16 1942
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222

62-26015-15
1 JUL 13 1942

GKS:AL

October 14, 1942

Honorable Samuel Dickstein
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

I have received the material you
recently sent me and I appreciate your
thoughtfulness in making this information
available to the FBI.

With expressions of my highest
cortes and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Material received: one copy of "No More Hunger"
by William Dudley Pelley.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

M A D L E D S O I

★ OCT 16 1942 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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OCT 19 1942

ENCLOSURE

62-26015 15X

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 7th, 1942

Respectfully referred to

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

*ack ghe
11/14/42*

62-26015-15X

Very respectfully,

ENCLOSURE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

PART OF

Congressional Record

FREE

Samuel Dickstein
M. C.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Mc Guire

NEW YORK CITY.

Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

191

RRG:JRB

November 10, 1942

2
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: SAMUEL DICKSTEIN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dear Sir:

On October 29, 1942 Mr. CASIMIR P. PALMER, 140 West 106th Street, New York City, advised that on October 2, 1941 he personally had a talk with RICHARD ROLLINS a former investigator of the NON-SECTARIAN ANTI-NAZI LEAGUE who remarked that he, ROLLINS, had been questioned and accused by an Assistant United States Attorney in Washington, D.C. of being active in an alien smuggling racket. ROLLINS remarked at that time that CHARLES C. SCHACHT, 219 Marion Street, Bronx, New York, Telephone number Ravenswood 5-5935, who formerly was an investigator for ROLLINS in the NON-SECTARIAN ANTI-NAZI LEAGUE, had reported him.

PALMER then stated several months ago SCHACHT had come to his apartment and at that time he had remarked that ROLLINS had told him that GENEROSO POPE who is head of the Colonial Sand and Gravel Corporation with offices at Rockefeller Center, New York was engaged in the "naturalization racket with Congressman SAMUEL DICKSTEIN". SCHACHT told him that the go-between for DICKSTEIN was an attorney named EMANUEL LOUIS GREEN with offices on Pine Street, New York City.

Mr. PALMER further advised that the Vice-President of the Colonial Sand and Gravel Corporation was DONALD MILLER and that BENNIE TANTILLO was also active in this corporation. Mr. PALMER was unable to enlarge upon the above facts.

EX-42 RECORDED & INDEXED 62-26018-16
A review of the files of this office indicates that POPE is the subject of a case entitled "Generoso Pope, with aliases, et al, Registration Act, Special Inquiry State Department, Bureau File 61-9981". Further, that the name of Louis Green of Pine Street 1942



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November 10, 1942

applied for a position with the Bureau but was recommended unfavorably by letter dated December 26, 1941. The indices also indicate that Green is now employed by the United States Navy probably in New York City.

The indices likewise indicate that Benedict/Tantallio is President of the Bronx Board of Business Agents of the Building and Construction Trade Council. This individual is in all probability identical with the Bennie Tantillo referred to above.

The above facts are being forwarded to the Bureau for its information and unless advised to the contrary no further action is being taken in this matter.

Very truly yours,



P. E. FOXWORTH
Assistant Director



SAMUEL DICKSTEIN
12TH DIST. NEW YORK

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 13, 1942.

Honorable Edgar J. Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I would appreciate re-
ceiving your autographed picture which I would
greatly cherish as a remembrance.

Cordially yours,

Samuel Dickstein
SAMUEL DICKSTEIN, MC

*OK
Will
return
soon*
RECORDED
& INDEXED

62-26015-16X
3 NOV 25 1942

EX-44

13-11742 PLEASE ENCLOSE DIRECTOR'S PHOTOGRAPH

To be autographed to:

Samuel Dickstein

Suggested: "With all good wishes"

INVESTIGATION DISCLOSES:

RD-6

GKS:RC

62-26015-16X

November 17, 1942

Honorable Samuel Dickstein
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

Your letter of November 13, 1942, has
been received and it is a sincere pleasure to
send you under separate cover one of my photographs
which I have autographed for you.

With expressions of my highest esteem
and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

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NOV 17 7 32 PM '42
RECEIVED
JULICE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

with corded replies
37
NOV 28 1942

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

WDB:RAF

April 2, 1943

MR. LADD

Re: COMPLAINT OF CONGRESSMAN DICKSTEIN TO
THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE CONCERNING
THE QUESTIONING OF WITNESSES BY REPRESENTATIVES ON THE INTERDEPARTMENTAL
COMMITTEES

Referral/Direct

On March 29, 1941, [redacted] called a special meeting of all members of the Interdepartmental Review Committees, at which time he read a letter sent to Mr. Breckinridge Long by Congressman Samuel Dickstein. In this letter Congressman Dickstein complained of the conduct of the representatives sitting on the Interdepartmental Review Committees in questioning witnesses. At the time of this meeting Mr. Travers also advised that Congressman Sol Bloom had contacted Mr. Long and made a similar complaint.

On April 1, 1943, [redacted] was contacted by Special Agent Flood relative to the complaints filed by Samuel Dickstein and Sol Bloom. [redacted]

Mr. To
Mr. E.
Mr. Cl
Mr. Gl
Mr. La
Mr. Ni
Mr. Ro
Mr. Tr
Mr. Ca
Mr. Co
Mr. He
Mr. Ho
Mr. Mc
Mr. Qu
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

556
P

Memorandum for Mr. Ladd

Referral/Direct

2

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Memorandum for Mr. Ladd

3

[] advised that he would furnish the Bureau with a copy of Congressman Dickstein's communication, but at the time Special Agent Blood talked with him the letter was not available. He specifically requested that his conversation with Special Agent Blood be treated as strictly confidential.

SUGGESTED ACTION: Inasmuch as the complaints, according to [] are of a general nature and do not refer to specific cases or representatives on the Committees, it is not possible to directly answer them. As you know, the FBI representatives on the Interdepartmental Review Committees have been repeatedly cautioned to exercise good judgment in the questioning of witnesses, and I am confident that none of the FBI representatives have conducted themselves improperly in questioning witnesses appearing before the Committees.

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Mr. McGuire _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Respectfully,

S. S. Alden

Would Open Door To Jewish Refugees

WASHINGTON, March 22.—(AP)

—Representative Sam Dickstein (Dem.), New York, suggested today that America lower all immigration bars to Jewish refugees from Nazi Europe as long as Britain forbids their entry into Palestine.

The empire plans to shut off free immigration into Palestine March 31. The senate has adopted a resolution urging that this ban be lifted, and the house foreign affairs committee voted this week to table the proposal because military authorities, bearing in mind the attitude of the Arabs, opposed any stand on that subject now.

Dickstein said he had not yet decided whether he would ask a discharge petition to force the resolution from the foreign committee but that he might.

In the meantime, he said, he may demand action by the house on his bill that would permit the European refugees to enter the United States.

"They should be allowed to come here until six months after the war ends," he said, "and then we can go into the problem of what should be done."

The Ladies' Aid meet all day of the Brethren will meet Thursday to quilt. The meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. E. N. Huffman, 6207 Washington street. A covered dish luncheon will be served at noon.

Mrs. A. J. Haas of Madison, Wis., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Deahl Sanderson, 6316 South Third street.

The Ropet Club met last night at the home of Mrs. Betty Doolan, 121 West Hyde Park avenue. Mrs. Madelane Kimmell was the assisting hostess. Prizes were won by Mrs. Mary Kalahurka and Mrs. Katherine O'Connor.

Corp. Kenneth Shelton will speak tonight at the mid-week prayer service at the King Hill Baptist Church.

Detail for Today

B-19



March 24 - 1944 -

Edgar J. Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation -

Sir, - what can be done about
The Bill that Representative Sam Dickstein
of New York is putting up in Congress to
bring every Jew in Europe to the
United States? For six years ^{they} have been
brought into this Country illegally.

Do what you can to prevent them
coming - These Jews are Orientals
they do not make good Citizens and
they are not trustworthy for a
Nation's good.

Are not your Men too lax letting
them unload - why let the Filth
of Europe break our Immigration
Laws? The whole thing is a Jew Plot.
This War is a Fine Souper Up for
their Swimming plots.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Sieta Queen Reynolds
3040 La Fayette Street
St. Joseph - Missouri

mental
no action
100-9-3915

P.S. - They can go into Abyssinia - Their Homeland

RECORDED

INDEXED

162-26015-17X

35 MAR 28 1944

62-26015-18

JPHa:WMLJ

April 25, 1944

RECORDED

Honorable Samuel Dickstein
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

I wish to acknowledge with appreciation your letter of April 20, 1944, furnishing for our information certain typed and handwritten material from your files.

For the completion of your files, I am returning this material and should you in the future come across additional data you believe of interest to this Bureau in connection with national defense matters, I shall appreciate your further communicating with me.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure *R*

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 26 1944 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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mail

SEVENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

SAMUEL DICKSTEIN, N. Y., CHAIRMAN

JOHN LESINSKI, MICH.
LEX GREEN, FLA.
DAN R. MC GEEHEE, MISS.
A. LEONARD ALLEN, LA.
JOHN L. MC MILLAN, S. C.
ROBERT RAMSPECK, GA.
ED GOSSETT, TEX.
THOMAS E. SCANLON, PA.
ARTHUR WINSTEAD, MISS.
O. C. FISHER, TEX.
JOHN P. NEWSOME, ALA.

NOAH M. MASON, ILL.
EDWARD H. REES, KANS.
CARL T. CURTIS, NEBR.
HUBERT S. ELLIS, W. VA.
BERNARD W. KEARNEY, N. Y.
WILLIAM P. ELMER, MO.
JOHN B. BENNETT, MICH.
LOWELL STOCKMAN, OREG.
EDWARD O. MCCOWEN, OHIO

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

COMMITTEE ON
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

J. R. FARRINGTON, HAWAII

MIRIAM WYDRA, CLERK

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Acers	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Mamford	.....
Mr. Starke	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Nease	.....

April 20, 1944

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:-

Enclosed are some of my old files which were
just brought to my attention and which I thought might be of
interest to you.

Should you, or any of your men, want some
additional information regarding the subject matter contained
in these files, please feel free to call upon me.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Samuel Dickstein
Samuel Dickstein, M. C.

*Encl. Behind
file*
ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

6 ENCL. X
14

*Acad. Rec.
not maintained
1/25/44
JPH*
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RECORDED

EX - 28

62-26015-18
B I
APR 21 1944
[Signature]

EDM:

July 1, 1944

Honorable Samuel Dickstein
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

It was grand of you to send me
a Victorial Directory of the War Congress
and I appreciate very much indeed your
autographing it for me. You may be sure
that I will treasure this splendid vol-
ume.

With expressions of my highest
esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

CC - Washington Field

Note: From the files it appears
that Congressman Dickstein has been very
friendly with the Bureau for several years.
File 19-10 is entitled Fred Fritz Langstadt;
Samuel Dickstein, and is a transport and
visa matter. It is alleged that Congressman
Dickstein represented a great number of
immigration cases and inference was that he
accepted fees and this was common gossip
among some employees at the Immigration
Bureau. There is no proof of these allege
inferences.

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Carson
Hendon
Hunford
Jones
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 3 1944

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
107

1944

62-26015-18 X

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PUBLICATION FILE

LBN:aml

January 10, 1945

Honorable Samuel Dickstein
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

I have been up to my neck with work in connection with the recent landing of the two Nazi spies, and I am just now getting around to taking care of some of my personal mail. I did want to drop you a personal note to tell you how deeply touched I was by the bill you introduced on January 4th. Regardless of the outcome, I appreciate the spirit which prompted you to take the action which you did.

With expressions of my highest esteem and admiration,

Sincerely yours,

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

RECORDED

62-26015-18X

JAN 16

JAN 10 12 08 PM '45
RECEIVED READING ROOM
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

79 JAN 20 1945 131

March 13, 1945

RECORDED 62-26015-19

EX-6

Honorable Samuel Lickstein
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

It was very kind of you to write as you
did on March 8th and enclose the clipping from
The Workers Digest. I appreciate very much your
continued interest.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

2

3-45

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

F. B. I.

RECORDS SECTION

APR 13 1945

4

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

INSTRUCTIONS SECTION

MAILED

APR 14 1945

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

APR 13 6 43 PM '45
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F. B. I.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Wm



SAMUEL DICKSTEIN
15TH DIST. NEW YORK
19th

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 8, 1945

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

Enclosed is a little newspaper clipping which
I thought you might like to see.

The bill it refers to has been reported favorably by the subcommittee to the full committee and they expect to take action on it in the very near future.

With kind regards.

Sincerely yours,

Samuel Dickstein, M. C.

Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	✓

Heils

15-1161
ack. 3/13/45
von

RECORDED

62-26015-19

APR 4 1945

MA

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

PLAN MEDAL FOR FBI HEAD

Washington.—Presentation of a medal to FBI Director Hoover was proposed today in a bill introduced by Rep. Dickstein (D.-



J. EDGAR HOOVER

N.Y.). The award would be in recognition of Hoover's "untiring devotion to duty" and for efforts of his agents and their chief in apprehending enemy agents in June.

62-26615-47

GT:DSE

June 14, 1945

Honorable Samuel Dickstein
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

I have noted your comments on the floor of the House yesterday in connection with the pending pay bill.

I wanted to tell you how much I appreciate your commendatory references to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and to my personal services. It does seem that the bill as it was passed in the House is discriminatory with regard to a number of career men in the Government.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

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

RECORDED

EX-66

62-26915-19X

52 JUN 26 1945

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Record of Telephone Call or Visitor

June 23 1944

Time 1:30PM

Name Congressman Samuel
Dickstein tele

Referred to _____

Details: The congressman stated that he understood that both Mr. Hoover and Mr. Tolson were out of the city. He asked that the following message be given the Director. The salary situation was oked as he (the Director) wanted it by the conferees. He said that Mr. Hoover would understand. He was thanked for calling.

jmh

Thank please

RECORDED

EX-63

162-26015-20

*Letter to
Dickstein
Rander
Randolph*

Director

6-23-45

26-23

6-25-45

pg

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____

Miss Beahm _____

Miss Gandy _____

RECORDED

62 26015 20

June 25, 1945

CA-68

Honorable Samuel Dickstein
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

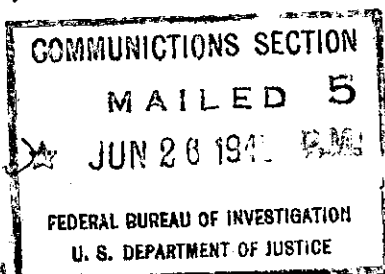
My dear Congressman:

It was certainly good of you to
telephone on Saturday and I am sorry that
I was not in my office to talk with you.
You may be sure that I deeply appreciate
your action.

With expressions of my highest
esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

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



228

JUN 26 6 25 PM '45

Handwritten signature

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

July 12, 1945

The attached letter has been
received from Congressman
Samuel Dickstein.

cgb

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Carson ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Hendon ✓
Mr. Mumford ✓
Mr. Jones ✓
Mr. Pennington ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Beahm ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

File
36
Good
rest of
card

File

Wash
guy
Dis 7/31/45
20

62-26015-21



CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SAMUEL DICKSTEIN
19TH DIST. NEW YORK

July 10, 1945.

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Edgar:

I wish to thank you for the fine
booklet describing the activities of the
F. B. I., which you saw fit to send me, and
wish to assure you that the organization,
under your able leadership, can always count
on my fullest cooperation.

With warm personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Samuel Dickstein
Samuel Dickstein, M. C. *ll*

Card made in Louis R. R.

7-26

50 JUL 28 1945

INDEXED	62-26015-21
RECORDED	F O O
219	13 JUL 21 1945
EX-30	<i>MAN</i>

January 25, 1946

Honorable Samuel Dickstein
450 West End Avenue

New York 7, New York

My Dear Mr. Dickstein:

You have the best wishes of my associates and me for your future success and happiness as you are leaving the United States House of Representatives where you have so admirably served the American people.

If we can be of any assistance to you in any of your future undertakings, please feel free to call upon us at any time.

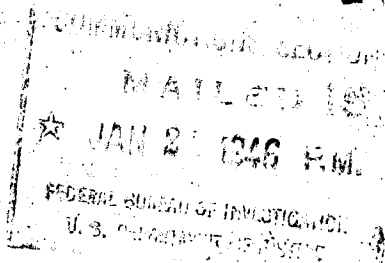
With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Address received telephonically from House of Representatives. Resignation effective 12-30-45.

RECORDED

62-26015-22



RDD:RAS:MK

357

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

Supreme Court
of the
State of New York



COUNTY COURT HOUSE
NEW YORK, N.Y.

CHAMBERS OF
SAMUEL DICKSTEIN
JUSTICE

January 28, 1946.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

It was very thoughtful of you to send me your message of good wishes and I will always look back with joy to the days when it was possible for me to cooperate with you in the work of your Bureau.

I know that your services to the nation were appreciated by the House of Representatives and I had the occasion when the opportunity presented itself to point out to the House the importance and value of your work and the work of your Bureau.

I hope that in the near future I will again have the pleasure to greet you in person.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

SAMUEL DICKSTEIN.

Hon. Edgar J. Hoover,
Department of Justice,

Washington, D.C.
58 FEB 26 1946

RECORDED

162-26015-22

32 FEB 14 1946

DE-INDEXED
DATE: 1-14-56
EX-13

no ans
1-30

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dictation given
and reflected and
Ltr. Com. 2-1-46

Mr. E. A. Tamm
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Carson
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Gurnea
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Hendon
 Mr. Pennington
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Gandy
John J.

RECEIVED
 U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
 JAN 30 10 19 AM '46

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
 JAN 29 5 02 PM '46

RECEIVED-NICHOLS
 U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
 JAN 30 10 19 AM '46

RECEIVED
 U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
 JAN 30 3 53 PM '46

RECORDED - 68

62-26015 24

May 17, 1950

Honorable Samuel Dickstein
450 West End Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Judge:

Your letter of May 10, 1950,
has been received.

It was indeed gracious of you
to comment so generously on the address
I was privileged to make at the dinner
of the Grand Lodge at New York.

It was a pleasure to make a
copy available to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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

MAILED 12
MAY 18 1950
COMM - FBI

MAY 17 3 00 PM '50

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAY 18 1950

May 17 1 05 PM '50
RECEIVED READING ROOM
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

mm
8

Supreme Court
of the
State of New York



SAMUEL DICKSTEIN
JUSTICE

JUSTICES CHAMBERS
NEW YORK COUNTY COURT HOUSE
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

May 10, 1950.

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

My dear Edgar:

I have received a copy of an address
that you made at the dinner of the Grand Lodge of
New York at the Hotel Astor on May 2nd, which I
have read with great interest. I think you have
made an excellent survey. In my opinion it was
a very fine talk and to the point.

Sincerely yours,

Samuel Dickstein
Samuel Dickstein

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

*Encl
ack 5-17-50
dde*

JUL 5 1950
361

RECORDED - 68

62-26015-24
MAY 23 1950
15

PERS. FILES

January 11, 1951

RECORDED - 20

62-26015-25

Honorable Samuel Dickstein
450 West End Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Judge:

Upon returning to my office, I was informed of the telephone call from the Secretary to Congressman Adolph J. Sabath regarding your desire to talk with me.

I did want to write you a personal note and let you know how sorry I am to learn that I missed your call. I certainly would have liked to have had a few words with you and I hope the next time you are in the city we can arrange to get together.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ROK:lch

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

JAN 11 8 23 PM '51

U S DEPT OF JUSTICE
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RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM

JAN 11 12 50 PM '51
RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
F B I
JAN 11 1 07 PM '51
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

DO-5

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Date January 9, 1951 Time 1:04 PM

Sec. to Congressman Adolph J.
Sabath (D) of Illinois tele

Phone No. _____

REMARKS

When advised of Mr. Hoover's absence from the office, the secretary advised that Judge Dickstein of the New York Supreme Bench was in town for the afternoon and wanted to pay his respects to Mr. Hoover over the phone.

Regrets were expressed in view of the Director's absence and he was assured Mr. Hoover would be informed of the call upon his return to the office.

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

RECORDED - 20

INDEXED - 20

JAN 16 1951

71

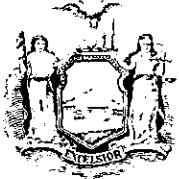
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ml
ack-1-11-51

Wint mtd to
Judge Dickstein.

62-2601-25

Supreme Court
of the
State of New York



SAMUEL DICKSTEIN
JUSTICE

JUSTICES CHAMBERS
NEW YORK COUNTY COURT HOUSE
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

January 26, 1951.

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Edgar:

It was very thoughtful of you to drop me
a line to tell me that you were not in your office
when I ran in to see you. I did want to say "Hello"
and chat with you for a while. On my next trip
I will make sure to drop you a line in advance.

Hoping your health is good, and with kind-
est regards to you and Harry, I am

Sincerely yours,

Samuel Dickstein
Samuel Dickstein

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

RECORDED - 99

62-26215-86
FEB 8 1951
37

EX-36

DEFERRED RECORDING

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 4-26, 1954

TO: ~~Director~~
~~Mr. Nichols~~
~~Mr. Boardman~~
~~Mr. Belmont~~
~~Mr. Glavin~~
~~Mr. Harbo~~
~~Mr. Rosen~~
~~Mr. Tamm~~
~~Mr. Tracy~~
~~Mr. Mohr~~
~~Mr. DeLoach~~
~~Mr. Holloman~~
~~Miss Gandy~~
~~Personnel Files Section~~
~~Records Section~~
~~Mrs. Skillman~~
~~Mrs. Brown~~

See Me For appropriate action

Send File Note and Return

write letter

File *9/11/54*
Clyde Tolson

DP MV



SAVE THE EASY WAY
BUY U.S. BONDS
PAYROLL SAVINGS



HON. J. EDGAR HOOVER
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Director
5-3-54
opened by [redacted]

b6
b7C

ENC1

62-28444

NOT RECORDED
13 MAY 1954

242

58 MAY 7 1954

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Boardman _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

The family of the late
Judge Samuel Dickstein
 acknowledges with grateful
 appreciation your comforting
 expression of sympathy

62-36015-

62-26015-27

INDEXED-29

EX-112

It was with the deepest regret that I learned of the passing of Judge Dickstein, and I want to offer my heartfelt condolences to you in the loss of your loved one. G. I. R. -1

Sincerely yours,

MLL:djg:mer *Mo E L*

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Trotter _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

APR 27 4 58 PM '54
RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

MAILED 3

APR 27 1954

68 MAY 11 1954 COMM - FBI

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: April 23, 1954

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: (2)
SAMUEL DICKSTEIN
NEW YORK STATE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE
FORMER CONGRESSMAN FROM NEW YORKTolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Trotter _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

The "New York Herald Tribune" of April 23, 1954, reports the death of captioned individual with whom, it will be recalled, the Bureau had very cordial relations during the early 1940's.

A check of Bufiles shows that Dickstein was allegedly connected for a number of years, even as early as 1951, with Murray Garsson and Henry Garsson, convicted in 1947 of conspiring to defraud the Government in connection with various war contacts. Dickstein's name appears frequently in the investigation, and he was often in contact with the Garssons. The allegations appear that his traveling expenses were believed to be paid for by them, and one person interviewed in the case, a Washington attorney formerly an investigator for the Dies Committee, stated that if all the facts were exposed, Dickstein would wind up either in the penitentiary or the grave. (46-11508)

In July, 1941, we reported to the Department the results of an investigation which had been instituted upon allegations that Dickstein, then a Congressman, had accepted money from an individual to secure passage of a private bill. It had turned out that the money had actually been accepted by an attorney in Dickstein's office. The Department declined to prosecute because it would be difficult to prove that the money had passed on to Dickstein, but the Department stated that "the entire transaction appears highly reprehensible." (100-29337) C

In view of the above, it is not deemed advisable to send a sympathy letter to Dickstein's widow.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

RECORDED-29

13 APR 27 1954

MLL:mad

ADDENDUM: April 26, 1954: MLL

Samuel Dickstein's brother, Abraham, is a former SA who EOD April 23, 1934 and resigned October 27, 1944. Last office, Miami, GS-12. Service satisfactory.

Dickstein deleted
from Bur ml
4-27-54
mg

ack - 4-27-54

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

Samuel Dickstein, 69, Dies, Justice, Ex-Representative

Justice Samuel Dickstein, of the State Supreme Court, sixty-nine, died yesterday at Beth Israel Hospital after a long illness. He lived at 450 West End Ave.

Justice Dickstein, before his election to the bench in 1945, had served as a Representative in Congress for twenty-two years. He was a former member of the New York City Board of Aldermen and had served also as a Deputy State Attorney General for four years.

Justice Dickstein is most remembered for his outspoken opposition, while in Congress, of Nazi followers and propagandists in this country. Soon after Hitler's rise to power in 1933, the short gray-haired Democratic Representative from the 12th Congress District began calling attention to what he described as the "subversive" activities of Nazi sympathizers in the United States and demanding that Congress do something about it.

Sponsored Inquiry

He prodded the House into the appointment in 1934 of a special committee to investigate propaganda and un-American activities by Nazi and Communist groups and individuals, of which Rep. John W. McCormack, D., Mass., was made chairman and Rep. Dickstein vice-chairman.

After the committee had completed its work, Rep. Dickstein waged a one-man campaign against Fascist and Communist followers, denouncing what he termed their attempts to "undermine" this government. He was among the first to accuse the German-American Bund of subversive action and frequently warned in his speeches in the House that "the athletic and recreational" games of the 400,000 members of the bund at their camps were military exercises and maneuvers.

As early as March, 1937, he told the House Rules Committee that Hitler "was trying to create a world war," and urged the United States to break off diplomatic relations with the Reich until the Nazis stopped their "un-American activities" here.

He was credited with inspiring renewed Congressional drives against subversives in the country which finally resulted in the appointment of the Martin Dies Un-American Activities Committee. Rep. Dickstein was deeply disappointed that the House omitted to make him a member of this committee.

Justice Dickstein was born in Lithuania Feb. 5, 1885, the son of Rabbi Israel and Slata B. Dickstein. He was brought to the United States when he was three years old, studied law at the New York Law School and was graduated in 1906. He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1908.

His career in public office began in 1911 when he was appointed a Special Deputy At-

Times-Herald _____
 Wash. Post _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star _____
 N.Y. Herald Tribune 70
 N.Y. Mirror _____

Date: APR 23 1957

memo Jones to Nichols
 4-23-54
 mld

62-26015-37



Herald Tribune—United Press

Justice Samuel Dickstein

torney General in New York, serving until 1914. He was elected a member of the New York City Board of Aldermen in 1917 and two years later was elected to the New York Assembly, where he served until 1922. He advocated the kosher food laws enacted by the Legislature.

He was elected to his first term in Congress in 1923 from the 12th C. D., reputedly with the smallest population of any Congress District in the state. He was appointed a member of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization and became its chairman in 1931.

His election to the State Supreme Court bench in 1945 was for a term from 1946 to 1955.

Justice Dickstein was a member of the national, state and city bar associations. He was a Shriner and was amember of the Elks.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Essie Tevers Dickstein; a daughter, Miss Marlene Eloise Dickstein; two brothers, Hyman and Abraham Dickstein, and two sisters, Mrs. Kate Buchacher and Mrs. Ethel Kemp.

A funeral service will be held at 2 p. m. today at the Riverside Memorial Chapel, Amsterdam Ave. and 76th St.