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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**HANNS EISLER**

**PART 1 OF 4**

**FILE NUMBER : 100-195220**

Dear Requester:

Enclosed are 686 pages of preprocessed material responsive to your request on Hanns Eisler. Excisions have been made to protect information exempt from disclosure pursuant to Title 5, United States Code, Section 552, subsections (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(7)(C), (b)(7)(D) and (b)(7)(E). Where excisions were made, the appropriate exempting subsections have been cited opposite the deletions. See Form 4-694a for an explanation of these exemptions. Exemption (b)(3) was cited to withhold information pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act, Title 8, United States Code, Section 1202(f).

Due to the poor quality of a portion of the original documents contained in our file, some of the enclosed copies are extremely difficult to read. We regret that these are the best copies which can be obtained.

The subject of your request is also indexed in files relating to other individuals, organizations, activities, or general topics. These additional mentions or references have not been reviewed to determine if, in fact, they are identifiable with the subject of your request. Our experience has shown that such references are frequently similar to information contained in the processed main files.

If you desire, you may appeal any denial contained herein. Appeals should be directed in writing to the Co-Director, Office of Information and Privacy, United States Department of Justice, Flag Building, Suite 570, Washington, D.C. 20530, within 30 days from receipt of this letter. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal" or "Information Appeal". Please cite the FOIPA number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

For your information, the enclosed documents were reviewed by the Office of Information and Privacy in September of 1995 for an appeal filed by a previous requester. This release incorporates material released as a result of that appeal.

Sincerely yours,

Chief  
Freedom of Information-  
Privacy Acts Section  
Information Resources Division

Enclosures (2)

GA:EEF

February 27 1942

Special Agent in Charge  
New York, New York

RE: HANS EISLER  
Music Project  
Work Projects Administration  
INTERNAL SECURITY, RACKET ACT

Dear Sir:

A review of Bureau files pertaining to an alleged concentration of Communists in Mexico disclosed that Mr. Walter Steele, in his testimony before the Dies Committee, stated: "The Timely Recording Company of New York City produces and sells Communist propaganda records for amplifying systems. These records deal with various angles of Communism. Some of the recorded songs are Rise Up, Internationale, Forward, United Front, Soup Song, Sit Down, and Solidarity. These records are produced under the supervision of the German refugee, Hans Eisler, who we understand is connected with the Work Projects Administration."

Mr. Steele further stated: "Music and dancing are no means neglected by the radicals and their allies for the purpose of subversive propaganda. Active in the revolutionary music work is Hans Eisler, alien revolutionary composer, who went to Moscow for several months' inspiration. His return on a visitor's permit was widely lauded in the radical press of the United States of America, but there have been many protests to the Labor Department by non-radicals because of his acquiring permission from Secretary of Labor Perkins to reenter this country."

Confidential informant [redacted] in January, 1941, advised that the German composer, Hans Eisler, was then with the New School for Social Research and had a two-year scholarship from the Rockefeller Foundation. This informant stated that Eisler had gone to Mexico to study and to direct background music. Also, according to the informant, in addition to his radical tie-ups Eisler was known in Germany as having actual Communist connections.

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

Eisler appears as one of the members of the [redacted] board listed on the letterhead of the Theatre Arts Committee. Files also indicate that in June, 1940, [redacted] informed the New York Office that Hans Eisler was the brother of one Edwards, [redacted] # [redacted] 4942.

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670

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED 6  
FEB 28 1942 P.M.  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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SAC, New York

Page 2

67C  
67D

International representative, and that Eisler came to the United States not primarily to compose music but to conduct G.P.U. activities. At that time [redacted] that Edwards was only known to a handful of people and was not believed by the informant to be in the United States. [redacted] Edwards to be the power behind the throne at all meetings conducted by Earl Browder.

Bureau files indicate that Hans Eisler's address is 448 Central Park West, New York City.

In view of the statement made by Mr. Steele indicating subject's connections with the CP, you are directed to immediately conduct appropriate inquiry to verify Eisler's employment by that Administration or by any other Federal agency. In the event Eisler is found to be a Federal employee, you are authorized to immediately institute an investigation in accordance with instructions contained in Bureau Bulletin No. 35, First Series, 1941. A complete report must be furnished to the Bureau within fifteen days after the receipt of this letter.

If the subject is privately employed you should of course take any action which you deem advisable under an Internal Security classification, and in this event, the Bureau should be advised of any action you contemplate.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

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

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

30554

New York, New York

VLG:MMR

March 11, 1942

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Re: HANS EISLER  
Music Project  
Work Projects Administration  
INTERNAL SECURITY, HATCH ACT

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated February 27, 1942, in which it was requested that the New York Field Office ascertain whether or not the above subject was employed at the present time by the WPA in New York as indicated in the testimony of Mr. WALTER STEELE before the Dies Committee.

[Redacted] Assistant to the Director of the Division of Employment, advised that no one with the above name had ever been employed by the WPA at New York City.

b7c

No further action is contemplated with regard to the above subject at this time.

Very truly yours,

*P. E. Foxworth*  
P. E. FOXWORTH  
Assistant Director

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4/21/04

*memo for Ladd  
3-27-42  
Ladd*

*copy  
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18 APR 28 1942*

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EX-12

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
MAR 14 1942  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR



GAV:BER  
101-4487

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.  
March 25, 1942

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD *DL*

RE: <sup>0</sup>HANS EISLER  
Music Project  
WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION  
INTERNAL SECURITY - HATCH ACT

The New York Field Division has advised that the Work Projects Administration in New York has no record of anyone with the above name having ever been employed by that Administration in New York City.

Therefore, no further action is being taken and this matter is being referred to the Internal Security Section for possible future action.

Respectfully,

*E. W. Timm*  
E. W. Timm

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*6/21/84* *SP-7 MAC/EDW*

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*Letter to [unclear]*  
*4/20/42 W.H.*  
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April 20, 1942

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WRS:vrl

Special Agent in Charge  
New York, New York

RE: HANS KISLER  
INTERNAL SECURITY - S

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the letter from the New York Field Division to the Bureau dated March 11, 1942, entitled Hans Kisler, Music Project, Work Projects Administration, Internal Security, Hatch Act.

It is noted that no further investigation is contemplated in this matter.

It is desired that an investigation be initiated by the New York Office under an Internal Security Classification, and information developed as to the subject's present address, citizenship status, activities and other data necessary for the submission of a custodial card for Kisler.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

- 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 \_\_\_\_\_

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
 MAILED 3  
 APR 27 1942  
 APR 20 1942 P.M.  
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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December 22, 1942

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[REDACTED]

Attached is a memorandum reflecting all information in our possession concerning Kisten.

[REDACTED]

Attachment

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) *Curran* DATE *12/14/50*

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MAILED FROM DIVISION FIVE

DEC 22 1942

- 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 \_\_\_\_\_

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December 21, 1942

MEMORANDUM

Re: HANS KISLER, also known as Hans Kialer

In December of 1934, Hans Kialer, New York, was reported as one of the most prominent funding agents for the Communist inspired musical schools, and the purpose of these schools was to attract revolutionists musically inclined. (61-7554-14)

Information was received that the name of Hans Kialer appeared in connection with a report of [Communist approved] anti-Fascist literature published in December, 1934. His name also appeared in connection with the Deutsches Volk's Echo, a German language, Communist controlled weekly. Further information of a similar nature indicated that Hans Kialer was a German Communist, author and musician, active in Communist circles in 1934 and 1939. (100-130926-1, 61-7556-1326, 61-7556-244, 882, 1277)

The name of Hans Kialer, New York, appeared in 1939 as a member of the Executive Board of Theater Arts Committee of New York, which organization is now extinct but at that time is alleged to have been Communist controlled. (61-10764-10X)

Information received in January, 1941, indicated that Hans Kialer, a professor associated with the New School for Social Research, 65 West 12th Street, New York City, which school was founded by a group of liberals in 1919 following the World War, was known in Germany as having active Communist tendencies. (65-6656-7, 11, 14 and 19)

(One Hans Kialer, 122 Beverly Place, New York, was reported as the brother and nearest relative of Gerhardt Kialer, who arrived in New York on the SS Evangelina on June 23, 1941, in transit to Mexico City. At that time Gerhardt Kialer testified that he is of Jewish origin and that his last residence was in a concentration camp in Les Milles, France since September, 1939, and that he has no relatives in Europe. He described himself as a journalist and a merchant and stated that he was destined to Mexico by invitation of the Mexican Government. He admitted association with the Spanish Loyalist cause and stated that he was a correspondent for the following publications: "L'Ordre" at Paris; "La Voz" at Madrid; and "El Mensajero" at Valencia, Spain. He denied Communist affiliations. In connection with the same incident, it was stated that Hans Kialer was employed at the time by the New School for Social Research, West 12th Street, New York City, and was earning \$3000 per year. (100-32500-2, 11).

- 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 \_\_\_\_\_

Summary

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES, CALIF.**

FILE NO. SA 100-3967

REPORT MADE AT <b>SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>3-27-43</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>3-13-43</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED] b7c</b>
TITLE <b>CHANGED:</b> <b>HANS EISLER, alias Hans Eisler, Johannes Eisler</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - R ALIEN ENEMY CONTROL</b>	

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

176

**CLYDE CAMPBELL**, Assistant District Director, U. S. Immigration & Naturalization Service, San Antonio, Texas, advised subject entered United States at Laredo, Texas on September 1, 1939 as **JOHANNES EISLER** and was issued documents in lieu of Austrian Passport by the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations, valid for 7 months after August 28, 1939. Subject was Stateless at that time. Immigration & Naturalization Service records indicate subject's passport not valid in United States after 1-28-40. Wife, **LUISE EISLER**, accompanied subject on instant entry, and records indicate U. S. Department of Labor ordered subject and wife to leave U. S. on 3-4-40. Local record does not indicate whether or not subject and wife actually left the U. S.

**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

DATE 7/14/80 BY SP-1 GSK/RCI  
6/21/84 SP-7 MAC/EDW  
C#247,098

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Letter from Los Angeles, Calif. to New York, dated March 9, 1943.

DETAILS:

The title of instant case is being marked changed to include the aliases **HANS EISLER** and **JOHANNES EISLER** as reflected in the records of the U. S. Immigration & Naturalization Service at San Antonio, Texas.

In a letter dated March 9, 1943 from the Los Angeles

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Field Division to the New York Field Division, of which the San Antonio Field Division received a copy and which was entitled "HANNIS EISLER, Internal Security - G, Alien Enemy Control", it was stated that investigation had disclosed that HANNIS and LOUISE EISLER, aliens, made several entries into the United States at the Ports of New York and Laredo, Texas between 1935 and 1939, and that although born at Leipzig, Germany, HANNIS EISLER had failed to register as an alien enemy, and that an effort was therefore being made to determine his true nationality or the nationality last possessed by him.

The letter further advised that a check made with the Immigration & Naturalization Service at Los Angeles, California, disclosed that both of the EISLERs obtained their last passports from the Consulate General of Czechoslovakia at New York City in 1940, which documents, however, listed their nationalities as "unknown". It was requested that the San Antonio Field Division examine the records of the Immigration & Naturalization Service at San Antonio to ascertain what type of passport or other travel document was used by the subject and his wife when they entered the United States on September 11, 1939 at Laredo, Texas.

On March 13, 1943 Mr. CLYDE CAMPBELL, Assistant District Director, U. S. Immigration & Naturalization Service, advised that HANS or JOHANNES EISLER and LUISE EISLER or LUISE VON GASZTONYI EISLER, entered the United States at Laredo, Texas on September 11, 1939 under the name JOHANNES EISLER and LUISE EISLER. Mr. CAMPBELL stated that the Immigration records indicated the subject declared he was "Stateless" at the time and was issued documents in lieu of Austrian Passports by the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations, valid for 7 months after August 28, 1939, and that a Visa was issued by the U. S. Consul in Mexico dated August 28, 1939, and that a document known as Mexican Form No. 4 was issued by the Mexican Government and was valid to Mexico within one year from April 22, 1939. The record indicated that subject and his wife went to Mexico via Laredo in April 1939.

Mr. CAMPBELL further advised that inasmuch as persons leaving the United States must have in their possession a passport which does not expire for at least 60 days subsequent to the departure, the subject's passport was actually invalid in the United States after January 28, 1940 or five months subsequent to its issuance on August 28, 1939, and that the subject's presence in the United States after January 28, 1940 was illegal.

Mr. CAMPBELL advised that on March 4, 1940 the U. S. Department of Labor ordered the subject and his wife to leave the

SA 100-3967

United States inasmuch as their passports were no longer valid, and that the record indicated that the subject, while living at 49 West 74th. St., New York City, requested an extension of his permit to visit the United States, but that such extension was denied, and that at that time the aliens were expected to depart via Miami, Florida on March 29, 1940 by boat to Cuba.

Mr. CAMPBELL stated that the records of the Immigration & Naturalization Service in San Antonio, Texas do not disclose further information as to the final disposition of the subject and his wife, and do not indicate whether or not they left the United States at the appointed time.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*Not at 11:4  
4-12-43*

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES** FILE NO. **100-15124**

REPORT MADE AT <b>LOS ANGELES</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>3/30/43</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>3/4, 15, 19, 22/43</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED]</b>
TITLE <b>HANNS EISLER, with alias Hans Eisler.</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY (G); ALIEN ENEMY CONTROL</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

*6-7-43  
To  
I ENCL. 2  
D-127  
cc of Report  
to WIR  
2-25-47  
RE: [unclear]DETAILS:*

Subject was born at Leipzig, Germany on July 6, 1898. He entered the United States as a visitor four times between 1935 and 1940 and finally entered as non-quota immigrant on October 22, 1940 at Calexico, California. At time of last entry, Subject was in possession of passport issued by Consulate General of Czechoslovakia at New York which listed Subject's nationality as "uncertain". No record of Subject's registration as alien enemy located. Subject collaborated with BERTOLT BRECHT in writing "Die Massnahme" ("The Disciplinary Measure"), a self-styled "educational play" which advocates Communist world revolution by violent means. EISLER is also co-author of letter defending this play and advocates its presentation by labor groups.

- P -

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Los Angeles disclose that HANNS EISLER was born on July 6, 1898 at Leipzig, Germany, and that he entered the United States as a visitor at the times set out below:

ENTERED	ENTERED AT	DATE LEFT
March 18, 1935	NEW YORK	May 4, 1935
October 4, 1935	NEW YORK	December, 1935

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*Jan 6, 1941  
15-Entry Permit*

January 21, 1938  
September 11, 1939  
Oct 20, 1940

New York April 12, 1939  
Laredo, Texas September 19, 1940  
Calif. Co.

The above mentioned records also indicate that Subject made his last legal entry into the United States on October 22, 1940 at Calexico, California at which time he was in possession of a non-quota immigrant visa and a passport issued by the Consulate General of Czechoslovakia at New York. This passport was issued on March 11, 1940 and was valid until March 10, 1941. It listed Subject's nationality as "uncertain".

Subject's wife, LOUISE EISLER, according to the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, last entered the United States on the same date as her husband and at the same port of entry. She had likewise made numerous trips to this country as a visitor prior to that time and was in possession of a passport similar to that held by her husband at the time of her immigration. Her passport, however, was issued on February 27, 1940 and was valid until February 26, 1942. It listed Mrs. EISLER'S nationality as "unknown". Mrs. EISLER was born at Vienna, Austria on March 6, 1906.

At present, Mr. and Mrs. EISLER reside together at 1650 Amalfi Drive, Pacific Palisades, California. A check of the files of alien enemy registrations in the Los Angeles Field Division failed to disclose any registration for either Subject or his wife.

HANNS EISLER collaborated with BERTOLT BRECHT and S. DUDOW in writing a play entitled, "Die Massnahme" ("The Disciplinary Measure") which appears in German in the second volume of the collected works of BERTOLT BRECHT (BERTOLT BRECHT, Gesammelte Werke, Band II) pages 329 to 363. This volume was published by the Malik-Verlag Publishing Company, London, W. C. 1, and was printed by HEINRICH MERCY SOHN, Prag, Czechoslovakia in March, 1938.

This play has been translated by the writer and a synopsis thereof is being set out below:

"The Disciplinary Measure" which the authors call an educational play, deals with the work of four Communist agitators who go from Moscow to Mukden, Manchuria to spread propaganda and support the Chinese Communists among the industries of Mukden. The action of the play takes place before the "Control Committee" when the four agitators return to give an account of their work and especially of the fact that they have been forced to kill a young Communist comrade whose intentions were good but whose death was deemed a necessity by the four agitators since his activity threatened to endanger the Communist movement among the Chinese.

In order to explain their position to the "Control Committee", the four agitators re-enact for that body their activity in Mukden.

In the first of these scenes, the four agitators explain that they were from Moscow, enroute to Mukden to spread propaganda and to support the Chinese party, and stated that they required the services of a guide and an automobile. The Young Comrade who explains that he is in favor of the Communist Party, consents to act as a guide for the four agitators who further explain to him their purpose as "bringing information to the uninformed; bringing class consciousness to the oppressed and the experience of the revolution to the class conscious".

Before he may go as a guide for the four agitators, the Young Comrade obtains permission to do so from his superior, the head of party headquarters at an outpost of the Soviet Union. This party head explains to the agitators and the Young Comrade that they will have to cross the border into Mukden in disguise and will have to remain simply unknown workers "in the interest of Communism" and "in agreement with the onward march of the proletarian masses of all countries approving world revolution".

When the four agitators and the Young Comrade went into Mukden, they instructed the Young Comrade to spread propaganda among the coolies towing a rice boat on the river. They specifically instructed the Young Comrade not to be overcome by sympathy for the coolies, thus being impelled to help them, but rather, to merely stir them up to demand better conditions of work. When the Young Comrade sees the sorry plight of the coolies, he cannot restrain himself, however, from assisting them, and he was immediately chased by the authorities.

The four agitators explained that this activity on the part of the Young Comrade endangered all of them, thereby endangering the movement.

In the next scene, the four agitators explained that they founded cells in industries and instructed the first functionaries as to how to print forbidden literature secretly. When part of a textile factory went out on strike and the remainder of workers continued at their jobs, the four agitators instructed the Young Comrade to go to the factory gate and distribute pamphlets. This, the Young Comrade does with the result that he becomes involved in a brawl in which a policeman was killed.

The four agitators consider this a mistake because the Young Comrade then had to flee instead of distributing pamphlets and the Police Force was strengthened. The four agitators reasoned that the Young Comrade should have simply continued his task of spreading propaganda instead of involving himself in a fight, the purpose of which was to rectify some small injustice.

In the next scene, the four agitators explain that they taught the workers to transform their fight for better wages into a fight for power. They taught them to use weapons and demonstrations. They attempted to use to their own purposes a quarrel which had arisen between the British and the Manchurian authorities. It was hoped by the four agitators that the Manchurians would arm the workers in order to fight the English. They saw therein an opportunity for the workers to gain power through force of arms. The Young Comrade is sent to a rich employer to encourage him in arming the coolies. Since he cannot stand the employer's attitude, however, he leaves the latter's house before winning his point, thereby losing an opportunity for his party.

This, of course, was considered another mistake made by the Young Comrade.

In the next scene, the four agitators advised that there was a great deal of unrest in the city. The Young Comrade who was impressed by this unrest told the four agitators that the time was ripe for revolution and that he intended to leave the people in a revolt which would start with an attack on the City Hall. The Young Comrade explained that the leader of the unemployed group was a genuine socialist and that the unemployed had accepted the teachings of the Communists.

The four agitators stated that this was not enough, that the employed as well as the unemployed would first have to be incited to revolt. They also advised the Young Comrade that the leader of the unemployed, in whom he had faith, was merely a stooge of the employers. They told the Young Comrade further that they knew that the garrison at Mukden had been strengthened and that therefore, an attempted revolution would fail.

The Young Comrade would not be convinced, however, stating that he could wait no longer for revolution because the misery of the people demanded it. The four agitators indicate that the Communists are not in favor of helping every miserable person but are interested in organizing a truly successful revolution. The Young Comrade thereupon breaks with the four agitators, tearing off his disguise. When he heard the thunder of cannons, however, he realized his mistake and fled with the four agitators.

In the last scene, the four agitators decide on the proper measure to take in the critical situation in which they found themselves. They were being pursued by the authorities and were in danger of being found out because the identity of the Young Comrade was then known. They therefore, decided that the Young Comrade would have to die and his body would have to be destroyed in order to save the movement.

The Young Comrade by that time sees his mistake and consents to being killed. He is shot and thrown into a lime pit where his body is destroyed. The Four Agitators then return to their work which was successful.

Between the various scenes of this play, the "Control Committee" indicates agreement with the action of the four agitators. In one instance they state, "He who fights for Communism must be able to fight and not to fight, to tell the truth and not to tell the truth, perform services and refuse to perform services, keep promises and fail to keep promises, to meet danger and to avoid danger, to be discernible and to be indiscernible. He who fights for Communism has only one virtue; that he fights for Communism."

In other places throughout the play, the "Control Committee" sings The Praise of the U.S.S.R., of the Communist Party and of illegal work. They conclude the play with the following addressed to the four agitators: "You spread the teachings of the Classicists, the ABC of Communism. To the uninformed you brought information about their situation, to the oppressed you brought class consciousness. To the class conscious you brought the experience of revolution. The revolution is also on the march there, and the ranks of the fighters are organized there also, and we are in agreement with you. Your report shows us how much is necessary to transform the world; anger and tenacity, knowledge and indignation, to strike quickly, to ponder deeply, cold patience, endless waiting, a grasp of individual detail and comprehension of the whole. We can only change reality when taught by reality."

In a letter dated May 12, 1930 at Berlin, which is published along with the foregoing play and which is signed by both BRECHT and the Subject, the authors of "The Disciplinary Measure" defend this play and explain their intention in writing it. This letter objects to censorship of the "Disciplinary Measure" before its presentation. It specifically calls "The Disciplinary Measure" an educational play and suggests that its presentation be removed from all influences.

This letter further suggests that the play be presented by those for whom it was intended, and who alone have use for them: Workers choruses, groups of amateur players, school choruses, school orchestras.

In a note published together with the play, it is stated that "the players (singers and actors) have the task of teaching while they learn." This note further states: "However, attempts should not be made to derive recipes for political action from "The Disciplinary Measure" without a knowledge of the ABC of dialectic materialism. What Lenin said about morality applies to the several ethical concepts such as Justice, Freedom, Humanity, etc, which appear in the play: 'We draw our moral philosophy from the interest of the proletarian class struggle.'"

On March 13, 1943, Source A advised that BRECHT and Subject were also co-authors of a march known as the "Song of Solidarity" (Solidaritaets-Lied) which was written in about 1931. According to Source A, this march was adopted, with the permission of BRECHT and Subject, as the

being of the Communist youth organization in Germany prior to Hitler's rise to power.

The following is a description of Subject:

Birthdate	July 6, 1898
Nativity	Leipzig, Germany
Height	5' 5"
Weight	175 lbs
Build	Heavy, prominent stomach
Hair	Light brown, bald
Eyes	Blue
Marital status	Married

ENCLOSURE:

TO THE BUREAU:

Three copies of the English translation of "The Disciplinary Measure", the letter written by Subject and BRECHT, and a note pertaining to the play and published with it.

-P E N D I N G-

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION:

At Los Angeles, California, will maintain contact with [REDACTED] for further information regarding Subject;

Upon receipt of information from the New York and San Antonio Field Divisions relative to Subject's citizenship status prior to his last entry into the United States, will ascertain whether the Subject has violated provisions of the act requiring enemy aliens to register. It is possible that Mrs. HISLER may also be guilty of such a violation;

Will determine by checking with the Immigration and Naturalization Service the basis of Subject's non-quota visa as well as his present status with regard to naturalization;

Will attempt to identify S. DUDOW who collaborated with Subject and BRECHT;

Will present the facts to the United States Attorney to determine whether any action will be authorized with a view of obtaining his internment as an alien enemy or with a view of prosecuting him for failing to register as an enemy alien.

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE

Source A



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b7D



"Die Massnahme" appears in German in the second volume of the collected works of BERTOLT BRECHT (BERTOLT BRECHT, Gesammelte Werke, Band II) pp. 329-363. This volume was published by the Malik-Verlag Publishing Company, London W. C. I, and was printed by HEINRICH MERCY SOHN, Prag, Czechoslovakia, in March, 1928. The following translation was made by [REDACTED] Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
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6/21/84 SP-7MA

100-195220-2

THE DISCIPLINARY MEASURE

Educational Play

Author: BERTOLT BRECHT

Collaborators: S. SUDOW and H. HISLER

Control Committee Chorus: Step forward. Your work was successful, the Revolution is also on the march in that country, and the ranks of fighters have also been organized there. We are in agreement with you.

The four agitators: Step, we have something we must say. We announce the death of a comrade.

Control Committee Chorus: Who killed him?

The four agitators: We killed him. We shot him and threw him in a pit of quick lime.

Control Committee Chorus: What did he do to cause you to shoot him?

The four agitators: He often did the right thing, sometimes the wrong thing, but in the end he endangered the movement. He wanted to do right but he did wrong. We demand your judgment.

Control Committee Chorus: Describe what happened and why, and you will hear our judgment.

The four agitators: We will stand by your decision.

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I. The Teachings of the Classicists.

The four agitators: We came as agitators from Moscow, and were to go to the city of Mukden to spread propaganda and to support the Chinese party in industry. We were to report at the party headquarters closest to the Border and request a guide. There a young comrade met us in the Ants-room and we discussed the nature of our assignment. We will repeat the conversation. (Three of the above face the fourth, who represents the young comrade.)

The young comrade: I am the secretary of the party headquarters nearest the Border. My heart beats for the Revolution. The sight of injustice drove me into the ranks of the fighters. Man must help man. I am for freedom.

I believe in humanity. I am for the measures of the Communist Party, which fights against exploitation and lack of recognition of a classless society.

The three agitators: We come from Moscow.

The young comrade: We have been expecting you.

The three agitators: Why?

The young comrade: We aren't making any progress. There is disorder and want, little bread and much battle. Many have a great deal of courage, but few can read. Few machines and no one understands them. Our locomotives are in disrepair. Did you bring locomotives with you?

The three agitators: No.

The young comrade: Did you bring tractors with you?

The three agitators: No.

The young comrade: Our farmers still draw the old wooden plows themselves. We have nothing with which to plant our field. Did you bring seed with you?

The three agitators: No.

The young comrade: You at least brought ammunition and machine guns?

The three agitators: No.

The young comrade: Here two of us have to defend the Revolution. You must certainly have a letter from the central committee to us wherein we are instructed what to do.

The three agitators: No.

The young comrade: Do you want to help us yourselves?

The three agitators: No.

The young comrade: We fight twenty-four hours a day against the attack of hunger, of decadence and of counter-revolution. But you bring us nothing.

The three agitators: It is this way: We bring you nothing. But to lighten across the border, we bring the teachings of the classicists and the propagandists to the Chinese workers; the abs of Communism. We bring information about their situation to the uninformed; we bring class consciousness to the oppressed and the experience of the Revolution to the class-conscious.

From you, however, we are to request an automobile and a guide.

The young comrade: Did I ask a poor question?

The three agitators: No, but a good question is followed by a better answer. We see that the ultimate has already been demanded of you, but still more will be demanded of you: One of you two must lead us to Mukden.

The young comrade: I will then leave my post which was too difficult for two, but for which one will now have to suffice. I will go with you. Marching forward, spreading the teachings of the Communist classists: World Revolution.

\* \* \* \* \*

Control Committee Chorus: (PRAISE OF THE USSR)

The world already speaks of our misfortune. But the hope of all oppressed peoples sat at our scanty board; that hope which contents itself with water. And behind a crumbling door knowledge taught these guests in a clear voice. When the door has fallen in, we, whom frost and hunger do not kill, will continue to sit there, in plain view, untiringly protesting the history of the world.

The four agitators: And thus the young comrade from the Border station agreed with the nature of our work, and we, four men and one woman, went before the head of party headquarters.

Part II: OBLITERATION

The four agitators: But the work in Mukden was illegal and therefore we had to obliterate our features, before we crossed the border. Our young comrade agreed to this. We will repeat what happened.

(One of the agitators represents the head of party headquarters)

Head of Party Headquarters: I am the head of the most remote party headquarters. I agree to letting the young comrade from my station go with you as guide. But there is unrest in the factories of Mukden and the whole world is watching this city these days to see whether one of us comes out of the huts of the Chinese workers. And I hear that there are gun boats on the rivers and armored trains on the tracks to attack us if one of us is seen there. Therefore I want the comrades to cross the border as Chinese; (to the agitators) you must not be seen.

The two agitators: We won't be seen.

Head of Party Headquarters: If one of you is wounded he must not be found.

The two agitators: He won't be found.

Head of Party Headquarters: Are you ready to die and to conceal the dead?

The two agitators: Yes.

Head of Party Headquarters: Then you are no longer yourselves: You are not KARL SCHMITT of Berlin; you are no longer ANNA KJERSK of Kasan and you are no longer PETER SANITSCH of Moscow, but you are all without name or mother - blank pages on which the revolution will write its assignment.

The two agitators: Yes.

Head of Party Headquarters: (Gives them masks which they put on) From this hour on you are no longer nobody. But from this hour and probably until the time of your demise you will be unknown workers, fighters, Chinese - born of Chinese mothers - yellow skin - speaking Chinese in your sleep.

The two agitators: Yes.

Head of Party Headquarters: In the interest of Communism, in agreement with the onward march of the proletarian masses of all countries, approving world revolution.

The two agitators: Yes.

The young comrade also said yes. Thus he showed his agreement to the obliteration of his features.

Central Committee Chorus: He who fights for Communism must be able to fight and not to fight, to tell the truth and not to tell the truth, perform services and refuse to perform services, keep promises and fail to keep promises, to meet danger and to avoid danger, to be discernible and to be indiscernible. He who fights for Communism has only one virtue: that he fights for communism.

The four agitators: We want to Muxden as Chinese, four men and one woman.

The young comrade: To spread propaganda and to support the Chinese workers through the teachings of the classicists and the propagandists, the abe of Communism; to inform the uninformed about their situation; to bring class consciousness to the oppressed and the experience of the revolution to the class conscious.

\* \* \* \* \*

Control Committee Chorus: (In praise of illegal work) How grand it is to give the word, loud and ringing, in the class struggle; to call the masses to battle; to trample the oppressors; to free the oppressed. The little everyday work is difficult and useful; secret and tenacious; joining together of the party network under the very gunbarrels of the oppressors; speaking, but concealing the speaker; winning; but concealing the victory; dying, but hiding the dead. Who wouldn't do much for fame, but who will do it for silence?

The miserable eater invites Honor to his table; but Greatness steps indomitable from the small and crumbling hut. And Fame saks in vain about the door of the great deed. Step forward for a moment, unknown one with covered face, and receive our thanks.

The four agitators: In the city of Mukden we helped the Chinese comrades and spread propaganda among the workers. We had no bread for the hungry, but we had knowledge for the uninformed; therefore, we spoke of the basic reasons for misery. We didn't remove the misery, but spoke of removing the basic cause.

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### PART III

#### THE STONE

The four agitators: First we went into the lower part of the city. There coolies were towing a boat from the bank by a line. But the ground was slippery. When a coolie slipped and the overseer struck him, we said to the young comrade: Follow them and spread propaganda among them. Say to them that you have seen shoes for townmen in Tientsin which have cleats on the bottom so that the wearers cannot slip. Try to get them to demand that kind of shoe. But don't be overcome by sympathy! And we asked, "Do you agree?" And he agreed and hurried forth and was at once overcome by sympathy. We will illustrate.

(Two agitators represent coolies, in that they tie a line to a stake and draw the line over their shoulders. One represents the young comrade, one the overseer.)

The overseer: I am the overseer. I must have the rice in the city of Mukden by evening.

The two coolies: We are the coolies and tow the rice boat up the river.

The coolies: SONG OF THE RICH BOAT TOWMEN

Up the river in the city there will be a mouthful of rice for us, but the boat is heavy and the current is against us. We will never get there.

    Pull faster, our mouths await food,  
    Pull evenly, don't push the man next to you.

The young comrade: The beauty of that song is horrible to hear, the song with which these men conceal the torture of their work.

The overseer: Pull faster.

The coolies: Night will soon fall. Quarters too small for a dog's shadow cost a mouthful of rice. Because the bank is too slippery, we are not able to move.

    Pull faster, our mouths await food  
    Pull evenly, don't push the man next to you.

The coolies: (slipping) I can't go any farther.

The coolies: (while they stand still and are whipped until the fallen coolie has gotten up) The line that cuts into our shoulders lasts longer than we. The whip of the overseer has seen four generations and we will not be the last.

    Pull faster, our mouths await food  
    Pull evenly, don't push the man next to you.

The young comrade: It is difficult to look at these men without feeling sympathy (to the overseer) Don't you see that the ground is too slippery?

The overseer: The ground is what?

The young comrade: Too slippery.

The overseer: What? Will you maintain that the riverbank is too slippery for the towing of a boatful of rice?

The young comrade: Yes.

The overseer: So you believe that the city of Mukden needs no rice?

The young comrade: If the men fall down they cannot tow the boat.

The overseer: Shall I place a stone for each coolie to step on from here to the city of Mukden?

The young comrade: I don't know what you should do, but I know what these men should do. They should defend themselves. Do not believe that that which was not possible in the past 2,000 years will never be possible. In Fientsin I saw towmen with shoes which had cleats under them so that the men could not slip. They got them by all demanding them. Demand such shoes yourselves, all of you!

The coolies: We really can't tow this boat any longer without such shoes.

The overseer: But the rice must be in the city tonight. (He whips them and they tow.)

The coolies: Our fathers towed the boat a distance up the river from its mouth. Our children will reach the source, we are in between.

Pull faster, our mouths await food  
Pull evenly, don't push the man next to you.

(A coolie falls again)

The coolie: Help me.

The young comrade: (to the overseer) Aren't you a human being? I will take a stone and place it in the mud (to the coolie) and now stop!

The overseer: Right. What good will shoes in Fientsin do us? I would rather allow your sympathetic comrade to come along with a stone to set down for each one of you who slips.

The coolies: There is rice in the boat. The farmer who harvested it got a handful of coins; we receive even less. An ox would cost more. There are too many of us. (One of the coolies slips, the young comrade places a stone for him to step on, the coolie gets up.)

Pull faster, our mouths await food  
Pull evenly, don't push the man next to you.

When the rice arrives in the city and the children ask who towed the boat, it will be said that the boat was towed. (one of the coolies slips, the young comrade places a stone for him to step on, the coolie gets up).

Pull faster, our mouths await food  
Pull evenly, don't push the man next to you.



Food from down river comes to the people up river. The towns have not eaten. (One of the scollies slips, the young comrade places a stone for him to step on, the scollie gets up).

The young comrade: I can do this no longer. You must demand other shoes.

The scollie: He is a fool at whom one laughs.

The overseer: No, he is one of those who agitate the people. Hey, catch him.

The four agitators: And he was immediately caught. And he was chased two days. And he met us and we were chased with him, through the city of Madden for a week. And we couldn't allow ourselves to be seen in the lower part of the city any more.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### DISCUSSION

Control Committee Chorus: But isn't it right to support the weak wherever he is found suffering, and to help the exploited in his daily distress?

The four agitators: He didn't help them and he hindered us from spreading propaganda in the lower part of the city.

Control Committee Chorus: We understand.

The four agitators: The young comrade realized that feeling and judgment had separated. But we comforted him and told him the words of comrade Lenin:

Control Committee Chorus: He who makes no mistakes is not the wise one, but he who understands how to correct them quickly.

#### PART IV

##### THE SMALL AND THE GREAT INJUSTICE

The four agitators: We founded the first cells in the industries and instructed the first functionaries, we equipped a party school and taught them how to produce forbidden literature secretly. Then we gained influence in the textile factories and when wages were lowered, part of the workers went out on strike. Since, however, the other part continued to work, the strike was endangered. We said to the young comrade: Go to the factory gate and distribute the pamphlets. He agreed. We will repeat the conversation.

The three agitators: You failed with the rice boat tamen.

The young comrade: Yes.

The three agitators: Did you learn something therefrom?

The young comrade: Yes.

The three agitators: Will you do better in distributing pamphlets?

The young comrade: Yes.

The three agitators: We will now show the activity of the young comrade in distributing pamphlets.

(Two agitators represent textile workers and one a policeman)

The two textile workers: We are workers in the textile factory.

The policeman: I am a policeman and receive my bread from those who rule, for fighting against dissatisfaction.

Control Committee Chorus: Come out, Comrade. Risk that penny which is no longer a penny, that place to sleep, on which it rains, and that job which you will lose tomorrow. Come out into the street. Fight. It is too late for waiting. Help yourself in helping us: Practice solidarity.

The young comrade: Give up what you have, Comrade. You have nothing.

Control Committee Chorus: Come out, Comrade, in front of the guns and insist on your pay. If you know that you have nothing to lose, your policeman will not have guns enough. Come out into the street. Fight. It is too late for waiting. Help yourself in helping us: Practice solidarity.

The two textile workers: We go to work early in the morning. Our pay has been cut, but we don't know what to do, and we continue working.

The young comrade: (Hands one a pamphlet, the other stands by doing nothing) Read it and pass it on. When you have read it you will know what you should do.

The first worker (takes it and goes on).

The policeman (takes the pamphlet away from the first worker): Who gave you this pamphlet?

The first worker: I don't know, someone handed it to me in passing.

The policeman (goes to the second worker): You gave him the pamphlet. We of the police are looking for those who distribute this kind of pamphlet.

The second worker: I didn't give a pamphlet to anyone.

The young comrade: Is it a crime to teach the uninformed about their situation?

The policeman: Your teachings lead to terrible things. If you teach at such a factory, it will no longer know its own owner. This little pamphlet is more dangerous than ten cannons.

The young comrade: What does it contain.

The policeman: I don't know. ( To the second worker ) What is in it?

The second worker: I'm not familiar with that pamphlet, I didn't distribute it.

The young comrade: I know that he didn't do it.

The policeman: (to the young comrade) Did you give them that pamphlet?

The young comrade: No.

The policeman: (to the second worker) Then you gave it to him.

The young comrade: (to the first worker) What will happen to him?

The first worker: He can be thrown into jail.

The young comrade: Why do you wish to have thrown into jail? Aren't you also a proletarian, policeman?

Policeman: (to the second worker) Come along, (beats him over the head).

The young comrade: (intervening) It wasn't he.

Policeman: So it was you?

Second worker: It wasn't he.

Policeman: Then it was both of you.

First worker: Run, run, you have a pocketful of pamphlets. (The policeman knocks the second worker down).

The young comrade: (pointing to the policeman) (To the first worker)  
Now he has killed an innocent person, you are a witness to it.

First worker: (attacking the policeman) the scripted dog.

(The policeman draws a revolver)

The young comrade: (screaming) Help, Comrades. They are killing persons  
who had nothing to do with the matter. (The young comrade takes the policeman  
by the throat from behind, the first scolie bends his arm slowly backward.  
The gun goes off, the policeman is disarmed and beaten down.)

Second scolie: (Getting up, to the first scolie.) Now we have struck down  
a policeman and can no longer go to the factory. (to the young comrade)  
And it's your fault.

The four agitators: And he had to flee for safety instead of distributing  
pamphlets, because the police force was strengthened.

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#### DISCUSSION

Control Committee Chorus: But isn't it right to stand in the way of injustice  
wherever it appears?

The four agitators: He stood in the way of a small injustice, but the great  
injustice, the strikebreaking, went on.

Control Committee Chorus: We understand.

#### PART V

##### WHAT DO YOU THINK A HUMAN REALLY IS?

The four agitators: We fought daily against the old alliances, hopelessness  
and submission. We taught the workers to change the fight for better wages  
into a fight for power. We taught them to use weapons and the art of  
demonstration. Then we heard that the merchants were having difficulties  
with the English because of customs duty. The English ruled the city. In  
order to utilize the quarrel among the rulers to the benefit of the ruled,  
we sent the young comrade to the richest merchant with a letter. The letter  
said: Arm the coolies. We said to the young comrade: Do what is necessary  
to get the weapons. But when the food was set on the table, he didn't  
keep quiet. We will demonstrate. (One agitator acts as merchant)

Merchant: I am a merchant. I expect a letter from the alliance of coolies about united action against the English.

The young comrade: Here is the letter from the alliance of coolies.

Merchant: I invite you to eat with me.

Young comrade: It is an honor for me to be able to eat with you.

Merchant: While the food is being prepared I will inform you of my view concerning coolies. Please sit down.

Young comrade: I am very much interested in your view.

Merchant: Why do I get everything cheaper than the next person? And why do coolies work for me almost for nothing?

Young comrade: I don't know.

Merchant: Because I am a smart man, you are also smart people because you understand how to get salaries from the coolies.

Young comrade: We know how. Will you arm the coolies against the English, by the way?

Merchant: Perhaps, perhaps. I know how to handle a coolie. You have to give a coolie enough rice so that he won't exactly die, otherwise he won't be able to work for you. Is that right?

Young comrade: Yes, that's right.

Merchant: But I say no. If the coolies are cheaper than rice, I can get a new coolie. Is that more correct?

Young comrade: Yes, that's more correct. -- When will you send the first weapons to the lower part of the city, by the way?

Merchant: Soon, soon. You ought to see how the coolies who load my leather buy my rice in the canteen.

Young comrade: I ought to see that.

Merchant: What do you mean? Do I pay a lot for labor?

Young comrade: No, but your rice is high, and the work must be good; but your rice is bad.

Merchant: You are smart people.

Young comrade: And when will you arm the coolies against the English?

Merchant: After eating, we can look over the armory. Now I will sing my favorite song for you.

\*\*\*\*\*

### SONG OF THE MERCHANTISE

There is rice down the river,  
And the people in the upper Provinces need rice.  
If we leave the rice in the granaries,  
It will become more expensive for them.  
Those who tow the rice boat  
Will then get still less rice,  
And the rice will be still cheaper for me.  
What is rice anyway?  
Do I know what rice is?  
Do I know who knows what rice is?  
I don't know what rice is,  
I only know the price.

Winter comes; people need clothes.  
Then one must buy cotton, but not give it up.  
When it gets cold, clothes become more expensive.  
The cotton spinning mills pay too high wages.  
In general there is too much cotton.  
What is cotton anyway?  
Do I know what cotton is?  
Do I know who knows what cotton is?  
I don't know what cotton is,  
I only know the price.

Such a person requires too much chow,  
Whereby he becomes more expensive.  
People are needed to produce food.  
Cooks make the food cheaper,  
But those who eat it make it more expensive.  
In general there are too few people  
What is a person anyway,  
Do I know what a person is?  
Do I know who knows what a person is  
I don't know what a person is  
I only know the price

(to the young comrade) Now we will eat some of my good rice.

Young comrade: (getting up) I can't eat with you.

The four agitators: That's what he said and no laughter and no threat could bring him to eat with the man whom he despised, and the merchant drove him out, and the coolies were not armed.

\* \* \* \* \*

DISCUSSION

Control Committee Chorus: But isn't it right to place honor above everything else?

The four agitators: No.

Control Committee Chorus: (TRANSFORM THE WORLD, IT NEEDS IT)

With whom hasn't the just person sat,  
In order to aid justice?  
What medicine tastes too bad to the dying person?  
What meanness wouldn't you engage in in order to exterminate meanness?  
If you could finally change the world,  
What act would be beneath you?  
Who are you?  
Sink into filth,  
Embrace the slaughterer,  
But transform the world, It needs it.  
Tell us more.  
We no longer listen to you as judges.  
We listen as students.

The four agitators: The young comrade was hardly on the steps when he recognized his mistake. He advised us to send him back across the border. We saw his weaknesses clearly, but we needed him, for he had a great following among the unemployed, and he helped us a great deal in these days to establish the party network under the very gun barrels of the employers.

PART VI

BETRAYAL

The four agitators: During that week persecutions increased extraordinarily. We still had a hidden room for the composing machine and the pamphlets. But one morning there was great unrest in the city because of hunger, and news also came from the plains about great unrest. On the evening of the third day, going through danger to reach our refuge, we met the young comrade in the doorway; and there were sacks standing in the rain in front of the house. We

will repeat the conversation.

The three agitators: What kind of packs are these.

The young comrade: These are our propoganda pamphlets.

The three agitators: What's going to happen to them?

The young comrade: There is something I must tell you: There is great excitement among the unemployed. The new leader of the unemployed of the upper part of the city came here today and convinced me that we must take action immediately. We want to distribute the propoganda pamphlets and occupy the city hall as a beacon for the insurrection. He knows definitely that the city hall is unguarded. Thus, a few will be able to occupy it. And when the city hall is in our hands, the masses will see that the government is weak. He says that the uprising is possible tonight, and I believe in him.

The three agitators: Give us the reason making the uprising possible.

The young comrade: Misery is increasing and unrest is growing in the city.

The three agitators: The uniformed are beginning to recognize their situation

The young comrade: The unemployed have accepted our teaching.

The three agitators: The oppressed are becoming class conscious.

The young comrade: The new leader of the unemployed is a genuine Socialist. His revolutionary demands know hardly any bounds, and the force of his speech is compelling.

The first agitator: Has he got a scar under his right ear?

The young comrade: Yes, do you know him?

The first agitator: I know him; he is an agent of the merchants.

The young comrade: I don't believe it.

The three agitators: On our way over here we saw soldiers with cannons, who were on their way to the city hall. The city hall is a trap, and your new leader of the unemployed is hired to provoke trouble.

The young comrade: No, he is unemployed and his feelings are with the unemployed. The unemployed can wait no longer and neither can I. There is too much misery.

The three agitators: But there is still too few fighters.



The young comrade: Their sufferings are monstrous.

The three agitators: It is not sufficient that there is suffering.

The young comrade: They know: Misery doesn't grow like leprosy; poverty doesn't fall from the roofs like tiles; but, misery and poverty are the work of others; want is cooked for them, but their grieving is consumed for food. They know everything.

The three agitators: Do they know how many regiments the government has?

The young comrade: No.

The three agitators: Then they know too little. Where are your weapons?

The young comrade: (showing his hands) We will fight with tooth and nail.

The three agitators: That won't be enough. You only see the misery of the unemployed but not the misery of the employed. You only see the city and not the farmers of the flat country. You see the soldiers only as oppressors and not as persons in uniform oppressing misery. Therefore, go to the unemployed and unmask the agent of the merchants, as well as his advice to storm the city hall, and convince them that they should take part in the demonstration by the workers from the factories this evening. And we will try to convince the dissatisfied soldiers, who have assembled about the city hall, to demonstrate with us in uniform.

The young comrade: I have reminded the unemployed how often the soldiers have fired upon them. Shall I now tell them that they should demonstrate with murderers?

The three agitators: Yes, for the soldiers can see that it was wrong to fire on miserable persons of their own class. Remember the advice of comrade LENIN not to regard all farmers as class enemies, but to win over the poverty of the village as a comrade in arms.

The young comrade: I ask you, do the classicists have patience to let misery wait?

The three agitators: They speak of methods which comprehend misery in its entirety.

The young comrade: Then the classicists are not in favor of helping every miserable person immediately?

The three agitators: No.

The young comrade: Then to hell with the classicists! I tear them up. For the living human shrieks, and his misery tears down all the restrictions of

theory. Therefore, I take action now, at once, for I shriek and I tear down the restrictions of theory. (He tears up the books.)

The three agitators: Don't tear them up. We need them, every one. Just look at reality. Your revolution is begun quickly and lasts a day and is strangled tomorrow. But our revolution begins tomorrow and will be victorious and will transform the world. Your revolution stops when you stop. When you have stopped, our revolution will go on.

The young comrade: Listen to what I say: I have seen with my two eyes that this misery cannot wait. Therefore, I will disobey your decision to wait. I will occupy the city hall tonight at the head of the unemployed.

The three agitators: We know that the city hall is full of soldiers. But even if it weren't guarded, what good would the city hall do us, when the railroad stations, telegraph facilities and barracks are in the hands of the government? You have not convinced us. Therefore, go to the unemployed and convince them that they dare not strike alone. We demand this of you in the name of the party.

The young comrade: Who is the party? Does it sit in a house with telephones? Are its thoughts secret? Its decisions unknown? Who is it?

The three agitators: We are the party. You and I and all of us. It is in your suit, comrade, and thinks in your head. Where I live, is its home; and where you are attacked, there it fights. Show us the way to go and we will go with you, but don't go the right way without us, for without us, it is the wrong way. Do not separate yourself from us. We may be wrong and you may be right, therefore don't separate yourself from us. No one will deny that the short way is better than the long way, but when someone knows it and is unable to show it to us, what good does his wisdom do us? Be prudent and remain with us. Do not leave us.

The young comrade: Because I am right, I cannot give in. I see with my own eyes that this misery cannot wait.

\*\*\*\*\*

(PRAISE OF THE PARTY)

Control Committee Chorus:

The individual has two eyes, the party has a thousand eyes.  
The party sees seven countries, and the individual sees one city.  
The individual has his hour, but the party has many hours.  
The individual can be destroyed, but the party cannot be destroyed,  
for it is the vanguard of the masses and leads their fight

with the methods of the classicists, which were created from the knowledge of reality.

The young comrade: That no longer holds; in sight of battle I threw aside everything that held yesterday and do that which is purely human. Now is the time for action. I will take the lead. My heart beats for the revolution. It is here.

The three agitators: Be quiet.

The young comrade: Here there is oppression. I am for freedom.

The three agitators: Be quiet. You will betray us.

The young comrade: I cannot be quiet, because I am right.

The three agitators: Whether you are right or wrong, if you don't shut up, we will be lost. Be quiet.

The young comrade: I saw too much. I will be quiet no longer. Why should I still remain silent now. If they do not know that they have friends, how will they be able to rise up? Therefore, I will go before them as the person that I am, and tell them the truth. (He takes his mask off and shouts.) We have come to help you. We come from Moscow. (He tears up the mask.)

The four agitators: We looked and in the twilight we saw his bare face, human, sincere and innocent. He had torn up the mask. And from the houses the exploited cried: Who disturbs the sleep of the exhausted? And a window opened, and a voice cried: There are foreigners here, pursue the agitators! thus we were discovered. And we heard the cannon thunder in the inner part of the city and the uninformed said: Now or never. And the unarmed cried: Come out of the houses. But he didn't cease shouting in the open street, and we knocked him down, picked him up and left the city in a hurry.

## PART VII

### THE FLIGHT

Control Committee Chorus: They left the city. Unrest grows in the city, but the leaders flee across the border. Your disciplinary measures!

The four agitators: Wait. It is easy to know what is right when one is not under fire and when one has months of time, but we had five minutes and had to think in the face of gun barrels. When we, in flight, came near the lime pits outside the city, we heard our pursuers behind us. Our young comrade, coming to his senses, heard the thunder of cannons from the direction of the city hall. He saw what he had done and said: Our cause is lost. But we said: Our cause is not lost. But he was recognized and would not be able to get away. And there were gun boats on the river and armored trains on the

tracks ready to attack in case one of us were found. He must not be found.

The Control Committee Chorus: When someone meets us, no matter where it is, he knows; The ruling class is to be destroyed. And the cannons are fired. Wherever the hungry groans and strikes back, his tormenter's cry; We paid him so that he could groan and strike back. That we are against exploitation is written on our foreheads. On the warrants for our arrest is written: These favor the oppressed. He who helps the despairing is considered the dog of the world. We are the dogs of the world and must not be discovered. Your decision!

### Part VIII

#### DISCIPLINARY MEASURE

The three agitators: We decided that he would have to disappear, and indeed, completely. For we must go back to our work and we can neither take him along nor leave him there. Therefore we must shoot him and throw him in the lime pit, for the lime will burn him up.

The Control Committee Chorus: Could you find no way out?

The four agitators: Because the time was short, we found no way out. As one animal helps another, we wanted to be able to help him who had fought with us for our cause. In the face of our pursuers we thought for five minutes about a better possibility. You too think of a better possibility. (pause) Thus we decided to sever our own feet from the body. It is terrible to kill. But we not only kill others, we kill ourselves when it is necessary, since this murderous world can only be transformed by force, as every person knows. We said, it had not yet been granted us not to kill. We took this measure solely with the undeniable purpose of transforming the world.

The Control Committee Chorus: Go on. You are assured of our sympathy. It was not easy to do that which was right. You did not pronounce judgment on him, reality did.

The Four agitators: We repeat our last conversation.

The first agitator: We want to ask him whether he is agreeable to him, for he was a courageous fighter.

The second agitator: But even if he does not agree, he must disappear, and, indeed, completely.

The first agitator: (to the young comrade) If you are caught, they will shoot you; and because you are recognized, our work will be betrayed. Therefore we must shoot you and throw you into the lime pit so that the lime will destroy you. But we ask you: Do you know of any way out?

The young comrade: No.

The three agitators: Therefore we ask you: Do you agree to this? (pause)

The young comrade: I see that I have always done the wrong thing.

The three agitators: Not always.

The young comrade: I, who wanted to be useful, have only been injurious.

The three agitators: Not that alone.

The young comrade: But now it would be better if I were not here.

The three agitators: Yes, will you do it yourself?

The young comrade: Help me.

The three agitators: Lean your head on our arms and shut your eyes.

The young comrade: (out of sight) He still said: In the interest of Communism, in agreement with the Forward march of the proletarian masses of all countries approving world revolution.

The three agitators: Then we shot him and threw him into the lime pit. And when the lime had swallowed him up we returned to our work.

The Control Committee Chorus: And your work was successful. You spread the teachings of the classicists, the ABC of Communism. To the uninformed you brought information about their situation, and to the oppressed, class consciousness. And to the class conscious you brought the experience of revolution. And the revolution is also on the march there, and the ranks of the fighters are organized there also, and we are in agreement with you. Your report shows us how much is necessary to transform the world: Anger and tenacity, knowledge and indignation, to strike quickly, to ponder deeply, cold patience, endless waiting, a grasp of individual detail and comprehension of the whole. We can only change reality when taught by reality.

The following letter and explanatory note were published in connection with the foregoing play; the original thereof may be found on pages 360 and 363 of BRECHT'S collected works:

Berlin, May 12, 1930

Open letter to the Head of the Art Department  
of "Neue Musik, Berlin 1930"  
Heinrich Burkhard, Paul Hindemith, Georg Schumann

You refuse to assume responsibility for the presentation of our new educational play, upon which we had previously agreed, to your "program committee", a body which is unknown to us; and you request us to submit the text to this committee for the purpose of dispersing doubts of a political nature. (This control you add is exercised in all cases) We refuse to do this. This is the reason:

If you wish to continue your so-important presentations, in which you bring up for discussion new ways of applying music, then you must in no case be financially dependent on people or institutions who forbid from the very beginning so-and-so many and perhaps not the worst types of application for other than artistic reasons. As little as it is your artistic duty to criticize the police, let us say, even so little would it be advisable to allow your artistic functions to be financed by the police: You expose them to the possible censorship of the police. That is to say, the new type of music has purposes which the State does not forbid, to be sure, but which it can not exactly finance. Let us be satisfied when the police president does not forbid our works. Let's not go so far as to request the use of the police orchestra.

Anyway, we are at last at the place which we have always longed for: Haven't we always called for art for laymen? Haven't we long had doubts about these huge apparatuses, which are hampered by a hundred doubts?

A constructive suggestion:

Let us remove these important presentations from all ties and permit them to be done by those for whom they were intended, and who alone have use for them: Workers choruses, groups of amateur players, school choruses, school orchestras; thus, those who neither pay for art nor are paid for art, but who want to create art.

You must understand that your resignation as head of the Art Department of the "Neue Musik, Berlin 1930" would do more as a protest against all attempts at censorship, in the present situation, than your celebration of a music festival again in the summer of 1930.

/s/ BERTOLD BRECHT and HANNS EISLER

### Rehearsal of "The Disciplinary Measure"

The dramatic presentation must be simple and sober, special animation and especially "expressive" acting are superfluous. The players must merely show the conduct of the four at the time, which must be known in order to understand and judge the case. (The lines of the three agitators may be divided up.) Each of the four players should have the opportunity to portray the conduct of the Young Comrade once, thus each player should play one of the young comrade's four main scenes.

The players (singers and actors) have the task of teaching while they learn. Since there are in Germany a half million singers of working class, the question of what occurs to the singers is at least as important as what happens to the listeners.

However, attempts should not be made to derive recipes for political action from "The Disciplinary Measure" without a knowledge of the ABC of dialectic materialism. What Lenin said about morality applies to the several ethical concepts, such as Justice, Freedom, Humanity, etc., which appear in the play: "We draw our moral philosophy from the interest of the proletarian class struggle." (Vol. XXV pg. 485)

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

GSH:JAR  
100-26648

April 7, 1943

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

RE: HANS EISLER  
INTERNAL SECURITY (C)  
CUSTODIAL DETENTION

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated April 20, 1942 captioned as above which refers to a letter from the New York Field Division to the Bureau dated March 11, 1942, entitled HANS EISLER, MUSIC PROJECT, WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION, INTERNAL SECURITY, HATCH ACT.

A review of the file indicates that this office does not have a copy of this last mentioned letter, and the Bureau is requested to forward to this office a copy of that letter.

Very truly yours,

*E. E. Conroy*

E. E. CONROY  
Special Agent in Charge

*C# 247,098*  
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100-19522-24

Date: May 2, 1943  
To: SAC, New York

CH 247,095

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DATE 7/14/80 BY SP16K/SL  
6/21/84 SP-7 MAC/SLW

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: HANS KESLER  
CUSTODIAL DETENTION - C

Reference is made to your letter dated April 7, 1943, concerning the investigation of the captioned subject.

In accordance with your request, there is enclosed herewith one copy of your letter to [redacted] dated March 11, 1942.

In view of the period of time which has elapsed since the original request for investigation was directed to your office, a report should be submitted in the immediate future.

- 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

Enclosure  
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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAY 3 - 1943 P.M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

60 MAY 4 1943

put

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES, CALIF.**

**NY** FILE NO. **100-26648 PAS**

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK CITY</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>5/20/45</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>4/15, 19, 21, 22/45</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED]</b> <span style="float: right; font-size: 2em;"><b>b7c</b></span>
TITLE <b>HANNS RISLER, alias Hans Risler, Johannes Risler</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ALLEN ENEMY CONTROL - C</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:** Records of Immigration and Naturalization, Ellis Island, N.Y. reflect HANNS RISLER arrived NYC 2/13/35, 10/4/35 and 1/21/38. Warrant for the arrest of subject and wife issued 7/17/40 by Immigration Authorities inasmuch as subject and wife in U.S. illegally. By letter dated 11/9/40 above mentioned warrant cancelled because subject now residing in U.S. legally. RISLER was in Moscow in 1936 where he remained for 8 weeks as result of invitation extended by Concert Bureau of Soviet Government. Denies being a Communist and admits U.S. form of government superior to that of Soviet Union. However, unsubstantiated information developed to the effect that HANNS RISLER, composer, is the brother of one EDWARDS, who was a Communist International representative in the U.S. Daily Worker, in the February 18, 1935 issue describes RISLER, among other things as "the brilliant revolutionary composer of COMINTERN, ROSE FRONT and BALLEAD OF COTTON PICKERS". New York files indicate subject residing 162 South Burlingame, Brentwood Park, California

- RUC -

**REFERENCE:** Los Angeles Letter to New York dated March 9, 1945.

**DETAILS:** Investigation in this case is predicated upon a letter dated March 9, 1945 from the Los Angeles Field Division to the New York Field Division entitled "HANNS RISLER, INTERNAL SECURITY - C, ALLEN ENEMY CONTROL". In this letter it was

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 DATE 7/14/80 BY SP/16 SA/SJC  
 5/21/84

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>E. C. Conway</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES DESTROYED 5/15/55 R40/100-175220-3	RECORDED & INDEXED
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 3 - Los Angeles 3 - New York RECEIVED MAY 10 1945 [Handwritten initials]	

stated that the investigation had disclosed that HANNS and LOUISE ~~EISLER~~, aliens, had made several entries into the United States at the Ports of New York and Laredo, Texas, between the years 1935 and 1939. The letter states that although HANNS ~~EISLER~~ was born at Leipzig, Germany, he had failed to register as an alien enemy and that an effort was therefore being made to determine his true nationality or the nationality last possessed by him. The letter further advised that inquiry made of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Los Angeles, California, had disclosed both of the ~~EISLERS~~ obtained their last passports from the Consulate General of Czechoslovakia at New York City in 1940. These documents, however, listed their nationalities as "unknown".

The New York Office, as well as the San Antonio Texas Office, to whom a copy of the above mentioned report was directed, were requested to check the Immigration and Naturalization Service at New York and at San Antonio, to ascertain what type of passport or other travel document were used by the subject and his wife when they entered the United States on the above mentioned dates.

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service on Ellis Island, New York, reflected that JOHANNES ~~EISLER~~, under Manifest #12062-40-21 sailed from Southampton, England on February 6, 1935 and arrived at the Port of New York on February 13, 1935 on board the steamship BERENGARIA. At this time ~~EISLER~~ stated that he was divorced and his occupation was that of music composer. His nationality was Austrian and he stated he was born at Leipzig, Germany. Subject entered the United States under an immigration visa passport or a pleasure visa, number 4477, under the provisions of Section 3, Paragraph 2 of Immigration laws.

This passport was issued at London, England January 23, 1935, and the record reflects that ~~EISLER~~ stated London, England, was his last permanent residence. In spite of the fact that subject states at this time that he was divorced, he listed his wife as being ~~LOTTIE EISLER~~, Vienna, Austria. His passport was good for three months and he stated to the Immigration authorities that he did not intend to become a citizen of the United States. At this same time he also admitted he had never been in the United States prior to February 13, 1935.

Under Manifest number 12302-74-11, it appears that HANNS ~~EISLER~~ was a passenger on the Steamship LAFAYETTE, sailing from Havre, France on September 25, 1935 and arrived at the Port of New York on October 4, 1935. At this time he stated he was 37 years old, single, and his occupation was a music composer. He also advised he reads and writes German and French. On this trip to United States, ~~EISLER~~ entered under a non-immigrant visa number 4477, as provided for in Section 3, Paragraph 2 of the Immigration laws. Said passport was issued

at London, England on January 28, 1935. His nearest relative was listed as Dr. ARMANA EISLER, 11 Stubenring, Vienna, Austria. At this time EISLER stated he had been in the United States once before, in 1935 and left New York City on May 4, 1935. On his second trip EISLER was destined to the New York School for Social Research located at 66 West 13th Street and stated he intended to remain in the United States for a period of six months.

EISLER's last arrival in the United States from Europe is reflected on Manifest #15140-7-1. The records under this manifest number indicate that he arrived in the United States aboard the SS LAFAYETTE from Le Havre, France on January 12, 1938 and arrived at the Port of New York on January 21, 1938. This visa was extended to January 31, 1939. He entered under pleasure visa number 205, as provided in Section 3, Paragraph 2 of the Immigration laws. This visa was issued at Prague December 18, 1937. Subject's last permanent residence this time was listed as Vienna, Austria. His intended future residence as of the date of the issuance of the passport was Vienna, Austria.

According to the records at Ellis Island, EISLER was accompanied by his wife, LOUISE, also known as LOTTIE. She listed her birthplace as Vienna, Austria and her age at that time as 31. She entered the United States under pleasure visa 204, issued at Prague, December 18, 1937, and stated her husband was HANNS EISLER, and that her last permanent residence was Vienna, Austria, the same as that of her husband.

There is maintained a very voluminous file on HANNS EISLER at the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Ellis Island. The following is a resume of the information as reflected in that file, bearing Immigration and Naturalization File number 329-721.

By letter dated October 6, 1935, from J. E. WILKIE, Secretary of the Arizona Peace Officer's Association, written to FRANCIS PERKINS, Secretary of Labor, protesting to the Department of Labor the right of HANNS EISLER to remain in the United States and engage in a concert tour of this country. The letter goes on to state that EISLER had remained for many months in Moscow and that he has again re-entered the United States "to aid his fellow-Communists in arousing mass feelings, EISLER's songs and compositions are all of a revolutionary and propogandical nature, being designed for the most part for worker's choruses and his activities in proceeding hither and yon about the United States to appear under Communist auspices are believed to be sufficiently detrimental to our already steadily menaced peace and tranquility to warrant his expulsion from this country". It is noted that a former address of EISLER as of June 6, 1938 was 225 West 49th Street, New York City, having left there to go to PARSONS HOUSE, Lake Road, Valley Cottage, New York.

In a question and answer statement dated June 10, 1938 conducted by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, EISLER stated his full name was JOHANNES EISLER and that he has been called HANNS or HANS, but that he had never used any other name. He advised he was born July 6, 1898 in Leipzig, Germany and as of that time he was a citizen of Austria. He stated his father resided in Austria and was a naturalized citizen there. In answer to the question concerning his occupation and source of income, EISLER stated he was a composer of music and that he had certain royalties coming from Europe derived from two movie houses in London and three movie houses in Paris.

He stated further he had been lecturing in the United States for the period of five months (as of June 10, 1938), but that he was not under contract with any individual or company, but as a matter of fact the NEW SCHOOL OF SOCIAL RESEARCH, New York City had offered him a five year contract. He pointed out at this time that the nature of his lectures was solely on the various aspects of music and this school had offered him a contract of \$3,000 a year to lecture.

He stated all his lectures were delivered under the auspices of the NEW SCHOOL OF SOCIAL RESEARCH and that he was paid by this school. In direct answer to the question, "Have any of your compositions been used in connection with political or patriotic songs," he answered "In Germany, I wrote songs which were anti-Nazi in character, I am a refugee." He was asked if those songs were Communistic in character, and he answered "No, only in character against Nazi Germany."

He also stated that his reason for wanting to re-enter the United States by way of Cuba was because of his anti-Nazi belief. At this time he stated he had been in the United States on two previous occasions prior to January 21, 1938. He stated he came in February of 1935 for a temporary visit and stayed only two months. He then departed and returned again to the United States in October of 1935, having been admitted for six months, but remained only three months. Subject stated that he was exiled from his country as he was against Nazism and Fascism. Subject stated he has been married twice, his first marriage was terminated by divorce in 1935 and married his second wife, LOUISA VON MASZTANYI in Czechoslovakia on December 7, 1937.

It is noted that subject EISLER had been accompanied by his wife LOUISA on his last arrival in the United States.

In answer to the question by the Immigration authorities, LOUISA EISLER stated that she had been married twice, one marriage having terminated in Austria and one in Czechoslovakia. She related she arrived in the United States on board the SS LAFAYETTE on January 21, 1938 and was in possession of Austrian passport number 60, Series S-839450 which was issued to her in Prague,

Czechoslovakia on September 13, 1937, being valid until September 13, 1942. She stated she is a citizen of Austria and that she is not an active member of any political society or organization in the United States.

On June 8, 1938, subject applied to extend his time of temporary stay in the United States and stated that the circumstances requiring his presence in the United States was because he applied for immigration to Cuba and permission to re-enter the United States.

On August 9, 1938, Immigration and Naturalization Authorities directed a letter to Dr. ALVIN JOHNSON, Director of the NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, advising that Mr. and Mrs. HANNS RISLER had been granted an extension of time until January 21, 1939 to remain in the United States.

By letter dated March 4, 1939, the Immigration and Naturalization Service advised Mr. and Mrs. HANNS RISLER that their departure from this country on or before March 7, 1939 would be considered satisfactory. However, this was subsequently changed so that subject and his wife could remain in the United States until April 7, 1939. The Immigration authorities again questioned HANNS RISLER on March 27, 1939 in connection with certain articles appearing in the DAILY WORKER which will be hereinafter mentioned. RISLER stated he was not responsible for these articles appearing in the DAILY WORKER or in any other newspapers of the United States, although he was aware of certain articles appearing in the Daily Worker concerning his activities. He stated at this time that he had been in Boston, Massachusetts to speak to the Jewish "GEZANGSVEREIN" which he explained means a singing society. Under further questioning, RISLER stated he was not a member of the Worker's Party in Germany, where he had last been in 1935.

He also stated at this time he was not a member of the Communist Party in answer to the question as to people contacted and his friends in the United States were named as follows:

DOROTHY THOMPSON;  
CHARLES MEYER;  
AARON COPELAND, editor of "Modern Music";  
Miss MINNA LEDEBERG;  
J. ALLEN, of the Chicago Tribune;  
PAUL WILLARD, head of the Oxford University Press in the United States;  
KURT RIESS, correspondent of SOIHE;  
DONALD STEPHENS, of the RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION;  
Mr. HATCH of the RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION.

In connection with various concerts given by HANNS RISLER, he stated he has given several concerts at the MECCA TEMPLE in New York City and in theaters in Boston, Massachusetts and Chicago, Illinois, the itinerary of these trips being arranged by the Anti-Nazi League in New York City.

EISLER went on to relate he was in Moscow in 1936, remaining there for a period of eight weeks. He stated all of his concerts given there were under the auspices of the Communist Party. However, he stated he was invited to Moscow by the Concert Bureau, explaining that the Soviet Government has a regular concert bureau. He admitted also that he was paid by certain Soviet officials in Russian money for conducting these concerts.

EISLER denied he desired any change in the United States form of government or its school system. In direct answer to the question, "What system of government would you say is superior, the United States Government or the Soviet form of government", he answered that the United States system of government is superior.

On this same date, March 27, 1939, EISLER's wife was questioned, and the facts were that she was an author, having written many articles, among which was the novel, "WASH't ALWAYS LOVE". She stated also she was born in Vienna, on March 6, 1906 and had been in Russia in 1936, at which time she visited Moscow and Leningrad. She continued by stating she had visited in the home of DOROTHY THOMPSON whom she first contacted in Germany.

It is noted that in the Immigration and Naturalization file at Ellis Island, there appears correspondence on behalf of HANNS and LOUISA EISLER, written by one CAROL KING, with offices located at 100 Fifth Avenue, New York City. By letter dated March 15, 1939, he protested their departure from the United States and advised the Immigration authorities here that he would be in Washington shortly after the date of his letter on their behalf and requested that they have an extension of time, pending his appeal in Washington. Subsequent thereto, these aliens were extended leave to remain in the United States up to and including April 15, 1939. The information in the file indicates they were supposed to leave the United States through Laredo, Texas on April 15th, 1939, but they actually left the United States on April 12, 1939 at Laredo, Texas.

Subject and his wife again re-entered the United States, according to the records at Ellis Island, at Laredo, Texas on September 11, 1939.

On July 17, 1940, a warrant was issued by W. W. BROWN, Chief Warrant Branch of the Immigration Branch #56041/127, to the District Director of Immigration and Naturalization at Ellis Island, instructing that HANNS and LOUISA EISLER be arrested inasmuch as they were in the United States in violation of the Immigration laws for the reason that they had violated the Immigration Act of 1924 in that they remained in the United States for a longer time than permitted under the said act or regulations made therein. The warrant further instructed pending further proceedings in the event subject and wife were found, they could be released from custody on \$500.00 bond.

At the date of the issuance of the warrant, subject was thought to be residing at 49 West 74th Street, but investigation by the above mentioned authorities disclosed that subject and his wife were not there, and accordingly the warrant was not served. The investigation reflected that subject and his wife had moved to "Clear View Farm", RFD #3, Quakerstown, Pennsylvania.

Inquiry there, however, disclosed that subject had moved from that address to 2736 Out Post Drive, care of PAGE, Hollywood, California.

In a Certificate of Admission of HANNS EISLER dated February 12, 1940, at the Port of Laredo, Texas, the following information is found:

On September 11, 1939, HANNS EISLER and wife LOUISA re-entered the United States under Manifest #1263, and 1263 respectively, in the class of "Non-immigrant assessable, straight, NY-119858". They entered the United States on the above mentioned date by way of the foot bridge at Laredo, Texas. On this date of entry, HANNS EISLER stated he was 41 years of age and his occupation was that of composer of music. He stated the last permanent address, as appeared on the record is "Mex. D.F. Mex." His destination was Mexico, via New York City and he brought with him approximately \$300.00. He stated he was going to a friend's home, HOFMANN R. HAYS, who resides at 310 East 49th Street, New York City. His length of stay in this country was to January 28, 1940.

At the date of entry in the United States, subject's wife, LOUISA VON GASTZANYI EISLER stated she was 33 years of age, and that her last permanent address was the same as her husband, by whom she was accompanied.

By letter dated September 20, 1940, from the Immigration and Naturalization authorities at Calexico, California, the Immigration and Naturalization authorities there advised Immigration and Naturalization authorities in New York, that the subject and his wife left for Mexicali, Mexico through the Calexico, California port on September 19, 1940. At this time that office was not aware that a warrant was outstanding for subject and his wife. On September 20, 1940, according to the record at Ellis Island, subject and his wife were issued Section 4 (d) Non-quota visa by the American Consul, Mexicali, B.C. Mexico.

At a board of Special Inquiry Hearing held on September 26, 1940 at Calexico, California, applicants for permanent admission were debarred as persons who were non-quota immigrants, as specified in the immigration visa. However, an appeal to the Department was entered in the case for appropriate review and decision.

Subsequent thereto, and by letter dated November 9, 1940, signed by R. J. POWERS, Acting Assistant Chief of the Warrant Branch, Immigration Authorities, to the District Director at Ellis Island, the latter had informed



that aliens HANNS and LOUISA EISLER are now legally in the United States, and the warrant of July 17, 1940 issued for their arrest, was cancelled. There is no other information on file at Ellis Island which would explain why the subject and his wife are now legally in the United States.

In the February 18, 1935 issue of the DAILY WORKER, Page 4, there appears an article which describes EISLER as the "brilliant, revolutionary composer of COMINTERN, ROSE FRONT, KUHLE WAMPE, BALLAD OF THE COTTON PICKERS, and SONG OF THE COAL MINERS. Though not yet 37, this militant worker composer has been associated with workers' movements in Germany for the last 17 years. Through the rising of Fascism in Germany, he was in the forefront of the worker's resistance to Hitler. Song after song came from this tireless and prolific composer, songs that helped move the masses in militant demonstrations.

"Music is a weapon of the class struggle, how effective it can be will be realized by the masses who will listen to the mass chorus of one thousand voices in EISLER's songs, under the direction of EISLER himself.

"In addressing the delegates of the German Singing Societies, the PIERRE DE GEYTER Club, the ARTIST UNION, the ANTI-NAZI FEDERATION, THE WORKERS DANCE LEAGUE, THE WORKERS MUSIC LEAGUE, WIR, IVO, and others, HANNS EISLER stated that in the American workers' use of revolutionary music unity is achieved not only between American workers of all nationalities, but among all workers throughout the world. This concert (speaking of a concert at Mecca Temple on March 2, 1935 at 8:15 P.M. ) will be one of a national tour that includes Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, San Francisco and other cities."

Again on Page 7 of the same issue of the Daily Worker, EISLER is described in another article written by SERGI RADAMSKY, in the following manner:

"HANNS EISLER, the famous revolutionary German refugee composer, arrived in this country a few days ago. Every effort has been made by the Hitler government to ferret out all of EISLER's music and to destroy his influence with the worker. To own one of his records in Germany is punishable by imprisonment, nevertheless, thousands upon thousands of records of EISLER's revolutionary mass songs are still played in Nazi Germany and his popularity is as high as ever there. The spreading of revolutionary music among the German workers was not an accident nor was it easily accomplished. The Communist Party in Germany had to fight the old beer garden atmosphere and nationalistic ditties of the middle class which had found their way into the masses. In this cultural and music development, the German workers were led by HANNS EISLER. The class struggle in Germany strikes barricades, first of May

"celebrations and other demonstrations are bound up with his name. HISLER is a pupil of SCHONBERG. Only when HISLER came into the struggle of the working class did he find his medium and with it grew his power of composing music which expressed not only the life and battles of the German workers, but of the working class of the entire world.

HISLER has taken an active part in the struggle of the working class of Germany. That is why his songs find instant responses from the masses. The workers and peasants of the Soviet Union were quick to appreciate this and his "On Guard", "Comintern" and others are tremendously popular. The revolutionary movement under the leadership of the Communist Party has brought to its rank many musicians whose activities are of great help to the class struggle. HISLER is one of the leading spirits in music for the worker and outstanding as a musician, a comrade and always on the battle line with the rank and file."

From Confidential Source of Informant B-1, the following information was obtained:

It appears that there was an individual in the United States by the name of EDWARDS who was said to be the Communist International representative in this country. EDWARDS, of course, has been to Moscow. According to this source, the reason EDWARDS first name is unknown is simply because he does not have one. This source stated EDWARDS was known [redacted] only as EDWARDS. However, this source stated EDWARDS can be further identified in this manner, his brother is HANNS HISLER, a composer, who is believed to be a naturalized citizen. Continuing, this confidential source stated HISLER, not primarily to compose music, but rather to contact the OGPU and conduct activities, and he is EDWARDS' brother. This source based this statement on the fact that [redacted]

[redacted] It is to be noted that this information has thus far not been substantiated.

In the course of investigation, it was determined that Mr. WALTER STEELE in his testimony before the Dies Committee, stated "The Finely Recording Company of New York City produces and sells Communist propaganda records for amplifying systems. These records deal with various angles of Communism. Some of the recorded songs are "RISE UP", "INTERNATIONALE", "FORWARD", "UNITED FRONT", "SOUP SONG", "SIT DOWN", and "SOLIDARITY".

*wrong - name  
was no  
employed*

These records are produced under the supervision of the German refugee HANNS EISLER, who he understands was connected with the Works Projects Administration. Continuing in his comment, Mr. STEELE stated further:

"Music and dancing are no means neglected by the radicals and their allies for the purpose of subversive propaganda. Active in the revolutionary music work is HANNS EISLER, alien revolutionary composer who went to Moscow for several months inspection. His return on a visitor's permit was widely lauded in the radical press of the United States of America, but there have been many protests to the Labor Department by non-radicals because of his acquiring permission from Secretary of Labor Perkins to enter this country."

*b7D*

Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau, in January of 1941, advised that EISLER was in with the NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH and had a two year scholarship through the Rockefeller Foundation. Informant stated further that EISLER had gone to Moscow to study and to direct background music. EISLER was known in Germany as having actual Communist connections, according to this informant.

It is noted from the above quotations of Mr. STEELE before the Dies Committee, he stated he understood subject HANNS EISLER to be connected with the WPA in New York City, in connection with a music project. However, Mr. [redacted] Assistant to the Director of the Division of Employment, advised no one by the name of HANNS EISLER has been employed by the WPA at New York City.

*b7D*

Information in the files of the New York Office indicated that HANNS EISLER has Alien Registration number 7501081. On August 26, 1942, by letter of that date, all of the papers pertaining to one JOHANNES EISLER in connection with alien registration matters, were forwarded to the Los Angeles Field Division. There is no record of an alien registration number for the subject's wife in the New York Office.

By letter dated January 14, 1943, the New York City Field Division was advised that EISLER had changed his address from within the jurisdiction of the New York Field Division, and was reported to be residing at 162 South Burlingame, Brentwood Park, California.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN

NY 100-26648

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

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Confidential Informant T-1



carried as a confidential informant for the protection of the source of information.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FILE NO. 100-18124

REPORT MADE AT <b>LOS ANGELES</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>5/18/43</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>5/16, 19, 28/43 5/8, 15/43</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED]</b>
TITLE <b>HANNS KISLER, with aliases.</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ALIEN ENEMY CONTROL-C</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:** Subject admitted to United States for permanent residence on non-quota visa as a professor of music. Subject denied being Communist before Immigration Hearing Board, but admitted writing music for "DIE MASSNAHME", which is known to be violently Communist, although Subject claimed to Hearing Board that it was not. Subject also admitted being in Soviet Union in 1935-36. Book on documentary moving pictures credits Subject with writing music for "KOMKOMOL" (Communist Youth) made in Moscow in 1932.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY SLIP(S)

[REDACTED]

Mail cover discloses Subject in contact with GERHART EISLER, Long Island, New York, known contact of OTTO KATZ, alleged OGPU Agent in Mexico City. On May 8, 1943 Subject present at gathering attended by American Communists or fellow travelers known to this office.

- P - 6/21/84  
CLASSIFIED BY: SP7MAC/cuh  
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

**REFERENCE:** Letter to New York dated March 9, 1943.  
Letter to Bureau dated March 19, 1943, in case entitled OTTO KATZ, with aliases, et al., INTERNAL SECURITY-R, CUSTODIAL DETENTION.  
Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Los Angeles, dated March 30, 1943.  
Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] San Antonio, Texas, dated March 27, 1943.

COPIES DESTROYED 5-18-57 1404

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT: 5 Bureau 2 New York 4 Los Angeles	100-195320-4
	16 MAY 24 1943
50 MAY 3 1 1943	RECORDED & INDEXED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETAILS:

Case of Eisler

On April 16, 1943, a check was made with the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Los Angeles, California, to ascertain the nature of circumstances under which Subject was permitted entry into the United States for permanent residence. The files of the above service disclosed that JOHANNES EISLER was admitted into the United States on October 22, 1940 as a non-quota immigrant, his visa being granted under Section 4 (D). Subject was granted a non-quota status inasmuch as he claimed to be a professor of music and to have been employed in this occupation for two years immediately prior to his application for an immigration visa. Subject gave the NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, Rockefeller Foundation, New York City, as his employer during that period. It was noted from the Immigration file on Subject (#10541/47) that Subject's wife LUISE was granted a visa of the same type obtained by her husband and was admitted with him on the same date.

Prior to the granting of the above visas, however, a hearing was conducted on September 26, 1940, at which time Subject and his wife were placed under oath. On the basis of information obtained at this hearing, the Immigration Board decided against the issuance of non-quota visas for Subject and his wife. The transcript of the above hearing was submitted to the Board of Appeal in Washington, however, and Subject and his wife were subsequently granted the visas for which they had applied. DICKIE BONAPARTE, whose reputation, it appears, has been questioned by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, acted as Immigration counsel for Subject prior to the time his case was referred to the Board of Appeal at Washington. A note contained in the Immigration file indicated that LEO TAUB, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York City, acted as attorney for Subject when his case was appealed. This note indicated that TAUB was to fly to Washington from New York to handle Subject's case.

A copy of the transcript of the testimony given by Subject and his wife could not be furnished to this office at the time the Immigration file was examined by the writer. The transcript was examined, however, and a copy will be obtained at a later date, since it appears that Subject and his wife made statements under oath which do not coincide with information developed in the course of this investigation.

Subject stated under oath that he was not a Communist and, although asked specifically about it, he denied that he had ever written music for Communist productions. It appears that the Immigration and Naturalization Service had certain doubts along this line and Subject was asked about the nature of "DIE MASSNAHME", for which Subject wrote the music. Subject referred to this play as "The Expedient" (the title has been otherwise translated as "The Disciplinary Measure"), and stated that it was not Communist in nature, but that it concerned the unification of China. A complete translation of this play was made by the writer and the same was summarized in reference report of [redacted] Los Angeles, dated March 30, 1943. This play advocates world revolution and openly identifies itself with Communism, with Moscow as its headquarters.

076

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Subject also stated under oath that he was in Russia in 1935 and 1936 for the purpose of directing concerts in which his compositions were played. Subject sidestepped the question as to whether he had been in Russia on any other occasions. Subject's wife stated categorically that she and her husband had only been to Russia on that one occasion.

On April 19, 1943, [redacted] advised that Subject was very probably in Moscow in 1932, as well as in 1935. [redacted] that HERT WERBCHT was in Moscow at that time showing a picture entitled "KUHLEWAMPE" for which EISLER wrote the accompanying music.

[redacted] explained that "KUHLEWAMPE" was a film with Communist tendencies, describing the life of the un-employed who lived in a tent colony just outside Berlin. C U **67D**

The book entitled "Documentary Film" by PAUL ROTH, published in 1939 by the W.K. Norton and Company, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, contains references to Subject which appear to be of interest with regard to his activities in the Soviet Union. In the Appendix of this book on Page 294, HANS EISLER is noted as the composer of music set to the picture "KOMSOVOL" (Song of Heroes) produced in Moscow in 1932. The scenario for this picture is credited to JORIS IVENS, who is known to be a close friend of EISLER, and SKLIUT. This picture is described as a film of the Soviet League of Youth, which reveals a completely new sociological outlook. [redacted] **67D**

[redacted] advises that KOMSOVOL is the name of the Communist Youth organization in Russia and that the translation of the title as "Song of Heroes" is entirely inaccurate. It is noted on Page 295 of the above book that EISLER also collaborated with JORIS IVENS in 1934 and 1938 in making the pictures "NEW EARTH" and "FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS". C U **67D**

[redacted] a surveillance was placed on the activities of Subject Special Agent [redacted] and the writer found that Subject left his home on that evening at about 9:00 p.m., and proceeded in a 1939 Chevrolet sedan, license number 9 Z 5100 to the home of OSCAR HOMOLKA, 10788 Bellagio Road, Bel Air. At this address the following license numbers were obtained, and a check with the Motor Vehicles Department disclosed that the cars in question are registered to the following persons: C U **67C**

1 Q 1667 - [redacted]  
9 U 3791 - [redacted]  
46 Z 647 - [redacted]  
11 W 166 - [redacted] **67C**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL b7c

03 Z 718 -  
4 X 9992 -  
9 U 6080 -  
2 P 327 -  
9 M 4862 -

[REDACTED]

RU

[REDACTED]

b7c  
b7d

[REDACTED]

b1

C

On April 19, 1943, information was received from Source T-1, who advised that he had met KISLER at a function at the home of [REDACTED] a short time ago. Source T-1 stated that no information of a specific nature had been developed regarding KISLER, other than the fact that he was known to the VIERTKLS, BRECHTs and others, whose Communist tendencies are known to this source of information.

b7d

A mail cover placed on matter received by Subject discloses correspondence with [REDACTED] and GERHART KISLER, 46 - 47th Street, Woodside, Long Island, New York. Since Subject receives numerous letters from [REDACTED] and since GERHART KISLER is a known contact of OTTO KATZ, alleged GPU Agent in Mexico City, these names and addresses are being set out as being of possible importance. RU

b7c

- P E N D I N G -

CONFIDENTIAL



UNDEVELOPED LEADS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION:

At New York City, will conduct appropriate investigation to determine the identity of [REDACTED] and establish his nationalistic tendencies. Will attempt to ascertain the basis of the correspondence which passes between [REDACTED] and Subject. b7c

At Woodside, Long Island, will identify GERHART EISLER 46 - 47th Street, Woodside, Long Island, and ascertain his activities and nationalistic tendencies. Will attempt to establish the basis for this person's connection with OTTO KATZ and HANNS EISLER.

THE LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION:

At Los Angeles, will maintain contact with [REDACTED] for information regarding Subject. b1, b7D

Will obtain photographic copies of the transcript of Subject's hearing before an Immigration Board prior to his entry into the United States as a non-quota immigrant, Immigration file No. 10541/47.

\*Upon receipt of information from the New York and San Antonio Field Divisions relative to Subject's citizenship status prior to his last entry into the United States, will ascertain whether the Subject has violated provisions of the act requiring enemy aliens to register. It is possible that Mrs. EISLER may also be guilty of such a violation.

\*Will attempt to identify S. DUDOW who collaborated with Subject and BRECHT.

\*Will present the facts to the United States Attorney to determine whether any action will be authorized with a view of obtaining his internment as an alien enemy or with a view of prosecuting him for failing to register as an enemy alien.

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CONFIDENTIAL INFO

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CONFIDENTIAL

[REDACTED]

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CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Los Angeles 13, California  
June 3, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: HANNS EISLER, with aliases.  
ALIEN ENEMY CONTROL - G

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] New York City, May 20, 1943, in the above entitled matter, which set out information received from a confidential source, namely, [redacted], to the effect that HANNS EISLER, a composer, has a brother known only as EDWARDS who is a representative of the Communist International in this country.

From the above information it is not known whether EDWARDS' identity and whereabouts have been established by the New York Office. Attention is therefore directed to the facts disclosed in the above entitled investigation, and the investigation entitled, "OTTO KATZ, with aliases, INTERNAL SECURITY - R, CUSTODIAL DETENTION", which indicated that HANNS EISLER maintains contact by mail with one GERHARD EISLER, 4836 Forty-seventh Street, Woodside, Long Island, New York. GERHARD EISLER, in turn, is a correspondent of OTTO KATZ in Mexico City, as disclosed by information received from United States Censorship. Furthermore, GERHARD EISLER is known to have participated in Spanish Loyalist affairs, as have numerous other Communists, including OTTO KATZ.

It is therefore suggested that consideration be given to the possibility that GERHARD EISLER may be identical with EDWARDS, Comintern representative [redacted] and reported to the New York Office by him as a brother of subject.

Very truly yours,

*R.B. Hood*  
B. B. HOOD, SAC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/14/80 BY SP-7MAC/2ww

RCT:KPM  
100-18124

cc New York (2) (100-26648)  
cc LA 100-15865.

RECORDED & INDEXED  
100-195220-5



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C.I.F

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Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

Los Angeles, 13, California

June 12, 1943

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED,  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

Re: HANNS EISLER, with aliases  
ALIEN ENEMY CONTROL - G

Dear Sir:

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-7MAC/eww  
ON 8-8-84

Reference is made to Los Angeles letter to  
the Bureau, dated June 3, 1943, in the above entitled  
matter, in which it was suggested that GERHARD EISLER,  
of Long Island, New York, may be identical with one  
EDWARDS, reported to the New York Field Division as a  
representative of the Communist International in this  
country.

Due to a typographical error, letter of refer-  
ence carries an incorrect address for GERHARD EISLER.  
This is to advise that his correct address, as deter-  
mined from mail cover returns, is 48-46 47th Street,  
Woodside, Long Island, New York.

Very truly yours,

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-7MAC/eww  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 (2)  
DATE OF REVIEW 7-14-90

R. B. HOOD,  
SAC

RCT Mec  
100-18124

CLASSIFIED BY SP-7MAC/eww  
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR  
04247098

cc New York (2)  
cc LA 100-15865

[REDACTED]

Not an FOIA deletion

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RECORDED

INDEXED

100-195220-6

27 JUN 17 1943

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EX-48

EVE

ld

Handwritten notes and signatures on the left side of the page.

LW:DXM  
8-4-43

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF *[Signature]*

DATE *10/14/96*

*6/21/04*  
CLASSIFIED BY: *SP7MAC/caw*  
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b1

I recommend that you authorize the installation of  
a technical surveillance on the residence of Hanns Kiefer in  
Santa Monica, California for the purpose of determining the  
extent of his activities in connection with the Comintern  
Apparatus and for the additional purpose of identifying  
members of the Apparatus, particularly those who are espionage  
agents. *ku*

- 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. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Starke \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Respectfully,

RECORDED

&  
INDEXED

*John Edgar Hoover*  
Director

CLASS. & EXT. BY *SP7MAC/caw*  
REASON-FCIM I, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW *8-14-98*

(Per telephone request of  
SAC R. B. Hood, Los Angeles,  
12:00 PM 7-29-43)

SENT FROM D. O.  
TIME *10:45 am*  
DATE *8-5-43*  
BY *[Signature]*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AUG 6 1943  
CONFIDENTIAL

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF *[Signature]*

DML:KLB  
Call: 12:00 PM July 29, 1943

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

Mr. E. A. TAMM

SAC E. B. Hood, Los Angeles, called at this time  
and requested [redacted]

1. RE: [redacted]

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1GSK/M  
REASON-FCIM I, 1-2.4.2 2.3  
DATE OF REVIEW 7-14-90

[Large redacted block]

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon

- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Piper
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

CLASSIFIED BY: SP-7mac/eww  
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

100-195320-8

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CONFIDENTIAL

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7/14/90

b1



Memorandum for Mr. E. A. Tamm

<sup>-3-</sup>  
CONFIDENTIAL

[REDACTED] C

[REDACTED] C

[REDACTED] C

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd.

- Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Piper \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY FILE NO. 100-26648 AM

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK, NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>8/30/43</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>8/19, 21, 23/43</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED]</b>
TITLE <b>HANES HISLER, with aliases;</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ALINE HENRY CONTROL - 8</b>	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

- R U C -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated  
May 18, 1943, at Los Angeles, California.

Letters from Los Angeles to the Bureau, dated  
June 24 and June 12th, 1943.

DETAILS:

AT NEW YORK CITY:

6/21/84  
CLASSIFIED BY: SP7 mac/aww  
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

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

DATE

*Carroll*  
*10/14/50 GSP/PLD*

Inasmuch as reference report dated May 18, 1943 at Los  
Angeles, California indicates subject has received corres-  
pondence from one [REDACTED] Columbia University,  
the following information was obtained regarding [REDACTED]

On or about March 25, 1942, the New York Field Division  
received a copy of an anonymous letter dated February 15, 1942 and post-  
marked New York, New York, which reads as follows:

[REDACTED]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES DESTROYED 5-15-59	COPIES OF THIS REPORT	100-175220-9
5 - Bureau	3 - Los Angeles	3 - New York
61 SEP 10 1943		25 SEP 3 1943
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP7 mac/aww		REASON-FCIM II 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-14-90		

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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b7D

[REDACTED]

With reference to HANNS EISLER, subject, the indices of the New York Field Division were checked and the following additional information noted regarding him:

On July 29, 1943, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that "Das Wort" (meaning the word) is a Comintern publication and one of the best of all of the Communist periodicals from a purely literary viewpoint. Informant stated that on pages 157 to 159 of the March, 1939 issue of the "Das Wort" there was a detailed list of (Communist approved) anti-Fascist literature which had been published during the month of December, 1938, and stated that among the names of interest taken from that list was HANNS EISLER. (now in the United States).

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b2

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] also advised on February 10, 1943, that the publication "Unsere Zeit", (Our-Time) a Communist semi-monthly formerly published in Berlin, in the issue of July, 1934, contained a strong pro-Soviet piece by RUDOLF LEONHARD and HANNS EISLER. (Page 45). [REDACTED] stated that this German Communist composer (meaning HANNS EISLER) who now lives in the United States, is referred to as "the well-known revolutionary composer proves here his Leninist credo....."

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

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